



CHINA GAS
中國燃氣

Stock Code : 00384.HK

CHINA GAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
中國燃氣控股有限公司 *

ANNUAL REPORT
2018/19

SHAPING
the GREEN FUTURE



* For identification purpose only



ABOUT CHINA GAS

China Gas Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group" or "China Gas") are primarily engaged in the investment, construction and operation of city and town gas pipeline infrastructure facilities, gas terminals, storage and transportation facilities, and gas logistics systems, transmission of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") to residential, industrial and commercial customers, construction and operation of compressed natural gas ("CNG")/liquefied natural gas ("LNG") refilling stations as well as development and application of technologies related to natural gas and LPG in China.

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MILESTONES

FY2001/02

- Commenced city gas businesses

FY2003/04

- 21 city gas projects in total
- 266,992 households connected
- 39.1 million m³ piped gas sold

FY2005/06

- 50 city gas projects in total
- 806,103 households connected
- 176.4 million m³ piped gas sold

FY2007/08

- 68 city gas projects in total
- 2,253,044 households connected
- 1.1 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2009/10

- 123 city gas projects in total
- 4,837,436 households connected
- 3.6 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2010/11

- 148 city gas projects in total
- 6,078,806 households connected
- 4.6 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2011/12

- 160 city gas projects in total
- 7,187,894 households connected
- 5.8 billion m³ piped gas sold



FY2012/13

- 179 city gas projects in total
- 8,438,991 households connected
- 7.0 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2013/14

- 237 city gas projects in total
- 10,306,995 households connected
- 8.2 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2014/15

- 273 city gas projects in total
- 12,590,944 households connected
- 9.1 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2015/16

- 305 city gas projects in total
- 14,691,200 households connected
- 10.0 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2016/17

- 330 city gas projects in total
- 20,681,656 households connected
- 12.4 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2017/18

- 495 piped gas projects with concession rights in total
- 24,570,321 households connected
- 18.9 billion m³ piped gas sold

FY2018/19

- 542 piped gas projects with concession rights in total
- 29,678,157 households connected
- 24.6 billion m³ piped natural gas sold



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Highlights for the year ended 31 March

	FY2018/19	FY2017/18	Change
Turnover (HK\$'000)	59,386,062	52,831,958	12.4%
Gross profit (HK\$'000)	14,059,184	11,671,024	20.5%
Profit for the year (HK\$'000)	8,984,567	6,669,054	34.7%
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (HK\$'000)	8,224,382	6,095,153	34.9%
Basic EPS (in HK dollar)	1.63	1.23	32.5%
Total dividend per share (in HK cents)	44	35	25.7%
EBIT (HK\$'000)	11,634,066	9,674,428	20.3%
Total assets (HK\$'000)	109,879,733	82,058,007	33.9%
Bank balance and cash (HK\$'000)	13,482,313	8,537,051	57.9%
Shareholders' equity (HK\$'000)	35,321,015	28,455,996	24.1%

Key Financial Indicators for the year ended 31 March

	FY2018/19	FY2017/18
Average finance costs*	4.6%	4.0%
Current ratio (times)	0.89	0.92
Gross profit margin	23.7%	22.1%
Net gearing ratio	54.3%	61.80%
Payout ratio (basic)	27.0%	28.5%
Payout ratio (core)	28.0%	27.3%

* Note: Net of one-off or non-operational items, such as FX gain/loss or impairment loss, etc.

Definitions:

- Average finance costs**
 Total interest expenses/Average borrowing for the year
- Current ratio**
 Current assets/Current liabilities
- Gross profit margin**
 Gross profit/Turnover
- Payout ratio**
 Dividend per share/Earning per share
- Net gearing ratio**
 Net borrowing/Total Equity

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March

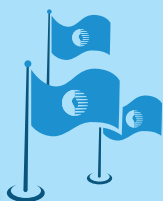
	FY2018/19	FY2017/18	Change
Number of piped-gas projects	542	495	47
Number of comprehensive energy supply projects	68	19	257.9%
Connectable residential users for city gas projects (household)	43,049,175	40,983,038	5.0%
Penetration rate of residential users for city gas projects (%)	60.7%	57.2%	3.5 pts
Total natural gas sale volume (million m³)	24,656.4	18,659.3	32.1%
Natural gas sold through city and township gas projects	14,744.4	11,786.5	25.1%
Natural gas sold through direct pipelines and trade	9,912.0	6,872.8	44.2%
Sales of natural gas in city and township gas projects (customer breakdown) (million m³)			
Residential	3,984.7	3,088.9	29.0%
Industrial	7,050.0	5,419.6	30.1%
Commercial	2,516.2	2,054.1	22.5%
CNG/LNG stations	1,193.5	1,223.9	-2.5%
New connections			
Residential	5,107,836	3,926,762	30.1%
City gas projects	2,716,223	2,777,629	-2.2%
Township gas projects	2,391,613	1,149,133	108.1%
Industrial	2,686	2,318	15.9%
Commercial	30,673	26,829	14.3%
Accumulated number of connected customers and gas stations			
Residential	29,678,157	24,570,321	20.8%
City gas projects	26,137,411	23,421,188	11.6%
Township gas projects	3,540,746	1,149,133	208.1%
Industrial	12,407	9,721	27.6%
Commercial	199,637	168,964	18.2%
CNG/LNG stations	575	580	-0.9%
Average connection fees (RMB)			
City gas projects	2,508	2,523	-0.6%
Township gas projects	3,010	3,089	-2.6%
Average gas tariffs (ex-tax) (RMB/m³)			
Residential	2.52	2.40	5.0%
Industrial	2.65	2.50	6.0%
Commercial	2.79	2.60	7.3%
CNG/LNG stations	2.93	2.63	11.4%



NATURAL GAS

We endeavor to provide premium services with on-going clean energy innovations, to improve the environment and enhance standard of living.

The Group is primarily engaged in construction and operation of city gas pipelines, and transmission of natural gas and sale of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas to residential, industrial and commercial users in China. Owning 542 piped gas projects with concession rights, the Group has the largest number of projects in China.



PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

47

additional piped gas projects with concession rights



RESIDENTIAL USERS DEVELOPMENT

5,107,836

additional households of residential users



INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL USERS DEVELOPMENT

33,359

additional industrial and commercial users

NATURAL GAS



NATURAL GAS

Energy is an important basic substance for the survival and development of human society and also an important impetus for economic development. In retrospect, in the historical development of human society, every major advancement in human civilization goes hand-in-hand with the improvement and replacement of energy. As a green and clean low-carbon energy source with high quality and high efficiency, natural gas continues to invigorate the global economic development and facilitate the transition of human society from industrial civilization to ecological civilization. Along with continual rapid economic growth, energy consumption growth and increasingly stringent environmental protection requirements in China, natural gas has become a vital constituent in China's energy consumption structure. The consumption growth rate for natural gas has exceeded those of coal and oil for lengthened period, and has climbed to be one of the primary energy sources in China.

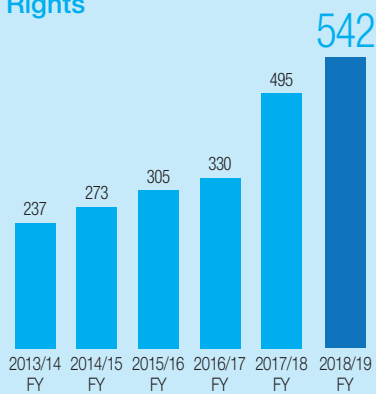
In 2018, our country rolled out quite a number of environmental protection policies with stepped up effort to steer ahead with atmospheric pollution prevention and control endeavour. It also vigorously pressed ahead with "replacement of coal to gas" in key areas that the coverage of natural gas has gradually expanded in rural areas. Remarkable progress has been recorded in the building of supply guarantee system. Due to effective conservation on the supply source, the tightened gas supply in winter was alleviated. Natural gas consumption continued to substantiate high-speed growth in China. According to the statistics published by the National Bureau of Statistics, the apparent consumption of natural gas in China reached 280.3 billion m³ in 2018, representing year-on-year growth of 18.1%, among which, imported volume of natural gas hit a record high that it exceeded 90 million tons. Meanwhile, the pace for the marketisation for domestic natural gas prices gathered momentum. In June 2018, the gate price of residents and non-residents was synchronized as the upstream and downstream price linkage mechanism executed, eliciting emerging opportunities for the continued growth of the natural gas market.

In the overall picture of gas supply, a preliminary supply landscape, featured by "gas transmission from west to east, from north to south and from offshore to onshore with nearby supply" started to take shape. The network of natural gas trunk pipeline spreads across all provinces except Tibet. According to the 13th Five-Year Plan for Energy Development, the 13th Five-Year Plan for Natural Gas Development and the Medium and Long-term Oil and Gas Pipeline Network Plan, our country

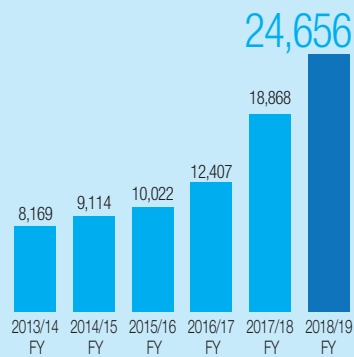
NATURAL GAS



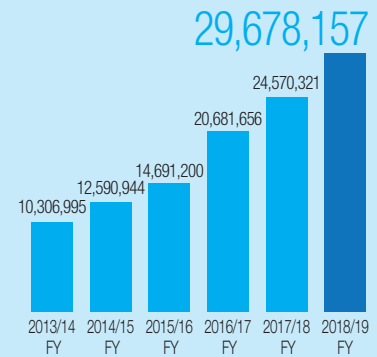
Total Number of Piped Gas Projects with Concession Rights



Piped Natural Gas Sales Volume (million m³)



Total Number of Connected Households



intends to build trunk pipelines and ancillary pipelines for natural gas that reach for 40,000 km within the period for the 13th Five-Year Plan. The total length will further extend to 104,000 km by 2020, with an annual gas transmission capacity for all pipelines more than 400 billion m³ and the total length climb to 163,000 km by 2025. A nationwide natural gas network will be laid as “trunk lines and the branches inter-connected and every region formed a local network”. In the future, with the further refinement in the national pipeline network and gas storage facilities, the shortage of gas sources will be effectively accommodated. Natural gas industry in China, by then, will be ushered into a new phase of comprehensive development.

Operational Locations of Natural Gas

1. INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION

Hohhot, Wuzhen Banner, Baotou, Hellingeer County, Tuoketuo County, Tuzuo Banner, Wuchuan County, Alashangmeng, Alashangmeng Wusitai Industrial Zone, Zuo Banner Tenggei Industrial Zone, Wuhai, Wutelaqian Banner, Liangcheng County, Jinshan Industrial Park, Ganqimaodu Industrial Zone of Vrad Zhong, Denkou County

2. XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

Horgos Economic Development Zone, Ho City Economic Development Zone

3. HEBEI

Shijiazhuang Gaocheng, Cangzhou Development Zone, Nanpi County, Qinghe County, Wangdu City, Tangshan Nampo, Leping County, Xinle, Pingshan County, Fengnan District of Tangshan, Neiqiu County, Bohai New Zone, Cangzhou High-tech Zone, Tang County, Handan Jinan New Zone, Luquan, Quyang County, Raoyang County, Botou New Zone, Laishui County, Dingzhou, Dingxing County, Yutian County, Yutian Town and Caitingqiao Town of Yutian County, Changli County, Weixian County, Xiahuayuan District, Chengnan County, Wuciao County, Ningjin County, Linzhang County, Zaoqiang County, Longyao County, Xingtang County, Gucheng County City Area, Gucheng County Administrative Jurisdiction, Nangong City, Jize County, Xinhe County, Xingtai, Kangbao County, Zanhuan County

4. GANSU

Lingtai County, Huating County, Jingning County, Chongxin County, Huachi County, Heshui County

5. TIANJIN

Baodi District in Tianjin, Jinghai Economic Development Zone, Ziya Industrial Zone

6. SHANXI

Shuozhou City, Xiangning County in Linfen City

7. SHANDONG

Dezhou, Qingdao, Leling, Qufu, Sishui, Qufu New Zone, Weifang Binhai Economic Development Zone, Liaocheng, Dezhou Tianqu Industrial Zone, Linyi City, Linyi Economic Zone, Linshu County, Zhangqiu City, Rongcheng City, Haiyang City, Wendeng City, Rushan City, Weihai City

8. NINGXIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION

Zhongwei, Guyuan City

9. HENAN

Xinyang, Jiaozuo City, Qinyang City, Wuzhi County, Xiuwu County, Luohe City 7 Projects, Xiping County, Jiyuan City, Sanmenxia City, Shanxian County, Sanmenxia Industrial Park, Lingbao City, Yanshi City, Yongcheng City, Yongcheng Industrial Zone, Xinmi City, Huangchuan County, Guangshan County, Gushi County, Huiguo Town, Gongyi City, Yuanyang County, Hui County

10. SHAANXI

Baoji, Qishan County, Yulin, Linyou County, Shangnan County

11. JIANGSU

Nanjing Jiang Bei, Pizhou, Yangzhong, Pu Kou District, Nanjing, Jiawang District, Xuzhou, Xinyi, Xuzhou, Yangzhou City, Taixing East District, Lianyungang Haizhou Economic Development Zone, Nanjing Jingqiao, Donghai County, Tong Shan, Sihong County City Center, Sihong County, Guannan County, Nanjing ChangLu Industrial Park

12. ANHUI

Wuhu, Huainan, Shouxiang, Suzhou, Wuhu County, Nanling County, Huoshan County, Fengtai County, Wuwei County, Qimen County, Xuining County, Maoji Development Zone, Huoqu County, Susong Linjiang Industrial Zone, Suzhou Si County, Suzhou Yongqiao Economic Zone, Wuhe County, Sixian, Susong City, Taihu County, Hefei Binghu New District

13. HUBEI

Wuhan Qingshan, Yichang, Xiaogan, Hanchuan, Yingcheng, Yunmeng, Suizhou, Tianmen, Dangyang, Wuhan Jiangnan, Laohekou, Danjiangkou, Yuanan, Dawu County, Run County, Wuxue Industrial Zone, Shiyan Wudangshan Zone, Fang County, Donghu High-tech Zone, Jianli County, Honghu City, Songzi City, Xinzhou District in Wuhan, Wuxue City, Yingshan County, Tuanfeng County, Longganhu district in Huangmei County, Huanggang City, Xishui County, Melchuan Town in Wuxue City, Huangmei County, Shiyan City, Zigui County, Yunxi County, Xiaogan High-tech Zone, Chongyang County

14. ZHEJIANG

Hangzhou Xiaoshan District, Taizhou, Jinhua, Hangzhou Jiangdong Development Zone, Daishan Economic Development Zone, Yueqing City

15. CHONGQING

Yubei

16. JIANGXI

Nanchang Wanli, Xinfeng County, Lean City, Wuyuan County, Yihuang County, Xinfeng Industrial Park, Nancheng County

17. HUNAN

Yiyang, Youxian, Zhangjiajie, Yiyang Datonghu, Yiyang City New Zone, Huaihua National Agriculture and Technology Zone

18. FUJIAN

30 cities/regions, Sanming City, Shaowu City, Wuping County, Taining County, Qingliu County, Quanzhou Guangqiao Industrial Zone, Youxi County, Datian County, Jianning County, Huaan Economic Zone

19. GUIZHOU

Kaili City

20. YUNNAN

Dali Haidong New Zone, Baoshan City, Lvchun County

21. GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION

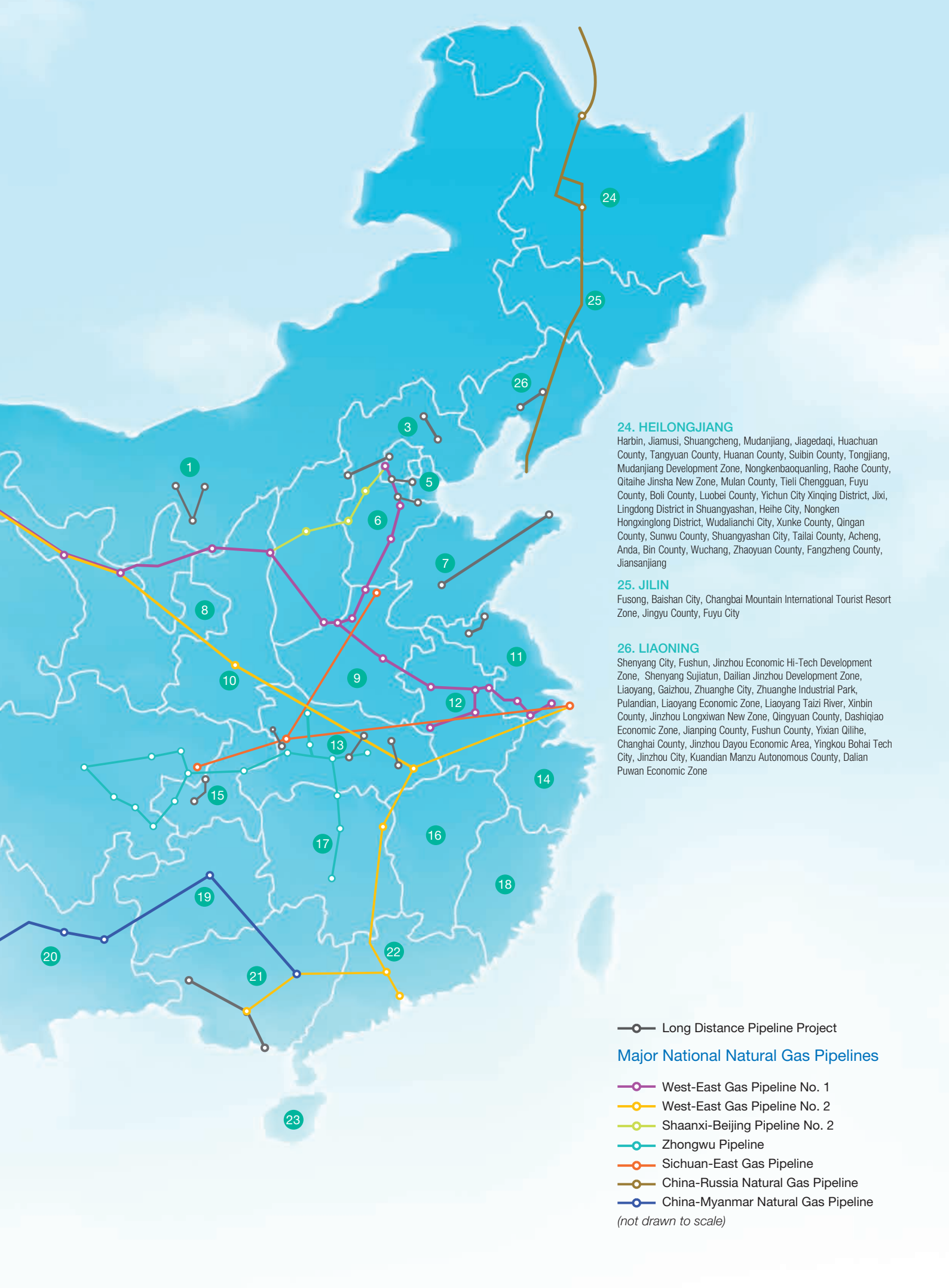
Nanning, Yulin, Qinzhou, Liuzhou, Fangchenggang, Nanning ASEAN Development Zone, Laibin, Baise, Bobai, Chongzuo, Guiping, Beihai, Luchuan, Tiandeng County, Dahua County, Hechi, Tianlin County, Cenxi, Napo County, Liucheng County, Luocheng Mulao Autonomous County

22. GUANGDONG

Maoming, Conghua, Meizhou, Yunfu, Shanwei, Xinxing County, Fengshun County, Pingyuan County, Dapu County, Wuhua County, Huazhou, Luhe County, Mei County, Jieyang Industrial Park

23. HAINAN PROVINCE

Qiongzong Li-Miao Autonomous County



24. HEILONGJIANG

Harbin, Jiamusi, Shuangcheng, Mudanjiang, Jiagedaqi, Huachuang County, Tangyuan County, Huanan County, Suibin County, Tongjiang, Mudanjiang Development Zone, Nongkenbaoquanling, Raohe County, Qitaihe Jinsha New Zone, Mulan County, Tieli Chengguan, Fuyu County, Boli County, Luobei County, Yichun City Xinqing District, Jixi, Lingdong District in Shuangyashan, Heihe City, Nongken Hongxinglong District, Wudalianchi City, Xunke County, Qingan County, Sunwu County, Shuangyashan City, Tailai County, Acheng, Anda, Bin County, Wuchang, Zhaoyuan County, Fangzheng County, Jiansanjiang

25. JILIN

Fusong, Baishan City, Changbai Mountain International Tourist Resort Zone, Jingyu County, Fuyu City

26. LIAONING

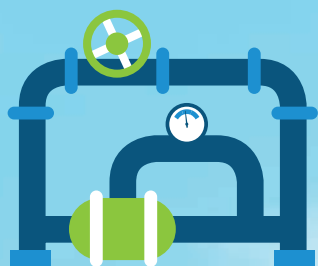
Shenyang City, Fushun, Jinzhou Economic Hi-Tech Development Zone, Shenyang Sujiatun, Dailian Jinzhou Development Zone, Liaoyang, Gaizhou, Zhuanghe City, Zhuanghe Industrial Park, Pulandian, Liaoyang Economic Zone, Liaoyang Taizi River, Xinbin County, Jinzhou Longxiwan New Zone, Qingyuan County, Dashiqliao Economic Zone, Jianping County, Fushun County, Yixian Qilihe, Changhai County, Jinzhou Dayou Economic Area, Yingkou Bohai Tech City, Jinzhou City, Kuandian Manzu Autonomous County, Dalian Puwan Economic Zone

—○— Long Distance Pipeline Project

Major National Natural Gas Pipelines

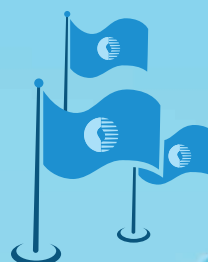
- West-East Gas Pipeline No. 1
- West-East Gas Pipeline No. 2
- Shaanxi-Beijing Pipeline No. 2
- Zhongwu Pipeline
- Sichuan-East Gas Pipeline
- China-Russia Natural Gas Pipeline
- China-Myanmar Natural Gas Pipeline

(not drawn to scale)



Total Natural Gas
Sales Volume (Million M³)

24,656



Number of
City Piped Gas Projects

365



Provincial Capital Cities
& Municipalities

15



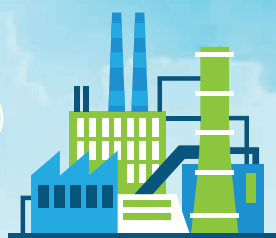
Provinces
Market Coverage

26



Accumulated Number of
Residential Customers

29,678,157



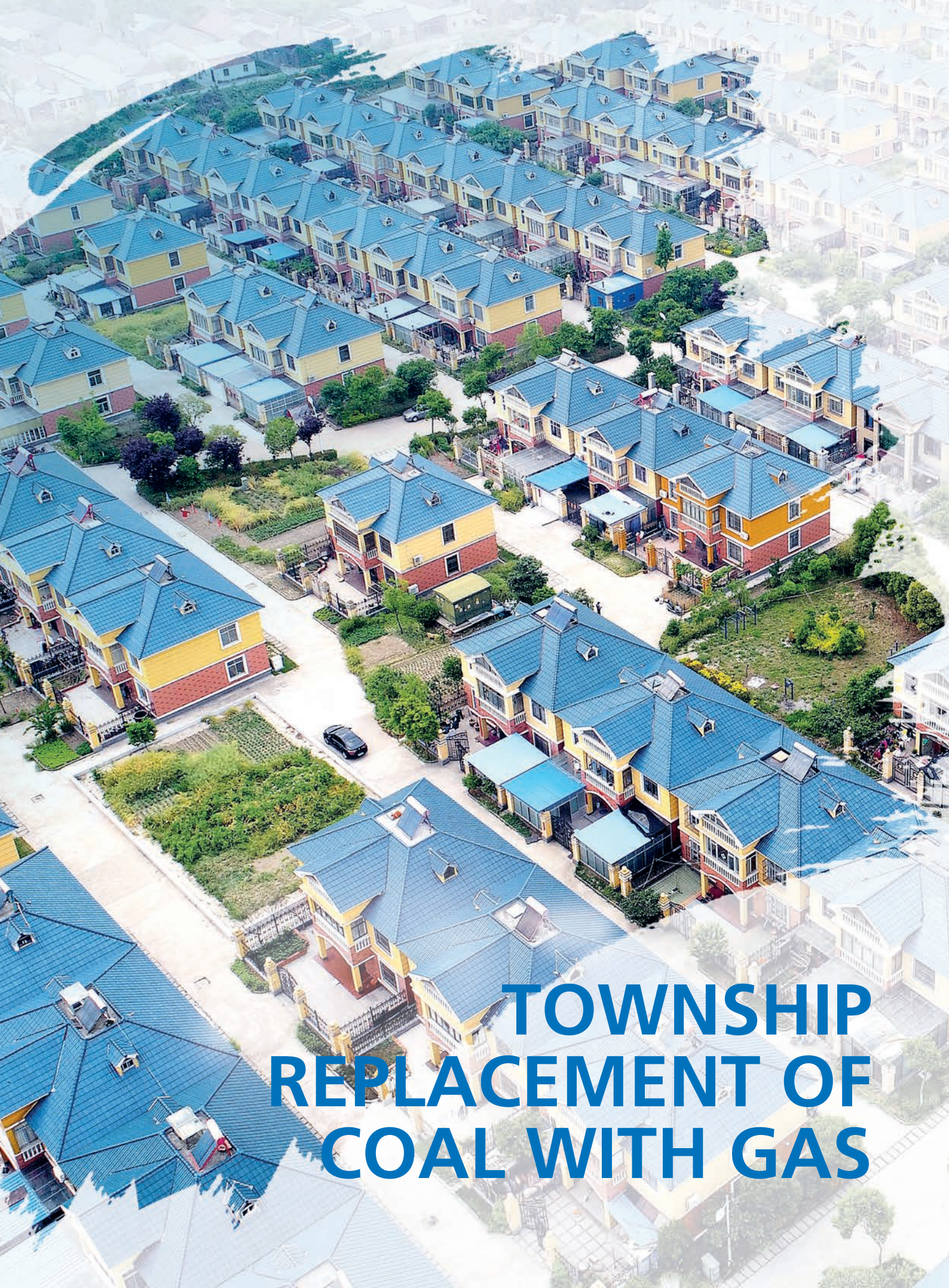
Accumulated Number of
Industrial Customers

12,407



Accumulated Number of
Commercial Customers

199,637

An aerial photograph of a modern residential township. The houses are arranged in a grid-like pattern, featuring yellow and red facades and blue tiled roofs. Each house has a small garden or courtyard area. The township is surrounded by a road and some greenery. The text "TOWNSHIP REPLACEMENT OF COAL WITH GAS" is overlaid on the bottom right of the image.

TOWNSHIP REPLACEMENT OF COAL WITH GAS

TOWNSHIP REPLACEMENT OF COAL WITH GAS



TOWNSHIP “REPLACEMENT OF COAL WITH GAS”

In recent years, phantom of air pollution has been elbowed to the south as winter air pollution became stringent, plus “red alert” occasions have become frequent in northern China. To nurture “clear water and green mountain” and facilitate ecological construction, the central government attaches great importance to environmental protection, while various levels of municipal governments have proposed a host of comprehensive governance measures on to curtail atmospheric pollution that endeavoured to improve air quality. After two years of the comprehensive governance initiatives, air quality has achieved noticeable improvements in few regions.

In 2018, China continued to relentlessly promote Township “Replacement of Coal with Gas” initiatives at large-scale, with unprecedented intensity. Subsequent to the rolling out of major policies, including the 2017 Work Plan on Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control for Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and Surrounding Areas*, the Notification on the Pilot Scheme for Central Finance Subsidies to Support Clean Energy Winter Heating Programs in Northern China* and the Clean Energy Winter Heating Plan for Northern China* (2017–2021), the State Council further unveiled the Three-Year Action Plan for Winning a Battle for Defending the Blue Sky* in July 2018. As such, the State Council aimed to define the specific objectives for the governance of atmospheric air pollution for the forthcoming three years, along with the effort to extend the untreated coal control regions from “2+26” cities located in the air pollution transport channels to 40 cities lying across Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Fenhe-Weihe Plain and the Yangtze River Delta. The formulated measures on control of untreated coal included: a schedule that specified the replacement of untreated coal for residential uses and winter heating shall be substantially completed in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and its peripheral areas, as well as the plain area in the Fenhe-Weihe Plain prior to the commencement of 2020 heating season; the control on total coal consumption continued in key regions; scale-up control on coal-fired boilers and furnaces; substantially faded out coal-fired boilers with a capacity of 10 steam tons per hour or below, applying to cities of county level or higher in administrative hierarchy. While the introduction of these environmental protection policies provided directives and secured funding for the township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives, they also actively encouraged the use of natural gas in China and opened up incredible market potential in the aforesaid sector.

* for identification purposes only

TOWNSHIP REPLACEMENT OF COAL WITH GAS



In 2018, China Gas unswervingly expanded its market presence by leveraging on the merits brought about by Township “Replacement of Coal with Gas” initiatives. The Group adhered to its clear-cut strategy and was resolute to carry through the township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives till the end. Our Group was overwhelmingly keen to join the township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives that we brought forth premium, quality and highly efficient facilities and adequate energy supply to allow the rural residents in northern China to access to natural gas. We, therefore, had won wide popularity among all levels of municipal governments and users.

During the financial year, the Group’s accumulated residential users contracted for township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives amounted to more than 7 million household units in total, completed gas pipeline connections for township residential users amounted to 3.54 million units, providing 605 million cubic meters of natural gas to rural residents for winter. This implies that the Group has contributed more than half in aggregate to the annual target proposed at the national environment conference in 2018, where the target set for the replacement of coal with gas/electricity was 4 million household units for the northern region. This is also a testimony that undue endeavor can be subsequently rewarded. Using Beijing as an example, the average air quality level in Beijing was on the downward trend with the average PM_{2.5} maintained in 2018, representing a year-on-year decrease of 12.1%, while the number of days of severe pollution sank to 15 days. In addition, the annual average concentration of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide recorded in the capital also reduced by 25.0% and 8.7% from 2017, respectively. According to certain estimations, since “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives at industrial level and township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives are both governance effort to discourage the deployment of untreated coal, they both contributed to 40% plummet of pollution level to PM_{2.5}, and have distinctively improved the air quality in northern China.

Embarking on township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives and “defending the blue sky” are not just an occasional game, instead they are a series of enduring never-say-die battles. Since our Group has identified the township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives as one of its key strategic targets, we are relentless to carry through till the end, so as to contribute to the betterment of environmental protection sector, along with improving the livelihood of local residents all alike across China.



COMPRESSED/ LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS

GAS FOR VEHICLES AND VESSELS

GAS FOR VEHICLES AND VESSELS

To-date, due to the pervasive worldwide trend of using clean energy for vehicles and vessels and diversified orientation in the consumption of fuels, natural gas is widely acknowledged as an ideal alternative clean fuel for vehicles and vessels. The experience of long-term promotion and application in China, as well as scientific experiment results have proved that the use of natural gas as a fuel for vehicles and vessels is safe and clean. Besides, natural gas is particularly noticeable in energy conservation and emission migration. It can help cut operating costs impressively by 30% to 55%. Compared with gasoline, natural gas enables a PM2.5 to scale down by 90% and cutback of carbon dioxide by 20%, while carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, nitrogen oxide and other pollutants also showed varying degrees of migration. Compared with other new energy vehicles such as electric vehicles, natural gas vehicles are blessed with more sophisticated technology with respect to their production, storage and logistics flow. Particularly, in terms of the whole life cycle in the use of energy for vehicles, natural gas vehicles will not be undervalued by issues such as coal power pollution, battery life and disposal of used batteries that are usually confronted by electric vehicles in their course of development. Natural gas, therefore, is the best choice to reduce smog and to build a low-carbon economy. It is an indispensable asset to bring forth economic efficiency and social benefits. Currently, natural gas vehicles are on the road in more than 300 prefecture-level and above administrative areas across 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China.



GAS FOR VEHICLES AND VESSELS



As of the end of 2018, the consumption of natural gas vehicles amounted to more than 6.7 million (including more than 400,000 units of LNG vehicles), with approximately 9,000 gas stations (including approximately 3,400 LNG refilling stations), ranking first worldwide for four consecutive years in terms of ownership. According to certain conservative estimation, the consumption of natural gas for vehicles traveling in China amounted 36 billion cubic meters in 2018, accounting for 12.8% of the natural gas consumption in aggregate of 280.3 billion cubic meters for that year.

To facilitate the smooth development of natural gas in transportation sector, the Chinese government has unveiled a host of favorable policies as directives in recent years. In June 2017, an aggregate of 13 departments including the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the Ministry of Transport published the Opinions on Accelerating the Use of Natural Gas*, which had made explicit the requirements on “implementing transportation fuel upgrading projects and accelerating the development of natural gas vehicles and vessels” and “speeding up the construction of gas refilling stations”. The use of gas for vehicles and vessels is specifically incorporated into the four major areas for the use of natural gas (other aspects including use of natural gas for industry, urban gas and power generation). On 27 June 2018, the State Council published the Notice on Printing and Distributing the Three-Year Action Plan for Winning a Battle for Defending the Blue Sky* to promote the use of new or clean energy such as electricity and natural gas in vessels. In January 2019, the Action Plan for Controlling Diesel Truck Pollution* was jointly issued and published by 11 agencies including the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the National

* for identification purposes only

GAS FOR VEHICLES AND VESSELS

Development and Reform Commission. The plan specifically stated the requirements on the preferential application of new and clean-energy vehicles in order to fulfil the requirements set by the China VI Standard. Also, the plan effectively increased the supply guarantee capacity for liquefied natural gas for vehicle and vessel traveling, along with initiating research works on building liquefied natural gas refilling stations along the logistics path of passage. From 2020 onwards, the most severe China VI standard for refined oil in record will be mandatorily executed in the PRC. By then, the LNG vehicles and diesel vehicles alike will be non-discriminatorily measured by the same maximum exhaust emission standards, this could usher in an immense commercial opportunities for the LNG vehicles and LNG-for-vehicle markets.

As a trans-regional comprehensive energy supplier, the Group has gas transmission pipeline network, plus transmission and distribution facilities in over 365 cities across 26 provinces in China. The Group, therefore, is endowed with a unique comparative advantage to develop clean energy for vehicle and vessel traveling. Currently, our Group owns nearly 600 vehicle refilling stations, either in operation or under construction. These stations can serve more than an average of 300,000 units of natural gas vehicles per day.



A photograph of an industrial facility, likely a power plant or refinery. The scene is dominated by a large, complex network of bright yellow pipes that run horizontally and vertically across the frame. In the background, a large, grey, cylindrical industrial machine with a semi-circular top is visible. To the right, a red piece of equipment, possibly a generator or motor, is partially visible. The floor is light-colored and reflective. The overall lighting is bright, and the image has a slightly blurred, dynamic feel.

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY



DISTRIBUTED ENERGY

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY

Distributed energy is a mode of energy generation distinguished with multi-facets of merits, including energy conservation, emission reduction, safety and flexibility. It is also particularly effective for peak-shaving, curtailing network depletion, boosting terminal efficacy, and the moderation or decrease in the construction of electricity transmission and distribution facilities. Not only is distributed energy a contributing alternative to the present urban energy system, it also has an indispensable role to play for energy conservation and emission reduction. Owing to the increasing supply of natural gas, and rapid construction of smart power grid in China, natural gas-fired distributed energy is equipped with sufficient pre-requisites for large scale production and deployment in China, against the backdrop of multiple incentive policies across the country. These include policies and plans such as the Natural Gas Utilization Policies in 2012, the 13th Five-Year Plan for Energy Development in 2016, and the Opinions on Accelerating the Use of Natural Gas and the 13th Five-Year Plan for Power Development (2016–2020) in 2017. The proliferation of urban gas enterprises engaged in distributed energy has facilitated the refinement on gas sales structure and the cutback on gas costs. This development also helps create a landscape of product diversity, as well as extending a corporate value chain and optimising energy allocation. The Group's distributed energy resources business covers centralized heating, distributed energy resources, gas-fired power plants, sale and distribution of electricity, photovoltaic and others. In 2018, the Group formulated a relevant set of investment assessment criteria applicable for, among others, distributed heating, centralized heating, distributed energy resources for building



DISTRIBUTED ENERGY

sectors and steam supply in industrial parks. Due to synergy unleashed from distributed gas networking, adoption of new technology, new product selection, the Group has stepped up investment into distributed heating supply market, with special focus on heat supply for newly built properties and state-owned units. Based on the two-pronged development of distributed energy resources for building sectors and storage technology, the Group painstakingly acquires premium projects with heat load and ancillary revenue generating features. Leveraging the urban gas network and marketing advantages, the Group promoted the boiler EPC (Engineering Procurement Construction) business. To-date, the Group have an accumulative total of 68 natural gas-related integrated energy projects commenced into operation.

In the future, the Group will follow the path of expansionary strategy for distributed energy resources segment. We will expand our market share through external expansion and organic growth, and continue to source for new projects, with heating supply as the core of development and thermoelectric as complementary. The Group will also endeavor to research on and utilize smart cloud platform, big data and Internet of Things technologies, to build an energy internet, providing users with clean energy solutions, while improving project management capabilities and profitability.





LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

Liquefied Petroleum Gas ("LPG") is a by-product from the catalytic cracking and thermal cracking of crude oil in refineries. It primarily consists of flammable hydrocarbons obtained as by-products of crude oil refinery, such as propane and butane. It is usually used as fuel for industrial, residential and vehicle purposes.



8

LPG terminals with storage facilities of 300,000 m³



100

LPG distribution projects and 1,100 retail stores



19

provinces market coverage

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

As a green and clean energy, LPG is a by-product from the catalytic cracking and thermal cracking of crude oil in refineries. It primarily consists of butene, propylene, butane and propane, which can be used not only as a clean fuel for general households, but also as industrial gases, and are widely used in all corners of our daily life. In recent years, along with the promotion of urbanization across China, the continued intensified reform on energy structure and the increased awareness on social security and environmental protection, LPG market has followed the developmental trend of intensification and branded promotion. There are mergers and acquisitions, liquidations and rectifications. As the concentration ratio in LPG has increased, this matching complementary development in LPG has distinctively promoted further the growth in urban pipeline natural gas business. Since China's LPG market has witnessed over 20 years of speedy development, fuel consumption has made a transitional shift from consumption to chemicals production; consumption related geographical distribution, from urban to suburban or to rural; sources of supply from self-sufficient production to imports. A variety of market determinants, including future marketing models, pricing methods, trade flows and competitive entities will synchronise with the aforesaid developmental trend and follow a new path of development. According to market statistics, the apparent consumption of LPG in China amounted to 47 million tons in 2018.

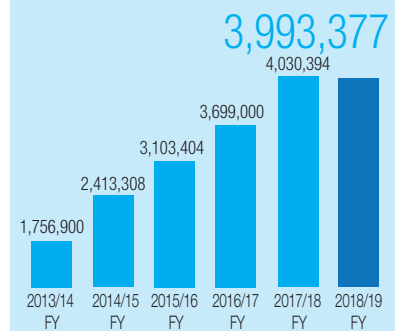
As the largest integrated LPG service provider in China, the Group has set the stage for a full-fledged industry chain development model that is comprised of imports, terminals, trading, warehouses, logistics, refilling, distribution and transmission, plus retailing of LPG. The Group provides products and services for residential, commercial, industrial and



LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

other sectors. Our comparative strength in upstream procurement can ensure the stable supply of resources at terminal of the supply chain. The Group actively seeks a close collaboration between terminals and trading, which adequately testifies a complementary advantages shared by upstream and downstream operation units. In respect of domestic gas sources, the Group actively joins forces with upstream LPG producers to form a super strong alliance. In respect of imported gas sources, the Group promotes seamless collaboration with strategic shareholders and large-scale international LPG carriers and traders, continues refinement on the procurement structure of imported gas and justifies control of procurement risks and costs within a reasonable range. In 2018, the Group further defined the developmental strategy for LPG that steered towards an integration between trade and terminals, while fostering the adoption of smart systems to enhance quality of management. Moreover, the Group leveraged on the channels provided by the market and the resources provided by the authority to initiate the integration between markets at terminal. The Group actively joined hands with the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development to undertake the pilot construction of LPG small-sized storage tank projects in Qinghai Province and Hubei Province. As such, the Group has operated in a unique business model, which lays a solid ground for the comprehensive promotion of micro-pipeline network construction taking place in rural areas.

LPG SALES VOLUME (TONNES)





LPG terminal



LPG storage facility



LPG wholesale



LPG retail

Xinjiang

Qinghai

Tibet

Operational Locations of

Liquefied Petroleum Gas





4G

10:00 am

100%

CHINA GAS
中國燃氣



燃氣繳費



IC卡購氣



瓶裝訂氣

优选

中燃優選



精品廚房



中燃寶



VALUE-ADDED SERVICES (NEW RETAIL PLATFORM)

China Gas has created an e-commerce portal and platform, which targets families and communities, with the aim of providing a more convenient internet marketing platform for the sales of gas, gas-related products and services for families and communities.



PROVISION OF
VALUE-ADDED SERVICES
FOR OVER

35 million

household users

VALUE-ADDED SERVICES (NEW RETAIL PLATFORM)



VALUE-ADDED SERVICES (NEW RETAIL PLATFORM)

The value-added services have been identified as an effective channel for gas operators to explore the potential of users' values, enhance branding related comparative advantages, as well as services competitiveness. Besides, value-added services constitute the impetus that enables organic growth. Today, the Group has more than 35 million natural gas and LPG residential users in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions across China, providing gas coverage to more than 150 million population in township. Corporate brand names, including "CHINA GAS", "GasHome+" and Zhongran "Smart Living" have won impressive credibility and recognition among users and general public in the society. Accordingly, along with consolidating and expanding its core gas business, the Group steps up investment in value-added business by fully utilizing its extensive user base and strategic corporate brands. The Group builds a new retail platform to speed up the development of relevant gas sales businesses including gas appliances, insurance, gas corrugated pipes and gas alarms under the brand name of Gasbo and pushes forward the sales of gas-fired boilers and energy saving equipment and coal-fired boilers related renovation business and energy saving conversion services. Based on refined sales channels, the Group continues to develop new products. The Group leverages on the technological strength of Zhongran "Smart Living" to promote a two-pronged developmental strategy by developing smart equipment and e-commerce services in tandem, to provide gas users with products and services, including daily necessities, community services, synchronising with the ecosphere strategy relating to "GasHome+ (中燃家+)" commercial products. Meanwhile, based on online platform of Zhongran "Smart Living" and the extensive user resources of China Gas, the Group upgrades the production, circulation and sales process of products through the use of mobile Internet, consumption big data, artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies. The Group also undertakes penetrating integration of online services, offline experience and modern logistics.

In the future, the Group will continue to focus on promoting the new retail platform of China Gas. Basing on grid networking services, the Group intends to enter into family services sector, within the framework of customer-centric orientation, grid networking management and latest retail system. The Group will promote online and offline integrated services as well as the integration of gas payment and value-added services, providing online appointment of door-to-door gas services such as account opening, installation, ignition, safety inspection, meter reading, maintenance and renovation for users. Meanwhile, the Group will speed up the interconnectivity between its new retail platform and other internet companies, so as to effectively materialise rapid growth and integration across all platforms.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of China Gas Holdings Limited, I am pleased to present to the shareholders the 2018/19 annual report.

Mr. ZHOU Si
Chairman



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



RESULTS

For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group's three major business segments (i.e. natural gas sales plus pipeline connection, LPG sales and value-added services) recorded considerable increases in both financial and operating results. The Group's total consolidated revenue increased by 12.4% year-on-year to HK\$59.39 billion; consolidated gross profit amounted to HK\$14.06 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 20.5%. Benefiting from the Group's exceptional operating performance and the reduction of one-off items such as exchange losses, the Group's profit attributable to the owners of the Group surged by 28.1% to HK\$8.15 billion; and basic earnings per share were HK\$1.63, representing a year-on-year increase of 32.5%.

DIVIDEND

The board of directors ("Directors", each a "Director") of the Company ("Board") resolved to recommend payment of a final dividend of HK36 cents per share to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 30 August 2019 (the record date for determining the entitlement of the shareholders to receive the proposed final dividend). Together with the interim dividend of HK8 cents per share paid to the shareholders on 31 January 2019, the total dividend for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounts to HK44 cents per share (total dividend for the year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to HK35 cents per share).

The final dividend, if approved by the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting, is expected to be payable on or around 30 September 2019 (Monday).

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

To be Eligible to Attend and Vote at the Forthcoming Annual General Meeting

For the purpose of determining the shareholders who are entitled to attend and vote at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the register of members of the Company will be closed from 16 August 2019 (Friday) to 21 August 2019 (Wednesday) (both days inclusive), during which no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. In order to qualify for attending and voting at the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held on 21 August 2019 (Wednesday), all transfers of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar and transfer office in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited at Shops 1712-16, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong not later than 4:30 p.m. on 15 August 2019 (Thursday).

To Qualify for the Proposed Final Dividend

For the purpose of determining the shareholders who are entitled to receive the proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2019, the register of members of the Company will be closed from 28 August 2019 (Wednesday) to 30 August 2019 (Friday) (both days inclusive), during which no transfer of shares will be registered. Subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the final dividend will be payable to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 30 August 2019 (Friday). In order to qualify for the proposed final dividend, all transfers of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited at Shops 1712-16, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong not later than 4:30 p.m. on 27 August 2019 (Tuesday).

PROSPECTS

Looking back to 2018, global economic growth slacks and adjustments in international energy landscape accounted for constant geopolitical conflicts. Against the backdrop of energy crisis and climate change as focal disputable issues worldwide, energy replacement and green and low-carbon development became the common global mission. For the past 40 years since reform and opening-up, China, apart from resolving internal issues, has actively assimilated into the global markets through leveraging its own comparative advantages, along with pressing ahead with reforms and opening-up. Not only has China been able to maintain an impressive economic growth domestically, it has also contributed to global economic development. China has become the world's largest energy producer and energy consumer, and has decisive influence on the world's energy landscape. It is an important force in the global energy structure adjustment. At the same time, we can also see that China is also facing an external environment with intensifying protectionism and unilateralism, and the downward pressure on the domestic economy is increasing. With the acceleration of industrialization and urbanization, energy demand continues to grow, and the construction of a stable, economic, clean and safe energy supply system face huge challenges.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

In response to the challenges, the central government actively promotes energy structure reform and unveils a host of environmental protection policies to curtail air pollution and speeds up the progress of “replacement of coal with gas” initiative in key regions. A sustainable growth for natural gas segment has been enabled by few favourable factors, including the integration of national pipeline network and the price marketisation of natural gas, as well as gradual introduction of industry supportive policies. As one of the large-scale urban gas operators in China, the Group closely follows the national policies and the general trend, and makes consistent investment in the urban gas pipeline network so as to scale up the replacement of coal with gas initiative in rural areas and the construction of beautiful countryside. The Group accelerates the pace of development of LPG wholesale and retail trading, LNG trading, thermoelectric, value-added services, distributed energy and other new businesses. Our “112N full-fledged industry development strategy” steers us to build an integrated energy ecosystem.

Looking into the future, in order to cope with macroeconomic slowdown and adjustment of industry policies, the Group will focus on “cost reduction, boosted efficiency, transformation and expansion” to promote business growth. Meanwhile, the Group will press ahead with cost reduction, efficiency boosting, reforms, along with marketisation, and exploration of new business segments to foster core competitiveness. Regarding natural gas business, the Group will continue to strengthen and optimise organisational structure. The Group aims to breed organization vitality through institutional structure reform. The Group will further refine operation and cost control, and press ahead with development of various businesses through marketisation and digitalisation. In addition, the Group will seize the opportunities provided by national pipeline network reform, imported gas from Russia and the implementation of the China VI standard to materialise market expansion and rapid growth in operation efficiency. For the LPG business, apart from “vertical integration” along the industry chain, the Group will intensify the “horizontal synergy” in the urban pipeline gas business in terms of both market expansion and resources procurement. The Group will continue to promote the vertical integration, and intensify expansion of the downstream market presence. The Group, by leveraging its comparative advantages, will build the “4G” energy network to unleash the synergy due to the two-pronged development of natural gas segment and LPG segment. For the value-added business, the Group will continue to focus on promoting China Gas’s “New Retail” platform. By means of a customer-centric approach, grip network management and new retail system, the Group boosts online and offline integration services that further enhance operation and services standards. In the year ahead, the Group will actively respond to the industry and market reforms and shoulder for various social responsibilities. Adhering to its corporate mission “Enable Natural Gas Circulation; Promote Social Harmony and Wellness”, the Group strives to initiate progress at both industrial and social level. Applying the overall rationale of “scaled production of low-carbon energy, substitution of clean energy for traditional energy, diversification of energy supply, efficiency boost of terminal energy consumption, smart transformation of energy system”, the Group aims to provide “smart” energy for the society and the public all alike, to facilitate green-related initiatives in national economic development, as well as to create maximised value for shareholders, society and employees. Finally, I, hereby, would like to express my sincere gratitude to all Board members for their undue contribution and support, and all employees and management team for their resolute endeavour and passion.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

“Promoting clean energy is a key national strategic initiative. The State Council announced the ‘Three-Year Action Plan on Defending the Blue Sky’ with concrete goals and timetables, to speed up improvement of air quality and support structural refinement and the long-term healthy development of the natural gas industry. This favorable policy has created a wider scope of business for sustainable growth of the Group.

Mr. LIU Ming Hui
Executive Chairman,
Managing Director and President



MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMPANY

The Group is a gas operator and service provider primarily engaged in the investment, construction and operation of city and town gas pipeline infrastructure facilities, gas terminals, storage and transportation facilities and gas logistics systems, transmission of natural gas and LPG to residential, industrial and commercial customers, construction and operation of compressed natural gas (“CNG”)/liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) refilling stations as well as development and application of technologies relating to natural gas and LPG in the PRC.

BUSINESS REVIEW

In recent years, China’s natural gas industry has benefitted from the government’s determination to curb smog and haze pollution, adoption of increasingly tightened environmental protection policies, along with effective implementation of “coal-to-gas conversion” in industrial and commercial sectors and “replacement of coal with gas” in townships in North China. We see tremendous opportunities in this industry.

In order to facilitate the healthy and sustainable development of natural gas industry, the central government unveiled a series of policies on natural gas market reform and environmental protection, including the Clean Winter Heating Plan for North China (2017–2021) (《北方地區冬季清潔取暖計劃 (2017–2021)》), the Opinions on Accelerating Gas Storage Facility Construction and Improving Ancillary Service Market Mechanism for Gas Storage and Peaking (《關於加快儲氣設施建設和完善儲氣調峰輔助服務市場機制的意見》), the Notice on Harmonizing Natural Gas City Gate Price for Residential Users (《關於理順居民用氣門站價格的通知》), and the Three-Year Action Plan for Winning the Battle for a Blue Sky (《打贏藍天保衛戰三年行動計劃》). In 2018, with the smooth implementation of pollution prevention and control in key regions, the central government expanded the coverage of priority areas of pollution prevention and control from “2+26” cities to a wider area covering the Yangtze River Delta and the Fenhe-Weihe Plain, so as to further exercise strict control over coal consumption, air pollutants and greenhouse gas emission in those areas. Meanwhile, the central government has set standards for central financial incentives and subsidies, established and improved an industry-wide regulatory regime for natural gas industry. It has also formulated a clear direction on natural gas utilization, demonstrating its commitment to promote natural gas as a main energy source and to continuously facilitate the implementation of coal-to-gas conversion policy. The apparent consumption of natural gas in China reached 280.3 billion m³ in 2018, representing a year-on-year growth of 18.1%.

In order to actively respond to the national environmental protection policies, the Group strengthened corporate governance and safety operation, deepened internal reforms, optimized management, and firmly facilitated the implementation of its 112N strategy for the development of all forms of business operations, endeavoring to build an integrated energy ecosphere in all aspects through continuous promotion of “coal-to-gas conversion” in industrial and commercial sectors, vigorous development of “replacement of coal with gas” and “beautiful villages” in townships. Meanwhile, the Group also accelerated development of LPG sales network, value-added services, LNG trading, thermoelectric power, distributed energy resources and other new businesses on the basis of maintaining the expansion course of its city gas business.

During the financial year, the Group recorded considerable increases in both financial and operating results. The Group’s total natural gas sales volume increased by 32.1% to 24.66 billion m³. The number of new residential connections amounted to 5,107,836 households, representing a year-on-year increase of 30.1%. Total revenue increased by 12.4% to HK\$59,386,062,000. Gross profit amounted to HK\$14,059,184,000, representing a year-on-year increase of 20.5%. Meanwhile, profit attributable to owners of the Company increased by 34.9% to HK\$8,224,382,000, and basic earnings per share were HK\$1.63, representing a significant year-on-year increase of 32.5%.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

for the year ended 31 March

	2019	2018	Change
Turnover (HK\$'000)	59,386,062	52,831,958	12.4%
Gross Profit (HK\$'000)	14,059,184	11,671,024	20.5%
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (HK\$'000)	8,224,382	6,095,153	34.9%
Basic earnings per share (in HK dollars)	1.63	1.23	32.5%
Operational Performance			
Number of piped-gas projects	542	495	47
Number of comprehensive energy supply projects	68	19	257.9%
Connectable residential users for city gas projects (household)	43,049,175	40,983,038	5.0%
Penetration rate of residential users for city gas projects (%)	60.7%	57.2%	3.5 pts
Total natural gas sale volume (million m³)	24,656.4	18,659.3	32.1%
Natural gas sold through city and township gas projects	14,744.4	11,786.5	25.1%
Natural gas sold through direct pipelines and trade	9,912.0	6,872.8	44.2%
Sales of natural gas in city and township gas projects (customer breakdown) (million m³)			
Residential	3,984.7	3,088.9	29.0%
Industrial	7,050.0	5,419.6	30.1%
Commercial	2,516.2	2,054.1	22.5%
CNG/LNG stations	1,193.5	1,223.9	-2.5%
New Connections			
Residential	5,107,836	3,926,762	30.1%
City gas projects	2,716,223	2,777,629	-2.2%
Township gas projects	2,391,613	1,149,133	108.1%
Industrial	2,686	2,318	15.9%
Commercial	30,673	26,829	14.3%

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

	2019	2018	Change
Accumulated number of connected customers and gas stations			
Residential	29,678,157	24,570,321	20.8%
City gas projects	26,137,411	23,421,188	11.6%
Township gas projects	3,540,746	1,149,133	208.1%
Industrial	12,407	9,721	27.6%
Commercial	199,637	168,964	18.2%
CNG/LNG stations	575	580	-0.9%
Average connection fees (RMB)			
City gas projects	2,508	2,523	-0.6%
Township gas projects	3,010	3,089	-2.6%
Average gas tariffs (ex-tax) (RMB/m³)			
Residential	2.52	2.40	5.0%
Industrial	2.65	2.50	6.0%
Commercial	2.79	2.60	7.3%
CNG/LNG stations	2.93	2.63	11.4%

NEW PROJECTS EXPANSION

By virtue of its long-established market insights, flexible project development strategies, excellent safety and operation management and good corporate image, the Group has maintained its outstanding performance in securing new projects. During the financial year, the Group secured 15 additional city piped gas projects. As at 31 March 2019, the Group cumulatively secured a total of 542 piped gas projects with concession rights (including 365 city piped gas projects, 177 township “replacement of coal with gas” projects at county or district levels) in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China. The Group also owns 17 natural gas long distance transmission pipeline projects, 575 CNG/LNG refilling stations for vehicles, one coal bed methane development project, 100 LPG distribution projects and 68 comprehensive energy supply projects with multi-energy complementation.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Group secured 15 additional city piped gas projects from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 in the following locations:

Provinces	Cities/Districts
Heilongjiang Province	Acheng District of Harbin City, Jiguan New District of Jixi City, Wuchang City, Anda City, Tailai County, Bin County, Zhaoyuan County, Fangzheng County, Jiansanjiang
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Ganqimaodu Industrial Zone of Urad Zhong Qi, Dengkou County
Hunan Province	Huaihua National Agriculture and Technology Zone
Jiangxi Province	Nancheng County
Jilin Province	Fuyu City
Hubei Province	Chongyang County

As at 31 March 2019, the number of connectable urban population covered by all the Group's gas projects increased to 132 million (approximately 43.05 million households), representing a year-on-year increase of 5.0%.

Responding to the Blue Sky Project formulated by the Chinese government, the Group made active investment in gas supply projects for winter heating in townships i.e. township "replacement of coal with gas" projects, through prudent investigation and study, scientific design, comprehensive layout, efficient construction and safe operation. So far, the Group has established strategic partnerships with Tianjin municipality and Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi, Henan, Shaanxi, Anhui, Yunnan, Hainan, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jilin, Guizhou, Sichuan and Hunan provinces to carry out projects such as township "replacement of coal with gas", conversion of coal boilers to natural gas boilers, natural gas for vehicles, distributed energy resources, natural gas storage facilities, gas pipeline network and "beautiful villages" in 177 counties and districts in China.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group signed agreements with more than 7 million residential users for township "replacement of coal with gas" projects.

NATURAL GAS BUSINESS REVIEW

Natural Gas Pipeline Network Construction and User Connection

City gas pipeline network is the foundation for the operation of gas suppliers. By constructing trunk and branch pipelines of city gas pipeline network, the Group connects natural gas pipelines to its residential, industrial and commercial users and charges them for connection fees and gas bills.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group completed the construction of a gas transmission pipeline network with a total length of 296,797 km.

Residential Users

While connecting pipelines to new buildings, the Group makes vigorous efforts in connecting pipelines to existing residential users in a continuous manner, and has achieved remarkable success. The proportion of newly connected existing urban residential users in a year against the total number of newly connected urban residential users in the year has been increasing annually, reaching 36% during the financial year.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During the financial year, the Group completed natural gas connections for 5,107,836 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: 3,926,762) new residential households (of which 2,716,223 were connected under city gas projects, and 2,391,613 were connected under “replacement of coal with gas” projects in townships), representing a year-on-year increase of 30.1%. The average connection fees paid by residential households of city gas projects and “replacement of coal with gas” projects in townships were RMB2,508 per household and RMB3,010 per household respectively.

As at 31 March 2019, the accumulated number of connected residential users of the Group was 29,678,157 households (of which 26,137,411 were connected under city gas projects, and 3,540,746 were connected under “replacement of coal with gas” projects in townships), representing a year-on-year increase of 20.8%. Penetration rate of city gas projects reached 60.7%.

Industrial and Commercial Users

Fueled by China’s economy restructuring and stringent environmental protection policies, overall natural gas supply and demand presented significant growth in the country. As a result of the implementation of “coal to gas conversion” policy, coal users in industrial and commercial sectors converted from the use of coal to natural gas, and have become one of the significant drivers of the growth in natural gas sales volume.

The Group will continue to play an active role in coordinating with all levels of governments to accelerate the construction of natural gas-fired central heating system and “coal to gas conversion” projects in industrial and commercial sectors according to the requirements of the Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution promulgated by the State Council of the PRC. The Group will also leverage its natural gas logistics fleet to develop township and point-to-point natural gas supply projects, thereby effectively increasing its industrial and commercial gas sales volumes.

