



GREATER BAY AREA
DYNAMIC GROWTH HOLDING LIMITED
大灣區聚變力量控股有限公司

Incorporated in Bermuda with Limited Liability 於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司
Stock Code 股份代號 :1189

Annual Report
年報 **2020**



Corporate Information

公司資料

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Tam Chung Sun (*Chairman*)
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah (*Managing Director*)
Mr. Liu Hao

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert
Mr. Sin Chi Fai

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Law Sau Lai

REGISTERED OFFICE

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2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

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Hong Kong

AUDITOR

TANDEM (HK) CPA Limited

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

MUFG Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
4th Floor North
Cedar House
41 Cedar Avenue
Hamilton HM 12
Bermuda

BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Secretaries Limited
Level 54, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Hong Kong

STOCK CODE

Stock Code on The Stock Exchange
of Hong Kong Limited: 1189

WEBSITE

www.gbodynamic.com

董事會

執行董事

譚頌樂先生(主席)
賴子華先生(董事總經理)
劉浩先生

獨立非執行董事

郭嘉立先生
潘國興先生
冼志輝先生

公司秘書

羅秀麗女士

註冊辦事處

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

總辦事處及主要營業地點

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灣仔
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核數師

灝天(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

股份過戶登記總處

MUFG Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
4th Floor North
Cedar House
41 Cedar Avenue
Hamilton HM 12
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股份過戶登記分處

卓佳秘書商務有限公司
香港
皇后大道東183號
合和中心54樓

股份代號

香港聯合交易所有限公司
股份代號：1189

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Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

MARKET REVIEW

Year 2020 was challenging disorderly for the world, with the COVID-19 pandemic and the related containment measure took a drastic toll across businesses. Almost no industry was unaffected by the pandemic. For the year ended 31 December 2020 under review, the continuous upgrade of the highly infectious pandemic has led to a 'home-based' economy with substantial travel restrictions and lockdowns across the PRC, and many countries have drastically reduced or even closed air travel with the PRC, particularly delivered a hard hit to the hotel sector, some of our hotels in the PRC which have witnessed significantly lowered occupancies in the first quarter of 2020 amid the lockdowns imposed by the government of the PRC. In addition to the United States (the "US")-the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") trade & political tensions and the demonstrations on Hong Kong anti-extradition bill protests, together with the pandemic of COVID-19 meant a triple blow to Hong Kong and the PRC's economy.

Despite signs of global slowdown, with a challenging operating environment as the COVID-19 pandemic and the pressures posed by the US trade negotiation, the PRC has adopted hardcore prevention measures with a series of positive fiscal policies to contain the pandemic spread and to strengthen counter-cyclical adjustment. Judging from that, the execution of these policies went well and the PRC still managed a growth in 2020. The PRC's gross domestic product ("GDP") increased by 2.3% in 2020, reflecting a decrease of about 3.7% as compared to 2019, the lowest figure since records began in 1992. Even during the global financial crisis in 2009, the PRC's quarterly GDP growth did not dip below 6.4%. In the meanwhile, Hong Kong's economic performance had been shrunk severely, struggling under the prolonged pandemic situation with the labour market conditions deteriorated, which was led to the steep crash in visitors arrivals from Mainland China. Major exhibitions, conferences and events have been cancelled or postponed, heaping further pressure pushed Hong Kong to a technical recession. Hong Kong's GDP dropped by 6.1% year-over-year in real terms in 2020, after contracted 1.2% in 2019.

市場回顧

回顧二零二零年，全球陷入重重挑戰造成的混亂局面之中，COVID-19大流行及相關防疫措施對商界造成巨大損失。疫情席捲全球，影響所及，幾乎沒有一個行業能夠倖免。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止之回顧年度，高傳染性的疫情持續升級，加上中國各地出現大量旅遊限制與封鎖，以及許多國家大幅減少甚至關閉與中國的航空往返，造就「以家為本」的經濟，對酒店業的打擊猶為沉重。在中國政府實施封鎖措施下，我們在中國的若干酒店於二零二零年第一季度的入住率大幅下降。中華人民共和國（「中國」）與美國之貿易與政治緊張局勢，以及香港反引渡條例的示威活動，加上COVID-19的大流行，意味著香港及中國經濟受到三重打擊。

儘管全球經濟出現放緩跡象，加上COVID-19的大流行及美國貿易談判帶來的壓力，經營環境充滿挑戰，但中國已採取強硬的防疫措施以及一系列積極的財政政策，以遏制疫情蔓延及加強逆週期調整。該等政策的執行情況良好，中國於二零二零年仍錄得增長。二零二零年中國的國內生產總值（「GDP」）增長2.3%，較二零一九年下降約3.7%，為一九九二年以來的最低數字。即使於二零零九年全球爆發金融危機之時，中國的季度GDP增長亦未下降至低於6.4%。與此同時，香港的經濟表現嚴重萎縮，長時間受疫情困擾而表現乏力，勞動市場狀況惡化，導致中國內地訪港旅客驟減。大型展覽、會議及活動已取消或延期，進一步對香港造成技術性衰退的壓力。香港GDP繼二零一九年收縮1.2%後，於二零二零年按實質計算按年下跌6.1%。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

MARKET REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Starting from 2019, tourist arrivals to Hong Kong plunged over 50% in its sharpest decline since 2003 SARS crisis. In 2020, total visitors arrivals to Hong Kong amounted to approximately 3.6 million, representing an decrease of 93.6% year-on-year, after dropping by 14.2% in 2019, which accounting for 75.8% of the total were visitors from Mainland China, and those visitors from Mainland China also dropped by 93.8% year-on-year, after decreasing by 14.2% in 2019. Visitors from the traditional short haul markets (excluding Mainland China) dropped by 93.7% year-on-year in 2020. Of the total visitors' arrivals, overnight visitors accounted for approximately 1.4 million, which was a decrease of 94.3% when compared on a year-on-year basis. According to the Hong Kong Tourism Board, the average hotel room occupancy level for all the surveyed hotels under different categories in Hong Kong for the year ended 31 December 2020 decreased from approximately 79.1% to 46.1%, recorded a significant occupancy loss. Compared to occupancy, the overall room rate dropped by approximately 26.5% yearly in 2020.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's business and financial performance had been significantly and adversely by the pandemic of COVID-19 with the travel restrictions, revenue of the Group attained HK\$67.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2020, representing a decrease of 52.0% as compared to HK\$140.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 was a loss of HK\$83.4 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: loss of HK\$110.9 million) which was mainly attributable to gross profit of HK\$11.3 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: gross profit of HK\$62.0 million) and other income and gains of HK\$12.3 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$2.6 million), gain on disposal of subsidiaries of HK\$55.7 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: Nil) and income tax credit of HK\$9,000 (Year ended 31 December 2019: income tax expense of HK\$1.4 million) offset by administrative and other operating expenses of HK\$78.5 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$94.1 million); selling and distribution expenses of HK\$0.3 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$1.0 million); finance costs of HK\$1.8 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$0.2 million); impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of HK\$29.0 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$7.4 million); loss on fair value changes of investment properties of HK\$37.3 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$37.7 million) and loss from discontinued operation of HK\$15.9 million (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$33.7 million).

市場回顧 (續)

自二零一九年起，訪港旅客人數下跌超過50%，是自二零零三年非典型肺炎危機以來的最大跌幅。二零二零年的訪港旅客總數約為3,600,000人次(其中來自中國內地旅客佔總數75.8%)，繼二零一九年下跌14.2%後，按年減少93.6%，而中國內地旅客亦於二零一九年減少14.2%後，按年減少93.8%。於二零二零年，來自傳統短途地區市場(不包括中國內地)的旅客按年下跌93.7%。在旅客總人數中，過夜旅客佔約1,400,000人次，按年減少94.3%。根據香港旅遊發展局，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，所有受訪香港不同類別之酒店之平均酒店客房入住率由約79.1%下降至46.1%，入住率顯著下跌。與入住率相比，二零二零年整體房價按年下跌約26.5%。

財務回顧

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團業務及財務表現受COVID-19大流行引致旅遊限制的嚴重及不利影響，本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之收入為67,200,000港元，較截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的140,000,000港元減少52.0%。本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之業績錄得虧損83,400,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：虧損110,900,000港元)，主要來自毛利11,300,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：毛利62,000,000港元)、其他收入及收益12,300,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：2,600,000港元)以及出售附屬公司之收益55,700,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：無)及所得稅抵免9,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：所得稅開支1,400,000港元)，被行政及其他經營開支78,500,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：94,100,000港元)、銷售及分銷開支300,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：1,000,000港元)、融資成本1,800,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：200,000港元)、物業、機器及設備之減值虧損29,000,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：7,400,000港元)、投資物業之公平價值變動虧損37,300,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：37,700,000港元)及已終止經營業務之虧損15,900,000港元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：33,700,000港元)所抵銷。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

The performance of the Group's hotel operations and securities trading during the year ended 31 December 2020 under review, the commentary on the hotel sector and the changes in general market conditions and the potential impact on their operating performance and future prospects are contained in the succeeding sections headed "Business Review" and "Prospects".

BUSINESS REVIEW

(a) Hotel Operations

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the continuing hotel operations mainly comprises the operations of two "Rosedale" branded 4-star rated hotels located in Guangzhou and Shenyang. Overall revenue generated from hotel investment decreased by 52.0% to HK\$67.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 (Year ended 31 December 2019: HK\$140.0 million). To combat the competitive environment, the Group will continue to invest resources to enhancing its market network and positioning and, in the meantime, will further streamline its business operations to contain costs efficiently.

(b) Securities Trading

The segment recorded a loss of HK\$0.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 (Year ended 31 December 2019: segment loss of HK\$2.9 million), mainly representing the fair value loss of investments held for trading, as a result of mark to market valuations as at the balance sheet date.

財務回顧(續)

本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之酒店業務及證券買賣業務之表現、對酒店行業之評論及整體市場情況變化以及對其經營表現之潛在影響及未來展望，載於下文「業務回顧」及「展望」各節。

業務回顧

(a) 酒店業務

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，持續經營酒店業務主要包括經營兩間分別位於廣州及瀋陽以「珀麗」為品牌之四星級酒店。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，酒店投資之整體收入減少52.0%至67,200,000港元（截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：140,000,000港元）。為應對競爭環境，本集團將繼續投放資源提升其市場網絡及定位，同時亦將進一步精簡其業務營運以高效地控制成本。

(b) 證券買賣

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，該分類錄得虧損100,000港元（截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：分類虧損2,900,000港元），此主要為於結算日之按市價計值的估值而產生持作買賣之投資之公平價值虧損。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

On 23 November 2018, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the “Subsidiary”) and an independent third party (the “Purchaser”) entered into a disposal agreement (the “Disposal Agreement”), in relation to the possible disposal of 60% equity interests in Luoyang Golden Gulf Hotel Company Limited (the “Target Company”), a limited liability company established in the PRC and owned as to 60% by the Subsidiary, and its subsidiary (together as the “Disposal Group”) at a consideration of Renminbi (“RMB”) 61 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$68.5 million) (the “Consideration”). The Purchaser paid the Subsidiary RMB21 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$23.9 million) upon both parties signed the Disposal Agreement. On 22 May 2019, the Purchaser and the Subsidiary entered into a supplemental agreement to extend the long stop date to 10 months from the date of the Disposal Agreement, with all terms and conditions remain unchanged. Further details were set out in the announcements of the Company dated 26 November 2018, 17 December 2018, 31 December 2018, 18 January 2019, 4 February 2019, 8 March 2019, 4 April 2019, 26 April 2019, 24 May 2019, 21 June 2019, 19 July 2019, 23 August 2019, 20 September 2019, 25 September 2019, 25 October 2019 and 4 November 2019. The Disposal Agreement was approved by the shareholders of the Company at the special general meeting held on 10 December 2019 and it was completed on 26 February 2020.

重大收購及出售事項

於二零一八年十一月二十三日，本公司一間間接全資附屬公司（「附屬公司」）與一名獨立第三方（「買方」）訂立出售協議（「出售協議」），內容有關可能出售洛陽金水灣大酒店有限公司（「目標公司」，一間於中國成立之有限責任公司，並由附屬公司擁有60%權益）及其附屬公司（統稱「出售集團」）之60%股本權益，代價為人民幣（「人民幣」）61,000,000元（相當於約68,500,000港元）（「代價」）。於訂約雙方簽訂出售協議時，買方向附屬公司支付人民幣21,000,000元（相當於約23,900,000港元）。於二零一九年五月二十二日，買方與附屬公司訂立一份補充協議，將最後完成日期延長至出售協議日期起計十個月，而所有條款及條件則維持不變。進一步詳情載於本公司日期為二零一八年十一月二十六日、二零一八年十二月十七日、二零一八年十二月三十一日、二零一九年一月十八日、二零一九年二月四日、二零一九年三月八日、二零一九年四月四日、二零一九年四月二十六日、二零一九年五月二十四日、二零一九年六月二十一日、二零一九年七月十九日、二零一九年八月二十三日、二零一九年九月二十日、二零一九年九月二十五日、二零一九年十月二十五日及二零一九年十一月四日之公佈。出售協議已於本公司於二零一九年十二月十日舉行之股東特別大會上獲本公司股東批准，並已於二零二零年二月二十六日完成。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's cash and bank balances and investments held for trading amounted to HK\$1,813.5 million (31 December 2019: HK\$1,816.3 million). The Group has an interest-bearing borrowing amounted to HK\$22.0 million (31 December 2019: Nil).

The Group's current assets and current liabilities as at 31 December 2020 were HK\$1,853.4 million and HK\$82.3 million (31 December 2019: HK\$1,924.2 million and HK\$171.1 million), respectively. As a result, the current ratio of the Group as at 31 December 2020 was 22.5 (31 December 2019: 11.2). The gearing ratio as at 31 December 2020, expressed as a percentage of total borrowing to equity attributable to owners of the Company, was 1% (31 December 2019: Nil).

As at each of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, over 95% of the Group's cash and bank balances and investments held for trading were denominated in Hong Kong dollar and United States dollar.

CHARGE ON ASSETS

As at 31 December 2020, the interest-bearing borrowing was secured by the Group's interests over certain subsidiaries.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities as at each of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

流動資金及財務資源

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之現金及銀行結餘以及持作買賣之投資為1,813,500,000港元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：1,816,300,000港元）。本集團之計息借貸為22,000,000港元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：無）。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之流動資產及流動負債分別為1,853,400,000港元及82,300,000港元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：1,924,200,000港元及171,100,000港元）。因此，本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之流動比率為22.5（二零一九年十二月三十一日：11.2）。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，資本負債比率（即借貸總額除以本公司擁有人應佔權益之百分比）為1%（二零一九年十二月三十一日：無）。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團超過95%的現金及銀行結餘以及持作買賣投資均以港元及美元計值。

資產押記

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，計息借貸由本集團於若干附屬公司之權益作抵押。

或然負債

於二零二零年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE

The majority of the Group's assets and liabilities and business transactions were denominated in Hong Kong dollar and Renminbi. During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group has not entered into any hedging arrangements. However, the Group will actively consider the use of relevant financial instruments to manage currency exchange risks in line with our business development.

INTEREST RATE EXPOSURE

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group was not subject to the risk of significant interest rate volatility. The Company will continue to monitor the interest rate markets and actively consider the application of relevant financial instruments to manage risks associated with interest rates.

EMPLOYEE AND REMUNERATION POLICY

At 31 December 2020, the Group had 479 employees of which 416 employees were stationed in the PRC. Employees' remuneration packages were determined in accordance with individual's responsibility, competence and skills, qualifications, experience and performance as well as market pay-level. Staff benefits include training programs, provident fund scheme, medical insurance and other competitive fringe benefits.

To provide incentives and rewards to employees, the Company has adopted a share option scheme for the eligible participants (including employees).

外幣風險

本集團大部分資產與負債及業務交易乃以港元及人民幣計算。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內，本集團並無訂立任何對沖安排。然而，本集團將積極考慮使用相關金融工具以因應本身業務發展而管理匯兌風險。

利率風險

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內，本集團並無面對重大利率波動風險。本公司將繼續監察利率市場並積極考慮使用相關金融工具以管理利率相關風險。

僱員及薪酬政策

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團聘用479名僱員，當中416名在國內工作。僱員薪酬組合乃根據僱員之個人職責、能力及技能、資格、經驗及表現以及市場薪酬水平釐定。員工福利包括培訓課程、公積金計劃、醫療保險及其他具競爭力的福利待遇。

為了激勵及回報僱員，本公司為合資格參與者（包括僱員）採納一項購股權計劃。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

PROSPECTS

After an extremely difficult year in 2020, the business environment continues to be highly challenging as we head into 2021 amid uncertain pace of vaccinations for COVID-19. Given the international travel is particularly vulnerable under the pandemic, a poor outlook for the hotel and tourism sectors is still to be expected. For now, the PRC has avoided new bigger waves of infection that delayed progress elsewhere and has pushed ahead in economic recovery, driven by rising domestic demand. Other than the impacts of the pandemic, it is important to note that the tension between the U.S. and the PRC remains intense.

COVID-19 is a major humanitarian challenge, that has led the travel and tourism sectors almost came to a halt. New procedures, standards and processes, either temporary or long term have been newly set, which has led to a generational shift in the way the world operates. At the same time, the hotel sector is moving forward towards a 'new normal', with unprecedented health and safety measures in place. Thus, we have begun consolidating internal operational efficiency in response to change in the markets. Our central mission is restoring consumers' confidence, which must be to give every guest of our hotels the confidence and reassurance that they are safe when they stay with us.

Following the expiration of the lease of Rosedale Hotel Hong Kong and the disposal of Luoyang Golden Gulf Hotel, there remains two hotels under the management of the Group. As the path of the pandemic remains highly uncertain, the revenue of the Group will continue to be impacted during a period when the Group is taking strict precautionary measures to ensure the health and safety of its employees, and supporting the steps taken by the government to control the further spread of COVID-19. Although the COVID-19 vaccination is in place all around the developed nations, the management of the Company does not expect a recovery of the hospitality market in the forthcoming year. Beside seeking further high quality hotel investment opportunities, the Group shall commence to involve in the property development and investment market in the Guangdong Province in particular the Greater Bay Area. The Group see this business segment shall benefit the Company and to generate a better return for the Company and our shareholders.

展望

走出險阻滿途的二零二零年後，由於COVID-19疫苗的接種步伐仍不確定，二零二一年的營商環境仍然極具挑戰。鑑於國際旅遊在疫情中尤其脆弱，酒店及旅遊業之前景仍未許樂觀。目前，其他地區因出現接連的新一波及更大規模的感染個案而令經濟窒礙難行，但中國仍能成功控疫，在內需上升之帶動下引領經濟復甦。除了疫情之影響外，仍須關注中美關係依然緊張。

COVID-19乃重大的人道主義挑戰，經已導致旅行及旅遊業幾乎陷入停頓。無論是臨時的還是長期的，全球各地都一一部署新的程序、標準和流程，引致全球運作方式出現世代的轉變。與此同時，酒店業也在向「新常態」邁進，前所未有的健康及安全措施都準備就緒。因此，我們已經開始鞏固內部運營效率，以應對市場變化。我們的中心任務是恢復消費者的信心，務求令每一位來賓在入住旗下酒店時對酒店安全充滿信心及感到安心。

隨著香港珀麗酒店之租賃屆滿及出售洛陽金水灣大酒店後，本集團目前仍管理兩間酒店。由於疫情之發展方向仍有極大變數，本集團的收入將繼續受到影響，而本集團會同時採取嚴格的預防措施以確保員工的健康及安全，並支持政府採取控制COVID-19進一步蔓延的措施。儘管各發達國家均已展開COVID-19疫苗注射計劃，但本公司管理層預期來年酒店業市場不會復甦。除了物色更多優質酒店投資機會外，本集團將開始涉足廣東省（尤其是大灣區）之物業發展及投資市場。本集團認為該業務板塊可讓本公司受惠，並為本公司及股東帶來更佳回報。

Directors' Profile 董事簡介

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Tam Chung Sun, aged 58, has been the Chairman of the Company since October 2020. Mr. Tam owns a number of companies in Mainland China and has over 30 years of experience in real estate development, hotel operations and development of large-scale commercial projects. He also has extensive management experience in various types of business activities in Mainland China, including trading, finance and catering. Mr. Tam graduated from the Program of Doctor in Management Philosophy at the Department of Philosophy, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou in 2011. In July 2011, Mr. Tam was awarded the Chief Executive's Commendation for Community Service by the then Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in recognition of Mr. Tam's meritorious community service, particularly his contribution in striving for the rights of Hong Kong owners of mainland properties.

Mr. Lai Tsz Wah, aged 57, has been the managing director of the Company since May 2019. He is also the chairman of the corporate governance committee of the Company, a member of the nomination committee and the remuneration committee of the Company, and a director of various subsidiaries of the Company. He has more than 30 years of experience in auditing, accounting and finance in international accounting firms and listed companies. Mr. Lai holds a master degree in business administration. He is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants in the United Kingdom and a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Lai was previously the group financial controller of the Company and worked for the Company from March 1998 to April 2015. Mr. Lai had also been an executive director and the chief executive officer of Qin Jia Yuan Media Services Company Limited (now known as SMI Culture & Travel Group Holdings Limited (in liquidation)), the issued shares of which are listed on the main board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, since June 2012 and was re-designated as a non-executive director in August 2013 and up to November 2013. Prior to rejoining the Company, Mr. Lai was a director of various subsidiaries of a Hong Kong listed company.

執行董事

譚頌樂先生，現年58歲，自二零二零年十月起出任本公司主席。譚先生於國內持有多家公司，並於房地產開發、酒店營運及發展大型商業項目方面擁有逾30年經驗。彼亦於國內貿易、金融及飲食等多類商業活動擁有相當豐富之管理經驗。譚先生於二零一一年在廣州中山大學哲學系管理哲學博士課程研修班結業。譚先生於二零一一年七月獲時任香港特別行政區行政長官頒發行政長官社區服務獎狀，表揚譚先生積極參與社區服務，尤其致力為在內地置業的本港業主爭取權益。

賴子華先生，現年57歲，自二零一九年五月起出任本公司董事總經理。彼亦為本公司企業管治委員會主席，本公司提名委員會及薪酬委員會成員，以及為本公司多間附屬公司之董事。彼於國際會計師行及上市公司具有逾30年核數、會計及財務經驗。賴先生持有工商管理碩士學位。彼為英國特許公認會計師公會及香港會計師公會資深會員。賴先生於一九九八年三月至二零一五年四月於本公司工作，並曾任本公司之集團財務總監。賴先生亦曾自二零一二年六月起擔任勤 + 緣媒體服務有限公司（現稱為星美文化旅遊集團控股有限公司（清盤中），該公司之已發行股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司主版上市）之執行董事兼行政總裁，並於二零一三年八月至二零一三年十一月調任為非執行董事。於重新加入本公司前，賴先生為一間香港上市公司旗下多間附屬公司之董事。

Directors' Profile

董事簡介

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Mr. Liu Hao, aged 31, has been an executive director of the Company since August 2020. He holds a bachelor of science degree in Hotel Management from Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau and a master degree in International Hotel Management from Blue Mountains International Hotel Management School at Torrens University, Australia. Mr. Liu has seven years of experience in the hospitality industry. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Liu worked in several hotels of the renowned multinational hotel chains in Australia and Macau.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva, aged 72, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since December 2002. He is also the chairman of the remuneration committee of the Company, and a member of the audit committee, the nomination committee and the corporate governance committee of the Company. Mr. Kwok was a marketing manager in an international company engaging in the design of business administration system. He has over 37 years' experience in the insurance and investment business, principally in the senior managerial position leading a sizable sales team. Mr. Kwok was an independent non-executive director of ITC Properties Group Limited, the issued shares of which are listed on the main board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Stock Exchange"), until he resigned on 22 February 2021. He was also an independent non-executive director of Master Glory Group Limited (in liquidation), the issued shares of which had been formerly listed on the main board of Stock Exchange, until he resigned on 10 December 2020.

執行董事(續)

劉浩先生，現年31歲，自二零二零年八月起出任本公司執行董事。彼持有澳門旅遊學院酒店管理學士學位及澳洲托倫斯大學藍山國際酒店管理學院國際酒店管理碩士學位。劉先生於酒店業擁有7年經驗。於加入本公司前，劉先生曾於澳洲及澳門數間著名跨國連鎖酒店集團所屬酒店工作。

獨立非執行董事

郭嘉立先生，現年72歲，自二零二零年十二月起出任本公司獨立非執行董事。彼亦為本公司薪酬委員會主席，以及本公司審核委員會、提名委員會及企業管治委員會成員。郭先生曾為一間從事設計商業行政系統之國際公司之市場經理。彼於保險及投資業務方面擁有逾37年經驗，且為高級管理人員，管理具規模之營業隊伍。郭先生曾為德祥地產集團有限公司之獨立非執行董事，直至彼於二零二一年二月二十二日辭任，該公司之已發行股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主版上市。彼亦曾為凱華集團有限公司（清盤中）之獨立非執行董事，直至彼於二零二零年十二月十日辭任，該公司之已發行股份曾於聯交所主版上市。

Directors' Profile 董事簡介

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert, aged 59, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since March 2007. He is also the chairman of the audit committee and the nomination committee of the Company, and a member of the Remuneration Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee of the Company. Mr. Poon graduated from the University of Bath, United Kingdom with a Master of Science degree in Business Administration. He is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a member of the CPA Australia. Mr. Poon is an independent non-executive director of Shaw Brothers Holdings Limited, the issued shares of which are listed on the main board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Stock Exchange"). He has also been an independent non-executive director of Media Asia Group Holdings Limited since 24 April 2020, the issued shares of which are listed on the growth enterprise market of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Poon was an independent non-executive director of Master Glory Group Limited (in liquidation), the issued shares of which had been formerly listed on the main board of Stock Exchange, until he resigned on 9 December 2020.

Mr. Sin Chi Fai, aged 61, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since January 2008. He is also a member of the audit committee of the Company. Mr. Sin is a director and a shareholder of a Singapore company engaged in the distribution of data storage media and computer related products in Asian countries. He obtained a diploma in Banking from The Hong Kong Polytechnic (now known as The Hong Kong Polytechnic University) and is a member of Singapore Institute of Directors. Mr. Sin has over 24 years' sales and marketing experience in information technology industries and in the banking field. He is an independent director of China Enterprises Limited (a substantial shareholder of the Company within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance, the issued shares of which are traded on the OTC Securities Marketplace in the United States of America. Mr. Sin was an independent non-executive director of Master Glory Group Limited (in liquidation), the issued shares of which had been formerly listed on the main board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, until he resigned on 9 December 2020.

獨立非執行董事(續)

潘國興先生，現年59歲，自二零零七年三月起出任本公司獨立非執行董事。彼亦為本公司審核委員會及提名委員會主席，以及本公司薪酬委員會及企業管治委員會成員。潘先生畢業於英國University of Bath，並取得工商管理科碩士學位。彼為香港會計師公會及澳洲會計師公會會員。潘先生為邵氏兄弟控股有限公司之獨立非執行董事，該公司之已發行股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主版上市。彼亦自二零二零年四月二十四日起為寰亞傳媒集團有限公司之獨立非執行董事，該公司之已發行股份於聯交所創業版上市。潘先生曾為凱華集團有限公司（清盤中）之獨立非執行董事，直至彼於二零二零年十二月九日辭任，該公司之已發行股份曾於聯交所主版上市。

冼志輝先生，現年61歲，自二零零八年一月起出任本公司獨立非執行董事。彼亦為本公司審核委員會成員。冼先生為一間新加坡公司之董事及股東，該公司於亞洲國家從事數據儲存媒體與電腦相關產品分銷。彼於香港理工學院（現稱香港理工大學）獲取銀行系文憑及為Singapore Institute of Directors之會員。冼先生於資訊科技業及銀行業擁有逾24年銷售及市場推廣經驗。彼為本公司之主要股東（按證券及期貨條例第XV部賦予之涵義）China Enterprises Limited之獨立董事，該公司之已發行股份於美國櫃檯市場買賣。冼先生曾為凱華集團有限公司（清盤中）之獨立非執行董事，直至彼於二零二零年十二月九日辭任，該公司之已發行股份曾於香港聯合交易所有限公司主版上市。

Senior Management's Profile

高級管理人員簡介

Mr. Lau Ka Kit, Ken, aged 49, has been the financial controller of the Company since April 2015 and is also a director of various subsidiaries of the Company. He has over 20 years of progressive accounting experience through management roles for a variety of public and private multinational corporations. Mr. Lau is a member of CPA Australia and a certificate holder of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Ms. Law Sau Lai, aged 53, has been the company secretary of the Company since August 2009. Ms. Law is an associate of The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries and The Chartered Governance Institute in the United Kingdom. She has extensive experience in company secretarial practice.

劉家杰先生，現年49歲，自二零一五年四月起出任本公司之財務總監，並為本公司多間附屬公司之董事。彼於多間不同的公眾及私營跨國公司擔任管理人員職位並積逾20年會計經驗。劉先生為澳洲會計師公會會員及美國註冊會計師協會之證書持有人。

羅秀麗女士，現年53歲，自二零零九年八月起出任本公司之公司秘書。羅女士為香港特許秘書公會及英國特許公司治理公會會員。彼於公司秘書實務擁有豐富經驗。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

INTRODUCTION

GREATER BAY AREA DYNAMIC GROWTH HOLDING LIMITED (“Company”) is committed to maintaining good corporate governance practices which are crucial to the development of the Company and can safeguard the interests of its shareholders (“Shareholders”). The board of directors of the Company (“Board” and “Directors” respectively) has adopted various policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the code provisions set out in the Corporate Governance Code (“CG Code”) contained in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (“Listing Rules”) on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Stock Exchange”). In the opinion of the Board, the Company had complied with the code provisions of the CG Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2020 (“Year”), except for code provisions A.2.1, A.4.1, C.1.2, E.1.2 with considered reason(s) explained below.

CORPORATE STRATEGY AND LONG TERM BUSINESS MODEL

During the Year, the Company was principally engaged in the sector of hotel investment in Hong Kong and in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). The Company’s corporate objective is to create and enhance value for Shareholders. To achieve this corporate objective, the business strategies of the Company are to maintain the long term growth and the profitability of the Company. Coupled with the government of the PRC unveiling the development plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) being highlighted in its 13th Five Year Plan, the Directors see that our main operations continue to stay within the core engine of the development in the region. The Company is committed to maintaining a solid and healthy financial status with a solid cash balance and an efficient debt/equity ratio that will enable the Company to finance the existing operations and proceed with potential investments.

緒言

大灣區聚變力量控股有限公司（「本公司」）致力於維持良好企業管治常規，其對本公司發展及保障本公司股東（「股東」）權益至為重要。本公司董事會（分別為「董事會」及「董事」）已採納各項政策及程序，以確保符合香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十四所載之企業管治守則（「企業管治守則」）之守則條文。董事會認為，本公司於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度（「本年度」）內一直遵守企業管治守則之守則條文，惟於下文解釋之已闡明原因而未符合之守則條文第A.2.1條、第A.4.1條、第C.1.2條及第E.1.2條除外。

企業策略及長遠業務模式

於本年度內，本公司主要在香港及中華人民共和國（「中國」）從事酒店投資業務。本公司之企業宗旨乃為股東創造及提升價值。為此，本公司之業務策略為維持本公司長遠盈利增長。加上中國政府已公佈其「十三五」規劃中著重介紹的粵港澳大灣區（大灣區）的發展規劃，董事認為，我們的主要業務仍然為該地區發展的核心驅動業務。本公司矢志憑藉穩健之現金結餘及行之有效的債務／權益比率，維持穩健之財務狀況，藉此為本公司現有營運提供資金，並進行潛在投資。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board currently comprises six Directors including three executive Directors (“Executive Directors”) and three independent non-executive Directors (“INED(s)”) whose biographical details are set out in the “Directors’ Profile” on pages 9 to 11 of this annual report.

The Board is principally accountable to Shareholders and responsible for the leadership and control of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Group”), including formulating strategies, establishing strategic directions, overseeing the Group’s businesses and systems of risk management and internal controls, monitoring operating and financial performance, setting objectives and business development plans, and monitoring the performance of senior management.

The Board has delegated operational decisions to the Executive Directors led by the Managing Director. Daily operations and administration are delegated to the management.

In addition, the Board has established the audit committee, the remuneration committee, the nomination committee and the corporate governance committee to oversee particular aspects of the Company’s affairs.

The Board meets regularly each year to review the financial and operating performance of the Group, and review and approve the Group’s annual and interim results, and other matters which need to be dealt with. Additional Board meetings will be held as and when required. Resolutions in writing may be passed by all Directors in lieu of a meeting pursuant to bye-laws of the Company (“Bye-Laws”).

During the Year, eleven (11) full Board meetings (including four regular Board meetings) were held and four sets of resolution(s) in writing of all Directors were passed.

董事會

董事會現由六位董事組成，包括三名執行董事（「執行董事」）及三名獨立非執行董事（「獨立非執行董事」），彼等之履歷詳情載於本年報第9頁至第11頁之董事簡介。

董事會主要向股東負責，並負責本公司及其附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）的領導及監控，包括制定策略及訂立策略方針、監督本集團業務以及風險管理及內部監控制度、監察營運及財務表現、設定目標及業務發展計劃，以及監察高級管理人員之表現。

董事會已授權予由董事總經理帶領之執行董事，作營運決策。日常營運及管理則委派予管理層負責。

此外，董事會已成立審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及企業管治委員會以監督本公司特定方面之事務。

董事會每年定期開會，以檢討本集團之財務及經營方面之表現，並審閱及批准本集團之全年及中期業績及其他需處理之事項。董事會於有需要時會額外舉行會議。根據本公司之公司細則（「公司細則」），全體董事可以通過書面決議代替舉行會議。

於本年度內，董事會舉行了十一（11）次全體董事會會議（包括四次定期會議），並通過了四份全體董事書面決議。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The attendance of each Board member at the full meetings of the Board and the annual general meeting of the Company held during the Year is set out as follows:

董事會 (續)

各董事會成員於本年度內舉行的全體董事會會議及本公司股東週年大會之出席情況如下：

Directors	董事	Number of Meetings Attended/Held	
		Board Meeting	Annual General Meeting
		董事會會議	股東週年大會
Executive Directors			
Mr. Tam Chung Sun (Chairman) (appointed with effect from 19 October 2020)	譚頌樂先生 (主席) (自二零二零年十月十九日起 獲委任)	1/1	N/A 不適用
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah (Managing Director)	賴子華先生 (董事總經理)	11/11	1/1
Mr. Liu Hao (appointed with effect from 24 August 2020)	劉浩先生 (自二零二零年八月二十四日起 獲委任)	4/4	N/A 不適用
Dr. Yap, Allan (Chairman) (resigned with effect from 7 August 2020)	葉家海博士 (主席) (自二零二零年八月七日起辭任)	6/6	0/1
Mr. Dong Bo, Frederic (resigned with effect from 25 August 2020)	董波先生 (自二零二零年八月二十五日起 辭任)	7/7	1/1
Mr. Wong Kui Shing, Danny (resigned with effect from 25 August 2020)	王鉅成先生 (自二零二零年八月二十五日起 辭任)	7/7	0/1
Independent Non-executive Directors			
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva	郭嘉立先生	11/11	0/1
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert	潘國興先生	11/11	1/1
Mr. Sin Chi Fai	冼志輝先生	11/11	0/1

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BOARD MEMBERS

None of the members of the Board has any relationship (including financial, business, family or other material/relevant relations) between each other.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS LIABILITY INSURANCE

The Company has purchased appropriate directors and officers liability insurance in respect of legal actions against the Directors and officers of the Group arising from the performance of his/her duties.

CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Code provision A.2.1 of the CG Code stipulates that the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. The Company does not at present have any officer with the title of “chief executive officer” but instead the duties of chief executive officer are performed by the managing director. For the period from 1 January 2020 to 6 August 2020, Dr. Yap, Allan (resigned with effect from 7 August 2020) was the chairman of the Company (“Chairman”). Upon the resignation of Dr. Yap, the position of Chairman was vacant until the appointment of Mr. Tam Chung Sun as the Chairman with effect from 19 October 2020. The managing director of the Company (“Managing Director”) is Mr. Lai Tsz Wah.

The Chairman is responsible for the leadership of the Board, and the formulation of strategies and policies of the Group while the Managing Director is responsible for the management of the business of the Group, and the implementation of major strategies. The division of responsibilities between the Chairman and the Managing Director is clearly established and set out in writing.

董事會成員間之關係

董事會成員之間概無任何關係(包括財務、業務、家屬或其他重大/相關關係)。

董事及行政人員責任保險

本公司已為董事及本集團之行政人員購買適當的董事及行政人員責任保險，以就彼等因履行職務所面對的法律行動提供保障。

主席及董事總經理

企業管治守則之守則條文第A.2.1條規定，主席與行政總裁之角色應有區分，並不應由一人同時兼任。本公司目前並無任何職銜為「行政總裁」之行政人員，而是由董事總經理履行行政總裁之職務。於二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年八月六日期間，葉家海博士(自二零二零年八月七日起辭任)為本公司主席(「主席」)。葉博士辭任後，主席一職懸空，直至譚頌藥先生自二零二零年十月十九日起獲委任為主席。本公司董事總經理(「董事總經理」)為賴子華先生。

主席負責領導董事會及制定本集團的策略及政策，而董事總經理負責本集團之業務管理及執行重要決策。主席與董事總經理之間職責分工清晰並已予以書面訂明。

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CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR (CONTINUED)

Code provision E.1.2 of the CG Code stipulates that the chairman of the board should attend the annual general meeting. The former Chairman, Dr. Yap, Allan, was unable to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 28 May 2020 ("2020 AGM") as he had another business engagement. Mr. Lai Tsz Wah, the Managing Director, attended and took the chair of the 2020 AGM in accordance with Bye-Law 68 of the Bye-Laws and answered questions from Shareholders.

Mr. Tam Chung Sun, the Chairman, had held a meeting with the INEDs without the presence of the Executive Directors during the Year according to code provision A.2.7 of the CG Code.

DIRECTORS' TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

According to code provision A.6.5 of the CG Code, all Directors should participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills.

During the Year, Directors were provided with materials on the corporate governance and the latest developments of the Listing Rules, and materials relevant to the Company's business for their reading.

From time to time, the company secretary of the Company ("Company Secretary") circulates details of training courses which may be of interests to the Directors. The Directors are encouraged to attend the relevant training courses and seminars organised by professional bodies at the Company's expenses.

According to the records received by the Company, the current Directors (namely, Mr. Tam Chung Sun, Mr. Lai Tsz Wah, Mr. Liu Hao, Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva, Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert and Mr. Sin Chi Fai) participated in continuous professional development during the Year by reading materials provided by the Company. Mr. Liu Hao and Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert had also attended seminar(s) organised by professional bodies.

主席及董事總經理 (續)

企業管治守則之守則條文第E.1.2條規定，董事會主席應出席股東週年大會。由於前主席葉家海博士另有商務，故未能出席於二零二零年五月二十八日舉行之本公司股東週年大會（「二零二零年股東週年大會」）。董事總經理賴子華先生出席二零二零年股東週年大會，並根據公司細則第68條擔任大會主席，以及回答股東的提問。

於本年度內，主席譚頌樂先生已根據企業管治守則之守則條文第A.2.7條與獨立非執行董事舉行了一次執行董事避席之會議。

董事培訓及專業發展

根據企業管治守則之守則條文第A.6.5條，所有董事應參與持續專業發展，發展並更新其知識及技能。

於本年度內，董事獲提供有關企業管治及有關上市規則最新發展之材料以及有關本公司業務之材料以供閱讀。

本公司之公司秘書（「公司秘書」）不時傳閱董事可能有興趣參與之培訓課程的詳情。本公司鼓勵董事出席由專業團體舉辦的相關培訓課程及講座，費用由本公司支付。

根據本公司所收到的記錄，現任董事（譚頌樂先生、賴子華先生、劉浩先生、郭嘉立先生、潘國興先生及冼志輝先生）於本年度內均透過閱讀由本公司提供之材料，參與持續專業發展。劉浩先生及潘國興先生亦已出席由專業團體舉辦之講座。

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NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Code provision A.4.1 of the CG Code stipulates that non-executive directors should be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election. The current INEDs were not appointed for a specific term but are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meetings in accordance with the Bye-Laws. The Board considers that sufficient measures have been taken to ensure that the Company's corporate governance practices are no less exacting than those prescribed by code provision A.4.1, and does not intend to take any steps in this regard at the moment.

The Company has received an annual confirmation of independence from each of the INEDs as required under Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. On 30 April 2021, the nomination committee of the Company held a meeting to assess the independence of INEDs. Taking into account the independence criteria set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules, the nomination committee of the Company considered that all INEDs remained independent.

MONTHLY UPDATES TO DIRECTORS

Under code provision C.1.2 of the CG Code, the management should provide all members of the board with monthly updates giving a balanced and understandable assessment of the issuer's performance, position and prospects in sufficient detail to enable the board as a whole and each director to discharge their duties under Rule 3.08 and Chapter 13 of the Listing Rules.

Monthly updates of the Company for the period from January to February 2020 were not provided to the Directors as the Company's major hotels, its employees and facilities are located in the PRC which had been affected by the outbreak of COVID-19 since December 2019. During the period from January to February 2020, the offices at the PRC were largely suspended operations. As a result, the Company was unable to complete the preparation of the Company's consolidated accounts, and did not provide monthly performance of the Company to the Directors.

非執行董事

企業管治守則之守則條文第A.4.1條規定，非執行董事之委任應有指定任期，並須接受重新選舉。現任獨立非執行董事並非按指定任期委任，惟根據公司細則須於股東週年大會上輪值退任及可重選連任。董事會認為已採取足夠措施以確保本公司之企業管治常規不遜於守則條文第A.4.1條之規定，目前無意就此方面採取任何措施。

本公司已收到各獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條之規定而發出有關其獨立性之年度確認書。於二零二一年四月三十日，本公司提名委員會舉行會議，就獨立非執行董事之獨立性作出評估。就上市規則第3.13條所載之獨立性準則作出考慮，本公司提名委員會認為所有獨立非執行董事仍具獨立性。

向董事提供之每月更新資料

根據企業管治守則之守則條文第C.1.2條，管理層應每月向全體董事會成員提供更新資料，載列有關發行人的表現，財務狀況及前景的公正及易於理解的評估，內容足以讓董事會整體及各董事履行上市規則第3.08條及第十三章所規定的職責。

本公司的主要酒店、員工及設施均位於中國，而中國自二零一九年十二月起受到COVID-19疫情的影響，董事並無獲提供本公司於二零二零年一月至二月期間的每月更新資料。於二零二零年一月至二月期間，位於中國的辦事處基本暫停運營，因此本公司無法完成本公司綜合賬目的編製，及向董事提供本公司的每月表現。

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MODEL CODE FOR DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers ("Model Code") set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules as its own code for dealing in securities of the Company by the Directors. The Company has made specific enquiries with all the Directors and they have confirmed their compliance with the required standard set out in the Model Code during the Year.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established an audit committee ("Audit Committee") with written terms of reference in line with the CG Code.

The Audit Committee currently comprises three INEDs, namely, Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert (chairman of the Audit Committee), Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva and Mr. Sin Chi Fai.

The main responsibilities of the Audit Committee are (i) to review the financial information of the Company and to oversee the relationship with the external auditor; (ii) to assist the Board to review the Group's financial reporting system, and risk management and internal control systems (including the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Group's accounting and financial reporting function); and (iii) to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor.

董事進行證券交易之標準守則

本公司已採納載於上市規則附錄十之上市發行人董事進行證券交易之標準守則(「標準守則」)作為董事買賣本公司證券之守則。本公司已向所有董事作出特定查詢，而彼等已確認於本年度內遵守標準守則之所需標準。

審核委員會

本公司已成立審核委員會(「審核委員會」)，並依照企業管治守則訂明其書面職權範圍。

審核委員會現由三名獨立非執行董事潘國興先生(審核委員會主席)、郭嘉立先生及冼志輝先生組成。

審核委員會主要職責為(i)審閱本公司財務資料，以及管理與外聘核數師的關係；(ii)協助董事會審閱本集團之財務申報機制及風險評估及內部監控制度(包括本集團在會計及財務匯報職能方面的資源、員工資歷及經驗是否足夠，以及員工所接受的培訓課程及有關預算是否充足)；及(iii)就外聘核數師的委任、重新委任及罷免向董事會提供建議。

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AUDIT COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

During the Year, the Audit Committee held three meetings and performed, inter alia, the following work:

- (1) reviewed the financial reporting matters including the annual results for the year ended 31 December 2019 and the interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and make recommendations to the Board;
- (2) approved the engagement letter of external auditor for the year ended 31 December 2019;
- (3) considered and made recommendation to the Board on the re-appointment of external auditor at the 2020 AGM; and
- (4) reviewed the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group.

The attendance of individual members at the meetings of the Audit Committee held during the Year is as follows:

審核委員會(續)

於本年度內，審核委員會舉行了三次會議，並主要履行以下工作：

- (1) 審閱財務申報事宜，包括截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之全年業績及截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月之中期業績，並向董事會提出建議；
- (2) 批准外聘核數師截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之聘任書；
- (3) 考慮及建議董事會於二零二零年股東週年大會上續聘外聘核數師；及
- (4) 檢討本集團之風險管理及內部監控制度是否足夠及成效。

各審核委員會成員於本年度內舉行的會議之出席情況如下：

Members of Audit Committee	審核委員會成員	Number of Meetings Attended/Held 出席／舉行會議次數
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert	潘國興先生	3/3
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva	郭嘉立先生	3/3
Mr. Sin Chi Fai	冼志輝先生	3/3

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company has established a remuneration committee (“Remuneration Committee”) with written terms of reference in line with the CG Code.

The Remuneration Committee currently comprises two INEDs, namely, Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva (chairman of the Remuneration Committee) and Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert, and one Executive Director, namely, Mr. Lai Tsz Wah.

The main responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are (i) to consider and to make recommendations to the Board on the Company’s remuneration policy and structure for all Directors and senior management of the Company; (ii) to review and determine the remuneration and compensation packages of the Executive Directors and the senior management of the Company; and (iii) to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of non-executive Directors.

During the Year, the Remuneration Committee held four meetings and performed, inter alia, the following work:

- (1) reviewed and approved the remuneration packages of the new Executive Directors;
- (2) reviewed the remuneration policy of the Company and the remuneration packages of the Executive Directors and the senior management of the Company for 2020;
- (3) reviewed and approved the proposed level of salary increase of employees, including the senior management of the Company, for 2021;
- (4) reviewed and made recommendation to the Board on the revised remuneration of the INEDs; and
- (5) reviewed and made recommendation to the Board on the remuneration of the INEDs for 2021.

薪酬委員會

本公司已成立薪酬委員會（「薪酬委員會」），並依照企業管治守則訂明其書面職權範圍。

薪酬委員會現由兩名獨立非執行董事郭嘉立先生（薪酬委員會主席）及潘國興先生，以及一名執行董事賴子華先生組成。

薪酬委員會之主要職責為(i)考慮及向董事會建議本公司所有董事及高級管理人員之薪酬政策及架構；(ii)審閱及釐定本公司執行董事及高級管理人員之薪酬待遇及賠償安排；及(iii)向董事會建議非執行董事之薪酬。

於本年度內，薪酬委員會舉行了四次會議，並主要履行以下工作：

- (1) 檢討及批准新任執行董事之薪酬待遇；
- (2) 檢討本公司之薪酬政策及本公司執行董事及高級管理人員於二零二零年之薪酬待遇；
- (3) 檢討及批准職員（包括本公司高級管理人員）於二零二一年之薪酬加幅之建議；
- (4) 檢討獨立非執行董事之經修訂薪酬，並向董事會提出建議；及
- (5) 檢討獨立非執行董事於二零二一年之薪酬，並向董事會提出建議。

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REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

In addition, the Remuneration Committee passed one set of resolutions in writing during the Year regarding the payment of discretionary bonuses to the Managing Director and the senior management of the Company for 2019.

The attendance of individual members at the meetings of the Remuneration Committee held during the Year is set out below:

Members of Remuneration Committee	薪酬委員會成員	Number of Meetings Attended/Held 出席／舉行會議次數
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva	郭嘉立先生	4/4
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert	潘國興先生	4/4
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah	賴子華先生	4/4

Directors are remunerated with reference to their respective duties and responsibilities with the Company and prevailing market conditions.

During the Year, no Directors were involved in deciding his own remuneration.

Details of emoluments of the Directors for the Year are disclosed in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements of this annual report.

The remuneration of the members of the senior management for the Year is within the following bands:

		Number of Senior Management 高級管理人員數目
Up to HK\$1,000,000	1,000,000港元止	1
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	1

薪酬委員會(續)

此外，薪酬委員會於本年度內通過了一份書面決議，有關向本公司董事總經理及高級管理人員派發二零一九年酌情花紅。

各薪酬委員會成員於本年度內舉行的會議之出席情況如下：

董事之薪酬乃根據彼等各自於本公司之職責及目前市況而釐定。

於本年度內，概無董事參與決定其本人之薪酬。

董事於本年度之酬金詳情載於本年報綜合財務報表附註12。

高級管理人員於本年度之薪酬在以下範圍內：

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NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company has established a nomination committee (“Nomination Committee”) with written terms of reference in line with the CG Code.

The Nomination Committee currently comprises two INEDs, namely, Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert (chairman of the Nomination Committee), Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva, one Executive Director, namely, Mr. Lai Tsz Wah.

The main responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are (i) to review the structure, size and composition, and the diversity of the Board at least annually with due regard to the Board Diversity Policy (as defined below) and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the corporate strategy of the Company; (ii) to identify individuals suitably qualified to become members of the Board having due regard to the Board Diversity Policy; (iii) to assess the independence of INEDs; (iv) to review regularly the time required from a Director to perform his/her responsibilities to the Company; and (v) to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors; (vi) to review the Board Diversity Policy, as appropriate, and review the measurable objectives, if any, that the Board has set for achieving diversity on the Board, as well as assess the progress on achieving the objectives; and (vii) to review the Board Nomination Policy (as defined below), as appropriate.

提名委員會

本公司已成立提名委員會（「提名委員會」），並依照企業管治守則訂明其書面職權範圍。

提名委員會現由兩名獨立非執行董事潘國興先生（提名委員會主席）及郭嘉立先生，以及一名執行董事賴子華先生組成。

提名委員會之主要職責為(i)每年至少就董事會多元化政策（定義見下文）而檢討董事會架構、人數及組成，及多元化水平，並就任何為配合本公司之企業策略而擬對董事會作出的變動提出建議；(ii)經考慮董事會多元化政策物色具備合適資格之人士出任董事會成員；(iii)評核獨立非執行董事之獨立性；(iv)定期檢討董事為履行職責所需付出的時間；及(v)就委任或重新委任董事及董事繼任計劃向董事會提出建議；(vi)適時檢討董事會多元化政策及檢討董事會為實現多元化政策而制定之可計量目標（如有）及評估達標之進度；及(vii)適時檢討董事會提名政策（定義見下文）。

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企業管治報告

NOMINATION COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

During the Year, the Nomination Committee held four meetings and performed, inter alia, the following work:

- (1) assessed the independence of INEDs;
- (2) considered and made recommendations to the Board on the re-appointment of retiring Directors at the 2020 AGM;
- (3) reviewed the nominations of Directors and recommended their appointments to the Board for approval;
- (4) reviewed the structure, size and composition of the Board in light of the Board Diversity Policy; and
- (5) reviewed the time required from a Director to perform his responsibilities to the Company.

The attendance of individual members at the meetings of the Nomination Committee held during the Year is as follows:

提名委員會 (續)

於本年度內，提名委員會舉行了四次會議，並主要履行以下工作：

- (1) 評估獨立非執行董事之獨立性；
- (2) 考慮及建議董事會於二零二零年股東週年大會上重新委任退任董事；
- (3) 審核董事提名人選，並向董事會推薦其委任以供批准；
- (4) 根據董事會多元化政策檢討董事會架構、人數及組成；及
- (5) 檢討董事為向本公司履行其職責而需付出的時間。

各提名委員會成員於本年度內舉行的會議之出席情況如下：

Members of Nomination Committee	提名委員會成員	Number of Meetings Attended/Held 出席／舉行會議次數
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert	潘國興先生	4/4
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva	郭嘉立先生	4/4
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah	賴子華先生	4/4

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board recognises the importance of diversity in relation to its business, and has adopted the Board diversity policy (“Board Diversity Policy”) to guide the Board in achieving its diversity in terms of gender, age, educational background, skills, knowledge, professional experience and length of service in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Board.

The Nomination Committee will give adequate consideration to the Board Diversity Policy when recommending candidates to the Board.

Board appointments will be based on merit, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria with due regard for the benefits of diversity each candidate can bring to the overall Board composition.

In reviewing and assessing the composition of the Board, the Nomination Committee will consider the benefits of all aspects of diversity, including but not limited to, those described above.

The Nomination Committee will review the Board Diversity Policy, as appropriate, to ensure its effectiveness, and recommend any required revisions to the Board for consideration and approval.

Having reviewed the Board Diversity Policy and taken into account the existing composition of the Board and the business nature of the Group, the Nomination Committee considered that an appropriate balance of diversity perspectives of the Board is maintained. The Board has not set any measurable objectives for implementing the Board Diversity Policy.

董事會成員多元化政策

董事會深明多元化對其業務的重要性，並已採納董事會成員多元化政策（「董事會成員多元化政策」），以指引董事會在性別、年齡、教育背景、技能、知識、專業經驗及服務年限方面達致多元化，從而提升董事會的有效性。

提名委員會向董事會推薦候選人時將充分考慮董事會成員多元化政策。

董事會成員的委任將以用人唯才為原則，並在考慮候選人時以客觀標準充分顧及各候選人可為董事會整體組成帶來的多元化裨益。

於檢討及評估董事會組成時，提名委員會將考慮於各方面多元化的裨益，包括但不限於上文所述者。

提名委員會將適時檢討董事會成員多元化政策，以確保其有效性，並向董事會提出任何修改建議以供董事會批准。

經檢討董事會成員多元化政策及考慮董事會現有組成及本集團的業務性質後，提名委員會認為董事會已維持多元化視野的適當平衡，故董事會並無就實施董事會成員多元化政策設定任何可計量目標。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD NOMINATION POLICY

The Nomination Committee has adopted a Board nomination policy (“Nomination Policy”) which sets out the selection criteria and nomination procedures to identify, select and recommend candidates for Directors.

The Nomination Committee shall consider the following factors in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate for directorship or for proposed re-appointment of a Director:

- (a) integrity;
- (b) qualifications including skills, knowledge and professional experience that are relevant to the Company’s business and corporate strategy;
- (c) commitment to devote sufficient time in carrying out duties as a director of the Company;
- (d) Board Diversity Policy and any measurable objectives adopted by the Board for achieving diversity on the Board;
- (e) for a proposed appointment of an INED, whether the candidate would be considered independent with reference to the independent guidelines set out in the Listing Rules;
- (f) in the case of a proposed re-appointment of an INED, the number of years he/she has already served; and
- (g) potential/actual conflict of interest that may create.

These factors are not meant to be exhaustive and decisive. The Nomination Committee may consider such other factors that may enhance the effectiveness of the Board.

董事會提名政策

提名委員會已採納一項董事會提名政策（「提名政策」），當中載列物色、甄選及推薦董事候選人的甄選標準及提名程序。

提名委員會在評估建議候選人是否適合擔任董事或建議重新委任董事時將考慮以下因素：

- (a) 誠信；
- (b) 資格，包括技能、知識及與本公司業務及公司策略相關的專業經驗；
- (c) 承諾為履行作為本公司董事的職責投入足夠時間；
- (d) 董事會成員多元化政策及董事會為達致董事會多元化而採納的任何可計量目標；
- (e) 就建議委任獨立非執行董事而言，參考上市規則所載有關該候選人是否被視為獨立的指引；
- (f) 如被建議重新委任為獨立非執行董事，則考慮彼已服務的年期；及
- (g) 可能引致的潛在／實際的利益衝突。

該等因素並非旨在涵蓋所有因素，也不具決定性作用。提名委員會或會考慮可提升董事會有效性的有關其他因素。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD NOMINATION POLICY (CONTINUED)

The Nomination Committee shall, upon receipt of the proposal on appointment of a new Director made by any Board members and the biographical information (or relevant details) of the candidate, evaluate such candidate based on the nomination criteria set out above and make recommendation for the Board's consideration and approval. The Board will decide the appointment based on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee.

For re-appointment of retiring Directors, the Nomination Committee will review the overall service to the Company of the retiring Director who wishes to stand for re-election at the general meeting, including the attendance of Board and Board committee meetings, and the level of participation and performance on the Board during his/her term. The Nomination Committee will also review and determine whether the retiring Director continues to meet the nomination criteria set out above. The Nomination Committee will make recommendation to the Board and the Board will then make recommendation to the Shareholders in respect of the proposed re-election of Director at the general meeting.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Company has established a corporate governance committee ("Corporate Governance Committee") with written terms of reference in line with the CG Code.

The Corporate Governance Committee currently comprises two INEDs, namely, Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva and Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert and one Executive Director, namely, Mr. Lai Tsz Wah (Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee).

董事會提名政策 (續)

提名委員會在收到任何董事會成員所提出委任新董事的建議及候選人的履歷資料(或相關詳情)後,須根據上文所載的提名標準評估該候選人,並作出推薦建議以供董事會考慮及批准。董事會將根據提名委員會的建議決定是否委任。

就重新委任退任董事而言,提名委員會將審閱有意於股東大會上重選連任的退任董事對本公司的整體服務,包括董事會及董事委員會會議的出席情況,以及彼於任期內在董事會的參與程度及表現。提名委員會亦會檢討及決定退任董事是否繼續符合上文所載的提名標準。提名委員會將向董事會提出建議,而董事會其後將就建議於股東大會上重選董事向股東提出建議。

企業管治委員會

本公司已成立企業管治委員會(「企業管治委員會」),並依照企業管治守則訂明其書面職權範圍。

企業管治委員會現由兩名獨立非執行董事郭嘉立先生及潘國興先生,以及一名執行董事賴子華先生(企業管治委員會主席)組成。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

The main responsibilities of the Corporate Governance Committee are (i) to develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board; (ii) to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management; (iii) to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; and (iv) to review the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

During the Year, the Corporate Governance Committee held two meetings and had performed, inter alia, the following work:

- (1) reviewed the Company's practices on corporate governance and the Company's practices in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (2) reviewed the Company's compliance with the CG Code for the year ended 31 December 2019 and for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and disclosures in the Corporate Governance Report and the interim report; and
- (3) reviewed the training and continuous professional development of Directors.

企業管治委員會 (續)

企業管治委員會之主要職責為(i)制定及檢討本公司企業管治之政策及常規，並向董事會提出建議；(ii)檢討及監察董事及高級管理人員之培訓及持續專業發展；(iii)檢討及監察本公司在遵守法律及監管規定方面的政策及常規；及(iv)檢討本公司遵守企業管治守則之情況以及於企業管治報告內之披露。

於本年度內，企業管治委員會舉行了兩次會議，並已履行以下工作：

- (1) 檢討本公司企業管治之常規及本公司在遵守法律及監管規定方面的常規；
- (2) 檢討截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度及截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月本公司遵守企業管治守則之情況及於企業管治報告及中期報告內之披露；及
- (3) 檢討董事之培訓及持續專業發展。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

The attendance of individual members at the meetings of the Corporate Governance Committee held during the Year is as follows:

企業管治委員會(續)

各企業管治委員會成員於本年度內舉行的會議之出席情況如下：

Members of Corporate Governance Committee	企業管治委員會成員	Number of Meetings Attended/Held	出席／舉行會議次數
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah	賴子華先生	2/2	
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert	潘國興先生	2/2	
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva	郭嘉立先生	2/2	

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the financial performance and cash flows for such financial period. In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the Year, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, and made judgments and estimates that are prudent, fair and reasonable. The Directors have prepared the consolidated financial statements for the Year on a going concern basis.

Auditor's Responsibilities and Remuneration

The fee payable for audit services provided by TANDEM (HK) CPA Limited ("TANDEM"), the auditor of the Company, was approximately HK\$2,100,000 (2019: Nil). On the other hand, the fee paid for audit services provided by Moore Stephens CPA Limited, the ex-auditor of the Company, was approximately HK\$2,950,000 during 2019.

The statement of TANDEM regarding its reporting responsibilities is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on page 53 to page 65.

問責及審核

董事對財務報表之責任

董事須負責編製各財務期間之綜合財務報表，並真實及公平反映於該財政期間本集團之事務、財務表現及現金流量狀況。於編製本年度之綜合財務報表時，董事已選擇及貫徹應用合適之會計政策，並已作出審慎、公平及合理之判斷及估計。董事按持續經營基準編製本年度之綜合財務報表。

核數師之責任及酬金

就本公司核數師灝天(香港)會計師事務所有限公司(「灝天」)提供審核服務應付的費用約為2,100,000港元(二零一九年：無)。另一方面，於二零一九年就本公司前核數師大華馬施雲會計師事務所有限公司提供審核服務支付的費用約為2,950,000港元。

灝天有關其報告責任的聲明載於第53至第65頁獨立核數師報告。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT (CONTINUED)

Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board acknowledges that it is their responsibility to ensure the Group, setting appropriate policies and maintaining its effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems. Such systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate risks of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

On behalf of the Board, the Audit Committee evaluates the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems of the Company, the main features including the reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programs and budgets as well. The process includes identification, evaluation, management measures and control and review. Meetings are held regularly to review the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems, to identify any significant management and operational risks as well as control failings or weaknesses.

During the Year, the Company has outsourced its internal control audit function to an independent accounting firm covering the review of key internal controls in selected areas based on key operational, financial and compliance risks as identified under the risk management framework and as advised by the Audit Committee and the management. The independent accounting firm is staffed with persons with relevant qualifications and experience. They reported directly and primarily to the Audit Committee and assist the Board in monitoring and managing the risks and internal controls of the Group. They also planned their internal audit schedules in consultation with, but independently of the management. The Audit Committee reviewed the activities of the independent accounting firm on a regular basis, including the overseeing and monitoring of the implementation improvements on the weaknesses of the system of internal controls within the Group.

問責及審核(續)

風險管理及內部監控

董事會確認其有責任確保本集團制訂適當政策及維護其內部監控及風險管理制度之成效。有關系統旨在管理而非消除未能實現業務目標的風險，並僅可就避免重大失實陳述或損失提供合理但非絕對之保證。

審核委員會代表董事會評估本公司內部監控及風險管理制度之成效，主要特點包括財務報告之可靠性、營運之成效及效率、遵守適用法律法規，以及資源、員工資格及經驗、培訓計劃及預算是否充足。該程序包括識別、評估、管理措施以及監控及審查。本公司定期舉行會議，以審查內部監控及風險管理系統之成效、識別任何顯著之管理及營運風險以及監控失誤或弱點。

於本年度內，本公司已將其內部監控審核職能外判予一間獨立會計師事務所，涵蓋根據風險管理框架所識別及由審核委員會及管理層所告知之關鍵營運、財務及合規風險內之特定領域之關鍵內部監控。該獨立會計師事務所之人員具備相關資格及經驗，並直接及主要向審核委員會報告，以及協助董事會監察及管理本集團之風險及內部監控。彼等於計劃其內部審核日程時已諮詢管理層，但可獨立於管理層行事。審核委員會定期審閱該獨立會計師事務所之工作，包括監督及監察就本集團內之內部監控制度之弱點而實施改善措施。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT (CONTINUED)

Risk Management and Internal Controls (CONTINUED)

In accordance with the internal control audit plan, the independent accounting firm has conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls. Weaknesses in internal controls and recommendations for areas of improvements have been reported to the Audit Committee. Following the receipt of such recommendations, the Company has fully implemented the recommendations to further strengthen the risk management framework and internal control system during 2020. The Audit Committee was satisfied that there were no significant control failings, weaknesses or significant areas of concern identified during the Year which might affect Shareholders. It concluded that an adequate and effective internal control system is maintained to safeguard the Shareholders' investment and the Group's assets.

The Audit Committee has also reviewed the effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control audit function and the Audit Committee considers that the internal control audit function is adequately resourced.

Framework for Disclosure of Inside Information

The Company has adopted a policy on Disclosure of Inside Information which set out the procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information in a timely manner pursuant to Rules 13.09 and 13.10 of the Listing Rules and the Inside Information Provision (as defined under the Listing Rules) under Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board has adopted a dividend policy with no fixed dividend payouts. The actual dividend that the Board may recommend or declare in respect of any particular financial year or period is subject to a number of factors and at the discretion of the Board.

問責及審核(續)

風險管理及內部監控(續)

根據內部監控審核計劃，該獨立會計師事務所已就本公司之內部監控制度之成效進行年度檢討。內部監控之弱點及對改善領域之建議已報告審核委員會。於收到該建議後，本公司於二零二零年內已全面實施該建議以進一步加強風險管理框架及內部監控制度。審核委員會信納於本年度內並無重大監控失誤、不足之處或可能會影響股東之相關重要範疇。其結論為維持適當而有效的內部監控制度以保障股東之投資及本集團之資產。

審核委員會亦已檢討內部監控審核職能之成效及是否足夠，而審核委員會認為內部監控審核職能獲得足夠資源。

內幕消息披露框架

本公司已採納內幕消息披露政策，當中載列處理及適時發放根據上市規則第13.09條及第13.10條以及香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例第XIVA部之內幕消息條文(定義見上市規則)之內幕消息的相關程序及內部監控。

股息政策

董事會已採納無固定派息率的股息政策。董事會就任何特定財政年度或期間可能建議或宣派的實際股息受多項因素規限，並由董事會酌情釐定。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

DIVIDEND POLICY (CONTINUED)

The Board will take into account the following factors when considering the payment of dividends:

- (a) the Company's actual and expected financial performance;
- (b) the level of retained earnings and distributable reserves of the Company;
- (c) the level of the Group's debts to equity ratio, return on equity and the relevant financial covenants;
- (d) any restrictions on payment of dividends that may be imposed by the Group's lenders;
- (e) the Group's expected working capital requirements and future expansion plans;
- (f) general economic conditions, and other internal or external factors that may have an impact on the business or financial performance and position of the Company; and
- (g) any other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

The payment of dividends is also subject to any restrictions under Bermuda laws and the Bye-Laws.

The Board will review the dividend policy from time to time.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary is an employee of the Company. During the Year, the Company Secretary had complied with the relevant professional training requirement under Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules.

股息政策 (續)

於考慮派付股息時，董事會將考慮以下因素：

- (a) 本公司的實際及預期財務表現；
- (b) 本公司保留盈利及可供分派儲備水平；
- (c) 本集團債務權益比率、股本回報率及相關金融契約；
- (d) 本集團貸款人可能對派付股息施加的任何限制；
- (e) 本集團的預期營運資金需求及未來擴展計劃；
- (f) 整體經濟狀況及可能對本公司業務或財務表現及狀況造成影響的其他內部或外部因素；及
- (g) 董事會認為相關的任何其他因素。

派付股息亦受百慕達法律及公司細則的任何限制所規限。

董事會將不時檢討股息政策。

公司秘書

公司秘書為本公司之全職僱員。於本年度內公司秘書已符合上市規則第3.29條之有關專業培訓要求。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company acknowledges the importance of communicating with Shareholders. The Board has adopted a Shareholders' communication policy setting out formal channels of communication with Shareholders.

The Company maintains continuing communication with Shareholders through a number of channels including financial reports (interim and annual reports), announcements, annual general meetings and other general meetings that may be convened as well as other documents submitted to the Stock Exchange.

Information relating to the Group is available on the Company's website at www.gbodynamic.com.

The Company uses general meetings as a tool to effectively communicate with Shareholders and provide Shareholders with the opportunity of asking questions on any relevant matters.

Shareholders are encouraged to participate in general meetings of the Company or to appoint proxies to attend and vote at meetings for and on their behalf if they are unable to attend the meetings.

Directors, appropriate management executives and the external auditor are available at the annual general meetings of the Company to answer Shareholders' questions.

與股東之溝通

本公司深明與股東通訊之重要性。董事會已採納股東通訊政策，列載與股東溝通之正式渠道。

本公司透過不同渠道與股東保持溝通，當中包括財務報告（中期及年度報告）、公佈、股東週年大會及其他可能召開之股東大會，以及向聯交所呈交之其他文件。

有關本集團之資料可於本公司網站 www.gbodynamic.com 查閱。

本公司藉股東大會為與股東溝通之有效工具，並提供機會讓股東就任何相關事宜作出提問。

本公司鼓勵股東參與本公司股東大會並於會上投票，如其本身未克出席，亦可委派代表代其出席大會並於會上投票。

董事、適當的管理行政人員及外聘核數師將出席本公司之股東週年大會，以回答股東提問。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Procedures for Shareholders to Put Enquiries to the Board

Shareholders should direct their enquiries about their shareholdings to the Company's branch share registrar and transfer office in Hong Kong, Tricor Secretaries Limited at Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong. To the extent the requisite information of the Company is publicly available, Shareholders may at any time send enquiry(ies) to the Board in writing by mail to the head office and principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong at Room 3401, 34th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, Hong Kong, for the attention of the Company Secretary or by email to info@gbadynamic.com.

Shareholders may also make enquiries with the Board at the general meetings of the Company.

Procedures for Shareholders to Convene a Special General Meeting

Pursuant to Section 74 of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, registered Shareholder(s) holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth (10%) of such of the paid-up capital of the Company as at the date of the deposit carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, may request the Board to convene a special general meeting.

The written requisition must state the purposes of the meeting, and be signed by the requisitioner(s) and deposited at the registered office of the Company at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda for the attention of the Company Secretary and may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more requisitionists.

股東權利

股東向董事會作出查詢之程序

股東可向本公司的香港股份過戶登記分處卓佳秘書商務有限公司(地址為香港皇后大道東183號合和中心54樓)查詢其持有之股權情況事宜。若所需之本公司資料是於可供公眾查閱之範圍內，股東可隨時向董事會提出查詢，有關查詢以書面發出，並郵寄至本公司於香港的總辦事處及主要營業地點，地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東183號合和中心34樓3401室(註明收件人為公司秘書)或電郵至 info@gbadynamic.com。

股東亦可在本公司之股東大會上向董事會作出查詢。

股東召開股東特別大會之程序

根據百慕達一九八一年公司法第74條，任何於遞交要求日期持有有權在本公司股東大會投票之本公司已繳足股本不少於十分之一(10%)之註冊股東，可要求董事會召開股東特別大會。

書面要求必須列明召開會議之目的，並由有關呈請人簽署及送達本公司之註冊辦事處，地址為Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda(註明收件人為公司秘書)。該書面要求可由數份相同格式及每份由一名或多名呈請人簽署之文件組成。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Procedures for Shareholders to Convene a Special General Meeting (CONTINUED)

The requisition will be verified with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong and upon confirmation that the request is proper and in order, the Company Secretary will arrange with the Board to convene a special general meeting by serving sufficient notice to all Shareholders in accordance with the requirements set out in the Listing Rules and the Bye-Laws.

In the event that the requisition has been verified as not in order, the requisitioner(s) concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, a special general meeting will not be convened as requested.

If the Board does not within twenty-one (21) days from the date of the deposit of a valid requisition, proceed duly to convene a meeting, the requisitioner(s), or any of them representing more than one half (50%) of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three months from the said date of deposit of the requisition. A general meeting so convened by the requisitioner(s) shall be convened in the same manner, as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be convened by the Board.

股東權利 (續)

股東召開股東特別大會之程序 (續)

有關要求將由本公司的香港股份過戶登記分處核實，在確認為適當及符合程序後，公司秘書將與董事會安排召開股東特別大會，並根據上市規則及公司細則規定給予所有股東充分通知期。

若要求經核實為不符合程序，有關呈請人將獲知會結果，而股東特別大會亦不會按要求召開。

倘董事會並無於有效之遞交要求日期起計二十一(21)日內召開會議，則呈請人(或當中持有彼等總投票權半數以上(50%)之任何人士)可自行召開會議，惟按此方式召開之任何大會不得於上述遞交要求日期起三個月屆滿後舉行。呈請人依此召開之股東大會須盡可能以接近本公司召開會議之方式召開。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Procedures for Shareholders to Put Forward Proposals at General Meetings

Pursuant to Section 79 of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, either (i) any number of registered Shareholders representing not less than one-twentieth (5%) of the total voting rights of all Shareholders having at the date of the requisition a right to vote at the general meeting of the Company to which the requisition relates; or (ii) not less than one hundred (100) of such Shareholders, can submit a requisition in writing to the Company:

- (a) to give to Shareholders entitled to receive notice of next annual general meeting notice of any resolution (other than a proposal for election as a Director) which may properly be moved and is intended to be moved at that meeting; and
- (b) to circulate Shareholders entitled to have notice of any general meeting sent to them any statement of not more than one thousand (1,000) words with respect to the matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at that meeting.

The written requisition must be signed by the requisitioner(s) (may consist of one or several documents in like form, each signed by one or more requisitioner(s) and deposited at the registered office of the Company at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda for the attention of the Company Secretary with a sum reasonably sufficient to meet the Company's relevant expenses and not less than six weeks before the annual general meeting in case of a requisition requiring notice of resolution or not less than one week before the general meeting in case of any other requisition. Provided that if an annual general meeting is called for a date six weeks or less after the requisition has been deposited, the copy though not deposited within the time required shall be deemed to have been properly deposited for the purposes thereof.

股東權利(續)

股東於股東大會上提呈議案之程序

根據百慕達一九八一年公司法第79條，(i)於遞交要求日期持有有權在本公司股東大會投票的總投票權不少於二十分之一(5%)之註冊股東；或(ii)不少於一百(100)名有關登記股東，可向本公司提交書面要求：

- (a) 向有權接收下一屆股東週年大會通告之股東發出通知，以告知任何可能於該大會上正式動議及擬於會上動議之決議案（不包括提名候選董事之動議）；及
- (b) 向有權接收任何股東大會通告之股東傳閱不超過一千(1,000)字之陳述書，以告知於該大會上提呈之決議案所述事宜或將處理之事項。

書面要求必須經由呈請人簽署，且可由一份或數份相同格式及每份由一名或多名呈請人簽署之文件組成，及送達本公司之註冊辦事處，地址為Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda（註明收件人為公司秘書）。該要求連同繳存合理及足夠款項用以支付公司相關支出，及（倘為須發出決議案通知之要求）須於股東週年大會舉行前不少於六週送達或（倘為任何其他要求）須於股東大會舉行前不少於一週送達。惟倘在送達須發出決議案通知要求後六週或較短期間內之某一日召開股東週年大會，則該要求雖未有在規定時間內送達，就此而言亦將被視為已妥善送達。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Procedures for Shareholders to Put Forward Proposals at General Meetings (CONTINUED)

The requisition will be verified with the Company's branch share registrar and transfer office in Hong Kong and upon confirmation that the request is proper and in order, the Company Secretary will arrange with the Board to include the resolution in the agenda for the annual general meeting or circulating the statement for the general meeting.

In the event that the requisition is not in order or the requisitioner(s) concerned have failed to deposit sufficient money to meet the Company's expenses for the said purpose, the requisitioner(s) concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, the proposed resolution will not be included in the agenda for the annual general meeting or the statement will not be circulated for the general meeting.

Procedures for Shareholders to Propose a Person for Election as a Director

As regards the procedures for proposing a person for election as a Director, please refer to the procedures made available on the Company's website at www.gbodynamic.com.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

No amendments were made to the Company's Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws during the Year.

股東權利 (續)

股東於股東大會上提呈議案之程序 (續)

有關要求將由本公司的香港股份過戶登記分處核實，待確認為適當及符合程序後，公司秘書將與董事會安排有關決議案納入股東週年大會之議程內或在股東大會傳閱有關陳述書。

若要求經核實為不符合程序或繳存款項不足夠用以支付公司上述目的之支出，有關呈請人將獲知會結果，而提呈之決議案將不獲納入股東週年大會之議程內，亦不會在股東大會傳閱有關陳述書。

股東提名候選董事之程序

有關股東提名候選董事之程序，請瀏覽本公司網站www.gbodynamic.com登載之程序。

章程文件

本公司於本年度內並無修訂組織章程大綱及公司細則。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

The directors of the Company (“Directors”) present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (“Year”).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. Its principal subsidiaries are engaged in the business of hotel operations and trading of securities. Particulars of the Company’s principal subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 are set out in note 37 to the consolidation financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the Year are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on pages 66 and 67 of this annual report.

The board of Directors (“Board”) has resolved not to recommend a final dividend for the Year (2019: Nil).

BUSINESS REVIEW

A fair review of the business, a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group, particulars of important events affecting the Group’s business that have occurred since the end of the financial year 2020 and a discussion on future development in the Group’s business are set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 2 to 8 respectively of this annual report. Also, details of financial risks are set out in note 34 to the consolidated financial statements. The aforesaid discussions form part of this report of the Directors.

本公司董事（「董事」）謹此提呈本公司及其附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度（「本年度」）之報告及經審核綜合財務報表。

主要業務

本公司為一間投資控股公司。其主要附屬公司從事酒店經營及證券買賣。本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日的主要附屬公司之資料載於綜合財務報表附註37。

業績及派息

本集團本年度之業績載於本年報第66頁及第67頁之綜合損益及其他全面收益表。

董事會（「董事會」）已決議不建議派發本年度之末期股息（二零一九年：無）。

業務回顧

對本集團業務的中肯回顧、面對之主要風險及不明朗因素的描述、於二零二零年財政年度結束後發生並對本集團業務有影響之重大事件之詳情，以及有關本集團之未來業務發展的討論分別載於本年報第2頁至第8頁之管理層論述及分析。此外，財務風險詳情載於綜合財務報表附註34。該等討論組成本董事會報告的一部分。

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group is committed to the long-term sustainability of the environment and communities in which it engages from time to time. The Group achieves this through rational resources utilisation and compliance with applicable environmental laws and practices of environmental protection, health and safety, workplace conditions and employment. The Group continues to improve the environmental performance as an integral and fundamental part of the business strategy and operating methods.

A separate environmental, social and governance report will be published on the websites of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the Company.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group recognises the importance of compliance with regulatory requirements and the risk of non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. Sufficient resources and training have been allocated and provided to ensure the on-going compliance with those applicable laws and regulations. During the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report, the Board was unaware of any incidence of non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group's business where the Group is operating.

RELATIONSHIP WITH MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS

The Group is committed to operate in a sustainable manner while balancing the interests of its various stakeholders including customers, suppliers and employees. During the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report, there were no material and significant disputes between the Group and its key stakeholders. The Group will continue to ensure effective communication and maintain good relationship with each of its key stakeholders.

環保政策及表現

本集團於其不時經營業務之環境及社群致力實現長期可持續性。本集團實現此目標時乃透過合理之資源運用及遵守有關環保、健康及安全、工作地點狀況及僱傭之適用環保法律及常規。本集團繼續提升環保表現以作為業務策略及營運方法之關鍵及基本部分。

環境、社會及管治報告將於香港交易及結算所有限公司及本公司網站另行刊登。

遵守法律及法規

本集團理解遵守監管規定之重要性及不遵守適用法律及法規之風險。本集團已分配及提供足夠資源及培訓以確保持續遵守該等適用法律及法規。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內及直至本報告日期，董事會並不知悉有任何不遵守適用法律及法規之事故曾對本集團經營所在之本集團業務有重大影響。

與主要持份者之關係

本集團致力以可持續方式經營，並同時平衡與其不同持份者（包括客戶、供應商及僱員）之權益。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內及直至本報告日期，本集團與其主要持份者並無重大及重要爭議。本集團將繼續確保與其各主要持份者保持有效溝通及維持良好關係。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A financial summary of the Group for the past five years is set out on page 199 of this annual report.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the movements in the share capital of the Company during the Year are set out in note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

In addition to the accumulated profits, under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, contributed surplus is also available for distribution. However, the Company cannot declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:

- (a) it is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
- (b) the realisable value of its assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium account.

In the opinion of the Directors, the reserves of the Company which were available for distribution to Shareholders at 31 December 2020 were approximately HK\$1,570.8 million (2019: HK\$1,603.3 million).

BORROWINGS

Details of borrowings of the Group as at 31 December 2020 are set out in note 24 to the consolidated financial statements of this annual report.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

財務概要

本集團過往五年之財務概要載於本年報第199頁。

股本

本公司股本於本年度內之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註28。

本公司可供分派儲備

除累計溢利外，根據百慕達一九八一年公司法，繳入盈餘亦可供分派。然而，本公司不可以繳入盈餘宣派或派付股息或從中作出分派，倘有合理理由相信：

- (a) 現時或於作出分派後無法償還其到期負債；或
- (b) 其資產之變現價值將因此少於其負債以及其已發行股本及股份溢價賬之總和。

董事認為，本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日可供分派予本公司股東（「股東」）之儲備約為1,570,800,000港元（二零一九年：1,603,300,000港元）。

借貸

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日借貸詳情載於本年報綜合財務報表附註24。

物業、機器及設備

本集團於本年度內之物業、機器及設備之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註16。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES OF THE GROUP

Particulars of the properties of the Group as at 31 December 2020 are set out on page 200 of this annual report.

DIRECTORS

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

Executive Directors:

- Mr. Tam Chung Sun (*Chairman*)
(*appointed with effect from 19 October 2020*)
- Mr. Lai Tsz Wah (*Managing Director*)
- Mr. Liu Hao
(*appointed with effect from 24 August 2020*)
- Dr. Yap, Allan (*Chairman*)
(*resigned with effect from 7 August 2020*)
- Mr. Dong Bo, Frederic
(*resigned with effect from 25 August 2020*)
- Mr. Wong Kui Shing, Danny
(*resigned with effect from 25 August 2020*)

Independent Non-executive Directors:

- Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva
- Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert
- Mr. Sin Chi Fai

In accordance with Bye-Law 99 of the bye-laws of the Company (“Bye-Laws”) and code provision A.4.2 of the Corporate Governance Code (“CG Code”) contained in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of the Securities (“Listing Rules”) on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Stock Exchange”), Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva and Mr. Sin Chi Fai shall retire from office by rotation at the 2021 annual general meeting of the Company (“2021 AGM”) and, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-election.

本集團之物業詳情

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之物業詳情載於本年報第200頁。

董事

於本年度內及截至本報告日期，董事如下：

執行董事：

- 譚頌樂先生 (*主席*)
(*自二零二零年十月十九日起獲委任*)
- 賴子華先生 (*董事總經理*)
- 劉浩先生
(*自二零二零年八月二十四日起獲委任*)
- 葉家海博士 (*主席*)
(*自二零二零年八月七日起辭任*)
- 董波先生
(*自二零二零年八月二十五日起辭任*)
- 王鉅成先生
(*自二零二零年八月二十五日起辭任*)

獨立非執行董事：

- 郭嘉立先生
- 潘國興先生
- 冼志輝先生

根據本公司之公司細則（「公司細則」）第99條及香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十四所載之企業管治守則（「企業管治守則」）之守則條文第A.4.2條，郭嘉立先生及冼志輝先生將於本公司二零二一年股東週年大會（「二零二一年股東週年大會」）上輪值退任，彼等符合資格並願意膺選連任。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

In accordance with Bye-Law 102(B) of the Bye-Laws, Mr. Tam Chung Sun, who was appointed by the Board as the chairman and an executive Director with effect from 19 October 2020 and Mr. Liu Hao, who was appointed by the Board as an executive Director with effect from 24 August 2020, shall hold office until the 2021 AGM and, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the Directors who are proposed for re-election at the 2021 AGM has a service contract with the Group which is not determinable by the employing company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Pursuant to the Bye-Laws and subject to the provisions of the statutes, the Directors shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duty of their respective offices or in relation thereto. The Company has arranged appropriate Directors and officers liability insurance for the Directors and officers of the Group during the Year.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company, or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or an entity connected with a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the Year or at any time during the Year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

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

董事(續)

根據公司細則第102(B)條，譚頌樂先生(自二零二零年十月十九日起獲董事會委任為主席兼執行董事)及劉浩先生(自二零二零年十月十九日起獲董事會委任為執行董事)之任期將直至二零二一年股東週年大會為止，彼符合資格並願意膺選連任。

董事之服務合約

擬於二零二一年股東週年大會上膺選連任之董事，概無與本集團訂立不可於一年內由僱用公司毋須作出賠償(法定賠償除外)之情況下終止之服務合約。

獲准許彌償條文

根據公司細則以及在法規條文的規限下，董事有權就關於執行彼等各自之職務或與此相關者之一切而令彼等或彼等當中任何人士可能承擔或面對之所有訴訟、費用、支出、損失、損害及開支而獲得以本公司之資產作出之彌償保證。於本年度內，本公司已為董事及本集團之行政人員安排適當的董事及行政人員責任保險。

董事於重要交易、安排或合約之權益

於本年度結束時或於本年度內任何時間，概無有關本集團業務而本公司或其任何附屬公司為訂約方且董事或與董事有關連的實體於當中直接或間接擁有重大權益之重要交易、安排或合約。

管理合約

於本年度內，概無訂立或存在任何有關涉及管理及經營本集團全部或任何重大部分業務之合約。

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

On 30 May 2013, the Company adopted a share option scheme (“Scheme”) which is valid and effective for a period of 10 years commencing on 3 June 2013 (the date on which the last condition to the Scheme was satisfied) until 2 June 2023, subject to early termination by the Company in general meeting or by the Board.

The total number of shares in respect of which options may be granted under the Scheme, when aggregated with any shares subject to any other schemes of the Company, is not permitted to exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue on the date of adoption of the Scheme (“Scheme Mandate Limit”) unless the Company obtains an approval from Shareholders in a general meeting to refresh the Scheme Mandate Limit provided that the Scheme Mandate Limit so refreshed must not exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue as at the date of approval of refreshment by Shareholders. Nevertheless, the maximum number of shares of the Company which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options granted and not yet exercised under the Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company shall not exceed 30% of the issued shares of the Company from time to time.

At the special general meeting of the Company held on 1 June 2017, Shareholders approved the refreshment of the Scheme Mandate Limit. As at the date of this annual report, the total number of options available for granting by the Company under the Scheme was 78,921,104, representing 10% of the shares of the Company in issue on that date.

The number of shares of the Company in respect of which options may be granted under the Scheme and other share option scheme(s) of the Company to any Participant in aggregate in any 12-month period up to and including the date of such grant is not permitted to exceed 1% of the shares of the Company in issue. Any grant of further options above this limit shall be subject to the requirements under the Listing Rules.

購股權計劃

本公司於二零一三年五月三十日採納了一項購股權計劃（「計劃」）。計劃於二零一三年六月三日（計劃之最後一項條件達成之日期）起計十年內有效至二零二三年六月二日止，惟若本公司在股東大會上或董事會提早終止除外。

根據計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃可予授出之購股權獲行使時而發行之股份總數，不得超過於計劃採納當日本公司已發行股份之10%（「計劃授權限額」），除非本公司獲得股東於股東大會上批准更新計劃授權限額，惟據此更新之計劃授權限額不得超過股東批准更新當日本公司已發行股份之10%。儘管而言，根據計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃授出而尚未行使之所有購股權獲行使時可予發行本公司之最高股份數目，不得超過本公司不時已發行股份之30%。

於二零一七年六月一日舉行之本公司股東特別大會上，股東批准更新計劃授權限額。於本年報日期，本公司根據該計劃可供授出的購股權總數為78,921,104股，佔本公司於該日期已發行股份的10%。

根據計劃及本公司其他購股權計劃可授予任何參與者之本公司股份總數於截至有關授出當日（包括該日）止的任何十二個月期間內，合共不得超過本公司已發行股份之1%。倘授出超過上述限額之購股權，則必須遵守上市規則之規定。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

SHARE OPTION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

Where any grant of options to a substantial shareholder of the Company or any independent non-executive Director, or any of their respective associates (as defined in the Listing Rules), would result in the number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of all options already granted and to be granted to such person in 12-month period up to and including the date of such grant:

- (i) representing in aggregate over 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue; and
- (ii) having an aggregate value, based on the closing price of the shares of the Company on the date of each grant in excess of HK\$5 million;

such grant of options shall be subject to approval of Shareholders in general meeting in accordance with the Listing Rules.

The subscription price of the options under the Scheme will be a price determined by the Board, in its absolute discretion, but in any case will not be lower than the highest of:

- (i) the closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in the daily quotations sheet of the Stock Exchange on the date of grant, which must be a trading day;
- (ii) the average closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of grant; and
- (iii) the nominal value of a share of the Company on the date of grant.

Further details of the Scheme are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

購股權計劃(續)

倘向本公司主要股東或任何獨立非執行董事或彼等各自之聯繫人(定義見上市規則)授出購股權,並將導致該有關人士於截至有關授出當日止(包括該日)之十二個月期間內所有已獲授予及將獲授予之購股權予以行使後所發行及將予發行之股份數目:

- (i) 佔本公司已發行股份合共超過0.1%; 及
- (ii) 本公司股份按各授出日期之收市價計算的總值超逾5,000,000港元;

該授出購股權須根據上市規則獲股東在股東大會上批准,方可進行。

根據計劃之購股權之認購價,將由董事會全權酌情釐定之價格,惟無論如何不會低於以下各項之最高者:

- (i) 本公司股份於授出日期(必須為交易日)在聯交所每日報價表所載之收市價;
- (ii) 本公司股份於緊接授出日期前五個交易日在聯交所每日報價表所報本公司股份之平均收市價;及
- (iii) 本公司股份於授出日期之面值。

該計劃之進一步詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

SHARE OPTION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

Details of the movements of the share options under the Scheme during the Year were as follows:

購股權計劃(續)

於本年度內，該計劃項下的購股權之變動詳情如下：

Eligible participant	Number of share options 購股權數目				Outstanding as at 31 December 2020	Date of Grant	Exercise price per share HK\$	Exercise period
	Outstanding as at 1 January 2020	Granted during the Year	Exercised during the Year	Cancelled/ lapsed/ during the Year				
合資格參與者	於二零二零年 一月一日 尚未行使	於本年度內 授出	於本年度內 行使	於本年度內 註銷/失效	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日 尚未行使	授出日期	每股 行使價 港元	行使期
Directors 董事								
Dr. Yap, Allan (resigned with effect from 7 August 2020) 葉家海博士 (自二零二零年八月七日起辭任)	7,800,000	-	-	(7,800,000)	-	24.4.2017	0.590	24.4.2017-23.4.2022
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva 郭嘉立先生	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	24.4.2017	0.590	24.4.2017-23.4.2022
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert 潘國興先生	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	24.4.2017	0.590	24.4.2017-23.4.2022
Mr. Sin Chi Fai 冼志輝先生	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	24.4.2017	0.590	24.4.2017-23.4.2022
Employee(s) 員工	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	24.4.2017	0.590	24.4.2017-23.4.2022
Other eligible participants 其他合資格參與者	46,000,000	-	-	(14,000,000)	32,000,000	24.4.2017	0.590	24.4.2017-23.4.2022
Total 總計	55,800,000	-	-	(21,800,000)	34,000,000			

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Save as disclosed in the section headed “Share Option Scheme” above, at no time during the Year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS’ INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

As at 31 December 2020, the interests or short positions of the Directors in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (“SFO”)) as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (“Model Code”) set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules were as follows:

購買股份或債券之安排

除上文「購股權計劃」一節所披露者外，於本年度內，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無訂立任何安排，致使董事可藉收購本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債券而獲益。

董事之股份、相關股份及債券權益和淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事於本公司或其任何相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例（「證券及期貨條例」）第XV部）之股份、相關股份及債券中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第352條須予備存之登記冊所記錄，或根據上市規則附錄十之上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則（「標準守則」）須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉如下：

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES (CONTINUED)

董事之股份、相關股份及債券權益和淡倉(續)

Long positions in the shares and the underlying shares of the Company

於本公司股份及相關股份之好倉

Name of Director	Capacity/Nature of interest	Number of Shares held	Number of underlying shares held (Note 1)	Total	Approximate percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (Note 2)
董事名稱	身份／權益性質	所持股份數目	所持相關股份數目 (附註1)	總額	佔本公司已發行股本之概約百分比 (附註2)
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah 賴子華先生	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	147,663,250	–	147,663,250	18.71%
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva 郭嘉立先生	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	–	500,000	500,000	0.06%
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert 潘國興先生	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	–	500,000	500,000	0.06%
Mr. Sin Chi Fai 冼志輝先生	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	–	500,000	500,000	0.06%

Notes:

- All Directors' interests in the underlying shares of the Company were in respect of the share options granted by the Company on 24 April 2017. Details of the share options are set out under the section headed "Share Option Scheme" above.
- Based on 789,211,046 issued shares of the Company as at 31 December 2020.

附註：

- 所有董事於本公司相關股份所擁有之權益均為本公司於二零一七年四月二十四日授出之購股權，有關購股權詳情載於上文「購股權計劃」一節。
- 根據本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日之已發行股份數目789,211,046股計算。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES (CONTINUED)

Long positions in the shares and the underlying shares of the Company (CONTINUED)

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, none of the Directors had any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

No equity-linked agreements were entered into by the Group during the Year or existed at the end of the Year except for the share options as disclosed in the section headed "Share Option Scheme" above.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the Year, the Group had not entered into any transactions, which constitute connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESSES

During the Year, none of the Directors is considered to have interests in business which compete or are likely to compete, directly or indirectly, with the businesses of the Group.

董事之股份、相關股份及債券權益和淡倉(續)

於本公司股份及相關股份之好倉(續)

除上文披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無董事於本公司或其任何相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部)之股份、相關股份或債券中擁有任何權益或淡倉記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第352條須予備存之登記冊內，或根據標準守則須知會本公司及聯交所。

股票掛鈎協議

除上文「購股權計劃」一節所披露的購股權外，本公司於本年度內或於本年度結束時，概無訂立任何股票掛鈎協議。

關連交易

於本年度內，本集團概無訂立任何交易，而該等交易根據上市規則第14A章構成關連交易。

董事於有競爭性業務之權益

於本年度內，概無董事在業務中佔有權益，而該業務被視為與本集團之業務直接或間接有競爭性或可能有競爭性。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

As at 31 December 2020, the interests and short positions of persons, other than Directors, in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

Long positions in the shares of the Company

Name of Shareholder	Notes	Capacity/ Nature of interest 身份/ 權益性質	Number of shares held 所持股份數目	Approximate percentage of the issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司已發行 股本之概約百分比
China Enterprises Limited ("CEL")	1	Interest of controlled corporation 受控法團權益	48,660,424	6.17%
Cosmos Regent Ltd.	1	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	43,325,554	5.49%

Note:

(1) CEL was deemed to be interested in 48,660,424 shares of the Company through its interest in its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cosmos Regent Ltd. and Million Good Limited, which held 43,325,554 shares of the Company and 5,334,870 shares of the Company respectively.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, the Company had not been notified of any other persons who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO.

主要股東及其他人士於股份及相關股份之權益及淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，根據證券及期貨條例第336條須予備存之登記冊所記錄，董事以外人士於本公司股份及相關股份之權益及淡倉如下：

於本公司股份之好倉

Name of Shareholder	Notes	Capacity/ Nature of interest 身份/ 權益性質	Number of shares held 所持股份數目	Approximate percentage of the issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司已發行 股本之概約百分比
China Enterprises Limited ("CEL")	1	Interest of controlled corporation 受控法團權益	48,660,424	6.17%
Cosmos Regent Ltd.	1	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	43,325,554	5.49%

附註：

(1) CEL透過其於全資附屬公司Cosmos Regent Ltd.及Million Good Limited(分別持有43,325,554股本公司股份及5,334,870股本公司股份)之權益而被視作擁有48,660,424股本公司股份之權益。

除上文披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司並無獲悉任何其他人士於本公司股份或相關股份中擁有權益或淡倉記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第336條須予備存之登記冊內。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

CHANGES IN INFORMATION OF DIRECTORS

Changes in information of Directors required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules since the date of the 2020 interim report are as follows:

Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert

Mr. Poon resigned as an independent non-executive director of Master Glory Group Limited (in liquidation) with effect from 9 December 2020, the issued shares of which had been formerly listed on the main board of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva

Mr. Kwok resigned as an independent non-executive director of Master Glory Group Limited (in liquidation) with effect from 10 December 2020, the issued shares of which had been formerly listed on the main board of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Kwok also resigned as an independent non-executive director of ITC Properties Group Limited with effect from 22 February 2021, the issued shares of which are listed on the main board of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Sin Chi Fai

Mr. Sin resigned as an independent non-executive director of Master Glory Group Limited (in liquidation) with effect from 9 December 2020, the issued shares of which had been formerly listed on the main board of the Stock Exchange.

The updated biographical details of the Directors are set out in the Directors' Profile on pages 9 to 11 of this annual report.

董事資料之變更

根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條之規定，自二零二零年中期報告日期起須予披露之董事資料變更如下：

潘國興先生

潘先生辭任凱華投資集團有限公司(清盤中)的獨立執行董事，自二零二零年十二月九日起生效，該公司之已發行股份曾於聯交所主板上市。

郭嘉立先生

郭先生辭任凱華投資集團有限公司(清盤中)的獨立執行董事，自二零二零年十二月十日起生效，該公司之已發行股份曾於聯交所主板上市。

郭先生亦辭任德祥地產集團有限公司的獨立非執行董事，自二零二一年二月二十二日起生效，該公司之已發行股份於聯交所主板上市。

冼志輝先生

冼先生辭任凱華投資集團有限公司(清盤中)的獨立執行董事，自二零二零年十二月九日起生效，該公司之已發行股份曾於聯交所主板上市。

董事之最新履歷詳情載於本年報第9頁至第11頁之董事簡介。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the Year.

PROVIDENT FUND SCHEMES

Particulars of the Group's provident fund schemes are set out in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Bye-Laws or the applicable laws of Bermuda, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing Shareholders.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The aggregate amount of purchases and turnover attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers and customers were less than 30% of the total value of the Group's purchases and turnover respectively.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

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

DONATIONS

No charitable donation was made by the Group during the Year (2019: HK\$11,000).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Details on the Company's corporate governance practices are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 13 to 37 of this annual report.

購買、出售或贖回本公司之上市證券

本公司或其任何附屬公司於本年度內概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

公積金計劃

本集團之公積金計劃之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註30。

優先購買權

公司細則或百慕達法例並無任何有關優先購買權之條文規定，本公司須按比例向現有股東提呈發售新股份。

主要客戶及供應商

本集團五大供應商及客戶之採購及營業總額分別少於本集團採購及營業總額之30%。

公眾持股量之充足性

根據本公司可得悉之公開資料及據董事所知，本公司於本年報日期，已維持上市規則規定之公眾持股量。

捐獻

於本年度內，本集團並無作出任何慈善捐獻（二零一九年：11,000港元）。

企業管治

本公司企業管治常規之詳情載於本年報第13頁至第37頁之企業管治報告。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

AUDITOR

Moore Stephens CPA Limited (“Moore Stephens”), which was the auditor of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2019, has resigned as the auditor of the Company with effect from 2 March 2021. TANDEM (HK) CPA Limited (“TANDEM”) was appointed as the auditor of the Company with effect from 2 March 2021 to fill the casual vacancy arising from the resignation of Moore Stephens and to hold office until the conclusion of the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

TANDEM will retire and, being eligible, offer itself for re-appointment at the 2021 AGM. Having approved by the Board upon the Audit Committee’s recommendation, a resolution for the re-appointment of TANDEM as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the 2021 AGM.

On behalf of the Board

TAM CHUNG SUN

CHAIRMAN

Hong Kong, 30 April 2021

核數師

大華馬施雲會計師事務所有限公司(「大華馬施雲」)於截至二零一八年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度為本公司之核數師，已於二零二一年三月二日起辭任本公司核數師。灝天(香港)會計師事務所有限公司(「灝天」)於二零二一年三月二日起獲委任為本公司核數師以填補大華馬施雲辭任後之臨時空缺，任期至本公司應屆股東週年大會結束為止。

灝天將於二零二一年股東週年大會上退任，惟符合資格並願意重新委聘。經董事會考慮審核委員會之建議後批准，本公司將於二零二一年股東週年大會上提呈有關續聘灝天為本公司核數師之決議案。

代表董事會

主席

譚頌榮

香港，二零二一年四月三十日

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

TANDEM TANDEM (HK) CPA Limited
灝天(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

TANDEM (HK) CPA Limited
灝天(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
6th Floor, No. 80 Gloucester Road,
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To the Shareholders of
GREATER BAY AREA DYNAMIC GROWTH HOLDING LIMITED

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

致大灣區聚變力量控股有限公司
股東

(於百慕達註冊成立的有限公司)

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of GREATER BAY AREA DYNAMIC GROWTH HOLDING LIMITED (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 66 to 198, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section of our report, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

保留意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於66至198頁的大灣區聚變力量控股有限公司(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，此綜合財務報表包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況報表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合股東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，除了本報告「保留意見之基準」所述事宜之潛在影響外，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二零二零年十二月三十一日之綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度之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。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Opening balances and corresponding figures of Luoyang Golden Gulf Hotel Company Limited (洛陽金水灣大酒店有限公司) (“Luoyang Golden Gulf”) and its subsidiary (together the “Disposal Group”)

As disclosed in notes 10 and 31(a) to the consolidated financial statements, the Group disposed of the Disposal Group on 26 February 2020 (the “Disposal Date”) with a gain on disposal of HK\$44,912,000 recognised in the profit or loss in the current year. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy ourselves concerning those opening balances of the Disposal Group as at 31 December 2019.

As the opening balances of the Disposal Group significantly affected the determination of the Group's performance, we were unable to determine whether adjustments to the Group's loss for the year ended 31 December 2020, the opening accumulated losses of the Group, the opening balances of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale, the non-controlling interests and translation reserve attributable to the Disposal Group as at 31 December 2019 might be necessary.

保留意見之基準

洛陽金水灣大酒店有限公司(「洛陽金水灣」)及其附屬公司(統稱「出售集團」)之期初結餘及相應數字

誠如綜合財務報表附註10及31(a)所披露，貴集團於二零二零年二月二十六日(「出售日期」)出售出售集團，出售收益44,912,000港元於本年度之損益中確認。我們無法取得足夠之適當審計證據，以令我們信納出售集團於二零一九年十二月三十一日之該等期初結餘。

由於出售集團之期初結餘對釐定 貴集團表現有重大影響，我們無法釐定是否有必要調整 貴集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之虧損、 貴集團之期初累計虧損、分類為持作銷售之資產及負債之期初結餘、出售集團於二零一九年十二月三十一日應佔之非控股權益及匯兌儲備。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Basis for Qualified Opinion (CONTINUED)

The balance of assets and liabilities that were classified as held for sale, the non-controlling interests and the translation reserve attributable to the Disposal Group as at 31 December 2019 and the results for the year ended 31 December 2019 of the Disposal Group are as follows:

保留意見之基準(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日分類為持作出售之資產及負債、出售集團應佔之非控股權益及匯兌儲備之結餘以及出售集團截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之業績如下：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	45,328
Inventories	存貨	650
Trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收賬款	2,906
Bank balance and cash	銀行結餘及現金	1,026
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	(36,191)
Tax payables	應付稅項	(130)
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(732)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	16,678
Translation reserve	匯兌儲備	(17,806)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	585
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operation	換算外國業務產生之匯兌差額	619
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	1,204

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Basis for Qualified Opinion (CONTINUED)

As we are the incoming auditor of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, we were unable to obtain certain books and records and be provided with sufficient and appropriate documents of the Disposal Group to carry out audit procedures that we could satisfy ourselves that the carrying amounts in respect of the assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group, the non-controlling interests and the translation reserve attributable to the Disposal Group at the Disposal Date, the gain on disposal of HK\$44,912,000 recognised in the Group's profit or loss in the current year, and Group's income and expenses, other comprehensive expense and cash flows movement for the period from 1 January 2020 to the Disposal Date in relation to the Disposal Group were free from material misstatements.