During the financial year, the Group connected a total of 2,686 new industrial users and 30,673 new commercial users. As at 31 March 2019, the Group cumulatively connected 12,407 industrial users, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 27.6%; and 199,637 commercial users, representing a year-on-year increase of 18.2%. The average connection fees for each industrial user and each commercial user were RMB210,978 and RMB27,452 respectively.

Transportation Users (CNG/LNG Refilling Stations for Vehicles and Vessels)

Affected by the policy implemented to strongly develop clean energy vehicles in China during the recent years, CNG refilling station market was still full of challenges in the country. The Group proactively adapted its development strategies for gas refilling stations for vehicles to the changing market. It focused on “upgrading the market development capability of gas refilling stations, enhancing the profitability of gas refilling stations for vehicles and vessels, tapping the potentials of inefficient gas refilling stations and rectifying gas refilling stations involving problems, and optimizing investment strategy”.

During the period, the Group made continuous new breakthroughs in industry research, business model, access to channels and network construction, and has achieved active communication between customers and stations in key regions such as Northwest China, North China and Guangxi, enhancing customers’ loyalty to and convenience from its refilling business. The Group successively entered into industry strategic alliances with leading domestic automotive and equipment manufacturers through cooperation, and established close cooperative ties with leading domestic LNG suppliers to secure gas supply for vehicle gas projects. The Group has been committed to playing a leading role in promoting the utilization of natural gas in waterway transportation sector in China. With patents and intellectual property rights for LNG vessel engine modifications, the Group successfully renovated China’s first LNG-powered vessel and completed the construction of Yangtze River’s first shore-based refilling wharf, which has been selected by the Ministry of Transport as a trial project of LNG application to waterway transportation. The Group also worked to build LNG refilling stations for vessels along the Yangtze River, the Xijiang River and the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal to accelerate the development of LNG refilling market for vehicles and vessels, thereby pushing forward the construction and development of “Green Waterway Transportation, Low Carbon Ports” in China.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In December 2018, the State issued the Action Plan for Controlling Diesel Truck Pollution” (《柴油貨車污染治理攻堅戰行動計劃》), requiring the full introduction of refined oil that meets National-VI standards. Facing with such a huge opportunity generated by the implementation of the Plan in developing business involving the provision of LNG for vehicles, the Group will accelerate the promotion and launch of the WeChat marketing platform “China Gas e-refilling” phase II, so as to enhance LNG heavy truck drivers’ loyalty through accurate marketing and the use of smart gas refilling cards, thereby increasing gas sales volume.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group had a total of 575 CNG/LNG refilling stations for vehicles.

Township “Replacement of Coal with Gas”

During the financial year, the Group unswervingly expanded its market presence by leveraging on the merits brought about by Township “Replacement of Coal with Gas” initiatives, and adhered to its clear-cut strategy and was resolute to carry through the township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives till the end. Our Group was overwhelmingly keen to join the township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives that we brought forth premium, quality and highly efficient facilities and adequate energy supply to allow the rural residents in northern China to access to natural gas. We, therefore, had won wide popularity among all levels of municipal governments and users.

As at the end of the financial year, the Group accumulatively contracted residential users for township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives amounting to more than 7 million households in total, and completed gas pipeline connections for 3,540,746 township residential users units. During the financial year, the Group provided 605 million cubic meters of natural gas to rural residents for winter heating consumption.

Embarking on township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives and “defending the blue sky” are not just an occasional game, instead they are a series of enduring never-say-die battles. Since our Group has identified the township “replacement of coal with gas” initiatives as one of its key strategic targets, we are relentless to carry through till the end, so as to contribute to the betterment of environmental protection sector, along with improving the livelihood of local residents all alike across China.

NATURAL GAS SALES

During the financial year, the Group’s total natural gas sales volume were 24.66 billion cubic meters, representing a year-on-year increase of 32.1%. Natural gas was mainly sold through networks of gas pipelines laid in cities and townships, trading business and direct-supply channels. City gas projects recorded sales of gas in 14.74 billion cubic meters (among which piped gas in townships: 605 million cubic meters), representing a year-on-year increase of 25.1%. Trading business and direct-supply channels realized 9.91 billion cubic meters, representing a year-on-year increase of 44.2%.

Among the total natural gas sales volume of the Group’s city and township gas projects, 3.98 billion cubic meters were sold to residential users, 7.05 billion cubic meters were sold to industrial users, 2.52 billion cubic meters were sold to commercial users, and 1.19 billion cubic meters were sold to CNG/LNG vehicle users, representing a year-on-year increase of 29.0%, 30.1%, 22.5% and –2.5% respectively, and accounting for 27.0%, 47.8%, 17.1% and 8.1% of total natural gas sales of the Group’s city and township gas projects respectively.

During the financial year, the Group recorded natural gas sales revenue of HK\$27,105,713,000, accounting for 45.6% of its total turnover for the year, and representing a year-on-year increase of 19.9%.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS BUSINESS

The Group currently has eight LPG terminals and 100 LPG distribution projects. With distribution operations in 19 provinces in China, it has been positioned as the largest vertically integrated LPG business operation service provider in the country.

With LPG becoming popular among rural-urban fringe residents, with industrial and commercial LPG demand growing steadily over the long term, and with LPG developing rapidly as a form of raw material in petrochemical synthesis and deep-processing sectors, LPG industry has been enjoying continuous and rapid development since the end of 2014. The Group makes full use of the strengths yielded from its LPG terminals, storage facilities, vessel and vehicle fleets and networks to boost international and domestic purchasing of LPG, thereby continuously increasing the utilization rate of its LPG assets. The Group exercises unified procurement of LPG for its downstream retail business, so as to draw on the advantages generated by the integration of trading and sales to end users, realize rational placement of gas procurement, storage and distribution resources and market coverage, and effectively integrate wholesale segment and retail segment, thereby maximizing profit margin of the entire supply chain. The Group also capitalizes on its extensive city gas network and resources across China to expand its LPG distribution business from the south to the north of the country.

During the financial year, the Group's total LPG sales volume was 3,993,377 tons, representing a year-on-year decrease of 0.9%. Of which, 2,785,350 tons were sold through wholesale business, representing a year-on-year decrease of 5.4%; and 1,208,027 tons were sold through retail business, representing a year-on-year increase of 11.3%. Wholesale business recorded a slight year-on-year decrease in sales volume. It was mainly attributable to the control of the Group appropriately exercised over its LPG imports to prevent the effect of the substantial volatility of international LPG purchase price on purchase costs and profit. The volatility in international crude oil and LPG prices intensified during the period. Total sales revenue amounted to HK\$15,917,100,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$15,969,830,000), representing a year-on-year decrease of 0.3%, while core net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company amounted to HK\$101,766,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$550,836,000).

VALUE-ADDED SERVICES FOR END USERS

With ever increasing penetration rate, our customer base has been rapidly expanding. Currently, the Group provides natural gas and LPG services to more than 35 million residential, industrial and commercial users, which have given shape to a customer network with enormous potential for conducting value-added activities. Accordingly, it will strive to gradually increase the percentage of its income from value-added businesses in its overall operating income by enriching its value-added services and edging up its marketing efforts, aiming at further enhancing the profitability and overall competitiveness of its operational service network. The Group's value-added business includes sales of wall-mounted gas heaters and kitchen appliances under the brand of "Gasbo (中燃寶)", smart home product line, provision of comprehensive gas insurance agency services, and sales of gas corrugated pipes, gas alarms and other products such as bottled water, each of which recorded significant growth during the financial year. Sales volume of wall-mounted gas heaters and kitchen appliances series under the brand of "Gasbo" reached 830,000 units, representing a year-on-year increase of 84.4%, making the Group a leading manufacturer and distributor of wall-mounted gas heaters and kitchen appliances in China.

During the period, the Group's revenue from value-added business amounted to HK\$3,903,081,000, representing a year-on-year growth of 32.5%; gross profit amounted to HK\$1,421,005,000, representing a year-on-year growth of 42.0%; and operating profit amounted to HK\$1,144,539,000, representing a year-on-year growth of 47.8%.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY BUSINESS

Driven by the progress made in implementing environmental protection policies, the changes in energy consumption structure and the transformation in consumption patterns, China's energy industry is witnessing unprecedented transformations towards clean energy, diversifying energy consumption and integrating energy supply. Over the years, the Group has been committed to pushing forward with the extensive deployment of such new business as natural gas-fired distributed energy resources, photovoltaic power generation, distribution and sale of electricity as well as central heating in China, on the basis of the huge market and the large customer base gained by its gas projects. It seeks to carry out integrated utilization of energy resources with years of cumulative experience in market development and technical innovation, in an effort to provide customers with highly efficient integrated energy resources that address their needs for gas, heating, electricity and cooling.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group had a total of 68 comprehensive energy projects in operation.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Group always places people first as it is aware that a team of excellent employees is vital to the success of an enterprise. Accordingly, in terms of talent development and team building, it follows the philosophy of "cultivating potential talents within the Group and extensively recruiting talents from outside" for the establishment of a sound mechanism of brain gain and in-house training.

The Group constantly upgrades the professionalism and competence of its staff at all levels while proactively creating platforms for its staff to exchange knowledge and share experience, with an intention to attract talents and retain outstanding staff by enhancing their job satisfaction and developing optimal remuneration and welfare system.

As of 31 March 2019, the Group had approximately 51,000 employees. Employees' remuneration is determined with reference to their qualification, experience and prevailing local industry practice. Apart from basic salary and pension fund contribution, eligible employees may be awarded bonuses or share options, based on the Group's financial results and their individual performance.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

It has been a long-standing tradition of the Group to adhere to the "normalized, standardized and systematic" management principle to achieve continuous improvement in operational management. Along with its growing scale, expanding operating region, developing new businesses and changing staff structure and the gradually maturing gas industry, the Group keeps on optimizing management policies to achieve scientific corporate management, while progressively establishing strategy implementation mechanism, improving information smart system and facilitating smart transformation to become a strategically-empowering enterprise.

In terms of operational management, the Group vigorously pushes ahead with meticulous operational management, continuously increases investment in the construction of IT-based operating system, and actively encourages innovation, with a view to improving operational management and achieving a shift of operating system from standardized management to IT-based management, thereby raising its overall operational management level on an ongoing basis.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In terms of engineering construction management, the Group emphasizes on classification and hierarchical management of engineering construction and bid invitation through the establishment of a normalized standard system, so as to give full play to the functions of regional management centers in coordination, supervision and services on the spot. While speeding up engineering construction, the Group keeps on strengthening engineering construction investment management, compliance with the principle of “setting strict standards on efficiency and increasing returns on investment”, and rational control over the scale of investment in non-productive engineering construction projects, thereby creating maximum returns through efficient utilization of its core assets.

In the course of development, the Group endeavors to improve corporate governance and internal control on an ongoing basis. It has committed to incorporating effective and sustainable measures of corporate governance and internal control into its corporate development strategy and risk control system, through internal review and adoption of professional opinions provided by independent third parties, with an aim to ensuring a higher standard of corporate governance and internal control.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group's sales revenue amounted to HK\$59,386,062,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$52,831,958,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 12.4%. Gross profit amounted to HK\$14,059,184,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$11,671,024,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 20.5%. Overall gross profit margin was 23.7% (for the year ended 31 March 2018: 22.1%). Profit for this year attributable to the owners amounted to HK\$8,224,382,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$6,095,153,000), representing a significant year-on-year increase of 34.9%. Basic earnings per share amounted to HK\$1.63 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$1.23), representing a significant year-on-year increase of 32.5%.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses (including sales and distribution costs and administrative expenses) increased by 18.3% to HK\$4,262,231,000 from HK\$3,603,524,000 in the same period last year.

FINANCE COSTS

For the year ended 31 March 2019, financial costs increased by 59.0% to HK\$1,284,304,000 from HK\$807,781,000 in the same period last year.

SHARE OF RESULTS OF ASSOCIATES

For the year ended 31 March 2019, share of results of associates amounted to HK\$519,575,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$496,822,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 4.6%.

SHARE OF RESULTS OF JOINT VENTURES

For the year ended 31 March 2019, share of results of joint ventures was approximately HK\$1,132,056,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$758,313,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 49.3%.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INCOME TAX EXPENSES

For the year ended 31 March 2019, income tax expenses amounted to HK\$2,198,479,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2018: HK\$1,930,711,000), which was mainly due to an increase in taxable profit as a result of business growth.

LIQUID FUNDS

The Group's primary business generates steadily growing cash flow. Coupled with an effective and well-established capital management system, the Group has been able to maintain stable business development and healthy cash flow, despite uncertainties in macro-economy and capital market.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group's total assets amounted to HK\$109,879,733,000, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 33.9%. Bank balance and cash amounted to HK\$13,482,313,000 (31 March 2018: HK\$8,537,051,000). Current ratio was 0.89 (31 March 2018: 0.92). Net gearing ratio was 0.54 (31 March 2018: 0.62), as calculated on the basis of net borrowings of HK\$22,175,991,000 (total borrowings of HK\$37,898,907,000 less trade facility relating to short-term import letters of credit of the LPG business of HK\$2,240,603,000 and bank balance and cash of HK\$13,482,313,000) and net assets of HK\$40,782,408,000 as at 31 March 2019.

The Group always adopts a prudent financial management policy, under which a majority of available cash of the Group is deposited in reputable banks as current and fixed deposits.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group has been actively building up long-standing cooperation relationships with Chinese (including Hong Kong) and overseas banks. As the Group's principal cooperating bank, China Development Bank has provided the Group with a long-term credit facility of RMB20 billion under a maximum term of 15 years, which has given strong financial support to the Group's project investments and stable operations. Other major domestic and foreign banks such as Asian Development Bank (ADB), Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China, China Merchants Bank, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Westpac Banking Corporation, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group have also granted long-term credit to the Group. As at 31 March 2019, over 20 banks offered syndicated loans and standby credit facilities to the Group. Such bank loans are generally used to fund the Group's operations and project investments.

Both the Company acting as an overseas issuer and the Group's wholly-owned subsidiaries incorporated in China actively participate in the issuance of RMB bonds on stock exchanges and interbank bond market in China. As at 31 March 2019, remaining balance of the RMB Panda Bonds and medium-term RMB notes issued by the Group amounted to RMB9.6 billion.

On 26 October 2016, the Group and China Insurance Investment Fund L.P. (中國保險投資基金(有限合夥)) formed China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Investment Fund L.P. (中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)). The maximum size of the fund can reach RMB10.02 billion in aggregate. As at 31 March 2019, a total of RMB5.8 billion of the fund was utilized.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As at 31 March 2019, the Group's bank loans and other bond portfolios were as follows:

	2019 HK\$'000	2018 HK\$'000
Less than one year	16,407,520	11,079,288
More than one year, but not more than two years	9,833,244	13,636,482
More than two years, but not more than five years	10,018,833	5,889,718
After five years	1,639,310	1,766,933
	37,898,907	32,372,421

As at 31 March 2019, the Group's bank loans and other loans amounted to HK\$37,898,907,000 in aggregate, representing a year-on-year increase of 17.1%, among which trade facility relating to short-term import letters of credit of LPG business amounted to HK\$2,240,603,000.

The Group's operating and capital expenditure has been financed by operating cash income, indebtedness and financing of share capital. The Group has maintained sufficient source of funds to satisfy its future capital expenditure and working capital requirements.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND INTEREST RATE

Most of the income of the Group is received in RMB while most of the expenses and capital expenditure are also denominated in RMB. However, certain bank loans and other borrowings and bank balances of the Group are denominated in currencies other than the relevant functional currency (RMB) of the entities of the Group. The appreciation or depreciation of RMB against foreign currencies will give rise to exchange gain or loss. Although most of such gain or loss is non-operating in nature, it can make a positive or negative impact on the results of the Group.

Based on the principle of prudence, the Board of the Group has formulated its exchange rate risks management and control policies to closely monitor the trends of market interest rates and foreign exchange rates and adjust its debt structure in a timely and reasonable manner to avoid risks effectively. In accordance with such exchange rate risks management and control policies, the Group actively adjusted the structure of debt in domestic currency (RMB) and foreign currencies and adopted currency hedging derivatives to hedge the currency risk and interest risk of a small portion of existing foreign currency loans, which significantly lowered the potential exchange rate risks. As at 31 March 2019, the proportion of foreign currency debts out of all debts of the Group was 14.7%. The strict control measures on debt in foreign currencies immensely mitigated the effect of exchange gain or loss on the Group's results.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 31 March 2019, the Group pledged bank deposit amounting to HK\$243,381,000 (31 March 2018: HK\$290,729,000), other deposit amounting to HK\$63,953,000 (31 March 2018: 68,323,000), and certain subsidiaries have pledged their equity investments in other subsidiaries to banks to secure loan facilities.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31 March 2019, the Group had capital commitments amounting to HK\$133,916,000 (31 March 2018: HK\$134,766,000) and HK\$81,404,000 (31 March 2018: HK\$54,934,000) respectively in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and construction materials contracted but not provided for in the financial statements, which would require the utilization of the Group's cash on hand and external financing. The Group has undertaken to acquire shares of certain Chinese enterprises and set up Sino-foreign joint ventures in China.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 March 2019, the Group did not have any material contingent liabilities (31 March 2018:nil).

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

BOARD MEMBERS

Executive Directors

Mr. ZHOU Si, aged 62, is currently the chairman of the Board and the chairman of the Corporate Governance and Risk Control Committee (“CGRC Committee”). Mr. ZHOU was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in August 2013. From 1984 to 2003, Mr. ZHOU worked with comprehensive planning department of Urban Management Commission of Beijing Municipality as chief officer, deputy director and director; and deputy director of Urban Management Commission of Beijing Municipality. He was the vice chairman, executive director and chief executive officer of Beijing Enterprises Holdings Limited (“Beijing Enterprises Holdings”), a company listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Stock Exchange”) (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 392) from June 2005 to August 2017, during which Mr. ZHOU was also the vice chairman of Beijing Enterprises Group Company Limited (“Beijing Enterprises Group”). Both Beijing Enterprises Holdings and Beijing Enterprises Group have discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “SFO”) and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors’ Report. From January 2011 to January 2014, he served as chairman and executive director of Beijing Properties (Holdings) Limited (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 925). Mr. ZHOU received a bachelor’s degree in science (physics) from Capital Normal University in 1982, a master’s degree in business administration from School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University in 1998 and possesses the title of senior economist. He has extensive experience in urban management, economics, finance and corporate management.

Mr. LIU Ming Hui, aged 56, is currently the executive chairman, managing director and president of the Company. He is also the chairman of the Executive Committee, a member of each of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee. Mr. LIU was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in August 2012 and was elected as an executive Director of the Company in September 2012. Mr. LIU was a non-executive Director of the Company from April 2002 to July 2002, an executive Director of the Company from July 2002 to April 2011 and the managing director of the Company from July 2002 to January 2011. He was re-appointed as the managing director and president of the Company in August 2012. Mr. LIU is the founder of the Company and also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. He is responsible for the Group’s overall strategic planning and development and operation. Mr. LIU received a bachelor’s degree in science from Hebei Normal University in 1984. He obtained a master’s degree in political economics from the Graduate School of Renmin University of China in 1999 and completed the education of DBA (Doctor of Business Administration) program from the Shenzhen Research Institute of Renmin University of China in 2006. He has substantial experience in the infrastructure and energy industry in China. He is the elder brother of Mr. LIU Mingxing, a non-executive Director of the Company and the father of Ms. LIU Chang, the alternate Director of Mr. LIU Mingxing. Mr. LIU has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors’ Report.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. HUANG Yong, aged 56, is currently the executive president of the Company. Mr. HUANG was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in June 2013. He is also a member of each of the Executive Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee. Mr. HUANG is the founder of the Company and has been the executive president of the Company since joining the Company in 2002. He is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. He is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the Group's overall strategies and plans and the Group's development and operation. Prior to joining the Company, he worked at Shenzhen Nanyou (Holdings) Ltd. and Asia Environmental Development Company Limited. Mr. HUANG received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in law from Wuhan University in 1985 and 1988 respectively. He has extensive experience in legal affairs and corporate management.

Mr. ZHU Weiwei, aged 46, is currently the managing vice president of the Company. Mr. ZHU was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in September 2002. He is also the chief financial officer of the Company, a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company and a member of each of the Executive Committee and the Remuneration Committee. Mr. ZHU is responsible for the Group's overall financial management, financing and capital management, and internal control matters. Mr. ZHU received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in economics from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law in 1993 and 1996 respectively. He has substantial experience in financing and capital management.

Mr. MA Jinlong, aged 52, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. MA was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in September 2002. He is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company and a member of each of the Executive Committee and the Nomination Committee. Mr. MA is responsible for development of coal-bed methane. Mr. MA received a bachelor's degree in economics from Hebei University in 1989 and executive master's degree in business administration from University of International Business and Economics in 2006. He has substantial experience in human resources management and business operations.

Ms. LI Ching, aged 61, was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in January 2014. She is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company and a member of the Executive Committee. Ms. LI is responsible for business management and operation of gas supply and infrastructure projects in China. Since 1998, she has been an executive director of Fortune Oil Limited (formerly known as Fortune Oil PLC and was listed on the London Stock Exchange) which has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. She has been working in Fortune Oil Limited for more than 15 years. Prior to joining Fortune Oil Limited, Ms. LI worked in China North Industries Corporation for 15 years and was in charge of finance and audit departments. Ms. LI received a bachelor's degree in economics from Central University of Finance and Economics in 1982. She has extensive experience in finance and corporate management.

Non-executive Directors

Mr. YU Jeong Joon, aged 56, was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in April 2013. Mr. Yu did not offer himself for re-election in the 2018 annual general meeting ("2018 AGM") and retired after the close of the 2018 AGM. Mr. YU joined SK Group in 1998 and is currently the president and the chief executive officer of SK E&S Co., Ltd. ("SK E&S"), a subsidiary of SK Group, Korea, which has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. Mr. YU received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Korea University in 1985 and a master's degree in accounting science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1987. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). He has substantial experience in international corporate management.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. LIU Mingxing, aged 46, was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in July 2014. He is also currently a member of the CGRC Committee. Mr. LIU is currently a professor of Economics of China Institute for Educational Finance Research, Peking University. He was an associate professor of Economics of China Institute for Educational Finance Research, Peking University from January 2008 to July 2013, and a lecturer of economics and an associate professor of Economics of the School of Government, Peking University from September 2003 to December 2007. From 2001 to 2003, he did postdoctoral research at The National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States. Mr. LIU acted as a consultant and provided policy advisory services to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education of China, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Department for International Development of the United Kingdom on various occasions. Mr. LIU published a large number of academic papers and books in respect of economics and finance in China and worldwide. He received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in economics from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law in 1994 and 1997 respectively and a doctorate degree in economics from Peking University in 2001. He has substantial experience in finance and economics. Mr. LIU Mingxing is the younger brother of Mr. LIU Ming Hui, an executive Director of the Company, and the uncle of Ms. LIU Chang, an alternate of himself.

Ms. LIU Chang (*alternate to Mr. LIU Mingxing*), aged 30, is currently the deputy general manager of capital management centre (corporate finance and investor relations) of the Company and the deputy general manager of the office of the Board and company secretarial department of the Company. Ms. LIU was appointed as an alternate Director to Mr. LIU Mingxing and an alternate member to Mr. LIU Mingxing of the CGRC Committee in November 2017. She is responsible for legal affairs and investors' relationship affairs of the Company. From 2016 to 2017, Ms. LIU served as a legal associate at the office of Vitol Inc. in Houston, the USA. She is admitted to practise law in New York State, the USA. Ms. LIU is a director of China Gas Group Limited which has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. Ms. LIU received a bachelor's degree in economics and finance from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 2011, a master's degree in economics from the same university in 2012 and a doctorate degree in law from Cornell Law School in 2016. Ms. LIU is the daughter of Mr. LIU Ming Hui, an executive Director of the Company, and the niece of Mr. LIU Mingxing, a non-executive Director of the Company.

Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA, aged 60, was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in November 2014 and resigned in July 2018. He also resigned as a member of the CGRC Committee. Mr. MANCHANDA was the executive director (marketing) of GAIL (India) Limited ("GAIL") and retired on 1 July 2018. Mr. MANCHANDA headed GAIL's Liquid Hydrocarbon division and was also responsible for marketing of natural gas and Polymers from 2012 to 2014. Mr. MANCHANDA is a Chemical Engineer. He received a bachelor's degree in science from Panjab University in 1979 and a post-graduate diploma in marketing & sales management of New Delhi YMCA in 1982. He has substantial experience in the marketing of natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petrochemicals and petroleum products.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. JIANG Xinhao, aged 54, was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in June 2015. He is also currently a member of the CGRC Committee. Mr. JIANG is currently an executive Director and vice president of Beijing Enterprises Holdings (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 392). He also serves as a vice general manager of Beijing Enterprises Group and an executive director of Beijing Enterprises Water Group Limited (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 371). Mr. JIANG served as a policy analyst of the Chinese State Commission of Restructuring Economic System from 1987 to 1989. He was a lecturer at Peking University between 1992 and 1994. From 1995 to 1997, Mr. JIANG was a deputy general manager of Jingtai Finance Company in Hong Kong, and subsequently a director and deputy general manager of BHL Industrial Investment Company. From 1997 to February 2005, Mr. JIANG was a director and the chief executive officer of Tramford International Limited, a public company listed on Nasdaq. Mr. JIANG was a manager of the investment development department of Beijing Holdings Limited and a general manager of Beijing BHL Investment Center between May 2000 and February 2005. From January 2011 to June 2016, Mr. JIANG was an executive director of Beijing Properties (Holdings) Limited (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 925). Both Beijing Enterprises Holdings and Beijing Enterprises Group have discloseable interests in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. Mr. JIANG received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in law from Fudan University in 1987 and 1992 respectively. He has extensive experience in economics, finance and corporate management.

Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR, aged 58, was appointed as a non-executive Director by the Company in July 2018. He is currently a member of the CGRC Committee. Mr. MATHUR is also currently an executive director of GAIL. He is an engineer. Mr. MATHUR is the chairman of Energy Committee of PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry and a member of Hydrocarbon Committee of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry. He is also a member of the Governing Council of Natural Gas Society in India. Mr. MATHUR started his career with GAIL. Over 30 years in the natural gas industry, he has steered many initiatives in the marketing and business development areas covering natural gas trading, transmission and marketing and other allied products within India and overseas. He was the managing director of Mahanagar Gas Limited, a leading city gas distribution company in Mumbai and is listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and The Bombay Stock Exchange in India, from September 2014 to May 2018. He is currently in charge of corporate affairs and risk management in GAIL. Mr. MATHUR was a non-executive Director and a member of Corporate Governance and Risk Control Committee of the Company from November 2013 to November 2014. Mr. MATHUR received a master's degree in business administration from the University of Jodhpur in 1983. He has substantial experience in the marketing and business development in the natural gas industry.

Mr. JO Jinho, aged 57, was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in August 2018. He is currently a member of the CGRC Committee. Mr. JO is also currently a President of SK E&S Co., Ltd. ("SK E&S") in China business department. He was a general manager of Wuhan Sailuo SK City Gas Co., Limited. SK E&S has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. Mr. JO received a bachelor's degree of arts from National Chengchi University, Taiwan, Republic of China, and a master's degree of arts from Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan, Republic of China and executive master's degree in business administration of Guanghua School of Management from Peking University, PRC.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. KWON Woonsang (*alternate to Mr. JO Jinho*), aged 55, is currently an assistant to the president of the Company. Mr. KWON was appointed as an alternate to Mr. YU Jeong Joon in November 2017 and ceased to be Mr. Yu's alternate following the retirement of Mr. YU and was appointed as an alternate Director to Mr. JO Jinho and an alternate member to Mr. JO Jinho of the CGRC Committee in August 2018. Mr. KWON has joined the Group since December 2014. He is responsible for planning and development. He has joined SK Group since 1990 and is the head of SK E&S Shenzhen representation office. He has been working in different group companies within the SK Group including SK Holdings Limited ("SK Holdings"). Both SK E&S and SK Holdings have discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. Mr. KWON received a bachelor's degree in science from Seoul National University in 1990. He has substantial experience in corporate planning and new business development.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, aged 51, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in November 2002. He is also currently the chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of each of the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the CGRC Committee. He has been engaging in corporate financing and financial advisory business since 1993. Mr. ZHAO received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in economics from Nankai University in 1989 and 1993 respectively. He has substantial experience in finance.

Dr. MAO Erwan, aged 56, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in January 2003. He is also currently the chairman of the Nomination Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the CGRC Committee. He is currently a deputy professor of School of International Business, Beijing Foreign Studies University, a committee member of China Institute of Finance, Financial Engineering and Deputy Director of Financial Quantity Analysis and Computation Committee. He was a senior economist of Da Cheng Fund Management Co. Ltd.. Dr. MAO received a bachelor's degree in science from Hebei Normal University in 1984, a master's degree in science from Sichuan University in 1989 and a doctorate degree in science from Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1998. He has substantial experience in finance.

Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia, aged 67, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in October 2003, having taken up the position as non-executive chairperson of the Board from March 2011 to August 2013. She is also currently the chairperson of the Remuneration Committee, the vice chairperson of the CGRC Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Nomination Committee. Ms. WONG was a deputy general manager of China Merchants Holdings (International) Company Limited (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 144) from November 2003 to February 2015. Prior to that, she held various senior positions at reputable international investment banks including Societe Generale, Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, Samuel Montague and Bear Stearns Asia for over 15 years during which she had advised more than 50 companies in Greater China and Asia in their equity, equity finance or equity-related activities. Ms. WONG received a master's degree in business administration from the University of East Asia, Macau in 1989. She has substantial experience in corporate finance.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Ms. CHEN Yanyan, aged 56, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in December 2012. She is also currently a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the CGRC Committee. Ms. CHEN is currently an economist, senior political engineer, and an expert in Logistics and Supply Chain Management Specialty of Expert Database of Science and Technology Expert Committee of Shenzhen Municipal Government. She is also a research fellow of the Chinese Logistics Society and a representative of the 11th Women's Congress of Guangdong Province. Ms. CHEN is currently a director of Guangdong Misun Technology Co., Ltd., an independent director of Shenzhen Jame Technology Corp., Ltd.*, Shenzhen Huashengchang Technology Industrial Co., Ltd* and three public companies listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE"), i.e., Shenzhen Comix Group Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 2301), Shenzhen Wenke Landscape Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 2775), and Shenzhen Asiantime International Construction Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 2811). Ms. CHEN has also been appointed as an expert member of the MBA Advisory Committee of the Renmin University of China Business School since May 2019. She was an independent director of Shenzhen Woer Heat-Shrinkable Material Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 2130) from 2010 to 2016. Ms. CHEN received a post-graduate education in Economics from Guangdong Provisional Committee Party School of the Communist Party of China in 1999. She received "Second Prize of Technological Progress by the China Federation of Logistic and Purchasing" in 2008 and 2009. She has substantial experience in logistics and supply chain management.

Mr. Zhang Ling, aged 63, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in November 2017. He is also currently a member of each of the Audit Committee and the CGRC Committee. Mr. ZHANG is currently a professor and a mentor of doctoral students at the China University of Political Science and Law, a director of the China Law Society, an executive vice president and a legal representative of the Chinese Society of Criminology*, the person-in-charge of the National Victimology Professional Committee* and an officer of the Asian Law (Eastern Asia) Research Institution of the China University of Political Science and Law. Mr. ZHANG also serves as an independent director of each of Luzhou Laojiao Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 000568) and Zhengzhou Sino-Crystal Diamond Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen Growth Enterprise Market Stock Code: 300064). In 1999, Mr. ZHANG was an external lecturer in the law department of Aichi University in Japan. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. ZHANG was a foreign researcher in the law research centre of Waseda University in Japan. Subsequently, Mr. ZHANG served as the deputy procurator and a committee member of the inspection committee of Beijing Chaoyang People's Procuratorate* during 2004 to 2010, and has been serving as a committee member of the expert consultation committee of the Forth Court of Beijing People's Procuratorate (Railway Inspections)* since 2015. Mr. ZHANG served as an independent director of Huadian Energy Company Limited (Shanghai Stock Exchange Stock Code: 600726) from 2010 to 2014. Mr. ZHANG received a master's degree in law from Jilin University in 1987, a doctorate degree in law from the same university in 1995 and a doctorate degree in law from Waseda University in Japan in 2002. He has substantial experience in law and legal affairs.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. DENG Yaobo, aged 47, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. DENG has joined the Company since May 2002. He is responsible for strategic development, investment development and executive management of the Company. Mr. DENG received a bachelor's degree in industrial economics from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law in 1993, and holds the registered qualification certificate for cost engineer of the PRC and the registered qualification certificate for certified public valuer of the PRC. He has substantial experience in project investment and management.

Mr. CHEN Xinguo, aged 51, is currently a vice president of the Company and a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. CHEN was an executive Director of the Company from April 2013 to June 2015. Mr. CHEN is a senior economist. He is responsible for thermoelectric business development of the Group. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. CHEN was a deputy general manager of Beijing Gas Holdings Limited and Beijing Gas Group Co., Limited from 2009 to 2013 and a deputy manager and a manager of strategic development department of Beijing Enterprises Group from 2005 to 2009. He was an Officer and a Deputy Commissioner of Beijing Planning Committee (Development and Planning Committee) from 1994 to 2003. Mr. CHEN received a doctorate degree in economics from Renmin University of China in 2005. He has substantial experience in business management and development.

* For identification purpose only

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Company is committed to maintaining high standard of corporate governance. The Board believes that good corporate governance is essential for sustainable development and growth of the Company and enhancement of shareholders' value and is therefore in the long-term interests of the Company and the shareholders.

Save as disclosed below, the Company has adopted all code provisions (the "Code Provisions") and, where applicable, the recommended best practices of the Corporate Governance Code, as set out in Appendix 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Listing Rules").

Throughout the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company complied with all the Code Provisions, except for the deviations of the following:

Code Provision A.4.1, details of which are set out in the paragraph headed "Appointment, Re-election and Removal of Directors" below; and

Code Provision A. 6.7, all independent non-executive directors and non-executive directors of the Company should attend general meetings but certain non-executive directors did not attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 22 August 2018 due to overseas business commitment or pre-arranged business engagements.

THE BOARD

The Company is headed by the Board, which assumes responsibility for leadership and control of the Group. The Directors are collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Group by directing and supervising its affairs in an effective manner. The Board is responsible for all major aspects of the Group's affairs, including setting overall strategies and priorities, identifying and assessing the opportunities and challenges that the Group might face, approving annual budgets, ensuring that sound internal control and risk management systems are in place, monitoring the performance of the management and other significant financial and operational matters. All operational decisions are delegated to the Executive Committee, which comprises five executive Directors and one vice president of the Company. Details of the committee are set out in the paragraph headed "Executive Committee" below. All Directors are kept informed on a timely basis of major development of the Group's businesses.

The Board meets regularly at least four times each year and additional meetings are arranged if and when required. The Company schedules regular board meetings in advance to give Directors the opportunity to participate actively.

Directors receive written notices of the regular board meetings at least 14 days in advance and an agenda with supporting board papers no less than three days prior to the meeting. All Directors are consulted for matters to be included in the agenda for regular Board meetings. For non-regular Board meetings, reasonable notices were given. Special board meetings are convened as and when needed. Minutes of meetings of the Board, Board committees and general meetings are kept by the company secretary and are made available and circulated to all Directors periodically. Directors have full and timely access to all relevant information as well as the advice and services of the company secretary, with a view to ensuring that Board procedures and all applicable rules and regulations are followed. Management has an obligation to supply to the Board and its committees adequate, complete and reliable information in a timely manner to enable them to make informed decisions. Each Director also has separate and independent access to the management.

Except for those circumstances permitted by the bye-laws of the Company ("Bye-laws") and the Listing Rules, Directors are required to declare their interests (if any) in any business proposals discussed by the Board, and, where appropriate, they are required to abstain from voting. If a substantial shareholder or 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 in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and, if appropriate, an independent board committee will be set up to deal with the matter.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Attendance of board members at regular board meetings for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Name of Director	Number of regular meetings attended/held
Executive Directors	
Mr. ZHOU Si	4/4
Mr. LIU Ming Hui	4/4
Mr. HUANG Yong	2/4
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	4/4
Mr. MA Jinlong	4/4
Ms. LI Ching	4/4
Non-executive Directors	
Mr. YU Jeong Joon (note 1)	0/2
Mr. LIU Mingxing	4/4
Ms. LIU Chang (<i>alternate to Mr. LIU Mingxing</i>)	4/4
Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA (note 2)	2/2
Mr. JIANG Xinhao	3/4
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 3)	1/2
Mr. JO Jinho (note 4)	2/2
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. JO Jinho</i>) (note 5)	4/4
Independent non-executive Directors	
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	4/4
Dr. MAO Erwan	4/4
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia	4/4
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	4/4
Mr. ZHANG Ling	4/4

Apart from regular Board meetings, the Chairman also held a meeting with the independent non-executive Directors without the presence of executive Directors and non-executive Directors during the year ended 31 March 2019.

Board Composition

As at the date of this annual report, the Board comprises 15 Directors, including six executive Directors, four non-executive Directors (two of whom have appointed alternate Directors) and five independent non-executive Directors. The names and biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 50 to 55. The list of Directors and their roles and function is also available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Board Diversity Policy

A Board Diversity Policy has been adopted by the Company since 2013 so as to ensure that the Board has a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the Group's business. The diverse backgrounds of the Board members ensure that they can fully represent the interests of all shareholders of the Company and to enhance the effectiveness of the Board and corporate governance. The Company believes that the active involvement of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors in the management and decision making of the Board and its committees strengthens the objectivity and independence of the Board. Further details relating to the diversity of the Board are set out in the paragraph headed "Nomination Committee" below.

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Biographies of Directors and Senior Management", there is no financial, business, family and other material or relevant relationships among members of the Board.

The Company has received annual confirmations from all of the independent non-executive Directors acknowledging full compliance with the relevant requirements in respect of their independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company is therefore of the view that all of the independent non-executive Directors are independent.

Chairman, and Managing Director and President

The roles of the chairman as well as the managing director and president of the Company are separately played by Mr. ZHOU Si and Mr. LIU Ming Hui respectively.

The chairman provides leadership for the Board and ensures that the Board works effectively in discharging its responsibilities, and that all key issues are discussed and addressed to in a timely manner. The managing director and president develops strategies and plans to implement the Company's set strategies and leads the day-to-day management of the Group's business.

The clear division of responsibilities between the chairman and managing director and President ensures a balance of power and authority, as well as efficient management and operation of the Company.

Appointment, Re-election and Removal of Directors

The procedures and processes of appointment, re-election and removal of Directors are laid down in the Bye-laws. The Board, with the recommendation of the Nomination Committee, is responsible for developing and formulating the relevant procedures for nomination and appointment of Directors, monitoring the appointment and succession of Directors and assessing the independence of independent non-executive Directors.

Pursuant to the Bye-laws, the Board may appoint a director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board from time to time during the year. Any director so appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the next following general meeting (in the case of filling a vacancy) or until the next following annual general meeting (in the case of an addition to their number) of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting.

Under Code Provision A.4.1, non-executive Directors should be appointed for a specific term and be subject to re-election. None of the existing non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors is appointed for a specific term. This constitutes a deviation from the Code Provision A.4.1. However, pursuant to bye-law 87(1) of the Bye-laws, one-third of the Directors for the time being must retire from the office by rotation at each annual general meeting. The Company has observed the need for good corporate governance practices. All non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors have retired from the office by rotation and have been re-elected in the past three years. The Company considers that sufficient measures have been taken to ensure that the Company's corporate governance practices are no less exacting than those in the relevant Code Provision.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has delegated authority to five committees, namely the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Corporate Governance and Risk Control Committee (the “CGRC Committee”), to deal with specific matters under defined terms of reference. Sufficient resources, including advice of the external auditor and independent professional advisers, are provided to the board committees to enable them to discharge their duties.

Executive Committee

The Board has delegated the power, authorities and discretions for the management of the Group’s operations and activities to a formally established Executive Committee, which comprises five executive Directors and one vice president of the Company, namely Mr. LIU Ming Hui (Chairman), Mr. HUANG Yong, Mr. ZHU Weiwei, Mr. MA Jinlong, Ms. LI Ching and Mr. CHEN Xinguo.

The major responsibilities and authorities of the Executive Committee are:

- advising the Board in formulating policies and strategies in relation to the management and business operation of the Company and supervising the management in implementing such policies and strategies;
- supervising and directing the management on the conduct of the business operations of the Company;
- preparing monthly management reports and annual business plans and budgets of the Company;
- formulating and implementing remuneration policies for the staff of the Group below the level of vice-president;
- approving the appointment and removal of the staff of the Group below the level of vice-president;
- approving the appointment of directors of the Group’s subsidiaries and joint venture companies;
- approving debt financing in the amount of not exceeding US\$100 million or equivalent amount in other currencies; and
- execute any exercise of options which were issued by the Company pursuant to its employee share option scheme.

Certain matters including matters which are subject to disclosure and/or shareholders’ approval requirements, and fund raising above certain predetermined thresholds are specifically reserved for approval by the Board.

In respect of the decision making process, the management, pursuant to the levels of authority formally approved by the Executive Committee, submits written proposals with detailed analysis and recommendations to the Executive Committee for consideration and approval. Where the subject matter exceeds the authority of the Executive Committee or relates to any matters specifically reserved to the Board as aforesaid, it would be submitted to the Board for approval.

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Executive Committee approved, among others, numerous loan facilities of the Company and its subsidiaries and approval of exercise of shares options by eligible persons.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises five independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. ZHAO Yuhua (Chairman), Dr. MAO Erwan, Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia, Ms. CHEN Yanyan and Mr. ZHANG Ling.

The Audit Committee is accountable to the Board and assists the Board to oversee the Company's financial reporting process and to review the Group's interim and annual consolidated financial statements. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

Attendance of members at Audit Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Name of Member	Number of meetings attended/held
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Dr. MAO Erwan	2/2
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia	2/2
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2
Mr. ZHANG Ling	2/2

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the principal work performed by the Audit Committee included:

- review of the Company's interim and annual financial statements and making recommendation to the Board for approval;
- making recommendation to the Board to re-appoint Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as external auditors of the Company for the 2018/19 financial year subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming annual general meeting ("AGM");
- review of the external auditor's independence and engagement of non-audit services;
- approval of the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;
- approval of the annual audit fee;
- review of the report and the management letter submitted by the external auditors for the matters arising from their audit on the Group for the year ended 31 March 2018;
- review of annual report of the Group's internal audit and the internal audit plan;
- review of the effectiveness of internal audit function of the Group;
- review of the Group's internal/external auditors' significant findings and recommendations, and monitoring of the subsequent implementation;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- review of the Group's financial information, financial reporting procedures, internal control system, risk management, and financial and accounting policies and practices;
- review of the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staff of the Group's accounting and financial reporting functions and related issues; and
- meeting with the external auditors in the absence of executive Directors and management.

A summary of remuneration paid and payable in connection with the services provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, the Company's auditors, for the year ended 31 March 2019, is as follows:

Audit services	Amount HK\$
Final results for the year ended 31 March 2019 (to be agreed)	9,980,000
Final results for the year ended 31 March 2018	9,688,000

Non-audit services	Amount HK\$
Agreed-upon procedures on preliminary announcement of results	20,000

There is no disagreement between the Board and the Audit Committee on the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of the external auditor.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee comprises four independent non-executive Directors and three executive Directors, namely Dr. MAO Erwan (Chairman), Mr. LIU Ming Hui, Mr. HUANG Yong, Mr. MA Jinlong, Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia and Ms. CHEN Yanyan.

In reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board and making recommendations on any proposed changes, the Nomination Committee is mindful of the principle of achieving a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the Company's business. The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The Company recognises the benefits of having a diverse Board to enhance the quality of its performance. The Board adopted a Board Diversity Policy upon the recommendation of the Nomination Committee to set out the approach to achieve diversity of the Board members. When recommending nominations to the Board for approval, the Nomination Committee will consider the merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board, having due regard for a range of diversity perspectives (including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service) as set out in the Board Diversity Policy.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Nomination Policy

The Board adopted a Nomination Policy which aims to identify and nominate suitable candidates to the Board from time to time to enhance and strength the management quality of the Board.

Pursuant to the Nomination Policy, the Nomination Committee shall consider the following criteria in evaluating and selecting candidates for directorships:

- reputation for integrity;
- accomplishment and experience in the industry and scope of businesses of the Company;
- time commitment;
- the diversity policy of the Company;
- requirements of the memorandum of association and the Bye-laws of the Company, and the laws and regulations of Bermuda, Hong Kong and other applicable laws and regulations; and
- any other factors which the Nomination Committee considers relevant.

Having due regard to the Board Diversity Policy and the Nomination Policy, the Nomination Committee shall make recommendations to the Board when it identifies an individual who is suitable for becoming directors of the Company. The Board shall consider the recommendation and make decision for the appointment.

The composition, structure and size of the Board are reviewed annually by the Nomination Committee to ensure that it has a balance of appropriate skills, experience and diversity of perspectives to meet the business needs of the Group. Members of the Board have a diverse range of business, financial and professional expertise. Brief biographical details of the Directors are set out in the section headed "Biographies of Directors and Senior Management".

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

An analysis of the current Board composition is set out in the following chart:

Number of Directors	Gender	Designation	Ethnicity	Age group	Skills/industry experience	Directorship with the Company (number of years)
15	Female	Executive	Non-chinese	41–50	Economics	1–10 years
14					Accounting & Finance	
13			Chinese	51–60		
12	Male					
11						
10					Business administration	
9		Non-executive				
8						
7						
6						Over 10 years
5		Independent non-executive			Legal	
4				Over 60		
3						
2					Marketing	
1					Logistics	

Attendance of members at Nomination Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Name of Member	Number of meetings attended/held
Dr. MAO Erwan (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Mr. LIU Ming Hui	2/2
Mr. HUANG Yong	2/2
Mr. MA Jinlong	2/2
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	2/2
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia	2/2
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the principal work performed by the Nomination Committee included:

- review of the structure, size and composition of the Board taking into account a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural background, educational background, skills, knowledge, professional experience and/or length of service;
- review of the board diversity policy and the measurable objectives for implementing diversity on the Board;
- making recommendation to the Board on the appointment and resignation of directors and alternate directors;
- approval the recommendations by the management of the appointment of vice president;
- adoption of nomination policy of directors;
- assessment of independence of the independent non-executive Directors; and
- determination of the rotation and re-election of the Directors for the forthcoming AGM.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee comprises four independent non-executive Directors and three executive Directors, namely Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (Chairperson), Mr. LIU Ming Hui, Mr. HUANG Yong, Mr. ZHU Weiwei, Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, Dr. MAO Erwan and Ms. CHEN Yanyan.

The Remuneration Committee is delegated with the authority of determining and reviewing remuneration packages of the Directors and senior management with a view to attracting, retaining and motivating Directors and senior management of the quality required to run the Company successfully. The Remuneration Committee determined remuneration of all executive Directors and senior management and make recommendation to the Board of the remuneration of non-executive Directors. The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The objective of the Company's remuneration policy for the Directors and senior management is to attract, motivate and retain talented employees to achieve the Group's long-term corporate goals and objectives. The remuneration of the Directors and senior management is determined with reference to the performance and responsibilities of the individuals, the performance of the Company, prevailing market conditions and remuneration benchmarks from comparable companies. No individual Director or senior management of the Company is permitted to determine his/her own remuneration. Details of the remuneration, as well as the share option benefits of Directors, for the year ended 31 March 2019 are set out in notes 12 and 38 of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Attendance of members at Remuneration Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Name of Member	Number of meetings attended/held
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (<i>Chairperson</i>)	2/2
Mr. LIU Ming Hui	2/2
Mr. HUANG Yong	2/2
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	2/2
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	2/2
Dr. MAO Erwan	2/2
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the principal work performed by the Remuneration Committee included:

- review and approval of remuneration of newly appointed directors and committee members;
- review and determination of share options of outgoing directors and senior staff;
- review and making recommendation on the terms and conditions of the employment contracts of certain senior management subject to approval at the AGM;
- review and making recommendation on the Directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2019 subject to approval at the AGM;
- review and approval of remuneration adjustment of executive Directors and employees ranking vice-president and above;
- review and approval of payment of bonus to executive Directors and employees ranking vice-president and above;
- review and making recommendation on payment of bonus to all non-executive and independent non-executive directors;
- review refreshment of the share options scheme mandate limit; and
- review emolument policy.

For the year ended 31 March 2019, the annual remuneration of the senior management who are not Directors was within the following band:

	Number of senior management
HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000	1
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	1

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate Governance and Risk Control Committee

The CGRC Committee is accountable to the Board and assists the Board to oversee the corporate governance and risk control on business operations and financial management of the Group. The terms of reference of the CGRC Committee are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The CGRC Committee comprises one executive Director, all the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors (two of whom have appointed alternate members), namely Mr. ZHOU Si (Chairman), Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (Vice chairperson), Mr. LIU Mingxing (his alternate being Ms. LIU Chang), Mr. JIANG Xinhao, Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR, Mr. JO Jinho (his alternate being Mr. KWON Woonsang), Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, Dr. MAO Erwan, Ms. CHEN Yanyan and Mr. ZHANG Ling.

Attendance of members at CGRC Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Name of Member	Number of meetings attended/held
Mr. ZHOU Si (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (<i>Vice chairperson</i>)	2/2
Mr. YU Jeong Joon (note 1)	0/1
Ms. LIU Mingxing	2/2
Mr. LIU Chang (<i>alternate to Mr. LIU Mingxing</i>)	0/2
Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA (note 2)	1/1
Mr. JIANG Xinhao	2/2
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 3)	1/1
Mr. JO Jinho (note 4)	0/1
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. JO Jinho</i>) (note 5)	2/2
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	2/2
Dr. MAO Erwan	2/2
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2
Mr. ZHANG Ling	2/2

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the principal work performed by the CGRC Committee included:

- review of interim and annual reports of the Group's corporate governance and risk management;
- review of and advising on general corporate governance and risk control policy and procedures of the Group;
- review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal control and risk management system;
- review of interim reports of the Group's internal audit and the internal audit plan; and
- review of the effectiveness of internal audit function of the Group.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

COMPANY SECRETARY

The company secretary of the Company provides support to the Board by ensuring good information flow within the Board and Board policy and procedures are followed. The company secretary is also responsible for advising the Board through the chairman and/or the Executive Committee on governance matters and should facilitate induction and professional development of Directors.

The company secretary had complied with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules during the year under review.

INDUCTION AND CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Every Director must always know his/her responsibilities as a director of a listed company and its conduct, business activities and development. Each newly appointed Director receives a comprehensive induction on the first occasion of his/her appointment so as to ensure that he/she has a proper understanding of the Group's operations and business and his/her responsibilities and obligations under the Listing Rules and the relevant regulatory requirements. In addition, all Directors are advised to participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills.

The Company also continues its effort in providing updates on the changes in the relevant regulatory requirements applicable to the Group from time to time and recommending and organizing relevant seminars and trainings to the Directors as and when appropriate.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company organized an in-house seminar for the Directors and an induction training for the newly-appointed Directors. Details of trainings received by each Director for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out as follows:

Name of Director	Reading materials	Attending seminars/ Induction training
Executive Directors		
Mr. ZHOU Si		√
Mr. LIU Ming Hui		√
Mr. HUANG Yong	√	
Mr. ZHU Weiwei		√
Mr. MA Jinlong		√
Ms. LI Ching		√
Non-executive Directors		
Mr. YU Jeong Joon (note 1)	√	
Mr. LIU Mingxing	√	√
Ms. LIU Chang (<i>alternate to Mr. LIU Mingxing</i>)	√	√
Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA (note 2)	√	
Mr. JIANG Xinhao	√	√
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 3)		√
Mr. JO Jinho (note 4)		√
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. YU Jeong Joon</i>) (note 5)	√	√
Independent non-executive Directors		
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	√	√
Dr. MAO Erwan	√	√
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia	√	√
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	√	√
Mr. ZHANG Ling		√

The Directors acknowledge the need for continuous professional development, and the Company provides support whenever relevant and necessary. All Directors are required to provide the Company with the records of the training they received annually.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board acknowledges its responsibilities for presenting a balanced, clear and comprehensible assessment in respect of annual and interim reports, announcements of inside information and other disclosures required under the Listing Rules and other regulatory requirements. The Directors also acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the financial statements of the Company for each financial period.

The Directors, having made appropriate enquiries, are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the Directors have prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

THE MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules (the “Model Code”).

Following the specific enquiries by the Company, all Directors confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code throughout the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

Formal notifications were sent by the Company to all Directors and relevant employees reminding them that they should not deal in the securities of the Company during the black-out periods specified in the Model Code.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is committed to implementing effective and sound internal control system to safeguard the interest of shareholders and the Group’s assets. The internal control system includes a well-defined management structure with limits of authority, clear and written policies, standard operation procedures, and risk control self-assessment conducted for all major operating units of the Group. The system is designed to provide reasonable assurance of no material misstatement or loss and to manage risks failure in operational systems and achievement of the Group’s objectives.

The CGRC Committee, via internal audit, has reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control system put in place by management covering financial, operational and compliance controls. Internal audit function provides independent assurance to the Board and executive management as to the adequacy and effectiveness of internal compliance for the Group on an ongoing basis, which is carried out by the Company’s audit and supervisory department. The internal audit team has free access to review all aspects of the Group’s activities and systems. During the year ended 31 March 2019, the audit and supervisory department performed operational and financial reviews with objectives to ensure that all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management functions are in place and functioning effectively. The team summarised audit findings and control weaknesses, analyzed causes for errors and irregularities, followed up procedures on corrective actions, provided consulting and advisory services on control and related matters, conducted independent investigations of situations raised by whistleblowers and provided learning materials for staff training. The audit and supervisory department reported directly to the Audit Committee on a biannual basis (changed to report directly to CGRC Committee with effect from November 2018). Both the Audit Committee and the CGRC Committee considered the internal control system of the Company was effective and adequate in all material respects.

In addition to the Company’s audit and supervisory department and the Audit Committee, the CGRC Committee, with the assistance of the legal and risk controls department of the Company, also assists the Board to review the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control and risk management. During the year ended 31 March 2019, the legal and risk controls department upgraded the controlling system, set up controlling system for non-controlling companies and small and medium size project companies in various cities, strengthened the supervision of contracts management in different regions and provided seminars and training on risk prevention and management. The legal and risk controls department also reported directly to the CGRC Committee on a biannual basis. The CGRC Committee considered that all material risks are identified and appropriately managed and the risk management system of the Company was effective.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019, neither the audit and supervisory department nor the legal and risk controls department was aware of any material internal control issues that would have been a material adverse effect on the financial position or operations of the Group. The Board, through the review of the Audit Committee and the CGRC Committee, considered the internal control system of the Group effective and adequate in all material respects.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

INVESTOR RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Board places considerable importance on communication with shareholders and recognises the significance of transparency and timely disclosure of corporate information, which enables shareholders and investors to make the most informed investment decisions.

Information in relation to the Group is disseminated to shareholders in a timely manner through a number of formal channels, which include interim and annual reports, announcements and circulars published in accordance with the Listing Rules. Such published documents, together with the latest corporate information and news, are also available on the Company's website.

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the capital management centre (corporate finance and investor relations) of the Company, carried out various functions, such as more than 500 meetings with analysts and investors in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, two analyst and investor briefings, 21 international investors forums and five domestic and overseas road shows. The Company has made available its contact details, such as telephone hotline and email address, in the Company's website, in order to enable shareholders to make any queries that they may have with respect to the Company. They can also send their enquiries to the Board through these means.

The AGM also provides a valuable forum for the Board to communicate directly with the shareholders each year. The chairman of the Company attended the annual general meeting to answer any questions from the shareholders. In addition, the chairpersons of the various Board committees, or in their absence, other members of the relevant committees and the Company's external auditor are available to answer questions at the meeting.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Attendance of Directors at general meetings of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Name of Director	Number of meetings attended/held
Executive Directors	
Mr. ZHOU Si	0/1
Mr. LIU Ming Hui	1/1
Mr. HUANG Yong	0/1
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	1/1
Mr. MA Jinlong	0/1
Ms. LI Ching	1/1
Non-executive Directors	
Mr. YU Jeong Joon (note 1)	0/1
Mr. LIU Mingxing	0/1
Ms. LIU Chang (<i>alternate to Mr. LIU Mingxing</i>)	1/1
Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA (note 2)	N/A
Mr. JIANG Xinhao	1/1
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 3)	1/1
Mr. JO Jinho (note 4)	N/A
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. JO Jinho</i>) (note 5)	1/1
Independent Non-executive Directors	
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	1/1
Dr. MAO Erwan	1/1
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia	1/1
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	1/1
Mr. ZHANG Ling	1/1

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The Board and the management shall ensure that all shareholders are treated equitably and fairly. Pursuant to the Bye-laws, any shareholder entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint another person as his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. Shareholders holding 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 have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the company secretary, to require a special general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. In addition, according to the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, shareholders holding not less than one-twentieth of the total voting rights or not less than 100 shareholders may submit a written request to the Company stating the resolution intended to be proceeded at the annual general meeting.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Any vote of the shareholders at a general meeting must be taken by poll (other than procedural matters). Voting results are posted on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange on the day of the general meeting. Since August 2009, there were no changes to the memorandum of association of the Company and Bye-laws. The updated versions of the memorandum of association of the Company and Bye-laws are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

Detailed procedures for the Shareholders to convene a special general meeting, putting forward proposals at a general meeting and proposing a person for election as a Director are also available on the website of the Company.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has adopted a dividend policy with an aim to giving reasonable returns on investment to investors and shareholders and, at the same time, to maintain the long-term sustainable development of the Company.

The Company expects to distribute dividends (an interim dividend and a final dividend) to shareholders twice a year. The dividend is payable in cash or scrip or in cash and scrip or other means permitted by the law to shareholders. In proposing any dividend payout, the Board shall take into account, among others, the Group's current and future operations, profitability, level of liquidity, capital requirements, and the overall financial position etc. The Board in its sole discretion makes suggestions and decisions in relation to dividend distribution, and obtains shareholders' approval (if applicable).

Notes:

1. Mr. YU Jeong Joon did not offer himself for re-election in the 2018 annual general meeting ("AGM") and retired from the Board as a Director after closing of the 2018 AGM.
2. Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA resigned as a Director on 1 July 2018.
3. Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR was appointed as a non-executive Director on 1 July 2018.
4. Mr. JO Jinho was appointed as a non-executive Directors and approved by the shareholders at the 2018 AGM.
5. Mr. KWON Woonsang ceased to be an alternate to Mr. YU Jeong Joon after closing of the 2018 AGM and was appointed to be an alternate to Mr. JO Jinho on 22 August 2018.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present this annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2019 (the "2018/19 Financial Report").

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The Group is a gas operator and service provider principally engaged in the investment, construction and operation of city and town gas pipeline infrastructure facilities, gas terminals, storage and transportation facilities, gas logistics systems, transmission of natural gas and LPG to residential, industrial and commercial customers, construction and operation of compressed natural gas/liquefied natural gas refilling stations as well as development and application of technologies related to natural gas and LPG in China. Details of the Group's principal subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as at 31 March 2019 are set out in notes 49, 20 and 19 respectively to the financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A fair review of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2019 as required pursuant to Schedule 5 to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong), comprising analysis of the Group's performance during the year, description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group, important events affecting the Company that have occurred since 1 April 2018, an indication of likely future development in the Group's business, a discussion on the Group's environmental policies and performance, the Group's compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group and an account of the Group's key relationships of the Group and its stakeholders, is set out in the sections headed "Financial Highlights", "Operational Highlights", "Natural Gas", "Operational Locations of Natural Gas", "Township Replacement of Coal with Gas", "Compressed/Liquefied Natural Gas", "Distributed Energy", "Liquefied Petroleum Gas", "Operational Locations of Liquefied Petroleum Gas", "Value-Added Services (New Retail Platform)", "Chairman's Statement", "Management Discussion and Analysis", "Corporate Governance Report", and "2018/19 Financial Report" of this annual report.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2019 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

The interim dividend of HK8 cents per share for the six months ended 30 September 2018 (2017: HK5 cents) was paid on 31 January 2019.

The Board resolved to recommend payment of a final dividend of HK36 cents per share for the year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: HK27 cents) to the holders of shares of the Company whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 30 August 2019 amounting to approximately HK\$1,878,682,670 subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM.

The final dividend, if approved by the shareholders, is expected to be payable on or about 30 September 2019 (Monday).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Details of the bank and other borrowings of the Group are set out in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

DEBENTURE ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

During the year, the Company has issued a corporate bond of RMB1.5 billion with a term of five years at a fixed coupon rate of 4.5% in the PRC in September 2018; and issued a 5-year medium-term notes in an aggregate amount of RMB2 billion at a fixed coupon rate of 4.38% in October 2018 and a 5-year medium-term notes RMB1.3 billion at a fixed coupon rate of 4.15% at the PRC inter-bank market in December 2018.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the past five financial years is set out on page 247 of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Group revalued all of its investment properties at the end of the financial year. The net increase in fair value of investment properties in the amount of HK\$1,281,000 has been credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Details of movements during the year in investment properties and property, plant and equipment of the Group are set out in notes 16 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2018/19 Financial Report respectively.

MAJOR PROPERTIES

Details of the major properties of the Group as at 31 March 2019 are set out on page 248 of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company during the year are set out in note 34 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

RESERVES

The Company's reserves, comprising the accumulated profits, available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 March 2019 amounted to approximately HK\$4,208,419,000.

Movements in the reserves of the Company during the year are set out in the movement in the Company's reserves on page 246 of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS

The Directors during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Executive Directors

Mr. ZHOU Si
 Mr. LIU Ming Hui
 Mr. HUANG Yong
 Mr. ZHU Weiwei
 Mr. MA Jinlong
 Ms. LI Ching

Non-executive Directors

Mr. YU Jeong Joon (note 1)
 Mr. LIU Mingxing
 Ms. LIU Chang (*alternate to Mr. LIU Mingxing*)
 Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA (note 2)
 Mr. JIANG Xinhao
 Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 3)
 Mr. JO Jinho (note 4)
 Mr. Mr. KWON Woonsang (*alternate to Mr. JO Jinho*) (note 5)

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. ZHAO Yuhua
 Dr. MAO Erwan
 Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia
 Ms. CHEN Yanyan
 Mr. ZHANG Ling

Pursuant to Bye-law 87(1) of the Bye-laws and the Code Provision A.4.2, Mr. ZHOU Si, Mr. MA Jinlong, Ms. LI Ching, Mr. JIANG Xinhao and Dr. MAO Erwan will retire by rotation, and Mr. MA Jinlong, Ms. LI Ching, Mr. JIANG Xinhao and Dr. MAO Erwan being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM. Mr. ZHOU had expressed his decision of not to offer himself for re-election at the AGM to the Board as he decided to devote more efforts on other business. Hence, he will retire immediately after the conclusion of the AGM.

Notes:

1. Mr. YU Jeong Joon did not offer himself for re-election in the 2018 AGM and retired from the Board as a Director after closing of the 2018 AGM.
2. Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA resigned as a Director on 1 July 2018.
3. Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR was appointed as a non-executive Director on 1 July 2018.
4. Mr. JO Jinho was appointed as a non-executive Director and approved by the shareholders at the 2018 AGM.
5. Mr. KWON Woonsang ceased to be an alternate to Mr. YU Jeong Joon after closing of the 2018 AGM and was appointed to be an alternate to Mr. JO Jinho on 22 August 2018.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DISCLOSURE UNDER RULE 13.51B (1) OF THE LISTING RULES

Save as disclosed below, there is no change in the information of the Directors required to be disclosed in this annual report pursuant to Rule 13.51B (1) of the Listing Rules:

Mr. ZHOU Si and Mr. JIANG Xinhao waived all the emoluments, allowances and discretionary bonus as directors and members of CGRC Committee.

On 20 June 2019, the Remuneration Committee of the Company has (1) approved (a) payment of bonus equivalent to 14 months' salary to be made to each of Mr. LIU Ming Hui and Mr. HUANG Yong; (b) payment of bonus equivalent to 12 months' salary to be made to Mr. ZHU Weiwei; (c) payment of bonus equivalent to 10 months' salary to be made to each of Mr. MA Jinlong and Ms. LI Ching; (2) resolved to make recommendation to the Board of Directors of the Company payment of bonus equivalent to 6 months' salary to be made to each of Mr. LIU Mingxing, Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR⁺, Mr. JO Jinho⁺ and all independent non-executive Directors for the year ended 31 March 2019.

On 21 June 2019, the Board of the Company has confirmed and approved the above bonus payment.

⁺ Exact amount of the bonus to be calculated pro rata on the duration of appointment.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Other than Mr. Liu Ming Hui, Mr. Huang Yong, Mr. Zhu Weiwei and Mr. Ma Jinlong (each of them has entered into a fixed-term service contract with the Company, details of which are disclosed in the circulars of the Company dated 10 July 2017 and 19 July 2018 respectively), none of the Directors has entered into any service contract with the Group which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

Details of the Group's retirement benefits schemes are set out in note 46 to the consolidated financial statements set out in the 2018/19 Financial Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS IN SHARES

As at 31 March 2019, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executives of the Company in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("SFO")) which were required (a) 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 (b) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (c) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code, were as follows:

(a) Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each of the Company (the "Shares")

Name of Director	Nature of interest	Number of Shares held (long position*)	Approximate percentage of total issued shares of the Company (%)
			(Note 1)
Mr. LIU Ming Hui ("Mr. LIU")	Personal and corporate	1,088,244,028 (Note 2)	20.85
Mr. HUANG Yong	Personal	167,728,000 (Note 3)	3.21
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	Personal	6,000,000	0.11
Mr. MA Jinlong	Personal	1,874,800	0.04
Ms. LI Ching	Personal	2,000,000	0.04
Mr. LIU Mingxing	Personal	800,000	0.02
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	Personal	2,400,000	0.05
Dr. MAO Erwan	Personal	2,200,000	0.04
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia	Personal	1,720,000	0.03
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	Personal	414,400	0.01

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(b) Ordinary shares of HK\$1.00 each of China Gas Fortune Marine Transportation Limited (Associated corporation of the Company)

Name of Director	Nature of interest	Number of shares held (long position*)	Approximate percentage of total issued shares of the company (%)
Mr. LIU	Corporate	159,995,627 (Note 4)	60.00

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2019 none of the Directors nor the chief executives of the Company had or was deemed to have any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required (a) 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 (b) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (c) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

SHARE OPTIONS

Particulars of the Company's share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") and details of movements in the share options under the Share Option Scheme during the year ended 31 March 2019 are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2018/19 Financial Report and summarized as below:

Name or category of grantee	Date of grant	Exercise period	Exercise price (HK\$)	Balance as at 1/4/2018	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed during the year	Balance as at 31/3/2019
Directors								
Mr. LIU	25 June 2015	25 June 2015 to 24 June 2022	13.84	50,000,000	–	50,000,000	–	–
Mr. HUANG Yong	25 June 2015	25 June 2015 to 24 June 2022	13.84	50,000,000	–	50,000,000	–	–
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	2,000,000	–	2,000,000	–	–
Mr. MA Jinlong	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	2,000,000	–	2,000,000	–	–
Ms. LI Ching	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	2,000,000	–	2,000,000	–	–
Mr. YU Jeong Joon (Note 5)	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	4,000,000	–	4,000,000	–	–
Mr. LIU Mingxing	25 June 2015	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	13.84	800,000	–	800,000	–	–
Mr. Arun Kumar MANCHANDA (Note 6)	25 June 2015	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	13.84	800,000	–	–	800,000	–
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	–
Dr. MAO Erwan	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	–
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	–
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	–
Sub-total				115,600,000	–	114,800,000	800,000	–
Other eligible persons (note 7)	16 April 2014	16 April 2017 to 15 April 2019	12.40	230,000,000	–	145,094,600	82,905,400	2,000,000
Total				345,600,000	–	259,894,600	83,705,400	2,000,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Notes:

- * Long position in Shares (other than pursuant to equity derivatives such as share options, warrants or convertible bonds)
- 1. The percentage was calculated based on 5,218,562,972 Shares in issue as at 31 March 2019.
- 2. Mr. LIU was deemed to be interested in a total of 1,088,244,028 Shares, comprising:
 - (i) 333,336,028 Shares beneficially owned by him: and
 - (ii) 754,908,000 Shares beneficially owned by China Gas Group Limited, which was owned as to 50% by Joint Coast Alliance Market Development Limited, which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU.
- 3. The number of shares held included the 770,000 Shares held by Ms. ZHAO Xiaoyu, the spouse of Mr. HUANG Yong.
- 4. Mr. LIU was deemed to be interested in 159,995,627 shares of China Gas Fortune Marine Transportation Limited beneficially owned by China Gas Group Limited. China Gas Group Limited was owned as to 50% by Joint Coast Alliance Market Development Limited, which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU.
- 5. Mr. YU retired as a non-executive Director with effect from the close of 2018 AGM. Pursuant to the share option scheme of the Company, his share options remained valid for 6 months after his retirement.
- 6. Mr. MANCHANDA resigned as a non-executive Director with effect from 1 July 2018. Pursuant to the share option scheme of the Company, his share options remained valid for 6 months after his resignation. Mr. MANCHANDA did not exercise his share options within the validity period and his share options lapsed accordingly.
- 7. Such share options included (i) those granted to certain subsidiaries of the Company or companies in which the Company holds, either directly or indirectly, 20% or more of its equity interest, with an aim to ultimately benefit their respective staff; and (ii) former directors whose share options remained valid according to the share option scheme of the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INTERESTS OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 March 2019, so far as was known to the Directors and chief executive of the Company, the interests or short positions of substantial shareholders and other persons of the Company (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company), in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company, were as follows:

Long positions in shares and underlying shares of the Company:

Name	Capacity	Number of Shares held	Approximate percentage of total issued shares of the Company (%) (Note 1)
Beijing Enterprises Group Company Limited ("BE Group")	Interest of controlled corporation	1,237,663,143 (Note 2)	23.72
Beijing Enterprises Group (BVI) Company Limited ("BE Group BVI")	Interest of controlled corporation	1,237,663,143 (Note 2)	23.72
Beijing Enterprises Holdings Limited ("Beijing Enterprises")	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	1,237,663,143 (Note 2)	23.72
Hong Mao Developments Limited ("Hong Mao")	Beneficial owner	1,164,911,143 (Note 2)	22.32
Mr. LIU	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	1,088,244,028 (Notes 3 and 4)	20.85
Joint Coast Alliance Market Development Limited ("Joint Coast")	Interest of controlled corporation	754,908,000 (Notes 3 and 4)	14.47
China Gas Group Limited ("CGGL")	Beneficial owner	754,908,000 (Notes 3 and 4)	14.47
Mr. CHIU Tat Jung Daniel ("Mr. CHIU")	Interest of controlled corporation	976,723,435 (Note 5)	18.72
First Level Holdings Limited ("First Level")	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	976,723,435 (Note 5)	18.72
Fortune Dynasty Holdings Limited ("Fortune Dynasty")	Interest of controlled corporation	975,723,435 (Note 5)	18.70

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Name	Capacity	Number of Shares held	Approximate percentage of total issued shares of the Company (%) (Note 1)
Fortune Oil Limited ("Fortune Oil")	Interest of controlled corporation	975,723,435 (Note 5)	18.70
Fortune Oil PRC Holdings Limited ("Fortune Oil PRC")	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	911,409,544 (Note 5)	17.46
Mr. CHEY Taewon ("Mr. CHEY")	Interest of controlled corporation	780,908,500 (Note 6)	14.96
SK Holdings Co., Ltd. ("SK Holdings")	Interest of controlled corporation	780,908,500 (Note 6)	14.96
SK E&S Co., Ltd. ("SK E&S")	Beneficial owner and Interest of controlled corporation	780,908,500 (Note 6)	14.96
The Capital Group Companies, Inc.	Interest of controlled corporation	375,664,979 (Note 7)	7.20

Notes:

- The percentage was calculated on the basis of 5,218,562,972 Shares in issue as at 31 March 2019.
- Each of BE Group, BE Group BVI and Beijing Enterprises was deemed to be interested in 1,237,663,143 Shares, 72,752,000 of which were directly and beneficially owned by Beijing Enterprises, and 1,164,911,143 Shares were directly and beneficially owned by Hong Mao. Hong Mao was wholly-owned by Beijing Enterprises which was owned as to 41.06% by BE Group BVI, 7.93% by Modern Orient Limited ("Modern Orient") and 12.97% by Beijing Enterprises Investments Limited ("Beijing Enterprises Investments"). Modern Orient was wholly-owned by Beijing Enterprises Investments which is owned as to 72.72% by BE Group BVI. BE Group BVI was wholly-owned by BE Group.
- Mr. LIU was deemed to be interested in a total of 1,088,244,028 Shares, comprising:
 - 333,336,028 Shares beneficially owned by him; and
 - 754,908,000 Shares beneficially owned by CGGL. CGGL was owned as to 50% by Joint Coast which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU.
- Joint Coast was deemed to be interested in 754,908,000 Shares beneficially owned by CGGL. CGGL is owned as to 50% by Joint Coast which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU.
- Each of Mr. CHIU and First Level was deemed to be interested in a total of 976,723,435 Shares, comprising:
 - 754,908,000 Shares beneficially owned by CGGL. CGGL was owned as to 50% by Fortune Oil PRC;
 - 156,501,544 Shares beneficially owned by Fortune Oil PRC which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Oil. Fortune Oil is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Dynasty which is owned as to 70% by First Level;
 - 27,617,919 Shares beneficially owned by First Marvel Investment Limited which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Oil;

DIRECTORS' REPORT

- (iv) 36,695,972 Shares beneficially owned by Fortune Oil Holdings Limited which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Oil; and
 - (v) 1,000,000 Shares beneficially owned by First Level which, in turn, is owned as to 99% by Mr. CHIU.
6. Each of Mr. CHEY, SK Holdings and SK E&S was deemed to be interested in a total of 780,908,500 Shares, comprising:
- (a) 705,034,500 Shares beneficially owned by SK E&S. SK E&S is owned as to 90% by SK Holdings. SK Holdings is owned as to 23.4% by Mr. CHEY;
 - (b) 73,008,000 Shares beneficially owned by Busan City Gas Co., Ltd. ("Busan City") (formerly known as Pusan City Gas Co., Ltd.) which is owned as to 67.32% by SK E&S; and
 - (c) 2,866,000 Shares beneficially owned by SK E&S Hong Kong Co., Ltd. which is owned as to 50% by Busan City and 50% by SK E&S.
7. The Capital Group Companies, Inc. was deemed to be interested in 375,664,979 Shares which were beneficially owned by its wholly-owned subsidiary Capital Research and Management Company.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2019, there was no other person (other than directors or chief executive of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Other than the share option scheme of the Company as disclosed in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements, no equity-linked agreements were entered into by the Company during the year or subsisted at the end of the year.

ARRANGEMENTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Other than the share option scheme as mentioned above, at no time during the year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements which enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of the Shares in, or debenture of, the Company or any other body corporate.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the year, there were no connected transactions and continuing connected transactions which were required to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

During the year, the Group entered into certain related party transactions which are disclosed in note 47 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2018/19 Financial Report. The related party transactions as disclosed in note 47 did not constitute connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Save as disclosed, as at 31 March 2018 or during the year, none of the Directors had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contract of significance to the business of the Group to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

During the year ended 31 March 2019, none of the Directors or their respective associates had any interest in any business, apart from the Company's business, which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Company's business.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the aggregate amount of turnover attributable to the Group's five largest customers was less than 30% (being the Listing Rule disclosure threshold) of total turnover of the Group. The amount of purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers and the largest supplier were approximately 27.5% and approximately 11.0% respectively, of the total purchases of the Group.

To the knowledge of the Directors, none of the Directors, their close associates, or any shareholders (which to the knowledge of the Directors own 5% or more of the issued shares of the Company) had any interest in the major suppliers mentioned above.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S SHARES

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company or its any of its subsidiaries repurchased a total of 9,851,200 Shares on the Stock Exchange at an aggregate consideration of HK\$211,710,408. Details of the repurchases are as follows:

Month	Total number of Shares repurchased	Price per Share		Total consideration HK\$
		Highest HK\$	Lowest HK\$	
September 2018	585,000	22.00	21.95	12,860,750.00
October 2018	9,266,200	22.00	20.00	198,849,658.00
Total	9,851,200			211,710,408.00

Up to the date of this annual report, all of the above repurchased Shares were cancelled.

The repurchases were made for the purpose of enhancing the net asset value per Share and earnings per Share pursuant to the repurchase mandate granted to the Board at the 2018 AGM.

Save as disclosed above, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries repurchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's Shares during the year ended 31 March 2019.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The Company's emolument policy is to maintain fair and competitive packages with reference to industry standards and prevailing market conditions. The Board is mindful that levels of remuneration must be sufficient to attract and retain Directors and senior management to run the Company successfully, but at the same time, the Company should avoid setting remunerations which are in excess of those necessary for this purpose.

The emoluments of the executive Directors and employees ranking vice-president or above are decided by the Remuneration Committee while the remuneration of the non-executive Directors and other senior management are determined by the Board, having regard to the Company's results, individual performance and prevailing market conditions.

The Company has adopted a share option scheme on 20 August 2013 providing incentives to Directors and eligible employees and persons, details of the scheme are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2018/19 Financial Report.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Bye-laws or the laws of Bermuda which oblige the Company to offer new shares to the existing shareholders on a pro-rata basis.

DONATIONS

During the year ended 31 March 2019, donations made by the Group were approximately HK\$8,490,000.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received from each of the independent non-executive Director an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and the Company considered all of them to be independent.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Company maintained sufficient amount of public float under the Listing Rules as at the date of this annual report.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No significant event occurred after the date of the balance sheet.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

In accordance with Rule 13.91 of the Listing Rules, the Company will publish a Sustainability Report within three months after the publication of this annual report in compliance with the provisions set out in the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide in Appendix 27 to the Listing Rules.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Pursuant to the Company's Bye-laws, the Directors 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 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 duties in their offices.

Such permitted indemnity provision has been in force throughout the year and is still in force. In addition, the Company has arranged appropriate directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage for the directors and officers of the Group.

AUDITORS

A resolution will be proposed in the forthcoming AGM to re-appoint Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as auditors of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

ZHOU Si

Chairman

21 June 2019

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. ZHOU Si (*Chairman*)
 Mr. LIU Ming Hui
(Executive Chairman, Managing Director and President)
 Mr. HUANG Yong (*Executive President*)
 Mr. ZHU Weiwei (*Managing Vice President*)
 Mr. MA Jinlong (*Vice President*)
 Ms. LI Ching

Non-executive Directors

Mr. LIU Mingxing
 Ms. LIU Chang (*alternate to Mr. LIU Mingxing*)
 Mr. JIANG Xinhao
 Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR
 Mr. JO Jinho
 Mr. KWON Woonsang (*alternate to Mr. JO Jinho*)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. ZHAO Yuhua
 Dr. MAO Erwan
 Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia
 Ms. CHEN Yanyan
 Mr. ZHANG Ling

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. LAM Ngan Ling

AUDITORS

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

China Development Bank
 Asian Development Bank
 Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
 Agricultural Bank of China
 Bank of China
 Bank of Communications
 China Construction Bank
 Hang Seng Bank

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Room 1601
 16th Floor, Capital Centre
 151 Gloucester Road
 Wan Chai
 Hong Kong

REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House
 2 Church Street
 Hamilton HM 11
 Bermuda

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

MUFG Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
 The Belvedere Building
 69 Pitts Bay Road
 Pembroke HM 08
 Bermuda

CORPORATE INFORMATION

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
Shops 1712–1716
17th Floor, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Wanchai
Hong Kong

STOCK CODE

384

WEBSITE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

Deloitte.

德勤

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHINA GAS HOLDINGS LIMITED

(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

致中國燃氣控股有限公司股東

(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Gas Holdings Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “the Group”) set out on pages 10 to 246, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and 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 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSA”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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.

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於10至246頁的中國燃氣控股有限公司(以下簡稱「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零一九年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收入報表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於二零一九年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》的披露要求妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」)，我們獨立於貴集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

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.

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在我們審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。我們不會對這些事項提供單獨的意見。

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

Recognition of gas connection and engineering design and construction income

煤氣接駁以及工程設計及施工收入之確認

We identified recognition of gas connection and engineering design and construction income as a key audit matter due to its quantitative significance to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and significant judgments involved in the recognition of income.

我們已識別燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工收入之確認為關鍵審計事項，因為其對綜合損益及其他全面收入報表有重大定量影響，且有關收入確認涉及重大判斷。

As disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, income from gas connection contracts and engineering design and construction are measured based on the input method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis on the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. The Group recognised income of approximately HK\$12,460,168,000 from gas connection and engineering design and construction during the year ended 31 March 2019.

誠如綜合財務報表附註3披露，來自燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工的收入乃根據投入法計量，即按貴集團為達成履約責任所作付出或投入（相對於預期為達成履約責任的總投入）確認收入。貴集團於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度確認來自燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工的收入約為12,460,168,000港元。

Our procedures in relation to recognition of gas connection and engineering design and construction income included:

我們就確認燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工收入之程序包括：

- Understanding and testing the key controls relating to the approval of construction contracts for gas connection and monitoring of the satisfaction of that performance obligation;
- 了解及測試批准燃氣接駁建造合約及監察履約情況所涉及的關鍵控制；
- Discussing with management with respect to the recognition basis on gas connection and engineering design and construction income;
- 與管理層討論有關燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工收入的確認基準；

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

As set out in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, significant judgments are applied in determining the satisfaction of that performance obligation, budgeted costs to complete, and the ability to deliver contracts within forecast timescales as at the end of the reporting period for gas connection and engineering design and construction income.

誠如綜合財務報表附註4所載，就燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工收入而言，運用了重大判斷釐定履約情況、竣工預算成本及在報告期末於預測時限內交付合約的能力。

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

- Evaluating the satisfaction of that performance obligation by examining the relevant contracts, invoices, completion reports from external parties and other supporting documents on a sample basis; assessing the reasonableness of budgeted material costs against recent purchase prices and budgeted labour cost by reference to historical experience taking into account the size and complexity of the gas connection contracts on a sample basis; and verifying the percentage of completion by reference to the proportion of the contract costs incurred for the work performed to date over the estimated total contract costs; and
- 透過抽樣方式審查來自外部各方的相關合約、發票、完工報告及其他證明文件以評估燃氣管道接駁的完成進度；以抽樣方式評估原材料預算成本相對於近期的材料購入價之合理性及參考過往經驗並考慮燃氣接駁合約之規模及複雜程度以評估人工預算成本之合理性；根據已履行工作之合約成本佔該合約之預算總成本比例核實按完成階段之百分比；及
- Considering the historical accuracy of the Group's percentage of completion estimates through assessing the significance of historical changes made to the estimates to adjust these based on actual costs incurred or changes to estimated progress of the contract.
- 通過根據已產生實際成本或合約估計進程變更評估對估計作出調整的歷史變動的重要性，以考慮貴集團過往估計完成比例的準確度。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

Impairment assessment of goodwill

商譽減值評估

We identified impairment assessment of goodwill arising from acquisition of businesses in current and prior years as a key audit matter due to the involvement of significant judgements and assumptions in determining the recoverable amounts of cash generating units ("CGUs") to which goodwill has been allocated, which is derived from value in use calculations using discounted cash flow models.

我們已識別今年及過往年度收購業務所產生的商譽之減值評估為關鍵審計事項，因為於釐定包含已分配至商譽的現金產生單位（「現金產生單位」）之可回收金額（由貼現現金流量模式計算使用價值產生）涉及重大判斷及假設。

At 31 March 2019, the Group has goodwill of approximately HK\$3,148,019,000 relating to CGUs principally engaged in the sale of piped gas and liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") business and provision of value-added services in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") which is subject to annual impairment assessment. Details are disclosed in notes 4 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

於二零一九年三月三十一日，貴集團之商譽約為3,148,019,000港元，此商譽與主要在中華人民共和國（以下簡稱「中國」）從事銷售管道天然氣及液化石油氣（「LPG」）業務及提供增值服務的現金產生單位有關。該商譽受制於年度減值評估。詳情已披露於綜合財務報表附註4及23。

Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of goodwill included:

我們就商譽減值評估的程序包括：

- Understanding the Group's impairment assessment process, including the impairment model, basis of allocation of goodwill to CGUs and the preparation of the cash flow projections;
- 了解 貴集團減值評估的過程（包括減值模型、商譽分配至現金產生單位的基準及現金流量預測的編製）；
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the impairment model applied by the management;
- 評估管理層運用減值模型的恰當性；
- Evaluating the accuracy of the management's cash flow forecasts by comparing the actual results of those CGUs to the previously forecasted results;
- 透過將該等現金產生單位的實際結果與此前預測結果進行比較以評估管理層現金流量預測的準確性；
- Testing discount rates applied in the forecast by comparing them to the economic and industry data;
- 透過將該預測所使用的貼現率與經濟及行業數據進行比較以測試該等貼現率；

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

Management's assessment of goodwill impairment is highly judgmental and is dependent on certain significant inputs including the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs, which are based on past practices, expectations of future changes in the market and the stage of each operation with reference to the development curve of the natural gas business and LPG business in the PRC region. During the year ended 31 March 2019, an impairment of goodwill directly related to sales of piped gas business amounting to HK\$68,857,000 has been recognised.

管理層對商譽減值的評估過程涉及重大判斷，而該判斷取決於若干重大輸入數據，包括貼現率、增長率及銷售價格及直接成本的預期變動，前述各項均基於過往常規、市場未來變更預期及各階段營運（乃經參考於中國地區的天然氣業務及液化石油氣業務的發展曲線）。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，確認了與銷售管道天然氣業務直接相關的商譽68,857,000港元。

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

- Engaging our internal valuation experts to assess the appropriateness of certain of the discount rates used;
- 聘用我們的內部估值專家評估所用貼現率的適當性；
- Assessing the reasonableness of growth rates applied in the forecast based on historical experiences and trends; and
- 基於過往經驗及趨勢評估預測所使用增長率的合理性；及
- Comparing the expected changes in selling prices and direct costs against historical performance and the management's business plans in respect of each CGU.
- 就每一項現金產生單位，將銷售價格及直接成本的預期變動與過往表現及管理層的業務計劃進行比較。

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our 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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

其他資料

貴公司董事須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括列載於年報內的資料，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

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

結合我們對綜合財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他資料，在此過程中，考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大矛盾或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Those charged with governance are responsible 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 solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

董事及治理層就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》的披露要求編製真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的編製不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

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

治理層須負責監督貴集團的財務報告過程。

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並按照《百慕達公司法》第90條僅向全體股東出具包括我們意見的核數師報告，除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們並不就我們報告之內容對任何其他人士承擔任何責任或接受任何義務。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, 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.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則修改我們的意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance, 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Wong Wang Hei.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
21 June 2019

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔 的責任(續)

- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責 貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

我們與治理層溝通了(其中包括)計劃的審計範圍、時間安排及重大審計發現，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向治理層提交聲明，說明我們已遵守有關獨立性的相關道德要求，並與彼等溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，相關的防範措施。

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

本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是黃宏禧。

德勤•關黃陳方會計師行
執業會計師
香港
二零一九年六月二十一日

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合損益及其他全面收入報表

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		NOTES 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	5	59,386,062	52,831,958
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(45,326,878)	(41,160,934)
Gross profit	毛利		14,059,184	11,671,024
Other income	其他收入	7	786,459	563,903
Other gains and losses	其他收益及虧損	8	295,444	165,328
Selling and distribution costs	銷售及分銷成本		(1,819,914)	(1,615,916)
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(2,442,317)	(1,987,608)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之業績		519,575	496,822
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司之業績		1,132,056	758,313
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的開支		12,530,487	10,051,866
Finance costs	財務費用	9	(63,137)	(644,320)
			(1,284,304)	(807,781)
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利		11,183,046	8,599,765
Taxation	稅項	10	(2,198,479)	(1,930,711)
Profit for the year	年度溢利	11	8,984,567	6,669,054
Other comprehensive (expense) income	其他全面(開支)收入			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	其後將重新分類至損益之項目:			
Deferred loss on swap in hedge accounting relationship	使用套期會計政策之掉期工具的遞延虧損		(21,764)	—
Decrease in fair value on available-for-sale investments	可供出售之投資公平值減少		—	(22,959)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	其後不會重新分類至損益之項目:			
Exchange differences arising on translation	換算產生之匯兌差額		(2,490,256)	2,945,501
Decrease in fair value of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具投資公平值減少		(8,627)	—
Other comprehensive (expense) income for the year	年度其他全面(開支)收入		(2,520,647)	2,922,542
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度總全面收入		6,463,920	9,591,596

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收入報表

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		NOTE 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit for the year attributable to:	年度溢利歸屬：			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		8,224,382	6,095,153
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		760,185	573,901
			8,984,567	6,669,054
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	全面收入總額歸屬：			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		5,965,216	8,645,772
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		498,704	945,824
			6,463,920	9,591,596
Earnings per share	每股盈利	15		
Basic	基本		HK\$港元1.63	HK\$港元1.23
Diluted	攤薄		HK\$港元1.63	HK\$港元1.20

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 March 2019 於二零一九年三月三十一日

		NOTES 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Investment properties	投資物業	16	555,940	272,929
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	17	42,964,931	34,088,413
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	18	2,148,176	1,996,978
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資	19	5,746,251	5,924,790
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資	20	8,021,611	6,423,615
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具	21	746,766	—
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售之投資	22	—	409,176
Goodwill	商譽	23	3,148,019	3,079,624
Other intangible assets	其他無形資產	24	3,594,288	3,903,024
Deposit for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備按金		524,239	663,790
Deposit for acquisition of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and other deposits	收購附屬公司、合資公司及聯營公司之按金以及其他按金		596,425	194,038
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	37	229,960	224,325
			68,276,606	57,180,702
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	26	3,411,922	3,069,246
Contract assets	合約資產	27	7,185,220	—
Amounts due from customers for contract work	應收客戶之合約工程款項	28	—	3,166,968
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	29	10,061,223	9,019,230
Amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司款項	25	45,037	38,347
Amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司款項	20	7,348,607	935,161
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	18	67,025	63,225
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	30	1,780	48,077
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款	31	243,381	290,729
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	31	13,238,932	8,246,322
			41,603,127	24,877,305
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	32	23,698,697	14,044,970
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司款項	25	40,849	125
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司款項	20	62,022	88,441
Contract liabilities	合約負債	27	5,167,594	—
Amounts due to customers for contract work	應付客戶之合約工程款項	28	—	942,632
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具	36	22,566	2,338
Taxation	稅項		1,244,993	943,784
Bank and other borrowings — due within one year	銀行及其他借貸 — 於一年內到期	33	16,407,520	11,079,288
			46,644,241	27,101,578

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 March 2019 於二零一九年三月三十一日

		NOTES 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨額		(5,041,114)	(2,224,273)
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		63,235,492	54,956,429
Equity	權益			
Share capital	股本	34	52,186	49,685
Reserves	儲備		35,268,865	28,406,311
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	歸屬本公司擁有人之權益		35,321,051	28,455,996
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		5,461,357	4,274,104
Total equity	權益總額		40,782,408	32,730,100
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Bank and other borrowings — due after one year	銀行及其他借貸 — 於一年後到期	33	21,491,387	21,293,133
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	37	961,697	933,196
			22,453,084	22,226,329
			63,235,492	54,956,429

The consolidated financial statements on pages 10 to 246 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

第10至246頁之綜合財務報表已於二零一九年六月二十一日經董事會批准並授權刊發，並由以下人士代表簽署：

ZHOU SI
周思
DIRECTOR
董事

LIU MING HUI
劉明輝
DIRECTOR
董事

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 歸屬本公司擁有人														
		Share capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Properties revaluation reserve	Special reserve	Employee share-based compensation reserve	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Capital Statutory funds	Accumulated profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total	
		股本 HK\$'000 千港元	股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	匯兌儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (附註35)	投資重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (附註35)	物業重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	特別儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (note i) (附註i)	僱員股份報酬儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	資本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (note ii) (附註ii)	贖回儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	法定基金 HK\$'000 千港元 (note iii) (附註iii)	累計溢利 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元	非控股權益 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元	
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	49,685	7,805,136	(1,104,712)	8,982	1,601	1,602	—	(305,165)	1,634	1,131,687	12,959,783	20,550,233	3,396,346	23,946,579	
Profit for the year	年度溢利	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,095,153	6,095,153	573,901	6,669,054	
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	年度其他全面收入(開支)	—	—	2,573,578	(22,959)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,550,619	371,923	2,922,542	
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	年度全面收入(開支)總額	—	—	2,573,578	(22,959)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,095,153	8,645,772	945,824	9,591,596	
Acquisition of additional interest of subsidiaries (note 39)	收購附屬公司額外權益(附註39)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,856	—	—	—	6,856	(31,143)	(24,287)	
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 40)	收購附屬公司(附註40)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,487	2,487	
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments (note 38)	確認以股本結算以股份為基礎的開支(附註38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	644,320	—	—	—	—	644,320	—	644,320	
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	附屬公司非控股權益之出資	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175,184	175,184	
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司派付非控股權益之股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(214,594)	(214,594)	
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,391,185)	(1,391,185)	—	(1,391,185)	
Transfer	轉撥	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439,447	(439,447)	—	—	—	
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	49,685	7,805,136	1,468,866	(13,977)	1,601	1,602	644,320	(298,309)	1,634	1,571,134	17,224,304	28,455,996	4,274,104	32,730,100	

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 歸屬本公司擁有人																
		Share capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Properties revaluation reserve	Hedging reserve	Special reserve	Employee share-based compensation reserve	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Statutory funds	Accumulated profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total		
		股本 HK\$'000 千港元	股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	匯兌儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (附註35)	投資重估 儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (附註35)	物業重估 儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	對沖儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	特別儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (附註i)	僱員股份 報酬儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	資本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (附註ii)	贖回儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	法定基金 HK\$'000 千港元 (附註iii)	累計溢利 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元	非控股權益 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元		
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	49,685	7,805,136	1,468,866	(13,977)	1,601	—	1,602	644,320	(298,309)	1,634	1,571,134	17,224,304	28,455,996	4,274,104	32,730,100		
Adjustment (see note 2)	調整(見附註2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(548,618)	(548,618)	—	(548,618)		
At 1 April 2018 (restated)	於二零一八年四月一日 (重列)	49,685	7,805,136	1,468,866	(13,977)	1,601	—	1,602	644,320	(298,309)	1,634	1,571,134	16,675,686	27,907,378	4,274,104	32,181,482		
Profit for the year	年度溢利	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,224,382	8,224,382	760,185	8,984,567		
Other comprehensive expense for the year	年度其他全面開支	—	—	(2,228,775)	(8,627)	—	(21,764)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,259,168)	(261,481)	(2,520,647)		
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	年度全面(開支)收入總額	—	—	(2,228,775)	(8,627)	—	(21,764)	—	—	—	—	—	8,224,382	5,965,216	498,704	6,463,920		
Acquisition of additional interest of subsidiaries (note 39)	收購附屬公司額外權益 (附註39)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,049	—	—	—	6,049	(96,762)	(90,713)		
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 40)	收購附屬公司(附註40)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,107,000	1,107,000		
Disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司 或附屬公司清盤	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12,826)	(12,826)		
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments (note 38)	確認以股本結算以股份為 基礎的開支(附註38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,137	—	—	—	—	63,137	—	63,137		
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	2,599	4,061,503	—	—	—	—	—	(696,256)	—	—	—	—	3,367,846	—	3,367,846		
Lapse of share options	購股權失效	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,094)	—	—	—	2,094	—	—	—		
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	附屬公司非控股權益之出資	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,700	86,700		
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司派付非控股權益 之股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(395,563)	(395,563)		
Repurchase of shares	回購股份	(98)	(211,613)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	(98)	(211,711)	—	(211,711)		
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,776,864)	(1,776,864)	—	(1,776,864)		
Transfer	轉撥	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,939	(177,939)	—	—	—		
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	52,186	11,655,026	(759,909)	(22,604)	1,601	(21,764)	1,602	9,107	(292,260)	1,732	1,749,073	22,947,261	35,321,051	5,461,357	40,782,408		

Notes:

附註:

- (i) 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 1995.
- (i) 本集團之特別儲備乃指本公司所收購附屬公司之股份面值與本公司股份於一九九五年上市前集團重組期間進行收購所發行本公司股份面值之差額。
- (ii) Capital reserve represent the effect of changes in the ownership interests in subsidiaries on the equity attributable to owners of the Company upon the acquisition of non-controlling interests.
- (ii) 資本儲備指於收購非控股權益後，附屬公司所有權權益變動對本公司擁有人應佔權益影響。
- (iii) In accordance with statutory requirements in the People's Republic of China, other than Hong Kong (the "PRC"), subsidiaries registered in the PRC are required to transfer a certain percentage of the annual net income from accumulated profits to the statutory funds, until the statutory funds are accumulated up to 50% of its registered capital. Under normal circumstances, the statutory funds are not allowed to be distributed to the subsidiaries' shareholders as dividends. The statutory funds shall only be used for making good losses, capitalisation into paid-in capital and expansion of its production and operations.
- (iii) 根據中華人民共和國(「中國」，不包括香港)的法定規定，於中國註冊的附屬公司須從累計溢利將其年度淨收入若干百分比撥往法定基金，直至法定基金達致其註冊資本50%為止。在一般情況下，法定基金不得分派予該附屬公司股東作為股息。法定基金僅可用作彌補虧損、資本化至繳入資本及擴展生產及營運。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動		
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	11,183,046	8,599,765
Adjustments for:	經以下調整：		
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	(1,281)	(38,490)
Impairment losses for financial assets and contract assets, net of reversal	金融資產及合約資產減值，扣除撥回部分	86,530	244,248
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽減值虧損	68,857	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	1,203,130	1,049,946
Release of prepaid lease payments	發還預付租賃款項	66,254	55,954
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	122,652	124,340
Change in fair value of held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之公平值變動	15,097	(20,675)
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的開支	63,137	644,320
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損	96,442	1,663
Reversal of impairment loss on amounts due from associates and joint ventures	應收聯營公司及合資公司款項撥回	—	(8,362)
Interest expense	利息開支	1,284,304	807,781
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績	(519,575)	(496,822)
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司業績	(1,132,056)	(758,313)
Interest income	利息收入	(176,252)	(100,427)
Exchange loss (gain)	匯兌虧損(收益)	150,334	(326,892)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購附屬公司收益	(30,018)	—
Gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate	出售聯營公司部分股份之收益	(350,804)	—
Gain on disposal and remeasurement of associates	出售及重新計量聯營公司之收益	(341,131)	—
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營業務現金流量	11,788,666	9,778,036
Increase in inventories	存貨增加	(233,447)	(1,233,414)
Increase in contract assets	合約資產增加	(4,210,981)	—
Increase in amounts due from customers for contract work	應收客戶之合約工程款項增加	—	(1,266,926)
Increase in trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項增加	(1,043,544)	(2,631,212)
(Increase) decrease in amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司款項(增加)減少	(19,420)	194
Increase in amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司款項增加	(6,411,676)	—
(Decrease) increase in amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司款項(減少)增加	(20,763)	85,701
Increase in trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項增加	11,317,169	3,153,549
Increase (decrease) in amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司款項增加(減少)	40,732	(110,330)
Increase in contract liabilities	合約負債增加	770,787	—
Increase in amounts due to customers for contract work	應付客戶之合約工程款項增加	—	237,328
Cash from operations	經營業務產生現金	11,977,523	8,012,926
PRC Enterprise Income Tax paid	已付中國企業所得稅	(1,860,754)	(1,567,215)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營業務所得現金淨額	10,116,769	6,445,711

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		NOTE 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動			
Interest received	已收利息		176,252	100,427
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備已付按金		—	(174,168)
Deposits paid for acquisition of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	收購附屬公司、合資公司及聯營公司已付按金		(493,575)	(207,006)
Placement of pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款存入		(2,207,900)	(449,767)
Withdrawal of pledged bank deposits	提取已抵押銀行存款		2,236,655	724,945
Additions of property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及設備		(8,602,502)	(6,340,187)
Additions of prepaid lease payments	添置預付租賃款項		(209,355)	(298,262)
Additions of available-for-sale investments	添置可供出售投資		—	(88,505)
Additions of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	添置按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具		(145,640)	—
Additions of other intangible assets	添置其他無形資產		(77,920)	(50,318)
Proceeds from disposal of held for trading investments	出售持作買賣投資之所得款項		31,200	—
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale investments	出售可供出售投資之所得款項		—	978
Proceeds from partial disposal of an associate	部分出售聯營公司之所得款項		435,527	—
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments	出售物業、廠房及設備及預付租賃款項之所得款項		56,374	305,289
Disposals and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤		(8,899)	—
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	收購附屬公司，扣除所得現金及現金等值項目	40	184,858	(448,324)
Additions of investments in joint ventures	添置於合資公司之投資		(2,353,859)	(28,481)
Additions of investments in associates	添置於聯營公司之投資		(72,060)	(467)
Advance to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	向附屬公司非控股權益墊款		(35,871)	(6,250)
Advances to joint ventures	向合資公司作出的墊款		(61,577)	(602,667)
Repayments from associates	獲聯營公司還款		329	2,522
Dividend paid by associates	聯營公司已付股息		100,439	331,815
Dividend paid by joint ventures	合資公司已付股息		15,520	60,290
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動所用現金淨額		(11,032,004)	(7,168,136)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		NOTE 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動			
Interest paid	已付利息		(1,454,626)	(1,048,925)
Payment on repurchase of ordinary shares	回購普通股份款項		(211,711)	—
Dividends paid	已付股息		(1,776,864)	(1,391,185)
New bank and other borrowings raised	新籌得銀行及其他借貸		27,958,491	24,808,344
Repayments of bank and other borrowings	償還銀行及其他借貸		(21,129,127)	(17,299,071)
Repayments to joint ventures	向合資公司還款		—	(794,653)
Advance from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	附屬公司非控股權益墊款		291,460	19,324
Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries	收購附屬公司額外權益	39	(90,713)	(24,287)
Repayment of consideration payables	應付代價還款		(311,334)	(321,966)
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	附屬公司非控股權益出資		86,700	175,184
Dividend paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司派付非控股權益之股息		(395,563)	(214,594)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	行使購股權之所得款項		3,367,846	—
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動所得現金淨額		6,334,559	3,908,171
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目之增加淨額		5,419,324	3,185,746
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	年初之現金及現金等值項目		8,246,322	4,724,646
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	匯率變動之影響		(426,714)	335,930
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	年終之現金及現金等值項目		13,238,932	8,246,322
ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目結餘分析			
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金		13,238,932	8,246,322

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

1. GENERAL

The Company is a public limited company incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”). The address of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the section headed “Corporate Information” of the Group’s annual report.

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out note 49.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”) and the functional currency of the Company and majority of its subsidiaries is Renminbi (“RMB”). As the Company is a listed entity in Hong Kong, the directors of the Company consider that it is appropriate to present the consolidated financial statements in HK\$.

1. 一般資料

本公司為於百慕達註冊成立之公眾有限公司，為一間獲豁免有限公司，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）上市。本公司之註冊辦事處及主要營業地點於本集團年報「公司資料」一節內披露。

本公司為一間投資控股公司。本公司主要附屬公司之業務載於附註49。

綜合財務報表乃以港元（「港元」）列示，而本公司及其大部份附屬公司之功能貨幣則為人民幣（「人民幣」）。由於本公司為於香港上市之實體，故本公司董事認為以港元呈列綜合財務報表屬恰當。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

New and Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Group has applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) for the first time in the current year:

HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers and the related Amendments
HK(IFRIC)-Int 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Amendments to HKFRS 2	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
Amendments to HKFRS 4	Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contracts
Amendments to HKAS 28	As part of the Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle
Amendments to HKAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property

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

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本

於本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本

於本年度，本集團首次應用以下由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)所頒佈之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本：

香港財務報告準則第9號	金融工具
香港財務報告準則第15號	客戶合約收入及其相關修訂
香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第22號	外幣交易及預付代價
香港財務報告準則第2號(修訂本)	以股份為基礎付款交易之分類與計量
香港財務報告準則第4號(修訂本)	香港財務報告準則第4號「保險合約」連同香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」一併應用
香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	作為二零一四年至二零一六年週期之香港財務報告準則之年度改進之一部分
香港會計準則第40號(修訂本)	投資物業的轉撥

除下文所述者外，於本年度應用香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本對本集團於本年度及過往年度的財務表現及狀況及／或該等綜合財務報表所載的披露並無重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.1 HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

The Group has applied HKFRS 15 for the first time in the current year. HKFRS 15 superseded HKAS 18 “Revenue”, HKAS 11 “Construction Contracts” and the related interpretations.

The Group has applied HKFRS 15 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognised at the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. Any difference at the date of initial application is recognised in the opening accumulated profits (or other components of equity, as appropriate) and comparative information has not been restated. Furthermore, in accordance with the transition provisions in HKFRS 15, the Group has elected to apply the Standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed at 1 April 2018. Accordingly, certain comparative information may not be comparable as comparative information was prepared under HKAS 18 “Revenue” and HKAS 11 “Construction Contracts” and the related interpretations.

The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources which arise from contracts with customers:

- Sales of piped gas
- Gas connection and engineering design and construction
- Sales of liquefied petroleum gas (“LPG”)
- Value-added services

Information about the Group’s performance obligations and the accounting policies resulting from application of HKFRS 15 are disclosed in notes 5 and 3 respectively.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.1 香港財務報告準則第15號「客戶合約收入」

本集團於本年度首次應用香港財務報告準則第15號。香港財務報告準則第15號取代了香港會計準則第18號「收入」、香港會計準則第11號「建築合約」及相關詮釋。

本集團已追溯應用香港財務報告準則第15號，而初始應用該準則的累計影響於初始應用日期二零一八年四月一日確認。初始應用日期的任何差額確認於期初累計溢利(或其他權益部分(如適用))及並無重列比較資料。此外，根據香港財務報告準則第15號的過渡條文，本集團已選擇僅將該準則追溯應用於二零一八年四月一日時尚未完成的合同。若干比較資料乃根據香港會計準則第18號「收入」及香港會計準則第11號「建築合約」以及相關詮釋編製，所以若干比較資料可能無法比較。

本集團確認以下客戶合約產生的主要收入來源：

- 銷售管道天然氣
- 燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工
- 液化石油氣(「液化石油氣」)銷售
- 增值服務

本集團的履約責任及應用香港財務報告準則第15號而產生的會計政策分別載於附註5及3。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.1 HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (Continued)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of HKFRS 15

Based on the assessment by the directors of the Company, there is no material impact of transition to HKFRS 15 on accumulated profits at 1 April 2018.

The following adjustments were made to the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at 1 April 2018. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.1 香港財務報告準則第15號「客戶合約收入」(續)

初始應用香港財務報告準則第15號引致之影響概要

根據本公司董事的評估，於二零一八年四月一日，過渡至香港財務報告準則第15號對累計溢利並無重大影響。

於二零一八年四月一日，綜合財務狀況表確認之金額已作如下調整。未計入未受變動影響之項目。

		Carrying amounts previously reported at 31 March 2018		Adjustments	Carrying amounts under HKFRS 15 at 1 April 2018*
		先前於二零一八年三月三十一日呈報之賬面值		調整	項下於二零一八年四月一日之賬面值*
		NOTES 附註	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產				
Contract assets	合約資產	a	—	3,166,968	3,166,968
Amounts due from customers for contract work	應收客戶之合約工程款項	a	3,166,968	(3,166,968)	—
Current liabilities	流動負債				
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	b	14,044,970	(3,210,630)	10,834,340
Contract liabilities	合約負債	a, b	—	4,153,262	4,153,262
Amounts due to customers for contract work	應付客戶之合約工程款項	a	942,632	(942,632)	—

* The amounts in this column are before the adjustments from the application of HKFRS 9.

* 本欄金額未就香港財務報告準則第9號的應用作出調整。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.1 HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (Continued)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of HKFRS 15 (Continued)

Notes:

- (a) In relation to construction contracts previously accounted for under HKAS 11, the Group has applied input method in estimating the performance obligations satisfied up to date of initial application of HKFRS 15. HK\$3,166,968,000 and HK\$942,632,000 of amounts due from/to customers for contract work were reclassified to contract assets and contract liabilities respectively.
- (b) As at 1 April 2018, included in trade and other payables HK\$3,210,630,000 related to advance payments from customers and advances received from customers for contract work that have not been started. All the relevant contracts have not yet been commenced as at 1 April 2018. These balances were reclassified to contract liabilities upon the initial application of HKFRS 15.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.1 香港財務報告準則第15號「客戶合約收入」(續)

初始應用香港財務報告準則第15號引致之影響概要(續)

附註：

- (a) 就先前根據香港會計準則第11號入賬之建築合約而言，本集團使用投入法來估計截至初步應用香港財務報告準則第15號日期已履行之履約責任。應收客戶之合約工程款項3,166,968,000港元及應收／付客戶之合約工程款項942,632,000港元分別重新分類至合約資產及合約負債。
- (b) 於二零一八年四月一日，計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項的3,210,630,000港元與來自客戶之預收款項及已向尚未開展之合約工程客戶收取之墊款有關。於二零一八年四月一日，所有相關合同尚未生效。於初步應用香港財務報告準則第15號後，該等結餘重新分類至合約負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.1 HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (Continued)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of HKFRS 15 (Continued)

The following table summaries the impacts of apply HKFRS 15 on the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 March 2019 and its consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended for each of the line items affected. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

Impact on the consolidated statement of financial position

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.1 香港財務報告準則第15號「客戶合約收入」(續)

初始應用香港財務報告準則第15號引致之影響概要(續)

下表概述了應用香港財務報告準則第15號對二零一九年三月三十一日之綜合財務狀況表及截至該日止年度綜合現金流量表各分列項目的影響。並未載列不受變動影響之分列項目。

對綜合財務狀況表之影響

			As reported	Adjustments	Amounts without application of HKFRS 15
			已呈報	調整	未應用香港財務報告準則第15號之金額
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			千港元	千港元	千港元
			NOTES		
			附註		
Current assets	流動資產				
Contract assets	合約資產	a	7,185,220	(7,185,220)	—
Amounts due from customers for contract work	應收客戶合約工程款項	a	—	7,185,220	7,185,220
Current liabilities	流動負債				
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	b	23,698,697	4,939,594	28,638,291
Contract liabilities	合約負債	a, b	5,167,594	(5,167,594)	—
Amounts due to customers for contract work	應付客戶合約工程款項	a	—	228,000	228,000

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.1 HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (Continued)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of HKFRS 15 (Continued)

Impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.1 香港財務報告準則第15號「客戶合約收入」(續)

初始應用香港財務報告準則第15號引致之影響概要(續)

對綜合現金流量表之影響

			As reported	Adjustments	Amounts without application of HKFRS 15 未應用香港財務報告準則第15號之金額
		NOTES 附註	已呈報 HK\$'000 千港元	調整 HK\$'000 千港元	金額 HK\$'000 千港元
Increase in contract assets	合約資產增加	a	(4,210,981)	4,210,981	—
Increase in amounts due from customers for contract work	應收客戶合約工程款項增加	a	—	(4,210,981)	(4,210,981)
Increase in trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項增加	b	11,317,169	1,934,295	13,251,464
Increase in contract liabilities	合約負債增加	a, b	770,787	(770,787)	—
Decrease in amounts due to customers for contract work	應付客戶合約工程款項減少	a	—	(1,163,508)	(1,163,508)

Notes:

(a) These adjustments mainly relate to balances presented as contract assets and contract liabilities under HKFRS 15 but would have been stated as amounts due from/to customers for contract work.

(b) As at 31 March 2019, advance payments/received from customers of HK\$4,939,594,000 recorded as contract liabilities under HKFRS 15 would have been stated as “trade and other payables”.

附註：

(a) 該等調整主要根據香港財務報告準則第15號呈列為合約資產及合約負債之結餘有關，惟已按合約工程應收／應付客戶款項列賬。

(b) 於二零一九年三月三十一日，客戶支付／收取的墊款4,939,594,000港元已根據香港財務報告準則第15號記錄為合約負債，本應以「香港財務報告準則第15號」列賬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.2 HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

In the current year, the Group has applied HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and the related consequential amendments to other HKFRSs. HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for (1) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, (2) expected credit losses (“ECL”) for financial assets and other items and (3) general hedge accounting.

The Group has applied HKFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in HKFRS 9, i.e. applied the classification and measurement requirements (including impairment under ECL model) retrospectively to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 April 2018 (date of initial application) and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 April 2018. The difference between carrying amounts as at 31 March 2018 and the carrying amounts as at 1 April 2018 are recognised in the opening accumulated profits and other components of equity, without restating comparative information.

Accordingly, certain comparative information may not be comparable as comparative information was prepared under HKAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”.

Accounting policies resulting from application of HKFRS 9 are disclosed in note 3.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.2 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」

於本年度，本集團已採納香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」，及其他香港財務報告準則有關相應之修訂。香港財務報告準則第9號引入(1)金融資產及金融負債的分類及計量，(2)金融資產及其他項目的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)及(3)一般對沖會計的新規定。

本集團已根據香港財務報告準則第9號所載過渡條文應用香港財務報告準則第9號，即是將分類及計量規定(包括減值)追溯應用於二零一八年四月一日(初始應用日期)尚未終止確認的工具，且並無將該等規定應用於二零一八年四月一日已終止確認的工具。二零一八年三月三十一日之賬面值與二零一八年四月一日之賬面值間的差額於期初累計溢利及其他權益組成部分中確認，並無重列比較資料。

若干比較資料乃根據香港會計準則第39號「金融工具：確認及計量」編製，所以若干比較資料可能無法比較。

應用香港財務報告準則第9號而產生之會計政策於附註3披露。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.2 HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (Continued)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of HKFRS 9

The table below illustrates the classification and measurement (including impairment) of financial assets and financial liabilities and other items subject to ECL under HKFRS 9 and HKAS 39 at the date of initial application, 1 April 2018.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）之新訂準則及修訂本（續）

2.2 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」（續）

初始應用香港財務報告準則第9號的影響概述

下表說明了根據香港財務報告準則第9號及香港會計準則第39號於初始應用日期二零一八年四月一日對預期信貸虧損模式之金融資產及其他項目（包括減值）的分類及計量。

		Trade and other receivables	Contract assets	Investments in joint ventures	Available- for-sale investments	Equity instruments at FVTOCI
		貿易應收 賬項及其他 應收賬項 HK\$'000 千港元	合約資產 HK\$'000 千港元	於合資公司 之投資 HK\$'000 千港元	可供出售 之投資 HK\$'000 千港元	按公平值 計入其他 全面收入 之股本工具 HK\$'000 千港元
Closing balance at 31 March 2018 — HKAS 39	於二零一八年三月 三十一日之期末 結餘 — 香港會計 準則第39號	9,019,230	N/A 不適用	6,423,615	409,176	N/A 不適用
Effect arising from initial application of HKFRS 15:	首次應用香港財務 報告準則第15號 產生之影響：	—	3,166,968	—	—	—
Effect arising from initial application of HKFRS 9:	首次應用香港財務 報告準則第9號 產生之影響：					
Reclassification From available-for- sale investments	重新分類 自可供出售之投資	—	—	—	(409,176)	409,176
Remeasurement Impairment under ECL model	重新計量 預期信貸虧損模式 之減值	(368,557)	(60,641)	(119,420)	—	—
Opening balance at 1 April 2018	於二零一八年四月 一日之期初結餘	8,650,673	3,106,327	6,304,195	—	409,176

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.2 HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (Continued)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of HKFRS 9 (Continued)

Notes:

(a) Available-for-sale investments

The Group elected to present in other comprehensive income for the fair value changes of all its investments previously classified as available-for-sale investments. These investments are not held for trading and not expected to be sold in the foreseeable future. At the date of initial application of HKFRS 9, HK\$409,176,000 were reclassified from available-for-sale investments to equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”), of which HK\$283,607,000 related to unlisted equity investments previously measured at cost less impairment under HKAS 39, the fair value of those investments are approximate to its carrying amounts at the date of initial application of HKFRS 9.