Our opinion on the current year's consolidated financial statements is modified because of the possible effect of this matter on the current year's figures and the corresponding figures. Any adjustments found to be necessary to these amounts might affect the Group's consolidated financial performance, changes in equity, movement in consolidated cash flows and the related disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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 qualified opinion.

保留意見之基準(續)

由於我們是 貴集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度綜合財務報表之接任核數師，我們未能取得若干賬冊及記錄，亦未獲提供有關出售集團之足夠及適當之文件以進行審核程序，使我們能信納出售集團之資產及負債之賬面值、出售集團於出售日期應佔之非控股權益及匯兌儲備、於本年度在 貴集團損益中確認之出售收益44,912,000港元，以及 貴集團於二零二零年一月一日至出售日期止期間有關出售集團之收入及開支、其他全面開支以及現金流量變動均不存在重大錯誤陳述。

由於此事項可能對本年度之數字及相應數字產生之影響，我們對本年度之綜合財務報表之意見已修改。倘若發現需要對此等金額進行調整，可能會影響到 貴集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務表現、權益變化、綜合現金流量之變動以及綜合財務報表附註中之相關披露。

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈之《香港審計準則》(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。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」一節中作進一步闡述。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保留意見提供基礎。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

Impairment assessment of hotel properties

酒店物業之減值評估

We identified the impairment assessment of the Group's hotel properties, which are included in property, plant and equipment (note 16 to the consolidated financial statements) as a key audit matter due to the significance of the balance of hotel properties to the consolidated financial statements as a whole, together with the judgements involved in estimating their recoverable amounts.

我們將 貴集團酒店物業（計入物業、機器及設備（綜合財務報表附註16））之減值評估識別為關鍵審計事項，原因為酒店物業之結餘對綜合財務報表整體之重要性，加上估計酒店物業之可收回金額中涉及之判斷。

The Group's hotel properties are located in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") and the Group incurred segment loss of HK\$74,420,000 from continuing hotel operations during the year ended 31 December 2020. An impairment loss in respect of hotel properties of HK\$27,542,000 was recognised in the profit or loss during the year. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying values of the hotel properties amounted to HK\$201,802,000.

貴集團之酒店物業位於中華人民共和國（「中國」），而於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，貴集團自持續酒店業務產生分部虧損74,420,000港元。本年度於損益就酒店物業確認減值虧損27,542,000港元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，酒店物業之賬面值為201,802,000港元。

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

Our procedures in relation to management's assessment on the recoverable amounts of hotel properties included:

我們關於管理層對酒店物業可收回金額評估之程序包括：

- a) understanding management's process for estimating the cash flow projections and financial budgets; 理解管理層估計現金流量預測及財務預算之程序；
- b) evaluating the competence, experience and objectivity of the Valuer as well as the appropriateness of the Valuer's scope of work; 評估估值師之才幹、經驗及客觀性以及估值師工作範疇是否合適；

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Key Audit Matters (CONTINUED)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

Impairment assessment of hotel properties (CONTINUED)

酒店物業之減值評估(續)

Management reviewed the recoverable amount of each hotel property at the end of the reporting period by estimating the value-in-use of these hotel properties with assistance of an independent qualified valuer (the "Valuer") not connected with the Group to determine the amount of impairment required to write down these hotel properties to their recoverable amounts. The value-in-use of the hotel properties are dependent on certain key inputs including gross profit margin, future revenue growth rates, terminal growth rates and discount rates of the hotel properties.

管理層審視各項酒店物業於報告期結束時之可收回金額，方法為在與 貴集團並無關連之獨立合資格估值師（「估值師」）協助下，估計此等酒店物業之使用價值，以釐定將此等酒店物業撇減至可收回金額所需之減值金額。酒店物業之使用價值取決於若干關鍵輸入數據，包括酒店物業之毛利率、未來收入增長率、最終增長率及貼現率。

關鍵審計事項(續)

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

- c) evaluating the historical accuracy of the management's assessment of the cash flow projections by comparing the historical estimates to actual performance in current year; and
評估管理層過去對現金流量預測所作評估之準確性，方法為將過往估計與本年度之實際表現作比較；及
- d) evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology, the discount rates and terminal growth rates applied and the reasonableness of the gross profit margin and future revenue growth rates with reference to the historical financial data, financial budgets and available industry and market data.
參考過往財務數據、財政預算及可得行業及市場數據評估所用估值方法、貼現率及最終增長率之適宜性、毛利率及未來收入增長率之合理性。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Key Audit Matters (CONTINUED)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

Valuation of investment properties

投資物業之估值

We identified the valuation of investment properties as a key audit matter due to the significance of the balance to the consolidated financial statements as a whole, together with the judgements involved in determining the fair value.

我們將投資物業之估值識別為關鍵審計事項，原因為投資物業之結餘對綜合財務報表整體之重要性，加上釐定投資物業之公平價值中涉及之判斷。

The Group's investment properties represent a completed complex for commercial use located in the PRC. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying value of the Group's investment properties amounted to HK\$55,000,000 and a decrease in fair value of HK\$37,342,000 has been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the year.

貴集團之投資物業指一幢位於中國作商業用途之已落成綜合樓。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團投資物業之賬面值為55,000,000港元。於年內的綜合損益及其他全面收益表中已確認公平價值減少37,342,000港元。

關鍵審計事項(續)

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

Our procedures in relation to the evaluation of the appropriateness of the valuation of investment properties included:

我們關於評估投資物業估值之合適性之程序包括：

- a) evaluating the competence, experience and objectivity of the Valuer as well as the appropriateness of the Valuer's scope of work;
評估估值師之才幹、經驗及客觀性以及估值師工作範疇是否合適；
- b) reviewing the valuation report issued by the Valuer and understanding from management and the Valuer the valuation basis, methodology used and underlying assumptions applied;
審視估值師所發出之估值報告並且向管理層及估值師了解估值基礎、所用方法以及所應用之相關假設；

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Key Audit Matters (CONTINUED)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

Valuation of investment properties (CONTINUED)

投資物業之估值(續)

The Group's investment properties are stated at fair value based on valuation performed by the Valuer using income capitalisation approach.

貴集團投資物業均根據估值師使用收入資本化法進行之估值而按公平價值列賬。

Details of the valuation techniques and significant inputs used in the valuation are disclosed in note 18 to the consolidated financial statements. The valuation of investment properties are dependent on certain inputs, including market rent and capitalisation rate.

估值技術及估值所用之主要輸入數據之詳情於綜合財務報表附註18披露。投資物業之估值取決於若干輸入數據，包括市場租金及資本化率。

關鍵審計事項(續)

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

c) evaluating the reasonableness of the underlying data including the term rent, market rent and capitalisation rate used by the Valuer; and
評估相關數據之合理性，包括估值師所使用之租期租金、市場租金及資本化率；及

d) performing market research and analysis to assess whether the changes in fair value of investment properties that resulted from the valuation was reasonable.

進行市場研究及分析以評估估值產生之投資物業公平價值變動是否合理。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our 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. As described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section above, we are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence in relation to the disposal of the Disposal Group for the year ended 31 December 2020. Accordingly, we were unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to such matter.

其他資訊

貴公司董事需對其他資訊負責。其他資訊包括刊載於年報內的資訊，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訊，我們亦不對該等其他資訊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訊，在此過程中，考慮其他資訊是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資訊存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。誠如上文「保留意見之基準」一節所述，我們無法獲得與截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度出售出售集團有關的足夠而適當之證據。因此，我們無法確定就該事項而言其他資料會否有重大誤報。

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 Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda and our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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之《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》的披露要求擬備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擬備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。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，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，並按照百慕達一九八一年公司法第90條及我們的協定委聘條款僅向 閣下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。我們並不就本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。合理保證是高水準的保證，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.

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。
- 瞭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。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (CONTINUED)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

- 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，則我們應當修訂我們的意見。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。
- 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相關交易和事項。
- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資訊獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與治理層溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (CONTINUED)

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 director on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Lam Kin Hang.

TANDEM (HK) CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 30 April 2021

Practising Certificate Number: P07531

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

我們還向治理層提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們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，為消除威脅而採取的行動或應用的防範措施。

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。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目董事為林建衡。

灝天(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

香港，二零二一年四月三十日

執業證書編號：P07531

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Notes	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
	附註		
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	5	67,156	139,949
Cost of sales		(55,823)	(77,992)
Gross profit		11,333	61,957
Other income, gains and losses, net	7	12,336	2,590
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries		55,685	–
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	16	(28,992)	(7,356)
Loss on fair value changes of investment properties	18	(37,342)	(37,743)
Selling and distribution expenses		(284)	(972)
Administrative and other operating expenses		(78,521)	(94,099)
Finance costs	8	(1,762)	(150)
Loss before tax		(67,547)	(75,773)
Income tax credit/(expense)	9	9	(1,398)
Loss for the year from continuing operations	11	(67,538)	(77,171)
DISCONTINUED OPERATION			
Loss for the year from discontinued operation	10	(15,892)	(33,725)
Loss for the year		(83,430)	(110,896)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		16,455	(12,118)
Exchange differences reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of subsidiaries		(19,153)	–
Other comprehensive expense for the year		(2,698)	(12,118)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(86,128)	(123,014)

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Notes	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
	附註		
Loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company			
Loss for the year from the continuing operations	由下列人士應佔本年度虧損： 本公司擁有人 持續經營業務之 本年度虧損	(57,440)	(65,285)
Loss for the year from the discontinued operation	已終止經營業務之 本年度虧損	(14,208)	(30,150)
		(71,648)	(95,435)
Non-controlling interests			
Loss for the year from the continuing operations	非控股權益 持續經營業務之 本年度虧損	(10,098)	(11,886)
Loss for the year from the discontinued operation	已終止經營業務之 本年度虧損	(1,684)	(3,575)
		(11,782)	(15,461)
		(83,430)	(110,896)
Total comprehensive expense for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	由下列人士應佔本年度全面 開支總額： 本公司擁有人	(70,738)	(106,287)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(15,390)	(16,727)
		(86,128)	(123,014)
Loss per share (HK\$) from continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic and diluted	持續經營業務及已終止經營 業務之每股虧損(港元) 基本及攤薄	(0.09)	(0.12)
Loss per share (HK\$) from continuing operations			
Basic and diluted	持續經營業務之每股虧損 (港元) 基本及攤薄	(0.07)	(0.08)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況報表

At 31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

		Notes	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
		附註		
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	16	211,996	253,961
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	17	2,609	33,746
Investment properties	投資物業	18	55,000	90,000
			269,605	377,707
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	19	908	1,488
Trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收賬款	20	36,088	56,500
Investments held for trading	持作買賣之投資	21	116	189
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	22	1,813,337	1,816,076
			1,850,449	1,874,253
Assets classified as held for sale	分類為持作出售資產	10	2,951	49,910
			1,853,400	1,924,163
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	23	36,911	81,875
Interest-bearing borrowing	計息借貸	24	22,000	–
Tax payables	應付稅項		18,113	9,859
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	25	1,863	40,462
Contract liabilities	合約負債	26	2,030	1,883
			80,917	134,079
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	與分類為持作出售資產有關的負債	10	1,376	37,053
			82,293	171,132
Net current assets	流動資產淨值		1,771,107	1,753,031
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總值減流動負債		2,040,712	2,130,738
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	27	24,033	30,055
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	25	871	2,691
			24,904	32,746
NET ASSETS	資產淨值		2,015,808	2,097,992

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況報表

At 31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

		Note	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
		附註		
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	28	7,892	7,892
Reserves	儲備		1,825,112	1,915,580
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		1,833,004	1,923,472
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		182,804	174,520
TOTAL EQUITY	權益總額		2,015,808	2,097,992

The consolidated financial statements on pages 66 to 198 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 April 2021 and signed on its behalf by

載於第66至198頁之綜合財務報表已於二零二一年四月三十日獲董事會批准及授權刊發，並由下列董事代表簽署

TAM CHUNG SUN
Executive Director

LAI TSZ WAH
Executive Director

譚頌榮
執行董事

賴子華
執行董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合股東權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔							Non-controlling interests		Total
		Share capital HK\$'000 股本 千港元	Share premium HK\$'000 股份溢價 千港元	Special reserve HK\$'000 特別儲備 千港元 (Note (a)) (附註(a))	Translation reserve HK\$'000 匯兌儲備 千港元	Share-based payments reserve HK\$'000 以股代款儲備 千港元	Other reserve HK\$'000 其他儲備 千港元 (Note (b)) (附註(b))	Accumulated losses HK\$'000 累計虧損 千港元	Total HK\$'000 合計 千港元	Non-controlling interests HK\$'000 非控股權益 千港元	Total HK\$'000 合計 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	7,892	1,360,752	658,303	76,812	13,715	(70,319)	(22,827)	2,024,328	190,603	2,214,931
Adjustments upon adoption of HKFRS16	因採納香港財務報告準則第16號之調整	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,431	5,431	644	6,075
At 1 January 2019 (restated)	於二零一九年一月一日 (經重列)	7,892	1,360,752	658,303	76,812	13,715	(70,319)	(17,396)	2,029,759	191,247	2,221,006
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95,435)	(95,435)	(15,461)	(110,896)
Other comprehensive expense for the year	本年度其他全面開支	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	一換算海外業務時產生之匯兌差額	-	-	-	(10,852)	-	-	-	(10,852)	(1,266)	(12,118)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	-	-	-	(10,852)	-	-	(95,435)	(106,287)	(16,727)	(123,014)
Lapse of share options	購股權失效	-	-	-	-	(2,107)	-	2,107	-	-	-
Reduction in share premium (note (c))	削減股份溢價 (附註(c))	-	(1,360,752)	1,360,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	7,892	-	2,019,055	65,960	11,608	(70,319)	(110,724)	1,923,472	174,520	2,097,992
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	7,892	-	2,019,055	65,960	11,608	(70,319)	(110,724)	1,923,472	174,520	2,097,992
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71,648)	(71,648)	(11,782)	(83,430)
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year	本年度其他全面收益/ (開支)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	一換算海外業務時產生之匯兌差額	-	-	-	12,402	-	-	-	12,402	4,053	16,455
- exchange differences reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of subsidiaries	一於出售附屬公司後重新分類至損益之匯兌差額	-	-	-	(11,492)	-	-	-	(11,492)	(7,661)	(19,153)
Total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year	本年度全面收益/ (開支)總額	-	-	-	910	-	-	(71,648)	(70,738)	(15,390)	(86,128)
Lapse of share options	購股權失效	-	-	-	-	(4,570)	-	4,570	-	-	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,674	23,674
Dividends recognised as distribution (note 14)	確認為分派之股息 (附註14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,730)	(19,730)	-	(19,730)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	7,892	-	2,019,055	66,870	7,038	(70,319)	(197,532)	1,833,004	182,804	2,015,808

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合股東權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

Notes:

- (a) Special reserve represents the contributed surplus of the Company arising from: (i) the difference between the nominal value of the shares of the subsidiaries acquired and the nominal value of the shares of the Company issued for the acquisition under the group reorganisation in prior years; (ii) reduction in share capital during prior years; and (iii) reduction in share premium in December 2019. The reserve is available for distribution under The Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda.
- (b) Acquisition of additional interest in an entity that is already controlled by the Group is accounted for as equity transaction. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Other reserves represent the differences between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid that are recognised directly in equity.
- (c) Pursuant to a special resolution passed at a special general meeting of the Company held on 10 December 2019, the entire amount standing to the credit of the share premium account of the Company as at 11 December 2019 was reduced to nil and the credit arising therefrom was transferred to the contributed surplus account of the Company.

附註：

- (a) 特別儲備指產生自以下各項之本公司之實繳盈餘：(i)按過往年度進行集團重組時所收購附屬公司股份之面值與為收購而發行本公司股份之面值間之差額；(ii)於過往年度進行之股本削減；及(iii)於二零一九年十二月削減股份溢價。儲備可根據百慕達一九八一年公司法予以分派。
- (b) 本集團增加其於本集團已取得控制權之實體之額外權益會以股本交易入賬。本集團權益及非控股權益之賬面值會作出調整，以反映各自於該附屬公司相關權益之變動。其他儲備指非控股權益之調整金額與直接於權益確認之已付代價公平價值間之差額。
- (c) 根據在於二零一九年十二月十日舉行的本公司股東特別大會上通過的特別決議案，本公司於二零一九年十二月十一日之股份溢價賬的進賬總額減少至零，由此產生的進賬額轉撥至本公司之實繳盈餘賬。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Note	2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated)
	附註	二零二零年 千港元	二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動		
Loss for the year from continuing operations	持續經營業務之本年度虧損	(67,538)	(77,171)
Loss for the year from discontinued operation	已終止經營業務之本年度虧損	(15,892)	(33,725)
		(83,430)	(110,896)
Adjustments for:	調整：		
Income tax (credit)/expense	所得稅(抵免)/開支	(9)	1,398
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之折舊	29,260	29,820
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產之折舊	31,180	39,506
Interest income	利息收入	(20,133)	(8,621)
Finance costs	融資成本	2,952	3,449
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備之虧損	15	29
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之收益	(55,685)	-
Impairment loss	減值虧損		
- property, plant and equipment	- 物業、機器及設備	28,992	7,356
- right-of-use assets	- 使用權資產	-	9,200
- other receivables	- 其他應收賬款	10,500	-
Write-off of trade receivables	撇銷貿易應收賬款	-	934
Loss on fair value changes of investments held for trading	持作買賣投資之公平價值變動之虧損	73	3,089
Loss on fair value changes of investment properties	投資物業之公平價值變動之虧損	37,342	37,743
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營現金流量	(18,943)	13,007
Decrease in inventories	存貨減少	584	22
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收賬款(增加)/減少	(18,759)	203
Decrease in investment held for trading	持作買賣投資減少	-	3,790
Decrease in trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款減少	(16,224)	(14,878)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	合約負債增加/(減少)	147	(1,392)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	經營業務(所用)/所得之現金	(53,195)	752
PRC income tax paid	已付之中國所得稅	(82)	(4,281)
PRC income tax refund	中國所得稅退稅	70	-
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動所用之現金淨額	(53,207)	(3,529)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動		
Interest received	已收利息	20,133	7,623
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備之所得款項	117	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、機器及設備	(213)	(476)
Payment for rental deposits	租金押金付款	-	(7)
Proceed from disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of	出售附屬公司之所得款項，扣除所出售之現金及現金等值項目	51,037	-
	31		
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動所得之現金淨額	71,074	7,140

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動		
Interest-bearing borrowing raised	所籌集計息借貸	22,000	–
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	已付本公司擁有人股息	(19,730)	–
Repayments of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債	(20,689)	(37,464)
Interest paid	已付利息	(1,398)	(3,449)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動所用之現金淨額	(19,817)	(40,913)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目之減少淨額	(1,950)	(37,302)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	年初現金及現金等值項目	1,816,076	1,859,960
Effect on foreign exchange rate changes	匯率變動之影響	684	(5,556)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	年末現金及現金等值項目	1,814,810	1,817,102
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents:	現金及現金等值項目分析：		
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	1,813,337	1,816,076
Bank balances classified as held for sale	分類為持作出售之銀行結餘	1,473	1,026
		1,814,810	1,817,102

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

GREATER BAY AREA DYNAMIC GROWTH HOLDING LIMITED (the “Company”) is incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability and its issued shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”). The addresses of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the corporate information section to the annual report.

The Company acts as an investment holding company and its subsidiaries (together with the Company collectively referred to as the “Group”) are principally engaged in the businesses of hotel operations and trading of securities. The details of the principal subsidiaries are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other than those subsidiaries established in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) which functional currency is Renminbi (“RMB”), the functional currency of the Company and its other subsidiaries is Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in HK\$ and rounded to the nearest thousands unless otherwise indicated.

1. 一般資料

大灣區聚變力量控股有限公司（「本公司」）於百慕達註冊成立為獲豁免有限公司，其已發行股份乃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之地址載於本年報之公司資料。

本公司乃一家投資控股公司，其附屬公司（連同本公司統稱為「本集團」）主要從事經營酒店及證券買賣業務。主要附屬公司之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註37。

除在中華人民共和國（「中國」）成立之附屬公司以人民幣（「人民幣」）為功能貨幣外，本公司及其他附屬公司之功能貨幣為港元（「港元」）。除另有註明外，綜合財務報表以港元呈列，並四捨五入至最接近之千位數。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in HKFRS Standards* and the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The application of the *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in HKFRS Standards* and the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year had no material impact on the Group’s financial positions and performance 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」)之修訂

於本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則之修訂

本集團已於本年度首次應用由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之香港財務報告準則概念框架之提述之修訂以及下列香港財務報告準則之修訂，有關修訂就編製綜合財務報表而言為對二零二零年一月一日或之開始的年度期間強制生效：

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂	重大之定義
香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	業務之定義
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號之修訂	利率基準改革

於本年度應用香港財務報告準則概念框架之提述之修訂以及香港財務報告準則之修訂對本集團於本年度及過往年度之財務狀況及表現及/或於本綜合財務報表所載之披露事項並無重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (CONTINUED)

Impacts on application of Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.” The amendments also clarify that materiality depends on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

The application of the amendments in the current year had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）之修訂（續）

於本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則之修訂（續）

應用香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂重大之定義的影響

該等修訂為重大提供新的定義，列明「倘遺漏、錯誤陳述或隱瞞資訊可以合理預期會影響一般用途財務報表的主要用戶基於該等提供有關特定報告實體之財務資訊的財務報表作出之決策，則該資訊屬重大」。該等修訂亦釐清在整體財務報表的範圍內，重要性取決於資訊的性質或幅度（單獨或與其他資訊結合使用）。

本年度應用該等修訂並無對綜合財務報表造成任何重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (CONTINUED)

Impacts on application of Amendments to HKFRS 3 Definition of a Business

The amendments clarify that while businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set of activities and assets to qualify as a business. To be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. The amendments also introduce additional guidance that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired.

In addition, the amendments introduce an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar assets. The gross assets under assessment exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, and goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities. The election on whether to apply the optional concentration test is available on transaction-by-transaction basis.

The amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group but may impact future periods should the Group make any acquisition.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂(續)

於本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則之修訂(續)

應用香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂業務之定義的影響

該等修訂闡明，雖然業務通常具有產出，但對於一組完整的活動及資產而言，不需要產出就可以成為一項業務。要被視為業務，所獲得的一組活動及資產必須至少包括一項投入及一個實質性過程，兩者共同顯著促進創造產出的能力。

該等修訂移除評估市場參與者是否有取代失去的投入或過程，並繼續提供產出之能力。該等修訂亦引進額外指引，以協助釐定是否已獲得實質性過程。

此外，該等修訂引入一項自選的集中度測試，允許對所收購之活動及資產組合是否符合業務作簡化的評估。在該自選的集中度測試下，若所收購總資產之絕大部分公平價值集中於一項可辨認資產或一組類似的資產，則所收購之活動及資產組合並非業務。該測試下之總資產不包括現金及現金等值項目、遞延稅項資產以及由遞延稅項負債之影響產生之商譽。選用該選擇性集中度測試與否則以每項交易為基準。

該等修訂不會對本集團之綜合財務報表造成影響，但當本集團於往後期間作出收購則可能有所影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

New and amendments to HKFRSs in 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 17	Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions ⁴
Amendments to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Beyond 30 June 2021 ⁶
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework ²
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 ⁵
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	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020) ¹
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use ²
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract ²
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 ²

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

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

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

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

⁵ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

⁶ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂

本集團並無提前應用下列已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂：

香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約及有關修訂 ¹
香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂	2019冠狀病毒病之相關租金寬減 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂	二零二一年六月三十日後之2019冠狀病毒病之相關租金寬減 ⁶
香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	對概念框架之提述 ²
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂	利率基準改革－第2階段 ⁵
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ³
香港會計準則第1號之修訂	將負債分類為流動或非流動以及香港詮釋第5號(二零二零年)的有關修訂 ¹
香港會計準則第16號之修訂	物業、機器及設備－擬定用途前的所得款項 ²
香港會計準則第37號之修訂	有償合約－履行一份合約的成本 ²
香港財務報告準則之修訂	香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年週期的年度改進 ²

¹ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效。

² 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效。

³ 於待定期或之後開始的年度期間生效。

⁴ 於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效。

⁵ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效。

⁶ 於二零二一年四月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

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

Except for the 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 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments:

- update a reference in HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations* so that it refers to the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* issued in June 2018 (the “Conceptual Framework”) instead of *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* (replaced by the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010* issued in October 2010);
- add a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of HKAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 *Levies*, an acquirer applies HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 instead of the Conceptual Framework to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and
- add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The Group will apply the amendments prospectively to business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂(續)

除上述香港財務報告準則的修訂外，本公司董事預期應用所有其他新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂於可見將來不會對綜合財務報表造成重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂對概念框架之提述

修訂內容：

- 更新了香港財務報告準則第3號業務合併中的提述，並引用二零一八年六月發佈之二零一八年財務報告概念框架(「概念框架」)，取代財務報表的編製及呈報框架(由二零一零年十月頒佈之二零一零年財務報告概念框架取代)；
- 添加一項要求，即對於香港會計準則第37號撥備、或然負債及或然資產或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)一詮釋第21號徵費範圍內的交易及其他事件，收購方應採用香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)一詮釋第21號而非概念框架來確定其在業務合併中承擔的負債；及
- 添加明確的聲明，即收購方不確認為在業務合併中收購的或然資產。

本集團將對收購日期為二零二二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前瞻性應用修訂。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

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

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2* relate to the modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, specific hedge accounting requirements and disclosure requirements applying HKFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to accompany the amendments regarding modifications and hedge accounting.

- **Modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities** A practical expedient is introduced for modifications required by the reform (modifications required as a direct consequence of the interest rate benchmark reform and made on an economically equivalent basis). These modifications are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate. All other modifications are accounted for using the current HKFRSs requirements. A similar practical expedient is proposed for lessee accounting applying HKFRS 16;
- **Hedge accounting requirements** Under the amendments, hedge accounting is not discontinued solely because of the interest rate benchmark reform. Hedging relationships (and related documentation) are required to be amended to reflect modifications to the hedged item, hedging instrument and hedged risk. Amended hedging relationships should meet all qualifying criteria to apply hedge accounting, including effectiveness requirements; and
- **Disclosures** The amendments require disclosures in order to allow users to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from the interest rate benchmark reform to which the Group is exposed to and how the entity manages those risks as well as the entity’s progress in transitioning from interbank offered rates to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing this transition.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂(續)

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂 *利率基準改革 – 第二階段*

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂 *利率基準改革 – 第二階段* 涉及金融資產、金融負債及租賃負債的修改、應用香港財務報告準則第7號 *金融工具：披露* 之特定對沖會計規定及披露規定，並附載有關修改及對沖會計之修訂。

- **金融資產、金融負債及租賃負債的修改。** 為改革所需要之修改(利率基準改革直接導致需要之修改，並按經濟同等基準作出)引入可行權宜方法。該等修改乃透過更新實際利率入賬。所有其他修改均透過使用目前之香港財務報告準則規定入賬。應用香港財務報告準則第16號的承租人會計處理已獲建議類似的可行權宜方法；
- **對沖會計規定。** 根據該等修訂，對沖會計並非僅因利率基準改革而終止。對沖關係(及相關文件)必須予以修訂，以反映對沖項目、對沖工具及對沖風險的修改。經修訂對沖關係應符合所有適用標準以應用對沖會計(包括有效性要求)；及
- **披露。** 該等修訂需要作出披露，以便使用者了解本集團所面對的利率基準改革所產生的風險的性質及程度、實體如何管理該等風險、實體從銀行同業拆息過渡至替代基準利率之進展，以及實體如何管理此過渡。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

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

As disclosed in note 24 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has an interest-bearing borrowing with fixed interest rate which may be subject to the interest rate benchmark reform.

The Group expects there will not be significant gains or losses on the Group’s financial liabilities from the reform on application of the amendments.

Amendments to HKAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)

The amendments provide clarification and additional guidance on the assessment of right to defer settlement for at least twelve months from reporting date for classification of liabilities as current or non-current, which:

- specify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. Specifically, the amendments clarify that:
 - (i) the classification should not be affected by management intentions or expectations to settle the liability within 12 months; and
 - (ii) if the right is conditional on the compliance with covenants, the right exists if the conditions are met at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date; and

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂(續)

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂利率基準改革－第二階段(續)

誠如綜合財務報表附註24所披露，本集團有一項固定利率的計息借貸為可能會受到利率基準改革所影響。

本集團預計，在應用修訂時，本集團的金融負債不會因改革而出現重大的收益或虧損。

香港會計準則第1號之修訂將負債分類為流動或非流動以及香港詮釋第5號(二零二零年)之相關修訂

該等修訂就評估自報告日期起至少十二個月之延遲結付權利提供澄清及額外指引，以將負債分類為流動或非流動，其中：

- 訂明負債應根據報告期末存有之權利分類為流動或非流動。該等修訂特別澄清：
 - (i) 該分類不應受管理層在十二個月內結清負債之意圖或預期所影響；及
 - (ii) 倘若該權利以遵守契諾為條件，則即使貸款人在較後日期才測試是否符合條件，該權利在報告期末符合條件之情況下仍然存在；及

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

Amendments to HKAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020) (CONTINUED)

- clarify that if a liability has terms that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, these terms do not affect its classification as current or non-current only if the entity recognises the option separately as an equity instrument applying HKAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

In addition, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 was revised as a consequence of the Amendments to HKAS 1 to align the corresponding wordings with no change in conclusion.

Based on the Group's outstanding liabilities as at 31 December 2020, and the related terms and conditions stipulated in the agreements between the Group and the relevant lenders, the application of the amendments will not result in reclassification of the Group's liabilities.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂(續)

香港會計準則第1號之修訂將負債分類為流動或非流動以及香港詮釋第5號(二零二零年)之相關修訂(續)

- 澄清倘負債訂有可由對手方選擇透過轉讓實體本身的股本工具進行結清之條款，則僅當實體應用香港會計準則第32號*金融工具：呈列*將選擇權單獨確認為股本工具時，該等條款方不會影響其分類為流動或非流動。

此外，香港詮釋第5號因香港會計準則第1號之修訂而予以修改，以使相應措辭一致，但結論不變。

根據本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之未償還負債以及本集團與相關貸款人之間的協議所訂明之相關條款及條件，應用該等修訂不會導致本集團之負債重新分類。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA. 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 investments held for trading 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.