(b) Impairment under ECL model

The Group applies HKFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL which uses a lifetime ECL for all trade receivables and contract assets, including trade related amounts due from associates and joint ventures. To measure the ECL, except for those trade receivables which are credit-impaired, the remaining trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for the trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

Loss allowances for other financial assets at amortised cost mainly comprise of refundable deposits, other receivables, non-trade related amounts due from associates and joint ventures, amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries and bank balances and cash are measured on 12-month ECL (“12m ECL”) basis and there had been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

As at 1 April 2018, additional credit loss allowance of HK\$429,198,000 has been recognised against opening accumulated profits.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）之新訂準則及修訂本（續）

2.2 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」（續）

初始應用香港財務報告準則第9號的影響概述（續）

附註：

(a) 可供出售之投資

本集團選擇於其他全面收入呈列先分分類為可供出售之投資的全部投資的公平值變動。該等投資並非持作買賣，且不預期於可預見未來出售。於首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號日期，409,176,000港元自可供出售之投資重新分類至按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具，其中283,607,000港元與先前根據香港會計準則第39號按成本減值計量之非上市股本投資有關。於首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號日期，該等投資的公平值與其賬面值相若。

(b) 預期信貸虧損模式之減值

本集團應用香港財務報告準則第9號之簡易法計量預期信貸虧損，該方法就所有貿易應收賬項及合約資產（包括應收聯營公司及合資公司貿易相關款項）使用存續期間預期信貸虧損。為計量預期信貸虧損，除出現信貸虧損的貿易應收賬項外，餘下貿易應收賬項及合約資產已根據共同之信貸風險特徵分類。合約資產與未發出發票之在建工程有關，且與同類合約之貿易應收賬項擁有大致相同之風險特徵。因此，本集團得出結論，貿易應收賬項之預期虧損率為合約資產虧損率之合理近似值。

按攤銷成本計量之其他金融資產虧損撥備主要包括可退回按金、其他應收賬項、非貿易相關的應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、應收附屬公司非控股權益款項及銀行結存及現金，按12個月預期信貸虧損（「12個月預期信貸虧損」）基準計量，信貸風險自初始確認以來並無大幅增加。

於二零一八年四月一日，於期初累計盈利中確認額外信貸虧損撥備429,198,000港元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.2 HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (Continued)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of HKFRS 9 (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

(b) Impairment under ECL model (Continued)

All loss allowances, including trade receivables, contract assets and other financial assets at amortised cost, as at 31 March 2018 reconciled to the opening loss allowances as at 1 April 2018 are as follows:

		Trade and other receivables 貿易應收 賬項及其他 應收賬項 HK\$'000 千港元	Contract assets 合約資產 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2018 — HKAS 39	於二零一八年三月三十一日 — 香港會計準則第39號	473,333	—	473,333
Amounts remeasured through opening accumulated profits	通過期初累計盈利重新計量 的金額	368,557	60,641	429,198
At 1 April 2018	於二零一八年四月一日	841,890	60,641	902,531

(c) Investments in joint ventures

The initial application of HKFRS 9 resulted in a decrease in investments in joint ventures of HK\$119,420,000 (which is arising from the impact relating to additional loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets under ECL model within the relevant joint ventures, the Group's share of which amounted to HK\$119,420,000) with corresponding adjustment to accumulated profits by debit of HK\$119,420,000.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.2 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」(續)

初始應用香港財務報告準則第9號的影響概述(續)

附註：(續)

(b) 預期信貸虧損模式之減值(續)

於二零一八年三月三十一日，所有虧損撥備(包括貿易應收賬項、合約資產及其他按攤銷成本計量的金融資產)與於二零一八年四月一日的期初虧損撥備之對賬如下：

(c) 於合資公司之投資

首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號導致於合資公司之投資減少119,420,000港元(產生自相關合資公司內與預期信貸虧損模式之貿易應收賬項及合約資產額外虧損撥備(當中本集團應佔分額為119,420,000港元)有關之影響)，對累計盈利之相應調整為計入借方119,420,000港元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

2.3 Impacts on opening consolidated statement of financial position arising from the application of all new standards

As a result of the changes in the Company's accounting policies above, the opening consolidated statement of financial position had to be restated. The following table shows the adjustments recognised for each individual line item. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

2.3 應用所有新訂準則對期初綜合財務狀況表之影響

由於上述本公司會計政策之變更，期初綜合財務狀況表需予重列。下表載列就每個個別項目確認的調整。並未載列不受變動影響之分列項目。

		31 March 2018 二零一八年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)	HKFRS 15 香港財務報告 準則第15號 HK\$'000 千港元	HKFRS 9 香港財務報告 準則第9號 HK\$'000 千港元	1 April 2018 二零一八年 四月一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Restated) (重列)
Non-current assets	非流動資產				
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具	—	—	409,176	409,176
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售之投資	409,176	—	(409,176)	—
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資	6,423,615	—	(119,420)	6,304,195
Current assets	流動資產				
Contract assets	合約資產	—	3,166,968	(60,641)	3,106,327
Amounts due from customers for contract work	應收客戶之合約工程款項	3,166,968	(3,166,968)	—	—
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	9,019,230	—	(368,557)	8,650,673
Current liabilities	流動負債				
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	14,044,970	(3,210,630)	—	10,834,340
Contract liabilities	合約負債	—	4,153,262	—	4,153,262
Amounts due to customers for contract work	應付客戶之合約工程款項	942,632	(942,632)	—	—

Note: For the purposes of reporting cash flows from operating activities under indirect method for the year ended 31 March 2019, movements in working capital have been computed based on opening consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 April 2018 as disclosed above.

附註：就根據間接法呈報截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度經營活動所得現金流量，營運資金之變動已根據上文所披露於二零一八年四月一日的期初綜合財務狀況表計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

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

HKFRS 16	Leases ¹
HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts ²
HK(IFRIC)-Int 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business ⁴
Amendments to HKFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material ⁵
Amendments to HKAS 19	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement ¹
Amendments to HKAS 28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures ¹
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

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

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

⁴ Effective for business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

⁵ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本

本集團並無提早應用以下已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本：

香港財務報告準則 租賃 ¹ 第16號	
香港財務報告準則 保險合約 ² 第17號	
香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)– 詮釋第23號	所得稅處理之 不確定性
香港財務報告準則 業務的定義 ⁴ 第3號(修訂本)	
香港財務報告準則 具有負補償的提 前還款特性 ¹ 第9號(修訂本)	
香港財務報告準則 投資者與其聯營 公司或合營企 業之間的資產 出售或投入 ³ 第10號及香港 會計準則第28號 (修訂本)	
香港會計準則 重大的定義 ⁵ 第1號及香港 會計準則第8號 (修訂本)	
香港會計準則 計劃修訂、縮減或 清償 ¹ 第19號	
香港會計準則 於聯營公司及合 營企業之長期 權益 ¹ 第28號(修訂本)	
香港財務報告準則 香港財務報告準 (修訂本)	則二零一五年 至二零一七年 週期之年度 改進 ¹

¹ 於二零一九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 於有待釐定日期或之後開始之年度期間生效。

⁴ 於二零二零年一月一日或之後開始的首個年度期間開始或之後的業務合併與資產收購的收購日期生效。

⁵ 於二零二零年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Continued)

Except for the new and amendments to HKFRSs mentioned below, the directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all other new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

Amendments to HKFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”

The amendments clarify the definition of a business and provide additional guidance with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or an asset acquisition. Furthermore, an optional concentration test is introduced to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The amendments will be mandatorily effective to the Group prospectively for acquisition transactions completed on or after 1 April 2020.

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 “Definition of Material”

The amendments provide refinements to the definition of material by including additional guidance and explanations in making materiality judgements. The amendments also align the definition across all HKFRSs and will be mandatorily effective for the Group’s annual period beginning on 1 April 2020. The application of the amendments is not expected to have significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group but may affect the presentation and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本(續)

除下文所述之新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本外，董事預期，應用所有其他新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本於可見將來將不會對綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第3號「業務的定義」(修訂本)

該等修訂本澄清業務的定義並提供額外指引，旨在協助實體釐定交易應入賬列為業務合併或資產收購。此外，該等修訂本引入選擇性集中測試，以簡化評估所收購一系列活動及資產是否不屬於一項業務。該等修訂本將強制前瞻應用於本集團於二零二零年四月一日或之後完成的收購交易。

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號「重大的定義」(修訂本)

該等修訂本就作出重要判斷引入額外指引及解釋，從而改進重大的定義。該等修訂本亦整合所有香港財務報告準則的定義，並將於本集團於二零二零年四月一日開始的年度期間強制生效。預期應用該等修訂本不會對本集團的財務狀況及表現產生重大影響，但可能會影響綜合財務報表的呈列及披露。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Continued)

HKFRS 16 “Leases”

HKFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. HKFRS 16 will supersede HKAS 17 “Leases” and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

HKFRS 16 distinguishes lease and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. In addition, HKFRS 16 requires sales and leaseback transactions to be determined based on the requirements of HKFRS 15 as to whether the transfer of the relevant asset should be accounted as a sale. HKFRS 16 also includes requirements relating to subleases and lease modifications.

Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

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 that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. For the classification of cash flows, the Group currently presents upfront prepaid lease payments as investing cash flows in relation to leasehold lands for owned use and those classified as investment properties while other operating lease payments are presented as operating cash flows. Upon application of HKFRS 16, lease payments in relation to lease liability will be allocated into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as financing cash flows by the Group. Upfront prepaid lease payments will continue to be presented as investing/operating cash flows in accordance with the nature, as appropriate.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）之新訂準則及修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」

香港財務報告準則第16號引入了識別租賃安排的綜合模型以及承租人和出租人對租賃的會計處理，並將自其生效之日起取代香港會計準則第17號「租賃」及其相關註釋。

香港財務報告準則第16號根據所識別資產是否由客戶控制來區分租賃及服務合約。此外，香港財務報告準則第16號規定售後租回交易須根據香港財務報告準則第15號有關轉讓相關資產是否應作為銷售入賬的規定而釐定。香港財務報告準則第16號亦包括有關分租及租賃修訂的規定。

經營租賃及融資租賃的差異自承租人會計處理中移除，並由承租人須就所有租賃確認使用權資產及相應負債的模式替代（短期租賃及低值資產租賃除外）。

使用權資產初步按成本計量，隨後按成本（受限於若干例外情況）減累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並調整租賃負債的任何重新計量。租賃負債初步按該日未支付的租賃付款的現值計量。隨後，租賃負債按利息及租賃付款以及（其中包括）租賃修改的影響而調整。有關現金流量的分類，本集團目前將有關自用租賃土地及歸類為投資物業的租賃土地的預付租金列為投資現金流量，而其他經營租賃租金則列為經營現金流量。採用香港財務報告準則第16號後，有關租賃負債的租賃付款將會分配至本金及利息部分，本集團將之列作融資現金流量。前期預付租賃款項則繼續按照類近性質呈列為投資／經營現金流量（如適用）。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Continued)

HKFRS 16 “Leases” (Continued)

Under HKAS 17, the Group has already recognised an asset and a related finance lease liability for finance lease arrangement and prepaid lease payments for leasehold lands where the Group is a lessee. The application of HKFRS 16 may result in potential changes in classification of these assets depending on whether the Group presents right-of-use assets separately or within the same line item at which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

Other than certain requirements which are applicable to lessor, HKFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17, and continues to require a lessor to classify a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease.

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 16.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of HK\$201,828,000 as disclosed in note 44. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease. Upon application of HKFRS 16, the Group will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases.

In addition, the Group currently considers part of the rental deposits paid of HK\$463,939,000 as rights and obligations under leases to which HKAS 17 applies. Based on the definition of lease payments under HKFRS 16, such deposits are not payments relating to the right to use the underlying assets, accordingly, the carrying amounts of such deposits may be adjusted to amortised cost. Adjustments to refundable rental deposits paid would be considered as additional lease payments and included in the carrying amount of right-of-use assets.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

根據香港會計準則第17號，本集團已就融資租賃安排確認一項資產及一項相關融資租賃負債，及就本集團為承租人的租賃土地確認預付租金。應用香港財務報告準則第16號可能導致該等資產分類的潛在變動，取決於本集團是否將使用權資產單獨列賬，或猶如本集團擁有該相關資產般列賬於相應項目下。

除適用於出租人的若干規定外，香港財務報告準則第16號實質上繼承香港會計準則第17號的出租人會計規定，並繼續要求出租人將一項租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃。

此外，香港財務報告準則第16號要求更詳盡的披露。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團有不可撤銷的經營租賃承擔201,828,000港元(如附註44所披露)。初步評估顯示，該等安排將符合租賃的定義。採用香港財務報告準則第16號後，本集團將就所有該等租賃確認使用權資產及相應負債。

此外，本集團目前將部分已付租賃按金463,939,000港元視為適用於香港會計準則第17號的租賃權利及責任。根據香港財務報告準則第16號項下的租賃付款定義，該等按金並非有關使用相關資產的權利的付款，因此，該等按金的賬面值可調整至攤銷成本。已支付可退回租賃按金的調整將被視作額外租賃款項並包含在使用權資產的賬面值。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

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

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Continued)

HKFRS 16 “Leases” (Continued)

The application of new requirements may result in changes in measurement, presentation and disclosure as indicated above. The Group intends to elect the practical expedient to apply HKFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease” and not apply this standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4. Therefore, the Group will not reassess whether the contracts are, or contain a lease which already existed prior to the date of initial application. Furthermore, the Group intends to elect the modified retrospective approach for the application of HKFRS 16 as lessee and will recognise the cumulative effect of initial application to opening accumulated profits without restating comparative information.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Listing Rules”) and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

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

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

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之新訂準則及修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

應用新要求可能導致上文所指的計量、呈列及披露的變動。本集團擬選用權宜方法，將香港財務報告準則第16號應用於以往應用香港會計準則第17號及香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第4號「釐定安排是否包含租賃」時獲識別為租賃之合約，且並無將該準則應用於以往應用香港會計準則第17號及香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第4號並無獲識別為包括租賃之合約。因此，本集團將不會重新評估合約是否屬於或包含在首次應用日期前已存在租賃。此外，本集團擬作為承租人選用經修改追溯法應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並將於期初累計溢利確認初步應用之累計影響，而不會重列比較資料。

3. 主要會計政策

綜合財務報表已按照香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則編製。此外，綜合財務報表包括香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則(「上市規則」)及香港公司條例所規定之適用披露。

綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本基準編製，惟投資物業及若干金融工具於各報告期末乃按公平值計量，如下文會計政策所解釋。

歷史成本一般按交換貨品及服務之代價公平值計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 within the scope of HKAS 17 "Leases", and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value for the purposes of measuring inventories in HKAS 2 "Inventories" or value in use in HKAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

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

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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

公平值為出售資產或轉移負債時按計量日市場參與者之間正常交易可收回或應支付之價格，不管該價格是否可直接觀察得到，或利用其他估價方法估計得到。估計資產或負債公平值時，本集團考慮市場參與者於計量日定價時會考慮的該資產或負債的特徵。除了香港財務報告準則第2號「股份付款交易」適用的股份付款交易、香港會計準則第17號「租賃」適用的租賃交易、及其他與公平值類似但不是公平值的計量(例如香港會計準則第2號「存貨」中計量存貨所用的可變現淨值或香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」中的使用價值)外，本綜合財務報表中公平值計量及／或披露按照同一基準。

非金融資產的公平值計量已考慮一個市場參與者透過最高及最佳利用該資產，或出售予另一個可以最高及最佳利用該資產的市場參與者而產生經濟效益的能力。

此外，就財務報告而言，公平值計量可按公平值計量之輸入數據可觀察程度及公平值計量之輸入數據對其整體之重要性劃分為第一、二及三級，詳述如下：

- 第一級 輸入數據乃實體於計量日期可於活躍市場就相同資產或負債獲得之報價(未經調整)；
- 第二級 輸入數據乃為第一級所載報價以外之輸入數據，而該等數據乃就有關資產或負債可直接或間接觀察之輸入數據；及
- 第三級 輸入數據乃資產或負債之不可觀察輸入數據。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

主要會計政策載列如下。

綜合賬目基準

綜合財務報表合併本公司及其控制的實體及其附屬公司之財務報表。當以下事項發生時，本公司獲得其控制權當：

- 本公司對被投資方擁有權力；
- 本公司因來自參與被投資方的可變回報承受風險或享有權利；及
- 本公司可行使權力以影響其回報。

倘事實及情況顯示以上所列控制權三項因素之一項或多項出現變動，本集團會重新評估其是否控制被投資方。

附屬公司於本集團取得附屬公司之控制權時開始綜合入賬，並於本集團失去附屬公司之控制權時終止入賬。具體而言，於年內收購或出售附屬公司之收入及開支，於本集團取得控制權當日起直至本集團失去附屬公司之控制權當日計入綜合損益及其他全面收入報表。

溢利或虧損及其他全面收入之各個部份會分配予本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司之全面收入總額會分配予本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使會導致非控股權益錄得虧絀結餘。

如需要，將會就附屬公司之財務報表作出調整，使其會計政策與本集團之會計政策貫徹一致。

與本集團成員公司間之交易相關之所有集團內公司間資產及負債、權益、收入、開支及現金流量已於綜合賬目時全部對銷。

於附屬公司之非控股權益與本集團的權益獨立呈列，其代表於清盤時賦予其持有人權利按比例分佔相關附屬公司資產淨值的現時擁有權權益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries

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

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

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary and non-controlling interests (if any) are derecognised. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary attributable to the owners of the Company. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable HKFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under HKFRS 9/HKAS 39 or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

綜合賬目基準(續)

本集團於附屬公司之權益變動

本集團於附屬公司之權益並無導致本集團失去對附屬公司之控制權之變動入賬為權益交易。本集團相關權益組成部分的賬面值及非控股權益調整以反映其在附屬公司之有關權益變動，包括根據本集團及非控股權益的權益比例，重新歸屬本集團及非控股權益的相關儲備。

所調整的非控股權益金額與已付或已收代價公平值之間之差額直接確認為權益及由本公司擁有人分佔。

當本集團失去對附屬公司之控制權時，有關附屬公司之資產及負債及非控股權益(如有)終止確認。收益或虧損會於損益中確認，並按以下各項之間的差異計算：(i)已收代價公平值之總額及任何保留權益公平值及(ii)歸屬於本公司擁有人的附屬公司資產(包括商譽)及負債賬面值。先前於有關該附屬公司之其他全面收入確認之所有款額，將按猶如本集團已直接出售附屬公司之相關資產或負債入賬(即按適用香港財務報告準則之規定／允許重新分類至損益或轉撥至另一權益類型)。於失去控制權當日於前附屬公司保留之任何投資之公平值將根據香港財務報告準則第9號／香港會計準則第39號於其後入賬時被列作初步確認之公平值，或(如適用)於初步確認時之於聯營公司或合資企業之投資成本。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 (see the accounting policy below); 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.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net amount of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as at acquisition date. If, after re-assessment, 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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

業務合併

業務收購使用收購法列賬。在業務合併中轉讓的代價按公平值計量，而公平值乃按本集團所轉讓資產、本集團向被收購方前擁有人承擔之負債及本集團為交換被收購方控制權所發行股本權益於收購日期的公平值總和計算。收購相關成本一般在產生時於損益確認。

於收購日期，所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債按其公平值確認，惟下列各項除外：

- 遞延稅項資產或負債，及與僱員福利安排有關之負債或資產分別根據香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」及香港會計準則第19號「僱員福利」確認及計量；
- 與被收購方之以股份為基礎的開支安排或本集團所訂立以股份為基礎的開支安排取代被收購方之以股份為基礎的開支安排有關之負債或權益工具於收購日期根據香港財務報告準則第2號「以股份為基礎的開支」計量（見下文會計政策）；及
- 根據香港財務報告準則第5號「持作出售的非流動資產及已終止經營業務」劃分為持作出售之資產（或出售組合）乃根據該準則計量。

商譽乃以所轉讓代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額、及收購方以往持有之被收購方權益之公平值（如有）之總和，超出所收購之可識別資產及所承擔之負債於收購日期淨額之差額計量。倘經重估後，所收購之可識別資產及所承擔負債於收購日期之淨額高於轉讓之代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額以及收購方先前持有之被收購方股權之公平值（如有）之總和，則差額即時於損益內確認為議價購買收益。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Business combinations (Continued)

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the relevant subsidiary's net assets in the event of liquidation 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 or at fair value. 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.

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 or other comprehensive income, as appropriate. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income and measured under HKFRS 9/HKAS 39 would be accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the Group has disposed directly of the previous held equity interest.

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 retrospectively during the measurement period (see above), and 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.

Acquisition of a subsidiary not constituting a business

When the Group acquires a group of assets that do not constitute a business, the Group identifies and recognises the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed by allocating the purchase price first to the financial assets and financial liabilities at the respective fair values, the remaining balance of the purchase price is then allocated to the other identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Such a transaction does not give rise to goodwill or bargain purchase gain.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

業務合併(續)

屬現時擁有權權益且於清盤時賦予持有人權利按比例分佔相關附屬公司資產淨值之非控股權益，初步按公平值或非控股權益分佔被收購方可識別資產淨值之已確認金額比例計量。計量基準視乎每項交易而作出選擇。其他種類之非控股權益乃按其公平值計量。

當業務合併分階段實現，本集團過往持有之被收購方股權權益須按於收購日期(即本集團取得控制權當日)之公平值重新計量，而由此產生之收益或虧損(如有)須於損益或其他全面收入確認(如適用)。於收購日期前由收購方權益產生且過往已於其他全面收入中確認、並根據香港財務報告準則第9號／香港會計準則第39號計量的金額，須如本集團直接出售過往持有權益之處理方法入賬。

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)追溯調整，及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。

收購不構成業務的附屬公司

當本集團收購一組資產而其不構成一項業務，本集團則識別並確認個別可識別的所收購資產及所承擔負債，其乃透過先將購買價格按相關公平值分配至金融資產及金融負債，購買價格餘額其後根據於購買日期的相關公平值分配至其他可識別的資產及負債。該等交易並不會產生商譽或議價購買收益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the 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 cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, which represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is amortised for internal management purposes and not larger than an operating segment.

A cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) 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. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a reporting period, the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) 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 the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (or group of cash-generating units).

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit or any of the cash-generating unit within the group of cash-generating units, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the amount of profit or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of an operation within the cash-generating unit (or a cash-generating unit within a group of cash-generating units), the amount of goodwill disposed of is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation (or the cash-generating unit) disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit (or the group of cash-generating units) retained.

商譽

收購業務產生之商譽，按收購該業務之日所定成本(見上文會計政策)減累計減值虧損(如有)列賬。

就減值測試而言，商譽分配到預期從合併之協同效應中受益之各個現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)，指商譽為內部管理而攤銷的最低水平，不再為一個經營分部。

獲分配商譽之現金產生單位按年或當有跡象顯示單位(或現金產生單位組別)可能出現減值時更加頻繁進行減值測試。就於某個報告期間因收購產生的商譽而言，獲分配有關商譽的現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)會於該報告期末前測試減值。倘現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)之可收回金額少於單位之賬面值，則首先將減值虧損分配，以扣減分配到該單位的任何商譽的賬面值，而其後則按單位(或現金產生單位組別)內各資產的賬面值按比例分配至該單位的其他資產。

出售相關現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別內任何現金產生單位時，釐定出售損益金額時會計入商譽應佔金額。當本集團出售現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別內現金產生單位)內的業務時，所出售商譽金額按所出售業務(或現金產生單位)與所保留現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)部分的相對價值計量。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The financial statements of associates and joint ventures used for equity accounting purposes are prepared using uniform accounting policies as those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. Changes in net assets of the associate/joint venture other than profit or loss and other comprehensive income are not accounted for unless such changes resulted in changes in ownership interest held by the Group. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合營企業之投資

聯營公司為本集團擁有重大影響力的實體。重大影響力指參與被投資方的財務及經營決策但並非控制或共同控制該等政策的權力。

合資公司為合營安排，各方於該安排下共同擁有合營安排下之淨資產。共同控制乃以合約協議攤分對安排的控制權，僅於相關業務決策須攤分控制權各方一致同意時存在。

聯營公司及合資公司的業績、資產及負債乃以權益會計法於本綜合財務報表列賬。聯營公司及合資公司用於權益會計之財務報表，編製時所用會計政策與本集團對類似交易及類似情況中事件所用者一致。根據權益法，於聯營公司或合資公司之投資初步按成本於綜合財務狀況表確認，並於其後作出調整以確認本集團分佔該聯營公司或合資公司之損益及其他全面收入。損益及其他全面收入以外的聯營公司／合資公司資產淨值變動不會入賬，除非該等變動導致本集團持有的擁有權權益出現變動。當本集團應佔某聯營公司或合資公司的虧損超出本集團於該聯營公司或合資公司的權益（其包括任何長期權益，而該長期權益實質上構成本集團於該聯營公司或合資公司的投資淨額一部分），則本集團不再確認其應佔的進一步虧損。額外虧損之確認僅限於本集團已產生法定或擬定責任或代該聯營公司或合資公司支付款項。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures (Continued)

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The Group assesses whether there is an objective evidence that the interest in an associate or a joint venture may be impaired. When any objective evidence exists, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with HKAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate or joint control over a joint venture, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in the investee with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合營企業之投資 (續)

於聯營公司或合資公司之投資自被投資方成為聯營公司或合資公司之日起按權益法入賬。收購聯營公司或合資公司投資時，投資成本超出本集團分佔被投資方可識別資產及負債的公平淨值的任何差額確認為商譽，並計入該投資之賬面值。本集團應佔可識別資產及負債的公平淨值超出投資成本的任何差額(重估後)，則會於收購投資期間即時於損益中確認。

本集團會評估是否存在客觀證據證明於一間聯營公司或合營企業的權益將會減值。於存在客觀證據時，投資(包括商譽)的全部賬面值將會根據香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」作為單一資產透過比較可收回金額(使用價值及公平值減銷售成本之較高者)與其賬面值進行減值測試。任何確認之減值虧損屬投資賬面值之一部分。減值虧損之任何撥回乃按香港會計準則第36號確認，惟僅限於投資之可收回金額隨後增加。

當本集團對聯營公司或共同控制的合資公司不再有重大影響，則入賬列為出售該被投資公司之全部權益，所產生之損益於損益內確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures (Continued)

When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset within the scope of HKFRS 9/HKAS 39, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing the relevant interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) upon disposal/partial disposal of the relevant associate or joint venture.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合營企業之投資(續)

本集團倘保留前聯營公司或合資公司權益，而所保留權益為金融資產(於香港財務報告準則第9號／香港會計準則第39號範圍內)，則本集團將所保留權益會按當日之公平值計量，並將該公平值視為初步確認之公平值。聯營公司或合資公司的賬面值與任何所保留權益公平值之間的差額，以及出售聯營公司或合資公司相關權益所得之任何所得款項乃於釐定出售該聯營公司或合資公司之收益或虧損時計入。此外，本集團將先前於其他全面收入就該聯營公司或合資公司確認之所有金額入賬，基準與倘該聯營公司或合資公司直接出售相關資產或負債時所規定之基準相同。因此，倘該聯營公司或合資公司先前於其他全面收入確認之收益或虧損將於出售相關資產或負債時重新分類至損益，則出售／部分出售相關聯營公司或合資公司後，本集團將收益或虧損由權益重新分類至損益(作為重新分類調整)。

本集團減低於聯營公司或合資公司之擁有權權益時，倘續用權益法，而關於減低擁有權益之收益或虧損先前於其他全面收入中確認之部分，於出售相關資產或負債時轉為分類至損益，則將相關部分重新分類至損益。

倘某集團實體與本集團聯營公司或合資公司交易，則與該聯營公司或合資公司交易所產生之損益僅會在於聯營公司或合資公司之權益與本集團無關的情況下，才會在本集團綜合財務報表確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (upon application of HKFRS 15 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

Under HKFRS 15, the Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

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

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

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group’s performance as the Group performs;
- the Group’s performance creates or 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.

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

客戶合約收入(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第15號後)

根據香港財務報告準則第15號，本集團於完成履約責任時(即當特定的履約責任涉及的貨品或服務的「控制權」轉移至客戶時)確認收入。

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

倘符合以下標準之一，則控制權隨時間轉移，而收入經參考相關履約責任的完成進度按時間確認：

- 於本集團履約時，客戶同時收取及消耗本集團履約所提供的利益；
- 本集團的履約創建或提升客戶於本集團履約時控制的資產；或
- 本集團的履約並未創建對本集團具有替代用途的資產，而本集團可強制執行權利以收取至今已完履約部分的款項。

否則，收入於客戶取得明確貨品或服務控制權的時間點確認。

合約資產指本集團就已轉讓予客戶的貨品或服務收取相應代價的權利(尚未成為無條件)。根據香港財務報告準則第9號評估減值。相反，應收款項指本集團收取代價的無條件權利，即只需待時間推移代價即須到期支付。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (upon application of HKFRS 15 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Continued)

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

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

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

The progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured based on input method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation, that best depict the Group's performance in transferring control of goods or services.

In determining the transaction price, the Group adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the Group with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In those circumstances, the contract contains a significant financing component. A significant financing component may exist regardless of whether the promise of financing is explicitly stated in the contract or implied by the payment terms agreed to by the parties to the contract.

For contracts where the period between payment and transfer of the associated goods or services is less than one year, the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the transaction price for any significant financing component.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

客戶合約收入(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第15號後)(續)

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

相同合約相關合約資產及合約負債按淨額基準入賬及呈列。

隨著時間確認收入：計量履約責任的完成進度

投入法

完全達成履約責任的進度乃根據投入法計量，其按本集團為達成履約責任所作付出或投入(相對於預期為達成履約責任的總投入)確認收入，有關方法最能反映本集團於轉讓貨品或服務控制權方面的履約情況。

在釐定交易價格過程中，倘訂約雙方(不論以明示或暗示方式)協定之付款時間為客戶或本集團帶來就向客戶轉讓商品或服務進行融資之重大利益，則本集團會就資金時間值的影響調整已承諾之代價金額。在該等情況下，合約存有重大融資成分。不論融資承諾在合約中有明確指出或透過訂約雙方協定之付款條款作出暗示，重大融資成分均可能存在。

就付款與轉讓相應商品或服務的間隔期間少於一年的合約而言，本集團會應用實際可行的權宜方式以免就任何重大融資成分調整交易價格。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Revenue recognition (prior to 1 April 2018)

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities, as described below.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and title has passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from sales of natural gas and LPG are recognised when the gas or goods are delivered and titles have passed.

Deposits received by the Group prior to meeting the above criteria for revenue recognition are included in the consolidated statement of financial position under current liabilities.

收入確認(二零一八年四月一日前)

收入按已收或應收代價之公平值計算。收入按估計客戶回報、回扣及其他類似撥備而減少。

收入金額可可靠計量，倘未來經濟利益很可能流入本集團，且當本集團各業務達成特定目標時，方會確認收入，概述如下。

於交付商品及所有權轉移時，當符合所有以下條件時，應確認銷售商品的收入：

- 本集團已將商品所有權的重大風險和報酬轉移給買方；
- 本集團既無保留通常與所有權相關的繼續管理權，亦無對已售出商品實施實際控制；
- 收入的金額能夠可靠地計量；
- 與交易相關的經濟利益將可能流入本集團；及
- 與交易相關的已產生或將產生的成本能夠可靠計量。

天然氣及液化石油氣之銷售收入於燃氣或貨物送抵且物權轉移時確認。

在達成上述收入確認準則之前，本集團收取之按金計入綜合財務狀況表的流動負債項下。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition (prior to 1 April 2018) (Continued)

Connection revenue from gas pipeline construction is recognised when the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably and the stage of completion at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably. Revenue from gas connection contracts is recognised on the percentage of completion method, measured by reference to the proportion of contract cost incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. When the outcome of a gas connection contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract cost incurred that it is probable to be recoverable.

The Group's policy for the recognition of revenue from construction services is described in the accounting policy for construction contracts below.

Rental income under operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

Interest income from a financial asset is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment including leasehold land (classified as finance leases) and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, or for administrative purposes, (other than construction in progress and described below) are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

收入確認(二零一八年四月一日前)(續)

建造燃氣管道之接駁收入乃於合約之結果能夠可靠估計時，且於報告期末時的完成階段能可靠計量時確認。燃氣接駁合約收入乃按完成比率之計算法，參照至今已履行工程產生的合約成本佔估計總合約成本之比例而確認入賬。倘在不可以可靠估計燃氣接駁合約結果時，僅將可收回之合約成本確認為收入。

本集團對建築服務之收入確認政策於下文建造合約之會計政策內說明。

經營租約之租金收入乃按有關租約之年期以直線基準加以確認。

金融資產之利息收入乃按未償還本金之金額並按適用實際利率(乃將估計未來現金收入於金融資產之預期年期完全貼現至該資產初步確認時賬面淨值之利率)以時間比例基準累計。

投資之股息收入於股東收取付款之權利獲確立時加以確認(前提為經濟利益將可能流入本集團且收入的金額能可靠計量)。

物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備包括持作生產或供應貨品及服務或行政用途之租賃土地(分類為融資租約)及樓宇(不包括下述在建工程)，其按成本減後續累計折舊及後續累計減值虧損(如有)於綜合財務狀況表內列賬。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Building under development for future owner-occupied purpose

When buildings are in the course of development for production or for administrative purposes, the amortisation of prepaid lease payments provided during the construction period is included as part of costs of buildings under construction. Buildings under construction are carried at cost, less any identified impairment losses. Depreciation of buildings commences when they are available for use (i.e. when they are in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management).

物業、廠房及設備(續)

作生產、供應或行政用途之在建物業乃按成本減任何已確認之減值虧損列賬。成本包括專業費用，以及就合資格資產而言，根據本集團之會計政策資本化之借貸成本。當有關物業竣工及可作擬定用途時，其乃撥入物業、廠房及設備之適當類別。當此等資產可作擬定用途時開始按與其他物業資產之相同基準計算折舊。

該等資產(不包括在建工程)確認的折舊乃按成本減其剩餘價值在估計可使用年期按直線法撇銷。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊法會在各報告期末檢討，而任何估計變動之影響均按前瞻基準入賬。

物業、廠房及設備項目在出售或預期繼續使用該資產不會帶來未來經濟利益時終止確認。出售或棄用物業、廠房及設備項目之任何盈虧按出售所得款項與資產賬面值之間的差額計算並於損益中確認。

用作未來業主自用之發展中樓宇

當樓宇正在發展作生產或行政用途，於興建期就預付租賃款項攤銷之撥備乃計入在建樓宇之部分成本。在建樓宇按成本減任何已識別減值虧損列賬。樓宇於可供使用(即其地點及狀況已可供其按符合管理層擬定的方式營運)時開始計算折舊。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. Investment properties include land held for undetermined future use, which is regarded as held for capital appreciation purpose.

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 property are included in profit or loss for 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 property (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.

Transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property

An item of investment property becomes an owner-occupied property because its use has changed as evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation. When an investment property carried at fair value is transferred to owner-property, the property's deemed cost for subsequent accounting is measured at its fair value of the date of change in use. Furthermore, the property interests held under an operating lease that is transferred to property, plant and equipment continues to be accumulated for as if it were a finance lease.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

投資物業

投資物業為持作賺取租金或資本增值之物業。投資物業包括未決定未來用途之土地，該等土地被視為持作資本增值用途。

投資物業按成本(包括任何直接應佔費用)初步計量。於初步確認後，投資物業按公平值計量。因投資物業之公平值變動而產生之盈虧於變動產生期間計入損益。

投資物業乃於出售後或在投資物業永久不再使用且預期出售該物業不會產生未來經濟利益時終止確認。於終止確認該物業時產生的任何盈虧(以出售所得款項淨額與該資產的賬面值的差額計算)乃計入終止確認該項目的期間的損益。

由投資物業轉移至自用物業

投資物業項目因用途轉變並已證實開始作自用用途而變為一項自用物業。當按公平值列賬之投資物業轉撥至自用物業，就日後之會計處理而言，該物業權益視作成本按其於改變用途當日之公平值計量。此外，轉撥至物業、廠房及設備的根據經營租約持有的物業權益繼續作為融資租約累計。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Other intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill and are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are reported at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately. Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or 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.

Construction contracts (prior to 1 April 2018)

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

無形資產

業務合併中所收購之其他無形資產

業務合併中所收購之其他無形資產與商譽分開確認，並按彼等於收購日期之公平值(有關公平值被視為彼等之成本)初步確認。

於初步確認後，有限定可用年期之無形資產乃按另行收購之無形資產之相同基準，按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損匯報。有限定可用年期之無形資產按彼等之估計可使用年期以直線法計提攤銷。

於出售時或預期使用或出售不會帶來未來經濟效益時，方會終止確認無形資產。終止確認一項無形資產產生的盈虧乃按出售所得款項淨額與該資產的賬面值的差額計算，並於終止確認該資產時於損益中確認。

建造合約(二零一八年四月一日前)

倘建造合約之結果得以可靠估計，收入及成本會參考於報告期末合約活動完成階段來確認，有關完成階段乃按至今已履行工程產生的合約成本佔估計總合約成本的比例而計算，惟倘若未能反映完成階段則除外。合約工程、索償及獎金的變動乃僅當能夠可靠計量有關金額及認為有可能收回時方予以計入。

倘建造合約之結果未能可靠估計，合同收入以有可能收回之合同成本確認。合同成本將於彼等產生之期間作為開支確認。

倘合同成本總額將可能超逾合同收入總額時，預期虧損將立即作為開支確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Construction contracts (prior to 1 April 2018) (Continued)

Where contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is shown as amounts due from customers for contract work. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the surplus is shown as amounts due to customers for contract work. Amounts received before the related work is performed are included in the consolidated statement of financial position, as a liability, as advances received. Amounts billed for work performed but not yet paid by the customer are included in the consolidated statement of financial position under trade and other receivables.

Inventories

Inventories, including construction materials, gas appliances and gas for sales, LPG, coke, consumables and spare parts, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories are determined on a weighted average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Leasing

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.

The Group as lessor

Rental income from operating lease is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

建造合約(二零一八年四月一日前)(續)

倘直至當日所產生之合同成本加已確認溢利減已確認虧損超逾按進度開發賬單之數額，多出之數額會被列示為應收客戶合約工程款項。倘合約按進度開發賬單之數額超逾直至當日所產生之合同成本加已確認溢利減已確認虧損，多出之數額會列示為應付客戶合約工程款項。於進行有關工作前已收取之款項於綜合財務狀況表計作負債，列作已收墊款。若已進行工程並開出賬單但客戶尚未付款，有關金額乃列作綜合財務狀況表中的貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項。

存貨

存貨(包括建築物料、銷售之燃氣器具及燃氣、液化石油氣、燃煤、消耗品及備件)乃按成本及可變現淨值兩者中之較低者列賬。存貨成本按加權平均法釐定。可變現淨值指存貨的估計銷售價格減一切估計完成成本及進行銷售所需的成本。

租賃

當租賃條款將所有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉讓至承租人，則該等租約均被分類為融資租約。所有其他租約乃分類作經營租約。

本集團作為出租人

經營租約租金收入乃於損益按有關租約之年期以直線法確認。在磋商及安排經營租約時產生之初期直接成本乃加入租約資產之賬面值並於租約年期以直線法確認為開支。

本集團作為承租人

經營租約付款於租約期間按直線法確認為開支。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Leasehold land and building

When the Group makes payments for a property interest which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element as a finance or an operating lease separately based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Group, unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases in which case the entire lease property is accounted as an operating lease. Specifically, the entire consideration (including any lump-sum upfront payments) are allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element at initial recognition.

To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as “prepaid lease payments” in the consolidated statement of financial position and is amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis, except for those that are classified and accounted for as investment properties under the fair value model and those that are transferred from investment properties under the fair value model to property, plant and equipment. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the leasehold land and building elements, the entire property is generally classified as if the leasehold land is under a finance lease presented as “property, plant and equipment” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

租賃土地及樓宇

倘本集團就包括租賃土地及樓宇部分之物業權益作出付款，則本集團根據評估各部分所附帶擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報是否已轉讓予本集團，評估各部分之融資或經營租約分類，除非土地及樓宇部分均明顯為經營租約，而在該情況下，本集團會將整份租賃物業計為一項經營租約。具體而言，代價總額(包括任何一次過預付款項)乃於初步確認時租賃土地部分及樓宇部分租賃權益之相對公平值比例在土地及樓宇部分之間分配。

倘能可靠分配相關付款，則計入經營租約之租賃土地權益於綜合財務狀況表內呈列為「預付租賃款項」並按直線法於租期內攤銷，惟分類作投資物業並按公平值模式入賬者及按公平值模式自投資物業轉讓至物業、廠房及設備者除外。倘不能可靠分配租約付款至租賃土地及樓宇部分，則整項物業一般會在猶如租賃土地屬融資租約之方式出租分類，在綜合財務狀況表「物業、廠房及設備」呈列。

外幣

在編製各個別集團實體的財務報表時，以該實體的功能貨幣以外的貨幣(外幣)計價之交易按交易日期之通行匯率確認。在報告期末，以外幣計值之貨幣項目均按該日之通行匯率重新換算。按公平值列賬以外幣計值的非貨幣項目按釐定公平值當日通行匯率重新換算。按歷史成本計算以外幣計值的非貨幣項目不予重新換算。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Foreign currencies (Continued)

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. Hong Kong dollar) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case, the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve (attributable to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the Company's functional currency, RMB, to the presentation currency, HK\$, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate) and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation before 1 January 2005 is treated as non-monetary foreign currency items of the acquirer and reported using the historical cost prevailing at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation on or after 1 January 2005 are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation and retranslated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

外幣(續)

貨幣項目匯兌差額會在其產生的期間在損益確認，惟日後用於生產的在建資產相關的外幣借貸匯兌差額則除外，如其被視為該等外幣借貸利息成本的調整，則列入該等資產的成本。

就編製綜合財務報表而言，本集團海外業務之資產及負債按各報告期末之通行匯率換算為本集團的呈報貨幣（即港元）。收入及開支則按期內之平均匯率換算，除非匯率在期內大幅波動，在該情況下，則使用交易日期的通行匯率。所產生之匯兌差額（如有）將於其他全面收入確認，並累計至權益內換算儲備項下（歸屬於非控股權益，倘適用）。

將本公司功能貨幣（人民幣）換算為列報貨幣（港元）而產生的匯兌差異乃於其他全面收入確認，並在匯兌儲備項下於股本內累積（倘適用）則列為非控股權益應佔）並不會於其後重新分類為損益。

於二零零五年一月一日前於收購海外業務所產生之已收購可識別資產商譽及公平值調整被視作收購方之非貨幣外幣項目，並於收購日期按當時的歷史成本呈報。

於二零零五年一月一日或之後收購海外業務所產生之已收購可識別資產商譽及公平值調整被視作該海外業務的資產及負債，並按各報告期末的匯率重新換算。產生之匯兌差額於其他全面收入確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Retirement benefits costs

Payments to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme ("MPF Scheme") and state-managed retirement benefits schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from "profit before taxation" as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

退休福利成本

向強制性公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)及國家管理退休福利計劃所作供款於僱員已提供服務而有權獲得供款時確認為開支。

短期和其他長期員工福利

短期員工福利是在員工提供服務時預期支付的福利的未貼現金額。所有短期員工福利均被確認為費用，除非另有香港財務報告準則要求或允許在資產成本中納入利益。

在扣除已支付的金額後，員工應計福利(如工資和薪酬、年假和病假)確認為負債。

就其他長期員工福利確認的負債，按本集團預計在截至報告日期就員工提供的服務預計未來現金流出的現值計量。由於服務成本、利息和重新計量產生的負債賬面價值變動於損益確認，除非另有香港財務報告準則要求或允許將其納入資產成本。

稅項

所得稅開支指現時應付稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

現時應付稅項乃按本年度應課稅溢利計算。應課稅溢利與綜合損益及其他全面收入報表中所匯報「除稅前溢利」不同，乃由於在其他年度應課稅或可扣稅收入或開支及從未課稅或扣稅之項目所致。本集團之即期稅項負債以報告期末前已制訂或實際制訂的稅率計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Taxation (Continued)

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, 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 and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

稅項(續)

遞延稅項乃按綜合財務報表中資產及負債賬面值及計算應課稅溢利所用相應稅基之暫時差額而確認。遞延稅項負債通常會就所有應課稅暫時差額確認。遞延稅項資產在可能出現可利用該等暫時差額扣稅之應課稅溢利時通常會就所有可扣稅暫時差額確認。若於一項交易中，因業務合併以外原因而初步確認資產及負債所引致之暫時差額既不影響應課稅溢利、亦不影響會計溢利，則不會確認該等遞延資產及負債。此外，倘暫時差額自初步確認商譽產生，則不會確認遞延稅項負債。

遞延稅項負債乃就與附屬公司及聯營公司之投資及於合資公司之權益相關之應課稅暫時差額確認，惟本集團可控制暫時差額之撥回及暫時差額於可見未來將不會撥回則除外。因與該等投資及權益相關的可扣減暫時差額產生的遞延稅項資產僅於有可能有足夠應課稅溢利可得益於使用暫時差額，且預期有關暫時差額於可見將來可以撥回時確認。

遞延稅項資產之賬面值於報告期末作檢討，並以不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利恢復全部或部分資產價值為限作調減。

遞延稅項資產及負債按清償負債或變現資產期內預期應用的稅率計算，有關稅率按報告期末已頒佈或實際頒佈的稅率(及稅法)釐定。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Taxation (Continued)

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

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for investment 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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.

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.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

稅項(續)

遞延稅項負債及資產的計量反映按照本集團預期於報告期末以可收回或結算其資產及負債賬面值的方式計算而得出的稅務結果。

就使用公平值模式計量投資物業之遞延稅項而言，有關物業之賬面值乃假設為可通過銷售全數收回，惟該假設被推翻則除外。當投資物業可予折舊及於業務模式(其目標是隨時間而非透過銷售消耗投資物業所包含的絕大部分經濟利益)範圍內持有時，有關假設會被推翻。

當有合法執行權利可將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，且與同一稅務機關徵收之所得稅有關及本集團擬按淨額基準結算其即期稅項資產及負債時，則遞延稅項資產及負債可互相對銷。

即期及遞延稅項於損益確認，惟倘與在其他全面收入或直接於權益確認的項目有關則除外，在該情況下，即期及遞延稅項亦分別於其他全面收入或直接於權益確認。倘即期稅項或遞延稅項產生自業務合併的初步會計處理，則稅項影響會計入該業務合併的會計處理內。

借貸成本

收購、興建或生產合資格資產(即必須經過長時間方可作擬定用途或可供銷售之資產)應佔的直接借貸成本會計入該等資產的成本，直至有關資產已實際上可作擬定用途或銷售時為止。

特定借貸在用作合資格資產開支前作暫時投資所賺取之投資收入乃從合資格資本化之借貸成本中扣除。

所有其他借貸成本於產生期間在損益確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15 since 1 April 2018. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Effective interest method

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

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具

當集團實體成為工具合約條文的一方時，會確認金融資產及金融負債。

金融資產和金融負債在初步確認時以公平值計量，惟自二零一八年四月一日起根據香港財務報告準則第15號進行初步計量的來自客戶合約的貿易應收賬款除外。於購置或發行金融資產及金融負債(按公平值計入損益之金融資產及金融負債除外)直接應佔的交易成本在初步確認時計入或扣自金融資產或金融負債(視何者適用而定)的公平值。購置按公平值計入損益之金融資產或金融負債的直接應佔交易成本即時在損益確認。

實際利率法

實際利率法為計算金融資產或金融負債攤銷成本及分配於有關期間利息收入及利息開支之方法。實際利率乃按金融資產或金融負債之預計年期或(倘適用)較短期間內於初步確認時準確貼現估計未來收取及支付的現金(包括構成實際利率不可或缺部分之一切已付或已收費用、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓)至其賬面淨值之利率。

於本集團日常業務過程中產生的利息開支呈列為收入。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

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

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

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

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

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

金融工具(續)

金融資產

金融資產之分類及其後計量(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後)

滿足以下條件的金融資產其後按攤銷成本計量：

- 以收取合約現金流量為目的之業務模式下持有之金融資產；及
- 合約條款於指定日期產生之現金流量純粹為支付本金及未償還本金之利息。

滿足以下條件的金融資產其後按公平值計入其他全面收入計量：

- 以收取合約現金流量及出售金融資產為目的而持有資產之業務模式下持有之金融資產；及
- 合約條款於指定日期產生之現金流量純粹為支付本金及未償還本金之利息。

所有其他金融資產隨後按公平值計入損益(「按公平值計入損益」)計量，惟倘股本投資並非持作買賣亦並非香港財務報告準則第3號「業務合併」適用的業務合併中收購方所確認的或然代價，於金融資產首次應用／首次確認日期，本集團可不可撤銷地選擇在其他全面收入中呈列該股本投資公平值的其後變動。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Continued)

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及其後計量(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後)(續)

金融資產於下列情況下歸類為持作買賣：

- 其主要就短期內出售之目的而收購；或
- 初步確認時，其為本集團共同管理的已識別金融工具投資組合的一部分，並且近期具有短期獲利的實際模式；或
- 其為並非指定為有效對沖工具的衍生工具。

此外，本集團可不可撤銷地指定須按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收入計量的金融資產為按公平值計入損益計量，倘如此行事，則可消除或大幅減少會計錯配。

(i) 攤銷成本及利息收入

利息收入乃使用金融資產之實際利息法其後按攤銷成本計量。就已購買或發起的信貸減值金融資產以外的金融工具而言，利息收入乃透過向金融資產(其後信貸減值的金融資產除外)賬面值總額應用實際利率法計算得出(見下文)。就其後信貸減值的金融資產而言，利息收入乃透過向來自下一個報告期的金融資產攤銷成本應用實際利率法的確認。倘信貸減值金融工具的信貸風險有所改善，使致金融資產不再信貸減值，利息收入則透過向來自隨確定資產不再信貸減值後之報告期初的金融資產賬面值總額應用實際利率法確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Continued)

(ii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve; and are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, and will be transferred to accumulated profits.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "other income" line item in profit or loss.

(iii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI or designated as FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets (upon application HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2)

The Group recognises a loss allowance for ECL on financial assets which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9 (including trade receivables, deposits, other receivables, amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries, amounts due from associates and joint ventures, pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash) and contract assets. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及其後計量(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後)(續)

(ii) 指定按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具

按公平值計入其他全面收入的股本工具投資會其後連同來自於其他全面收入確認並於投資重估儲備累積之公平值變動收益或虧損按公平值計量；並且無須接受減值評估。出售股本投資時，累積收益或虧損將不會重新分類至損益，並且將轉撥至累計溢利。

除非來自股本工具投資之股息明確代表投資成本之收回部分，否則該等股息會於本集團收取股息的權利確立時於損益中確認。股息在損益中包含在「其他收入」項目中。

(iii) 按公平值計入損益的金融資產並不符合按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收入或指定為按公平值計入其他全面收入計量的準則的金融資產乃按公平值計入損益計量。於各報告期末按公平值計入損益的金融資產按公平值計量，而倘有任何公平值收益或虧損於損益確認。

金融資產之減值(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後)

本集團根據香港財務報告準則第9號(包括貿易應收賬項、按金、其他應收賬項、應收附屬公司非控股權益款項、應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、已抵押銀行存款及銀行結餘及現金)及合約資產確認金融資產預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備。預期信貸虧損的金額於各報告日期更新，以反映自初步確認後信貸風險的變化。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Continued)

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

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets. The ECL on these assets are assessed individually for the credit impaired balances and based on provision matrix for the remaining balances.

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

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

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

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產之減值 (於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後) (續)

存續期間預期信貸虧損指相關工具的預期年期內所有可能的違約事件將導致之預期信貸虧損。反之，12個月預期信貸虧損指預期於報告日期後12個月內可能發生的違約事件導致之存續期間預期信貸虧損部分。評估乃根據本集團的歷史信貸虧損經驗進行，並根據債務人特有的因素、一般經濟狀況以及對報告日期當前狀況的評估以及對未來狀況的預測作出調整。

本集團通常就貿易應收賬項及合約資產確認存續期間預期信貸虧損。該等資產之預期信貸虧損已就信貸減值撥備結餘分開評估，並且基於餘下結餘撥備矩陣。

就所有其他工具而言，本集團計量的虧損撥備等於12個月預期信貸虧損，除非自初步確認後信貸風險顯著增加，本集團確認存續期間預期信貸虧損。是否應確認存續期間預期信貸虧損的評估乃基於自初步確認以來發生違約之可能性或風險的顯著增加。

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加

評估信貸風險自初步確認以來是否顯著增加時，本集團會比較金融工具於報告日期發生違約的風險與金融工具於初步確認日期發生違約的風險。作出評估時，本集團會考慮合理及具支持性的定量及定性資料，包括歷史經驗及可以合理成本及精力獲取的前瞻性資料。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

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

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後)(續)

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加(續)

具體而言，評估信貸風險是否顯著增加時會考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具外部(如有)或內部信貸評級的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 信貸風險的外部市場指標顯著惡化，例如信貸息差、債務人的信用違約掉期價格顯著上升；
- 商業、金融或經濟情況目前或預期有不利變動，預計將導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降；
- 債務人經營業績實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 債務人的監管、經濟或技術環境有實際或預計的重大不利變動，導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降。

不論上述評估結果如何，本集團均假設合約付款逾期超過30日的信貸風險自初步確認以來顯著上升，除非本集團有合理及具支持性的資料說明其他情況。

本集團定期監察用以識別信貸風險是否顯著增加之準則的有效性，並酌情對其進行修訂，以確保該準則能夠在金額逾期前，確定信貸風險的顯著增加。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Continued)

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後)(續)

(ii) 違約的定義

就內部信貸風險管理而言，當內部或從外來資訊得知債務人不大可能全額(不考慮本集團持有的任何抵押)支付其債權人(包括本集團)時，本集團認為違約事件會發生。

不管上述情況如何，本集團將逾期超過90日的金融資產視為出現違約，除非本集團有合理及具支持性的資料說明更為滯後的違約標準更適用。

(iii) 金融資產信貸減值

當發生對金融資產的估計未來現金流量產生不利影響的一宗或多宗違約事件時，該金融資產即出現信貸減值。金融資產信貸減值的證據包括以下事件的可觀察數據：

- (a) 發行人或借款人出現重大財務困難；
- (b) 違反合約，例如違約或逾期事件；
- (c) 借款人的貸款人出於與借款人財務困難相關的經濟或合約原因，而向借款人授予貸款人原本不會考慮的優惠；
- (d) 借款人有可能面臨破產或其他財務重組；或
- (e) 由於財務困難，該金融資產的活躍市場消失。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Continued)

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後)(續)

(iv) 撇銷政策

在有資料顯示對手方陷入嚴重財務困難，且無實際收回金融資產可能之時，例如對手方清盤或已進入破產程序，本集團會撇銷金融資產。在考慮法律意見(如適用)後，已撇銷金融資產仍可根據本集團之收回程序實施強制執行。撇銷構成終止確認事件。任何其後收回的金額會在損益確認。

(v) 預期信貸虧損之計量及確認

預期信貸虧損之計量為違約概率、違約虧損(即違約時虧損幅度)及違約時風險敞口之函數。違約概率及違約虧損乃根據經前瞻性資料調整之過往數據評估。預期信貸虧損的估計反映無偏頗及概率加權的數額，其乃根據權數的相應違約風險而確定。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約應付本集團之所有合約現金流量與本集團預期收取之現金流量之間的差額(按初步確認時釐定之實際利率貼現)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Continued)

- (v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (Continued)
- Where ECL is measured on a collective basis or cater for cases where evidence at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past-due status; and
- Nature and industry of debtors;

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade receivables and contract assets where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018)

Financial assets are classified into one of the three categories, including financial assets at FVTPL, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產之減值 (於根據附註2的過渡應用香港財務報告準則第9號後) (續)

- (v) 預期信貸虧損之計量及確認 (續)
- 若預期信貸虧損是按整體基準計算或若個別工具級別的證據尚未能提供時配合情況而定，金融工具能根據以下基礎而歸類：

- 金融工具的性質；
- 已逾期狀況；及
- 債務人的性質及行業；

管理層定期檢討分組方法，確保各組別的組成項目仍然具有相似的信貸風險特徵。

利息收入乃根據金融資產之賬面總額計算，除非金融資產發生信貸減值，在此情況下，利息收入根據金融資產之攤銷成本計算。

本集團透過調整所有金融工具的賬面值於損益確認其減值收益或虧損，惟貿易應收賬項及合約資產透過虧損撥備賬確認相應調整除外。

金融資產之分類及後續計量 (於二零一八年四月一日應用香港財務報告準則第9號前)

金融資產分別分類為按公平值計入損益之金融資產、貸款和應收款項及可供出售金融資產三項其中一項。該分類乃依賴金融資產之性質及目的，並於初步確認時釐定。所有以一般方式買賣之金融資產均按買賣日期基準確認及終止確認。以一般方式買賣金融資產是指須於市場法規或慣例所設定時限內交付資產之金融資產買賣。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018)
(Continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of the Group comprise held-for-trading financial assets.

A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if:

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss excludes any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets and is included in the "other gains and losses" line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 42.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables including trade and other receivables, amounts due from associates and joint ventures, pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及後續計量(於二零一八年四月一日應用香港財務報告準則第9號前)(續)

按公平值計入損益之金融資產

本集團按公平值計入損益之金融資產包括持作買賣之金融資產。

倘屬下列各項，金融資產乃分類為持作買賣：

- 主要作為近期內出售用途而購入；或
- 初始確認時，已經認證的金融資產為本集團共同管理之金融工具組合之一部分及其具短期獲利之近期實際模式；或
- 金融資產為衍生工具而非指定及用作對沖工具。

按公平值計入損益之金融資產以公平值計量，而因重新計量而產生的任何盈虧則於損益確認。於損益確認之盈虧淨額不包括金融資產所賺取之任何股息或利息，並列入「其他收益及虧損」專項。公平值按附註42所述之方法釐定。

貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項指並非於活躍市場報價而具有固定或可確定付款之非衍生金融資產。於初步確認後，貸款及應收款項(包括貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項、應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、已抵押銀行存款以及銀行結存及現金)乃利用實際利率法按攤銷成本扣除任何減值列賬(請參閱下文有關金融資產減值虧損之會計政策)。

利息收入以實際利率確認，惟短期應收款項因所確認利息微小的情況則屬例外。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified as (a) loan and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at FVTPL.

Equity and debt securities held by the Group that are classified as available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period except for unquoted equity investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. Changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale debt instruments relating to interest income calculated using the effective interest method. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established. Other changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investment revaluation reserve. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of financial assets (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018)

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

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

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

可供出售金融資產

可供出售金融資產乃被劃定為可供出售或並無歸入為以下各項之任何其他類別的非衍生工具：(a)貸款及應收款項；(b)持有至到期投資或(c)按公平值計入損益之金融資產。

本集團持有之股本及債務證券乃分類為可供出售金融資產，於各報告期末按公平值計量，惟公平值無法可靠計量之無報價股本投資除外。與按實際利率法計算的利息收入有關的可供出售貨幣性金融資產的賬面值變動按實際利率法計算。當本集團收取股息的權利確認時，可供出售股本投資的股息乃於損益內確認。其他可供出售金融資產的賬面值變動於其他全面收入中確認，並累計至投資重估儲備項下。當投資被出售或確定為已減值時，過往累計於投資重估儲備項下之累積收益或虧損會重新分類至損益。

就於活躍市場並無市場報價及其公平值無法可靠計量之可供出售股本投資於各報告期末按成本減任何已確定減值虧損計算。

金融資產之減值 (於二零一八年四月一日應用香港財務報告準則第9號前)

金融資產(分類為按公平值計入損益之金融資產除外)會於各報告期末評估減值跡象。倘有客觀憑證顯示因於初步確認金融資產後發生之一項或多項事件而令金融資產之估計未來現金流受到影響，則金融資產會被視為經已減值。

就可供出售股本投資而言，該投資之公平值大幅或長期低於其成本可被視為減值之客觀證據。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018) (Continued)

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as default and delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments and observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(於二零一八年四月一日應用香港財務報告準則第9號前)(續)

就所有其他金融資產而言，減值之客觀證據可能包括：

- 發行人或交易對手出現重大財政困難；或
- 違反合約，例如違約及逾期尚未償還利息或本金；或
- 借款人將有可能面臨破產或財務重組。

就若干金融資產類別(如貿易應收賬款)而言，被評估為不會個別減值之資產其後亦會按整體基準進行減值評估。應收款項組合減值之客觀證據可包括本集團收回款項之過往經驗，以及與拖欠應收款項有關之國家或地方經濟狀況明顯轉變。

就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產而言，減值虧損金額按資產賬面值與按金融資產原實際利率貼現之估計未來現金流現值之間的差額確認。

就所有金融資產而言，金融資產之賬面值會直接扣減有關減值虧損，惟貿易應收賬款除外，其賬面值會透過撥備賬作出扣減。撥備賬內之賬面值變動會於損益確認。當貿易應收賬款被視為不可收回時，其將於撥備賬內撇銷。其後收回之前已撇銷的款項均計入損益。

倘一項可供出售金融資產被視為減值時，先前於其他全面收入確認之累計盈虧於期間重新分類至損益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018) (Continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available-for-sale equity investments, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investment revaluation reserve.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI upon application of HKFRS 9, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to accumulated profits.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產之減值 (於二零一八年四月一日應用香港財務報告準則第9號前) (續)

就按已攤銷成本計量之金融資產而言，如在隨後期間減值虧損金額減少，而有關減少在客觀上與確認減值後發生之事件有關，則先前已確認之減值虧損將透過損益撥回，惟該投資於減值被撥回當日之賬面值不得超過無確認減值下之已攤銷成本。

至於可供出售股本投資，之前於損益確認之減值虧損不會在損益撥回。減值虧損後公平值之增加會於其他全面收入確認，並於投資重估儲備內累計。

終止確認金融資產

只有當從資產收取現金流量的合約權利到期，本集團才會終止確認金融資產。

終止確認金融資產時，該資產之賬面值與已收代價及應收賬款總和之差額於損益中確認。

於終止確認本集團已選擇應用香港財務報告準則第9號後初步確認按公平值計入其他全面收入計量之股本工具投資時，先前於投資重估儲備中累計的收益及虧損並不會重新分類至損益，而是轉移至累計溢利。

金融負債及股本工具

集團實體發行的債務和股本工具根據所訂立的合約安排的實質內容以及金融負債和股本工具的定義而歸類為金融負債或股本。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)

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 are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in 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.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at FVTPL represent financial liabilities held-for-trading, which comprise derivatives that are not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

At the end of the reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value arising on remeasurement recognised directly in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities including trade and other payables, amounts due to associates and joint ventures, amounts due to a non-controlling interests of subsidiaries and bank and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognised financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligation are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instrument

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument in a cashflow hedge relationship in which event the gain or loss is deferred in other comprehensive income which is subsequently reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged cashflows affect profit or loss.