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策

3.1 綜合財務報表之編製基準

綜合財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則編製。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」）及香港公司條例規定之適用披露。

綜合財務報表乃根據歷史成本基準編製，惟投資物業及持作買賣投資以各報告期結束時之公平價值計量（見下文所載會計政策說明）除外。

歷史成本一般根據為交換貨品及服務而提供之代價公平價值計算。

公平價值為於計量日期市場參與者之間按有序交易出售一項資產將收取之價格或轉讓負債時將支付之價格，而不論該價格是否可直接觀察或使用另一項估值方法估計。於估計資產或負債之公平價值時，本集團會考慮該等市場參與者於計量日期對資產或負債定價時所考慮之資產或負債之特點。於該等綜合財務報表中作計量及／或被披露用途之公平價值乃按此基準釐定，惟香港財務報告準則第2號「以股代款」範圍內之以股代款交易、根據香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」（「香港財務報告準則第16號」）入賬之租賃交易，以及與公平價值類似但並非公平價值（例如香港會計準則第2號「存貨」之可變現淨值或香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」之使用價值）之計量除外。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements (CONTINUED)

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

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. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.1 綜合財務報表之編製基準(續)

按公平價值交易的持作買賣投資及投資物業，凡於其後期間應用以不可觀察輸入數據計量公平價值之估值方法，估值方法應予校正，以致初始確認時，估值方法之結果相等於交易價格。

此外，就財務申報而言，公平價值計量分為第一、第二或第三級別，此等級別之劃分乃根據公平價值計量之輸入數據之可觀察程度及該等數據對公平價值計量之整體重要性，概述如下：

- 第一級輸入數據指實體於計量日期就相同資產或負債於活躍市場上獲得之報價(未經調整)；
- 第二級輸入數據指可直接或間接從觀察資產或負債之資料而得出之輸入數據(不包括第一級之報價)；及
- 第三級輸入數據指不可從觀察資產或負債得出之輸入數據。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策

綜合賬目基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及本公司控制之實體及其附屬公司之財務報表。當本公司：

- 有權控制被投資公司；
- 自參與被投資公司業務獲得或有權獲得可變回報；及
- 有能力動用其權力影響被投資公司回報時，即獲得控制權。

倘有事實及情況顯示上述控制權三個要素中一個或多個要素發生變動，本集團會重新評估是否對被投資公司擁有控制權。

當本集團取得對附屬公司之控制權時，會開始將附屬公司綜合入賬，而當本集團失去對附屬公司之控制權時，會終止將附屬公司綜合入賬。具體而言，年內所收購或出售附屬公司之收入及開支自本集團獲得控制權當日起至本集團不再擁有附屬公司控制權當日止，列入綜合損益及其他全面收益表內。

損益及其他全面收益各項目歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司之全面收益總額歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使此舉將導致非控股權益出現虧絀結餘。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

綜合賬目基準(續)

如有需要，附屬公司之財務報表會作出調整，使其會計政策與本集團會計政策一致。

與本集團成員公司間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數對銷。

於附屬公司之非控股權益與本集團於當中之權益乃分開呈列，指賦予持有人權利於清盤時按比例分佔相關附屬公司淨資產之擁有權權益。

倘本集團失去附屬公司控制權，則終止確認該附屬公司之資產及負債以及非控股權益(如有)。收益或虧損於損益確認並按(i)所收代價之公平價值及任何保留權益之公平價值與(ii)本公司擁有人應佔該附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債之賬面值兩者之間的差額計算。先前於其他全面收益就該附屬公司確認之所有款額，會按猶如本集團已直接出售該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所訂明/允許而重新分類至損益或轉撥至另一權益類別)。於失去控制權當日在前附屬公司保留之任何投資之公平價值被視作其後根據香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」(「香港財務報告準則第9號」)入賬之初步確認公平價值，或(如適用)初步確認於一間聯營公司或一間合營企業之投資之成本。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in the relevant subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for financial assets within the scope of HKFRS 9, which continue to be measured in accordance with the accounting policies as set out in respective sections.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

持作出售非流動資產

倘非流動資產(及出售組別)之賬面值大致上能透過銷售交易(而非持續使用)收回,則分類為持作出售。該條件僅在資產(或出售組別)可即時以現況出售(當中僅須受就出售該資產(或出售組別)而言屬平常及慣常之條款所限)並極有可能出售時,方視為達成。管理層須致力促成出售,且預期自分類日期起計一年內符合資格確認為完成出售。

當本集團致力進行之銷售計劃涉及失去附屬公司控制權時,如符合上述條件,該附屬公司之所有資產及負債將分類為持作出售,而不論本集團是否將於出售後保留其於該附屬公司之非控股權益。

分類為持作出售之非流動資產(及出售組別)按其先前賬面值與公平價值減出售成本之較低者計量,惟屬香港財務報告準則第9號範圍內的金融資產繼續按相關章節所載會計政策計量除外。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

來自客戶合約之收入

本集團於完成履約責任時(或就此)確認收入,即於特定履約責任相關貨品或服務之「控制權」移交客戶之時。

履約責任指個別的貨品或服務(或一組貨品或服務)或一系列大致相同的個別貨品或服務。

倘符合以下其中一項準則,則控制權隨時間轉移,而收入則參照完全履行相關履約責任的進度而隨時間確認:

- 於本集團履約時,客戶同時取得並耗用本集團履約所提供的利益;
- 本集團的履約產生及提升一項資產,而該項資產於本集團履約時由客戶控制;或
- 本集團的履約並未產生讓本集團有替代用途的資產,且本集團對迄今已完成履約的付款具有可強制執行的權利。

否則,收入於客戶獲得個別貨品或服務控制權的時間點確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

Contracts with multiple performance obligations (including allocation of transaction price)

For contracts that contain more than one performance obligations (such as packages that bundle food and beverage and other services with hotel stays), the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

The stand-alone selling price of the distinct good or service underlying each performance obligation is determined at contract inception. It represents the price at which the Group would sell a promised good or service separately to a customer. If a stand-alone selling price is not directly observable, the Group estimates it using appropriate techniques such that the transaction price ultimately allocated to any performance obligation reflects the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

來自客戶合約之收入(續)

合約資產指本集團以商品或服務換取代價的權利，前提是本集團轉讓給客戶的商品或服務尚非無條件。合約資產之減值評估乃根據香港財務報告準則第9號進行。相反，應收賬款指本集團收取代價的無條件權利，即代價付款到期前僅需等待時間推移。

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

與同一合約相關之合約資產及合約負債均按淨額基準入賬及呈列。

具多項履約責任的合約(包括分配交易價)

就包含一項以上履約責任(如將餐飲及其他服務與酒店住宿結合之組合)的合約，本集團以相對獨立售價基準將交易價格分配至各項履約責任。

個別貨品或服務相關的各項履約責任之單獨售價於合約成立時釐定。其指本集團將承諾的貨品或服務單獨出售予客戶的價格。倘一項單獨售價不能直接觀察，本集團採用適當的方法進行估計，以便最終分配至任何履約責任之交易價格反映本集團預期就承諾的商品或服務轉讓予客戶有權換取的代價金額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers (CONTINUED)

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

Output method

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

As a practical expedient, if the Group has a right to consideration in an amount that corresponds directly with the value of the Group's performance completed to date, the Group recognises revenue in the amount to which the Group has the right to invoice.

Contract costs

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained.

The Group recognises such costs (sales commissions) as an asset if it expects to recover these costs. The asset so recognised is subsequently amortised to profit or loss on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the assets relate.

The Group applies the practical expedient of expensing all incremental costs to obtain a contract if these costs would otherwise have been fully amortised to profit or loss within one year.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

來自客戶合約之收入(續)

隨時間確認收益：完全履行履約責任進度的計量

產出法

完全履行履約責任進度乃基於產出法計量，即基於迄今為止向客戶轉移的貨品或服務相對於合約下承諾之剩餘貨品或服務的價值直接計量，以此來確認收益，此最佳反映本集團在轉移貨品或服務控制權方面的表現。

作為可行權宜法，倘本集團有權收取金額為直接與本集團迄今已完成履約之價值相稱的代價，則本集團以本集團有權開具發票的金額確認收益。

合約成本

取得合約的增量成本

取得合約的增量成本為本集團為取得客戶合約而產生的成本，倘未有取得合約，則不會產生該等成本。

倘預期可收回該等成本，則本集團將該等成本(銷售佣金)確認為資產。如此確認之資產其後按系統化基準攤銷至損益，該基準與向客戶轉讓該資產相關之貨品或服務一致。

倘該等成本無論如何也可於一年內完全攤銷至損益，本集團會採用可行權宜安排將所有取得合約的增量成本直接作費用處理。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Leases

Definition of a lease

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

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application or arising from business combinations, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

The Group as a lessee

Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of staff quarters that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

租賃

租賃之定義

倘合約輸送權利可控制特定資產於一段時間的使用以換取代價，即表示該合約屬於或包含租賃。

就於首次應用日期或之後所訂立或修改或因業務合併而產生之合約而言，本集團於生效日期、修改日期或收購日期(如適用)按照香港財務報告準則第16號所指之定義，評估合約是否屬於或包含租賃。除非合約之條款及條件其後改變，否則該合約將不予重新評估。

本集團作為承租人

短期租賃

本集團對租賃期由開始日期起計為12個月或以下且不含購買選擇權之員工宿舍租賃應用短期租賃確認豁免。短期租賃之租賃付款以直線法於租賃期內確認為開支。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; and
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group.

Except for those that are classified as investment properties and measured under fair value model, right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

使用權資產

使用權資產之成本包括：

- 初始計量租賃負債之金額；
- 於開始日期或之前支付之任何租賃付款，減去任何已收取之租賃優惠；及
- 本集團產生之任何初始直接成本。

除了分類為投資物業及按公平價值模式計量者外，使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債之任何重新計量進行調整。

使用權資產以直線法於其估計可使用年期或租賃期(以較短者為準)內計提折舊。

本集團將不符合投資物業定義之使用權資產呈列為綜合財務狀況報表內之獨立項目。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (CONTINUED)

Refundable rental deposits

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

Lease liabilities

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

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.

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

The Group presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

可退還租金押金

已付可退還租金押金根據香港財務報告準則第9號入賬，並初始按公平價值計量。對於首次確認時之公平價值作出之調整被視為額外的租賃付款，並計入使用權資產之成本內。

租賃負債

於租賃之開始日期，本集團按於該日未支付之租賃付款之現值確認及計量租賃負債。在計算租賃付款之現值時，倘租賃內含之利率無法輕易釐定，本集團會使用於租賃開始日期之增量借貸利率。

租賃付款包括：

- 固定付款(包括實質上之固定付款)減去任何應收租賃優惠。

於開始日期，租賃負債按增加之利息及租賃付款作出調整。

本集團於綜合財務狀況報表內將租賃負債呈列為獨立項目。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessor

Classification and measurement of leases

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

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

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

Refundable rental deposits

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為出租人

租賃之分類及計量

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

經營租賃之租金收入乃按相關租賃年期以直線法於損益確認。於磋商及安排經營租賃時產生之初始直接成本計入租賃資產之賬面值內，而有關成本於租賃期內以直線法確認為開支。

本集團一般業務過程中獲得之租金收入呈列為收入。

可退還租金押金

已收可退還租金押金根據香港財務報告準則第9號入賬，並初始按公平價值計量。對於首次確認時之公平價值作出之調整被視為承租人支付之額外租賃付款。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

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.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. HK\$) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date 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 (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

外幣

於編製每間個別集團實體之財務報表時，倘交易之貨幣與該實體之功能貨幣不同(外幣)，則按交易日期適用之匯率換算確認。於報告期結束時，以外幣列值之貨幣項目按當日適用之匯率重新換算。以外幣列值並按公平價值入賬之非貨幣項目，按釐定公平價值日期適用之匯率重新換算。以外幣列值並按歷史成本計量之非貨幣項目不予重新換算。

結算貨幣項目及重新換算貨幣項目產生之匯兌差額於產生期間在損益確認。

為作呈列綜合財務報表之目的，本集團業務之資產及負債均以各報告期結束時適用匯率換算為本集團之呈列貨幣(即港元)。收入及開支項目以期內平均匯率換算，惟倘匯率於該期間內顯著波動，則使用於交易日期的匯率。產生之匯兌差額(如有)於其他全面收益確認，並以匯兌儲備名目於權益累計(歸類為非控股權益(如適用))。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Foreign currencies (CONTINUED)

On the disposal of a foreign operation (that is, a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period which they are incurred as the Group does not have any qualified assets.

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.

Government grants related to income that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Such grants are presented under "other income, gains and losses, net".

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

外幣(續)

於出售一項境外業務(即出售本集團於境外業務之全部權益,或出售涉及失去附屬公司(包含境外業務之控制)時,本公司擁有人應佔有關該業務而於權益累計之所有匯兌差額重新歸類至損益。

借貸成本

由於本集團並無任何合資格資產,所有借貸成本於其產生期間於損益內確認。

政府撥款

政府撥款不獲確認,直至能合理保證本集團將遵守政府撥款之附帶條件且將獲得有關撥款為止。

政府撥款於本集團確認有關資助為開支期間有系統地於損益確認,而有關資助擬用作抵銷相關成本。

與收入有關的政府撥款如作為已產生開支或虧損之賠償或為向本集團提供直接財務支援而應收取且不帶未來相關成本,則在其應收取期間於損益確認。該等撥款於「其他收入、收益及虧損淨額」下呈列。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

The obligations for contributions to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme in Hong Kong are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group had no forfeited contribution available to reduce the contribution payable in the future years.

In accordance with the rules and regulations in the PRC, the employees of the Group's entities established in the PRC are required to participate in defined contribution retirement plans organised by local governments. Contributions to these plans are expensed in profit or loss as incurred and other than these monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligation for the payment of retirement benefits to its employees.

Short-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 wages and salaries accruing to employees after deducting any amount already paid.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

僱員福利

退休福利成本

香港強制性公積金計劃之供款責任在產生時於損益內確認為開支。計劃資產與本集團的資產分開，由獨立管理的基金持有。本集團並無可供扣減未來年度應付供款之已沒收供款。

根據中國法例及法規，本集團於中國成立的實體的僱員須參與由地方政府安排的定額供款退休計劃。向該等計劃作出的供款於產生時於損益中支銷，而除該等每月供款外，本集團再無為其僱員支付退休福利款項的其他責任。

短期僱員福利

短期僱員福利於僱員提供服務時就預期將支付福利之未貼現金額確認。所有短期僱員福利確認為開支，除非另一項香港財務報告準則要求或允許將有關福利納入資產成本，則作別論。

在扣除已經支付之任何金額後，對僱員應得之工資及薪金確認負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments transactions

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

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (share-based payments reserve). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payments reserve. For share options that vest immediately at the date of grant, the fair value of the share options granted is expensed immediately to profit or loss.

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

以股代款

以股本結算之以股代款交易

向僱員及提供類似服務之其他人士支付之以股本結算之以股代款按股本工具於授出日期之公平價值計量。

於以股本結算以股份支付款項授出當日釐定之公平價值(並無考慮所有非市場歸屬條件)於歸屬期內根據本集團對最終將會歸屬之股本工具之估計以直線法支銷，權益亦相應增加(以股代款儲備)。於各報告期結束時，本集團根據對所有相關非市場歸屬條件之評估修訂預期將會歸屬之股本工具數目之估計數字。修訂原先估計數字(如有)之影響會於損益中確認，以使累計開支反映經修訂估計，以股代款儲備亦會作出相應調整。就於授出當日即時歸屬之購股權而言，已授出購股權之公平價值即時於損益支銷。

當購股權獲行使時，原先於以股代款儲備內確認之款項將轉撥至股份溢價。當購股權於歸屬日期後被沒收或於屆滿日期仍未行使時，原先於以股代款儲備確認之款項將轉撥至累計虧損。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

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 tax because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項

所得稅開支指即期應付稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

即期應付稅項乃按本年度之應課稅溢利計算。由於其他年度之應課稅收入或可扣減之支出以及永不課稅或不可扣減之項目，應課稅溢利有別於除稅前溢利。本集團之即期稅項負債乃按報告期結束前已實施或大致實施之稅率計算。

遞延稅項就綜合財務報表內資產及負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所用之相關稅基產生之暫時差異確認。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差異予以確認。遞延稅項資產一般於可能有應課稅溢利抵銷可動用之可扣減暫時差異時就所有可扣減暫時差異予以確認。倘暫時差異因於概不影響應課稅溢利或會計溢利之交易(業務合併除外)中初步確認資產及負債而產生，則不會確認遞延稅項資產及負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Taxation (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments 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 each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項負債就與於附屬公司之投資相關之應課稅暫時差異確認，惟在本集團可控制暫時差異之撥回以及暫時差異於可預見將來不可能撥回之情況下除外。因該等投資及權益之相關可扣減暫時差異產生之遞延稅項資產僅於具有足夠應課稅溢利可動用暫時差異之利益，且預期於可見將來撥回時，方予以確認。

遞延稅項資產之賬面值於各報告期末審閱，倘不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利可用於收回全部或部分資產則會予以扣減。

遞延稅項資產及負債按預期於償還負債或變現資產之期間適用之稅率計算，而有關稅率之基準為於報告期結束前已實施或大致實施之稅率(及稅法)。

遞延稅項負債及資產之計量反映本集團預期於報告期末收回或償還資產及負債賬面值所產生之稅務後果。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Taxation (CONTINUED)

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.

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

就計量以公平價值模型計量之投資物業遞延稅項而言，假定該等物業之賬面值可透過銷售全面收回，除非此假定被撥回。倘該投資物業可予折舊並於本集團的業務模式（其目標為隨時間而非透過出售消耗該投資物業所包含之絕大部分經濟利益）內持有，則此假定被駁回。

就計量本集團確認使用權資產及相關租賃負債之租賃交易之遞延稅項而言，本集團首先釐定稅務扣減是否歸因於使用權資產或租賃負債。

就當中稅項扣減歸因於租賃負債的租賃交易，對於使用權資產及租賃負債，本集團各別採用香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」規定。因為應用初步確認豁免，有關使用權資產與租賃負債初步確認時之暫時性差異並不確認。因重新計量租賃負債及租賃修訂而於其後修訂使用權資產及租賃負債的賬面值所產生的暫時性差異（不受初步確認豁免所涵蓋者）於重新計量或修訂日期予以確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Taxation (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied to the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax 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.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Property, plant and equipment are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

When the Group makes payments for ownership interests of properties which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the entire consideration is allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values at initial recognition. To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land is presented as "right-of-use assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the consideration cannot be allocated reliably between non-lease building element and undivided interest in the underlying leasehold land, the entire properties are classified as property, plant and equipment.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項資產及負債於有合法強制執行權利將即期稅項資產及即期稅項負債抵銷時及於其與相同稅務機關對相同應課稅實體征收的所得稅有關時予以抵銷。

即期及遞延稅項於損益確認，惟當與於其他全面收益或直接於權益確認之項目有關之情況下，即期及遞延稅項則同樣分別於其他全面收益或直接於權益確認。

物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備為持有作生產或供應貨品或服務，或作行政用途的有形資產。物業、機器及設備按成本減其後之累計折舊及隨後累計減值虧損(如有)於綜合財務狀況報表列賬。

當本集團就物業(包括租賃土地及樓宇部分)擁有權作出付款時，全部代價於租賃土地及樓宇部分之間按初始確認時相對公平價值的比例分配。倘能可靠分配相關付款，則租賃土地權益於綜合財務狀況報表呈列為「使用權資產」。當代價無法可靠地在非租賃樓宇部分與相關租賃土地的未分割權益之間分配時，整項物業被分類為物業、機器及設備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment (CONTINUED)

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on 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.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, adjusted to exclude any prepaid or accrued operating lease income.

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

物業、機器及設備(續)

資產之折舊，乃根據其估計可使用年期，經扣除剩餘價值後以直線法撇銷其成本確認。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊方法會在各報告期末檢討，任何估計變動之影響按預計基準列賬。

物業、機器及設備項目於出售後或當預期持續使用該資產將不會產生未來經濟利益時終止確認。出售或報廢物業、機器及設備項目時所產生之任何收益或虧損以出售所得款項與該資產之賬面值之差額計量，並於損益確認。

投資物業

投資物業為持作賺取租金及／或資本增值之物業。

投資物業初步按成本(包括任何直接應佔開支)計量。於初步確認後，投資物業按公平價值計量，並作出調整，以剔除任何預付或應計經營租賃收入。

投資物業公平價值變動產生之收益或虧損計入產生期間之損益內。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Investment properties (CONTINUED)

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 disposal. 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 profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Impairment on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

投資物業(續)

投資物業於出售時或當投資物業永久不再使用及預期出售投資物業不會帶來未來經濟利益時終止確認。終止確認物業產生之任何收益或虧損(按該資產之出售所得款項淨額與賬面值間之差額計算)於該物業終止確認之期間計入損益。

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之減值

本集團於報告期末檢討其物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之賬面值以確定是否有任何跡象表明該等資產存在減值虧損。倘存在任何該等跡象，則會估計相關資產之可收回金額，以釐定減值虧損(如有)之程度。

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之可收回金額乃個別估計。倘無法個別估計可收回金額，則本集團估計該項資產所屬之現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)之可收回金額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Impairment on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (CONTINUED)

In testing a CGU for impairment, corporate assets are allocated to the relevant CGU when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be established. The recoverable amount is determined for the CGU or group of CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs, and is compared with the carrying amount of the relevant CGU or group of CGUs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a CGU) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之減值(續)

對現金產生單位進行減值測試時，當可確立合理及一致的分配基準時，企業資產會分配至相關現金產生單位，否則分配至有可確立合理一致分配基準之現金產生單位之最小組別。企業資產所屬之現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別之可收回金額會作釐定及與相關現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別之賬面值作比較。

可收回金額為公平價值減出售成本及使用價值兩者之較高者。於評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量採用稅前折現率折現至其現值，而有關折現率反映當前市場對貨幣時間價值及估計未來現金流量未經調整之資產(或現金產生單位)之特定風險之評估。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Impairment on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (CONTINUED)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a CGU, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of CGUs, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of CGUs, with the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit or the group of CGUs. 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 or the group of CGUs. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU or a group of CGUs) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or a CGU or a group of CGUs) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之減值(續)

倘預計一項資產(或現金產生單位)之可收回金額低於其賬面值,則該項資產(或現金產生單位)之賬面值應扣減至其可收回金額。就無法按合理及一致基準分配至現金產生單位的企業資產或部分企業資產而言,本集團將一組現金產生單位的賬面值(包括分配至該組現金產生單位的企業資產或部分企業資產的賬面值)與該組現金產生單位的賬面值之可收回金額進行比較。分配減值虧損時,首先分配減值虧損,以減少任何商譽(如適用)之賬面值,繼而根據單位或該組現金產生單位中各項資產之賬面值按比例分配至其他資產。調低後之資產賬面值不得低於以下三者之中最高者:該資產之公平價值扣除出售成本(如可釐定)之數、其使用價值(如可釐定)及零。原應分配至該資產之減值虧損金額,乃按比例分配至該單位或該組現金產生單位其他資產。減值虧損即時於損益確認。

倘減值虧損於日後撥回,則該項資產(或現金產生單位或一組現金產生單位)之賬面值增至其經重新估計之可收回金額,惟增加後賬面值不得超過該項資產(或現金產生單位或一組現金產生單位)於過往年度未確認減值虧損所釐定之賬面值。撥回之減值虧損即時於損益確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Financial instruments

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值兩者中之較低者列賬。存貨成本乃按加權平均法釐定。可變現淨值指存貨估計售價減所有估計完成成本及進行出售所需成本。

金融工具

倘集團實體成為工具合約條文之訂約方，則確認金融資產及金融負債。所有按常規方式買賣之金融資產於交易日確認及終止確認。按常規方式買賣指須根據市場規例或慣例訂立之時間內交付資產之金融資產買賣。

金融資產及金融負債初始按公平價值計量，惟來自客戶合約之貿易應收賬款初步根據香港財務報告準則第15號計量。因收購或發行金融資產及金融負債(透過損益按公平價值計量(「透過損益按公平價值計量」)之金融資產或金融負債除外)而直接產生之交易成本於初始確認時計入或扣除自金融資產或金融負債(如適用)之公平價值。因收購透過損益按公平價值計量之金融資產或金融負債而直接產生之交易成本即時於損益確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

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 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.

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

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

實際利率法乃計算金融資產或金融負債之攤銷成本及分配相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適用之較短期間，準確折現估計未來現金收入及付款（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）至於初始確認時賬面淨值之利率。

於本集團日常業務過程中產生的股息收入呈列為收益。

金融資產

金融資產之分類及隨後計量

符合以下條件的金融資產隨後按攤銷成本計量：

- 以旨在收取合約現金流量之經營模式持有之金融資產；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。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產之分類及隨後計量 (續)

符合下列條件的金融資產其後以透過其他全面收益按公平價值(「透過其他全面收益按公平價值」)計量：

- 以旨在出售及收取合約現金流量之業務模式持有之金融資產；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。

所有其他金融資產其後透過其他全面收益按公平價值計量，但在初始確認金融資產之日，倘某項權益投資既非持作買賣，亦非香港財務報告準則第3號「企業合併」所適用之企業合併收購方確認的或然代價，本集團可不可撤銷地選擇於其他全面收益呈列該權益投資的其後公平價值變動。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (CONTINUED)

A financial asset is held for trading if:

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

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

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及隨後計量(續)

倘若出現下列情況，則金融資產為持作買賣：

- 其主要為於不久將來出售而購入；或
- 其於初步確認時為構成本集團合併管理之已識別金融工具組合一部分，且近期出現實際短期獲利規律；或
- 其並非指定為有效對沖工具之衍生工具。

此外，倘將須按攤銷成本或透過其他全面收益按公平價值計量之金融資產指定為透過損益按公平價值計量，將可以消除或顯著減少會計錯配，則本集團可以作出不可撤銷之指定。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (CONTINUED)

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

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables and bank balances.

- (ii) 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.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及隨後計量(續)

- (i) 攤銷成本及利息收入
- 其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產的利息收入乃使用實際利率法予以確認。利息收入乃透過對一項金融資產賬面總值應用實際利率予以計算，惟其後出現信貸減值的金融資產除外。就其後出現信貸減值的金融資產而言，自下一報告期起，利息收入乃透過對金融資產攤銷成本應用實際利率予以確認。倘出現信貸減值金融工具的信貸風險好轉，使金融資產不再出現信貸減值，則自確定該資產不再出現信貸減值後的報告期初起，透過將實際利率應用於該金融資產的賬面總值對利息收入加以確認。

本集團按攤銷成本計量之金融資產包括貿易及其他應收賬款以及銀行結餘。

- (ii) 透過損益按公平價值計量之金融資產
- 金融資產如不符合按攤銷成本或透過其他全面收益按公平價值計量或指定為透過其他全面收益按公平價值計量的條件，則透過損益按公平價值計量。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (CONTINUED)

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL (CONTINUED)

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

The Group’s financial assets measured at FVTPL included investments held for trading.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss (“ECL”) model on financial assets (including trade and other receivables, deposits and bank balances) which are subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及隨後計量(續)

(ii) 透過損益按公平價值計量之金融資產(續)

透過損益按公平價值計量的金融資產於各報告期末按公平價值計量，而任何公平價值收益或虧損均於損益內確認。於損益確認的淨收益或虧損計入其他「其他收入、收益及虧損淨額」項目。

本集團透過損益按公平價值計量之金融資產包括持作買賣之投資。

金融資產減值

本集團根據預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)模式就按照香港財務報告準則第9號須進行減值評估之金融資產(包括貿易及其他應收賬款、按金以及銀行結餘)進行減值評估。預期信貸虧損金額於各呈報日期更新，以反映自首次確認以來信貸風險的變化。

全期預期信貸虧損指相關工具的預計年期內所有可能的違約事件將產生的預期信貸虧損。相反，12個月預期信貸虧損(「12個月預期信貸虧損」)指預期於呈報日期後12個月內可能發生的違約事件導致的全期預期信貸虧損的一部分。評估乃根據本集團過往信貸虧損經驗進行，並就債務人特有的因素、一般經濟狀況以及對呈報日期的當前狀況及未來狀況預測的評估作出調整。

本集團一向就貿易應收賬款確認全期預期信貸虧損。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (CONTINUED)

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

(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. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

對所有其他工具而言，本集團計量等於12個月預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備，除非自首次確認以來信貸風險顯著增加，在此情況本集團確認全期預期信貸虧損。評估是否應確認全期預期信貸虧損乃基於自首次確認以來發生違約的可能性或風險是否顯著增加。

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加

於評估自首次確認以來信貸風險是否顯著增加時，本集團將金融工具於呈報日期發生的違約風險與該金融工具於首次確認日期發生的違約風險進行比較。進行此評估時，本集團考慮合理且有理據的定量及定性資料，包括過往經驗及無需付出不必要的成本或努力而可獲得的前瞻性資料。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (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.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產減值(續)

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加(續)

特別是，在評估信貸風險是否顯著增加時會考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具的外部(如有)或內部信貸評級的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 信貸風險的外部市場指標顯著惡化，例如債務人的信貸息差及信用違約掉期價格顯著上升；
- 預計將導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力顯著下降的業務、財務或經濟狀況的現有或預測的不利變化；
- 債務人經營業績的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力顯著下降的債務人監管、經濟或技術環境的實際或預期的重大不利變化。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (CONTINUED)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (CONTINUED)

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.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if (i) it has a low risk of default, (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. All financial assets, except for trade and other receivables, are determined to have low credit risk.

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. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加(續)

不論上述評估的結果，本集團認為，倘合約付款逾期超過30天，則自首次確認以來信貸風險已顯著增加，除非本集團具備合理且有理據的資料作為相反憑證。

儘管有上述規定，若於報告日期金融工具釐定為具有較低信貸風險，本集團會假設金融工具的信貸風險自初始確認以來並未顯著上升。在以下情況，金融工具會釐定為具有較低信貸風險：(i)金融工具的違約風險偏低；(ii)借款人有強大能力於短期內履行其合約現金流量責任；及(iii)較長期的經濟及業務狀況可能存在不利變動，惟將未必削弱借款人達成其合約現金流量責任的能力。所有金融資產(貿易及其他應收賬款除外)的信貸風險均被釐定為偏低。

本集團定期監控用以識別信用風險有否顯著增加的標準之效力，且修訂標準(如適當)以確保標準能在款項逾期前識別信貸風險顯著增加。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (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.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產減值(續)

(ii) 違約定義

就內部信貸風險管理而言，本集團認為，違約事件在內部制訂或得自外界來源的資料顯示債務人不大可能悉數向其債權人(包括本集團)還款(未計及本集團所持任何抵押品)時發生。

不論上文所述，本集團認為，倘金融資產逾期超過90天則已發生違約，除非本集團具備合理且有理據的資料證明更滯後的違約標準屬更合適。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (CONTINUED)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events 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; or
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(iii) 信貸減值金融資產

金融資產在一項或以上事件(對該金融資產估計未來現金流量構成不利影響)發生時發生信貸減值。金融資產發生信貸減值的證據包括有關下列事件的可觀察數據：

- (a) 發行人或借款人的重大財困；
- (b) 違反合約(如違約或逾期事件)；
- (c) 借款人的貸款人因有關借款人財困的經濟或合約理由而向借款人批出貸款人不會另行考慮的優惠；或
- (d) 借款人可能陷入破產或其他財務重組。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (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 and forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(iv) 撇銷政策

倘有資料顯示對手方處於嚴重財困及無實際收回可能時(如對手方被清盤或進入破產程序)，本集團撇銷金融資產。經考慮法律意見後(倘合適)，遭撇銷的金融資產可能仍須按本集團收回程序進行強制執行活動。撇銷構成終止確認事項。任何其後收回在損益中確認。

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認

預期信貸虧損的計量乃違約概率、違約虧損率(即違約造成虧損的幅度)及違約風險的函數。違約概率及違約虧損率的評估基於歷史數據及前瞻性資料。預期信貸虧損的估計乃無偏概率加權平均金額，以各自發生違約的風險為權重確定。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (CONTINUED)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (CONTINUED)

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.

Lifetime ECL for certain trade receivables are considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward looking macroeconomic information.

For collective assessment, the Group takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認(續)

一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約應付本集團的所有合約現金流量與本集團預期收取的現金流量之間的差額，並以首次確認時釐定的實際利率貼現。

若干貿易應收賬款的全期預期信貸虧損乃經考慮逾期資料及前瞻性宏觀經濟資料等相關信貸資料按集體基準考慮。

對於集體評估，本集團在制定分組時已考慮以下特點：

- 金融工具性質；
- 逾期狀況；
- 債務人的性質、規模及行業；及
- 外部信貸評級(倘有)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (CONTINUED)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (CONTINUED)

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 and other receivables where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產減值(續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認(續)

分組工作經管理層定期檢討，以確保各組別成份繼續具有類似信貸風險特性。

利息收入按金融資產的賬面總值計算，除非金融資產發生信貸減值，則利息收入按金融資產的攤銷成本計算。

本集團透過調整所有金融工具的賬面值於損益確認其減值收益或虧損，惟貿易及其他應收賬款除外，其透過虧損撥備賬確認相應調整。

終止確認金融資產

本集團僅於資產所產生現金流量之合約權利屆滿時，或將其金融資產或該等資產所有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉移予另一實體時，方會終止確認金融資產。

於終止確認按攤銷成本計量之金融資產時，資產賬面值與已收及應收代價之總和間之差額乃於損益確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Group's financial liabilities including trade and other payables and interest-bearing borrowing are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融負債及股本

分類為債務或股本

債務及股本工具按合約安排之內容以及金融負債及股本工具之定義分類為金融負債或權益。

股本工具

股本工具指證明於實體資產扣除其所有負債後之剩餘權益的任何合約。由本公司發行之股本工具按已收取所得款項扣除直接發行成本確認。

金融負債

所有金融負債其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量或按透過損益按公平價值計量。

按攤銷成本計量的金融負債

本集團的金融負債包括貿易及其他應付賬款以及計息借貸，乃採用實際利率法按攤銷成本進行其後計量。

終止確認金融負債

當及僅當本集團之責任獲解除、取消或已到期時，本集團方會終止確認金融負債。已終止確認之金融負債之賬面值與已付及應付代價間之差額於損益確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities and equity (CONTINUED)

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融負債及股本(續)

關連人士

關連人士為與本集團有關連的人士或實體。

(a) 倘一名人士符合以下條件，該名人士或其近親即為與本集團有關連：

- (i) 對本集團有控制權或共同控制權；
- (ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或
- (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司主要管理人員的成員。

(b) 倘一間實體符合以下條件，其即為與本集團有關連：

- (i) 該實體與本集團為同一集團的成員公司(即各母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司彼此互有關連)。
- (ii) 其中一間實體為另一間實體之聯營公司或合營企業(或為另一間實體所屬集團成員公司的聯營公司或合營企業)。
- (iii) 兩間實體均為同一第三方的合營企業。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Related parties (CONTINUED)

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies: (CONTINUED)

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group. If the Group is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Group.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to a parent of the Group.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

關連人士(續)

(b) 倘一間實體符合以下條件，其即為與本集團有關連：(續)

(iv) 其中一間實體為一名第三方的合營企業，而另一間實體為該第三方的聯營公司。

(v) 該實體為本集團或與本集團有關連的實體就僱員福利而設的退休福利計劃。倘本集團本身為該計劃，提供資助的僱主亦為與本集團有關連。

(vi) 該實體受(a)段所識別之人士控制或共同控制。

(vii) (a)(i)段所識別之人士對該實體有重大影響力或為該實體(或該實體母公司)的主要管理人員。

(viii) 該實體或其所屬集團的任何成員公司向本集團或本集團的母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Related parties (CONTINUED)

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

- (a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to Group's executive directors for the purpose of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various types of services provided and activities carried out and geographical locations.

Individual material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the type or class of customers, the methods used to provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

3. 綜合財務報表之編製基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

關連人士(續)

一名人士的近親指可於該人士與實體進行交易時，預期可能會影響該名人士或受該名人士影響的家庭成員，包括：

- (a) 該名人士的子女及配偶或同居伴侶；
- (b) 該名人士的配偶或同居伴侶的子女；及
- (c) 該名人士或該名人士配偶或同居伴侶的受養人。

分類報告

綜合財務報表內所呈報的經營分類及各分類項目的金額，與定期就本集團提供之各類服務及進行之活動以及地理位置的資源分配及表現評估而向本集團執行董事提供的財務資料一致。

就財務報告而言，個別重大的經營分類不會彙集計算，惟擁有類似經濟特徵及在產品及服務性質、客戶類別或種類、用以提供服務的方法以及監管環境性質方面類似的分類除外。個別不重大的經營分類倘具備大部分該等特質，亦可以彙集計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following is the critical judgement, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that the directors of the Company have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不明朗因素之主要來源

本公司董事於應用綜合財務報表附註3所述本集團之會計政策時，須就無法即時明顯從其他來源得知之資產及負債賬面值作出判斷、估計及假設。有關估計及相關假設乃根據過往經驗及其他被視為相關之因素作出。實際結果可能不同於該等估計。

該等估計及相關假設按持續基準進行檢討。如修訂該等會計估計僅對修訂期間有影響，則該等修訂在該期間確認，如有關修訂同時影響現時及未來期間，則在修訂期間及未來期間確認。

應用會計政策的關鍵判斷

以下為本公司董事在應用本集團會計政策時所作出對於綜合財務報表所確認金額有最重大影響的關鍵判斷，涉及估計（見下文）者除外。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment for hotel properties

The Group has developed certain criteria in making judgements whether the hotel properties are qualified and recognised in property, plant and equipment. The directors of the Company consider whether the ancillary services are significant in the hotel operation. Some hotel properties comprises a portion that is held to earn rental income, and another portion that is held for use in the operation of hotel business. If the portions could be sold separately or leased out separately under a finance lease, the Group accounts for the portions separately. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is an investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services. Judgement is made in an individual property basis to determine whether the above criteria are so significant that property does not qualify as an investment property.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不明朗因素之主要來源(續)

應用會計政策的關鍵判斷(續)

酒店物業的物業、機器及設備

本集團在判斷酒店物業是否符合條件並在物業、機器及設備中確認時制訂若干準則。本公司董事考慮配套服務對酒店業務是否重要。一些酒店物業包括為賺取租金收入而持有的部分，以及為經營酒店業務而持有的另一部分。倘若有關部分可以單獨出售或根據融資租賃單獨出租，本集團將相關部分單獨入賬。倘若有關部分不能單獨出售，則只有當一小部分為持有用於生產或供應商品或服務時，該物業方屬投資物業。判斷是按個別物業的基礎上進行，以確定上述準則是否非常重要，以致物業不符合投資物業的條件。

估計不明朗因素之主要來源

以下為有關未來之主要假設以及於報告期末時之估計不明朗因素之其他主要來源，兩者均存在可能導致須大幅調整下一財政年度之資產及負債賬面值之重大風險。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (CONTINUED)

Estimated impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. In determining whether an asset is impaired, the Group has to exercise judgement and make estimation, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred or any indicators that may affect the asset value; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount, in the case of value in use, the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in estimating the recoverable amounts including cash flow projections and an appropriate discount rate. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset (including right-of-use assets), the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the assets belongs, including allocation of corporate assets when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, otherwise recoverable amount is determined at the smallest group of cash generating units, for which the relevant corporate assets have been allocated. Changing the assumptions and estimates, including the discount rates or the growth rate in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the recoverable amounts. Furthermore, the cash flows projections, growth rate and discount rate are subject to greater uncertainties in the current year due to the uncertainty on how the COVID-19 pandemic may progress and evolve.