金融工具(續)

金融負債及股本工具(續)

股本工具

股本工具指能證明擁有實體資產在減除其所有負債後的剩餘權益的任何合約。本集團發行之股本工具按已收取的所得款項(扣除直接發行成本)確認。

購回本公司自身股本工具於權益中直接確認及扣除。概無購買、銷售、發行或註銷本公司自身的股本工具的任何盈虧於損益內確認。

按公平值計入損益之金融負債

按公平值計入損益之金融負債指持作買賣之金融負債，包括非指定及作為對沖工具之衍生工具。

於初步確認後之報告期末，按公平值計入損益之金融負債以公平值計量，而重新計量產生的公平值變動則直接於產生期間於損益確認。

其他金融負債

其他金融負債包括貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項、應付聯營公司及合資公司款項、應付附屬公司非控股權益款項以及銀行及其他借貸，乃其後運用實際利率法以攤銷成本計量。

終止確認金融負債

本集團僅會有在其義務獲解除、取消或終止時，方會終止確認金融負債。終止確認的金融負債的賬面值與已付及應付代價之間的差額會在損益確認。

衍生金融工具

衍生工具初始以衍生工具合約簽訂日的公平值確認，其後則以報告期末的公平值重新計量。所產生的收益或虧損將即時於損益內確認，除非衍生工具被指定為有效的對沖工具，在現金流量對沖關係中的收益或虧損於其他全面收入遞延，並在其後對沖現金流量影響損益時，重新分類至損益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity settled share-based payment transactions

Share options granted to employees

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 38 to the Group's consolidation financial statements.

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (employee share-based compensation reserve). Market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Vesting conditions other than market conditions are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of the shares or share options at the measurement date. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on an assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity settled employee share-based compensation reserve.

For market conditions, the Group recognised share-based payment expense from employees who satisfy all other vesting conditions, irrespective of whether the market conditions is satisfied.

When share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in employee share-based compensation 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 employee share-based compensation reserve will be transferred to accumulated profits.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

股本結算以股份為基礎的開支交易

授予僱員之購股權

向僱員及其他提供類似服務的人士作出股本結算以股份為基礎的開支乃按股本工具於授出日期之公平值計量。有關釐定股本結算以股份為基礎的開支之交易之公平值的詳情載於本集團綜合財務報表附註38。

於股本結算以股份為基礎的開支之授出日期釐定之公平值於歸屬期間按直線法基於本集團估計最終歸屬之股本工具支銷，而權益（僱員股份報酬儲備）亦會相應增加。於估計所授股本工具的公平值時會考慮市場狀況。於估計股份或購股權於計量日期的公平值時，除市場狀況外的歸屬條件不會加以考慮。於各報告期末，基於本集團評估非市場歸屬條件修訂其預期歸屬之股本工具之估計數目。修訂原估計之影響（如有）於損益中確認，從而使累計開支反映經修訂估計，而股本結算以股份為基礎之僱員福利儲備亦會作出相應調整。

就市場狀況而言，本集團確認來自達成所有其他歸屬條件的僱員之以股份為基礎的開支之費用，而不論市場狀況是否達成。

當購股權獲行使時，先前於僱員以股份為基礎報酬儲備確認之款額將轉撥至股份溢價賬。當購股權於歸屬日期後被沒收或於到期日仍未行使，先前於僱員股份報酬儲備確認之款額將轉撥至累計溢利。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) 3. 主要會計政策(續)

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as a deduction from the carrying amount of the relevant asset in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill (see the accounting policy in respect of goodwill above)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets with finite useful life 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.

When 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. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units (or a cash-generating unit) for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

政府補助金

政府補助金在可合理保證本集團將遵守彼等所附帶之條件並獲得有關補助金前不作確認。

政府補助金乃就本集團確認的有關開支(預期補助金可予抵銷成本開支)期間按系統化的基準於損益中確認。具體而言，主要條件為本集團須購買、興建或以其他方法獲得非流動資產的政府補助金於綜合財務狀況表作為有關資產賬面值的扣減確認，並於有關資產的可使用年期內有系統及合理地撥入損益。

政府補助金是作為支出或已發生的虧損補償或以給予本集團即時財務支援為目的而應收，且並無未來相關成本，並在其成為應收的期間內於損益確認。

有形資產及無形資產(商譽除外)之減值虧損(見上文有關商譽之會計政策)

於報告期末，本集團會審閱具有有限可使用年期之有形及無形資產之賬面值，以釐定是否有資產出現減值虧損之跡象。倘出現任何有關跡象，將估計資產的可收回金額以釐定減值虧損(如有)的程度。

當無法估計一項個別資產之可收回金額時，本集團估計資產所屬之現金產生單位之可收回金額。如分配的合理及一致基準可予識別，則公司資產亦被分配至個別現金產生單位，或於其他情況下彼等則被分配至現金產生單位的最小組合(或現金產生單位)，而該現金產生單位的合理及一致分配基準為可予識別。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill (see the accounting policy in respect of goodwill above) (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

有形資產及無形資產(商譽除外)之減值虧損(見上文有關商譽之會計政策)(續)

可收回金額為減除銷售成本後之公平值與使用價值兩者之較高者。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量乃使用除稅前貼現率貼現至其現值，該貼現率能反映當前市場所評估之貨幣時間值及資產(或現金產生單位)特定風險(就此而言，未來現金流量估計尚未作出調整)。

倘估計資產(或現金產生單位)之可收回金額將少於其賬面值，則資產(或現金產生單位)之賬面值將調減至其可收回金額。於分配減值虧損時，首先分配減值虧損以減少任何商譽的賬面值(如適用)，然後按比例根據該單位各資產的賬面值分配至其他資產。資產賬面值不得減少至低於其公平值減出售成本(如可計量)、其使用價值(如可計量)及零之中的最高值。已另行分配至資產之減值虧損數額按比例分配至該單位其他資產。減值虧損會即時確認為開支。

倘減值虧損其後撥回，則資產之賬面值調升至其可收回金額之經修訂估計值，惟該增加之賬面值不可超過倘該資產(或現金產生單位)於過往年度並無減值虧損時釐定之賬面值。減值虧損之撥回即時確認為收入。

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4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition of gas connection and engineering design and construction contract

Construction income from gas connection and engineering design and construction contracts is measured based on the input method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. Accordingly, any changes to the estimated total contract cost may have material impact on the contract revenue recognised in each accounting period over the contract term, including re-attribution of relevant reserves between the Group and the non-controlling interests according to the Group's and the non-controlling interests' proportionate interests. Management of the Group is required to exercise significant judgements in the assessment of the satisfaction of that performance obligation, budgeted costs to complete, and the ability to deliver contracts within forecast timescales as at the end of the reporting period for gas connection and engineering design and construction income.

4. 估計不明朗因素之主要來源

本公司董事於應用附註3所載本集團的會計政策時，須就未能即時明顯從其他來源得知的資產及負債賬面值作出估計及假設。有關估計及相關假設乃根據以往經驗及被視為相關的其他因素作出。實際結果或會有別於該等估計。

估計及相關假設將持續進行審閱。倘會計估計的修訂僅影響該期間，修訂將於修訂估計的期間確認；或倘修訂同時影響現時及未來期間，則於修訂及未來期間確認。

燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工合約之收入確認

來自燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工合約之工程收入乃根據投入法計量，即按本集團為達成履約責任所作付出或投入（相對於預期為達成履約責任的總投入）確認收入。因此，估計總合約成本之任何變動均可能對合約期內各個會計期間所確認之合約收入構成重大影響，包括根據本集團及非控制性權益的比例將本集團與非控制性權益相關儲備重新歸屬。本集團管理層須就燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工的收入，於評估報告期末履約情況、竣工預算成本以及於預測時限內交付合約的能力時運用重大判斷。

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4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amount which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. When the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. As at 31 March 2019, the carrying amount of goodwill was HK\$3,148,019,000 (2018: HK\$3,079,624,000), whereas impairment loss recognised during the year ended 31 March 2019 is HK\$68,857,000 (2018: nil). Details of the recoverable amount calculation disclosed in note 23.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account the estimated residual value. The Group assesses annually the residual value and the useful life of the property, plant and equipment and if the expectation differs from the original estimates, such differences from the original estimates will impact the depreciation charges in the year in which the estimates change.

Deferred taxation

As at 31 March 2019, the Group has unused tax losses of HK\$7,074,430,000 (2018: HK\$6,012,195,000) available for offset against future profits. A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of HK\$200,464,000 (2018: HK\$157,423,000) of the tax losses. No deferred tax asset in relation to these unused tax losses approximately to HK\$6,873,966,000 (2018: HK\$5,854,772,000) has been recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. In cases where there are future profits generated to utilise the tax losses, a material deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period in which the estimated future profits are expected.

4. 估計不明朗因素之主要來源 (續)

商譽減值

釐定商譽是否出現減值須估計獲分配商譽之現金產生單位之公平值減銷售成本及使用價值中較高者之可收回金額。計算使用價值時，本集團須估計現金產生單位預期未來產生之現金流量，以及選擇合適之貼現率以計算現值。當實際未來現金流量少於預期時，則可能會產生重大減值虧損。於二零一九年三月三十一日，商譽之賬面值為3,148,019,000港元(二零一八年：3,079,624,000港元)；截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度確認減值虧損68,857,000港元(二零一八年：零)。計算可收回金額之詳情披露於附註23。

物業、廠房及設備之折舊

物業、廠房及設備之折舊乃於其估計可使用年期內按直線法基準折舊，並經計及估計剩餘價值。本集團會按年評估物業、廠房及設備之剩餘價值及可用年期，而倘預期有別於原有估計，則與原有估計之有關差異將對估計變更之年內之折舊費用構成影響。

遞延稅項

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團可供對銷未來溢利之未使用稅項虧損為7,074,430,000港元(二零一八年：6,012,195,000港元)。已就200,464,000港元(二零一八年：157,423,000港元)之稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產。本集團並無於綜合財務狀況表內確認關於該等未使用稅項虧損約6,873,966,000港元(二零一八年：5,854,772,000港元)之遞延稅項資產。倘日後產生溢利以使用稅項虧損，則可能引致重大遞延稅項資產，而該等遞延稅項資產將於預計收取估計未來溢利之期間內在綜合損益及其他全面收入報表確認。

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4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Impairment assessment of financial assets and measurement of unquoted equity investments under HKFRS 9

Upon application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018, measurement of unquoted equity investments is subject to fair value measurement under HKFRS 9 rather than measurement of cost less impairment under HKAS 39 and impairment assessment of financial assets is subject to the ECL model rather than incurred loss model under HKAS 39. The Group has policies for allowance of bad and doubtful debts which are based on the evaluation of collectability and age analysis of accounts and on the management's judgment including the current creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer. At every reporting date, the potential in credit risk, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. These assessments and measurements are sensitive to changes in estimates. Details are disclosed in note 42.

4. 估計不明朗因素之主要來源 (續)

香港財務報告準則第9號項下之金融資產減值及無報價股本投資計量

於二零一八年四月一日應用香港財務報告準則第9號時，計量無報價股本投資乃根據香港財務報告準則第9號之公平值計量而非根據香港會計準則第39號之成本減去減值計量，而財務資產之減值評估乃根據預期信貸虧損模式而非香港會計準則第39號項下之已產生損失模式進行。本集團之呆壞賬撥備政策乃根據追回款項機率之評估及賬項之賬齡分析，並根據管理層對包括每名客戶現時之信譽及收款往績之判斷。客戶的潛在信貸風險及過往拖欠還款率將於每個報告日重新評估，並將前瞻性資料的變動納入考慮。過往該等評估及計量均易受估計變動之影響。詳情披露於附註42。

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綜合財務報表附註

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5. REVENUE

Revenue mainly represents the net amounts received and receivable for sales of piped gas, gas connection, engineering design and construction, sales of LPG and value-added services by Group for the year.

A. For the year ended 31 March 2019

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Types of goods or service	產品或服務類型	
Sales of piped gas	管道天然氣銷售	27,105,713
Gas connection and engineering design and construction	燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工	12,460,168
Sales of LPG	液化石油氣銷售	15,917,100
Value-added services	增值服務	3,903,081
Total	總計	59,386,062
Timing of revenue recognition	收入確認之時間	
A point in time	某一時間點	46,925,894
Overtime	一段時間	12,460,168
Total	總計	59,386,062

All the revenue from contracts with customers are derived from the PRC.

5. 收入

收入主要指年內本集團銷售管道天然氣、燃氣接駁、工程設計及施工、液化石油氣銷售及增值服務業務已收及應收款項淨額。

A. 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

(i) 客戶合約收入分析

所有客戶合約收入均來自中國。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE (Continued)

A. For the year ended 31 March 2019 (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

(a) Sales of goods

For the sales of piped gas and LPG, the Group would require advance payment before the usage of the natural gas and LPG for certain customers, any shortage against the periodically actual charge for the actual usage of natural gas and LPG will be billed by the Group accordingly. The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 90 days to its customers for the invoices issued. These customers are required to top up the advance payment for future usage of natural gas and LPG to be supplied by the Group.

The Group requires advance payment before the usage of the natural gas through prepaid card for certain household users. The charge of the actual usage of natural gas will be deducted directly to the balance of the prepaid card. These customers can only consume the natural gas up to the balance of the prepaid card.

For the sales of gas appliances under “value-added services”, a receivable is recognised by the Group when the goods are delivered to the customers as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 180 days to its customers for the invoices issued.

5. 收入(續)

A. 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度(續)

(ii) 客戶合約履約責任

本集團確認來自以下主要來源之收入：

(a) 銷售產品

就銷售管道天然氣及液化石油氣而言，本集團於若干客戶使用天然氣及液化石油氣前要求預付款項，而本集團將按照實際使用天然氣及液化石油氣收取任何不足的定期實際收費款項。本集團向其客戶就已發出發票批出平均30日至90日信貸期。該等客戶需要就未來天然氣及液化石油氣之使用支付預付款項以確保本集團的燃氣供應。

本集團要求於就若干家居使用者於使用天然氣前通過預付卡預付款項。實際使用天然氣的費用將直接於預付卡結餘中扣減。此等客戶可消耗的天然氣費用相等於其預付卡結餘。

就銷售「增值服務」項目下的燃氣器具而言，本集團於產品交付至客戶時確認應收賬款，原因為收取代價之權利於這時間點成為無條件，僅須待時間過去便可收取付款。本集團向其客戶就已發出發票批出平均30日至180日信貸期。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE (Continued)

A. For the year ended 31 March 2019 (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers (Continued)

(b) Gas connection and engineering design and construction

The Group provides gas connection services under gas pipeline construction contracts with its customers. Such contracts are entered into before construction of the gas pipeline begins. The Group centralises its engineering design and construction functions by setting up certain subsidiaries to carry out those functions ("Centralised EDC Subsidiaries"). Certain construction and design work under those construction contracts with the Group's customers are performed by the Centralised EDC Subsidiaries on behalf of the group companies, while the Centralised EDC Subsidiaries would also perform the construction work for the Group's joint ventures and associates for their gas connection contracts with their own customers under separate construction contracts with the Group. The Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs. Revenue from construction of gas pipeline is recognised over time on an input method, i.e. based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. The directors of the Company consider that this input method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under HKFRS 15.

5. 收入(續)

A. 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度(續)

(ii) 客戶合約履約責任(續)

(b) 燃氣接駁及工程設計及施工

本集團根據燃氣管道建設合約向客戶提供燃氣接駁服務。該等合約均於燃氣管道建設服務開始前簽訂。本集團設立若干負責工程設計及施工職能的附屬公司(「集中式工程設計及施工附屬公司」)，集中其工程設計及施工職能。集中式工程設計及施工附屬公司代表集團公司與本集團客戶訂立的工程合約進行若干建設及設計工程，同時亦會根據與本集團另行訂立的工程合約，就本集團合資公司及聯營公司與其各自客戶訂立的燃氣接駁合約進行建設工程。本集團的履約創建及提升客戶於本集團履約時控制的資產。來自燃氣管道建設的收入採用投入法按時間確認，即根據迄今為止所完成的工作所產生的合約成本相對於估計的合約總成本的比例。本公司董事認為，此投入法乃根據香港財務報告準則第15號對完全符合該等履約責任的進度作出適當衡量。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE (Continued)

A. For the year ended 31 March 2019 (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers (Continued)

(b) Gas connection and engineering design and construction (Continued)

The Group requires certain customers to provide upfront deposits before the commencement of the construction which will give rise to contract liabilities until the revenue recognised on the relevant contracts exceed the amount of the deposits. The Group is entitled to invoice customers for gas pipeline construction services upon completion of construction works. The Group recognises contract asset for any work performed in excess of payment from customer for the same contract. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables upon completion of construction works. The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 180 days to its customers upon completion of the construction works.

(iii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for contracts with customers

All the contracts for sales of piped gas, LPG and other goods, and gas pipeline construction are for original expected duration of one year or less. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

5. 收入(續)

A. 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度(續)

(ii) 客戶合約履約責任(續)

(b) 燃氣接駁及工程設計及施工(續)

本集團於施工前要求若干客戶提供預付存款，其將使致合約負債增加，直至於相關合約確認的收入超出存款金額。本集團有權於工程完成時就燃氣管道建設服務向客戶發出發票。本集團會就超出相同合約的客戶款項的任何已進行工作確認合約資產。工程完成後，先前已確認為合約資產的任何金額將重新分類為貿易應收賬項。工程完成後，本集團向其客戶批出平均30日至180日信貸期。

(iii) 就與客戶的合約分配至餘下履約責任的交易價

所有管道燃氣、液化石油氣及其他貨品銷售及燃氣管道建設合約的原定預期期限為一年或以內。誠如香港財務報告準則第15號所允許，並未披露分配至該等未達成合約的交易價格。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE (Continued)

B. For the year ended 31 March 2018

An analysis of the Group's turnover for the year is as follows:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Sales of piped gas	管道天然氣銷售	22,612,904
Gas connection and engineering design and construction	燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工	11,302,543
Sales of LPG	液化石油氣銷售	15,969,830
Value-added services	增值服務	2,946,681
		52,831,958

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), being the managing director of the Group, for the purposes of resources allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services rendered which is also consistent with the basis of organisation of the Group.

The CODM reviews the results of Zhongyu Gas Holdings Limited ("Zhongyu Gas"), an associate of the Group, being accounted for under equity accounting separately and thus Zhongyu Gas is presented as a single operating and reportable segment.

5. 收入(續)

B. 截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度

有關本集團本年度營業額之分析如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Sales of piped gas	管道天然氣銷售	22,612,904
Gas connection and engineering design and construction	燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工	11,302,543
Sales of LPG	液化石油氣銷售	15,969,830
Value-added services	增值服務	2,946,681
		52,831,958

6. 分部資料

向本集團主要營運決策者(「主要營運決策者」)(即本集團董事總經理)呈報以便進行資源分配及分部表現評估之資料側重於銷售產品或提供服務之類型，其亦與本集團之組織基礎相吻合。

主要營運決策者單獨審閱依據權益會計法計算本集團應佔聯營公司中裕燃氣控股有限公司(「中裕燃氣」)之業績，因此中裕燃氣呈列為單一經營及可呈報分部。

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6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The Group centralises its engineering design and construction functions. During the year ended 31 March 2019, due to the expansion of the operation and increase in significance of the engineering design and construction functions, the Group separates the engineering design and construction segment which the CODM reviews it individually for better resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. Engineering design and construction segment represents the services rendered by and the individual results of the Group's construction company and design company. Accordingly, the segment information reported below for year ended 31 March 2018 has been restated to conform with the current year presentation.

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

- (i) Sales of piped gas;
- (ii) Gas connection;
- (iii) Engineering design and construction;
- (iv) Sales of LPG;
- (v) Value-added services; and
- (vi) Zhongyu Gas

Information regarding the above segments is presented below.

6. 分部資料(續)

本集團集中其工程設計及施工職能。於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，由於工程設計、建設及施工職能的業務拓展及重要性提高，本集團將工程設計及施工分部獨立出來，由主要營運決策者獨立審閱以達致更佳資源分配及分部表現評估。工程設計及施工分部指本集團施工公司及設計公司提供之服務及其公司個別業績。因此，下文報告之截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之分部資料已重列，以與本年度之呈列保持一致。

根據香港財務報告準則第8號，本集團之可呈報及經營分部如下：

- (i) 管道天然氣銷售；
- (ii) 燃氣接駁；
- (iii) 工程設計及施工；
- (iv) 液化石油氣銷售；
- (v) 增值服務；及
- (vi) 中裕燃氣

有關上述分部之資料於下文呈列。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by operating and reportable segment.

For the year ended 31 March 2019

6. 分部資料(續)

分部收入及業績

本集團按營運及可呈報分部劃分之收入及業績分析如下：

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及 施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣 銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Total segment revenue	分部收入總額	27,105,713	11,179,302	12,789,396	15,917,100	3,903,081	—	70,894,592
Inter-segment revenue	分部間收入	—	—	(11,508,530)	—	—	—	(11,508,530)
External segment revenue	來自外界客戶之分部 收入	27,105,713	11,179,302	1,280,866	15,917,100	3,903,081	—	59,386,062
Segment profit	分部溢利	2,980,679	3,442,093	2,104,120	123,515	1,144,539	259,536	10,054,482
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值 變動							1,281
Interest and other gains	利息及其他收益							58,151
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配公司開支							(435,880)
Finance costs	財務費用							(326,708)
Exchange loss on translation of foreign currency monetary items into functional currency	換算外幣貨幣項目為 功能貨幣之匯兌 虧損							(150,334)
Gain on disposal and remeasurement of associates	出售及重新計量聯營 公司之收益							341,131
Gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate	出售聯營公司部分 股份之收益							350,804
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購附屬公司之收益							30,018
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽減值虧損							(68,857)
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的開支							(63,137)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之業績							260,039
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司之業績							1,132,056
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利							11,183,046

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment revenues and results (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (restated)

6. 分部資料(續)

分部收入及業績(續)

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度(重列)

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及 施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣 銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Total segment revenue	分部收入總額	22,612,904	8,923,653	7,574,215	15,969,830	2,946,681	—	58,027,283
Inter-segment revenue	分部間收入	—	—	(5,195,325)	—	—	—	(5,195,325)
External segment revenue	來自外界客戶之分部 收入	22,612,904	8,923,653	2,378,890	15,969,830	2,946,681	—	52,831,958
Segment profit	分部溢利	2,463,320	2,918,910	1,302,017	505,615	774,523	245,671	8,210,056
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業公平值變動							38,490
Interest and other gains	利息及其他收益							153,580
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配公司開支							(210,915)
Finance costs	財務費用							(164,319)
Exchange gain on translation of foreign currency monetary items into functional currency	換算外幣貨幣項目為 功能貨幣之匯兌 虧損							207,729
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的開支							(644,320)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之業績							251,151
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司之業績							758,313
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利							8,599,765

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment revenues and results (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (restated) (Continued)

Inter-segment revenue are charged at prevailing market rates.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Except for segment profit of Zhongyu Gas, segment profit for remaining reportable segments represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of interest and other gains, head office administration costs, change in fair value of investment properties, impairment loss on goodwill, gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate, gain on disposal and remeasurement of associates, gain on acquisition of a subsidiary, share-based payments, share of results of associates, share of results of joint ventures, exchange (loss) gain on translation of foreign currency monetary items into functional currency and certain finance costs. The segment profit of Zhongyu Gas represents share of results of Zhongyu Gas. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purpose of resources allocation and performance assessment.

6. 分部資料(續)

分部收入及業績(續)

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止
年度(重列)(續)

分部間收入按當時市場價扣除。

營運分部的會計政策與附註3所述的本集團會計政策相同。除中裕燃氣之分部溢利外，餘下呈報分部的分部溢利指各分部所賺取的利潤，而並無計及利息及其他收益分配、總部行政成本、投資物業公平值變動、商譽減值虧損、出售聯營公司股份之收益、出售及重新計量聯營公司之收益、收購附屬公司之收益、以股份為基礎的開支，應佔聯營公司業績、應佔合資公司業績、換算外幣貨幣項目為功能貨幣之匯兌(虧損)收益及部份財務費用。中裕燃氣分部溢利指應佔中裕燃氣業績。此乃就資源分配及表現評估而言向主要營運決策者匯報的計量方法。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's segment assets and segment liabilities that are regularly reviewed by the CODM:

At 31 March 2019

6. 分部資料(續)

分部資產及負債

以下為本集團由主要營運決策者定期檢討的分部資產及分部負債分析：

於二零一九年三月三十一日

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及 施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化 石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產							
Segment assets	分部資產	58,015,145	9,445,146	766,564	4,294,628	116,580	1,708,538	74,346,601
Investment properties	投資物業							555,940
Property, plant and equipment (for corporate)	物業、廠房及設備 (公司)							47,851
Prepaid lease payments (for corporate)	預付租賃款項(公司)							32,478
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資							4,037,713
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資							8,021,611
Amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司之款項							45,037
Amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司之款項							7,348,607
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面 收入之股本工具							746,766
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產							229,960
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資							1,780
Other receivables (for corporate)	其他應收賬項(公司)							983,076
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款							243,381
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金							13,238,932
Consolidated total assets	綜合資產總額							109,879,733
Liabilities	負債							
Segment liabilities	分部負債	4,018,988	11,869,884	6,705,871	1,660,341	308,860	—	24,563,944
Other payables (for corporate)	其他應付賬項(公司)							4,302,347
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具							22,566
Taxation	稅項							1,244,993
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸							37,898,907
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之款項							62,022
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之款項							40,849
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項							961,697
Consolidated total liabilities	綜合負債總額							69,097,325

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities (Continued)

At 31 March 2018 (restated)

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及 施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化 石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產							
Segment assets	分部資產	46,859,885	5,915,223	687,525	4,842,825	233,179	1,516,445	60,055,082
Investment properties	投資物業							272,929
Property, plant and equipment (for corporate)	物業、廠房及設備 (公司)							53,084
Prepaid lease payments (for corporate)	預付租賃款項(公司)							34,697
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資							4,408,345
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資							6,423,615
Amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司之款項							38,347
Amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司之款項							935,161
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售之投資							409,176
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產							224,325
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資							48,077
Other receivables (for corporate)	其他應收賬項(公司)							618,118
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款							290,729
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金							8,246,322
Consolidated total assets	綜合資產總額							82,058,007
Liabilities	負債							
Segment liabilities	分部負債	3,209,398	6,254,132	1,904,772	1,531,481	184,544	—	13,084,327
Other payables (for corporate)	其他應付賬項(公司)							1,903,275
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具							2,338
Taxation	稅項							943,784
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸							32,372,421
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之款項							88,441
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之款項							125
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項							933,196
Consolidated total liabilities	綜合負債總額							49,327,907

6. 分部資料(續)

分部資產及負債(續)

於二零一八年三月三十一日(重列)

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities (Continued)

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- All assets are allocated to operating segments, except for the investments in associates other than Zhongyu Gas, investments in joint ventures, amounts due from associates and joint ventures, available-for-sale investments, equity instruments at FVTOCI, property, plant and equipment for corporate use, investment properties and prepaid lease payments for corporate use, deferred tax assets, held-for-trading investments, pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash of the Group, and corporate assets of the Group.
- All liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than taxation, derivative financial instrument, bank and other borrowings, amounts due to joint ventures and associates and deferred taxation of the Group, and corporate liabilities of the Group.

6. 分部資料(續)

分部資產及負債(續)

就監察分部表現及於分部間分配資源而言：

- 除於聯營公司(不包括中裕燃氣)之投資、於合資公司之投資、應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、可供出售之投資、按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具、公司使用之物業、廠房及設備、投資物業及公司使用之投資物業及預付租賃款項、遞延稅項資產、持作買賣投資、已抵押銀行存款及本集團銀行結存及現金以及本集團公司資產外，所有資產均分配至營運分部。
- 除稅項、衍生金融工具、銀行及其他借貸、應付合資公司及聯營公司款項及本集團遞延稅項以及本集團公司負債外，所有負債均分配至營運分部。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Other segment information

[illegible]

6. 分部資料(續)

其他分部資料

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

6. 分部資料(續)

Other segment information (Continued)

其他分部資料(續)

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及 施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化 石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
For the year ended 31 March 2018 (restated)	截至二零一八年三月 三十一日止年度 (重列)									
Additions of prepaid lease payments	添置預付租賃款項	286,330	—	—	11,932	—	—	298,262	—	298,262
Additions to goodwill	商譽增加	23,537	—	—	13,020	—	—	36,557	—	36,557
Additions to property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及 設備	5,830,979	—	628,541	142,417	—	—	6,601,937	49,733	6,651,670
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及 設備之虧損	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,663)	(1,663)
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	(116,029)	—	(8,311)	—	—	—	(124,340)	—	(124,340)
Release of prepaid lease payments	發還預付租賃款項	(39,126)	—	(106)	(16,722)	—	—	(55,954)	—	(55,954)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備 折舊	(983,234)	—	(1,025)	(57,314)	—	—	(1,041,573)	(8,373)	(1,049,946)
Allowance for trade receivables and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他 應收賬項撥備	—	(74,182)	—	(170,066)	—	—	(244,248)	—	(244,248)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績	—	—	—	—	—	245,671	245,671	251,151	496,822

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Geographical information

The Group's operations are mainly located in the PRC.

All of the Group's revenue is contributed by external customers in the PRC.

None of the customers contributed over 10% of total revenue of the Group.

The following is the information about non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

6. 分部資料(續)

地區資料

本集團的業務主要位於中國。

本集團全部收入來自在中國的外界客戶。

概無客戶貢獻佔本集團總收入的10%以上之收入。

以下為按資產所在地劃分的非流動資產(金融工具及遞延稅項資產除外)的資料：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	202,370	207,320
PRC	中國	67,097,510	56,339,881
		67,299,880	56,547,201

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

7. OTHER INCOME

7. 其他收入

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest income	利息收入	176,252	100,427
Subsidies from PRC governmental authorities (note a)	中國政府機關之補貼(附註a)	376,678	213,504
Tax refund (note b)	退稅(附註b)	82,359	82,107
Repair and maintenance services fee	維修及保養服務費	2,879	4,251
Other services income	其他服務收入	52,502	84,971
Income from leasing of equipment	出租設備收入	42,509	48,626
Others	其他	53,280	30,017
		786,459	563,903

Notes:

- (a) During the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, certain subsidiaries received subsidies for (1) the costs incurred for connection contracts relating to pipeline network for customers in new urban areas and replacement of old pipeline network of the natural gas users in the relevant cities; (2) the additional costs incurred in certain gas connection contracts in which the connection fee is fixed by the relevant government authorities in the PRC; and (3) the costs incurred in removing the coal gas pipelines and the coal gas storage and replacing with the newly built natural gas pipelines and certain LPG facilities and storage. All the required work has been completed by the relevant subsidiaries. All the costs incurred were recognised as cost of sales in profit or loss either during the current or prior years.
- (b) The PRC government authorities have granted tax incentives to certain subsidiaries in the PRC by way of tax refund mainly for natural gas business operated in the PRC.

附註：

- (a) 截至二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，若干附屬公司已就以下事項獲取補貼：(1)相關城市的新市區客戶管道網有關之接駁合約及天然氣使用者的舊管道網置換產生的成本；(2)若干接駁燃氣合約（當中的接駁費乃由中國有關政府機關釐定）所產生之額外成本；及(3)移除煤氣管道及儲存之煤氣所產生之成本，並以新建的天然氣管道及若干液化石油氣設施及儲取代。相關附屬公司已完成所有規定工序。所有已產生之成本已於本年度或過往年度之損益中確認為銷售成本。
- (b) 中國政府機關已授出稅務獎勵予若干中國附屬公司，即主要退回在中國經營天然氣業務之稅項。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

8. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

8. 其他收益及虧損

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Other gains and losses comprise:	其他收益及虧損包括：		
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	1,281	38,490
Change in fair value of held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之公平值變動	(15,097)	20,675
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary (note 40(C)(i))	收購附屬公司之收益 (附註40(C)(i))	30,018	—
Gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate (note 19)	出售聯營公司部分股份之收益 (附註19)	350,804	—
Gain on disposal and remeasurement of associates (note 40(D)(i))	出售及重新計量聯營公司之 收益(附註40(D)(i))	341,131	—
Exchange (loss) gain	匯兌(虧損)收益	(150,334)	326,892
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備處置之虧損	(96,442)	(1,663)
Impairment losses for financial assets and contract assets, net of reversal	扣除撥回後之金融資產及合約 資產減值		
— trade and other receivables	— 貿易應收賬項及其他應收 賬項	(19,096)	(244,248)
— amounts due from associates and joint ventures	— 應收聯營公司及合資公司 款項	—	8,362
— contract assets	— 合約資產	(67,434)	—
		(86,530)	(235,886)
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽減值虧損	(68,857)	—
Others	其他	(10,530)	16,820
		295,444	165,328

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

9. FINANCE COSTS

9. 財務費用

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest on bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸之利息	1,631,064	1,119,264
Interest capitalised to construction in progress	撥充在建工程資本之利息	(346,760)	(311,483)
		1,284,304	807,781

Borrowing costs capitalised during the year arose on the general borrowing pool and are calculated by applying a capitalisation rate of 5.00% (2018: 4.53%) per annum to expenditure on qualifying assets.

本年度內已撥充資本之借貸成本乃產生自一般性借貸組合，按用於合資格資產的開支之5.00%（二零一八年：4.53%）的年度資本化率計算。

10. TAXATION

10. 稅項

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	中國企業所得稅	2,168,241	2,022,350
Deferred taxation (note 37)	遞延稅項(附註37)	30,238	(91,639)
		2,198,479	1,930,711

On 21 March 2018, the Hong Kong Legislative Council passed The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 7) Bill 2017 (the "Bill") which introduces the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The Bill was signed into law on 28 March 2018 and was gazetted on the following day. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HK\$2 million will be taxed at 16.5%. The profits of group entities not qualifying for the two-tiered profits tax rates regime will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

於二零一八年三月二十一日，香港立法會通過二零一七年稅務(修訂)(第7號)條例草案(「該條例草案」)。該條例草案引入利得稅兩級制。該條例草案於二零一八年三月二十八日獲簽署成為法律，並於翌日在憲報刊登。根據利得稅兩級制，合資格集團首200萬港元溢利的稅率為8.25%，而超過200萬港元的溢利之稅率為16.5%。未符合利得稅兩級制之集團實體的溢利繼續一律以稅率16.5%計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

10. TAXATION (Continued)

The directors of the Company considered the amount involved upon implementation of the two-tiered profits tax rates regime as insignificant to the consolidated financial statements. Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% of the estimated assessable profit for both years.

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the consolidated financial statements as the Group had no assessable profit derived from Hong Kong for both years.

The tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% except for the tax relief explained below.

Certain PRC group entities are entitled to the preferential tax rate pursuant to the relevant regulations applicable to enterprises situated in the western region of the PRC and high technology enterprises. The applicable tax rate of those PRC group entities is 15% for the year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: 15%).

10. 稅項(續)

本公司董事認為，實施利得稅兩級制後涉及的金額在綜合財務報表中並不重大。香港利得稅以該兩個年度的估計應課稅溢利的16.5%計算。

由於本集團於該兩個年度並無於香港產生應課稅溢利，故並未於綜合財務報表就香港利得稅作出撥備。

除下述的稅務寬免外，中國附屬公司之稅率為25%。

若干集團中國公司有權享有根據相關法規適用於位於中國西部地區企業及高科技企業的優惠稅率。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，該等集團中國公司的適用稅率為15%（二零一八年：15%）。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

10. TAXATION (Continued)

The taxation for the year can be reconciled to the (loss) profit before taxation per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

10. 稅項(續)

年度稅項與綜合損益及其他全面收入報表所示除稅前(虧損)溢利之對賬如下：

		Hong Kong 香港		PRC 中國		Total 總計	
		2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
		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	HK\$'000 千港元
(Loss) profit before taxation	除稅前(虧損)溢利	(300,743)	(764,596)	11,483,789	9,364,361	11,183,046	8,599,765
Tax at the domestic income tax rate	按國內所得稅稅率計算之稅項	(49,623)	(126,158)	2,870,947	2,341,090	2,821,324	2,214,932
Tax effect of share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績之稅項影響	—	—	(129,894)	(124,206)	(129,894)	(124,206)
Tax effect of share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司業績之稅項影響	—	—	(283,014)	(189,578)	(283,014)	(189,578)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	就稅項而言不可扣減開支之稅項影響	13,215	106,342	124,364	62,994	137,579	169,336
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	就稅項而言毋須課稅收入之稅項影響	(5,480)	(4,592)	(273,379)	(86,147)	(278,859)	(90,739)
Tax effect of estimated tax losses not recognised	並無確認之估計稅項虧損之稅項影響	41,888	24,408	191,332	77,067	233,220	101,475
Tax effect of income tax at concessionary rate	按優惠稅率計算所得稅之稅項影響	—	—	(301,877)	(150,509)	(301,877)	(150,509)
Taxation	稅項	—	—	2,198,479	1,930,711	2,198,479	1,930,711

Note: The applicable tax rate for Hong Kong and PRC are 16.5% (2018: 16.5%) and 25% (2018: 25%) respectively.

附註：香港及中國之適用稅率分別為16.5%（二零一八年：16.5%）及25%（二零一八年：25%）。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

11. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

11. 本年度溢利

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):	本年度溢利已扣除(計入)下列各項：		
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	10,000	9,688
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	1,203,130	1,049,946
Release of prepaid lease payments	發還預付租賃款項	66,254	55,954
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	122,652	124,340
Minimum lease payments for operating leases in respect of:	有關以下項目之經營租約之最低租金：		
— rented premises	— 租賃物業	200,258	176,562
— equipment	— 設備	51,839	29,400
		252,097	205,962
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損	96,442	1,663
Share of tax of associates (included in share of results of associates)	應佔聯營公司之稅項(計入應佔聯營公司業績)	184,929	186,321
Share of tax of joint ventures (included in share of results of joint ventures)	應佔合資公司之稅項(計入應佔合資公司業績)	372,702	237,081
Staff costs:	員工成本：		
Directors' emoluments (note 12)	董事酬金(附註12)	75,216	286,285
Salaries and allowances of other staff	其他員工之薪酬及津貼	2,228,547	1,826,788
Share-based payments of other staff	其他員工以股份為基礎的開支	40,679	408,190
Contributions to retirement benefits scheme of other staff	為其他員工向退休福利計劃供款	601,591	487,218
Less: Amount capitalised in construction in progress	減：撥充在建工程資本之金額	(155,816)	(118,976)
		2,790,217	2,889,505
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses in respect of:	就以下項目已確認為開支之存貨成本：		
Sales of piped gas	管道天然氣銷售	20,845,352	18,903,499
Sales of LPG	液化石油氣銷售	14,264,717	13,838,253
Contract costs recognised as expense in respect of gas connection and engineering design and construction contracts	就燃氣接駁工程合約確認為開支的合約成本	4,853,241	4,711,834
		39,963,310	37,453,586
Rental income from investment properties less outgoings of HK\$484,000 (2018: HK\$599,000)	投資物業產生之租金收入減支銷484,000港元(二零一八年：599,000港元)	(17,354)	(21,034)

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

12. DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S EMOLUMENTS

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the 19 (2018: 19) directors and the chief executive disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules and Companies Ordinance, were as follows:

2019

12. 董事及執行主席酬金

根據適用上市規則及公司條例披露之已付或應付各19名(二零一八年: 19名)董事及主要行政人員之酬金如下:

二零一九年

		Directors' fees 董事袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及其他福利 HK\$'000 千港元	Performance related incentive payments 表現相關獎勵款項 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note viii) (附註viii)	Contributions to retirement benefits scheme 退休福利計劃供款 HK\$'000 千港元	Share-based payments 以股份為基礎的開支 HK\$'000 千港元	Total emoluments 酬金總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Executive directors	執行董事						
Mr. Zhou Si (Chairman)	周思先生(主席)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Liu Ming Hui (Executive Chairman and Managing Director)	劉明輝先生(執行主席兼董事總經理)	—	8,880	8,400	18	9,482	26,780
Mr. Huang Yong	黃勇先生	—	8,293	7,700	18	9,482	25,493
Mr. Zhu Weiwei	朱偉偉先生	—	3,736	2,750	18	460	6,964
Mr. Ma Jinlong	馬金龍先生	—	2,586	1,100	—	460	4,146
Ms. Li Ching	李晶女士	—	903	700	—	460	2,063
Non-executive directors	非執行董事						
Mr. Yu Jeong Joon (Vice Chairman) (Note i)	俞淮先生(副主席)(附註iv)	122	—	150	—	920	1,192
Mr. Liu Mingxing	劉明興先生	323	—	150	—	137	610
Mr. Arun Kumar Manchanda (Note ii)	Arun Kumar Manchanda先生(附註ii)	75	—	150	—	137	362
Mr. Jiang Xinhao	姜新浩先生	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Jo Jinho (Note iii)	Jo Jinho先生(附註iii)	161	—	—	—	—	161
Ms. Liu Chang (Note iv)	劉暢女士(附註iv)	—	1,200	400	18	—	1,618
Mr. Kwon Woonsang (Note iv)	權沄相先生(附註iv)	—	869	—	—	—	869
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Mathur (Note v)	Rajeev Kumar Mathur先生(附註v)	248	—	—	—	—	248
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事						
Ms. Wong Sin Yue, Cynthia	黃倩如女士	645	—	300	—	230	1,175
Mr. Zhao Yuhua	趙玉華先生	581	—	270	—	230	1,081
Dr. Mao Erwan	毛二萬博士	581	—	270	—	230	1,081
Ms. Chen Yanyan	陳燕燕女士	516	—	240	—	230	986
Ms. Zhang Ling (Note iv)	張凌先生(附註iv)	387	—	—	—	—	387
		3,639	26,467	22,580	72	22,458	75,216

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

12. DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

12. 董事及執行主席酬金(續)

2018

二零一八年

		Directors' fees	Salaries and other benefits	Performance related incentive payments	Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	Share-based payments	Total emoluments
		董事袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	薪金及其他福利 HK\$'000 千港元	表現相關獎勵款項 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note viii) (附註viii)	退休福利計劃供款 HK\$'000 千港元	以股份為基礎的開支 HK\$'000 千港元	酬金總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Executive directors	執行董事						
Mr. Zhou Si (Chairman)	周思先生(主席)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Liu Ming Hui (Executive Chairman and Managing Director)	劉明輝先生(執行主席兼董事總經理)	—	8,340	7,200	18	96,722	112,280
Mr. Huang Yong	黃勇先生	—	7,798	6,600	18	96,722	111,138
Mr. Zhu Weiwei	朱偉偉先生	—	3,480	2,250	18	4,693	10,441
Mr. Ma Jinlong	馬金龍先生	—	2,400	1,800	—	4,693	8,893
Ms. Li Ching	李晶女士	—	840	560	—	4,693	6,093
Non-executive directors	非執行董事						
Mr. Yu Jeong Joon (Vice Chairman)	俞淮先生(副主席)	300	—	100	—	9,387	9,787
Mr. Kim Yong Joong (Note vi)	金容仲先生(附註vi)	—	1,674	1,600	—	4,693	7,967
Mr. Liu Mingxing	劉明興先生	300	—	100	—	1,396	1,796
Mr. Arun Kumar Manchanda (Note ii)	Arun Kumar Manchanda先生(附註ii)	300	—	100	—	1,396	1,796
Mr. Jiang Xinhao	姜新浩先生	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ms. Liu Chang (Note iv)	劉暢女士(附註iv)	—	535	—	8	—	543
Mr. Kwon Woonsang (Note iv)	權沅相先生(附註iv)	—	571	—	—	—	571
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事						
Ms. Wong Sin Yue, Cynthia	黃倩如女士	600	—	200	—	2,347	3,147
Mr. Zhao Yuhua	趙玉華先生	540	—	180	—	2,347	3,067
Dr. Mao Erwan	毛二萬博士	540	—	180	—	2,347	3,067
Mr. Ho Yeung (Note vii)	何洋先生(附註vii)	240	—	120	—	2,347	2,707
Ms. Chen Yanyan	陳燕燕女士	401	—	120	—	2,347	2,868
Ms. Zhang Ling (Note iv)	張凌先生(附註iv)	124	—	—	—	—	124
		3,345	25,638	21,110	62	236,130	286,285

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

12. DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) Resigned on 22 August 2018
- (ii) Resigned on 1 July 2018
- (iii) Appointed on 22 August 2018
- (iv) Appointed on 27 November 2017
- (v) Appointed on 1 July 2018
- (vi) Removed on 7 November 2017
- (vii) Resigned on 27 November 2017
- (viii) Performance related incentive payments were determined by the remuneration committee, having regard to the performance of directors and the Group's operating result.

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

The non-executive directors' emoluments and independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company.

Mr. Liu Ming Hui is also the Chief Executive of the Company and his emoluments disclosed above included those for services rendered by him as the Chief Executive.

12. 董事及執行主席酬金(續)

附註：

- (i) 於二零一八年八月二十二日辭任
- (ii) 於二零一八年七月一日辭任
- (iii) 於二零一八年八月二十二日獲委任
- (iv) 於二零一七年十一月二十七日獲委任
- (v) 於二零一八年七月一日獲委任
- (vi) 於二零一七年十一月七日被免職
- (vii) 於二零一七年十一月二十七日辭任
- (viii) 表現相關獎勵款項由薪酬委員會釐定，當中參考董事表現及本集團之經營業績。

以上所示執行董事之酬金主要有關彼等管理本公司及本集團事務之服務。

以上所示非執行董事之酬金及獨立非執行董事之酬金主要有關彼等擔任本公司董事之服務。

劉明輝先生亦為本公司之行政總裁，上述所披露之酬金包括就其擔任行政總裁提供的服務所支付者。

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綜合財務報表附註

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13. EMOLUMENTS OF EMPLOYEES

During the year ended 31 March 2019, of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, four (2018: five) of them were directors which included the Executive Chairman of the Company whose emoluments are included in note 12. The emolument of the remaining one (2018: nil) individuals is disclosed as follows:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	3,774	—
Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	退休福利計劃供款	18	—
		3,792	—

		2019 No. of employees 二零一九年 僱員數目	2018 No. of employees 二零一八年 僱員數目
Their emoluments were within the following bands HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	彼等之酬金介乎以下範圍 3,500,001 港元至 4,000,000 港元	1	—

No emoluments were paid by the Group to the chief executive or the directors or the above individual as an inducement to join the Group or as a compensation for loss of office for both years.

Except for Mr. Zhou Si and Mr. Jiang Xinhao who have waived their rights to receive remuneration for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, there was no arrangement under which the chief executive or a director waived or agreed to waive any emoluments during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

13. 僱員酬金

於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團最高薪之五名個人其中四人（二零一八年：五人）為董事（包括本公司執行主席），有關酬金載於附註12。其餘一名（二零一八年：零）個人的酬金披露如下：

於該兩個年度本集團概無向主要行政人員或董事支付任何酬金作為加入本集團之獎金或離職賠償。

截至二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，除周思先生及姜新浩先生放棄彼等領取酬金之權利外，截至二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，行政總裁或董事概無根據任何安排放棄或同意放棄領取酬金。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

14. DIVIDENDS

14. 股息

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Final dividend paid in respect of year ended 31 March 2018 of HK\$0.27 (2018: HK\$0.2 in respect of year ended 31 March 2017) per share	已付截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度每股0.27港元(二零一八年：截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度每股0.2港元)之末期股息	1,371,146	993,704
Interim dividend paid in respect of six months ended 30 September 2018 of HK\$0.08 (2018: HK\$0.08 in respect of six months ended 30 September 2017) per share	已付截至二零一八年九月三十日止六個月每股0.08港元(二零一八年：截至二零一七年九月三十日止六個月每股0.08港元)之中期股息	405,718	397,481
		1,776,864	1,391,185

A final dividend of HK\$0.36 in respect of the year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: final dividend of HK\$0.27 in respect of the year ended 31 March 2018) per share has been proposed by the directors of the Company and is subject to approval by the shareholders in the forthcoming general meeting.

本公司董事建議派發截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度每股0.36港元(二零一八年：截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度每股0.27港元之末期股息)之末期股息，惟須經股東於應屆股東大會批准方可作實。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company is based on the following data:

15. 每股盈利

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄盈利乃按下列數據計算：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Earnings for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share, being profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	計算每股基本及攤薄盈利之盈利(即本公司擁有人應佔本年度溢利)	8,224,382	6,095,153
		2019 二零一九年 '000 千股/千份	2018 二零一八年 '000 千股/千份
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	計算每股基本盈利之普通股加權平均數	5,050,709	4,968,519
Adjustment for effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares:	普通股潛在攤薄之影響調整：		
Share options	購股權	1,102	109,324
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	計算每股攤薄盈利之普通股加權平均數	5,051,811	5,077,843

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

16. 投資物業

		HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	219,221
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	15,218
Change in fair value	公平值變動	38,490
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	272,929
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(14,084)
Additions	添置	295,814
Change in fair value	公平值變動	1,281
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	555,940

The Group's investment properties are analysed as follows:

本集團之投資物業分析如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Properties held:	持有之物業：		
— in Hong Kong	— 位於香港	169,200	172,500
— in the PRC	— 位於中國	386,740	100,429
		555,940	272,929

The fair value of the Group's investment properties in Hong Kong as at 31 March 2019 and 2018 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out as on the respective dates by LCH (Asia-Pacific) Surveyors Limited, an independent qualified professional valuer not connected to the Group. The resulting deficit of HK\$3,300,000 (2018: surplus of HK\$27,300,000) was debited (2018: credited) to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The valuation was arrived at by reference to comparable market transactions available in the relevant markets for similar properties in the similar locations and conditions.

於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團位於香港之投資物業之公平值乃根據與本集團並無關連的獨立合資格專業估值師利駿行測量師有限公司於該日進行之估值得出。由此產生之3,300,000港元赤字(二零一八年：27,300,000港元盈餘)列入綜合損益及其他全面收入報表。估值乃參考類似物業於類似地理位置及條件下之相關市場可獲得的可資比較市場交易而得出。

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16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

The fair value of the Group's investment properties in the PRC at 31 March 2019 and 2018 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at these dates by CHFT Advisory and Appraisal Ltd., an independent qualified professional valuer not connected to the Group. The resulting surplus of HK\$4,581,000 (2018: HK\$11,190,000) was credited to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The valuation was arrived at by reference to comparable market transactions available in the relevant markets for similar properties in the similar locations and conditions.

All of the Group's property interests held under operating leases to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purposes are measured using the fair value model and are classified and accounted for as investment properties.

Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as 31 March 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

16. 投資物業(續)

於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團位於中國之投資物業之公平值乃根據與本集團概無關連之獨立合資格專業估值師行華坊諮詢評估有限公司於該等日期進行之估值得出。由此產生之4,581,000港元盈餘(二零一八年：11,190,000港元)列入綜合損益及其他全面收入報表。估值乃參考類似物業於類似地理位置及條件下之相關市場可獲得的可資比較市場交易而得出。

本集團全部根據經營租約持有以賺取租金或作為資本增值之物業權益乃以公平值模式測量及歸類並入賬記作投資物業。

本集團於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日的投資物業及有關公平值等級資料的詳情如下：

		Fair value Level 3	
		公平值 – 第三級	
		2019	2018
		二零一九年	二零一八年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Commercial property units located in Hong Kong	位於香港的商用物業單位	169,200	172,500
Offices located in the PRC	位於中國的辦公室	386,740	100,429

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the year.

At the end of the reporting period, the management of the Group works closely with the independent qualified external valuers to establish and determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. Where there is a material change in the fair value of the assets, the causes of the fluctuations will be reported to the directors of the Company.

年內並無轉入或轉出第三級。

於報告期末，本集團管理層與獨立合資格外聘估值師緊密合作，就第三級公平值計量確立及釐定適合估值方法及輸入數據。倘資產公平值有重大變動，有關變動原因將向本公司董事報告。

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16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Information about fair value measurements using key unobservable inputs (Level 3)

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values for investment properties and the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation models.

Description	Fair value as at 31 March	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
概況	於三月三十一日之公平值 2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	估值方法 2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察輸入數據範圍	不可觀察輸入數據與公平值之關係
Commercial units located in Hong Kong 位於香港的商用單位	169,200	172,500 Comparison approach 比較法	Adjusted transaction price to reflect market value of similar properties 經調整交易價格以反映類似物業的市值	HK\$26,898 – HK\$48,118 per square foot (2018: HK\$28,957 – HK\$46,613 per square foot) 每平方呎26,898港元至48,118港元(二零一八年: 每平方呎28,957港元至46,613港元)	The higher the adjusted transaction price the higher the fair value 經調整交易價格越高, 公平值越高
Offices located in the PRC 位於中國的辦公室	386,740	100,429 Comparison approach 比較法	Adjusted transaction price to reflect direction and height 經調整交易價格以反映方向及高度	RMB3,289 – RMB73,306 per square meter (2018: RMB8,272 – RMB68,756 per square meter) 每平方米人民幣3,289元至人民幣73,306元(二零一八年: 每平方米人民幣8,272元至人民幣68,756元)	The higher the adjusted transaction price the higher the fair value 經調整交易價格越高, 公平值越高
	555,940	272,929			

For the purposes of measuring deferred taxation arising from investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the directors of the Company have reviewed the Group's investment property portfolio and concluded that the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. 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 rebutted. Accordingly, deferred taxation in relation to the Group's investment properties has been measured based on the tax consequences of recovering the carrying amounts entirely through use.

16. 投資物業(續)

有關運用主要不可觀察輸入數據之公平值計量(第三級)之資料

下表顯示就投資物業釐定公平值時所用估值方法及估值模型所用主要不可觀察輸入數據。

為計量利用公平值模型計量的投資物業產生的遞延稅項, 本公司董事已檢討本集團的投資物業組合, 結論為本集團的投資物業乃根據以隨時間而非透過銷售消耗投資物業所包含的絕大部分經濟利益為目標的業務模式持有。因此, 於計量本集團投資物業的遞延稅項時, 本公司董事斷定, 利用公平值模型計量的投資物業的賬面值乃透過銷售全數收回的假設已被推翻。因此, 有關本集團投資物業的遞延稅項已根據透過使用全數收回賬面值的稅務後果計量。

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17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold land and buildings 租賃土地 及樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元	Pipelines 管道 HK\$'000 千港元	Construction in progress 在建工程 HK\$'000 千港元	Machinery and equipment 傢俬及固定 機器及設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Furniture and fixtures 裝置 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	Vessels 船舶 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本								
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	3,351,439	16,082,710	6,646,381	3,637,605	334,619	675,713	184,607	30,913,074
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	262,247	1,663,887	761,958	356,611	65,942	72,218	19,699	3,202,562
Additions	添置	87,425	171,138	5,998,855	137,651	17,219	239,382	—	6,651,670
Acquired on acquisitions of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司所得	5,901	12,386	13,564	3,639	1,457	622	—	37,569
Disposal for the year	年內出售	(5,885)	(10,143)	—	(35,702)	(16,191)	(80,027)	—	(147,948)
Reclassification	重新分類	39,710	2,750,547	(2,819,228)	25,280	3,691	—	—	—
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	3,740,837	20,670,525	10,601,530	4,125,084	406,737	907,908	204,306	40,656,927
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	(201,048)	(1,335,330)	(716,057)	(271,917)	(62,126)	(70,504)	(14,782)	(2,671,764)
Additions	添置	289,798	119,374	8,199,961	301,298	51,549	84,381	—	9,046,361
Acquired on acquisitions of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司所得	519,002	1,177,238	1,229,238	456,427	4,455	25,553	—	3,411,913
Disposal for the year	年內出售	(104,006)	(46,553)	—	(100,170)	(37,543)	(43,288)	—	(331,560)
Reclassification	重新分類	503,183	4,065,549	(4,776,250)	205,642	1,876	—	—	—
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	4,747,766	24,650,803	14,538,422	4,716,364	364,948	904,050	189,524	50,111,877
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	攤銷及減值								
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	526,696	2,482,452	—	1,527,684	185,270	247,252	64,331	5,033,685
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	41,603	282,483	—	154,092	42,366	26,186	6,579	553,309
Provided for the year	年內撥備	115,533	587,465	—	227,942	28,883	76,654	13,469	1,049,946
Eliminated on disposals	出售時撇除	(1,101)	(850)	—	(14,993)	(4,783)	(46,699)	—	(68,426)
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	682,731	3,351,550	—	1,894,725	251,736	303,393	84,379	6,568,514
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	(38,997)	(236,657)	—	(107,721)	(42,137)	(15,046)	(5,396)	(445,954)
Provided for the year	年內撥備	154,130	659,182	—	282,385	13,869	80,464	13,100	1,203,130
Eliminated on disposals	出售時撇除	(26,106)	(11,705)	—	(74,411)	(32,458)	(34,064)	—	(178,744)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	771,758	3,762,370	—	1,994,978	191,010	334,747	92,083	7,146,946
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值								
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	3,976,008	20,888,433	14,538,422	2,721,386	173,938	569,303	97,441	42,964,931
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	3,058,106	17,318,975	10,601,530	2,230,359	155,001	604,515	119,927	34,088,413

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17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued) 17. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

The pipelines of the Group are located in the PRC.

本集團之管道位於中國。

The above items of property, plant and equipment other than construction in progress are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

上述物業、廠房及設備項目(不包括在建工程)乃按直線法以下列年率折舊：

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the shorter of the remaining terms of the leases or 50 years
Pipelines	Over the shorter of 30 years or the operation period of the relevant company
Machinery and equipment	5%–10%
Furniture and fixtures	15%–50%
Motor vehicles	25%
Vessels	7% (new vessels acquired from suppliers) or 34% (acquired from second hand market)

租賃土地及樓宇	租約餘下年期或50年之較短者
管道	30年或有關公司之經營年期之較短者
機器及設備	5%–10%
傢俬及固定裝置	15%–50%
汽車	25%
船舶	7%(從供應商購入之新船舶)或34%(從二手市場購入)

During the year ended 31 March 2019, interest capitalised in construction in progress amounted to HK\$346,760,000 (2018: HK\$311,483,000).

於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，撥充在建工程資本之利息為346,760,000港元(二零一八年：311,483,000港元)。

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group is in the process of obtaining title deeds from relevant government authorities for its land and buildings in the PRC amounting to HK\$18,083,000 (2018: HK\$19,319,000). In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the Group is not required to incur additional cost in obtaining the title deeds for its land and buildings in the PRC.

於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團正就其價值18,083,000港元(二零一八年：19,319,000港元)位於中國之土地及樓宇從有關政府機關獲取所有權契約。本公司董事認為，本集團毋須就獲取中國土地及樓宇之所有權契約而產生額外成本。

As at 31 March 2019, the directors of the Company considered that in the leasehold land and building elements of certain properties located in the PRC with a carrying value of HK\$102,591,000 (2018: HK\$96,005,000) cannot be separately identified.

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本公司董事認為若干位於中國之物業賬面值102,591,000港元(二零一八年：96,005,000港元)之租賃土地及樓宇部分無法分開識別。

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18. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

18. 預付租賃款項

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
The Group's prepaid lease payments comprise leasehold land in the PRC and are analysed for reporting purposes as:	本集團之預付租賃款項包括於中國之租賃土地及就呈報而言分析為：		
Non-current portion	非即期部分	2,148,176	1,996,978
Current portion	即期部分	67,025	63,225
		2,215,201	2,060,203

The leasehold land and land use rights are charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases.

During the year, the Group is in the process of obtaining title deeds from relevant government authorities for its prepaid lease payments in the PRC amounting to HK\$32,965,000 (2018: HK\$40,951,000). In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the Group is not required to incur additional cost in obtaining the title deeds for its prepaid lease payments in the PRC.

租賃土地及土地使用權以直線法按租賃年期自綜合損益及其他全面收入報表扣除。

年內，本集團正就其價值32,965,000港元(二零一八年：40,951,000港元)位於中國之預付租賃款項從有關政府機關獲取所有權契約。本公司董事認為，本集團毋須就獲取中國預付租賃款項之所有權契約而產生額外成本。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

19. 於聯營公司之投資

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost of investments in associates:	投資於聯營公司之成本：		
Listed in Hong Kong	於香港上市	797,042	881,765
Listed in the PRC	於中國上市	39,272	39,272
Unlisted	非上市	2,754,942	2,970,043
Share of pre-acquisition dividend	分佔收購前股息	(1,296)	(1,296)
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income (net of post-acquisition dividend received)	分佔收購後溢利及其他全面收入(扣除收購後所收股息)	1,923,321	1,802,036
Discount on acquisition of associates	收購聯營公司之折讓	232,970	232,970
		5,746,251	5,924,790
Fair value of listed investments, based on quoted market price	上市投資之公平值(按市場報價計量)	7,881,532	8,651,717

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

The Group had interests in the following significant associates:

Name of entity 企業名稱	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業 地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/已發行股本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
重慶市川東燃氣工程建設有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	44	44	Gas pipeline construction 燃氣管道建設
重慶鼎發實業股份有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	39	39	Exploration, collection, transportation, purification and sales of natural gas 勘探、收集、運輸、淨化及天然氣銷售
重慶市渝北區佳渝天然氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49	Sales of natural gas 天然氣銷售
哈爾濱中慶燃氣有限責任公司(「哈爾濱中慶」)	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	48	48	Sales of nature gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
福建省晉江廈華石化有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	35	35	Refining process, storage of LPG 液化石油氣提煉加工處理、儲存
湖北能源集團鄂東天然氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25	25	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
滄州中油燃氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	40	40	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣銷售
Zhongyu Gas	Limited liability company	Cayman Island	PRC	Ordinary	42 (note 1)	44	Investment holding, sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 投資控股、天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
中裕燃氣	有限責任公司	開曼群島	中國	普通	(附註1)		

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

本集團於以下主要聯營公司中擁有權益：

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

Name of entity 企業名稱	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業 地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/ 已發行股本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
滄州渤海新區中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	44		44 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設
榆林中燃天然氣有限公司	Limited liabilities company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25		25 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設
廣西中石油天然氣管網 有限公司	Limited liabilities company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25		25 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設
Rankam International Holdings Limited ("Rankam International") (Note 40(D)(i)) (附註40(D)(i))	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Bermuda 百慕達	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通	—		28 Investment holding 投資控股
Daily Pride Limited ("Daily Pride") (Note 40(D)(i))	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Bermuda 百慕達	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通	—		49 Holding of project companies for trading of heaters and boilers 持有買賣熱水器及熱水爐 之項目公司
河北華通燃氣設備有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	31		31 Sales of gas meter, gas pressure regulator and gas pipeline construction 燃氣表、氣壓調節器的 銷售及燃氣管道建設
天津國潤振華能源技術 有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	27		27 Development of energy technology and sales of natural gas 能源技術開發及天然氣 銷售
成都鑫金秋液化石油氣 有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	40		40 Sales of LPG 液化石油氣銷售

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

Name of entity	Form of business structure	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業 地點	Class of capital	Proportion of nominal value of registered/issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/ 已發行股本面值比例	Principal activities
企業名稱	業務架構形式	成立地點	地點	股本類型	2019 二零一九年 % 2018 二零一八年 %	主要業務
合肥中油昆侖燃氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	30	30 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設
山東省天然氣利用有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	22	22 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設
山東省天然氣管網投資有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25	25 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設
浙江威星智能儀表股份有限公司(「浙江威星」)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	12 (note 2) (附註2)	12 Development, production and sales of gas meters and other utility system (note 2) 燃氣表及其他電子系統 開發、生產及銷售
瀋陽瀋西燃氣有限公司(「瀋陽瀋西」)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25	25 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設

Notes:

- (1) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group disposed of approximately 2% of the equity interest in Zhongyu Gas in the open market with a gain of HK\$350,804,000 and recognised as other gains and losses in profit or loss.
- (2) The Group held a 12% equity interest in 浙江威星. The investment in 浙江威星 was classified as an investment in an associate as the Group has the right to appoint one out of four executive directors in 浙江威星. Thus, the Group can exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of 浙江威星.

At 31 March 2019, included in the cost of investments in associates is goodwill of HK\$1,598,457,000 (2018: HK\$1,700,850,000).

附註：

- (1) 於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團在公開市場出售中裕燃氣約2%的股權，獲收益350,804,000港元，並於損益中確認為其他收益及虧損。
- (2) 本集團持有浙江威星之12%股本權益。於浙江威星之投資分類為於聯營公司之投資，因為本集團有權於浙江威星四名執行董事中任命一名董事。因此，本集團可對浙江威星財務及運營政策產生重大影響。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，計入聯營公司之投資成本的商譽為1,598,457,000港元(二零一八年：1,700,850,000港元)。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

The financial year end date for Zhongyu Gas is 31 December. For the purpose of applying the equity method of accounting, the consolidated financial statements of Zhongyu Gas for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been used as the Group considers that it is impracticable for Zhongyu Gas with its shares listed on the Stock Exchange to provide a separate and complete set of financial statements as of 31 March. No significant transactions requiring adjustments took place during the intervening period.

The financial year end date of 瀋陽瀋西 is 31 December. This was the statutory reporting date established when that company was registered. The financial statements of 瀋陽瀋西 for the period other than its statutory reporting date had not been provided by 瀋陽瀋西 to the Group. For the purposes of applying the equity method of accounting, the financial statements of 瀋陽瀋西 for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been used. No significant transactions requiring adjustments took place during the intervening period.

Summarised financial information of material associates

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's material associates is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs for the purpose of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

中裕燃氣之財政年度結算日為十二月三十一日。為應用權益會計法，本集團已使用中裕燃氣於截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表，因為本集團認為中裕燃氣（其股份於聯交所上市）不可能提供於三月三十一日之獨立完整之財務報表。於間隔期間，概無發生須作出調整的重大交易。

瀋陽瀋西之財政年度結算日為十二月三十一日，為該公司註冊時確定的法定報告日期。瀋陽瀋西並無向本集團提供法定報告日期以外期間的財務報表。為應用權益會計法，本集團已使用瀋陽瀋西於截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表。於間隔期間，概無發生須作出調整的重大交易。

重要聯營公司財務資料概述

本集團各重要聯營公司之財務資料概要載列如下。下文載列之財務資料概要指為編製本綜合財務報表而根據香港財務報告準則編製之聯營公司財務報表所示金額。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material associates (Continued)

All of the Group's associates are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements:

哈爾濱中慶

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	850,259	857,452
Non-current assets	非流動資產	3,274,371	3,367,125
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,545,115)	(1,606,373)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(508)	(5,013)
Net assets	淨資產	2,579,007	2,613,191
Revenue	收入	2,050,132	1,789,316
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	41,954	273,635
Dividend received from 哈爾濱中慶 during the year	年內已收哈爾濱中慶之股息	36,546	73,104

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

重要聯營公司財務資料概述(續)

本集團所有聯營公司乃採用權益法於本綜合財務報表內入賬：

哈爾濱中慶

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material associates (Continued)

哈爾濱中慶 (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

19. 於聯營公司之投資 (續)

重要聯營公司財務資料概述 (續)

哈爾濱中慶 (續)

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之聯營公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets of 哈爾濱中慶	哈爾濱中慶之淨資產	2,579,007	2,613,191
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 哈爾濱中慶	本集團於哈爾濱中慶之擁有權益比例	48%	48%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 哈爾濱中慶 reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於哈爾濱中慶之權益賬面值 (在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,237,923	1,254,332

Zhongyu Gas and its subsidiaries

中裕燃氣及其附屬公司

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	4,502,232	2,011,076
Non-current assets	非流動資產	11,779,122	9,789,655
Current liabilities	流動負債	(7,292,270)	(3,676,669)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(4,468,915)	(4,400,845)
Net assets	淨資產	4,520,169	3,723,217
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	581,650	549,265
Revenue	收入	7,627,088	5,048,100
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	867,688	1,074,262
Dividend received from Zhongyu Gas during the year	年內已收中裕燃氣之股息	55,294	—

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綜合財務報表附註

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material associates (Continued)

Zhongyu Gas and its subsidiaries (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

重要聯營公司財務資料概述(續)

中裕燃氣及其附屬公司(續)

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之聯營公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity attributable to owners of Zhongyu Gas reported in the consolidated financial statements	綜合財務報表所呈報中裕燃氣擁有人應佔權益	3,938,519	3,173,952
Less: Fair value gain on revaluation of pipelines included in property, plant and equipment	減：計入物業、廠房及設備之管道重估之公平值收益	(1,090,492)	(828,944)
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Zhongyu Gas	本集團於中裕燃氣之擁有權益比例	2,848,027 42%	2,345,008 44%
Goodwill	商譽	483,469	483,469
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Zhongyu Gas reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於中裕燃氣之權益賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,674,357	1,516,445

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material associates (Continued)

瀋陽瀋西

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	1,944,666	2,303,446
Non-current assets	非流動資產	4,837,180	4,947,009
Current liabilities	流動負債	(3,833,838)	(4,247,952)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(1,320,291)	(1,222,107)
Net assets	淨資產	1,627,717	1,780,396
Non-controlling interests	非控制權益	185,538	202,820
Revenue	收入	4,003,495	3,483,716
(Loss) profit and total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	年內(虧損)溢利及全面(開支)收入總額	(152,679)	280,558

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

重要聯營公司財務資料概述(續)

瀋陽瀋西

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity attributable to owners of 瀋陽瀋西	瀋陽瀋西擁有人應佔權益	1,442,179	1,577,576
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 瀋陽瀋西	本集團於瀋陽瀋西之擁有權益比例	25%	25%
Goodwill	商譽	645,626	689,734
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 瀋陽瀋西 reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於瀋陽瀋西之權益賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,006,171	1,084,128

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之聯營公司之投資賬面值對賬：

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

個別而言並非重大之聯營公司的合計資料

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
The Group's share of profit	本集團應佔溢利	168,309	170,041
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in these associates	本集團於該等聯營公司之權益的合計賬面值	1,827,800	2,069,885

20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

20. 於合資公司之投資

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost of investments in joint ventures — unlisted	於合資公司之投資成本 — 非上市	4,963,206	3,182,735
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income (net of post-acquisition dividend received)	分佔收購後溢利及其他全面收入(扣除收購後所收取股息)	3,007,355	3,189,830
Discount on acquisition of joint ventures	收購合資公司之折讓	51,050	51,050
		8,021,611	6,423,615

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the Group had interests in the following significant joint ventures:

於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團於以下主要合資公司中擁有權益：

Name of entity 企業名稱	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業 地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/ issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/ 已發行股本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
柳州中燃城市燃氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
揚州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
呼和浩特中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司 (「呼和浩特中燃」)	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	— (Note 40(C)(i)) (附註40(C)(i))	51	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
德州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
蕪湖中燃新福利汽車燃氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Nature gas refill service and gas station administration 天然氣加氣服務及加氣站管理
泰能天然氣有限公司	Equity joint venture 合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	51	51	Sales of natural gas 天然氣銷售
Fujian Anran Gas Investment Company Limited (「Fujian Anran」)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49	Investment holding, sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 投資控股、天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

Name of entity	Form of business structure	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業 地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/ issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/已發行股本面值比例	Principal activities
企業名稱	業務架構形式	成立地點	地點	股本類型	2019 二零一九年 % 2018 二零一八年 %	主要業務
重慶長南天然氣輸配 有限責任公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
武鋼江南中燃燃氣(武漢) 有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49 Gas pipeline construction 燃氣管道建設
台州中燃愛思開城市燃氣發展 有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
金華中燃愛思開匯能城市燃氣 發展有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50 Retailing and wholesaling of gas accessories and provision of maintenance service 零售及批發燃氣配件及提供保養服務
天津市天匯燃氣發展有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	40	40 Provision of piped natural gas 提供管道天然氣
杭州百江液化氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50 Sales and distribution of LPG 液化石油氣銷售及分銷
凱里市新能燃氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50 Sales of natural gas, petrochemical products and gas accessories 天然氣銷售、石化產品及燃氣配件銷售
三明市鑫源燃氣有限責任公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49 Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

Name of entity	Form of business structure	Place of registration/ incorporation	Principal place of operations	Class of capital	Proportion of nominal value of registered/ issued capital held by the Group		Principal activities
企業名稱	業務架構形式	註冊/註冊成立地點	主要營業地點	股本類型	本集團所持註冊/已發行股本面值比例		主要業務
					2019	2018	
					二零一九年	二零一八年	
					%	%	
China Gas — SK E&S LNG Trading Limited	Limited liability company	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Ordinary	50	50	Sales of LNG
中燃—愛思開液化天然氣貿易有限公司	有限責任公司	香港	香港	普通			LNG銷售
張家口中燃清潔能源有限公司	Limited liability company	PRC	PRC	Registered	51	51	Sales of nature gas and delivery of hazardous products
	有限責任公司	中國	中國	註冊			天然氣銷售及危險品運輸
杭州蕭山環能實業有限公司	Limited liability company	PRC	PRC	Registered	50	50	Sales of natural gas
	有限責任公司	中國	中國	註冊			天然氣銷售
China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P. (Note a)	Investment Fund L.P.	PRC	PRC	Registered	30	30	Investment in piped natural gas ("PNG"), liquefied natural gas ("LNG"), compressed natural gas ("CNG") and LPG energy projects
中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)(附註a)	投資基金	中國	中國	註冊			於管道天然氣(「PNG」)、液化天然氣(「LNG」)、壓縮天然氣(「CNG」)及液化石油氣能源項目投資
衡水中燃能源發展有限公司(「衡水」)(note b)(附註b)	Limited liability company	PRC	PRC	Registered	30	—	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction
	有限責任公司	中國	中國	註冊			天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
太原中燃燃氣發展有限公司(「太原」)(note b)(附註b)	Limited liability company	PRC	PRC	Registered	30	—	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction
	有限責任公司	中國	中國	註冊			天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
山東石油天然氣股份有限公司(「山東石油」)	Limited liability company	PRC	PRC	Registered	41	—	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction
	有限責任公司	中國	中國	註冊			天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Notes:

- (a) During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Group cooperated with China Insurance Investment Fund L.P. ("CIIF") to establish the China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P. (the "Fund"). The Fund is expected to have an aggregate capital commitment up to RMB10 billion in which RMB7 billion and RMB3 billion will be contributed by CIIF and the Group respectively. The Fund will provide capital support for investment in the PNG, LNG, CNG and LPG projects. Up to 31 March 2019, the Group and CIIF contributed RMB348,372,000 (2018: nil) and RMB5,800,000,000 (2018: RMB5,800,000,000) to the Fund respectively.

CIIF is entitled to a preferential return based on its actual capital contribution (after deducting any redeemed amount).

In connection with the Fund, the Company made an undertaking to procure, among other things: (i) the divestment of CIIF in the Fund; (ii) the payment of the preferential return of CIIF from the Fund; and (iii) the preferential redemption of CIIF in the Fund in the event that the Fund does not have sufficient funding in satisfying the aforesaid requirements.

Pursuant to shareholders' agreement entered into among the Group and the two other shareholders of the Fund, the shareholders of the Fund has also contractually agreed sharing control over the Fund, as key decisions about the relevant activities, including but not limited to business, financial and operation matters of the Fund, require unanimous consents from all of the shareholders of the Fund. Accordingly, the Group has joint control over the Fund and the Group's equity interest in the Fund is accounted for as investments in joint ventures.

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

附註：

- (a) 截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度，本集團與中國保險投資基金(有限合夥)(「中保投」)合作建立中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)(「該基金」)。該基金預計將擁有出資總額人民幣100億元，其中人民幣70億元及人民幣30億元將分別由中保投及本集團承擔。該基金將為PNG、LNG、CNG及LPG項目投資提供資本支持。截至二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團與中保投已對該基金作出認繳出資分別為人民幣348,372,000元(二零一八年：零)及人民幣5,800,000,000元(二零一八年：人民幣5,800,000,000元)。

中保投根據其實際認繳出資額(扣除任何已贖回款項後)將有權享有優先回報。

就該基金的投資，本公司作出承諾並促使(其中包括)：(i)中保投在該基金中的撤資；(ii)支付中保投從該基金投資的優先回報；及(iii)本公司將優先贖回中保投在該基金投資份額，倘若該基金並無足夠資金滿足以上要求。

根據本集團與該基金另外兩名股東達成的股東協議，該基金股東亦已有合約同意分享該基金的控制權，作為有關相關活動的關鍵決定，包括但不限於基金的業務、財務及運作事宜，須獲得該基金所有股東的一致同意。因此，本集團對該基金擁有共同控制權，而本集團於該基金之股本權益入賬為合資公司投資。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (b) As at 1 April 2018, 衡水 and 太原 were wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group. During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group and Bank of Communications Schroder Asset Management Company Limited ("BOCOM Schroder Asset Management") contributed additional registered capital into 衡水 and 太原 such that the Group and BOCOM Schroder Asset Management hold 30% and 70% of the enlarged registered capital respectively. Pursuant to the memorandum of the Group and BOCOM Schroder Asset Management, the shareholders of 衡水 and 太原 have contractually agreed sharing control over 衡水 and 太原, as key decisions about the relevant activities, including but limited to business, financial and operational matters of 衡水 and 太原, require unanimous consents from the shareholders of 衡水 and 太原. Accordingly, the Group has joint control over 衡水 and 太原 and the Group's equity interests in the 衡水 and 太原 are accounted for as investments in joint ventures. There was no gain or loss on deemed disposal. BOCOM Schroder Asset Management is entitled to a preferential return based on its actual contribution after deducting any redeemed amount.

The Company made an undertaking to procure the divestment of BOCOM Schroder Asset Management in 衡水 and 太原 and the payment of preferential return to BOCOM Schroder Asset Management from 衡水 and 太原. BOCOM Schroder Asset Management cannot dispose of its investment in 衡水 and 太原 without approval from the Group except on certain circumstances which are outside the control of BOCOM Schroder Asset Management.

As all the relevant activities of the above entities require unanimous consent from all joint venture parties, they are accounted for as joint ventures.

At 31 March 2019, included in the cost of investments in joint ventures is goodwill of HK\$248,807,000 (2018: HK\$265,806,000).

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

附註：(續)

- (b) 於二零一八年四月一日，衡水及太原為集團全資附屬公司。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團與交通銀行施羅德資產管理有限公司（「交銀施羅德資產管理」）向衡水及太原提供額外註冊資本，使本集團及交銀施羅德資產管理分別持有經擴大註冊資本的30%及70%。根據集團與交銀施羅德資產管理的備忘，衡水及太原的股東已有合約同意分享對衡水及太原的共同控制權，作為有關活動的關鍵決定，包括但不限於衡水及太原的業務、財務和運營事項，須獲得衡水及太原股東的一致同意。因此，本集團對衡水及太原擁有共同控制權，而本集團於衡水及太原之權益入賬為合資公司投資。並無任何視作出售事項收益或虧損。交銀施羅德資產管理公司有權在扣除任何贖回金額後，根據其實際貢獻獲得優先回報。

本公司作出承諾並促使交銀施羅德資產管理在衡水及太原的撤資及交銀施羅德資產管理由衡水及太原獲得投資的優先回報。除了交銀施羅德資產管理無法控制的若干情況下，未經本集團同意，交銀施羅德資產管理不得出售於衡水及太原之投資。

由於上述實體所有相關活動需要所有合資公司參與方的一致同意，彼等入賬為合資公司。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，計入合資公司投資成本的商譽為248,807,000港元（二零一八年：265,806,000港元）。

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint ventures' consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs.

All of the Group's joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements. 呼和浩特中燃 become a subsidiary of the Group in September 2018. See note 40(c)(i).

呼和浩特中燃

		30.9.2018 二零一八年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元	31.3.2018 二零一八年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	760,258	1,358,902
Non-current assets	非流動資產	3,598,308	3,529,153
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,662,319)	(2,394,128)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(287,115)	(58,461)
Net assets	淨資產	2,409,132	2,435,466
		1.4.2018 to 30.9.2018 二零一八年 四月一日至 二零一八年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元	1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018 二零一七年 四月一日至 二零一八年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	547,307	1,686,670
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year/period	年/期內(虧損)/溢利及全面收入總額	(26,334)	521,100

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述

下文載列之財務資料概要指根據香港財務報告準則編製之合資公司綜合財務報表所示金額。

本集團所有合資公司乃採用權益法於本綜合財務報表內入賬。呼和浩特中燃於二零一八年九月成為本集團附屬公司。見附註40(c)(i)。

呼和浩特中燃

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綜合財務報表附註

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

呼和浩特中燃(Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in joint ventures recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

呼和浩特中燃(續)

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之合資公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		30.9.2018 二零一八年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元	31.3.2018 二零一八年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets reported in the consolidated financial statements of 呼和浩特中燃	綜合財務報表所呈報呼和浩特中燃之淨資產	2,409,132	2,435,466
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 呼和浩特中燃	本集團於呼和浩特中燃之擁有權權益比例	51%	51%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 呼和浩特中燃 reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於呼和浩特中燃之權益的賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,228,657	1,242,088

Fujian Anran and its subsidiaries

福建安然及其附屬公司

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	1,246,038	1,198,167
Non-current assets	非流動資產	3,215,188	3,050,715
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,064,638)	(852,015)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(586,700)	(768,244)
Net assets	淨資產	2,809,888	2,628,623

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

Fujian Anran and its subsidiaries (Continued)

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	2,310,606	2,114,245
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	181,265	487,566

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in joint ventures recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

福建安然及其附屬公司(續)

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	2,310,606	2,114,245
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	181,265	487,566

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之合資公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets reported in the consolidated financial statements of Fujian Anran	綜合財務報表所呈報福建安然之淨資產	2,809,888	2,628,623
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Fujian Anran	本集團於福建安然之擁有權益比例	49%	49%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Fujian Anran reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於福建安然之權益的賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,376,845	1,288,025

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P.

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	7,541,115	4,993,176
Non-current assets	非流動資產	7,604,007	4,444,448
Current liabilities	流動負債	(7,120,262)	(1,818,918)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(44,316)	(2,275)
Net assets	淨資產	7,980,544	7,616,431
		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	2,505,990	2,565,656
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	364,113	204,211

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P. (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in joint ventures recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)(續)

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之合資公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Share of accumulated profits and other comprehensive income of China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P.	應佔中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)之累計溢利及其他全面收入	481,559	231,586
Capital contributed to China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P.	向中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)出資	405,084	—
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P. reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)之權益的賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	886,643	231,586

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

山東石油 and its subsidiaries

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

山東石油及其附屬公司

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	469,923
Non-current assets	非流動資產	2,621,479
Current liabilities	流動負債	(583,350)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(169,884)
Net assets	淨資產	2,338,168

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	111,101
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	31,697

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in joint ventures recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之合資公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets reported in the consolidated financial statements of 山東石油	綜合財務報表所呈報山東石油之淨資產	2,338,168
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 山東石油	本集團於山東石油之擁有權權益比例	41%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 山東石油 reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於山東石油之權益的賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	958,649

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
The Group's share of profit	本集團應佔溢利	712,585	291,695
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interest in these joint ventures	本集團於該等合資公司之權益的合計賬面值	4,799,474	3,661,916

Included in the balance of amounts due from joint ventures are loans of HK\$98,005,000 (2018: HK\$36,428,000) which are unsecured, interest bearing at fixed rates 4.35% (2018: 3.915%) per annum and are in trade nature of HK\$6,468,879,000 (2018: HK\$777,781,000) and aged within 180 days based on invoice date. A credit period of 180 days is granted to the joint ventures. The remaining balance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. The entire balance is expected to be repayable within twelve months from the end of the reporting period and shown under current assets. As at 31 March 2018, all balances were neither past due nor impaired as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the Group considered that the amounts were recoverable. Details of impairment assessment of amounts due from joint ventures at 31 March 2019 are set out in note 42.

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, amounts due to joint ventures are in trade nature and within 180 days based on invoice date.

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

個別而言並非重大之合資公司的合計資料：

計入應收合資公司款項結餘之貸款 98,005,000 港元(二零一八年：36,428,000 港元)乃無抵押、按每年4.35厘(二零一八年：3.915厘)之固定利率計息，而6,468,879,000 港元(二零一八年：777,781,000 港元)乃屬貿易性質及賬齡按發票日基準起計180日內。合資公司的信用期為180日。餘下結餘為無擔保、無息及按要求償還。預計整個結餘將於報告期結束後之十二個月內償還，並計入流動資產。於二零一八年三月三十一日，由於信貸質素並無重大改變，所有結餘均無逾期及減值，且本集團相信有關金額視作可予收回。於二零一九年三月三十一日應收合資公司款項之減值評估詳情載於附註42。

於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日，應付合資公司款項乃為貿易性質及賬齡按發票日基準起計為180日內。

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21. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

21. 按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong (note a)	於香港上市之股本證券(附註a)	114,698
Unlisted equity investments (note b)	非上市股本投資(附註b)	629,870
Other investments	其他投資	2,198
		746,766

Notes:

(a) Change in fair value of the listed equity securities in Hong Kong for the year ended 31 March 2019 with a decrease of HK\$8,627,000 was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(b) The above unlisted equity investments represent the Group's equity interests in certain private entities established in the PRC and Hong Kong.

The directors of the Company have elected to designate these equity investments at FVTOCI as they believe that these investments are not held for trading and not expected to be sold in the foreseeable future.

附註：

(a) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，於香港上市股本證券之公平價值變動減少8,627,000港元於綜合損益及其他全面收入報表確認。

(b) 上述非上市股本投資指本集團於若干在中國及香港成立的私人實體之股本權益。

由於本公司董事認為該等股本投資並非持作買賣且預計在可預見的將來不會出售，彼等選擇指定該等投資按公平值計入其他全面收入。

22. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

22. 可供出售之投資

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong, at fair value	於香港上市之股本證券，按公平值列值	123,371
Unlisted equity securities, at cost less impairment	非上市股本投資，按成本值列值(扣除減值)	283,607
Other investments	其他投資	2,198
		409,176

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

22. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Equity securities listed in Hong Kong are stated at fair value. The fair values of listed equity securities are based on quoted market bid price. Change in fair value of the listed equity securities classified as available-for-sale investments for the year ended 31 March 2018 with a decrease of HK\$22,959,000 was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Unlisted equity securities issued by private entities incorporated in the PRC and Hong Kong. They are measured at cost less impairment at the end of the reporting period because the range of reasonable fair value estimates is so significant that the directors of the Company are of the opinion that their fair values cannot be measured reliably.

22. 可供出售之投資(續)

於香港上市之股本證券乃按公平值列賬。上市股本證券之公平值乃根據所報之市場買入價釐定。於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，被歸類為可供出售投資之上市股本證券之公平值變動減少22,959,000港元於綜合損益及其他全面收入報表確認。

非上市股本證券由於中國及香港註冊成立之私人公司發行。其於報告期末按成本扣除減值計量，由於合理公平值估計範圍太大，本公司董事認為，其公平值不能可靠地計量。

23. GOODWILL

23. 商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本	
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	2,725,604
Arising on acquisitions of businesses (note 40)	產生自收購業務(附註40)	36,557
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	317,463
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	3,079,624
Arising on acquisitions of businesses (note 40)	產生自收購業務(附註40)	373,681
Eliminated on disposal of a subsidiary	出售附屬公司時撇除	(3,927)
Impairment loss recognised	減值虧損確認	(68,857)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(232,502)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	3,148,019

The Group tests for impairment of goodwill annually and in the financial year in which the acquisition takes place, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

Impairment testing on goodwill

Management considers that each subsidiary engaging in business of the sales of piped gas, sales of LPG business and provision of valued-added services with each subsidiary represents a separate CGU for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing.

本集團於每年及於進行收購之財政年度均會測試商譽有否減值，當有跡象表明商譽可能減值時，會更頻密測試。

商譽減值測試

管理層認為，就商譽減值測試而言，各附屬公司之管道燃氣銷售及液化石油氣銷售業務代表獨立現金產生單位。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

23. GOODWILL (Continued)

Impairment testing on goodwill (Continued)

The carrying amounts of goodwill as at 31 March 2019 and 2018 are allocated as follows:

23. 商譽(續)

商譽減值測試(續)

於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日的商譽的賬面值分置如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Sales of piped gas business within each of the following subsidiaries	以下各附屬公司之管道燃氣銷售業務		
Clever Decision Enterprise Limited	Clever Decision Enterprise Limited	143,364	153,159
宿州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	宿州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司		
(“宿州中燃”)	(「宿州中燃」)	45,323	48,419
北京中油翔科科技有限公司	北京中油翔科科技有限公司	15,721	16,795
湖南明程貿易發展有限公司	湖南明程貿易發展有限公司	54,312	58,023
南昌中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	南昌中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	15,102	16,134
遼陽中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	遼陽中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	27,451	29,327
牡丹中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	牡丹中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	30,750	32,851
陝西紫晶能源有限公司	陝西紫晶能源有限公司	65,059	126,500
北京國潤富力能源技術發展有限公司	北京國潤富力能源技術發展有限公司	32,669	34,901
China Gas — SK Energy Holdings Co., Limited	中燃 — 愛思開能源控股有限公司	92,167	98,464
Fortune Gas Investment Holdings Limited (“Fortune Gas”)	富地燃氣投資控股有限公司		
富地柳林燃氣有限公司 (“富地柳林”)	富地柳林燃氣有限公司 (「富地柳林」)	868,035	927,342
信陽富地車用燃氣有限公司	信陽富地車用燃氣有限公司	18,833	20,120
蕪湖中燃百江燃氣有限公司	蕪湖中燃百江燃氣有限公司	119,035	127,167
武漢中燃能源集團有限公司 and China Gas Hong Kong Company Limited (“賽洛燃氣集團”)	武漢中燃能源集團有限公司及 China Gas Hong Kong Company Limited (「賽洛燃氣集團」)	16,858	18,010
Beijing Gas Development Limited (“Beijing Gas”)	北燃發展有限公司 (「北燃發展」)	185,262	197,919
錦州北燃燃氣有限公司 (“北燃錦州”)	錦州北燃燃氣有限公司	177,416	189,537
	(「北燃錦州」)	32,013	34,200
岑溪市恒興天然氣有限公司	岑溪市恒興天然氣有限公司		
(“岑溪市恒興”)	(「岑溪市恒興」)	8,424	8,999
南和縣華澳天然氣有限公司 (“南和華澳”)	南和縣華澳天然氣有限公司		
	(「南和華澳」)	14,522	—
雙鴨山中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	雙鴨山中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司		
(“雙鴨山中燃”)	(「雙鴨山中燃」)	6,536	—
保定奧朗天然氣銷售有限公司	保定奧朗天然氣銷售有限公司		
(“保定奧朗”)	(「保定奧朗」)	1,909	—
吉林省嘉鴻能源開發有限公司	吉林省嘉鴻能源開發有限公司		
(“嘉鴻能源”)	(「嘉鴻能源」)	16,976	—
黑龍江中佳天然氣源有限公司	黑龍江中佳天然氣源有限公司		
(“黑龍江中佳”)	(「黑龍江中佳」)	7,741	—
Other CGUs	其他現金產生單位	251,876	323,856
		2,247,354	2,461,723

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23. GOODWILL (Continued)

Impairment testing on goodwill (Continued)

23. 商譽(續)

商譽減值測試(續)

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Sales of LPG business within each of the following subsidiaries	以下各附屬公司之液化石油氣銷售業務		
上海中油能源控股有限公司 (「上海中油」)	上海中油能源控股有限公司 (「上海中油」)	213,295	227,867
上海華辰船務有限公司	上海華辰船務有限公司	25,368	27,101
清遠普華能源投資有限公司	清遠普華能源投資有限公司	42,821	45,747
Panva Gas Holdings Limited (「Panva Gas Holdings」)	Panva Gas Holdings Limited (「Panva Gas Holdings」)	284,712	304,165
甘肅中燃百江能源有限公司 (「甘肅中燃百江」)	甘肅中燃百江能源有限公司 (「甘肅中燃百江」)	8,472	9,051
雲夢縣中燃百江能源有限公司 (「雲夢百江」)	雲夢縣中燃百江能源有限公司 (「雲夢百江」)	—	3,970
襄陽中燃百江藍緣能源有限公司	襄陽中燃百江藍緣能源有限公司	9,629	—
連雲港贛榆中原石油液化氣有限公司 (「連雲港贛榆」)	連雲港贛榆中原石油液化氣有限公司 (「連雲港贛榆」)	6,250	—
		590,547	617,901
Provision of value-added services within each of following subsidiaries	以下各附屬公司之提供增值服務業務：		
Daily Pride	宜好	308,969	—
恩耐特(重慶)新能源有限公司 (「恩耐特新能源」)	恩耐特(重慶)新能源有限公司 (「恩耐特新能源」)	1,149	—
		310,118	—
		3,148,019	3,079,624

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23. GOODWILL (Continued)

Impairment testing on goodwill (Continued)

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs are determined based on value in use calculations. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs during the period. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGUs. The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on past practices and expectation of future changes in the market.

The Group prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets approved by the management for the next five years. The CGUs cashflows beyond the 5-year period until the expiry of the relevant operation period or exclusive rights ranging from 15 to 30 years are extrapolated using a steady 3% (2018: 3%) average growth rate for CGUs in the natural gas business, 5% (2018: 5%) for CGUs in the LPG business and 2% (2018: nil) for CGUs engaged in the provision of value-added services. The financial budgets and growth rates are estimated according to the stage of each operation with reference to the development curve of the natural gas business, LPG business and value-added business in the PRC region. The post tax rates used to discount the forecast cash flows for CGUs are from 13% to 16% (2018: 14% to 17%). In the opinion of the directors of the Company, no material impairment loss is identified for both years except for the impairment loss mentioned below. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of CGUs to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of CGUs. During the year ended 31 March 2019, due to the unsatisfactory performance of the gas refilling stations, the directors of the Company have consequently determined impairment of goodwill directly related to sales of piped gas business amounting to HK\$68,857,000. No other write-down of the assets is considered necessary.

23. 商譽(續)

商譽減值測試(續)

現金產生單位之可收回價值乃按使用價值釐定。計算使用價值主要假設為期內售價之折扣率、增長率及預期變動及直接成本值。管理層按反映目前評估金錢之時間值及現金產生單位之特定風險之稅前比率估計折扣率。增長率按業內預期增長釐定。售價變動及直接成本按過往慣例及預期市場未來之變動而釐定。

本集團根據管理層批准未來五年之最近期財務預算編製現金流量預算。有關天然氣業務及液化石油氣業務以及從事提供增值服務業務五年期後直至相關經營期間或獨家經營權期間(介乎15至30年不等)屆滿之現金產生單位現金流量則分別採用穩定的平均增長率3%(二零一八年:3%)、5%(二零一八年:5%)及2%(二零一八年:零)進行推算。財務預算及增長率乃根據各業務之發展階段及經參考中國地區之天然氣業務及液化石油氣業務之發展曲線後估計。用於預測現金產生單位之稅後現金流量折扣比率由13%至16%(二零一八年:14%至17%)不等。本公司董事認為,除下文所述之減值虧損外,於該兩個年度概無重大可辨認減值虧損。管理層認為以上假設之任何合理可能產生的變動均不會導致現金產生單位之賬面總值超越其總可收回價值。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度,由於加氣站表現不理想,本公司董事因此確定與管道氣體業務銷售直接有關的商譽減值,金額為68,857,000港元。其他資產減值則被認為沒有必要。

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24. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

24. 其他無形資產

		Exclusive rights of natural gas operation 天然氣業務之 獨家經營權 HK\$'000 千港元	Production sharing rights 生產分成權 HK\$'000 千港元	Technology rights 技術權 HK\$'000 千港元	Customer Relationship 客戶關係 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本					
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	2,857,782	1,182,433	53,816	14,830	4,108,861
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	133,475	110,164	5,014	1,382	250,035
Addition	添置	533	49,785	—	—	50,318
Acquired on acquisition of businesses (note 40)	產生自收購業務(附註40)	44,960	—	—	—	44,960
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	3,036,750	1,342,382	58,830	16,212	4,454,174
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(236,219)	(85,850)	(3,762)	(1,038)	(326,869)
Addition	添置	315	77,605	—	—	77,920
Acquired on acquisition of businesses (note 40)	產生自收購業務(附註40)	27,616	—	—	—	27,616
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	2,828,462	1,334,137	55,068	15,174	4,232,841
AMORTISATION	攤銷					
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	349,033	16,695	10,121	14,584	390,433
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	32,520	1,555	943	1,359	36,377
Charge for the year	年內支出	110,389	8,034	5,648	269	124,340
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	491,942	26,284	16,712	16,212	551,150
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(31,461)	(1,681)	(1,069)	(1,038)	(35,249)
Charge for the year	年內支出	110,204	6,800	5,648	—	122,652
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	570,685	31,403	21,291	15,174	638,553
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值					
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	2,257,777	1,302,734	33,777	—	3,594,288
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	2,544,808	1,316,098	42,118	—	3,903,024

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24. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Note: The exclusive rights of natural gas operation, technology rights and customer relationship are amortised on a straight-line method over the period of 30 years, 40 years and 10 years respectively.

Production sharing right represents the right under the production contract entered between a subsidiary of the Group and a PRC entity for the exploitation and development of a coal-bed methane resource in the PRC ("CBM Project") under an exclusive right granted by the PRC government to explore, develop and produced coal-bed methane with that PRC entity as joint operation partner until 2029 and management of the Group sought advice from its legal advisor and has been advised that there is a sound basis to further extend the exclusive right to 2038. The Group has a 50% participating stake in the CBM Project. Production sharing right is amortised by using the units of production method based on the expected proven reserve to be extracted during the contractual period.

24. 其他無形資產(續)

附註：天然氣業務之獨家經營權、技術權及客戶關係分別於30年、40年及10年之期間內以直線法予以攤銷。

生產分成權指本集團一間附屬公司與一間中國企業就根據中國政府授出與該中國企業(作為共同營運夥伴)勘探、開發及生產煤層氣的獨家經營權而勘探及開發中國煤層氣資源(「煤層氣項目」)訂立的生產合約項下之權益，有效期至二零二九年，而本集團的管理層已向其法律顧問尋求意見並獲告知其有可靠依靠將獨家經營權進一步延長至二零三八年。本集團於煤層氣項目擁有50%參與權益。生產分成權根據於合約期內將開採的預期經探明儲備使用生產單位法作攤銷。

25. AMOUNTS DUE FROM (TO) ASSOCIATES

Included in the balance of amounts due from associates are loans of HK\$2,361,000 (2018: HK\$7,703,000) which are unsecured, interest bearing at fixed rates of 6% per annum (2018: 6% per annum). The remaining balance of HK\$37,564,000 (2018: HK\$14,555,000) are of trade nature aged within 180 days based on invoice date and a dividend receivable of HK\$5,112,000 (2018: HK\$16,089,000). A credit period of 30 to 180 days is granted to these trade customers. The balance is expected to be repayable within twelve months from the end of the reporting period and shown under current assets. As at 31 March 2018, all balances were neither past due nor impaired at 31 March 2018 as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the Group believes that the amounts were considered recoverable. Details of impairment assessment of amounts due from associates at 31 March 2019 are set out in note 42.

As at 31 March 2019, the amounts due to associates of HK\$40,849,000 (2018: HK\$125,000) are of non-trade nature which are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

25. 應收(應付)聯營公司款項

計入應收聯營公司款項結餘之貸款2,361,000港元(二零一八年：7,703,000港元)乃無抵押、按每年6厘(二零一八年：每年6厘)之固定利率計息。餘額37,564,000港元(二零一八年：14,555,000港元)屬貿易性質，賬齡由發票日期起計180日內，以及應收股息5,112,000港元(二零一八年：16,089,000港元)。本集團向該等貿易客戶授予30日至180日之信貸期。餘額預計須在報告期末後十二個月內償還，並計入流動資產。於二零一八年三月三十一日，由於信貸質素並無重大改變，於二零一八年三月三十一日所有結餘均無逾期及減值，且本集團相信有關金額視作可予收回。於二零一九年三月三十一日應收聯營公司款項之減值評估詳情載於附註42。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，應付聯營公司款項40,849,000港元(二零一八年：125,000港元)乃屬非貿易性質、無抵押、免息及按要求償還。

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26. INVENTORIES

26. 存貨

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Construction materials	建材	1,000,148	1,389,985
Consumables, spare parts, gas appliances and other materials	消耗品、備件、燃氣器具及其他物料	846,399	864,833
Natural gas	天然氣	625,520	201,023
LPG	液化石油氣	939,855	613,405
		3,411,922	3,069,246

27. CONTRACT ASSETS/LIABILITIES

27. 合約資產／負債

		31.3.2019 二零一九年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元	1.4.2018* 二零一八年 四月一日* HK\$'000 千港元
Contract assets — current	合約資產 — 即期		
Construction contracts in gas pipeline construction	燃氣管道建設建造合約	7,185,220	3,106,327
Contract liabilities — current	合約負債 — 即期		
Construction contracts in gas pipeline construction	燃氣管道建設建造合約	1,942,654	1,374,293
Purchase of piped gas and LPG	購買管道燃氣及液化石油氣	3,224,940	2,778,969
		5,167,594	4,153,262

* The amounts in this column are after adjustments from the application of HKFRS 9 and 15.

* 本欄金額已計及應用香港財務報告準則第9號及第15號所作出之調整。

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27. CONTRACT ASSETS/LIABILITIES (Continued)

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed because the rights are conditioned on the Group's future performance in achieving specified milestones at the reporting date on contract work. The contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the rights become unconditional.

Typical payment terms which impact on the amount of contract assets and contract liabilities recognised are as follows:

Construction contracts in respect of gas pipeline construction

The Group's revenue from construction contracts is measured by input method. The Group requires certain customers to provide upfront deposits before the commencement of the construction work as part of its credit risk management policies.

The Group classifies these contract assets as current because the Group expects to realise them in its normal operating cycle.

When the Group receives a deposit before the construction activity commences, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of the deposit.

27. 合約資產／負債(續)

合約資產主要涉及本集團對已完成工作的代價權，而該等權利取決於本集團今後於合約工作報告日達成特定里程碑的表現。當該等權利變為無條件時，合約資產即轉移至貿易應收款。

影響已確認的合約資產及合約負債金額的標準付款條款如下：

天然氣管道建設合約

本集團的建設合約收入按輸入法計量。本集團要求若干客戶於施工開始前提供前期按金，作為其信貸風險管理政策的一部分。

由於本集團預期於正常營運週期內實現此等合約資產，故將此等合約資產分類為流動資產。

本集團於施工活動開始之前收到按金時，將於合約開始時產生合約負債，直至相關合約所確認的收入超過按金金額為止。

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27. CONTRACT ASSETS/LIABILITIES (Continued)

Purchase of piped gas and LPG

The Group would require advance payment before the usage of the piped gas and LPG for certain customers, any shortage against the periodical actual charge for the actual usage of piped gas and LPG will be billed by the Group accordingly. These customers are required to top up the advance payment for future usage of piped gas and LPG to be supplied by the Group. The Group requires advance payment before the usage of the piped gas through the prepaid card for certain household users. The charge of the actual usage of piped gas will be deducted directly to the balance of the prepaid card. These customers can only consume the piped gas up to the balance of the prepaid card. This will give rise to contract liabilities until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of advance payment.

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current year relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in prior periods.

		Construction contracts 建設合約 HK\$'000 千港元	Purchase of piped gas 購買管道燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year	年初確認包括於合約負債結餘 的收入	1,374,293	2,778,969

Details of the impairment assessment of contract assets are set out in note 42.

27. 合約資產／負債(續)

購買管道燃氣及液化石油氣

本集團會要求若干客戶於使用管道燃氣及液化石油氣之前預付款項，而有關管道燃氣及液化石油氣實際使用時與實際定期收費產生的不足差額，則由集團相應徵收。該等客戶須為今後使用本集團作供應管道燃氣及液化石油氣追加額外預付款項。本集團要求若干家庭用戶於使用管道燃氣之前通過預付卡預付款項。使用管道燃氣之實際收費將直接從預付卡的餘額扣除。該等客戶只能享用管道燃氣直至預付卡餘額扣完為止。這將產生合約負債，直至相關合約所確認的收入超過預付金額為止。

下表列載本年度確認的收入有多少與結轉合約負債有關以及多少與以前各期已履行的履約義務有關。

合約資產減值評估詳情載於附註42。

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28. AMOUNTS DUE FROM (TO) CUSTOMERS FOR CONTRACT WORK

28. 應收(應付)客戶之合約工程款項

2018
二零一八年
HK\$'000
千港元

Contracts in progress at end of the reporting period:	於報告期末之在建合約：	
Contract costs incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses	已產生之合約成本加已確認溢利減已確認虧損	6,043,420
Less: Progress billings	減：進度付款	(3,819,084)
		2,224,336
Analysed for reporting purposes as:	作呈報用途分析：	
Amounts due from customers for contract work	應收客戶之合約工程款項	3,166,968
Amounts due to customers for contract work	應付客戶之合約工程款項	(942,632)
		2,224,336

As at 31 March 2018, there was no retention monies held by customers for contract work performed. As at 31 March 2018, advances received from customers for contract work not yet commenced amounted to HK\$431,661,000 which were included in trade and other payables in note 32.

於二零一八年三月三十一日，並無保留款項由客戶就已進行之合約工程而持有。於二零一八年三月三十一日，已向尚未展開之合約工程客戶收取之墊款為431,661,000港元，並已列入附註32的貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項。

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29. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

29. 貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade receivables	貿易應收賬項	3,554,884	3,409,101
Less: Accumulated allowances	減：累計撥備	(684,415)	(473,333)
Trade receivables	貿易應收賬項	2,870,469	2,935,768
Deposits paid for construction and other materials	工程及其他材料已付按金	725,380	448,968
Deposits paid for purchase of natural gas and LPG	購買天然氣及液化石油氣已付按金	1,885,387	1,786,991
Advance payments to sub-contractors	預付予分包商之款項	1,491,572	859,784
Rental and utilities deposits	租金及公用事業按金	464,748	262,897
Other tax recoverable	其他可收回稅項	1,245,364	973,943
Other receivables and deposits	其他應收賬項及按金	806,931	1,256,836
Prepaid operating expenses	預付經營開支	504,065	460,459
Amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	應收附屬公司非控股權益款項	67,307	33,584
Total trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項總額	10,061,223	9,019,230

Other than certain major customers with good repayment history which the Group allows a longer credit period or settlement by instalment basis, the Group generally allows an average credit period of 30 to 180 days to its trade customers.

除若干付款記錄良好之主要客戶獲本集團准許有較長信貸期或分期付款外，本集團一般向其貿易客戶提供平均30至180日之信貸期。

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29. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables net of impairment losses presented based on invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
0–180 days	0至180日	2,520,722	2,532,433
181–365 days	181至365日	262,870	211,664
Over 365 days	365日以上	86,877	191,671
		2,870,469	2,935,768

As at 31 March 2019, the trade receivables with carrying amount of HK\$2,520,722,000 (2018: HK\$2,532,433,000) are neither past due nor impaired at the reporting date for which the Group believes that the amounts are considered recoverable.

The Group has policies for allowance of bad and doubtful debts which are based on the evaluation of collectability and age analysis of accounts and on the management's judgment including the current creditworthiness, the past collection history of each customer as well as relevant forward-looking information.

As at 31 March 2019, included in the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of HK\$349,747,000 which are past due as at the reporting date. Out of the past due balances, HK\$349,747,000 has been past due 90 days or more and is not considered as default as these are contributed by the debtors without bad debt history or the PRC local governments with low credit risks. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables for the year ended 31 March 2019 are set out in note 42.

Before the application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018, the Group assessed impaired based on incurred loss model.

29. 貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項 (續)

於報告期末，按發票日期呈列之貿易應收賬項(扣除減值虧損)之賬齡分析如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
0–180 days	0至180日	2,520,722	2,532,433
181–365 days	181至365日	262,870	211,664
Over 365 days	365日以上	86,877	191,671
		2,870,469	2,935,768

於二零一九年三月三十一日，賬面值2,520,722,000港元(二零一八年：2,532,433,000港元)之貿易應收賬項於報告日期並無逾期或出現減值，本集團相信該等款項乃被視為可收回。

本集團之呆壞賬撥備政策乃根據追回款項機率之評估及賬項之賬齡分析，並根據管理層對包括每名客戶現時之信用能力及收款往績之判斷以及考慮前瞻性資料。

於二零一九年三月三十日，本集團之貿易應收賬項中包括帳面值349,747,000港元之欠款，該筆款項於報告日期已逾期。逾期結餘中349,747,000港元已逾期90日或以上，且由於該等逾期來自並無壞賬歷史的債務人或信貸風險較低的中國當地政府，故並不被視為拖欠。本集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押。

於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之減值評估詳情載於附註42。

於二零一八年四月一日應用香港財務報告準則第9號前，本集團根據已產生虧損模型評估減值。

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29. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Group made an allowance of HK\$74,182,000 in respect of the trade receivables related to the gas pipeline construction business and LPG business, which was past due at the reporting date with long age and slow repayments having been received from respective customers since the due date. The directors of the Company considered the related receivables may be impaired and specific allowance was made.

Movement in the allowance for bad and doubtful debts for trade receivables for the year ended 31 March 2018:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	379,289
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	23,413
Charge for the year	年內扣除	74,182
Written off against trade receivables	撇銷貿易應收賬項	(3,551)
Balance at the end of the year	年終結餘	473,333

As at 31 March 2018, in determining the recoverability of the trade receivables, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivables from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The trade receivables past due but not provided for impairment were either subsequently settled as at the date these consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance or no historical default of payments by the respective customers. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the directors of the Company believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for bad and doubtful debts.

29. 貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項 (續)

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，本集團就與燃氣管道建設業務及液化石油氣銷售相關之貿易應收賬項作出74,182,000港元之撥備，該等賬款於報告日期已逾期、賬齡久遠且有關係客戶自欠款日期以來之還款速度緩慢，本公司董事認為有關應收賬項或會減值，已作出特定撥備。

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度貿易應收賬項呆壞賬撥備之變動：

於二零一八年三月三十一日，判斷貿易應收賬項能否收回時，本集團會考慮貿易應收賬項之信用質素自信貸初次批出當日直至報告日期期間之任何變化。逾期但未作出減值之貿易應收賬項若非其後於本綜合財務報表獲授權刊發之日已償付，即屬並無過往拖欠還款紀錄之客戶。由於客戶層範圍廣大及並不關連，故信貸集中風險有限。據此，本公司董事相信毋須於呆壞賬撥備以外進一步提撥信貸準備。

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29. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

As at 31 March 2018, included in the Group's trade receivables are debtors, with a carrying amount of HK\$403,335,000 which are past due at the reporting date for which the Group has not provided for impairment as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amount are still considered recoverable. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances. The average age of these trade receivable is 398 days as at 31 March 2018.

Ageing of trade receivables which are past due but not impaired:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
180–365 days	180至365日	211,664
Over 365 days	365日以上	191,671
		403,335

The non-trade balances of amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

29. 貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項 (續)

於二零一八年三月三十一日本集團之貿易應收賬項中包括賬面值403,335,000港元之欠款，該筆款項於報告日期已逾期，但本集團基於信貸質素未有重大變化且金額仍被視為可收回而尚未提撥減值準備。本集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押。於二零一八年三月三十一日，該等貿易應收賬項之平均賬齡為398日。

已逾期但未列作減值之貿易應收賬項之賬齡分析如下：

30. 持作買賣投資

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity securities at fair value listed in Hong Kong	按公平值列值之香港上市股本證券	1,780	48,077

Held-for-trading investments as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, represent equity securities listed in Hong Kong. The fair values of the investments are determined based on the quoted market bid prices available on the Stock Exchange. The fair value of held-for-trading investments was classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

於二零一九年三月三十一日及二零一八年三月三十一日的持作買賣投資指於香港上市之股本證券。該等投資之公平值基於聯交所報之市場買價而釐定。持作買賣投資之公平值分類為公平值層級第一級。

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31. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS/BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Bank balances and cash comprise cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and carry interest at market rates which range from 0.01% to 2.80% per annum (2018: 0.01% to 2.85% per annum).

Pledged bank deposits represent deposits pledged to banks to secure banking facilities granted to the Group. Deposits amounting to HK\$243,381,000 (2018: HK\$290,729,000) have been pledged to secure short-term bank loans and undrawn short-term facilities and are therefore classified as current assets. The pledged bank deposits carry fixed interest rates of 1.55% to 4.50% (2018: 1.55% to 4.55%) per annum.

The details of the Group's pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective group entities are set out below:

31. 已抵押銀行存款／銀行結存及現金

銀行結存及現金包括本集團持有之現金及原本於三個月或以內到期之短期銀行存款，按每年0.01厘至2.80厘（二零一八年：每年0.01厘至2.85厘）之市場利率計息。

已抵押銀行存款指為取得授予本集團之銀行融資而抵押予銀行之存款。243,381,000港元（二零一八年：290,729,000港元）之存款已作抵押以取得短期銀行貸款及未提取之短期融資，因此分類為流動資產。已抵押銀行存款按每年1.55厘至4.50厘（二零一八年：每年1.55厘至4.55厘）之固定利率計息。

本集團以各相關集團企業之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之已抵押銀行存款以及銀行結存及現金之詳情載列如下：

		United States Dollars ("USD") 美元（「美元」） HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值	HK\$ 港元 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	190,529	98,889
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	396,925	567,563

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32. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The following is an aged analysis of trade and other payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

32. 貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項

貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項包括貿易買賣及持續成本之未結清數額。於報告期末，按發票日期呈列之貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項之賬齡分析如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
0-90 days	0至90日	13,256,485	3,252,218
91-180 days	91至180日	3,244,308	1,177,211
Over 180 days	180日以上	1,339,618	3,040,546
Trade and bill payables	貿易應付賬項及應付票據	17,840,411	7,469,975
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付賬項及應計費用	1,084,705	867,813
Consideration payables	應付代價	220,897	482,446
Construction fee payables	應付工程費用	1,596,824	1,216,433
Other tax payables	應付其他稅項	99,995	156,066
Accrued staff costs	應計員工成本	193,695	161,593
Loan interest payables	應付貸款利息	355,875	179,437
Advance payments from customers (note a)	來自客戶之預收款項(附註a)	—	2,778,969
Advances received from customers for contract work that have not yet been started (note a)	已向尚未展開之合約工程客戶收取之墊款(附註a)	—	431,661
Amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	應付附屬公司非控股權益款項	589,484	300,577
Amounts due to staff (note b)	應付員工款項(附註b)	1,716,811	—
		23,698,697	14,044,970

Notes:

- (a) The Group has initially applied HKFRS 15 at 1 April 2018 that the advance payments from customers and advances received from customers for contract work that have not been started were reclassified to contract liabilities.
- (b) The balance represented the amounts due to staff at the end of the reporting period which was the proceeds from sales of Company's shares after the exercise of the employees' share options and the amounts have been substantially settled after the year end date.

附註：

- (a) 本集團已於二零一八年四月一日首次應用香港財務報告準則第15號，來自客戶之預付款項及已向尚未展開之合約工程客戶收取之墊款重新分類至合約負債。
- (b) 結餘指於報告期末應付員工購股權所得之款項，因為本公司已代表員工行使購股權，大部分款項已於年結日後支付。

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32. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (Continued)

All of the balances were aged within 90 to 180 days based on invoice date and the average credit period is 90 to 180 days.

The non-trade balances of amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

32. 貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項 (續)

按發票日為基準，所有結餘賬齡為90日至180日且平均信貸期為90日至180日。

應付附屬公司非控股權益款項之非貿易結餘為無抵押、免息及須於要求時償還。

33. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

33. 銀行及其他借貸

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Bank and other borrowings comprise the following:	銀行及其他借貸包括以下各項：		
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸	26,570,153	23,673,867
Other borrowings	其他借貸	11,328,754	8,698,554
		37,898,907	32,372,421
Secured	有抵押	3,056,554	2,960,714
Unsecured	無抵押	34,842,353	29,411,707
		37,898,907	32,372,421

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33. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (Continued)**33. 銀行及其他借貸(續)**

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
The maturity profile of the above borrowings is as follows: 上述借款之到期情況如下：			
Within one year	於一年內	16,407,520	11,079,288
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	多於一年但不超過兩年	9,833,244	13,636,482
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	多於兩年但不超過五年	10,018,833	5,889,718
More than five years	多於五年	1,639,310	1,766,933
Less: Amount due within one year shown under current liabilities 減：一年內到期列入流動負債之款項		37,898,907	32,372,421
Amount due after one year 一年後到期之款項		16,407,520	11,079,288
Borrowings comprise: 借貸包括：		21,491,387	21,293,133
Fixed-rate borrowings	定息借貸	14,954,210	12,778,824
Floating-rate borrowings	浮息借貸		
— London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 1.05% to 2.35% (2018: 1.75% to 2.35%)	— 倫敦銀行同業拆息率 (「倫敦銀行同業拆息率」) 另加1.05厘至2.35厘 (二零一八年：1.75厘至2.35厘)	8,593,047	7,903,820
— Base rate of People's Bank of China	— 中國人民銀行基準利率	14,351,650	11,689,777
		37,898,907	32,372,421

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33. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (Continued)

The details of the corporate bonds as included in the other borrowings are as follows:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Corporate bond 1 (note 1)	公司債券1(附註1)	—	1,174,773
Corporate bond 2 (note 2)	公司債券2(附註2)	2,275,508	2,272,769
Corporate bond 3 (note 3)	公司債券3(附註3)	1,741,422	1,740,717
Corporate bond 4 (note 4)	公司債券4(附註4)	1,707,471	—
Corporate bond 5 (note 5)	公司債券5(附註5)	2,285,714	—
Corporate bond 6 (note 6)	公司債券6(附註6)	1,485,714	—
		9,495,829	5,188,259

Notes:

- (1) The listed corporate bond of RMB1 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.2% per annum and maturity date on 13 January 2019 through the private placement in the PRC on 13 January 2016. The corporate bond was listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange Comprehensive Electronic Platform of Fixed Income Securities on 19 February 2016. The bond has been fully repaid on 13 January 2019.
- (2) The listed corporate bond of RMB2 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 3.05% per annum and maturity date on 27 October 2021 to qualified investors in the PRC on 27 October 2016. The corporate bond was listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange Comprehensive Electronic Platform of Fixed Income Securities on 8 November 2016.
- (3) The corporate bond of RMB1.5 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.75% per annum through the private placement in the PRC on 1 August 2017. The corporate bond of RMB1 billion and RMB0.5 billion are with maturity date on 3 August 2020 and 3 August 2022 respectively. The corporate bond is tradable on National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors.
- (4) The corporate bond of RMB1.5 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.50% per annum and maturity date on 11 September 2023 to qualified investors in the PRC on 11 September 2018. The corporate bond was listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange Comprehensive Electronic Platform of Fixed Income Securities on 27 September 2018.