As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were HK\$211,996,000 and HK\$2,609,000 (2019: HK\$253,961,000 and HK\$33,746,000) respectively, after taking into account the impairment losses of HK\$28,992,000 and nil (2019: HK\$7,356,000 and HK\$9,200,000) in respect of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets that have been recognised respectively. Details of the impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are disclosed in notes 16 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements respectively.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不明朗因素之主要來源 (續)

估計不明朗因素之主要來源 (續)

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之減值評估

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產按成本減累計折舊及減值(如有)呈列。於釐定資產是否減值時，本集團必須行使判斷及作出估計，尤其在評估以下各項時：(1)是否發生可能影響資產價值的任何事件或任何跡象；(2)資產賬面值是否可由可收回金額(倘屬使用價值，按資產持續使用基準估計的未來現金流量之現值淨額)支持；及(3)於估計可收回金額(包括現金流量預測)時將應用的適當主要假設及適當貼現率。當不可能估計個別資產的可收回金額(包括使用權資產)時，則本集團估計資產所屬現金產生單位的可收回金額，包括當可確立合理及一致的分配基準時分配企業資產，否則按獲分配相關企業資產之現金產生單位之最小組別釐定可收回金額。更改假設及估計(包括現金流量預測中的貼現率或增長率)可能對減值測試所用的可收回金額造成重大影響。此外，由於2019冠狀病毒病大流行的發展和變化存在不確定性，本年度的現金流量預測、增長率和折現率均存在較大的不確定性。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，經分別計及物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之已確認減值虧損28,992,000港元及無(二零一九年：7,356,000港元及9,200,000港元)後，物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產的賬面值分別為211,996,000港元及2,609,000港元(二零一九年：253,961,000港元及33,746,000港元)。物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產減值之詳情分別於綜合財務報表附註16及17披露。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (CONTINUED)

Depreciation of hotel properties

Hotel properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives with consideration of the remaining term of the leases and the remaining years of co-operative period. Their useful lives reflect the directors' estimate of the periods that the Group intends to derive economic benefits from the use of the Group's hotel properties. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the rate at which the hotel properties are depreciated and the carrying amount of the hotel properties.

Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value based on the valuation performed by an independent professional valuer. The determination of the fair value involves certain estimation of market conditions and assumptions of the investment properties which are set out in note 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

In relying on the valuation report, the directors of the Company have exercised their judgement and are satisfied that the assumption in the valuation are reflective of the current market conditions.

Changes to these assumptions would result in changes in the fair values of the Group's investment properties and the corresponding adjustments to the amount of loss reported in profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of the Group's investment properties is HK\$55,000,000 (2019: HK\$90,000,000) after taking into account the loss on fair value changes of investment properties of HK\$37,342,000 (2019: HK\$37,743,000).

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不明朗因素之主要來源(續)

估計不明朗因素之主要來源(續)

酒店物業折舊

酒店物業以直線法按其估計可使用年期折舊，並計及租約之剩餘年期及合作期間剩餘年數。其可使用年期反映董事對本集團計劃透過使用本集團酒店物業獲取經濟利益期間之估計。與該等因素相關之假設變動或會影響酒店物業折舊率及酒店物業之賬面值。

投資物業之估值

投資物業乃根據獨立專業估值師進行之估值而按公平價值列賬。公平價值之釐定涉及若干市況估計及對投資物業所作假設，有關資料載於綜合財務報表附註18。

倚賴估值報告時，本公司董事已作出判斷，並信納估值之假設反映當前市況。

該等假設之變動將導致本集團投資物業公平價值發生變動及對於損益中列報之虧損金額作出相應調整。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，經計及投資物業之公平價值變動虧損37,342,000港元(二零一九年：37,743,000港元)後，本集團投資物業賬面值為55,000,000港元(二零一九年：90,000,000港元)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax asset

As at 31 December 2020, no deferred tax asset has been recognised on the tax losses of HK\$617,382,000 (2019: HK\$565,066,000) due to the unpredictability of future profits streams. The realisability of the deferred tax asset mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available in the future, which is a key source of estimation uncertainty especially in the current year given the significant uncertainty on the potential disruption of the Group's hotel operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In cases where the actual future taxable profits generated are more than expected, or change in facts and circumstances which result in revision of future taxable profits estimation, a material recognition of deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognised in profit or loss for the period in which such a recognition takes place.

Impairment of other receivables

For other receivables, the Group has assessed whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12m ECL. Assessments are done based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, general conditions, internal credit ratings and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions. The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of other receivables was HK\$31,625,000 (2019: HK\$30,558,000), after taking into account the impairment losses of HK\$10,500,000 (2019: nil).

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不明朗因素之主要來源 (續)

估計不明朗因素之主要來源 (續)

遞延稅項資產

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，由於未來溢利來源不可預測，故並無就稅項虧損617,382,000港元（二零一九年：565,066,000港元）確認遞延稅項資產。遞延稅項資產之變現主要取決於未來是否可獲得足夠未來溢利或應課稅暫時性差額，此在本年度尤其是一項估計不明朗因素之主要來源，原因在於2019冠狀病毒病疫情對本集團酒店業務之潛在干擾方面之重大不明朗因素。倘實際產生之未來應課稅溢利超過預期或事實及情況發生變動導致未來應課稅溢利估計發生變動，則可能會導致重大遞延稅項資產確認，且有關確認將於確認期間於損益確認。

其他應收賬款減值

其他應收賬款方面，本集團已評估信貸風險自初步確認以來有否顯著增加。倘若信貸風險顯著增加，本集團將根據全期而非十二個月之預期信貸虧損計量虧損撥備。評估乃基於本集團過往信貸虧損經驗、整體狀況、內部信貸評級及評估報告日期現狀及對未來狀況之預測作出。預期信貸虧損撥備受估計變動影響。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，經計及減值虧損10,500,000港元（二零一九年：無）後，其他應收賬款的賬面值為31,625,000港元（二零一九年：30,558,000港元）。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE

The Group owns/leases and operates hotels and provides hotel management and related services. The Group also owns investment properties for property rental business. Revenue recognised in the consolidated financial statements during the year are as follows:

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

5. 收入

本集團擁有／租賃及經營酒店，並提供酒店管理及相關服務。本集團亦擁有投資物業作物業租賃業務。年內於綜合財務報表內確認之收入如下：

來自客戶合約之收入的分類

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Hotel operations	酒店業務		
– Hotel rooms	– 酒店客房	26,884	70,890
– Food & beverage	– 餐飲	8,622	21,165
Revenue from contract with customers	與客戶合約收入	35,506	92,055
Securities trading	證券買賣	–	–
Rental income from leases	來自租賃之租金收入	31,650	47,655
Dividend income	股息收入	–	239
Total revenue	總收入	67,156	139,949
Revenue from contract with customers by geographical markets	按地區市場劃分之與客戶合約收入		
– the PRC	– 中國	35,506	92,055
Timing of recognition of revenue from contract with customers	與客戶合約收入的確認時間		
– At a point in time	– 於時間點	8,622	21,165
– Over time	– 隨時間	26,884	70,890
		35,506	92,055
Discontinued operation (note 10)	已終止經營業務(附註10)		
Hotel operations	酒店業務		
– Hotel rooms	– 酒店客房	22,110	67,785
– Food & beverage	– 餐飲	654	7,642
		22,764	75,427
Revenue from contract with customers by geographical markets	按地區市場劃分之與客戶合約收入		
– Hong Kong	– 香港	22,764	75,427
Timing of recognition of revenue from contract with customers	與客戶合約收入的確認時間		
– At a point in time	– 於時間點	654	7,642
– Over time	– 隨時間	22,110	67,785
		22,764	75,427

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

Performance obligations for contracts with customers

The Group's revenue from contracts with customers consist of hotel rooms and food and beverage.

The transaction price of hotel rooms and food and beverage is the amount collected from the customer for such goods and services. The transaction price for such transactions is recorded as revenue when the good or service is transferred or rendered to the customer during their stay at the hotel or when the delivery is made for food and beverage.

The Group has certain contracts that include multiple goods and services, such as packages that bundle food and beverage and other services with hotel stays. For such arrangements, the Group allocates revenue to each good or service based upon its relative standalone selling price. The Group primarily determines the standalone selling price of hotel rooms and food and beverage based upon the amount that the Group charges when each is sold separately in similar circumstances to similar customers.

The Group elects to apply the practical expedient under HKFRS 15 and does not disclose the amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining obligations for contracts with an original expected duration for one year or less or contracts for hotel operations.

5. 收入(續)

與客戶合約之履約責任

本集團之與客戶合約收入包括酒店客房及餐飲。

酒店客房及餐飲之交易價格為就有關貨品及服務向客戶收取之款項。當於客戶入住酒店期間向客戶轉讓或提供貨品或服務時，或當提供餐飲時，該等交易按交易價格記錄為收入。

本集團之若干合約包括多種貨品及服務，如將餐飲及其他服務與酒店住宿結合之組合服務。就該等安排而言，本集團基於各貨品或服務之相關單獨售價，向各貨品或服務分配收入。本集團主要基於在相似情況下其向相似客戶單獨提供酒店客房及餐飲時收取之金額釐定各自之單獨售價。

本集團已選擇應用香港財務報告準則第15號之實際權宜安排及並無披露向原預期有效期為一年或以下之合約或酒店業務合約之餘下責任所分配之交易價格金額。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

Leases

Continuing operations

持續經營業務

For operating leases:

Lease payments that are fixed

就經營租賃而言：

固定租賃付款

2020
HK\$'000
二零二零年
千港元

2019
HK\$'000
二零一九年
千港元

31,650

47,655

No contingent rental is included in operating lease income.

或然租金並不計入經營租賃收入。

The Group leases out various offices, warehouses, advertising spaces, restaurants and retail stores under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of one to eight years.

本集團根據經營租賃出租多個辦公室、倉庫、廣告位、餐廳及零售店。該等租賃一般初步為期一至八年。

The Group is not exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of the lease arrangements, as all leases are denominated in the respective functional currencies of the group entities. The lease contracts do not contain residual value guarantee and/or lessee's option to purchase the property at the end of lease term.

由於所有租賃均以集團實體各自的功能貨幣計值，故本集團並無因租賃安排而面對外幣風險。租賃合約並無載有剩餘價值擔保及／或承租人於租賃期結束時購買物業的選擇權。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Information reported to the executive directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision makers (“CODM”), for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of services provided and activities carried out by the Group’s operating divisions.

No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

Specifically, the Group’s reportable segments under HKFRS 8 *Operating Segments* are as follows:

- 1) Hotel operations – hotel accommodation, food and beverage services and rental income from rentals of shop units situated in the hotels of the Group and from rentals of investment properties; and
- 2) Securities trading – trading of equity securities.

6. 經營分類

向本公司執行董事，即主要營運決策者（「主要營運決策者」）呈報用於分配資源及評估分類表現之資料乃集中於本集團經營分類所提供之服務類型及所進行之活動。

概無匯總經營分類以達致本集團可呈報分類。

具體而言，本集團根據香港財務報告準則第8號「經營分類」劃分之可報告分類如下：

- 1) 酒店經營－酒店住宿、餐飲服務，以及來自位於本集團酒店的商舖單位的租金及來自投資物業的租金收入；及
- 2) 證券買賣－股本證券買賣。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Segment revenues and results

The following is analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segments:

Year ended 31 December 2020

Continuing operations	持續經營業務	Continuing operations			Discontinued Operation	Consolidated
		Hotel operations	Securities trading	Subtotal	Hotel operations	
		酒店經營	證券買賣	小計	已終止經營業務	綜合
		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
Segment revenue	分類收入	67,156	-	67,156	22,764	89,920
Segment (loss)/profit excluding depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and loss on fair value changes of investments held for trading	分類(虧損)/溢利(不包括物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產折舊、物業、機器及設備減值虧損, 以及持作買賣投資之公平價值變動虧損)	(16,243)	(11)	(16,254)	13,643	(2,611)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	(28,803)	-	(28,803)	(142)	(28,945)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	(382)	-	(382)	(29,393)	(29,775)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備減值虧損	(28,992)	-	(28,992)	-	(28,992)
Loss on fair value changes of investments held for trading	持作買賣投資公平價值變動虧損	-	(73)	(73)	-	(73)
Segment loss	分類虧損	(74,420)	(84)	(74,504)	(15,892)	(90,396)
<i>Unallocated income and expenses</i>	<i>未分配收入及開支</i>					
Directors' emoluments	董事酬金					(3,321)
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款之利息收入					20,133
Loss on fair value changes of investment properties	投資物業公平價值變動虧損					(37,342)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之收益					55,685
Central administrative costs and unallocated corporate expenses	中央行政成本及未分配企業開支					(28,198)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損					(83,439)

6. 經營分類(續)

分類收入及業績

以下為本集團收入及業績按可報告分類之分析:

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Segment revenues and results (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2019

6. 經營分類(續)

分類收入及業績(續)

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

		Continuing operations			Discontinued	Consolidated
		Hotel operations	Securities trading	Subtotal	Operation	
		Hotel operations	Securities trading	Subtotal	Hotel operations	Consolidated
		酒店經營	證券買賣	小計	酒店經營	綜合
		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
Segment revenue	分類收入	139,710	239	139,949	75,427	215,376
Segment profit excluding depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and loss on fair value changes of investments held for trading	分類溢利(不包括物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產折舊、物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產減值虧損、以及持作買賣投資之公平價值變動虧損)	14,796	228	15,024	14,464	29,488
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	(29,097)	-	(29,097)	(447)	(29,544)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	(161)	-	(161)	(38,542)	(38,703)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備減值虧損	(7,356)	-	(7,356)	-	(7,356)
Impairment loss on right-of-use assets	使用權資產減值虧損	-	-	-	(9,200)	(9,200)
Loss on fair value changes of investments held for trading	持作買賣投資公平價值變動虧損	-	(3,089)	(3,089)	-	(3,089)
Segment loss	分類虧損	(21,818)	(2,861)	(24,679)	(33,725)	(58,404)
<i>Unallocated income and expenses</i>	<i>未分配收入及開支</i>					
Directors' emoluments	董事酬金					(3,548)
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款之利息收入					7,623
Loss on fair value changes of investment properties	投資物業公平價值變動虧損					(37,743)
Central administrative costs and unallocated corporate expenses	中央行政成本及未分配企業開支					(17,426)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損					(109,498)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Segment revenues and results (CONTINUED)

The presentation of segment revenues and results for the year ended 31 December 2019 were restated to conform with the current year's presentation due to the discontinued hotel operation in Hong Kong. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. Segment loss represents the loss from each segment without allocation of directors' emoluments, interest income on bank deposits, loss on fair value changes of investment properties, gain on disposal of subsidiaries and central administrative costs and unallocated corporate expenses. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

6. 經營分類(續)

分類收入及業績(續)

由於已終止經營在香港之酒店經營業務，截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之分部收入及業績之呈列方式已經重列，以配合本年度之呈列方式。經營分類之會計政策與綜合財務報表附註3所述之本集團會計政策相同。分類虧損指各分類產生之虧損，當中並未分配董事酬金、銀行存款之利息收入、投資物業之公平價值變動虧損、出售附屬公司之收益以及中央行政成本及未分配企業開支。此乃向主要營運決策者呈報供其分配資源及評估業績之計量方法。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by reportable and operating segments:

6. 經營分類(續)

分類資產及負債

以下為本集團按可報告及經營分類之資產及負債分析：

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Segment assets	分類資產		
Hotel operations	酒店經營	240,966	324,399
Securities trading	證券買賣	123	200
Total segment assets	分類資產總值	241,089	324,599
Investment properties	投資物業	55,000	90,000
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	1,813,337	1,816,076
Assets classified as held for sale (note 10)	分類為持作出售之資產(附註10)	2,951	49,910
Other unallocated assets	其他未分配資產	10,628	21,285
Consolidated assets	綜合資產	2,123,005	2,301,870
Segment liabilities	分類負債		
Hotel operations	酒店經營	41,675	115,926
Securities trading	證券買賣	-	485
Total segment liabilities	分類負債總額	41,675	116,411
Tax payables	稅項負債	18,113	9,859
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	24,033	30,055
Interest-bearing borrowing	計息借貸	22,000	-
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale (note 10)	分類為持作出售之負債(附註10)	1,376	37,053
Other unallocated liabilities	其他未分配負債	-	10,500
Consolidated liabilities	綜合負債	107,197	203,878

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (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 other than investment properties, bank balances and cash, assets classified as held for sale and other unallocated assets; and
- all liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than tax payables, deferred tax liabilities, interest-bearing borrowing, liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale and other unallocated liabilities.

Other segment information

Year ended 31 December 2020

6. 經營分類(續)

分類資產及負債(續)

為監察分類表現及對各分類作資源分配：

- 所有資產均會分配至經營分類，惟投資物業、銀行結餘及現金、分類為持作出售之資產及其他未分配資產除外；及
- 所有負債均會分配至經營分類，惟應付稅項、遞延稅項負債、計息借貸、分類為持作出售之負債及其他未分配負債除外。

其他分類資料

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Continuing operations		Discontinued operation		Unallocated	Consolidated
	Hotel operations	Securities trading	Hotel operations	已終止經營業務		
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	酒店經營	證券買賣	酒店經營	未分配	綜合	千港元
	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Amounts included in the measure of segment loss or segment assets:		計量分類虧損或分類資產時計入之款項：				
Addition to property, plant and equipment	213	-	-	-	-	213
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	28,803	-	142	315	315	29,260
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	382	-	29,393	1,405	1,405	31,180
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	28,992	-	-	-	-	28,992
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	15	-	-	-	-	15

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other segment information (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2019

6. 經營分類 (續)

其他分類資料 (續)

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	Continuing operations		Discontinued Operation		Unallocated	Consolidated
	Hotel operations	Securities trading	Hotel operations	已終止經營業務		
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	已終止經營業務	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	(Restated)		(Restated)			
	酒店經營	證券買賣	酒店經營		未分配	綜合
	千港元	千港元	千港元		千港元	千港元
	(經重列)		(經重列)			
Amounts included in the measure of segment loss or segment assets:		計量分類虧損或分類資產時計入之款項：				
Addition to property, plant and equipment	476	物業、機器及設備增加	–	–	–	476
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	29,097	物業、機器及設備之折舊	–	447	276	29,820
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	161	使用權資產之折舊	–	38,542	803	39,506
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	7,356	物業、機器及設備之減值虧損	–	–	–	7,356
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	29	出售物業、機器及設備之虧損	–	–	–	29
Write-off of trade receivables	934	撇銷貿易應收賬款	–	–	–	934

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Geographical information

The Group's operations are located in Hong Kong and the PRC.

Information about the Group's revenue from external customers is presented based on the location of operations. Information about the Group's non-current assets is presented based on the geographical location of the assets.

6. 經營分類(續)

地域資料

本集團在香港及中國經營業務。

有關本集團來自外部客戶之收入的資料乃按經營地點呈列。有關本集團非流動資產之資料乃按資產所在地理位置呈列。

		Revenue from external customers 來自外部客戶之收入		Non-current assets 非流動資產	
		2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated)	2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000
		二零二零年 千港元	二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)	二零二零年 千港元	二零一九年 千港元
Discontinued hotel operation - Hong Kong	已終止經營酒店業務 — 香港	22,764	75,427	—	33,359
Continuing hotel operations - The PRC	持續經營酒店業務 — 中國	67,156	139,710	267,755	344,348
Continuing securities trading operations - Hong Kong	持續經營證券買賣業務 — 香港	—	239	1,850	—
		89,920	215,376	269,605	377,707

Information about major customers

No single customer contributed over 10% of the total revenue of the Group for both years.

有關主要客戶之資料

於兩個年度，並無任何單一客戶所貢獻收入佔本集團總收益超過10%。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

7. OTHER INCOME, GAINS AND LOSSES, NET 7. 其他收入、收益及虧損淨額

		2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated)
		二零二零年 千港元	二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Loss from changes in fair value of financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL – held for trading	強制按透過損益按公平價值計量之金融資產公平價值變動虧損—持作買賣	(73)	(3,089)
Loss on deregistration of a subsidiary	註銷一間附屬公司之虧損	–	(2,094)
Net foreign exchange loss	外匯虧損淨額	(24)	(713)
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款之利息收入	20,133	7,623
Other services income	其他服務收入	1,000	–
Sundry income	雜項收入	1,147	1,826
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備之虧損	(15)	(29)
Government grant	政府撥款	668	–
Impairment losses on other receivables	其他應收賬款之減值虧損	(10,500)	–
Write-off of trade receivables	撇銷貿易應收賬款	–	(934)
		12,336	2,590

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recognised government grants of HK\$668,000 in respect of COVID-19 related subsidies under the Employment Support Scheme provided by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團就香港特別行政區政府提供之保就業計劃下的2019冠狀病毒病相關補助而確認政府撥款668,000港元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

8. FINANCE COSTS

		2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated)
		二零二零年 千港元	二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債之利息	208	150
Interest on interest-bearing borrowing	計息借貸之利息	1,554	-
		1,762	150

8. 融資成本

9. INCOME TAX (CREDIT)/EXPENSE

		Note	2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000
		附註	二零二零年 千港元	二零一九年 千港元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務			
Current tax:	即期稅項：			
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	中國企業所得稅		963	3,504
PRC withholding tax	中國預扣稅		6,850	-
Under provision in prior years:	過往年度撥備不足：			
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	中國企業所得稅		98	179
			7,911	3,683
Deferred tax:	遞延稅項：			
Current year	本年度	27	(7,920)	(2,285)
			(9)	1,398

9. 所得稅(抵免)/開支

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

9. INCOME TAX (CREDIT)/EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

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%.

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 the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

No provision for taxation in Hong Kong has been made as the Group has no assessable profit arising in Hong Kong for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

PRC withholding tax represents withholding tax on the estimated capital gain tax arising from the disposal of interest in subsidiaries set out in note 31(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

9. 所得稅(抵免)/開支(續)

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》(「該草案」)，引入兩級制利得稅率制度。該草案於二零一八年三月二十八日簽署成為法律，並於翌日刊憲。根據兩級制利得稅率制度，合資格集團實體的首2,000,000港元的應課稅溢利將按8.25%的稅率徵稅，而超過2,000,000港元的應課稅溢利將按16.5%的稅率徵稅。不符合兩級制利得稅率制度的集團實體應課稅溢利將繼續按16.5%的統一稅率徵稅。

本公司董事認為，實施兩級利得稅制度所涉及的金額對綜合財務報表並無重大影響。截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的香港利得稅乃按估計應課稅溢利的16.5%計算。

由於本集團於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度並無於香港產生應課稅溢利，因此並無作出香港稅項撥備。

根據中國企業所得稅法(「企業所得稅法」)及企業所得稅法實施條例，中國附屬公司於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之稅率為25%。

中國預扣稅是指因出售附屬公司權益(載於綜合財務報表附註31(a))而產生的估計資本利得稅的預扣稅。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

9. INCOME TAX (CREDIT)/EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

The tax (credit)/expense for the year can be reconciled to the loss before tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

9. 所得稅(抵免)/開支(續)

本年度之稅項(抵免)/開支可與綜合損益及其他全面收益表之除稅前虧損對賬如下：

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(67,547)	(75,773)
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 25% (Note)	按本地所得稅率25%計算之稅項(附註)	(16,887)	(18,943)
Effect of different tax rate of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	於其他司法權區營運之附屬公司之不同稅率的影響	4,097	1,047
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	就稅務目的不可扣減之開支之稅務影響	3,503	2,324
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	就稅務目的毋須課稅之收入之稅務影響	(18,572)	(1,257)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	未確認之稅務虧損之稅務影響	11,566	8,633
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences not recognised	未確認之可扣減暫時差異之稅務影響	9,336	9,415
Withholding tax on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之預扣稅	6,850	-
Underprovision in prior years	過往年度撥備不足	98	179
Income tax (credit)/expense for the year	本年度之所得稅(抵免)/開支	(9)	1,398

Note: The domestic tax rate (which is the PRC Enterprise Income Tax rate) in the jurisdiction where the operation of the Group is substantially based is used.

附註：所使用本地稅率為本集團業務之主要根據地所在司法權區之中國企業所得稅率。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATION/DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

On 23 November 2018, Shropshire Property Limited (“Shropshire Property”), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and Luoyang Dinghe Electric Construction Company Limited (洛陽鼎和電力建設有限公司) (the “Purchaser”) entered into a sale and purchase agreement (the “Disposal Agreement”), pursuant to which Shropshire Property has conditionally agreed to dispose to the Purchaser of its entire equity interest in Luoyang Golden Gulf Hotel Company Limited (洛陽金水灣大酒店有限公司) (“Luoyang Golden Gulf”), a 60% owned subsidiary of Shropshire Property, and its subsidiary (together as the “Disposal Group”), at a consideration of RMB61,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$68,500,000). On 22 May 2019, the Purchaser and Shropshire Property entered into a supplemental agreement to extend the long stop date to 10 months from the date of the Disposal Agreement, with all terms and conditions remain unchanged. A deposit of RMB21,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$23,906,000) was received by the Company in November 2018 and included in “trade and other payables” (note 23) as at 31 December 2019.

The major asset of the Disposal Group is Luoyang Golden Gulf Hotel situated in Luoyang in the PRC. The assets and liabilities attributable to the Disposal Group, which was expected to be sold within twelve months subsequent to the end of reporting period 31 December 2019, had been classified as a disposal group held for sale and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2019.

On 26 February 2020, the disposal of the Disposal Group was completed, details are set out in note 31(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

10. 已終止經營業務／分類為持作出售之出售組別

於二零一八年十一月二十三日，索普物業有限公司（「索普物業」，本公司之間接全資附屬公司）與洛陽鼎和電力建設有限公司（「買方」）訂立買賣協議（「出售協議」），據此，索普物業已有條件地同意向買方出售其於洛陽金水灣大酒店有限公司（「洛陽金水灣」，一間由索普物業擁有60%權益之附屬公司），及其附屬公司（統稱「出售集團」）之全部股權，代價為人民幣61,000,000元（相當於約68,500,000港元）。於二零一九年五月二十二日，買方與索普物業訂立一份補充協議，將最後完成日期延長至出售協議日期起計十個月，而所有條款及條件則維持不變。本公司已於二零一八年十一月收到按金人民幣21,000,000元（相當於約23,906,000港元）並計入於二零一九年十二月三十一日之「貿易及其他應付賬款」（附註23）內。

出售集團的主要資產為位於中國洛陽的洛陽金水灣大酒店。預期於二零一九年十二月三十一日報告期結束後十二個月內出售之出售集團應佔資產及負債已分類為持作出售之出售組別，並於二零一九年十二月三十一日之綜合財務狀況報表內單獨呈列。

出售出售集團一事已於二零二零年二月二十六日完成，詳情載於綜合財務報表附註31(a)。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATION/DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

(CONTINUED)

The major classes of assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group as at 31 December 2019, which have been classified as held for sale and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position, are as follows:

10. 已終止經營業務／分類為持作出售之出售組別(續)

出售集團於二零一九年十二月三十一日分類為持作出售並在綜合財務狀況報表中單獨呈列之主要資產及負債類別如下：

		2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	45,328
Inventories	存貨	650
Trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收賬款	2,906
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	1,026
Assets classified as held for sale	分類為持作出售之資產	49,910
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	36,191
Tax payables	應付稅項	130
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	732
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	分類為持作出售之資產的直接相關負債	37,053
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	16,678
Translation reserve	匯兌儲備	(17,806)

The results of the Disposal Group for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

出售集團截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之業績如下：

		2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	585
Exchange difference arising from translation of foreign operation	換算海外業務時產生之匯兌差額	619
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	1,204

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATION/DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

On 1 January 2021, Rosedale Hotel Group Limited (“Rosedale Hotel Group”), an indirect subsidiary of the Company, and Kocan Investment Limited (“Kocan”) entered into a sale and purchase agreement, pursuant to which Rosedale Hotel Group has agreed to dispose to Kocan of its entire equity interest in Rosedale Park Limited (“Rosedale Park”), a 100% owned subsidiary of Rosedale Hotel Group, at a consideration of the aggregate of HK\$1,106,300 and net current asset value of Rosedale Park at the completion date.

The assets and liabilities attributable to Rosedale Park which are expected to be sold within twelve months subsequent to the end of reporting period 31 December 2020, have been classified as a disposal company held for sale and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2020. The net proceeds of disposal are expected to exceed the net carrying amount of the relevant assets and liabilities and accordingly, no impairment loss has been recognised.

Since the operation of Rosedale Park represents a separate major geographical area of operations, i.e. hotel operation in Hong Kong, it is therefore reclassified to discontinued operation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Comparative figures have been restated to conform with the presentation where applicable.

10. 已終止經營業務／分類為持作出售之出售組別 (續)

於二零二一年一月一日，本公司間接附屬公司珀麗酒店集團有限公司（「珀麗酒店集團」）與Kocan Investment Limited（「Kocan」）訂立買賣協議。據此，珀麗酒店集團已同意向Kocan出售其於珀麗酒店集團100%擁有之附屬公司Rosedale Park Limited（「Rosedale Park」）之全部股本權益，代價為1,106,300港元及Rosedale Park於完成日期之流動資產淨值。

預期於二零二零年十二月三十一日報告期結束後十二個月內出售之Rosedale Park應佔資產及負債已分類為持作出售之出售公司，並於二零二零年十二月三十一日之綜合財務狀況報表內單獨呈列。預期出售事項之所得款項淨額將超過相關資產及負債之賬面淨值，因此並無確認減值虧損。

由於Rosedale Park之營運代表一個獨立之主要營運地區（即香港之酒店業務），因此在綜合損益及其他全面收益表中重新分類為已終止經營業務。比較數字已重列，以符合呈列方式（如適用）。

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATION/DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

(CONTINUED)

Profit or loss arising from the discontinued operation:

10. 已終止經營業務／分類為持作出售之出售組別 (續)

來自已終止經營業務之損益：

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Revenue	收入	22,764	75,427
Direct operating costs	直接經營成本	(42,138)	(76,157)
Gross loss	毛損	(19,374)	(730)
Other income and losses	其他收入及虧損	17,585	1,359
Impairment losses on right-of-use assets	使用權資產減值虧損	-	(9,200)
Distribution and selling expense	分銷及銷售開支	(169)	(312)
Administrative and other operating expenses	行政及其他經營開支	(12,744)	(21,544)
Finance costs	融資成本	(1,190)	(3,298)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(15,892)	(33,725)
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	-	-
Loss for the year from discontinued operation	已終止經營業務之本年度虧損	(15,892)	(33,725)

Cash flows from discontinued operation:

已終止經營業務之現金流量：

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Net cash inflows from operating activities	經營活動之現金流入淨額	9,724	15,458
Net cash inflows from investing activities	投資活動之現金流入淨額	-	7
Net cash outflows from financing activities	融資活動之現金流出淨額	(13,475)	(22,344)
Net cash outflows	現金流出淨額	(3,751)	(6,879)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATION/DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

(CONTINUED)

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

The major classes of assets and liabilities of the Rosedale Park as at 31 December 2020, which have been classified as held for sale and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position, are as follows:

10. 已終止經營業務／分類為持作出售之出售組別 (續)

分類為持作出售之資產及負債

Rosedale Park於二零二零年十二月三十一日分類為持作出售並在綜合財務狀況報表中單獨呈列之主要資產及負債類別如下：

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元
Inventories	存貨	80
Trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收賬款	1,398
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	1,473
Assets classified as held for sale	分類為持作出售之資產	2,951
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	1,319
Contract liabilities	合約負債	57
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	分類為持作出售之資產的直接相關負債	1,376

The disposal was completed subsequent to the end of reporting period on 1 January 2021.

出售事項已於報告期結束後在二零二一年一月一日完成。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

11. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Continuing operations

Loss for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

11. 年內虧損

持續經營業務

年內虧損已扣除/(計入)下列各項：

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	29,118	29,373
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	1,787	964
Total depreciation	折舊總額	30,905	30,337
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	2,100	2,847
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	已確認為支出之存貨成本	9,401	15,254
Employee benefits expenses	僱員福利開支	30,388	51,116
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with lease terms ending within 12 months of the date of initial application of HKFRS 16	與短期租賃及租賃期於首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號日期後12個月內屆滿的其他租賃相關的開支	-	990
Impairment loss recognised in respect of:	有關以下各項的已確認減值虧損：		
– Property, plant and equipment	– 物業、機器及設備	28,992	7,356
– Right-of-use assets	– 使用權資產	-	9,200
– Other receivables	– 其他應收賬款	10,500	-
Gross rental income from investment properties less negligible outgoings (included in revenue)	投資物業總租金收入減少量支銷(計入收入)	(15,695)	(23,754)
Hotel management fee	酒店管理費	10,308	25,565

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

12. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, is as follow:

Year ended 31 December 2020

		Directors' fees HK\$'000 董事袍金 千港元	Salaries and other benefits HK\$'000 薪金及 其他福利 千港元	Retirement benefits HK\$'000 退休福利 千港元	Total HK\$'000 總計 千港元
Executive directors	執行董事				
Mr. Tam Chung Sun (note h)	譚頌樂先生(附註h)	24	—	—	24
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah** (note a)	賴子華先生**(附註a)	—	1,800	18	1,818
Mr. Liu Hao (note f)	劉浩先生(附註f)	43	—	—	43
Dr. Yap, Allan (note g)	葉家海博士(附註g)	72	—	—	72
Mr. Dong Bo, Frederic (note b)	董波先生(附註b)	234	—	—	234
Mr. Wong Kui Shing, Danny (note c)	王鉅成先生(附註c)	780	—	—	780
Sub-total	小計	1,153	1,800	18	2,971

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

12. 董事及行政總裁酬金

根據適用上市規則及香港公司條例披露的年內董事及行政總裁酬金如下：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Directors' fees HK\$'000 董事袍金 千港元	Salaries and other benefits HK\$'000 薪金及 其他福利 千港元	Retirement benefits HK\$'000 退休福利 千港元	Total HK\$'000 總計 千港元
Executive directors	執行董事				
Mr. Tam Chung Sun (note h)	譚頌樂先生(附註h)	24	—	—	24
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah** (note a)	賴子華先生**(附註a)	—	1,800	18	1,818
Mr. Liu Hao (note f)	劉浩先生(附註f)	43	—	—	43
Dr. Yap, Allan (note g)	葉家海博士(附註g)	72	—	—	72
Mr. Dong Bo, Frederic (note b)	董波先生(附註b)	234	—	—	234
Mr. Wong Kui Shing, Danny (note c)	王鉅成先生(附註c)	780	—	—	780
Sub-total	小計	1,153	1,800	18	2,971

上列執行董事酬金乃關於彼等就管理本公司及本集團之事務所提供之服務。

		Directors' fees HK\$'000 董事袍金 千港元	Salaries and other benefits HK\$'000 薪金及 其他福利 千港元	Retirement benefits HK\$'000 退休福利 千港元	Total HK\$'000 總計 千港元
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事				
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva	郭嘉立先生	110	—	—	110
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert	潘國興先生	153	—	—	153
Mr. Sin Chi Fai	冼志輝先生	87	—	—	87
Sub-total	小計	350	—	—	350

The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were for their services as directors of the Company.

上列獨立非執行董事酬金乃關於彼等出任本公司董事所提供之服務。

					HK\$'000 千港元
Total	總計				3,321

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

12. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. 董事及行政總裁酬金(續)

Year ended 31 December 2019

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

		Directors' fees HK\$'000 董事袍金 千港元	Salaries and other benefits HK\$'000 薪金及其他福利 千港元	Retirement benefits HK\$'000 退休福利 千港元	Total HK\$'000 總計 千港元
Executive directors	執行董事				
Dr. Yap, Allan (note g)	葉家海博士(附註g)	120	–	–	120
Mr. Lai Tsz Wah** (note a)	賴子華先生**(附註a)	–	914	11	925
Mr. Dong Bo, Frederic (note b)	董波先生(附註b)	139	–	–	139
Mr. Wong Kui Shing, Danny (note c)	王鉅成先生(附註c)	337	–	–	337
Ms. Chan Ling, Eva* (note d)	陳玲女士*(附註d)	–	1,699	8	1,707
Mr. Chan Pak Cheung, Natalis (note e)	陳百祥先生(附註e)	–	–	–	–
Sub-total	小計	596	2,613	19	3,228

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

上列執行董事酬金乃關於彼等就管理本公司及本集團之事務所提供之服務。

		Directors' fees HK\$'000 董事袍金 千港元	Salaries and other benefits HK\$'000 薪金及其他福利 千港元	Retirement benefits HK\$'000 退休福利 千港元	Total HK\$'000 總計 千港元
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事				
Mr. Kwok Ka Lap, Alva	郭嘉立先生	100	–	–	100
Mr. Poon Kwok Hing, Albert	潘國興先生	140	–	–	140
Mr. Sin Chi Fai	冼志輝先生	80	–	–	80
Sub-total	小計	320	–	–	320

The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were for their services as directors of the Company.

上列獨立非執行董事酬金乃關於彼等出任本公司董事所提供之服務。

					HK\$'000 千港元
Total	總計				3,548

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12. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Notes:

- (a) Appointed with effect from 31 May 2019.
 - (b) Appointed with effect from 12 August 2019, and resigned with effect from 25 August 2020.
 - (c) Appointed with effect from 20 September 2019, and resigned with effect from 25 August 2020.
 - (d) Retired with effect from the conclusion of the annual general meeting of the Company held on 30 May 2019.
 - (e) Resigned with effect from 12 August 2019
 - (f) Appointed with effect from 24 August 2020.
 - (g) Resigned with effect from 7 August 2020.
 - (h) Appointed with effect from 19 October 2020.
- * Ms. Chan Ling, Eva was also the chief executive of the Company till 30 May 2019 and her emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by her as the chief executive.
- ** Mr. Lai Tsz Wah is also the chief executive of the Company from 31 May 2019 and his emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by him as the chief executive.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the former executive directors, Mr. Dong Bo, Frederic and Mr. Wong Kui Shing, Danny, agreed to waive their emoluments of HK\$187,000 and HK\$516,000, respectively (2019: Nil). There was no other arrangements under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

No emoluments were paid by the Group to any directors as inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office as a director in connection with the management of the affairs of any member of the Group for years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

12. 董事及行政總裁酬金 (續)

附註：

- (a) 於二零一九年五月三十一日起獲委任。
 - (b) 於二零一九年八月十二日起獲委任，以及二零二零年八月二十五日起辭任。
 - (c) 於二零一九年九月二十日起獲委任，以及二零二零年八月二十五日起辭任。
 - (d) 於本公司於二零一九年五月三十日舉行之股東週年大會結束時退任。
 - (e) 於二零一九年八月十二日起辭任。
 - (f) 於二零二零年八月二十四日起獲委任。
 - (g) 於二零二零年八月七日起辭任。
 - (h) 於二零二零年十月十九日起獲委任。
- * 陳玲女士亦為本公司行政總裁，直至二零一九年五月三十一日止，而其於上文所披露之酬金包括其作為行政總裁提供服務之酬金。
- ** 賴子華先生自二零一九年五月三十一日起亦為本公司行政總裁，而其於上文所披露之酬金包括其作為行政總裁提供服務之酬金。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，前執行董事董波先生及王鉅成先生同意放棄本身之酬金分別為187,000港元及516,000港元（二零一九年：無）。截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度內概無董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金之其他安排。

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團並無就管理本集團任何成員公司事務而向任何董事支付任何酬金作為加入或加入本集團之後之獎勵或作為離職之補償。

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13. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees of the Group during the year included one director (2019: two directors), details of whose remuneration are set out in note 12 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining four (2019: three) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	2,985	2,619
Retirement benefits	退休福利	72	54
		3,057	2,673

The number of the highest paid employees who are not the directors of the Company whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

		2020 Number of employee 二零二零年 僱員人數	2019 Number of employee 二零一九年 僱員人數
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零至1,000,000港元	3	2
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	1	1
		4	3

No emoluments were paid by the Group to these individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of any office in connection with the management of the affairs of any member of the Group for both years.

13. 五位最高薪酬人士

年內本集團五位最高薪酬人士包括一名董事(二零一九年:兩名董事),其酬金詳情載於上文附註12。剩餘四名(二零一九年:三名)既非董事亦非本公司行政總裁之最高薪酬僱員之年內薪酬詳情如下:

酬金屬以下範圍之並非本公司董事之最高薪酬僱員人數如下:

於兩個年度,本集團並無就管理本集團任何成員公司事務而向該等人士支付任何酬金作為加入或加入本集團之後之獎勵或作為離職之補償。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

14. DIVIDENDS

14. 股息

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Dividends for ordinary shareholders of the Company recognised as distribution during the year:	確認為年內分派之本公司普通股股東股息：		
2019 Special dividend – HK\$2.5 cents (2019: 2018 Special dividend HK\$ Nil) per share	二零一九年特別股息—每股2.5仙港幣(二零一九年：二零一八年特別股息零港元)	19,730	—

The directors of the Company do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: a special dividend of HK\$19,730,000) nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period.

本公司董事不建議派發截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的股息(二零一九年：特別股息19,730,000港元)，自報告期結束後亦並無擬派任何股息。

15. LOSS PER SHARE

15. 每股虧損

From continuing operations and discontinued operation

持續經營業務及已終止經營業務

The calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄虧損乃按下列數據計算：

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share	用作計算每股基本及攤薄虧損之本公司擁有人應佔年內虧損	71,648	95,435

Number of shares

股份數目

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share	用作計算每股基本及攤薄虧損之普通股加權平均數目	789,211,046	789,211,046

The computation of diluted loss per share for years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 does not assume the exercise of the Company's share options since their assumed exercise would result in decrease in loss per share.

計算截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之每股攤薄虧損時並無假設行使本公司之購股權，原因是假設行使購股權將會導致每股虧損減少。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

15. LOSS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

From continuing operations

The calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share for the year from the continuing operations attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年內虧損	71,648	95,435
Less:	減：		
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company from discontinued operations	已終止經營業務之本公司擁有人應佔年內虧損	(14,208)	(30,150)
Loss for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	用作計算持續經營業務之每股基本及攤薄虧損之虧損	57,440	65,285

The denominators used are the number of shares as those detailed above for basic and diluted loss per share.

From discontinued operations

For the year ended 31 December 2020, basic and diluted loss per share for the discontinued operation attributable to owners of the Company was HK\$0.02 (2019: HK\$0.04) per share, based on the loss for the year from discontinued operation attributable to owners of the Company of HK\$14,208,000 (2019: HK\$30,150,000) and the number of shares detailed above for the calculation of both basic and diluted loss per share.

15. 每股虧損(續)

持續經營業務

本公司擁有人應佔持續經營業務之每股基本及攤薄虧損乃按下列數據計算：

	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	71,648	95,435
Less:		
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company from discontinued operations	(14,208)	(30,150)
Loss for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	57,440	65,285

所用分母與上文就每股基本及攤薄虧損所詳述之股份數目相同。

已終止經營業務

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司擁有人應佔已終止業務之每股基本及攤薄虧損為0.02港元（二零一九年：0.04港元），乃根據本公司擁有人應佔已終止業務之年度虧損14,208,000港元（二零一九年：30,150,000港元）及上文就每股基本及攤薄虧損詳述之股份數目計算。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

16. 物業、機器及設備

		Hotel properties HK\$'000 酒店物業 千港元	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000 租賃 物業裝修 千港元	Furniture and fixtures HK\$'000 傢俬 及裝置 千港元	Motor Vehicles HK\$'000 汽車 千港元	Office equipment and machinery HK\$'000 辦公室設備 及機器 千港元	Total HK\$'000 合計 千港元
COST	成本						
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	448,743	113,086	15,205	1,523	3,603	582,160
Additions	添置	-	65	411	-	-	476
Disposals	出售	-	-	(314)	-	(8)	(322)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(10,733)	(1,783)	(270)	(21)	(51)	(12,858)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	438,010	111,368	15,032	1,502	3,544	569,456
Additions	添置	-	-	213	-	-	213
Disposals	出售	-	-	(270)	(292)	-	(562)
Reclassified as held for sale	重新分類為持作出售	-	(390)	(1,329)	-	-	(1,719)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	35,442	5,885	899	70	169	42,465
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	473,452	116,863	14,545	1,280	3,713	609,853
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	折舊及減值						
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	170,261	100,903	11,339	781	2,642	285,926
Provided for the year	本年度撥備	26,102	1,903	1,422	250	143	29,820
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之減值虧損	6,927	429	-	-	-	7,356
Eliminated on disposals	出售時撇除	-	-	(293)	-	-	(293)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(5,446)	(1,597)	(218)	(17)	(36)	(7,314)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	197,844	101,638	12,250	1,014	2,749	315,495
Provided for the year	本年度撥備	26,362	1,537	1,035	196	130	29,260
Reclassified as held for sale	重新分類為持作出售	-	(390)	(1,329)	-	-	(1,719)
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之減值虧損	27,542	1,450	-	-	-	28,992
Eliminated on disposals	出售時撇除	-	-	(270)	(160)	-	(430)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	19,902	5,402	766	62	127	26,259
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	271,650	109,637	12,452	1,112	3,006	397,857
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值						
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	201,802	7,226	2,093	168	707	211,996
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	240,166	9,730	2,782	488	795	253,961

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(CONTINUED)

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Hotel properties (comprising land and buildings)	Over the shorter of the term of lease of land use rights, or the remaining co-operative periods
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the term of the lease, or 5 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10% to 20%
Motor vehicles	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ % to 20%
Office equipment and machinery	20%

Notes:

- (a) Included in the hotel properties is a hotel property with a carrying value of HK\$105,215,000 (2019: HK\$107,764,000), net of accumulated impairment loss of HK\$6,322,000 (2019: HK\$6,322,000) located in Guangzhou ("Rosedale Guangzhou Hotel"). The Group holds the land use rights and property right of the hotel property for a term expiring in January 2037, under the name of Rosedale Hotel Guangzhou Co., Ltd. ("Rosedale Guangzhou").

Pursuant to a co-operative agreement (the "Co-operative Agreement") entered into between Allied Glory Investment Limited ("Allied Glory"), an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and the minority shareholder (the "PRC Partner") of Rosedale Guangzhou, the co-operative period for Rosedale Guangzhou is 50 years commencing from 15 January 1987.

Rosedale Guangzhou is a Sino-foreign co-operative joint venture incorporated in the PRC and its major asset is Rosedale Guangzhou Hotel, which it owns and operates. The land use and property rights of Rosedale Guangzhou Hotel would be transferred to the PRC Partner upon the completion of the co-operative period. Pursuant to the approval issued by the Foreign Economic and Trade Commission, Rosedale Guangzhou was granted an initial co-operative period of 30 years and such approval also stated that, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, the co-operative period could be extended for a further period of time but not more than 20 years. Rosedale Guangzhou was then granted a business licence with a period of 30 years which expired on 15 January 2017. Upon expiry of the business licence, the PRC Partner refused to cooperate with Allied Glory to jointly apply for the extension of the business licence to 15 January 2037.

16. 物業、機器及設備(續)

以上物業、機器及設備項目乃按直線基準以下列年率折舊：

酒店物業 (包括土地 及樓宇)	按土地使用權之租賃 年期或合作期間剩 餘年數(以較短者 為準)
租賃物業裝修	租賃年期或5至10年 (以較短者為準)
傢俬及裝置	10% - 20%
汽車	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ % - 20%
辦公室設備 及機器	20%

附註：

- (a) 酒店物業包括一座位於廣州市賬面值為105,215,000港元(二零一九年：107,764,000港元)(扣除累計減值虧損6,322,000港元(二零一九年：6,322,000港元))之酒店物業(「珀麗廣州物業」)。本集團以廣州珀麗酒店有限公司(「廣州珀麗」)之名義持有該酒店物業之土地使用權及房屋產權而年期將於二零三七年一月屆滿。

根據合榮投資有限公司(「合榮」，其為本公司之間接非全資附屬公司)與廣州珀麗之少數股東(「中國夥伴」)訂立之合作經營合同書(「合同書」)，廣州珀麗的合作期為一九八七年一月十五日起計五十年。

廣州珀麗為在中國註冊成立的中外合作經營企業，其主要資產為廣州珀麗酒店而廣州珀麗酒店由廣州珀麗擁有及經營。廣州珀麗酒店之土地使用及財產權將於合作期完成後轉移至中國夥伴。根據對外經濟貿易委員會發出之批准，廣州珀麗的初步合作期為三十年，而該批准亦訂明，在符合若干條件之情況下，合作期可進一步延長不多於二十年期。廣州珀麗當時所取得的三十年期營業執照已於二零一七年一月十五日屆滿。於營業執照屆滿後，中國夥伴拒絕與合榮合作共同申請將營業執照延期至二零三七年一月十五日。

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16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(CONTINUED)

Notes: (CONTINUED)

(a) (CONTINUED)

Allied Glory, therefore, on 8 July 2016 applied to the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (the "CIETAC") for an arbitral award (the "Arbitral Award") to reinstate the co-operative period of Rosedale Guangzhou to 50 years and the PRC Partner to cooperate with Allied Glory to jointly apply to relevant government authorities to extend the business licence of Rosedale Guangzhou for a further period of 20 years.

On 3 May 2017, Allied Glory received the Arbitral Award issued by the CIETAC pursuant to which the co-operative period for Rosedale Guangzhou under the Co-operative Agreement shall be extended until 15 January 2027 and the PRC Partner shall provide all necessary assistance to Rosedale Guangzhou in the application process for extending its business licence.

The Arbitral Award, being a final award, took effect on the date of issue and is legally binding on all parties to the arbitration. The PRC Partner had, however, refused and/or failed to cooperate with Allied Glory to apply for such extension. Allied Glory then submitted an application to Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court (the "Intermediate Court") for enforcement of the Arbitral Award and the application was accepted by the Intermediate Court in July 2017. The Intermediate Court directed such application to Guangzhou Haizhu Court which subsequently issued an execution order (the "Execution Order") to Bureau of Guangzhou Haizhu Industry and Information Technology (廣州市海珠區科技工業商務和信息化局) and Bureau of Guangzhou Haizhu Market and Quality Supervision (廣州市海珠區市場和質量監督管理局) on 14 September 2017 enabling Allied Glory to apply for the relevant business licence. On 30 November 2017, the Execution Order was suspended due to the fact that, based on the reply from the Bureau of Guangzhou Haizhu Market and Quality Supervision, the unilateral application for the extension of the business licence could not be proceeded as it is subject to further re-submission with relevant extension documents.

On 18 July 2019, the business licence of Rosedale Guangzhou which expired on 15 January 2017 was renewed and the operating period of Rosedale Guangzhou was extended to 15 January 2027.

(b) Included in the hotel properties in the PRC is a hotel property with a carrying value of HK\$96,587,000 (2019: HK\$132,402,000), net of accumulated impairment loss of HK\$34,469,000 (2019: HK\$6,927,000), situated in Shenyang. The Group holds the land use rights and property right of the hotel property for a term expiring on 28 April 2046.

16. 物業、機器及設備(續)

附註：(續)

(a) (續)

因此，合榮於二零一六年七月八日向中國國際經濟貿易仲裁委員會(「仲裁委員會」)申請裁決書(「裁決書」)以將合作期恢復至五十年並要求中國夥伴與合榮合作共同向相關政府機構申請廣州珀麗的營業執照進一步延期20年。

於二零一七年五月三日，合榮收到仲裁委員會發出的裁決書，據此，合作經營合同書項下的廣州珀麗合作期須延長至二零二七年一月十五日，且中國夥伴在廣州珀麗辦理申請延長其營業執照的過程中須提供一切必須協助。

裁決書屬最終裁決，於發出日期生效並且對參與仲裁各方具有法律約束力。然而，中國夥伴已拒絕及/或未有與合榮合作以申請有關延期。合榮繼而向廣州市中級人民法院(「中級法院」)提出申請執行裁決書，而申請已獲得中級法院於二零一七年七月接納。中級法院將該申請指示廣州海珠法院處理，並其後於二零一七年九月十四日向廣州市海珠區科技工業商務和信息化局及廣州市海珠區市場和質量監督管理局發出執行令(「執行令」)，讓合榮申請相關營業執照。於二零一七年十一月三十日，執行令遭撤銷，原因是根據廣州市海珠區市場和質量監督管理局的回覆，單方面申請延長營業執照須待進一步再次呈交相關延期文件後方可進行。

於二零一九年七月十八日，廣州珀麗已於二零一七年一月十五日屆滿之營業執照獲續期，而廣州珀麗之經營期延長至二零二七年一月十五日。

(b) 於中國之酒店物業包括一座位於瀋陽市賬面值為96,587,000港元(二零一九年：132,402,000港元)(扣除累計減值虧損34,469,000港元(二零一九年：6,927,000港元))之酒店物業。本集團持有該酒店物業之土地使用權及房屋產權，年期將於二零四六年四月二十八日屆滿。

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16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(CONTINUED)

Impairment assessment

The Group incurred operating losses in its hotel operations segment in the PRC, and there were certain adverse changes in the market and economic environment in particular the effect from COVID-19 pandemic in the PRC in which the hotel operations of the Group are located.

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs of the hotel operations in the PRC have been determined based on value-in-use calculations with the assistance of Asset Appraisal Limited, an independent professional qualified valuer not connected to the Group. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management of the Group with reference to past performance and expectation for future environment covering a five-years (2019: five-years) period for Guangzhou and a eleven-years (2019: seven-years) period for Shenyang with pre-tax discount rates of 20.52% and 11.44% as at 31 December 2020 (2019: 18.31% and 9.87%). A eleven-years financial budget is used in the cash flow projections for Shenyang by management in the current year so as to fully utilise the unused tax losses during the forecast period. The annual growth rates for Guangzhou and Shenyang are 2% and 5% respectively (2019: 2% and 5%), as based on the industry growth forecasts which does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the relevant industry. The cash flows beyond the period covered in the cash flow projections are extrapolated using a 2% (2019: 2%) growth rate. Another key assumption for the value in use calculated is the estimated gross margin, which is determined based on the hotels' CGUs' past performance and management expectations for the market development. The above key assumptions takes into consideration higher degree of estimate uncertainties in the current year subject to how the COVID-19 pandemic may progress and evolve.

From the above assessment on each hotel operation located in the PRC, the recoverable amount of the CGU of the hotel operation in Shenyang is estimated to be less than the carrying amount by HK\$28,992,000. An impairment loss of HK\$28,992,000 (2019: HK\$7,356,000) is recognised on the hotel operations in Shenyang accordingly. For hotel operations in Shenyang, impairment loss is allocated to property, plant and equipment on a pro-rata basis, of which impairment loss of HK\$27,542,000 (2019: HK\$6,927,000) was allocated to the hotel property in Shenyang.

16. 物業、機器及設備(續)

減值評估

本集團於中國酒店經營分類產生經營虧損，而市場及經濟環境出現若干不利轉變，特別是2019冠狀病毒病疫情對本集團酒店業務所在中國市場之影響。

中國酒店業務之現金產生單位的可收回金額乃於中誠達資產評估顧問有限公司(一間與本集團並無關連的獨立專業合資格評估師)的協助下根據使用價值計算而釐定。有關計算採用根據本集團管理層批准的財務預算，並參考過往表現及對未來市場環境之預期(廣州方面為五年期(二零一九年：五年)及瀋陽方面為十一年期(二零一九年：七年))以及於二零二零年十二月三十一日之稅前折現率分別為20.52%及11.44%(二零一九年：18.31%及9.87%)。管理層於本年度對瀋陽的現金流預測中採用了十一年期財務預算，以充分利用預測期內未使用的稅項虧損。廣州及瀋陽的年增長率分別為2%及5%(二零一九年：2%及5%)，是基於行業增長預測而有關預測不超過相關行業的長期平均增長率。現金流預測期後的現金流採用2%(二零一九年：2%)的增長率進行推算。計算使用價值的另一項關鍵假設是估計毛利率，其為根據酒店現金產生單位的過往表現及管理層對市場發展的預期而釐定。上述關鍵假設已考慮到本年度在2019冠狀病毒病疫情的發展及變化方面存在較高程度的估計不確定性。

從上文對位於中國之酒店業務之評估，估計瀋陽酒店業務之現金產生單位之可收回金額較賬面值低28,992,000港元。因此已就瀋陽酒店業務確認減值虧損28,992,000港元(二零一九年：7,356,000港元)。就瀋陽酒店業務而言，減值虧損乃按比例分配至物業、機器及設備，其中減值虧損27,542,000港元(二零一九年：6,927,000港元)被分配至瀋陽酒店物業。

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17. RIGHT-OF-USE-ASSETS

17. 使用權資產

		Leased properties HK\$'000 租賃物業 千港元
Cost	成本	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	76,575
Additions	添置	5,892
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(18)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	82,449
Expiration of lease contract	租賃合約屆滿	(77,135)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	76
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	5,390
Depreciation and impairment loss	折舊及減值虧損	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	-
Provide for the year	年內撥備	39,506
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之減值虧損	9,200
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(3)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	48,703
Provide for the year	年內撥備	31,180
Expiration of lease contract	租賃合約屆滿	(77,135)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	33
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	2,781
Carrying value	賬面值	
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	2,609
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	33,746

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17. RIGHT-OF-USE-ASSETS (CONTINUED)

17. 使用權資產(續)

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Total cash outflow for leases	租賃之現金流出總額	22,087	41,956

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group leases various offices, warehouses and hotel property for its operations. Lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of one to five years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Group applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

In addition, the Group owns several hotel properties where its hotel operations are primarily located. The Group is the registered owner of these property interests, including the underlying leasehold lands. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire these property interests. The leasehold land components of these owned properties are presented separately only if the payments made can be allocated reliably.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group incurred operating loss in its hotel operations segment in Hong Kong, and there were certain adverse changes in the market and economic environment in Hong Kong in which the hotel operations of the Group was located. Accordingly, management had reviewed the recoverability of the relevant carrying amount as at 31 December 2019 of the CGU represented by the Group's hotel operation in Hong Kong and the recoverability of the relevant carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets as at 31 December 2019. The recoverable amount of the CGU of the hotel operation in Hong Kong has been determined based on value-in-use calculation. From the assessment, the recoverable amount of the CGU of the hotel operation in Hong Kong of HK\$29,379,000 was estimated to be less than the carrying amount by HK\$9,200,000. An impairment loss of HK\$9,200,000 was therefore recognised in profit or loss in respect of the relevant right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 December 2019.

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團就其營運租賃若干辦公室、倉庫及酒店物業。租賃合約按固定年期一至五年釐定。租賃條款乃按個案基準磋商，且包含廣泛不同條款及條件。於釐定租期及評估不可撤銷期限的長度時，本集團應用合約定義及釐定合約可強制執行的期間。

此外，本集團擁有其酒店業務初步所在的若干酒店物業。本集團為該等物業權益(包括相關租賃土地)的註冊擁有人。提前支付一次性付款以收購該等物業權益。該等自有物業的租賃土地部分僅在付款可可靠分配時獨立呈列。

就截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度而言，本集團於香港酒店經營分類產生經營虧損，並已於本集團酒店業務所在香港市場及經濟環境出現若干不利轉變。因此，管理層已檢討本集團之香港酒店業務所代表的現金產生單位於二零一九年十二月三十一日之相關賬面值之可收回性及於二零一九年十二月三十一日使用權資產的相關賬面值的可收回性。香港酒店業務的現金產生單位的可收回金額乃根據使用價值計算而釐定。根據評估，估計香港酒店業務的現金產生單位的可收回金額29,379,000港元較賬面值低9,200,000港元。因此，截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度就相關使用權資產於損益確認減值虧損9,200,000港元。

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17. RIGHT-OF-USE-ASSETS (CONTINUED)

On 31 December 2020, the lease on the hotel property in Hong Kong had been expired. Accordingly the right-of-use assets as at 31 December 2020 principally represented the lease of office premise in Hong Kong.

Restrictions or covenants on leases

In addition, lease liabilities of HK\$2,734,000 are recognised with related right-of-use assets of HK\$2,609,000 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: lease liabilities of HK\$43,153,000 and related right-of-use assets of HK\$33,746,000). The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

17. 使用權資產(續)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，於香港之酒店物業之租賃已經期滿。因此，於二零二零年十二月三十一日之使用權資產主要代表於香港之辦公室物業之租賃。

租賃限制或契約

此外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，就相關使用權資產2,609,000港元確認租賃負債2,734,000港元(二零一九年：租賃負債43,153,000港元及相關使用權資產33,746,000港元)。租賃協議並無施加任何契約，惟租賃資產中出租人持有的證券權益除外。租賃資產不可用作借貸目的抵押品。

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

18. 投資物業

		HK\$'000 千港元
Fair value	公平價值	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	130,000
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(2,257)
Net decrease in fair value recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認之公平價值減少淨額	(37,743)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	90,000
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	2,342
Net decrease in fair value recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認之公平價值減少淨額	(37,342)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	55,000

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18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The Group's investment properties represent a completed complex for commercial use in the PRC. The Group holds the property interest under operating lease to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Accordingly, the property interest held under operating lease is measured using the fair value model and is classified and accounted for as investment properties.

The fair value of the Group's investment properties as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on the respective dates by Asset Appraisal Limited, an independent qualified professional valuer not connected to the Group.

The fair value as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 was determined based on the income capitalisation approach, where the market rentals of all lettable units of the properties are assessed by reference to the rentals achieved in the lettable units of the properties as well as other lettings of similar properties in the neighbourhood. There has been no change from the valuation approach used in the prior year.

18. 投資物業(續)

本集團之投資物業指位於中國之已落成之商用綜合大樓。本集團以經營租賃持有物業權益以賺取租金及／或達致資本增值。因此，以經營租賃持有之物業權益乃使用公平價值模型計量，並分類及入賬列為投資物業。

本集團投資物業於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日之公平價值經由與本集團並無關連之獨立合資格專業估價師中誠達資產評估顧問有限公司於各自日期進行之估值釐定。

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日之公平價值乃基於收益資本化法釐定，其中，物業之所有可出租單位之市場租金乃參考物業之有可出租單位以及鄰近類似物業的其他出租單位已取得的租金進行評估。所用的估值方法與上年度相比並無變化。

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18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Fair Value hierarchy	Fair value		Valuation approach	Unobservable inputs	Significant inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平價值層級	公平價值		估值方法	無法觀察輸入數據	重要輸入數據	無法觀察輸入數據與公平價值之關係
	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元				
Level 3	55,000	90,000	Income capitalisation	Monthly market rent taking into account the differences in location, and individual factors, such as frontage and size, between the comparables and the property	Ranged from RMB113 to RMB470 per square metre per month (2019: RMB100 to RMB700)	An increase in the market rent used would result in an increase in fair value, and vice versa.
第三級			收益資本化法	每月市場租金(經計及可比較物業與物業之間地點及個別因素(例如門面及大小)差異)	介乎每月每平方米人民幣113元至人民幣470元(二零一九年:人民幣100元至人民幣700元)	所用市場租金增加, 會導致公平價值增加, 反之亦然。
				Capitalisation rates ¹ taking into account the capitalisation of rental income potential, nature of the property, and prevailing market condition	9.26% (2019: 15.0%)	An increase in the capitalisation rate used would result in a decrease in fair value, and vice versa.
				資本化率(經計及租金收入撥充資本的可能性、物業性質及現行市況)	9.26%(二零一九年: 15.0%)	所用資本化率增加, 會導致公平價值減少, 反之亦然。

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value hierarchy during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Note 1:

The capitalisation rate used in the estimation of fair value of the properties principally represented the property yield rate as at 31 December 2020 (2019: Discount rate derived from comparable entities and risk-free rate etc.)

18. 投資物業(續)

於估計該等物業之公平價值時, 該等物業之最大及最佳用途為其當前用途。

Fair Value hierarchy	Fair value		Valuation approach	Unobservable inputs	Significant inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平價值層級	公平價值		估值方法	無法觀察輸入數據	重要輸入數據	無法觀察輸入數據與公平價值之關係
	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元				
Level 3	55,000	90,000	Income capitalisation	Monthly market rent taking into account the differences in location, and individual factors, such as frontage and size, between the comparables and the property	Ranged from RMB113 to RMB470 per square metre per month (2019: RMB100 to RMB700)	An increase in the market rent used would result in an increase in fair value, and vice versa.
第三級			收益資本化法	每月市場租金(經計及可比較物業與物業之間地點及個別因素(例如門面及大小)差異)	介乎每月每平方米人民幣113元至人民幣470元(二零一九年:人民幣100元至人民幣700元)	所用市場租金增加, 會導致公平價值增加, 反之亦然。
				Capitalisation rates ¹ taking into account the capitalisation of rental income potential, nature of the property, and prevailing market condition	9.26% (2019: 15.0%)	An increase in the capitalisation rate used would result in a decrease in fair value, and vice versa.
				資本化率(經計及租金收入撥充資本的可能性、物業性質及現行市況)	9.26%(二零一九年: 15.0%)	所用資本化率增加, 會導致公平價值減少, 反之亦然。

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度內並無轉入或轉出公平價值層級之第三級。

附註1:

估計物業公平價值所用之資本化率主要代表於二零二零年十二月三十一日之物業收益率(二零一九年: 推衍自可比較實體之貼現率及無風險利率等)

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19. INVENTORIES

Inventories represent food and beverage, consumables and other goods of hotel which are to be utilised in the ordinary course of operations and are carried at cost.

19. 存貨

存貨指酒店於一般營運過程中動用之餐飲、消費品及其他貨品，按成本列賬。

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

20. 貿易及其他應收賬款

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Trade receivables	貿易應收賬款		
– contracts with customers	– 與客戶合約	1,140	2,644
– operating lease receivables	– 經營租賃應收款項	242	426
		1,382	3,070
Other receivables	其他應收賬款	42,125	30,558
Less: Impairment losses recognised for the year	減：年內確認之減值虧損	(10,500)	–
		31,625	30,558
Rental and utility deposits	租金及水電按金	1,250	21,025
Prepayments and other deposits	預付款項及其他按金	1,831	1,847
Total trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收賬款總額	36,088	56,500

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20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables presented based on the invoice dates.

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
0 – 30 days	0至30日	1,063	2,673
31 – 60 days	31至60日	272	184
61 – 90 days	61至90日	43	68
Over 90 days	超過90日	4	145
		1,382	3,070

The Group generally grants credit period up to 30 days to its customers upon issuance of invoice.

At 31 December 2020, included in the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of HK\$319,000 (2019: HK\$397,000) which are past due as at the reporting date. Out of the past due balances, HK\$4,000 (2019: HK\$145,000) has been past due 90 days or more and is not considered as in default since the Group has reasonable information to support the amounts are fully recoverable.

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables are set out in note 34(b) to the consolidated financial statements.

20. 貿易及其他應收賬款(續)

以下為貿易應收賬款按發票日期呈列之賬齡分析。

本集團一般給予客戶最長為發票發出後30日之賒賬期。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之貿易應收賬款結餘包括賬面總值為319,000港元(二零一九年：397,000港元)之應收賬款。該等貿易應收賬款於呈報日期已逾期。該等逾期結餘中，4,000港元(二零一九年：145,000港元)已逾期90日或以上，且並無被視為違約，原因為本集團有合理資料支持該等款項為可悉數收回。

貿易及其他應收賬款之減值評估詳情載於綜合財務報表附註34(b)。

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

21. INVESTMENTS HELD FOR TRADING

Financial assets mandatorily measured as FVTPL:

Listed securities held for trading: 持作買賣上市證券：
 – Equity securities listed in Hong Kong – 於香港上市之股本證券

21. 持作買賣投資

強制透過損益按公平價值計量之金融資產：

	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Listed securities held for trading: 持作買賣上市證券： – Equity securities listed in Hong Kong – 於香港上市之股本證券	116	189

22. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Bank balances carry interest at market rates which range from 0.01% to 2.02% (2019: 0.01% to 2.41%) per annum.