33. 銀行及其他借貸(續)

計入其他貸款之公司債券詳情如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Corporate bond 1 (note 1)	公司債券1(附註1)	—	1,174,773
Corporate bond 2 (note 2)	公司債券2(附註2)	2,275,508	2,272,769
Corporate bond 3 (note 3)	公司債券3(附註3)	1,741,422	1,740,717
Corporate bond 4 (note 4)	公司債券4(附註4)	1,707,471	—
Corporate bond 5 (note 5)	公司債券5(附註5)	2,285,714	—
Corporate bond 6 (note 6)	公司債券6(附註6)	1,485,714	—
		9,495,829	5,188,259

附註：

- (1) 人民幣10億元上市公司債券在中國於二零一六年一月十三日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.2%及到期日為二零一九年一月十三日。於二零一六年二月十九日，該公司債券於上海證券交易所固定收益證券綜合電子平台上市。該債券已於二零一九年一月十三日全額償還。
- (2) 人民幣20億元上市公司債券在中國於二零一六年十月二十七日發行予中國合資格投資者，息票利率及實際利率為每年3.05%及到期日為二零二一年十月二十七日。於二零一六年十一月八日，該公司債券於上海證券交易所固定收益證券綜合電子平台上市。
- (3) 人民幣15億元公司債券在中國於二零一七年八月一日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.75%。人民幣10億元公司債券及人民幣5億元公司債券之到期日分別為二零二零年八月三日及二零二二年八月三日。該公司債券可於中國銀行間市場交易商協會交易。
- (4) 人民幣15億元公司債券在中國於二零一八年九月十一日發行予中國合資格投資者，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.50%及到期日為二零二三年九月十一日。於二零一八年九月二十七日，該公司債券於上海證券交易所固定收益證券綜合電子平台上市。

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33. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (5) The corporate bond of RMB2.0 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.38% per annum through the private placement in the PRC on 24 October 2018. The corporate bond of RMB2.0 billion is with maturity date on 23 October 2023. The corporate bond is tradable on National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors.
- (6) The corporate bond of RMB1.3 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.15% per annum through the private placement in the PRC on 7 December 2018. The corporate bond of RMB1.3 billion is with maturity date on 6 December 2023. The corporate bond is tradable on National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors.

The range of effective interest rates (which are also equal to contracted interest rates) on the Group's borrowings are as follows:

33. 銀行及其他借貸(續)

附註：(續)

- (5) 人民幣20億元公司債券在中國於二零一八年十月二十四日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.38%。該人民幣20億元公司債券到期日為二零二三年十月二十三日。該公司債券可於中國銀行間市場交易商協會交易。
- (6) 人民幣13億元公司債券在中國於二零一八年十二月七日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.15%。該人民幣13億元公司債券到期日為二零二三年十二月六日。該公司債券可於中國銀行間市場交易商協會交易。

本集團借貸之實際利率的範圍(亦相當於訂約利率)如下：

		2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
Effective interest rate per annum:	實際年利率：		
Fixed-rate borrowings	定息借貸	0.9%–8.50%	0.9%–4.91%
Floating-rate borrowings	付息借貸	1.43%–7.35%	1.1%–9.38%

The details of the Group's borrowings which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective group entities are set out below:

本集團除各相關集團實體之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之借貸詳情載列如下：

		USD 美元 HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值	HK\$ 港元 HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值	Japanese Yen ("JPY") 日圓 (「日圓」) HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值	Euro dollar ("EURO") 歐元 (「歐元」) HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年 三月三十一日	588,344	3,001,403	513,474	2,506
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年 三月三十一日	1,783,636	2,908,627	595,241	19,869

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34. SHARE CAPITAL

34. 股本

		Ordinary shares		Convertible preference shares		Total
		普通股		可換股優先股		總計
		No. of shares		No. of shares		
		'000 at		'000 at		
		HK\$0.01 each	HK\$'000	HK\$0.01 each	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		每股		每股		
		面值0.01港元		面值0.01港元		
		的千股股數	千港元	的千股股數	千港元	千港元
Authorised	法定	9,000,000	90,000	124,902	124,902	214,902
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：					
At 1 April 2017 and	於二零一七年					
31 March 2018	四月一日及					
	二零一八年					
	三月三十一日	4,968,519	49,685	—	—	49,685
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	259,895	2,599	—	—	2,599
Repurchase of shares (Note)	回購股份(附註)	(9,851)	(98)	—	—	(98)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年					
	三月三十一日	5,218,563	52,186	—	—	52,186

The new shares issued rank pari passu with the existing shares in all respects.

已發行新股於各方面與現有股份享有相同權益。

Note: During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company repurchased its own shares through the Stock Exchange as follows:

附註：截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本公司透過聯交所回購其自身之股份如下：

Month of repurchase		No. of ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 0.01 港元之普通股數目	Price per share 每股價格		Aggregated repurchased costs 總回購成本 HK\$'000 千港元
			highest 最高 HK\$ 港元	lowest 最低 HK\$ 港元	
回購月份					
September 2018	二零一八年九月	585,000	22.00	21.95	12,861
October 2018	二零一八年十月	9,266,200	22.00	20.00	198,850

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35. RESERVES

35. 儲備

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Translation reserve	換算儲備		
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	1,468,866	(1,104,712)
Exchange difference arising on translation	因換算而產生之匯兌差額	(2,228,775)	2,573,578
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末	(759,909)	1,468,866
		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Investment revaluation reserve	投資重估儲備		
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	(13,977)	8,982
Decrease in fair value of equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具公平值減少	(8,627)	—
Decrease in fair value on available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資公平值減少	—	(22,959)
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末	(22,604)	(13,977)

36. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

36. 衍生金融工具

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial liabilities	財務負債		
Cross currency interest rate swap contract	交叉貨幣利率掉期合約	802	2,338
Interest rate swap contracts (Note)	利率掉期合約(附註)	21,764	—
		22,566	2,338

Note: The instruments are designated under hedge accounting.

附註：該工具為對沖會計項下指定。

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36. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (Continued)

In order to manage the Group's foreign currency exposure and interest rate exposure in relation to the Group's borrowings which are denominated in USD, the Group entered into a cross currency interest rate swap contract to buy USD for RMB. The Group also entered into USD and HK\$ interest rate swaps to manage the Group's interest rate exposure to LIBOR and Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate ("HIBOR").

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has an outstanding cross currency interest rate swap contract with an aggregate notional amount of USD14 million (2018: USD21 million) that requires the Group to buy USD for RMB at exchange rate of RMB6.534 (2018: RMB6.534) for USD1 and change from paying floating interest rate of 6 month LIBOR + 1.75% per annum to paying fixed rate of 5.52% per annum with a maturity period that matches the maturity period of the relevant borrowing.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group also has entered into interest rate swap contracts with an aggregate notional amount of USD90 million (2018: nil) and HK\$1,638 million (2018: nil) that change from paying floating interest rate of 3 month LIBOR + 1.05% per annum and 3 month HIBOR + 1.05% per annum to paying fixed rate of 3.72% per annum and 3.42% per annum respectively with maturity periods that match the maturity periods of the relevant borrowings. These interest rate swaps are designated as hedging instruments which hedge the interest rate risk exposures of the underlying hedged borrowings. The critical terms of the derivatives match those of the respective hedged borrowings.

The cross currency interest rate swap and USD and HK\$ interest rate swaps are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period which is determined by reference to the prices as quoted by the counterparty financial institution.

36. 衍生金融工具 (續)

為管理本集團有關以美元計值之本集團借貸的外幣風險及利率風險，本集團訂立交叉貨幣利率掉期合約，以人民幣購入美元。本集團亦訂立美元及港元利率掉期合約，以管理本集團對倫敦銀行同業拆息率與港元銀行同業拆息率（「港元銀行同業拆息率」）的利率風險。

於報告期末，本集團之未到期交叉貨幣利率掉期合約的總名義金額為1,400萬美元（二零一八年：2,100萬美元），規定本集團按1美元兌人民幣6.534元（二零一八年：人民幣6.534元）之匯率以人民幣購入美元，並由支付浮動年利率6個月倫敦銀行同業拆息率加年息1.75厘改為支付固定年利率5.52厘，期限與相關借貸的期限相配。

於報告期末，本集團亦已訂立利率掉期合約，總名義金額為9,000萬美元（二零一八年：零）及16.38億港元（二零一八年：零），分別由支付浮動年利率3個月倫敦銀行同業拆息率加年底1.05厘及港元銀行同業拆息率加年利率1.05厘，改為支付固定年利率3.72厘及3.42厘，期限與相關借貸的期限相配。該等利率掉期合約被指定為對沖工具，用於對沖基本已對沖借貸的利率風險。衍生工具的關鍵條款與各自對沖借貸的條款相配。

交叉貨幣利率掉期於報告期末按經參考對手方金融機構所報價格而釐定的公平值計量。

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37. DEFERRED TAXATION

The following is the deferred tax liabilities (assets) recognised and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting years.

37. 遞延稅項

以下為於本報告年度及前報告年度之已確認遞延稅項負債(資產)以及相關變動。

		Accelerated tax depreciation	Revaluation on investment properties	Fair value adjustment on property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments	Tax losses	Intangible assets	Impairment on trade and other receivables and amounts due from customers for contract work	Impairment on property, plant and equipment	Total
		加速 稅項折舊 HK\$'000 千港元	物業投資 重估 HK\$'000 千港元	及設備以及 預付租賃款 HK\$'000 千港元	稅項虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	無形資產 HK\$'000 千港元	貿易應收賬項及 其他應收賬項及 應收客戶之合約 工程款項減值 HK\$'000 千港元	物業、廠房 及設備減值 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	471	35,305	167,671	(21,168)	768,382	(132,762)	(27,855)	790,044
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	—	—	25	(303)	2,945	(1,847)	(1,594)	(774)
Charge (credit) to profit or loss for the year (note 10)	年內於損益中扣除 (計入)(附註10)	—	7,302	(7,297)	(4,505)	(26,872)	(60,267)	—	(91,639)
Acquisition of businesses (note 40)	收購業務(附註40)	—	—	—	—	11,240	—	—	11,240
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年 三月三十一日	471	42,607	160,399	(25,976)	755,695	(194,876)	(29,449)	708,871
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	—	—	11	(7,646)	(2,206)	(6,370)	1,883	(14,328)
Charge (credit) to profit or loss for the year (note 10)	年內於損益中扣除 (計入)(附註10)	62,444	601	(4,885)	545	(27,319)	(1,148)	—	30,238
Acquisition of businesses (note 40)	收購業務(附註40)	—	—	—	—	6,956	—	—	6,956
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年 三月三十一日	62,915	43,208	155,525	(33,077)	733,126	(202,394)	(27,566)	731,737

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is an analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

就呈列綜合財務狀況表而言，若干遞延稅項資產及負債已予抵銷。以下為就財務報告而言之遞延稅項結餘分析：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	229,960	224,325
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(961,697)	(933,196)
		(731,737)	(708,871)

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37. DEFERRED TAXATION (Continued)

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profit earned by PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onward. No deferred taxation has been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC entities amounting to HK\$31,624,074,000 (2018: HK\$23,098,948,000) as the Group is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Majority joint ventures and associates established in the PRC are held directly by certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group established in the PRC which are therefore not subject to the above-mentioned withholding tax.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has estimated unused tax losses of HK\$7,074,430,000 (2018: HK\$6,012,195,000) available for offset against future profits. A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of HK\$200,464,000 (2018: HK\$157,423,000) of the tax losses. No deferred tax asset has been recognised for the remaining estimated tax losses of HK\$6,873,966,000 (2018: HK\$5,854,772,000) due to the uncertainty of future profits streams. Included in unrecognised estimated tax losses are losses of HK\$4,435,203,000 (2018: HK\$3,669,876,000) that will expire in 5 years from the year of origination which is ranged from 2019 to 2023 (2018: 2018 to 2022). Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

37. 遞延稅項(續)

根據中國企業所得稅法，由二零零八年一月一日起，就中國附屬公司所賺取之溢利而宣派之股息須徵收預扣稅。綜合財務報表並無就中國企業累計溢利31,624,074,000港元(二零一八年：23,098,948,000港元)之暫時差額作出遞延稅項撥備，原因是本集團能控制撥回暫時差額之時間，且暫時差額很可能不會於可見將來撥回。

大部份於中國成立的合資公司及聯營公司均由本集團在中國成立之若干全資附屬公司直接持有，因此毋須繳納上述預扣稅。

於報告期末，本集團可用以抵銷未來溢利之估計未動用稅項虧損為7,074,430,000港元(二零一八年：6,012,195,000港元)。已就200,464,000港元(二零一八年：157,423,000港元)之稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產。由於未來溢利來源尚不確定，其餘估計稅項虧損6,873,966,000港元(二零一八年：5,854,772,000港元)並無確認遞延稅項資產。未確認估計稅項虧損中包括自起始年度二零一九年至二零二三年(二零一八年：二零一八年至二零二二年期間)起計5年內屆滿之4,435,203,000港元(二零一八年：3,669,876,000港元)虧損。其他虧損可無限期結轉。

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38. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

A share option scheme was adopted pursuant to a resolution passed on 20 August 2013 (the “Scheme”). The purpose of the Scheme is to grant share options to eligible persons as incentives or rewards for their contribution to the Group. The Scheme will expire on 19 August 2023.

The eligible persons as defined in the Scheme are individuals or entities who or which may participate in the Scheme (“Eligible Persons”). The following individuals or entities who in the absolute discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company have contributed to the Group on the basis of their contribution to the development and growth of the Group may participate in the Scheme:

- (i) an eligible employee;
- (ii) a non-executive director and an independent non-executive director of any member of the Group;
- (iii) an agent or a consultant of any member of the Group;
- (iv) a supplier of goods or services to any member of the Group or any director or employee of such supplier;
- (v) a customer of any member of the Group or any director or employee of such customer;
- (vi) person or entity that provides research, development or other technological support or any advisory, consultancy or professional services to any member of the Group or any director or employee of any such entity;
- (vii) a subsidiary of the Company; and
- (viii) a company in which the Company holds, either directly or indirectly, 20% or more of its equity interest.

38. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支

根據二零一三年八月二十日通過的一項決議案採納該購股權計劃（「該計劃」）。該計劃旨在向合資格人士授予股份期權以激勵或獎勵其為本集團作出的貢獻。新計劃將於二零二三年八月十九日屆滿。

該計劃內所界定的合資格人士指可參與該計劃的個人或實體（「合資格人士」）。本公司董事會基於以下個人或實體對本集團的發展及增長所作的貢獻，依其絕對酌情決定權認定以下個人或實體對本集團有貢獻，可參與該計劃：

- (i) 合資格僱員；
- (ii) 本集團任何成員公司的非執行董事和獨立非執行董事；
- (iii) 本集團任何成員公司的代理人或顧問；
- (iv) 本集團任何成員公司的貨物或服務的供應商，或該供應商的任何董事或僱員；
- (v) 本集團任何成員公司的客戶，或該客戶的任何董事或僱員；
- (vi) 向本集團任何成員公司提供研究、開發或其他技術支援或任何建議、諮詢或專業服務的個人或實體，或任何該等實體的董事或僱員；
- (vii) 本公司之附屬公司；及
- (viii) 本公司直接或間接持有其20%或以上股本權益的一間公司。

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38. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription

- (i) Subject to the Listing Rules, the maximum number of the shares of the Company subject to outstanding unvested or vested options under the Scheme and outstanding options under other share option scheme of the Company (if any) must not exceed 30% of the shares of the Company in issue as at 20 August 2013 ("Overriding Limit"). No options may be granted if it will result in this Overriding Limit being exceeded.
- (ii) Subject to the Overriding Limit, paragraphs (iii) and (iv) below, the total number of shares of the Company issued and to be issued upon exercise of all options must not exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue as at the 20 August 2013 (subject to adjustment in the event of a capitalisation issue or rights issue or open offer of shares of the Company, or consolidation, sub-division or reduction of share capital of the Company (other than an issue of shares of the Company as consideration in respect of a transaction)) ("Mandate Limit"). Unless approved pursuant to paragraphs (iii) or (iv) below, no options may be granted if such grant will result in the Mandate Limit being exceeded. Options lapsed according to the terms of the Scheme or other share option scheme(s) will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the Mandate Limit.

38. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目

- (i) 在上市規則的規限下，計劃項下未行使的未歸屬或已歸屬期權及本公司其他購股權計劃(如有)項下未行使的期權所涉及的股份數目上限不得超過二零一三年八月二十日本公司已發行股份的30%([絕對限額])。概不得授出會導致已發行的股份總數超過此絕對限額的任何期權。
- (ii) 在絕對限額、下文(iii)及(iv)段的規限下，行使所有期權後已發行或將予發行的本公司股份總數不得超過二零一三年八月二十日本公司已發行股份的10%(在資本化發行、供股或公開發售本公司股份，或本公司股份合併、分拆或削減股本的情況(發行本公司股份作交易對價者除外)下，該股份數目將予調整)([授權限額])。除非根據下文(iii)或(iv)段的規定獲得批准，概不得授出會導致已發行股份總數超過此授權限額的任何期權。釐定該授權限額時根據該計劃或其他購股權計劃條款已失效的期權不予計算。

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38. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

- (iii) Subject to the Overriding Limit and an approval of shareholders of the Company, the Company may from time to time “refresh” a Mandate Limit provided that the total number of shares of the Company which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the limit as “refreshed” must not exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue at the date of the resolution to approve the “refreshed” limit (“Refresher Date”). Options previously granted (whether outstanding, cancelled, lapsed (according to the Scheme or the other share option schemes of the Company) or exercised) will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the limit as “refreshed”. The Company can seek the approval of shareholders of the Company to “refresh” a Mandate Limit any number of times as the Board of Directors of the Company considers appropriate. Unless approved pursuant to paragraph (iv) below, the board of directors of the Company cannot grant any options on or after the Refresher Date if such grant will result in the Mandate Limit as refreshed being exceeded.
- (iv) Subject to the Overriding Limit and a specific approval of shareholders of the Company, the board of directors of the Company may grant options to Eligible Persons identified by the board of directors of the Company. If the approval of shareholders of the Company is obtained, the board of directors of the Company may grant options to any Eligible Person in respect of such number of shares of the Company and on such terms as specified in that approval of shareholders of the Company.

Options granted under the Scheme must be taken up within 20 business days of the date of grant and pay the Company the amount payable, if any, on acceptance of the option. Any option under the Scheme which has vested, in respect of which all conditions attaching to it have satisfied and which has not lapsed may be exercised at any time, by no option may be exercised if such exercise would, in the opinion of the board of directors of the Company, be in breach of the Scheme, any applicable law, rule or regulation or the terms and conditions of the relevant option granted under the Scheme.

38. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

- (iii) 在絕對限額及本公司股東批准的規限下，本公司可不時「更新」授權限額，但限額「更新」後授出的所有期權予以行使時發行的本公司股份總數不得超過批准「更新」限額日（「更新日」）本公司已發行股份的10%。釐定「更新」限額時，先前授出的（無論未行使、已註銷、（根據該計劃或本公司其他購股權計劃）已失效或已行使的）期權將不予計算。在本公司董事會認為適當的情況下，本公司可不限次數地尋求本公司股東批准「更新」授權限額。除非根據下文(iv)段的規定經股東批准，本公司董事會不會在更新日或之後授出會導致已發行股份總數超過被更新的授權限額的任何期權。
- (iv) 在絕對限額及本公司股東特別批准的規限下，本公司董事會可向本公司董事會指定的合資格人士授出期權。在獲得本公司股東批准後，本公司董事會可按本公司股東批准中列明的本公司股份數目及條款向任何合資格人士授出期權。

根據該計劃授予期權須於授予日並向本公司支付應付款項（如有）後起計20個營業日內作出，以接納期權。可隨時行使新計劃項下任何已歸屬及所附帶的所有條件均已達成且尚未失效的期權。倘本公司董事會認為行使期權將會違反該計劃、任何適用法律、規則、規章或根據該計劃授予相關期權的條款及條件，則不可行使期權。

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38. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

The exercise price is determined by the directors of the Company, and will not be less than the highest of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant, (ii) the average closing price of the shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's share.

No share options were granted by the Company during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

The Group estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on an assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions at the end of each of the reporting date. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the directors of the Company, based on the actual results, consider that options granted with non-market vesting conditions only are expected to vest as the non-market vesting conditions for exercising those share options are probable to be met.

For options granted with market conditions, the Group recognised share-based payments expense from employees who satisfy all other vesting conditions, irrespective of whether the market condition is satisfied.

For the year ended 31 March 2019, share-based payments expense of HK\$63,137,000 is recognised (2018: HK\$644,320,000).

As at 31 March 2019, the number of shares in respect of which options had been granted and remaining outstanding under the Scheme is 2,000,000 (2018: 345,600,000) representing 0.04% (2018: 6.96%) of the shares of the Company in issue at that date.

38. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

行使價由本公司董事釐定，並不得低於下列最高者：(i)本公司股份在授予日期的收市價；(ii)股份在緊接授予日期前5個營業日的平均收市價；及(iii)本公司股份的面值。

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止及二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，本公司概無授予任何購股權。

本集團對預期歸屬之購股權數目的估計乃基於各報告日期結束時對所有相關非市場歸屬條件的評估而定。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本公司董事認為，根據實際結果，以非市場歸屬條件授出之購股權僅預期將會歸屬，因為行使該等購股權之非市場歸屬條件可能達成。

就市場狀況授出之購股權而言，本集團確認來自達成所有其他歸屬條件的僱員之以股份為基礎的開支，而不論市場狀況是否達成。

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，確認以股份為基礎的開支63,137,000港元(二零一八年：644,320,000港元)。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，根據該計劃已授出且尚未行使的期權涉及的股份數目為2,000,000股(二零一八年：345,600,000股)，佔本公司當日已發行股份的0.04%(二零一八年：6.96%)。

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38. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

The following table discloses details of the Company's share options held by employees (including directors) and movements in such holdings during the two years ended 31 March 2019:

Date of grant	Vesting period	Exercisable period	Exercise price per share	Number of share options at 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 於二零一七年四月一日及二零一八年三月三十一日之購股權數目	Exercised during the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度已行使	Lapsed during the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度已失效	Transfer during the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度的轉撥	Number of share options at 31 March 2019 於二零一九年三月三十一日之購股權數目
授出日期	歸屬期	可行使期限	每股行使價					
Held by Directors 由董事持有								
16.4.2014	(Note 1) (附註1)	(Note 1) (附註1)	12.40	17,000,000	(15,000,000)	—	(2,000,000)	—
25.6.2015	(Note 2) (附註2)	(Note 2) (附註2)	13.84	100,000,000	(100,000,000)	—	—	—
25.6.2015	(Note 3) (附註3)	(Note 3) (附註3)	13.84	1,600,000	(800,000)	(800,000)	—	—
				118,600,000	(115,800,000)	(800,000)	(2,000,000)	—
Held by Others 由其他人持有								
16.4.2014	(Note 1) (附註1)	(Note 1) (附註1)	12.40	227,000,000	(144,094,600)	(82,905,400)	2,000,000	2,000,000
				345,600,000	(259,894,600)	(83,705,400)	—	2,000,000
Weighted average exercise price 加權平均行使價				HK\$12.82 12.82港元				HK\$12.40 12.40港元
Exercisable at the end of the year 可於年末行使				—				2,000,000

Notes:

- (1) The validity period of the options is five years from 16 April 2014 to 15 April 2019. The options may be exercised on or after 16 April 2017. The exercise of the options will be subject to the conditions that (i) the audited profit after tax of the Group after deduction of non-controlling interests for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 or before shall not be less than HK\$5.5 billion; (ii) if the above condition is not fulfilled, the options may be exercised if the audited profit after tax of the Group after deduction of non-controlling interests for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 shall not be less than HK\$6 billion; and (iii) the options will lapse if the above two conditions are not satisfied.

38. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

下表列出僱員(包括董事)所持本公司購股權之詳情及截至二零一九年三月三十一日止兩個年度持有購股權之變動情況:

附註:

- (1) 購股權之有效期為二零一四年四月十六日至二零一九年四月十五日，而購股權可於二零一七年四月十六日或之後行使。行使購股權須受限於以下條件：(i) 本集團於截至二零一七年三月三十一日止財政年度或之前之經審核稅後溢利(經扣除非控股權益後)須不少於55億港元；(ii) 倘以上條件未獲達成，則購股權可在倘本集團於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止財政年度之經審核稅後溢利(經扣除非控股權益後)不少於60億港元的情況下行使；及(iii) 倘以上兩項條件未獲達成，則購股權將會失效。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

38. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (2) The validity period of the options is from 25 June 2015 to 24 June 2022. The options are exercisable upon satisfaction of either one of the conditions that (i) the Group's audited net profit after tax and deduction of non-controlling interests for a full financial year based on the consolidated audited financial statements of the Group amounts to HK\$7.5 billion or above; or (ii) the total market capitalisation of the Group amounts to HK\$150 billion or above, where the "total market capitalisation" shall be the product of the closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in the daily quotation sheets of the Stock Exchange at the end of any trading day and the total number of issued shares of the Company on that same day. The options will lapse if none of the above conditions is satisfied within the validity period of the options. During the year ended 31 March 2019, the vesting condition of "total market capitalisation" was met.
- (3) The validity period of the options is from 25 June 2015 to 15 April 2019. The options may be exercised on or after 16 April 2017. The exercise of the options will be subject to the satisfaction of either one of the conditions that (i) the Group's audited net profits after tax and deduction of non-controlling interests for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 based on the consolidated audited financial statements of the Group amounts to HK\$5.5 billion or above; or (ii) if the above condition is not fulfilled, the options may be exercised if the Group's audited net profit after tax and deduction of non-controlling interests for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 based on the consolidated audited financial statements of the Group amounts to HK\$6 billion or above. The options will lapse if none of the above conditions is satisfied within the validity period of the options.

The options outstanding as at 31 March 2019 have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 0.5 month (2018: 2 years).

38. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

附註：(續)

- (2) 購股權之有效期自二零一五年六月二十五日至二零二二年六月二十四日。購股權可於達成以下任何一項條件後行使：(i)根據本集團之綜合經審核財務報表，本集團於一個完整財政年度之經審核稅後純利(經扣除非控股權益後)達到75億港元或以上；或(ii)本集團之總市值達到1,500億港元或以上，而「總市值」應為本公司的股份於任何交易日完結時於聯交所每日報價表所列之收市價，乘以本公司同日已發行股份總數。倘上述條件均未於購股權之有效期內達成，則購股權將會失效。於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，「總市值」的歸屬條件已獲達成。
- (3) 購股權之有效期自二零一五年六月二十五日至二零一九年四月十五日。購股權可於二零一七年四月十六日或之後行使。行使購股權將須達成任何一項以下條件：(i)根據本集團之綜合經審核財務報表，本集團於截至二零一七年三月三十一日止財政年度之經審核稅後純利(經扣除非控股權益後)達到55億港元或以上；或(ii)若上述條件未獲達成，則倘根據本集團之綜合經審核財務報表，本集團於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止財政年度之經審核稅後純利(經扣除非控股權益後)達到60億港元或以上，則本集團可行使購股權。倘上述條件均未於購股權之有效期內達成，則購股權將會失效。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，尚未行使期權之加權平均剩餘合約年期為半個月(二零一八年：2年)。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

(A) Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries in 2019

The Group entered into certain sale and purchase agreements with the respective holders of the remaining equity interests holders of certain subsidiaries in the PRC for a total consideration of RMB78,013,000 (approximately HK\$90,713,000). The difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the additional interest acquired by the Group of HK\$6,049,000 was credited to equity as capital reserve during the year ended 31 March 2019.

(B) Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries in 2018

The Group entered into certain sale and purchase agreements with the respective holders of the remaining equity interests holders of certain subsidiaries in the PRC for a total consideration of RMB19,551,000 (approximately HK\$24,287,000). The difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the additional interest acquired by the Group of HK\$6,856,000 was credited to equity as capital reserve during the year ended 31 March 2018.

39. 收購附屬公司額外權益

(A) 於二零一九年收購附屬公司額外權益

本集團與若干中國附屬公司之餘下股本權益各自之持有人按總代價人民幣78,013,000元(約90,713,000港元)訂立若干買賣協議。已支付代價與本集團所收購額外權益賬面值之差額6,049,000港元於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度以資本儲備計入權益中。

(B) 於二零一八年收購附屬公司額外權益

本集團與若干中國附屬公司之餘下股本權益各自之持有人按總代價人民幣19,551,000元(約24,287,000港元)訂立若干買賣協議。已支付代價與本集團所收購額外權益賬面值之差額6,856,000港元於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度以資本儲備計入權益中。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019

- (i) In April 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 南和縣華澳天然氣有限公司 (“南和華澳”) at a cash consideration of RMB55,000,000 (approximately HK\$62,857,000). The acquisition was completed in April 2018, and the control in 南和華澳 was passed to the Group. 南和華澳 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	62,857

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	33,893
Intangible assets	無形資產	20,063
Inventories	存貨	83
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	3,329
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	1,667
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(5,684)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(5,016)

Goodwill	商譽	48,335
		14,522

62,857

40. 收購附屬公司

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務

- (i) 於二零一八年四月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣55,000,000元（約62,857,000港元）收購南和縣華澳天然氣有限公司（「南和華澳」）100%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年四月完成，南和華澳之控制權已轉移至本集團。南和華澳主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	62,857

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債釐定之公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	33,893
Intangible assets	無形資產	20,063
Inventories	存貨	83
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	3,329
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	1,667
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(5,684)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(5,016)

Goodwill	商譽	48,335
		14,522

62,857

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$3,329,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	62,857
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(48,335)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	14,522

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 南和華澳 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為3,329,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

因收購而產生之商譽

因收購南和華澳而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	1,667
Cash consideration	現金代價	(62,857)
Deposit paid	已付按金	56,571
		(4,619)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was a loss of HK\$6,371,000 attributable to the acquisition of 南和華澳. Revenue of 南和華澳 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$88,138,000.

- (ii) In April 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 雙鴨山中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司 (「雙鴨山中燃」) at a consideration of RMB70,000,000 (approximately HK\$80,000,000). The acquisition was completed in April 2018, and the control in 雙鴨山中燃 was passed to the Group. 雙鴨山中燃 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	1,667
Cash consideration	現金代價	(62,857)
Deposit paid	已付按金	56,571
		(4,619)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之虧損包括歸屬於收購南和華澳之6,371,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的南和華澳收入為88,138,000港元。

- (ii) 於二零一八年四月，本集團的一間附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以代價人民幣70,000,000元（約80,000,000港元）收購雙鴨山中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司（「雙鴨山中燃」）100%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年四月完成，雙鴨山中燃之控制權已轉移至本集團。雙鴨山中燃主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

HK\$'000
千港元

Cash	現金	80,000

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

已轉讓代價

HK\$'000
千港元

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	74,577
Inventories	存貨	206
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	890
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	4,180
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(6,389)
		73,464
Goodwill	商譽	6,536
		80,000

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$890,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為890,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	80,000
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(73,464)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	6,536

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 雙鴨山中燃 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	4,180
Cash consideration	現金代價	(80,000)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	76,571
		751

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	80,000
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(73,464)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	6,536

因收購雙鴨山中燃而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣設備業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	4,180
Cash consideration	現金代價	(80,000)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	76,571
		751

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was a loss of HK\$1,561,000 attributable to the acquisition of 雙鴨山中燃. Revenue of 雙鴨山中燃 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$23,467,000.

- (iii) In May 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired over 50% equity interest of 保定奧朗天然氣銷售有限公司 ("保定奧朗") at a consideration of RMB8,467,000 (approximately HK\$9,676,000). The acquisition was completed in May 2018, and the control in 保定奧朗 was passed to the Group. 保定奧朗 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$'000
千港元

9,676

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(ii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之虧損包括歸屬於收購雙鴨山中燃之1,561,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的雙鴨山中燃收入為23,467,000港元。

- (iii) 於二零一八年五月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以代價人民幣8,467,000元（約9,676,000港元）收購保定奧朗天然氣銷售有限公司（「保定奧朗」）逾50%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年五月完成，保定奧朗之控制權已轉移至本集團。保定奧朗主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Intangible assets	無形資產	7,553
Inventories	存貨	84
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	11,347
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(52)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(1,888)
		17,044
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(9,277)
Goodwill	商譽	1,909
		9,676

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	9,676
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(7,767)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	1,909

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 保定奧朗 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
Intangible assets	7,553
Inventories	84
Bank balances and cash	11,347
Trade and other payables	(52)
Deferred taxation	(1,888)
	17,044
Non-controlling interests	(9,277)
Goodwill	1,909
	9,676

因收購而產生之商譽

	HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	9,676
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	(7,767)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	1,909

因收購保定奧朗而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣設備業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued) Goodwill arising on acquisition (Continued)

The non-controlling interests in 保定奧朗 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$9,277,000.

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	11,347
Cash consideration	現金代價	(9,676)
Deposit paid	已付按金	9,676
		11,347

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was HK\$2,532,000 attributable to the acquisition of 保定奧朗. Revenue of 保定奧朗 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$29,120,000.

- (iv) In June 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 80% equity interest of 恩耐特(重慶)新能源有限公司("恩耐特新能源") at a consideration of RMB9,000,000 (approximately HK\$10,286,000). The acquisition was completed in June 2018, and the control in 恩耐特新能源 was passed to the Group. 恩耐特新能源 is principally engaged in design and consulting of energy projects. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the value-added services business of the Group.

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續) 因收購而產生之商譽(續)

於收購日確認之保定奧朗非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為9,277,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

	HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	11,347
Cash consideration	(9,676)
Deposit paid	9,676
	11,347

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購保定奧朗之2,532,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的保定奧朗收入為29,120,000港元。

- (iv) 於二零一八年六月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以代價人民幣9,000,000元(約10,286,000港元)收購恩耐特(重慶)新能源有限公司("恩耐特新能源")逾80%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年六月完成，恩耐特新能源之控制權已轉移至本集團。恩耐特新能源主要從事能源項目設計及顧問。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團的增值服務業務帶來更多協同效應。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

HK\$'000
千港元

Cash	現金	10,286

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債之公平值：

HK\$'000
千港元

Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	2,682
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,011
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	8,296
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(568)

11,421

Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(2,284)
Goodwill	商譽	1,149

10,286

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$1,011,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之公平值及合約總額為1,011,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(iv) (續)

已轉讓代價

HK\$'000
千港元

Cash	現金	10,286

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債之公平值：

HK\$'000
千港元

Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	2,682
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,011
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	8,296
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(568)

11,421

Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(2,284)
Goodwill	商譽	1,149

10,286

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iv) (Continued)

(iv) (續)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	10,286
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(9,137)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	1,149

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 恩耐特新能源 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its design and consulting of energy projects.

因收購恩耐特新能源而產生之商譽乃基於其能源項目設計及顧問之預期盈利能力。

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

The non-controlling interests in 恩耐特新能源 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$2,284,000.

於收購日確認之恩耐特新能源非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為2,284,000港元。

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	8,296
Cash consideration	現金代價	(10,286)
Deposit paid	已付按金	1,143
		(847)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was a loss of HK\$74,000 attributable to the acquisition of 恩耐特新能源. Revenue of 恩耐特新能源 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$1,000.

- (v) In December 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 70% equity interest of 吉林省嘉鴻能源開發有限公司 ("嘉鴻能源") at a cash consideration of RMB120,000,000 (approximately HK\$137,143,000). The acquisition was completed in December 2018, and the control in 嘉鴻能源 was passed to the Group. 嘉鴻能源 is principally engaged in natural gas business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	137,143

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(iv) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購恩耐特新能源之虧損74,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的恩耐特新能源收入為1,000港元。

- (v) 於二零一八年十二月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣120,000,000元（約137,143,000港元）收購吉林省嘉鴻能源開發有限公司（「嘉鴻能源」）70%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年十二月完成，嘉鴻能源之控制權已轉移至本集團。嘉鴻能源主要從事天然氣業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(v) (Continued)

(v) (續)

Provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	179,681
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,925
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	137,456
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(147,395)
		171,667
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(51,500)
Goodwill	商譽	16,976
		137,143

The initial accounting for the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to the property, plant and equipment.

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備之專業估值後確定。

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$1,925,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為1,925,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

Goodwill arising on acquisition

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	137,143
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(120,167)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	16,976

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition (Continued)

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 嘉鴻能源 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The non-controlling interests in 嘉鴻能源 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$51,500,000.

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

Bank balances and cash acquired
Cash consideration

所收購之銀行結存及現金
現金代價

HK\$'000
千港元

137,456
(137,143)

313

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was of HK\$243,000 attributable to the acquisition of 嘉鴻能源. Revenue of 嘉鴻能源 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$2,911,000.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(v) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽 (續)

因收購嘉鴻能源而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

於收購日確認之嘉鴻能源非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為51,500,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購嘉鴻能源之243,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的嘉鴻能源收入為2,911,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

- (vi) In July 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 襄陽藍緣液化氣銷售中心 (“襄陽藍緣”) at a cash consideration of RMB9,250,000 (approximately HK\$10,571,000). The acquisition was completed in July 2018, and the control in 襄陽藍緣 was passed to the Group. 襄陽藍緣 is principally engaged in LPG business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	10,571

Provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	1,470
Inventories	存貨	204
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	45
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	12
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(789)

		942
Goodwill	商譽	9,629

10,571

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

- (vi) 於二零一八年七月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣9,250,000元(約10,571,000港元)收購襄陽藍緣液化氣銷售中心(「襄陽藍緣」)100%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年七月完成，襄陽藍緣之控制權已轉移至本集團。襄陽藍緣主要從事LPG業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

HK\$'000
千港元

10,571

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
物業、廠房及設備	1,470
存貨	204
貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	45
銀行結存及現金	12
貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(789)

	942
商譽	9,629

10,571

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

The initial accounting for the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to the property, plant and equipment.

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$45,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	10,571
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(942)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	9,629

The initial accounting of the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to property, plant and equipment.

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 襄陽藍緣 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its LPG business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(vi) (續)

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備之專業估值後確定。

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之公平值及合約總額為45,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	10,571
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(942)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	9,629

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備之專業估值後確定。

因收購襄陽藍緣而產生之商譽乃基於其LPG業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	12
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	1,057
Cash consideration	現金代價	(10,571)
		(9,502)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was HK\$580,000 attributable to the acquisition of 襄陽藍緣. Revenue of 襄陽藍緣 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$19,389,000.

- (vii) In March 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 連雲港贛榆中原石油液化氣有限公司(“連雲港贛榆”) at a consideration of RMB9,500,000 (approximately HK\$11,047,000). The acquisition was completed in March 2019, and the control in 連雲港贛榆 was passed to the Group. 連雲港贛榆 is principally engaged in LPG business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	11,047

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

	HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	12
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	1,057
Cash consideration	(10,571)
	(9,502)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購襄陽藍緣之580,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的襄陽藍緣收入為19,389,000港元。

- (vii) 於二零一九年三月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以代價人民幣9,500,000元(約11,047,000港元)收購連雲港贛榆中原石油液化氣有限公司(「連雲港贛榆」)100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年三月完成，連雲港贛榆之控制權已轉移至本集團。連雲港贛榆主要從事LPG業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	11,047

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(vii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	2,523
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	2,294
Inventories	存貨	322
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	956
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	2,021
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(3,319)
		4,797
Goodwill	商譽	6,250
		11,047

The initial accounting for the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to the property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments.

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$956,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(vii) (續)

已轉讓代價 (續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備及預付租賃款項之專業估值後確定。

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為956,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回收約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(vii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	11,047
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(4,797)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	6,250

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 連雲港贛榆 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its LPG business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	2,021
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	1,657
Cash consideration	現金代價	(11,047)
		(7,369)

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

	HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	11,047
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(4,797)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	6,250

因收購連雲港贛榆而產生之商譽乃基於其LPG業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

	HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	2,021
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	1,657
Cash consideration	(11,047)
	(7,369)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(vii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was a loss of HK\$113,000 attributable to the acquisition of 連雲港贛榆. Revenue of 連雲港贛榆 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$1,957,000.

(viii) In September 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 黑龍江中佳天然氣能源有限公司 ("黑龍江中佳") at a consideration of RMB11,520,000 (approximately HK\$13,166,000). The acquisition was completed in September 2018, and the control in 黑龍江中佳 was passed to the Group. 黑龍江中佳 is principally engaged in natural gas business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	13,166

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(vii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購連雲港贛榆之113,000港元虧損。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的連雲港贛榆收入為1,957,000港元。

(viii) 於二零一八年九月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以代價人民幣11,520,000元（約13,166,000港元）收購黑龍江中佳天然氣能源有限公司（「黑龍江中佳」）100%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年九月完成，黑龍江中佳之控制權已轉移至本集團。黑龍江中佳主要從事天然氣業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(viii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	4,624
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	870
Inventories	存貨	4
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	14
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	359
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(446)
		5,425
Goodwill	商譽	7,741
		13,166

The initial accounting for the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to the property, plant and equipment.

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$14,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(viii) (續)

已轉讓代價 (續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備之專業估值後確定。

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為14,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2019 (Continued)

(viii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	13,166
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(5,425)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	7,741

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 黑龍江中佳 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	359
Cash consideration	現金代價	(13,166)
Deposit paid	已付按金	2,921
		(9,886)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was a loss of HK\$374,000 attributable to the acquisition of 黑龍江中佳. Revenue of 黑龍江中佳 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$2,475,000.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(A) 於二零一九年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(viii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	13,166
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(5,425)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	7,741

因收購黑龍江中佳而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	359
Cash consideration	現金代價	(13,166)
Deposit paid	已付按金	2,921
		(9,886)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購黑龍江中佳之374,000港元虧損。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的黑龍江中佳收入為2,475,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018

- (i) In July 2017, the Group acquired 80% equity interest in 西安德高液化氣有限公司(“西安德高”) at a total cash consideration of RMB9,600,000 (approximately HK\$11,294,000). The acquisition was completed in July 2017, and the control in 西安德高 was passed to the Group. 西安德高 is engaged in LPG business. The directors of the Company considered that the acquisition would bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	11,294

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	3,095
Inventories	存貨	193
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	441
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	10
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(500)
		3,239
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(648)
Goodwill	商譽	8,703
		11,294

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務

- (i) 於二零一七年七月，本集團以總現金代價人民幣9,600,000元(約11,294,000港元)收購西安德高液化氣有限公司(「西安德高」)80%股本權益。收購已於二零一七年七月完成，西安德高之控制權已轉移至本集團。西安德高從事LPG業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

HK\$'000
千港元

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

HK\$'000
千港元

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$441,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	11,294
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(2,591)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	8,703

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 西安德高 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its LPG business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 西安德高 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$648,000.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

已轉讓代價 (續)

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為441,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回收約現金流之最佳估計為零。

因收購而產生之商譽

因收購西安德高而產生之商譽乃基於其LPG業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之西安德高非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為648,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	10
Cash consideration	現金代價	(11,294)
		(11,284)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 was HK\$327,000 attributable to the acquisition of 西安德高. Revenue of 西安德高 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to HK\$19,930,000.

- (ii) In July 2017, the Group acquired 80% equity interest in 咸陽大秦液化氣有限責任公司 ("咸陽大秦") at a total cash consideration of RMB6,400,000 (approximately HK\$7,529,000). The acquisition was completed in July 2017, and the control in 咸陽大秦 was passed to the Group. 咸陽大秦 is engaged in the LPG business. The directors of the Company considered that the acquisition would bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	7,529

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	10
Cash consideration	現金代價	(11,294)
		(11,284)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購西安德高之327,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度收入的西安德高收入為19,930,000港元。

- (ii) 於二零一七年七月，本集團以總現金代價人民幣6,400,000元(約7,529,000港元)收購咸陽大秦液化氣有限責任公司(「咸陽大秦」)80%股本權益。收購已於二零一七年七月完成，咸陽大秦之控制權已轉移至本集團。咸陽大秦從事LPG業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	7,529

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	1,917
Inventories	存貨	120
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	50
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	124
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(5)
Taxation	稅項	(87)
		2,119
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(424)
Goodwill	商譽	5,834
		7,529

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$50,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

已轉讓代價 (續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為50,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	7,529
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(1,695)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	5,834

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 咸陽大秦 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its LPG business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 咸陽大秦 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$424,000.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	7,529
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(1,695)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	5,834

因收購咸陽大秦而產生之商譽乃基於其LPG業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之咸陽大秦非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為424,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	124
Cash consideration	現金代價	(7,529)
		(7,405)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 was HK\$59,000 attributable to the acquisition of 咸陽大秦. Revenue of 咸陽大秦 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to HK\$8,403,000.

- (iii) In September 2017, the Group acquired 70% equity interest in 甘肅中燃百江 at a total cash consideration of RMB9,625,000 (approximately HK\$11,324,000). The acquisition was completed in September 2017, and the control in 甘肅中燃百江 was passed to the Group. 甘肅中燃百江 is engaged in LPG business. The directors of the Company considered that the acquisition would bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	11,324

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	3,247
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(974)
Goodwill	商譽	9,051
		11,324

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(ii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購咸陽大秦之59,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度收入的咸陽大秦收入為8,403,000港元。

- (iii) 於二零一七年九月，本集團以總現金代價人民幣9,625,000元(約11,324,000港元)收購甘肅中燃百江70%股本權益。收購已於二零一七年九月完成，甘肅中燃百江之控制權已轉移至本集團。甘肅中燃百江從事LPG業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債之公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	3,247
Non-controlling interests	(974)
Goodwill	9,051
	11,324

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(iii) (Continued)

(iii) (續)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	11,324
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(2,273)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	9,051

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 甘肅中燃百江 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its LPG business.

因收購甘肅中燃百江而產生之商譽乃基於其LPG業務之預期盈利能力。

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 甘肅中燃百江 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$974,000.

非控股權益

於收購日確認之甘肅中燃百江非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為974,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

Cash consideration

現金代價

HK\$'000
千港元

(11,324)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 was HK\$27,000 attributable to the acquisition of 甘肅中燃百江. Revenue of 甘肅中燃百江 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to HK\$11,389,000.

- (iv) In September 2017, the Group acquired 75% equity interest in 雲夢百江 at a total cash consideration of RMB4,500,000 (approximately HK\$5,294,000). The acquisition was completed in October 2017, and the control in 雲夢百江 was passed to the Group. 雲夢百江 is engaged in the LPG business. The directors of the Company considered that the acquisition would bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(iii) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購甘肅中燃百江之27,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度收入的甘肅中燃百江收入為11,389,000港元。

- (iv) 於二零一七年九月，本集團以總現金代價人民幣4,500,000元(約5,294,000港元)收購雲夢百江75%股本權益。收購已於二零一七年十月完成，雲夢百江之控制權已轉移至本集團。雲夢百江從事LPG業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

HK\$'000
千港元

Cash	現金	5,294

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債之公平值：

HK\$'000
千港元

Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	1,765
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(441)
Goodwill	商譽	3,970
		5,294

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iv) (續)

已轉讓代價

HK\$'000
千港元

Cash	現金	5,294

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債之公平值：

HK\$'000
千港元

Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	1,765
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(441)
Goodwill	商譽	3,970
		5,294

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	5,294
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(1,324)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	3,970

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 雲夢百江 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its LPG business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 雲夢百江 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$441,000.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration	現金代價	(5,294)

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(iv) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	5,294
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(1,324)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	3,970

因收購雲夢百江而產生之商譽乃基於其LPG業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之雲夢百江非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為441,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration	現金代價	(5,294)

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 was HK\$152,000 attributable to the acquisition of 雲夢百江. Revenue of 雲夢百江 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to HK\$1,394,000.

- (v) In October 2017, the Group acquired 100% equity interest in 岑溪市恒興 at a total cash consideration of RMB50,000,000 (approximately HK\$58,824,000). The acquisition was completed in October 2017, and the control in 岑溪市恒興 was passed to the Group. 岑溪市恒興 is engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company considered that the acquisition would bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	58,824

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(iv) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購雲夢百江之152,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度收入的雲夢百江收入為1,394,000港元。

- (v) 於二零一七年十月，本集團以總現金代價人民幣50,000,000元（約58,824,000港元）收購岑溪市恒興100%股本權益。收購已於二零一七年十月完成，岑溪市恒興之控制權已轉移至本集團。岑溪市恒興從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	22,289
Other intangible assets	其他無形資產	36,780
Inventories	存貨	213
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	3,538
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	258
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(4,058)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(9,195)
		49,825
Goodwill	商譽	8,999
		58,824

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$3,538,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(v) (續)

已轉讓代價 (續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債之公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為3,538,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	58,824
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(49,825)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	8,999

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 岑溪市恒興 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	258
Cash consideration	現金代價	(58,824)
		(58,566)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 was HK\$237,000 attributable to the acquisition of 岑溪市恒興. Revenue of 岑溪市恒興 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to HK\$1,543,000.

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(v) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

	HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	58,824
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(49,825)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	8,999

因收購岑溪市恒興而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

	HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	258
Cash consideration	(58,824)
	(58,566)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購岑溪市恒興之237,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度收入的岑溪市恒興收入為1,543,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

- (vi) In April 2017, the Group acquired 100% equity interest in 靖宇縣國德燃氣有限公司 (“靖宇縣國德”) at a total cash consideration of RMB14,000,000 (approximately HK\$16,471,000). The acquisition was completed in April 2017, and the control in 靖宇縣國德 was passed to the Group. 靖宇縣國德 is engaged in the natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company considered that the acquisition would bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	16,471

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	5,256
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	6,060
Other intangible assets	其他無形資產	8,180
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	651
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	639
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(2,270)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(2,045)
		16,471

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$651,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

- (vi) 於二零一七年四月，本集團以總現金代價人民幣14,000,000元(約16,471,000港元)收購靖宇縣國德燃氣有限公司(「靖宇縣國德」)100%股本權益。收購已於二零一七年四月完成，靖宇縣國德之控制權已轉移至本集團。靖宇縣國德從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債之公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為651,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2018 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	16,471
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(16,471)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	—

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	639
Deposit paid	已付按金	11,364
Cash consideration	現金代價	(16,471)
		(4,468)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 was HK\$638,000 attributable to the acquisition of 靖宇縣國德. Revenue of 靖宇縣國德 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to HK\$478,000.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(B) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購業務 (續)

(vi) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

	HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	16,471
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(16,471)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	—

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

	HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	639
Deposit paid	11,364
Cash consideration	(16,471)
	(4,468)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購靖宇縣國德之638,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度收入的靖宇縣國德收入為478,000港元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in a joint venture in 2019

- (i) In September 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into acquisition agreements with independent third parties, pursuant to which the Group acquired additional 12% equity interest of 呼和浩特中燃 at a consideration of RMB261,111,000 (approximately HK\$298,414,000). The acquisition was completed in September 2018, on which date control in 呼和浩特中燃 was passed to the Group. Since then 呼和浩特中燃 ceased to be a joint venture of the Group and become a subsidiary of the Group. 呼和浩特中燃 is principally engaged in the sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	298,414
Fair value of previously held interest	過往持有權益的公平值	1,388,636
		1,687,050

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(C) 於二零一九年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務

- (i) 於二零一八年九月，本集團的附屬公司與獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團收購呼和浩特中燃之額外12%股本權益，代價為人民幣261,111,000元（約298,414,000港元）。收購已於二零一八年九月完成，於當日，呼和浩特中燃之控制權轉移至本集團。自此，呼和浩特中燃不再為本集團之合資公司並成為本集團之附屬公司。呼和浩特中燃主要從事天然氣銷售業務及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in a joint venture in 2019 (Continued)

(C) 於二零一九年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (Continued)

(i) (續)

Provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	3,100,927
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	125,476
Financial assets at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之金融資產	74,423
Inventories	存貨	153,058
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	918,049
Contract assets	合約資產	134,007
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	426,303
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(1,507,293)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(509,161)
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸	(190,285)
		2,725,504
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(1,008,436)
Bargain purchase gain	議價購買收益	(30,018)
		1,687,050

The initial accounting for the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to the property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments.

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備及預付租賃款項之專業估值後確定。

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$918,049,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected is nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為918,049,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in a joint venture in 2019 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration transferred	已轉讓現金代價	298,414
Previously held interest in 呼和浩特中燃 as a joint venture, at fair value	過往於合資公司呼和浩特中燃持有權益的 公平值	1,388,636
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除 非控股權益	(1,717,068)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之收益	(30,018)

A gain on acquisition of a subsidiary HK\$30,018,000 recognised in profit or loss and for the year ended 31 March 2019. The fair value of the 51% equity interest in 呼和浩特中燃 previously held by the Group was re-measured as of the date of acquisition. The fair value is determined by reference to the fair value of the net assets acquired.

The non-controlling interests in 呼和浩特中燃 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$1,008,436,000.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(C) 於二零一九年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

收購一間附屬公司之收益

收購附屬公司的30,018,000港元收益已在截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度於損益確認。本集團過往持有的呼和浩特中燃51%股本權益的公平值已於收購日重新計量。公平值乃參考所收購淨資產之公平值釐定。

於收購日確認之呼和浩特中燃非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各已確認金額比例計量為1,008,436,000港元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in a joint venture in 2019 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

Bank balances and cash acquired
Cash consideration paid

所收購之銀行結存及現金
已付現金代價

HK\$'000
千港元

426,303
(298,414)

127,889

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the Group's result for the year ended 31 March 2019 was HK\$158,607,000 attributable to the acquisition of 呼和浩特中燃. Revenue of 呼和浩特中燃 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amount to HK\$1,327,398,000.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(C) 於二零一九年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

426,303
(298,414)

127,889

收購對本集團業績之影響

本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之業績包括歸屬於收購呼和浩特中燃之158,607,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的呼和浩特中燃收入為1,327,398,000港元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in an associate in 2019

- (i) In September 2018, the Group entered into sale and purchase agreements with another shareholder of Rankam International, an associate of the Group, pursuant to which the Group acquired an additional 31% equity interest of Daily Pride at a consideration of 12.29% equity interest of Rankam International as previously held by the Group. The acquisition was completed in September 2018, on which date control in Daily Pride was passed to the Group. Since then, Daily Pride ceased to be an associate of the Group and has become a subsidiary with 80% equity interest held by the Group while Rankam International ceased to be an associate of the Group and has become investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income of the Group. Daily Pride is engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of gas appliances. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the value-added business of the Group.

Consideration transferred — Provisional values

		HK\$'000 千港元
Fair value of 12.29% equity interest of Rankam International (Note)	於Rankam International的12.29%股本權益的公平值(附註)	174,753
Fair value of 49% previously held interest in Daily Pride (Note)	過往持有宜好49%權益的公平值(附註)	276,223
		450,976

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(D) 於二零一九年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務

- (i) 於二零一八年九月，本集團與Rankam International(本集團一間聯營公司)另一股東訂立買賣協議，據此，本集團收購宜好之額外31%股本權益，代價為本集團過往持有之Rankam International 12.29%股本權益。收購已於二零一八年九月完成，於當日，宜好之控制權轉移至本集團。自此，宜好不再為本集團之聯營公司並成為本集團持有80%股本權益之附屬公司，而Rankam International不再為本集團之聯營公司並成為本集團按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具投資。宜好從事燃氣爐具製造及分銷業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團增值業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價 — 暫時價值

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in an associate in 2019 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Note: Upon the completion of the disposal, the Group holds 15.71% equity interest in Rankam with a gain on disposal of HK\$155,779,000 recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for year ended 31 March 2019. The fair value of the 49% equity interest in Daily Pride previously held by the Group was re-measured to fair value as of the date of the acquisition, resulting in a gain on remeasurement of HK\$185,352,000 recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for year ended 31 March 2019. The fair value is determined based on the discounted cash flows, with reference to expected cash flows and applied appropriate discount rate.

Provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities of Daily Pride assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(D) 於二零一九年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

附註：出售事項完成後，本集團持有Rankam 15.71%股本權益，而出售事項的155,779,000港元收益已於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度綜合損益及其他全面收入報表確認。本集團過往持有的宜好49%股本權益的公平值已按收購日公平值重新計量，而重新計量收益185,352,000港元已於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度的綜合損益表確認。公平值乃根據貼現現金流並參考預期現金流及所應用之適當貼現率釐定。

本集團於收購日確認於宜好之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	11,536
Inventories	存貨	151,557
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	302,547
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	76,781
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(325,428)
Amounts due to related companies	應付關連公司款項	(39,432)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(52)
		177,509
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(35,502)
Goodwill	商譽	308,969
		450,976

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in an associate in 2019 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

The initial accounting for the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to the property, plant and equipment.

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$302,547,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Fair value of 12.29% equity interest of Rankam International	於 Rankam International 的 12.29% 股本權益的公平值	174,753
Previously held 49% interest in Daily Pride as an associate, at fair value	過往持有聯營公司宜好 49% 權益，以公平值計	276,223
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(142,007)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購而產生之商譽	308,969

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of Daily Pride was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its value-added services business.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The non-controlling interests in Daily Pride recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$35,502,000,

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(D) 於二零一九年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備之專業估值後確定。

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為 302,547,000 港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

因收購而產生之商譽

因收購宜好而產生之商譽乃基於其增值服務業務之預期盈利能力。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

於收購日確認之宜好非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產已確認金額比例計量為 35,502,000 港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in an associate in 2019 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	76,781
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	—
		76,781

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 was HK\$40,488,000 attributable to the acquisition of Daily Pride. Revenue of Daily Pride included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to HK\$921,706,000.

40. 收購附屬公司 (續)

(D) 於二零一九年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務 (續)

(i) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購宜好之40,488,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的宜好收入為921,706,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(E) Acquisition of assets through purchase of a subsidiary in 2018

- (i) In 2017, the Group acquired 100% equity interest in Continental Hong Kong Group Limited ("Continental HK") which holds 25% equity interest in 瀋陽瀋西 at a total consideration of HK\$750,000,000. The acquisition was completed with significant influence exercised in 瀋陽瀋西 in April 2017. Continental HK is an investment holding entity, while 瀋陽瀋西 is engaged in the natural gas business.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Unsettled consideration (Note)	未清償代價(附註)	200,000
Cash consideration	現金代價	550,000
		750,000

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Investment in an associate	於一間聯營公司之投資	1,037,622
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	9,539
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	17
Other payables (Note)	其他應付賬項(附註)	(296,112)
Amount due to an associate	應付一間聯營公司款項	(112)
Taxation	稅項	(954)
		750,000

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(E) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購資產

- (i) 於二零一七年，本集團以總代價750,000,000港元收購洲際香港集團有限公司(「洲際香港」)100%股本權益，其持有瀋陽瀋西25%股本權益。收購事項於二零一七年四月完成並已同時對瀋陽瀋西行使重大影響力。洲際香港為一間投資控股實體，而瀋陽瀋西從事天然氣業務。

已轉讓代價

		HK\$'000 千港元
Unsettled consideration (Note)	未清償代價(附註)	200,000
Cash consideration	現金代價	550,000
		750,000

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時釐定之公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Investment in an associate	於一間聯營公司之投資	1,037,622
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	9,539
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	17
Other payables (Note)	其他應付賬項(附註)	(296,112)
Amount due to an associate	應付一間聯營公司款項	(112)
Taxation	稅項	(954)
		750,000

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

40. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(E) Acquisition of assets through purchase of a subsidiary in 2018 (Continued)

(i) (continued)

Note: Included in the other payables balances is an amount of HK\$249,985,000 which represents an amount due to former shareholders of 瀋陽瀋西 by Continental HK. Pursuant to the sale and purchase agreement for this acquisition, the vendor agreed to settle any amount payable to former shareholders of 瀋陽瀋西 in excess of HK\$249,965,000, if required. The Group will settle the remaining consideration of HK\$200,000,000 when the above payable balance is duly settled. The unsettled consideration is included in trade and other payables (see note 32).

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	17
Cash consideration	現金代價	(550,000)
Deposit paid previously	先前已付按金	200,000
		(349,983)

If the above acquisitions of businesses during the year ended 31 March 2019 had been completed on 1 April 2018, total group revenue and profit for the year would have been HK\$63,447,358,000 and HK\$9,320,121,000 respectively. The pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of the operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had above acquisition been completed on 1 April 2018, nor is it intended to be projection of future results.

If the above acquisitions of businesses during the year ended 31 March 2018 had been completed on 1 April 2017, total group revenue and profit for the year would have been HK\$52,895,611,000 and HK\$6,671,035,000 respectively. The pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of the operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had above acquisition been completed on 1 April 2017, nor is it intended to be projection of future results.

40. 收購附屬公司(續)

(E) 於二零一八年透過收購附屬公司收購資產(續)

(i) (續)

附註：於其他應付賬項結存中，249,985,000港元之款項為洲際香港應付瀋陽瀋西前股東之款項。根據該項收購之買賣協議，賣方同意於需要時清償任何超過249,965,000港元應付瀋陽瀋西前股東之款項。本集團已於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度清償剩餘代價200,000,000港元。於上述應付賬項結存已適當清償時，本集團將清償餘下代價200,000,000港元。未清償代價已計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項內(見附註32)。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

倘上述於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之業務收購事項均已於二零一八年四月一日完成，年內之集團總收入及溢利應分別為63,447,358,000港元及9,320,121,000港元。備考資料僅供說明，且未必為倘上述收購事項均已於二零一八年四月一日完成時本集團實際能取得之收入及營運業績之指標，亦不擬作為未來業績之預測。

倘上述於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之業務收購事項均已於二零一七年四月一日完成，年內之集團總收入及溢利應分別為52,895,611,000港元及6,671,035,000港元。備考資料僅供說明，且未必為倘上述收購事項均已於二零一七年四月一日完成時本集團實際能取得之收入及營運業績之指標，亦不擬作為未來業績之預測。

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41. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged throughout the year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debts, which include the amounts due to joint ventures and associates and bank and other borrowings disclosed in notes 20, 25 and 33 respectively, and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital disclosed in note 34, reserves and accumulated profits as disclosed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The management reviews the capital structure by considering the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the management, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

41. 資本風險管理

本集團管理其資本，以確保本集團旗下實體將可繼續以持續經營基準經營，同時透過優化債務及股本平衡擴大股東回報。年內，本集團之整體策略維持不變。

本集團之資本結構包括債務（其包括分別於附註20、25及33披露之應付合資公司及聯營公司款項以及銀行及其他借貸）及本公司擁有人應佔權益（由附註34披露之已發行股本以及綜合權益變動表披露之儲備及累計溢利組成）。

管理層藉審議資本成本及與各類別資本有關之風險檢討資本結構。基於管理層之建議，本集團將透過派付股息、發行新股及發行新債或贖回現有債務平衡其整體資本結構。

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

42. 金融工具

金融工具類別

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具	746,766	—
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售之投資	—	409,176
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	1,780	48,077
Amortised costs	攤銷成本	25,085,412	—
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	貸款及應收賬項（包括現金及現金等值項目）	—	14,973,586
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Amortised cost	攤銷成本	61,700,475	43,295,327
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具		
— hedging	— 對沖	21,764	—
— non-hedging	— 非對沖	802	2,338

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include equity instruments at FVTOCI (2018: available-for-sale investments), held-for-trading investments, amounts due from associates and joint ventures, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, amounts due to associates and joint ventures, amounts due to a non-controlling interests of subsidiaries, derivative financial instrument, bank and other borrowings, pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in 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.

Market risks

Currency risk

The Group collects most of its revenue in RMB and most of the expenditures as well as capital expenditures are also denominated in RMB. However, the Group has certain bank balances, amount due to a non-controlling interest of a subsidiary and bank and other borrowings that are not denominated in functional currency of the respective group entities. The appreciation or devaluation of RMB against foreign currencies may have positive or negative impact on the results of operations of the Group.

During the current year, the Group entered into a cross currency interest rate swap contract (see note 36) to mitigate against the USD foreign currency risk arising from its USD denominated bank borrowings as detailed in note 33.

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團之主要金融工具包括按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具(二零一八年：可供出售之投資)、持作買賣投資、應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項、貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項、應付聯營公司及合資公司款項、應付附屬公司非控股權益款項、衍生金融工具、銀行及其他借貸、已抵押銀行存款以及銀行結存及現金。該等金融工具之詳情於相關附註披露。下文載列與該等金融工具有關之風險及有關如何降低該等風險之政策。管理層管理及監控該等風險，以確保及時和有效地實行適當之措施。

市場風險

貨幣風險

本集團大部分收入均以人民幣收取，而大部分開支及資本開支亦均以人民幣計值。不過，本集團亦有若干銀行結存、應付一間附屬公司非控股權益款項以及銀行及其他借貸並非以相關集團實體的功能貨幣計值。人民幣對外幣升值或貶值可能會對本集團之經營業績構成正面或負面影響。

如附註33所述，於本年度，本集團訂立交叉貨幣利率掉期合約(見附註36)，以減低其以美元計值的銀行借貸產生之美元外幣風險。

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Currency risk (Continued)

As at end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of the Group's major monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

貨幣風險(續)

於報告期末，本集團以外幣計值之主要貨幣資產及負債之賬面值如下：

		Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
		2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
USD	美元	190,529	396,925	588,344	1,783,636
HK\$	港元	98,889	567,563	3,001,403	2,908,627
JPY	日圓	—	—	513,474	595,241
EURO	歐元	—	—	2,506	19,869

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Currency risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% (2018: 5%) increase and decrease in RMB against respective foreign currencies. 5% (2018: 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 only outstanding foreign currencies denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% (2018: 5%) change in foreign currencies rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in post-tax profit where RMB strengthen 5% (2018: 5%) against the USD, JPY and EURO or where RMB weakening 5% (2018: 5%) against HK\$. For a 5% (2018: 5%) weakening of RMB against the USD, JPY and EURO or strengthening against the HK\$, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the result for the year and the balance below would be negative.

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

貨幣風險(續)

敏感度分析

下表詳述本集團就人民幣兌各外幣升值及貶值5%(二零一八年:5%)之敏感度。5%(二零一八年:5%)為向主要管理人員內部呈報外幣風險所用之敏感度比率,並代表管理層就外幣匯率合理可能變動進行之評估。敏感度分析僅包括發行在外之外幣計值貨幣項目,並就外幣匯率之5%(二零一八年:5%)變動於報告期末調整其換算。下表所示之正數指出倘人民幣兌美元、日圓及歐元升值5%(二零一八年:5%)或兌港元貶值5%(二零一八年:5%)時,除稅後溢利會有所上升。倘人民幣兌美元、日圓及歐元貶值或兌港元升值5%(二零一八年:5%)時,將對年度業績構成相同但反向之影響,且下述結餘將為負數。

		Increase in post-tax profit for the year 年度除稅後溢利增加	
		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
USD impact	美元影響	14,918	52,001
HK\$ impact	港元影響	108,844	87,790
JPY impact	日圓影響	19,255	22,322
EURO impact	歐元影響	94	745
		143,111	162,858

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

管理層認為,由於年末風險並不能反映年內之風險,故敏感度分析不可代表固有之外匯風險。

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group manages its interest rate exposure based on interest rate level as well as potential impact on the Group's financial position arising from volatility.

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to amounts due from associates, and fixed-rate bank and other borrowings issued by the Group (see notes 25 and 33 for details of these balances respectively).

The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances and floating-rate bank and other borrowings (see notes 31 and 33 for details of bank balances and these borrowings respectively). It is the Group's policy to keep its borrowings at floating rate of interests so as to minimise the fair value interest rate risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rate risk for both floating-rate bank and other borrowings, together with the interest capitalised to construction in progress at the end of the reporting period. Floating-rate bank balances have not been included in the sensitivity analysis as the management considers that the interest rate would not fluctuate significantly in the near future and therefore the financial impact to the group is not significant. A change of 100 basis points (2018: 100 basis points) was applied to the yield curves and interest rate on both floating-rate bank and other borrowings, together with the interest capitalised to construction in progress. The applied change is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. If the interest rate of variable rate bank and other borrowings, had been 100 basis points (2018: 100 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, after taking into account the interest capitalised to construction in progress, the Group's post-tax profit for the year, after taking amount of interest capitalised to construction in progress, would decrease/increase by HK\$169,485,000 (2018: HK\$144,616,000).

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

利率風險

本集團根據利率水平及波幅對本集團財務狀況所構成之潛在影響管理其利率風險。

本集團面臨與應收聯營公司款項及本集團發行之定息銀行及其他借貸(有關該等結餘之詳情分別見附註25及33)有關之公平值利率風險。

本集團亦面臨涉及浮息銀行結存及浮息銀行及其他借貸(銀行結存及該等借貸詳情分別見附註31及33)之現金流量利率風險。本集團之政策乃爭取借貸以浮動利率計息，盡量降低公平值利率風險。

敏感度分析

敏感度分析乃根據浮息銀行及其他借貸之利率風險，連同於報告期末已撥充在建工程資本化之利息釐定。由於管理層認為於可見將來利率不會大幅波動，對集團的財務影響不大，故並無將浮息銀行結存計入敏感性分析中。已就浮息銀行及其他借貸之收益曲線及利率(連同撥充在建工程資本化之利息)使用100個基點(二零一八年：100個基點)為變動單位。於內部向主要管理人員呈報利率風險時會使用適用變動，此變動代表管理層對利率之合理可能變動之評估。倘浮息銀行及其他借貸之利率上升/下跌100個基點(二零一八年：100個基點)，而所有其他變數維持不變，經計及已撥充在建工程資本化之利息後，則本集團之年度除稅後溢利於計及已撥充在建工程資本化之利息後應減少/增加169,485,000港元(二零一八年：144,616,000港元)。

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Equity price risk

The Group's certain equity instruments at FVTOCI (2018: available-for-sale investments) and held-for-trading investments are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Group is exposed to equity price risk. The management manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risk profiles.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks of listed equity instrument at the reporting date. A 10% (2018: 10%) change is used when reporting equity price risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in equity price.

For the year ended 31 March 2019, if the market bid prices of the listed investments had been 10% (2018: 10%) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would increase/decrease by HK\$149,000 (2018: HK\$4,014,000) and the Group's investment revaluation reserve will increase/decrease by HK\$11,470,000 (2018: HK\$12,337,000) respectively. This is mainly attributable to the changes in fair values of the listed held-for-trading investments and equity instruments at FVTOCI (2018: available-for-sale investments) respectively.

Credit risk and impairment assessment

As at 31 March 2019, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of the counterparties' failure to perform their obligations as at the end of reporting period, relates to below recognised financial assets, which is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

股本價格風險

本集團之若干按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具(二零一八年：可供出售之投資)及持作買賣投資按於報告期末之公平值計量。因此，本集團須承受股本價格風險。管理層已維持不同風險程度之投資組合以管控此方面之風險。

敏感度分析

下文之敏感度分析乃根據上市股本工具於報告日期須承受之股本價格風險而釐定。於內部向主要管理人員呈報股本價格風險時會使用10%(二零一八年：10%)為變動單位，其代表管理層對股本價格之合理可能變動之評估。

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，倘上市投資之市場買價上升／下跌10%(二零一八年：10%)，而所有其他變數維持不變，則本集團之年度除稅後溢利將增加／減少149,000港元(二零一八年：4,014,000港元)，而本集團之投資重估儲備將增加／減少11,470,000港元(二零一八年：12,337,000港元)。此主要由於上市持作買賣投資及按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具(二零一八年：可供出售之投資)公平值分別有所變動所致。

信貸風險及減值評估

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團所面臨的最大信貸風險乃交易對手未能履行於報告期末就以下已確認金融資產(即於綜合財務狀況表所列之該等資產之賬面值)之義務。

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets arising from contracts with customers

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of HKFRS 9 (2018: incurred loss model) on trade receivables and contract assets based on provision matrix.

Deposits and other receivables and amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries

The Group has taken into account the economic outlook of the industries in which the debtors operate, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL on deposits and other receivables and amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries are considered to be insignificant.

Amounts due from associates and joint ventures

The Group has assessed the financial position of associates and joint ventures as well as the economic outlook of the industry in which the associates and joint ventures operates, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL on amounts due from associates and joint ventures are considered to be insignificant.

Pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are reputable banks in the PRC or banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies and the Group has limited exposure to any single financial institution.

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

客戶合約產生的貿易應收賬項及合約資產

為盡量減低信貸風險，本集團之管理層已指派團隊負責釐定信貸額度、信貸審批及其他監察程序，以確保就追討逾期債項採取跟進行動。此外，本集團於應用香港財務報告準則第9號後根據撥備矩陣對貿易應收賬項及合約資產進行預期信貸虧損模式(二零一八年：已產生虧損模式)減值評估。

存款及其他應收賬項及應收附屬公司非控股權益款項

本集團已考慮到債務人經營所在行業的經濟前景，並得出結論，自最初確認以來，信貸風險並未顯著增加。存款及其他應收賬項及應收附屬公司非控股權益款項的預期信貸虧損被認為並不顯著。

應收聯營公司及合資公司款項

本集團已評估聯營公司及合資公司的財務狀況，以及聯營公司及合資公司經營所在行業的經濟前景，並得出結論，自最初確認以來，信貸風險並無顯著增加。應收聯營公司及合資公司款項的預期信貸虧損被認為並不顯著。

已抵押銀行存款及銀行結存及現金

由於交易對手均為中國信譽良好之銀行或獲得國際信貸評級組織評定為屬高信貸評級之銀行，而本集團亦對單一財務機構設定可承受之風險上限，因此流動資金之信貸風險有限。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash (Continued)

As at 31 March 2019, the Group performed impairment assessment on bank balances by reference to the average loss rates for respective credit rating grades published by international credit-rating agencies and concluded that the ECL is insignificant.

As at 31 March 2019, other than the concentration credit risk of an amount due from a joint venture of HK\$5,862,943,000 (2018: HK\$600,664,000), the Group does not have other significant concentration of credit risk on trade receivables, with exposure spread over a number of industrial, commercial and household customers. In order to minimise the credit risk of those receivables, management closely monitored the recoverability of the amount due. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

42. 金融工具 (續)

財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

已抵押銀行存款及銀行結存及現金 (續)

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團參考國際信貸評級機構公佈的各信貸評級等級的平均虧損率，對銀行結存進行減值評估，並得出結論認為預期信貸虧損並不顯著。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，除應收合資公司款項5,862,943,000港元(二零一八年：600,664,000港元)的集中信貸風險外，本集團並無其他有關貿易應收賬項之重大集中信貸風險，風險分佈於多名工業、商業及家庭客戶。為了盡量減低該等應收款項的信貸風險，管理層密切關注應收款項的可收回性。就此而言，本公司董事認為本集團的信貸風險已大幅減少。

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The Group's internal credit risk grading assessment comprises the following categories:

42. 金融工具 (續)

財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

本集團的內部信貸風險級別評估由以下類別組成：

Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	Description 描述	Trade receivables/ Contract assets 貿易應收賬項／ 合約資產	Other financial assets/ other items 其他金融資產／ 其他項目
Low risk 低風險	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts 對手方違約風險低，並無任何逾期未償還款項	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸 虧損— 並無信貸減值	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Watch list 監察名單	Debtor frequently repays after due dates but usually settle after due date 債務人經常於到期後付款，但通常於到期後才結算	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸 虧損— 並無信貸減值	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Doubtful 呆滯	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources 自首次確認起，信貸風險因內部制訂或從外部資源取得的資料而加劇	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸 虧損— 並無信貸減值	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸 虧損— 並無信貸減值
Loss 虧損	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired 有證據表明資產出現信貸減值	Lifetime ECL — credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸 虧損— 信貸減值	Lifetime ECL — credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸 虧損— 信貸減值
Write-off 撇銷	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery 有證據表明債務人陷入嚴重的財務困境，因而本集團收回款項的希望渺茫	Amount is written off 款項已被撇銷	Amount is written off 款項已被撇銷

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets, which are subject to ECL assessment:

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

下表詳述本集團須進行預期信貸虧損評估的金融資產所面臨的信貸風險：

2019 二零一九年	Notes 附註	External Credit rating 外部信貸 評級	Internal credit rating 內部信貸 評級	12m or lifetime ECL 12個月或存續期間預期信貸虧損	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的金融資產					
Trade receivables 貿易應收賬項	29	N/A 不適用	(Note) (附註)	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired and provision matrix) 存續期間預期信貸虧損(未信貸減值及撥備矩陣)	3,234,551
				Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) 存續期間預期信貸虧損(已信貸減值)	320,333
					3,554,884
Deposits and other receivables and amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries 存款及其他應收賬項及應 收附屬公司非控股權益 款項	29	N/A 不適用	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損(未信貸減值及 個別評估)	1,338,986
Amounts due from associates 應收聯營公司款項	25	N/A 不適用	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損(未信貸減值及 個別評估)	45,037
Amounts due from joint ventures 應收合資公司款項	20	N/A 不適用	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損(未信貸減值及 個別評估)	7,348,607
Pledged bank deposits 已抵押銀行存款	31	A1 A1	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損(未信貸減值及 個別評估)	243,381
Bank balances and cash 銀行結存及現金	31	Aa2 to Baa3 Aa2至 Baa3	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損(未信貸減值及 個別評估)	13,238,932
Other item 其他項目					
Contract assets 合約資產	27	N/A 不適用	(Note) (附註)	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired and provision matrix) 存續期間預期信貸虧損(未信貸減值及 撥備矩陣)	7,309,417

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Note: For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL on these items grouped by past due status for trade receivables and the status of the relevant projects of the contract assets. When there are indicators that the relevant trade receivables and contract assets maybe credit impaired, the relevant amount will be assessed for ECL individually.

The Group uses debtors' aging to assess the impairment for its customers in relation to its operation because these customers consist of a large number of customers with common risk characteristics that are representative of the customers' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms. Based on the Group's assessment of historical credit loss experience of the existing debtors and all available forward looking information, including but not limited to the expected economic conditions in the PRC and expected subsequent settlements, the Group does not consider that default occurs for those contractual payments that are more than 90 days past due.

The Group used estimated loss rates based on aging for classes with different credit risk characteristics and exposures, and the estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated.

Gross carrying amounts (not credit impaired under provision matrix)

賬面總值(未根據撥備矩陣進行信貸減值)

0-180 days	0至180日
181-365 days	181至365日
Over 365 days	365日以上

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

附註：就貿易應收賬項及合約資產而言，本集團已應用香港財務報告準則第9號簡化方式計量存續期間預期信貸虧損的減值撥備。本集團就貿易應收賬項及合約資相關項目狀況按已逾期狀況分類此等項目並釐定預期信貸虧損。如有跡象相關貿易應收賬項及合約資產可能存在信貸減值，相關金額將接受預期信貸虧損個別評估。

本集團使用債務人賬齡來評估客戶與其經營相關之減值，因為該等客戶包含大量具有共同風險特徵之客戶，代表其根據合約條款支付所有應付金額的能力。根據本集團對現有債務人歷史信貸虧損經驗之評估及所有可用的前瞻性資料(包括但不限於中國的預期經濟狀況及預期後續結算)，本集團並不認為該等已逾期超過90天之合約付款屬違約。

本集團根據具有不同信貸風險特徵及風險的賬齡類別使用預期虧損率，而預期虧損率按債務人預期年期以過往可觀察違約率作出估計，並以毋須沉重成本或努力可得的前瞻性資料作出調整。組合由管理層定期檢視，以確保特定債務人的相關資料已獲更新。

Gross carrying amounts (not credit impaired under provision matrix)		Average loss rate	Trade receivables	Contract assets
賬面總值(未根據撥備矩陣進行信貸減值)		平均虧損率	貿易應收賬項	合約資產
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			千港元	千港元
0-180 days	0至180日	1.6%-2%	2,641,801	7,309,417
181-365 days	181至365日	28%-32%	364,794	—
Over 365 days	365日以上	50%-80%	227,956	—
			3,234,551	7,309,417

As at 31 March 2019, the Group made impairment of HK\$320,333,000 for credit impaired balance of trade receivables.

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group made a reversal of impairment of HK\$60,641,000 on contract assets and recognised HK\$147,171,000 impairment loss for trade receivables and contract assets, based on the loss provision matrix.

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團就貿易應收賬項的信貸減值結餘減值320,333,000港元。

於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團就合約資產撥回減值60,641,000港元，並根據虧損撥備矩陣確認貿易應收賬項及合約資產減值虧損147,171,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for both trade receivables and contract assets under the simplified approach.

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

下表顯示根據簡化方法已確認貿易應收賬項及合約資產的存續期間預期信貸虧損變動。

		Trade receivables 貿易應收賬項	Contract assets 合約資產		
		Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) 存續期間預期 信貸虧損 (信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) 存續期間預期 信貸虧損 (非信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) 存續期間預期 信貸虧損 (非信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 31 March 2018 (under HKAS 39)	於二零一八年三月三十一日(根據香港會計準則第39號)	473,333	—	—	473,333
Adjustment upon application of HKFRS 9	應用香港財務報告準則第9號後的調整	—	368,557	60,641	429,198
As at 1 April 2018 — as restated	於二零一八年四月一日一經重列	473,333	368,557	60,641	902,531
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 April	於四月一日確認金融工具的變動				
— Amounts written off (note)	— 撇銷金額(附註)	(131,627)	—	—	(131,627)
— Impairment losses reversed	— 已撥回減值虧損	—	—	(60,641)	(60,641)
New financial assets originated or purchased	發起或購入之新金融資產	—	19,096	128,075	147,171
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(21,373)	(23,571)	(3,878)	(48,822)
As at 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	320,333	364,082	124,197	808,612

Note: During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group reassess the impaired receivables and considered that there is no realistic prospect of recovery, the relevant receivables of HK\$131,627,000 were written off accordingly.

附註：於截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團重新評估已減值應收賬項，並認為並無實際收回可能，因此相關應收賬項131,627,000港元已撇銷。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

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. In addition to issuance of new shares, the Group also relies on bank and other borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The Group has net current liabilities of HK\$5,041,114,000 (2018: HK\$2,224,273,000) as at 31 March 2019. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis because the directors believe that the Group has sufficient funds to finance its current working capital requirements taking account of the cash flows from operations and assuming the continuing ability to utilise the available long-term bank loans facilities. As at 31 March 2019, the Group had available unutilised long-term bank loans facilities of HK\$77,427,904,000 (2018: HK\$72,304,689,000). Details of the Group's bank and other borrowings as at 31 March 2019 are set out in note 33.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

42. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險

於管理流動資金風險時，本集團監控現金及現金等值項目水平及將其維持在管理層視為足夠撥付本集團營運所需及減低現金流動影響之水平。除發行新股外，本集團亦倚賴銀行及其他借貸作為主要流動資金來源。本集團於二零一九年三月三十一日之淨流動負債為5,041,114,000港元(二零一八年：2,224,273,000港元)。由於董事相信，考慮到經營所得現金流及假設持續動用可供使用長期銀行貸款融資之能力，本集團有充足資金以為其目前營運資金需要提供資金，故綜合財務報表乃按持續經營基準編製。於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團之可用惟未動用之長期銀行貸款融資為77,427,904,000港元(二零一八年：72,304,689,000港元)。本集團於二零一九年三月三十一日之銀行及其他借貸詳情載於附註33。

下表詳述本集團就其非衍生金融負債之餘下合約到期情況。有關列表按本集團可被要求付款之最早日期的金融負債未貼現現金流列示。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

The tables include both interest and principal gross cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period.

Liquidity tables

		Weighted average contractual interest rate 加權平均 合約利率 %	Payable on demand 須應要求 償還 HK\$'000 千港元	Less than 1 month 少於一個月 HK\$'000 千港元	Between 1 to 3 months 一個月至 三個月 HK\$'000 千港元	Between 3 months to 1 year 三個月至 一年 HK\$'000 千港元	Between 1 to 5 years 一年至五年 HK\$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK\$'000 千港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現 現金總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Carrying amount at the end of reporting period 於報告期末 之賬面價值 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年 三月三十一日									
Non-derivative financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債									
Trade and bill payables	貿易應付賬項及 應付票據	—	—	11,057,862	2,198,623	4,310,180	273,746	—	17,840,411	17,840,411
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付賬項及 應計費用	—	—	3,941,068	918,206	409,528	—	—	5,268,802	5,268,802
Amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	應付附屬公司非控股 權益之款項	—	589,484	—	—	—	—	—	589,484	589,484
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸									
— fixed rate	— 定息	3.51	—	—	16,487	2,525,147	13,821,395	594,125	16,957,154	14,954,210
— floating rate	— 浮息	4.79	—	—	1,930,471	12,430,457	8,700,215	1,403,727	24,464,870	22,944,697
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之款項	—	62,022	—	—	—	—	—	62,022	62,022
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之款項	—	40,849	—	—	—	—	—	40,849	40,849
			692,355	14,998,930	5,063,787	19,675,312	22,795,356	1,997,852	65,223,592	61,700,475
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年 三月三十一日									
Non-derivative financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債									
Trade and bill payables	貿易應付賬項及 應付票據	—	—	2,179,734	1,072,484	3,141,068	1,076,689	—	7,469,975	7,469,975
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付賬項及 應計費用	—	—	2,291,714	533,934	238,140	—	—	3,063,788	3,063,788
Amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	應付附屬公司非控股 權益之款項	—	300,577	—	—	—	—	—	300,577	300,577
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸									
— fixed rate	— 定息	3.42	—	—	—	6,303,812	7,003,461	503,889	13,811,162	12,778,824
— floating rate	— 浮息	4.63	—	—	37,691	7,169,412	12,441,076	1,606,653	21,254,832	19,593,597
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之款項	—	88,441	—	—	—	—	—	88,441	88,441
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之款項	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	125	125
			389,143	4,471,448	1,644,109	16,852,432	20,521,226	2,110,542	45,988,900	43,295,327

The amounts included above for variable rate bank borrowings are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

42. 金融工具 (續)

財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動風險 (續)

表中包括利息及本金現金流量總額。倘按浮動利率計息，未貼現金額按報告期末的利率曲線得出。

流動資金表

倘浮動利率的變動有別於報告期末所釐定的估計利率，則以上計入浮息銀行借貸的金額或會改變。

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets.

(i) **Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis**

The Group's financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined.

Financial assets 金融資產	2019 二零一九年	Fair value 公平值 2018 二零一八年	Fair value hierarchy 公平值 層級
Held-for-trading investments 持作買賣投資	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$1,780,000 香港上市股本證券 1,780,000 港元	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$48,077,000 香港上市股本證券 48,077,000 港元	Level 1 第一級
Equity instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI/available-for-sale investments 分類為金融資產並按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具/可供出售之投資	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$114,698,000 Unlisted equity securities — HK\$629,870,000 (note 2) 香港上市股本證券 114,698,000 港元 非上市股本證券 629,870,000 港元 (附註2)	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$123,371,000 (note 1) 香港上市股本證券 123,371,000 港元 (附註1)	Level 1 for listed equity securities 上市股本證券 第一級 Level 3 for unlisted equity securities 非上市股本證券 第三級
Derivative financial instrument 衍生金融工具	Cross currency interest rate swap and interest rate swap contracts Hong Kong — HK\$22,566,000 香港交叉貨幣利率掉期及利率掉期合約 22,566,000 港元	Cross currency interest rate swap in Hong Kong — HK\$2,338,000 香港交叉貨幣利率掉期 2,338,000 港元	Level 2 第二級

42. 金融工具 (續)

金融工具公平值計量

本附註提供有關本集團如何釐定各類金融資產公平值之資料。

(i) **本集團根據持續基準按公平值計量之金融資產公平值**

本集團按公平值計入損益之金融資產乃於各報告期末按公平值計量。下表提供有關如何釐定該等金融資產之公平值之資料。

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

Notes:

- (1) The relevant investments with carrying amount of HK\$283,607,000 were measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at 31 March 2018 under HKAS 39.
- (2) Market approach is adopted to measure the fair value of certain unlisted equity securities, with adjustments to reflect the unquoted value and other characteristics specific to these investments.

There were no transfer between instruments in Level 1, 2 and 3 in both years.

(ii) Fair value of Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities, except for corporate bonds, is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their respective fair values.

42. 金融工具(續)

金融工具公平值計量(續)

(i) 本集團根據持續基準按公平值計量之金融資產公平值(續)

附註：

- (1) 於二零一八年三月三十一日，根據香港會計準則第39號，相關投資賬面值283,607,000港元按成本減任何已識別減值虧損計量。
- (2) 採用市場法計量若干非上市股本證券的公平值，並作出調整以反映該等工具特有的無報價價值及其他特徵。

第一、二及三級工具之間於兩個年度均無轉撥。

(ii) 本集團根據持續基準並非按公平值計量之金融資產及金融負債公平值

其他金融資產及金融負債(公司債券除外)公平值乃根據公認之定價模式按貼現現金流量分析而釐定。

本公司董事認為按攤銷成本列賬之其他金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其各自之公平值相若。

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43. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

43. 融資活動產生之負債對賬

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現金流量之負債。

		Consideration payables	Borrowings (including loan interest payables)	Amounts due to joint (non-trade nature)	Amounts due to non-controlling interest of subsidiaries	Total
		應付代價 HK\$'000 千港元	借貸 (包括應付 貸款利息) HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 32 and 33) (附註32及 33)	應付合資 款項 (非貿易 性質) HK\$'000 千港元	應付 附屬公司 非控股權益 款項 HK\$'000 千港元	合計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年 四月一日	550,964	23,727,533	794,653	276,572	25,349,722
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(321,966)	6,460,348	(794,653)	19,324	5,363,053
Foreign exchange translation	外幣折算	53,448	1,244,713	—	4,681	1,302,842
Interest expenses	利息開支	—	1,119,264	—	—	1,119,264
Consideration payables	應付代價	200,000	—	—	—	200,000
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年 三月三十一日	482,446	32,551,858	—	300,577	33,334,881
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(311,334)	5,374,738	—	291,460	5,354,864
Foreign exchange translation	外幣折算	(29,500)	(1,493,163)	—	(2,553)	(1,525,216)
Interest expenses	利息開支	—	1,631,064	—	—	1,631,064
Consideration payables	應付代價	79,285	—	—	—	79,285
Acquisition of a subsidiary	收購附屬公司	—	190,285	—	—	190,285
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年 三月三十一日	220,897	38,254,782	—	589,484	39,065,163

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44. COMMITMENTS

Operating lease arrangements

The Group as lessee

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of rented premises and equipment which fall due as follows:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	83,443	135,215
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二年至第五年(包括首尾兩年)	88,187	105,149
After five years	五年後	30,198	62,456
		201,828	302,820

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Group in respect of rented premises and equipment. Leases for rented premises and equipment are negotiated for an average term of one to six years with fixed rental.

The Group as lessor

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of rented premises which fall due as follows:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	6,544	13,473
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二年至第五年(包括首尾兩年)	16,890	4,226
After five years	五年後	3,779	416
		27,213	18,115

Leases are negotiated for an average term of one to ten years with fixed rentals.

44. 承擔

經營租約安排

本集團作為承租人

於報告期末，本集團根據在下列期間屆滿之不可撤銷租賃物業及設備經營租約而承諾將於未來支付之最低租金如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	83,443	135,215
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二年至第五年(包括首尾兩年)	88,187	105,149
After five years	五年後	30,198	62,456
		201,828	302,820

經營租約之付款指本集團就租賃物業及設備應付之租金。租賃物業及設備租約經議定平均為期一至六年，租金固定。

本集團作為出租人

於報告期末，根據在下列期間屆滿之不可撤銷租賃物業經營租約，本集團已與租戶就以下未來最低租金付款簽訂合約：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	6,544	13,473
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二年至第五年(包括首尾兩年)	16,890	4,226
After five years	五年後	3,779	416
		27,213	18,115

租約之平均年期經議定為一至十年，且租金固定。

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44. COMMITMENTS (Continued)

Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2019, the Group has capital commitments in respect of the acquisition for property, plant and equipment and construction materials for property, plant and equipment contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements amounting to HK\$133,916,000 (2018: HK\$134,766,000) and HK\$81,404,000 (2018: HK\$54,934,000) respectively.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group cooperated with CIIF to establish the Fund and with BOCOM Schroder Asset Management to jointly invest in 衡水 and 太原 and the capital commitment of the Group regarding the Fund and investment in 衡水 and 太原 are set out in note 20.

44. 承擔(續)

資本承擔

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團就收購物業、廠房及設備及物業、廠房及設備之建材分別作出為數133,916,000港元(二零一八年：134,766,000港元)及81,404,000港元(二零一八年：54,934,000港元)之已訂約而尚未於綜合財務報表撥備之資本承擔。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本公司與中保投合作成立該基金及與交銀施羅德投資管理共同投資衡水及太原。本集團在該基金及衡水及太原投資的資本承擔載於附註20。

45. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

The Group pledged certain non-current and current assets and equity interests over certain subsidiaries to banks or financial institutions to secure loan facilities granted to the Group. Carrying amount of the non-current and current assets pledged to banks or financial institutions to secure loan facilities granted to the Group is as follows:

45. 資產抵押

本集團將於若干附屬公司之若干非流動及流動資產及股權抵押予銀行或金融機構，作本集團獲授之貸款融資之擔保。已抵押予銀行或金融機構作為本集團獲授之貸款融資擔保之非流動及流動資產賬面值如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Long-term loan facilities	長期貸款融資		
Other deposits	其他按金	63,953	68,323
Short-term loan facilities	短期貸款融資		
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款	243,381	290,729
		307,334	359,052

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's equity interests in certain subsidiaries were pledged to a bank for credit facilities granted to the Group.

於報告期末，本公司於若干附屬公司之股本權益已就授予本集團之信貸融資抵押予一間銀行。

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46. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

The Group has joined a MPF Scheme for all employees in Hong Kong. The MPF Scheme is registered with the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme Authority under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of an independent trustee. Under the rule of the MPF Scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make contributions to the scheme at rate specified in the rules. The only obligation of the Group with respect of the MPF Scheme is to make the required contributions under the scheme. No forfeited contribution is available to reduce the contribution payable in the future years at 31 March 2019 and 2018.

Employees of the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC are covered by the retirement and pension schemes defined by local practice and regulations. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specific percentage of their payroll costs to the retirement and pension schemes. The only obligation of the Group in respect to the retirement benefits scheme is to make the specified contribution.

The calculation of contributions for PRC eligible staff is based on certain percentage of the applicable payroll costs. The contribution to the MPF Scheme is calculated based on the rules set out in the MPF Ordinance which is 5% on the basic salary of the relevant employee subject to a specific ceiling.

46. 退休福利計劃

本集團為所有香港僱員參加強積金計劃。強積金計劃乃根據強制性公積金條例，向強制性公積金計劃管理局註冊。強積金計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開持有並由獨立受託人管理。根據強積金計劃之規則，僱主及僱員皆須以規則指定之比率向該計劃供款。本集團就強積金計劃之唯一責任為按該計劃之要求供款。於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日，並無沒收供款可作減低未來數年應付之供款。

本集團國內附屬公司之僱員受地方慣例及規定界定之退休及退休金計劃保障。附屬公司須向退休及退休金計劃按彼等工資成本之特定百分比作出供款。本集團就退休福利計劃之責任僅為作出特定供款。

合資格員工供款乃根據適用工資成本若干百分比計算。對強積金計劃之供款乃根據強積金條例所列明規則計算，即有關僱員底薪之5%加特定上限。

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47. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Apart from the amounts due from (to) related parties and transactions as disclosed in notes 20, 25, 29 and 32 respectively, the Group entered into the following transactions with major related parties that are not members of the Group:

- (i) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group purchased gas for total amount of HK\$34,855,000 (2018: HK\$30,005,000) from a joint venture.
- (ii) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group sold consumables and spare parts for a total amount of HK\$1,600,419,000 (2018: HK\$1,392,418,000) to joint ventures and associates.
- (iii) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group received engineering design and construction revenue for total amount of HK\$1,280,866,000 (2018: HK\$2,378,890,000) from joint ventures and associates.
- (iv) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group purchased consumables and spare parts for total amount of HK\$485,012,000 (2018: HK\$616,171,000) from associates.
- (v) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group purchased gas appliances for total amount of HK\$100,577,000 (2018: HK\$1,302,663,000) from an associate.
- (vi) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group received management fee income for total amount of HK\$19,087,000 (2018: 12,324,000) from joint ventures.
- (vii) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group sold gas of a total amount of HK\$101,000 to joint ventures.
- (viii) During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Group received interest income for total amount of HK\$480,000 from a joint venture.

47. 關聯方交易

除附註20、25、29及32分別披露之應收(應付)關聯方之款項及交易外，本集團與並非本集團成員公司之主要關聯方訂立下列交易：

- (i) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團以總金額34,855,000港元(二零一八年：30,005,000港元)向一間合資公司購買燃氣。
- (ii) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團以總金額1,600,419,000港元(二零一八年：1,392,418,000港元)向合資公司及聯營公司出售消耗品及備件。
- (iii) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從合資公司及聯營公司收取工程設計及施工收入總額為1,280,866,000港元(二零一八年：2,378,890,000港元)。
- (iv) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從聯營公司採購消耗品及備件，總額為485,012,000港元(二零一八年：616,171,000港元)。
- (v) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從一間聯營公司採購燃氣器具總額為100,577,000港元(二零一八年：1,302,663,000港元)。
- (vi) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從合資公司收取管理費收入總額為19,087,000港元(二零一八年：12,324,000港元)。
- (vii) 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團以總金額101,000港元向合資公司出售燃氣。
- (viii) 截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從一間合資公司收取利息收入總額480,000港元。

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47. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

The remuneration of key management of the Group was as follows:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Short-term benefits	短期福利	56,460	50,093
Post employment benefits	離職後福利	90	62
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的開支	22,458	236,130
		79,008	286,285

The remuneration of key management is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

47. 關聯方交易 (續)

本集團主要管理層之酬金如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Short-term benefits	短期福利	56,460	50,093
Post employment benefits	離職後福利	90	62
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎的開支	22,458	236,130
		79,008	286,285

主要管理層酬金由薪酬委員會經考慮個人表現及市場趨勢後釐定。

48. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 30 March 2017, the Company received a form of claim filed by a former director of the Company in the Labour Tribunal of Hong Kong claiming approximately HK\$140 million (being the alleged loss of salary in the sum of HK\$21.6 million (annual salary of HK\$7.2 million) for the three financial years ended 31 March 2014 and the aggregate bonus in the sum of approximately HK\$118.4 million for the four financial years ended 31 March 2014) and other unliquidated damages and interest from the Company for the alleged wrongful dismissal by the Company of a former director of the Company as a director and an employee of the Company on 29 March 2011. By the mutual consent of the parties to the claim, the claim has been transferred to the Court of First Instance of the High Court.

In addition, the above former director and several other share option holders initiated legal proceedings against the Company with regard to their respective purported exercise of share options, which would have entitled the relevant persons to a total of 110,000,000 shares of the Company.

In respect of the aforementioned legal proceedings, the Company has sought advice from its legal advisors and has been advised that there is a sound basis for defending the above claims, no amount of contingent liabilities (2018: nil) was provided as at 31 March 2019. For details of the legal proceedings, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 2 June 2017 on the website of the Stock Exchange (please note that the above former director has since withdrawn his claims against the Company in respect of HCA751/2017 referred to in the said announcement).

48. 或然負債

於二零一七年三月三十日，本公司接獲本公司前任董事於香港勞資審裁處提交的申索書，以聲稱其作為本公司董事及僱員於二零一一年三月二十九日被本公司不當解僱為由向本公司申索約1.4億港元（為聲稱截至二零一四年三月三十一日止三個財政年度的薪金損失總額21.6百萬港元（年度薪金為7.2百萬港元）及截至二零一四年三月三十一日止四個財政年度的花紅約1.184億港元）及其他未經算定損害賠償及利息。經雙方同意，該申索將轉交高等法院原訟法庭。

除此之外，上述前任董事及若干其他購股權持有人就其各自聲稱行使購股權向本公司提起法律訴訟，有關人士將有權獲得本公司共110,000,000股股份。

就上述之法律訴訟而言，本公司已向其法律顧問尋求意見並獲告知其有可靠依靠為上述申索作出抗辯。於二零一九年三月三十一日，概無就或然負債計提撥備（二零一八年：無）。有關法律訴訟的詳情，請參閱本公司於二零一七年六月二日在聯交所網站所載的公告（請注意，上述前任董事此後已在前述公告所載訴訟程序HCA751/2017中撤回對本公司的申索）。

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49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the principal subsidiaries are as follows:

49. 主要附屬公司詳情

主要附屬公司詳情如下：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊／營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本／ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本／ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
中燃燃氣實業(深圳) 有限公司	PRC	Wholly-foreign owned enterprises ("WFOE")	Registered USD187,800,000	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding and treasury 投資控股及庫務
	中國	外資企業公司 ("WFOE")	註冊 187,800,000美元			
中燃投資有限公司 ("中燃投資")	PRC	WFOE	Registered USD250,000,000	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding and treasury 投資控股及庫務
	中國	WFOE	註冊 250,000,000美元			
北京中燃翔科油氣技術 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB20,000,000	60 ^{##}	60 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣20,000,000元			
益陽中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB44,000,000	80 ^{##}	80 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣44,000,000元			
蕪湖中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB100,000,000	90 ^{##}	90 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣100,000,000元			
宜昌中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB70,000,000	70 ^{##}	70 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣70,000,000元			
淮南中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB72,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣72,000,000元			
孝感中燃天然氣有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB118,950,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣118,950,000元			

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49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
孝感中亞城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB16,002,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣16,002,000元			
邳州中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	WFOE	Registered USD3,060,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	WFOE	註冊 3,060,000美元			
宿州中燃	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered USD40,000,000	75 ^{##}	75 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 40,000,000美元			
寶雞中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB265,725,000	64 ^{##}	64 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣265,725,000元			
寶雞中燃蔡家坡燃氣 發展公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB38,000,000	64 ^{##}	64 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣38,000,000元			
寶雞中燃陳倉燃氣 發展公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB20,000,000	64 ^{##}	64 ^{##}	Design, construction and maintenance of city pipeline projects 城市燃氣管道項目設計、 建設及維修
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣20,000,000元			
南京中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB200,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣200,000,000元			

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49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
玉林中燃城市燃氣發展 有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB42,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣42,000,000元			
撫順中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB133,330,000	70 ^{##}	70 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣133,330,000元			
包頭市燃氣有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB183,800,000	80 ^{##}	80 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣183,800,000元			
包頭市東河中燃城市 燃氣有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB20,000,000	80 ^{##}	80 ^{##}	Design, construction and maintenance of city pipeline projects 城市燃氣管道項目設計、 建設及維修
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣20,000,000元			
上海中油	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB1,130,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment in petrochemical facilities of storage and transportation, fundamental facilities of pier, sales of raw chemical materials and construction materials 石化設備儲存及運輸及碼頭 基礎設備投資、原始化學 材料及建築材料銷售
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣1,130,000,000元			
浙江中燃華電能源 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB300,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Producing and storing LPG and chemical products 生產及儲存LPG及化工產品
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣300,000,000元			

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49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
廣州華凱石油燃氣 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered USD60,000,000	95.37 ^{##}	95.37 ^{##}	Manufacturing of highly purified LPG, highly purified propane and butane 生產高淨化LPG、高淨化丙烷 及丁烷
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 60,000,000美元			
深圳中油能源發展 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB400,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of LPG LPG銷售
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣400,000,000元			
Fortune Gas	Hong Kong	Incorporated	Ordinary HK\$876,980,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment holding, sales of natural gas and CBM business
富地燃氣	香港	註冊成立	普通 876,980,000港元			投資控股、天然氣銷售、及 CBM業務
北京富華燃氣有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB50,000,000	80 ^{##}	80 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣50,000,000元			
富地燃氣投資有限公司	PRC	WFOE	Registered USD30,000,000	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
	中國	WFOE	註冊 30,000,000美元			
信陽富地燃氣有限公司	PRC	Sino-foreign equity joint venture	Registered RMB64,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	中外合資公司	註冊 人民幣64,000,000元			
富地柳林	Hong Kong	Incorporated	Ordinary USD59,027,780	70 ^{##}	70 ^{##}	Exploration and production of coal bed methane 勘探及生產煤床甲烷
	香港	註冊成立	普通 59,027,780美元			
杭州中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB100,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Design, construction and maintenance of city pipeline projects 城市燃氣管道項目設計、 建設及維修
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣100,000,000元			

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49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
寧夏深中天然氣 開發有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB16,000,000	75 ^{##}	75 ^{##}	Design, construction and maintenance of city pipeline projects 城市燃氣管道項目設計、 建設及維修
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣16,000,000元			
佳木斯中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB150,000,000	99 ^{##}	99 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣150,000,000元			
南寧中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB300,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Design, construction and maintenance of city pipeline projects 城市燃氣管道項目設計、 建設及維修
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣300,000,000			
中燃清潔能源(深圳) 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered USD59,600,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Gas station construction, management and consultancy services 燃氣站建設、管理及諮詢 服務
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 59,600,000美元			
深圳市中燃中燃氣技術 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered USD10,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Production of natural gas 天然氣生產
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 10,000,000美元			
十堰東風中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB397,050,000	85 ^{##}	85 ^{##}	Design, construction and maintenance of city pipeline projects 城市燃氣管道項目設計、 建設及維修
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣397,050,000元			
中燃宏大能源貿易 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB100,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Development, consultancy services and investment in clean energy 清潔能源開發、諮詢服務及 投資
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣100,000,000元			

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49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
中燃物資供應鏈管理 (深圳)有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Provision of management services to group companies 為集團公司提供管理服務
Panva Gas Holdings	BVI 英屬處女群島	Incorporated Limited 註冊成立有限公司	Ordinary USD1,111 普通 1,111美元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment holding and sales of LPG 投資控股及LPG銷售
China Natural Gas Investment Limited	BVI 英屬處女群島	Incorporated 註冊成立	Registered USD100 註冊 100美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
Panriver Investments Company Limited 百江投資有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered HK\$200,000,000 註冊 200,000,000港元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment holding 投資控股
Energy Link Investments Limited 茂展投資有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$800,000,000 普通 800,000,000港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
China Gas Energy Utilization Holdings Limited 中燃能源利用控股有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通 1港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
Zhongran Energy Network Development Limited 中燃能源網絡發展有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$100 普通 100港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
遼陽中燃天然氣輸配有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB10,000,000 註冊 人民幣10,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
武漢中燃能源集團 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB390,310,000	100**	100**	Development, production and sales of gas appliances 開發、生產及銷售燃氣器具
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣390,310,000元			
Beijing Gas	BVI	Incorporated	Ordinary USD1	100**	100**	Investment holding 投資控股
	英屬處女群島	註冊成立	普通 1美元			
北燃錦州	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB300,000,000	99**	99**	Distribution of city gas and natural gas for vehicle use and the construction of long distance natural gas pipeline 城市燃氣及車用天然氣分銷 及長距離天然氣管道 建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣300,000,000元			
黃岡賽洛天然氣 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB118,000,000	97**	97**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣118,000,000元			
瀋陽中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB60,000,000	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣60,000,000元			
中農宏遠建設工程 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB80,000,000	100**	100**	Development and consultancy services in gas pipeline construction 燃氣管道建設之開發及諮詢 服務
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣80,000,000元			
邯鄲市中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB80,000,000	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣80,000,000元			

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For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
北京國潤富力能源技術 發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB107,500,000	55 ^{##}	55 ^{##}	Development, consultancy services and investment in clean energy 清潔能源開發、諮詢服務及 投資
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣107,500,000元			
中燃能源發展(深圳) 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB50,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣50,000,000元			
中燃宏明電力銷售 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB500,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Development consultancy services and investment in clean energy 清潔能源開發、諮詢服務及 投資
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣500,000,000元			
深圳市中燃燃氣清潔 能源發展有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB10,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment holdings 投資控股
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣10,000,000元			
宏信供應鏈服務(深圳) 有限公司	PRC	Limited liability company	Registered RMB100,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Provision of management services, and consultancy services 提供管理及諮詢服務
	中國	有限責任公司	註冊 人民幣100,000,000元			
Zhongran Energy Limited	HK	Limited liability company	Ordinary HK\$2	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holdings 投資控股
	香港	有限責任公司	普通 2港元			
Sky Access Limited	BVI	Incorporated	Ordinary USD100	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holdings 投資控股
	英屬處女群島	註冊成立	普通 100美元			
Fresh Goal Limited	BVI	Incorporated	Ordinary USD100	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holdings 投資控股
	英屬處女群島	註冊成立	普通 100美元			

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
China Gas Capital Management Limited	BVI 英屬處女群島	Incorporated 註冊成立	Ordinary USD100 普通 100美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holdings 投資控股
Daily Pride	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary HK\$62,400,100	80 [#]	—	Holding of project companies for trading of heaters and boilers 持有有買賣熱水器及熱水爐 之項目公司
宜好	香港	有限責任公司	普通 62,400,100港元			
漢陽中燃能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	100%	100%	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
武漢中燃投資有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB69,980,000 註冊 人民幣69,980,000元	100%	100%	Investment in the construction of city gas pipeline network, petrochemical and natural gas projects 對城市燃氣管網建設、石 化、天然氣的項目進行投 資
鄂托克旗長蒙天然氣有限責任 公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB133,000,000 註冊 人民幣133,000,000元	65%	65%	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
望都中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB20,000,000 註冊 人民幣20,000,000元	100%	100%	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
呼和浩特中燃城市燃氣發展有 限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB774,027,200 註冊 人民幣774,027,200元	63%	51%	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
遼陽中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB69,236,946 註冊 人民幣69,236,946元	80%	80%	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2019 二零一九年 %	2018 二零一八年 %	
唐縣中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB20,000,000 註冊 人民幣20,000,000元	100%	100%	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
中燃宏途物流有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB150,000,000 註冊 人民幣150,000,000元	100%	100%	Goods transportation, goods transportation agency and technical advisory services, purchase and sale of gas 貨物運輸、貨物運輸代理及 技術諮詢服務、燃氣的採 購及銷售
中燃慧生活電子商務有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB200,000,000 註冊 人民幣200,000,000元	100%	100%	Consultancy services on IT communication systems and sales of computer softwares 資訊科技通訊系統顧問服務 及電腦軟件銷售
陝西延長中燃能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	51%	51%	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
中燃寶電氣(深圳)有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB30,000,000 註冊 人民幣30,000,000元	80%	80%	Research and development, wholesale, retail, installation, and maintenance of household equipment, electric appliances, kitchen appliances and others 家用設備、電器、廚房電器 等研發、批發、零售、安 裝、維修

The proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital/
registered capital directly held by the Company.# 本公司直接持有之已發行股本/註冊資
本/註冊資本面值比例。## The proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital/
registered capital indirectly held by the Company.## 本公司間接持有之已發行股本/註冊資
本/註冊資本面值比例。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

49. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

The above table lists the principal subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results or assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities outstanding at the end of years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, except for which 中燃投資 has issued HKD1,512 million (equivalent to RMB1,300 million) of bonds, in which the Group has no interest.

49. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

上表載列董事認為對本集團業績或資產有主要影響之本公司各主要附屬公司。董事認為，提供其他附屬公司詳情會導致資料過於冗長。

除中燃投資發行15.12億港元(等值人民幣13億元)債券(本集團於其中並無權益)外，各附屬公司於截至二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日止年度結束時並無發行任何未償還債務證券。

50. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of the financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

50. 本公司財務狀況表

本公司於報告期末之財務狀況表資料如下：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	1,316	—
Interests in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之權益	9,046,609	7,860,279
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資	1,365,750	1,408,560
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資	598,974	598,974
Financial asset at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之金融資產	2,900	—
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售之投資	—	2,900
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	22,010,067	17,177,311
		33,025,616	27,048,024
Current assets	流動資產		
Other receivables and prepayment	其他應收賬項及預付款項	2,206	2,793
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	158,901	885,104
		161,107	887,897

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

50. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

50. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Other payables and accruals	其他應付賬項及應計款項	248,969	124,972
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	4,663,251	8,624,364
Bank borrowings — due within one year	銀行借貸 — 於一年內到期	1,846,447	2,702,145
		6,758,667	11,451,481
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨額	(6,597,560)	(10,563,584)
		26,428,056	16,484,440
Equity	權益		
Share capital	股本	52,186	49,685
Reserves	儲備	15,397,773	10,424,899
Total equity	權益總額	15,449,959	10,474,584
Non-current liability	非流動負債		
Bank borrowings — due after one year	銀行借貸 — 於一年後到期	10,978,097	6,009,856
		26,428,056	16,484,440

Note: In the current year, the Company has applied HKFRS 15, HKFRS 9 and other amendments to HKFRSs. Apart from certain reclassification, there was no material impact on the Company's statement of financial position upon adoption of those new standards.

附註：於本年度，本公司已應用香港財務報告準則第15號、香港財務報告準則第9號及香港財務報告準則的其他修訂本。除若干重新分類外，採納該等新準則後，本公司財務狀況表並無受到重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

50. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

Movement in the Company's reserves:

50. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

本公司之儲備變動：

		Share premium	Employee share-based compensation reserve	Translation reserve	Contributed surplus	Capital redemption reserve	Accumulated profits	Total
		股份溢價	僱員股份報酬儲備	換算儲備	實繳盈餘	資本贖回儲備	累計溢利	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
					(note)			
					(附註)			
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	7,805,136	—	(468,179)	65,475	1,634	1,307,053	8,711,119
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年度溢利及全面收入總額	—	—	—	—	—	2,241,379	2,241,379
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments	確認權益結算以股份為基礎的開支	—	644,320	—	—	—	—	644,320
Exchange difference arising from translation	換算產生之匯兌差額	—	—	219,266	—	—	—	219,266
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	(1,391,185)	(1,391,185)
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	7,805,136	644,320	(248,913)	65,475	1,634	2,157,247	10,424,899
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年度溢利及全面收入總額	—	—	—	—	—	3,826,040	3,826,040
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments	確認權益結算以股份為基礎的開支	—	63,137	—	—	—	—	63,137
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	4,061,503	(696,256)	—	—	—	—	3,365,247
Repurchase of shares	回購股份	(211,613)	—	—	—	98	(98)	(211,613)
Lapsed of share options	購股權失效	—	(2,094)	—	—	—	2,094	—
Exchange difference arising from translation	換算產生之匯兌差額	—	—	(293,073)	—	—	—	(293,073)
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	(1,776,864)	(1,776,864)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	11,655,026	9,107	(541,986)	65,475	1,732	4,208,419	15,397,773

Note: The contributed surplus of the Company represents the difference between the underlying net assets of the subsidiaries acquired by the Company as a result of the group reorganisation prior to the listing of the Company's shares in 1995 and the nominal amount of the Company's share capital issued as consideration for the acquisition.

附註：本公司之實繳盈餘指本公司因本公司股份於一九九五年上市前進行集團重組而收購之附屬公司之相關資產淨值及本公司作為收購之代價而發行之股本之面值之差額。

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

財務摘要

		For the year ended 31 March 截至三月三十一日止年度				
		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 二零一六年 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 二零一五年 HK\$'000 千港元
Results	業績					
Revenue	收入	59,386,062	52,831,958	31,993,323	29,496,869	31,666,111
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年度溢利	8,224,382	6,095,153	4,147,732	2,273,121	3,371,053

		At March 31 於三月三十一日				
		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (note) (附註)	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 二零一六年 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 二零一五年 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets and liabilities	資產及負債					
Total assets	總資產	109,879,733	82,058,007	60,221,785	53,532,891	50,624,436
Total liabilities	總負債	(69,097,325)	(49,327,907)	(36,275,206)	(32,568,771)	(29,188,936)
		40,782,408	32,730,100	23,946,579	20,964,120	21,435,500
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	歸屬本公司擁有人之權益	35,321,051	28,455,996	20,550,233	17,852,562	18,396,317
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	5,461,357	4,274,104	3,396,346	3,111,558	3,039,183
		40,782,408	32,730,100	23,946,579	20,964,120	21,435,500

Note: In the current year, the Group has applied HKFRS 15, HKFRS 9 and other amendments to HKFRSs (see note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements section for the summary of the corresponding financial impact). Accordingly, certain comparative information for the years ended 31 March 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 may not be comparable to the year ended 31 March 2019 as such comparative information was prepared under HKAS 18, HKAS 11 and HKAS 39. Accounting policies resulting from application of HKFRS 15 and HKFRS 9 are disclosed in the "Significant Accounting Policies" section.

附註：於本年度，本集團已應用香港財務報告準則第15號、香港財務報告準則第9號及香港財務報告準則的其他修訂本（相應財務影響概要，見綜合財務報表附註一節附註2）。因此，截至二零一五年、二零一六年、二零一七年及二零一八年三月三十一日止年度的若干比較數字，未必可與截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度的數字相比。因為該等比較資料乃根據香港會計準則第18號、香港會計準則第11號及香港會計準則第39號編製。應用香港財務報告準則第15號及香港財務報告準則第9號所致的會計政策於「主要會計政策」一節披露。

PARTICULARS OF MAJOR PROPERTIES

主要物業資料

Location 地點	Type 類別	Group's interest (%) 本集團之權益(%)	Lease term 租期
<i>Leasehold land and buildings</i> 租賃土地及樓宇			
In Hong Kong: 香港地區：			
16/F., Capital Centre No. 151 Gloucester Road Wan Chai Hong Kong 香港 灣仔 告士打道151號 資本中心16樓	Office premises 辦公室物業	100	Long term lease 長期租約
In the People's Republic of China: 於中華人民共和國：			
深圳市濱河大道5002號 聯合廣場B座6樓、8樓、10樓101室、 13樓、14樓、15樓及18樓	Commercial 商業	100	Medium term lease 中期租約
聯合廣場A座4樓4305室	Commercial 商業	100	Medium term lease 中期租約
北京市宣武門廣安門南街6號	Office premises 辦公室物業	100	Medium term lease 中期租約
<i>Investment properties</i> 投資物業			
No. 28–30 Kai Tak Road Kowloon City Kowloon Hong Kong 香港 九龍 九龍城 啟德道28–30號	Vacant land 空置土地	100	Medium term lease 中期租約



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