Details of impairment assessment of bank balances are set out in note 34(b) to the consolidated financial statements.

22. 銀行結餘及現金

銀行結餘按市場年利率0.01%至2.02% (二零一九年：0.01%至2.41%)計息。

銀行結餘減值評估之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註34(b)。

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payable 貿易應付賬款

Other payables: 其他應付賬款：
 Deposit received 已收按金
 Accrued expenses 應計開支
 Other tax payables 其他應付稅項
 Other payables 其他應付賬款

23. 貿易及其他應付賬款

	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Trade payable 貿易應付賬款	4,411	5,189
Other payables: 其他應付賬款：		
Deposit received 已收按金	6,870	29,947
Accrued expenses 應計開支	11,463	11,854
Other tax payables 其他應付稅項	556	682
Other payables 其他應付賬款	13,611	34,203
	32,500	76,686
	36,911	81,875

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23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

The following is an aged analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice date.

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
0 – 30 days	0至30日	1,062	2,507
31 – 60 days	31至60日	762	1,388
61 – 90 days	61至90日	442	461
Over 90 days	超過90日	2,145	833
		4,411	5,189

The credit period on purchases of goods ranged from 30 to 60 days.

24. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWING

The interest-bearing borrowing at 31 December 2020 represents a borrowing from a financial institution with principal balance of HK\$22,000,000 (2019: Nil), carries fixed interest at 15% per annum and repayable within one year. The interest-bearing borrowing is secured by the Group's interests over certain subsidiaries.

23. 貿易及其他應付賬款(續)

貿易應付賬款按發票日期列示之賬齡分析如下。

購貨之賒賬期介乎30日至60日。

24. 計息借貸

於二零二零年十二月三十一日之計息借貸代表向一家金融機構之借貸，本金結餘為22,000,000港元（二零一九年：無），按年利率15%計算固定利息，須在一年內償還。該計息借貸由本集團在若干附屬公司之權益作抵押。

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25. LEASE LIABILITIES

25. 租賃負債

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Lease liabilities payable:	應付租賃負債：		
Within one year	一年內	1,863	40,462
Within a period of more than one year but not exceeding two years	一年以上但不超過兩年之期間內	871	1,836
Within a period of more than two years but not exceeding five years	兩年以上但不超過五年之期間內	-	855
		2,734	43,153
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months shown under current liabilities	減：12個月內到期償還款項 (於流動負債下列示)	(1,863)	(40,462)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	12個月後到期償還款項 (於非流動負債下列示)	871	2,691

At 31 December 2020, the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied on the calculation of present value of lease liabilities was 5.63% per annum (2019: 5.63%).

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，對計算租賃負債現值所應用的加權平均增量借貸利率為每年5.63%（二零一九年：5.63%）。

The Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rates to discount future lease payments since interest rates implicit in the leases are not readily determinable. In determining the discounts rates for its leases, the Group refers to a rate that is readily observable as the starting point and then applies judgement and adjusts such observable rate to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

由於租賃中隱含的利率難以釐定，本集團運用承租人增量借貸利率貼現未來租賃款項。於釐定租賃貼現率時，本集團參考可直接觀察之利率作為起始點，其後對該可觀察利率運用判斷及調整來釐定增量借貸利率。

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26. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

26. 合約負債

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Hotel rooms	酒店客房	1,645	1,615
Food and Beverage	餐飲	385	268
		2,030	1,883

At 1 January 2019, contract liability accounted to HK\$3,243,000.

於二零一九年一月一日，合約負債為3,243,000港元。

The following table shows the amount of the revenue recognised in relation to the carried-forward contract liabilities.

下表列示就遠期合約負債已確認之收入金額。

		Hotel rooms HK\$'000 酒店客房 千港元	Food and beverage HK\$'000 餐飲 千港元
Year ended 31 December 2020		截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度	
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	已確認計入年初合約負債結餘之收入	157	158
Year ended 31 December 2019		截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度	
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	已確認計入年初合約負債結餘之收入	3,109	134

As at 31 December 2020, the amounts of unsatisfied obligations in relation to the contracts of hotel rooms and food and beverage are expected to be recognised as revenue within one year.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，與酒店客房和餐飲合約有關的未履行義務的金額預計將在一年內確認為收入。

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27. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The following is the major deferred tax liabilities recognised and movements thereon during the current and prior years:

27. 遞延稅項負債

以下為於本年度及過往年度確認之主要遞延稅項負債以及其變動：

		Accelerated tax depreciation HK\$'000 加速稅項折舊 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	33,041
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(701)
Credit to profit or loss (note 9)	計入損益(附註9)	(2,285)
At 31 December 2019 and at 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及 於二零二零年一月一日	30,055
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	1,898
Credit to profit or loss (note 9)	計入損益(附註9)	(7,920)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	24,033

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has unused tax losses of approximately HK\$617,382,000 (2019: HK\$565,066,000) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of such losses due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. Included in unused tax losses are losses of approximately HK\$110,171,000 (2019: HK\$102,294,000) with expiry dates as disclosed in the following table. Other losses maybe carried forward indefinitely.

於報告期結束時，本集團之未動用稅務虧損約為617,382,000港元(二零一九年：565,066,000港元)，可用作抵銷未來溢利。由於未能預計日後之溢利來源，故並無就該等虧損確認遞延稅項資產。未動用稅項虧損包括到期日在下表披露之虧損約110,171,000港元(二零一九年：102,294,000港元)。其他虧損可無限期結轉。

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
2020	二零二零年	-	26,649
2021	二零二一年	24,306	24,306
2022	二零二二年	416	416
2023	二零二三年	33,993	33,993
2024	二零二四年	16,930	16,930
2025	二零二五年	34,526	-
		110,171	102,294

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27. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had deductible temporary difference in relation to the loss on fair value change of investment properties. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to such deductible temporary difference as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

27. 遞延稅項負債(續)

於報告期末，本集團有關於投資物業公平價值變動虧損的可扣稅暫時差額。由於不大可能產生可扣稅暫時差額用以抵銷應課稅溢利，因此並無就該等可扣稅暫時差額確認遞延稅項資產。

28. SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

28. 本公司股本

		Number of shares 股份數目	Share capital HK\$'000 股本 千港元
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each	每股面值0.01港元之普通股		
Authorised	法定		
At 1 January 2019, 31 December 2019 and 2020	於二零一九年一月一日、二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年十二月三十一日	150,000,000,000	1,500,000
Issued and fully paid	已發行及繳足		
At 1 January 2019, 31 December 2019 and 2020	於二零一九年一月一日、二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年十二月三十一日	789,211,046	7,892

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29. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

Equity-settled share option scheme of the Company

The Company adopted a share option scheme (the “Scheme”) on 30 May 2013 which is valid and effective for a period of 10 years commencing on 3 June 2013 (the date on which the last condition to the Scheme was satisfied) until 2 June 2023, subject to early termination by the Company in general meeting or by its board of directors.

The purpose of the Scheme is to enable the Company to grant options to subscribe for shares of the Company (“Options”) to any eligible employee (including executive directors) and any non-executive director of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) or any entity in which the Group holds an equity interest (“Invested Entity”), any supplier of goods or services to the Group or any Invested Entity, any customer of the Group or any Invested Entity, any consultant, adviser, manager, officer and entity that provides research, development or other technological support to the Group or any Invested Entity, and any shareholder or any member of the Group who has contributed to the business of the Group or any Invested Entity or any holder of any securities issued by any member of the Group or any Invested Entity (the “Participant”), as incentives or rewards for their contributions or potential contribution to the Group.

The total number of shares in respect of which Options may be granted under the Scheme and any other schemes of the Company is not permitted to exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue at the date of adoption of the Scheme (the “Scheme Mandate Limit”) unless the Company obtains an approval from shareholders in a general meeting to refresh the Scheme Mandate Limit provided that the Scheme Mandate Limit so refreshed does not exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue as at the date of approval of refreshment by its shareholders. Nevertheless, the maximum number of shares of the Company which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding Options granted and not yet exercised under the Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company shall not exceed 30% of the issued shares of the Company from time to time.

29. 以股代款交易

本公司以股本結算之購股權計劃

本公司於二零一三年五月三十日採納了一項購股權計劃（「計劃」），計劃於二零一三年六月三日（計劃之最後一項條件達成之日期）起計十年內有效至二零二三年六月二日止，惟若本公司在股東大會上或董事會提早終止除外。

計劃旨在讓本公司可向對本集團作出貢獻或潛在貢獻之本公司及其附屬公司（「本集團」）或本集團持有股本權益之任何實體（「投資實體」）之任何合資格僱員（包括執行董事）及任何非執行董事、任何向本集團或任何投資實體提供貨品或服務之供應商、本集團或任何投資實體之任何客戶、向本集團或任何投資實體提供研究、開發或其他科技支援之任何顧問、諮詢人、經理、行政人員和實體、對本集團或任何投資實體之業務作出貢獻之本集團任何股東或任何成員公司或本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體所發行任何證券之任何持有人（「參與者」）授出購股權（「購股權」）以認購本公司之股份以作為獎勵或回報。

就根據計劃及本公司任何其他計劃可予授出之購股權所涉及之股份總數，不得超過採納計劃日期本公司已發行股份之10%（「計劃授權限額」），除非本公司獲得股東於股東大會上批准更新計劃授權限額，惟據此更新之計劃授權限額不得超過股東批准更新當日本公司已發行股份之10%。儘管如此，根據計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃授出而尚未行使之所有購股權獲行使時可予發行本公司之最高股份數目，不得超過本公司不時已發行股份之30%。

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29. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

(CONTINUED)

Equity-settled share option scheme of the Company (CONTINUED)

The number of shares issued and to be issued in respect of which Options granted and may be granted to any Participant in aggregate in any 12-month period up to and including the date of such grant is not permitted to exceed 1% of the shares of the Company in issue, without prior approval from its shareholders in general meeting with such Participant and his/her associates (as defined in the Listing rules) abstaining from voting.

Options granted must be taken up within 21 days from the date of grant, upon payment of HK\$1. Options may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Scheme at any time during a period as the board of directors may in its absolute discretion determine which shall not be more than 10 years from the date of grant and subject to the provisions of early termination thereof and the board of directors may provide restrictions on the exercise of an Option. The exercise price is determined by the directors of the Company, and will not be less than the higher 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 trading days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's share on the date of grant.

At 31 December 2020, the number of shares in respect of which options had been granted and remained outstanding under the Scheme was 34,000,000 (2019: 55,800,000), representing 4.3% (2019: 7.1%) of the shares of the Company in issue at that date.

29. 以股代款交易 (續)

本公司以股本結算之購股權計劃 (續)

若未經本公司股東於股東大會事先批准 (有關參與者及其聯繫人 (定義見上市規則) 必須放棄投票), 已授予及可授予任何有關參與者之購股權涉及之已發行及將予發行股份數目, 於截至有關授出日期 (包括改日) 前任何十二個月期間內合共不得超過本公司已發行股份之1%。

授出之購股權須於由授出日期起計21日內接納, 接納時須支付1港元。購股權可按照計劃之條款, 由董事會可能全權酌情釐定之期間內隨時行使, 惟有關期間不得超過由授出日期起計十年, 並須受計劃之提早終止條文及董事會可能施加之行使購股權限制所規限。行使價由本公司董事釐定, 且將不低於 (以較高者為準): (i)本公司股份於授出日期之收市價; (ii)緊接授出日期前五個交易日股份之平均收市價; 及(iii)本公司股份於授出日期之面值。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日, 根據計劃授出但尚未行使之購股權所涉及股份為34,000,000股 (二零一九年: 55,800,000股), 佔本公司於該日之已發行股份4.3% (二零一九年: 7.1%)。

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29. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

(CONTINUED)

Equity-settled share option scheme of the Company (CONTINUED)

Details of specific categories of options are as follows:

Date of grant 授出日期	Vesting date 歸屬日期	Exercise period 行使期	Exercise price 行使價
24 April 2017 二零一七年四月二十四日	24 April 2017 二零一七年四月二十四日	24 April 2017 to 23 April 2022 二零一七年四月二十四日至 二零二二年四月二十三日	HK\$0.59 0.59港元

The following table discloses movements of the Company's share options held by eligible participants during the current and prior years:

Categories of participants 參與者類別	Outstanding at 1 January 2020 於二零二零年 一月一日 尚未行使	Lapsed during the year 年內失效	Outstanding At 31 December 2020 於二零二零年 十二月三十一日 尚未行使	
			Outstanding at 1 January 2020 於二零二零年 一月一日 尚未行使	Outstanding At 31 December 2020 於二零二零年 十二月三十一日 尚未行使
Directors Employees	9,300,000 46,500,000	(7,800,000) (14,000,000)	1,500,000 32,500,000	
	55,800,000	(21,800,000)	34,000,000	
Exercisable at the end of the reporting period				34,000,000
Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	0.59	0.59	0.59	
Categories of participants 參與者類別	Outstanding at 1 January 2019 於二零一九年 一月一日 尚未行使	Lapsed during the year 年內失效	Outstanding At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年 十二月三十一日 尚未行使	
			Outstanding at 1 January 2019 於二零一九年 一月一日 尚未行使	Outstanding At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年 十二月三十一日 尚未行使
Directors Employees	19,100,000 46,500,000	(9,800,000) -	9,300,000 46,500,000	
	65,600,000	(9,800,000)	55,800,000	
Exercisable at the end of the reporting period				55,800,000
Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	0.59	0.59	0.59	

29. 以股代款交易 (續)

本公司以股本結算之購股權計劃 (續)

購股權之特定類別詳情如下：

下表披露合資格參與者於本年度及過往年度所持本公司購股權之變動：

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30. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

The Group operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs to the scheme, which contribution is matched by employees.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC are members of a state-managed retirement benefit scheme operated by the government of the PRC. The subsidiaries are required to contribute certain percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit scheme is to make the specified contributions.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of HK\$3,766,000 (2019: HK\$5,324,000) represents contributions paid/payable to these plans by the Group at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

30. 退休福利計劃

本集團為所有香港合資格僱員設立強制性公積金計劃。該計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開，以基金方式持有，並由信託人控制。本集團須按有關薪金成本之5%向該計劃作出供款，而僱員亦須作出同等金額之供款。

本集團中國附屬公司之僱員均為中國政府管理之國營退休福利計劃成員，該等附屬公司須按薪酬成本若干百分比向退休福利計劃供款，為福利提供資金。本集團就該退休福利計劃唯一應盡之責任乃作出規定之供款。

於損益中確認之開支總額3,766,000港元（二零一九年：5,324,000港元）指本集團按計劃條例規定比率向該等計劃已付／應付供款。

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

31. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

- (a) As referred to in note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, on 26 February 2020, the Group disposed of the Disposal Group. The net assets of the Disposal Group at the date of disposal were as follows:

Consideration received	已收代價	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash received in prior years	以往年度已收現金	23,906
Cash received during the year	年內已收現金	44,594
		68,500
		26/2/2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 二月二十六日 千港元

Analysis of assets and liabilities over which control was lost:

Analysis of assets and liabilities over which control was lost:	失去控制權的相關資產及負債的分析：	
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	44,307
Inventories	存貨	646
Trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收賬款	2,887
Bank balance and cash	銀行結餘及現金	431
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	(35,483)
Tax payables	應付稅項	(51)
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(520)
		12,217

Gain on disposal of a subsidiaries:

Gain on disposal of a subsidiaries:	出售一間附屬公司的收益：	
Consideration received	已收代價	68,500
Net assets disposed of	所出售之資產淨值	(12,217)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(23,674)
Reclassification of cumulative translation reserve upon disposal of the Disposal Group to profit or loss	出售出售集團時累計匯兌儲備重新分類至損益	19,153
		19,153

Gain on disposal of subsidiaries before taxation	出售附屬公司的除稅前收益	51,762
Less: PRC withholding tax	減：中國預扣稅	(6,850)
		44,912

Gain on disposal of subsidiaries after taxation	出售附屬公司的除稅後收益	44,912
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Net cash inflow arising on disposal:

Net cash inflow arising on disposal:	出售產生的現金流入淨額：	
Cash consideration received during the year	年內收到的現金代價	44,594
Less: bank balances and cash disposed of	減：所出售之銀行結餘及現金	(431)
		44,163

31. 出售附屬公司

- (a) 誠如綜合財務報表附註10所述，於二零二零年二月二十六日，本集團已出售出售集團。出售集團於出售日期的資產淨值如下：

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31. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(b) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group also disposed of Rosedale Oriental Hotel Mgt. Inc. and Rosedale Hotel Group Limited. The net assets of these subsidiaries at the date of disposal were as follow:

31. 出售附屬公司(續)

(b) 於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團亦已出售Rosedale Oriental Hotel Mgt. Inc.及珀麗酒店集團有限公司。此等附屬公司於出售日期的資產淨值如下：

Net assets disposed of:	所出售之資產淨值：	HK\$'000 千港元
Other receivables	其他應收賬款	147
Amount due from a related company	應收一間關連公司款項	2,804
Bank balances	銀行結餘	126
		<hr/>
		3,077
Consideration received	已收代價	7,000
Net assets disposed of	所出售之資產淨值	(3,077)
		<hr/>
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司的收益	3,923
		<hr/>
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:	出售事項產生之現金流入淨額：	
Cash consideration received during the year	年內收到之現金代價	7,000
Less: Bank balances disposed of	減：所出售之銀行結餘	(126)
		<hr/>
		6,874

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

32. OPERATING LEASING ARRANGEMENTS

The Group as lessor

The properties held by the Group which are for rental purposes have committed lessees for the next one and seven years respectively.

Undiscounted lease payments receivable on leases are as follows:

Within one year	一年內
In the second year	第二年
In the third year	第三年
In the fourth year	第四年
In the fifth year	第五年
After five years	五年後

32. 經營租賃安排

本集團作為出租人

本集團持作租賃用途之物業已分別就未來一及七年向承租人作出承擔：

就租賃應收之未貼現租賃付款如下：

	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Within one year	25,596	19,322
In the second year	22,898	20,345
In the third year	18,661	17,491
In the fourth year	17,825	13,493
In the fifth year	18,201	12,796
After five years	18,738	13,043
	121,919	96,490

33. 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 optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital and reserves.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the directors of the Company consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of management of the Group, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and share buy-backs as well as issue of debt.

33. 資本風險管理

本集團之資本管理旨在透過在債務與權益間作出最佳平衡，確保本集團之實體可持續經營的同時亦為股東締造最大回報。本集團整體策略與上年度相同。

本集團之資本架構包括現金及現金等值項目以及本公司擁有人應佔權益（包括已發行股本及儲備）。

本公司董事每半年檢討資本架構。檢討其中一部分為本公司董事考慮資本成本及各類資本所附帶之風險。根據本集團管理層之推薦建議，本集團會通過派發股息、發行新股份、購回股份以及發行債務等方式，對整體資本架構作出平衡。

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories of financial instruments

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
FVTPL	透過損益按公平價值計量		
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL	強制透過損益按公平價值計量		
– Held for trading	– 持作買賣	116	189
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量之金融資產	1,847,594	1,870,729
		1,847,710	1,870,918
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Amortised cost	攤銷成本	27,781	45,156
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,734	43,153

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include trade and other receivables, investments held for trading, bank balances, trade and other payables, interest-bearing borrowing and lease liabilities. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management of the Group manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

34. 金融工具

(a) 金融工具類別

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團的主要金融工具包括貿易及其他應收賬款、持作買賣投資、銀行結餘、貿易及其他應付賬款、計息借貸及租賃負債。金融工具之詳情於相關附註披露。與該等金融工具有關的風險包括市場風險（貨幣風險、利率風險及其他價格風險）、信貸風險及流動資金風險。有關如何降低該等風險之政策載於下文。本集團管理層管理及監控該等風險，以確保以及時及有效的方式實施適當措施。

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34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Neither subsidiaries of the Company nor the Company have significant foreign currency sales, purchases or balances. Therefore, the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate interest-bearing borrowing and fixed-rate lease liabilities (see note 24 and 25 for details). The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances (see note 22 for details). The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy. However, the management of the Group monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arises.

Total interest income from financial assets that are measured at amortised cost is as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量之金融資產

34. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險

(i) 貨幣風險

本公司附屬公司與本公司均無以外幣進行重大買賣或擁有重大結餘。因此，本集團承受之外幣風險極微。

(ii) 利率風險

本集團面臨與定息計息借貸及定息租賃負債有關的公平價值利率風險(詳情請參閱附註24及25)。本集團亦面臨與浮息銀行結餘有關的現金流量利率風險(詳情請參閱附註22)。本集團現時並無利率對沖政策。然而，本集團管理層監控利率風險，並將考慮於需要時對沖重大利率風險。

按攤銷成本計量之金融資產所得總利息收入如下：

2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
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20,133

7,623

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綜合財務報表附註

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34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Market risk (CONTINUED)

(ii) Interest rate risk (CONTINUED)

Interest expense on financial liabilities not measured at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量之金融負債

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point (2019: 25 basis points) increase or decrease in non-fixed interest rate bank balances represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points (2019: 25 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's pre-tax loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 would decrease/increase by HK\$5,033,000 (2019: decrease/increase by HK\$1,906,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its non-fixed interest rate bank balances.

34. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

(ii) 利率風險(續)

並非透過損益按公平價值計量之金融負債之利息開支：

2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
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1,762

150

敏感度分析

以下敏感度分析乃根據報告期結束時之利率風險釐定。編製分析時，乃假設於報告期間末尚未行使之金融工具於整年均未行使。非固定利率銀行結餘之25個基點(二零一九年：25個基點)之增加或減少，乃管理層對利率可能出現之合理變動作出之評估。

倘利率上調/下調25個基點(二零一九年：25個基點)，而所有其他變數維持不變，則本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之除稅前虧損將會減少/增加5,033,000港元(二零一九年：減少/增加1,906,000港元)。此主要源自本集團因非固定利率銀行結餘所面對之利率風險。

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Market risk (CONTINUED)

(iii) Other price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk through its investments in equity securities measured at FVTPL. For equity securities measured at FVTPL quoted in The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the management of the Group manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the reporting date.

If the prices of respective instruments had been 10% (2019: 10%) higher/lower, the pre-tax loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 would decrease/increase by HK\$12,000 (2019: decrease/increase by HK\$19,000) as a result of the changes in fair value of investments held for trading.

34. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

(iii) 其他價格風險

本集團於透過損益按公平價值計量股本證券之投資須承受股本價格風險。就於香港聯合交易所有限公司報價的透過損益按公平價值計量的股本證券而言，本集團管理層藉維持一個集合不同風險之投資組合管理此類風險。

敏感度分析

敏感度分析乃根據於呈報日期所面對之股本價格風險而釐定。

倘各工具價格上升／下跌10% (二零一九年：10%)，則截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之除稅前虧損將會因為持作買賣投資之公平價值變動而減少／增加12,000港元 (二零一九年：減少／增加19,000港元)。

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34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment

Credit risk refers to the risk that the Group's counterparties default on their contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Group. The Group's credit risk exposures are primarily attributable to trade and other receivables, investments held for trading and bank balances. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

The Group performed impairment assessment for financial assets under ECL model. Information about the Group's credit risk management, maximum credit risk exposures and the related impairment assessment, if applicable, are summarised as below:

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers

The Group applies monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The Group's concentration of credit risk by geographical locations is mainly in the PRC, which accounted for 100% (2019: 81%) of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2020. In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group sets credit limits and credit approvals.

In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model on trade receivables individually and/or based on provision matrix. Trade receivables with balances which are not significant or not credit impaired are grouped under a provision matrix, based on past due status.

34. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估

信貸風險指本集團對手方就其合約責任違約導致本集團遭受財務虧損的風險。本集團的信貸風險主要歸因於貿易及其他應收賬款、持作買賣投資及銀行結餘。本集團並無持有任何抵押品或其他信貸增強工具以涵蓋與其金融資產有關的信貸風險。

本集團根據預期信貸虧損模式進行金融資產減值評估。有關本集團信貸風險管理、最大信貸風險及相關減值評估(倘適用)的資料於下文概述：

與客戶之合約產生之貿易應收賬款

本集團應用監察程序以確保已採取跟進措施，收回逾期債項。就此而言，本公司董事認為本集團之信貸風險已大幅減低。

本集團按地區劃分之信貸風險主要集中於中國，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，其佔總貿易應收賬款之100% (二零一九年：81%)。為降低信貸風險，本集團管理層已訂明信貸限額及信貸批核。

此外，本集團根據預期信貸虧損模式個別地及／或基於撥備矩陣對貿易應收賬款進行減值評估。結餘並非重大或並無信貸減值之貿易應收賬款根據撥備矩陣分組(基於逾期狀況)。

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34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (CONTINUED)

As part of the Group's credit risk management, the Group uses debtors' aging to assess the impairment for its customers in relation to its hotel operations because these customers consist of a large number of small customers with common risk characteristics that are representative of the customers' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms.

The estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical two-year 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.

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group assessed the ECL for trade receivables were not significant and thus no loss allowance was recognised.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. Nevertheless, the Group will keep taking legal action against the debtors to recover the amount due.

34. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

與客戶之合約產生之貿易應收賬款(續)

於本集團信貸風險管理過程中，本集團就其酒店業務運營採用應收賬款賬齡評估客戶減值情況，原因為該等客戶包括大量具有共同風險特徵的小客戶，該等特徵代表客戶根據合同條款支付全部到期款項的能力。

估計虧損率乃根據應收賬款預期年期的歷史兩年期觀察違約率估計得出，並會就毋須不必要的成本或努力即可獲得的前瞻性資料作出調整。

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團評定貿易應收賬款的預期信貸虧損並不重大，因此並無確認虧損撥備。

本集團於有資料顯示債務人處於極度財務困難及並無現實收回前景(即當債務人被清算或進入破產程序或當貿易應收賬款逾期兩年以上(以較早發生者為準))時撇銷貿易應收賬款。然而，本集團將繼續向債務人採取法律行動以收回逾期款項。

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

Other receivables and deposits

For other receivables and deposits, the directors of the Company make periodic individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables and deposits based on historical settlement records, past experience, and also quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the directors of the Company assessed a credit-impaired other receivable from a debtor of HK\$10,500,000 (2019: Nil) due to the overdue of the balance and non repayment. The Group measured the loss allowance of such credit-impaired debtor using the lifetime ECL and impairment loss of HK\$10,500,000 was provided during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

Except for the above-mentioned credit-impaired debtor, the directors of the Company believes that there is no significant increase in credit risk of remaining amounts since initial recognition and the Group assessed the ECL for the remaining other receivables and deposits were insignificant based on 12m ECL.

Bank balances

Credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are reputable banks. For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group performed impairment assessment on bank balances and concluded that the probability of defaults of the counterparty banks are insignificant and accordingly, no allowance for credit losses is provided.

34. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

其他應收賬款及押金

就其他應收賬款及押金而言，本公司董事根據過往結算記錄、過往經驗以及屬合理及支持性前瞻性資料的定量及定性資料，定期對其他應收賬款及押金的可收回性個別進行評估。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司董事已評估應收一名債務人而已信貸減值的其他應收賬款10,500,000港元(二零一九年：無)，原因為該結餘已逾期及並無還款。本集團使用全期預期信貸虧損計量該信貸減值債務人的虧損撥備，並在截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內作出10,500,000港元的減值虧損撥備(二零一九年：無)。

除上述信貸減值的債務人外，本公司董事相信，自初始確認起，餘下款項的信貸風險並無大幅增加，而本集團基於12個月逾期信貸虧損模式所評估之其餘之其他應收賬款及押金的預期信貸虧損並不重大。

銀行結餘

由於對手方為聲譽良好的銀行，銀行結餘之信貸風險有限。於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團對銀行結餘進行減值評估，並得出結論，即對手方銀行違約的可能性並不重大，因此，並無作出信貸虧損撥備。

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34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) 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.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table has 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. Specifically, interest-bearing borrowing with repayment on demand clause is included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the exercise of rights by the lender.

The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

Liquidity table

		Weighted average interest rate (%) 加權平均利率 (%)	On demand or less than 1 month HK\$'000 按要求或1個月內 千港元	1-3 months HK\$'000 1至3個月 千港元	3 months to 1 year HK\$'000 3個月至1年 千港元	1-5 years HK\$'000 1至5年 千港元	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow HK\$'000 未折現合約現金流量總額 千港元	Total carrying amount HK\$'000 總賬面值 千港元
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日							
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	-	27,781	-	-	-	27,781	27,781
Interest-bearing borrowing	計息借貸	15	23,650	-	-	-	23,650	22,000
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	5.63	196	392	1,476	885	2,949	2,734
			51,627	392	1,476	885	54,380	52,515
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日							
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	-	45,156	-	-	-	45,156	45,156
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	5.63	3,488	6,975	31,394	2,809	44,666	43,153
			48,644	6,975	31,394	2,809	89,822	88,309

34. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動資金風險

管理流動資金風險時，本集團監察及維持現金及現金等值項目於管理層認為合適之水平，為本集團營運提供資金，並減低現金流量波動之影響。

下表詳列本集團金融負債餘下合約到期情況。下表根據金融負債之未貼現現金流量按本集團可能被要求清償之最早日期而編製。具體而言，訂有按要還款條款的計息借貸列入最早的時間段而不考慮貸款人行使權利的概率。

該表包括利息及本金現金流量。

流動資金表

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Some of the Group's financial instruments are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available.

(i) *Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis*

Financial asset 金融資產	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy 公平價值層級	Valuation techniques and key inputs 估值方法及輸入數據
	31 December 2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年十二月三十一日 千港元	31 December 2019 HK\$'000 公平價值 二零一九年十二月三十一日 千港元		
Investments held for trading 持作買賣投資	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong – HK\$116,000 香港上市股本證券 – 116,000港元	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong – HK\$189,000 香港上市股本證券 – 189,000港元	Level 1 第一級	Quoted bid prices in an active market. 活躍市場買入報價

There were no transfers between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

(ii) *Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis*

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities 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 financial assets and financial liabilities measured in amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements which are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis approximate their fair values at the end of the reporting period.

34. 金融工具 (續)

(c) 金融工具之公平價值計量

就財務報告而言，本集團部分金融工具乃按公平價值計量。估計公平價值時，本集團利用可用市場可觀察數據。

(i) *以經常基準按公平價值計量之本集團金融資產公平價值*

年內公平價值不同層級之間並無轉移。

(ii) *並非以經常基準按公平價值計量之金融資產及金融負債之公平價值*

金融資產及金融負債之公平價值根據普遍接納之定價模式及按照貼現現金流量分析釐定。

本公司董事認為，於綜合財務報表中按攤銷成本計量（而並非以經常基準按公平價值計量）之金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其於報告期末之公平價值相若。

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35. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CASH FLOWS

(a) Major non-cash transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group settled the lease liabilities of approximately HK\$19,800,000 by offsetting the rental deposits paid.

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash and cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flow as cash flows from financing activities.

35. 有關現金流量之額外資料

(a) 主要非現金交易

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團通過抵銷已付租金押金而結清租賃負債約19,800,000港元。

(b) 融資活動產生之負債對賬

下表詳列自融資活動產生之本集團負債變動，包括現金及非現金變動。自融資活動產生之負債乃其現金及現金流量已經或未來現金流量將會於本集團之綜合現金流量表分類為融資活動現金流量之負債。

		Interest-bearing borrowing HK\$'000 (note 24) 計息借貸 千港元 (附註24)	Lease liabilities HK\$'000 (note 25) 租賃負債 千港元 (附註25)	Total HK\$'000 總計 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	–	74,742	74,742
Financing cash outflows	融資現金流出	–	(40,913)	(40,913)
New leases entered	所訂立新租賃	–	5,892	5,892
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	–	(17)	(17)
Interest expenses	利息開支	–	3,449	3,449
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	–	43,153	43,153
Financing cash outflows	融資現金流出	–	(22,087)	(22,087)
Financing cash inflows	融資現金流入	22,000	–	22,000
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	–	70	70
Interest expenses	利息開支	1,554	1,398	2,952
		23,554	22,534	46,088
Non-cash transaction	非現金交易	–	(19,800)	(19,800)
Other changes:	其他變動：			
Other payables	其他應付賬款	(1,554)	–	(1,554)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日	22,000	2,734	24,734

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36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group did not enter into transactions with related parties.

There were no outstanding balances with related parties at the end of each reporting period.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, being the directors of the Company, during the year is set out in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee of the Company having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

36. 關連人士交易

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團並無與關連人士訂立交易。

於各報告期末，並無與關連人士之尚欠結餘。

主要管理人員之薪酬

年內主要管理人員（即本公司董事）之薪酬載於綜合財務報表附註12。

主要管理人員的薪酬由本公司薪酬委員會經考慮個人表現及市場趨勢後釐定。

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For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

37. 本公司主要附屬公司詳情

Details of the subsidiaries directly and indirectly held by the Company at the end of the reporting period are set out as below:

有關於報告期結束時本公司直接及間接持有之附屬公司詳情載於下文：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/登記地點	Paid up issued/ registered capital 已發行繳足/ 註冊資本	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company				Principal activities 主要業務		
			Directly		Indirectly				
			2020	2019	2020	2019			
			%	%	%	%			
			直接		間接				
			二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年			
			%	%	%	%			
Allied Glory 合榮	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$2 2港元	-	-	73.5	73.5	Investment holding 投資控股		
Apex Quality Group Limited ("Apex")	The British Virgin Islands (the "BVI")	United States dollars ("US\$") 5,548,172	-	-	89.4	89.4	Investment holding		
Apex Quality Group Limited ("Apex")	英屬維爾京群島 (「英屬維爾京群島」)	5,548,172 美元 (「美元」)					投資控股		
HMH China Investments Limited	Bermuda	Canadian dollars 1,152,913	-	-	73.5	73.5	Investment holding		
HMH China Investments Limited	百慕達	1,152,913 加幣					投資控股		
Lucky Million Investments Limited	The BVI	US\$1	-	-	89.4	89.4	Investment holding		
Lucky Million Investments Limited	英屬維爾京群島	1美元					投資控股		
Rosedale Hotel Group Limited	The BVI	US\$1	-	-	89.4	89.4	Investment holding		
珀麗酒店集團有限公司	英屬維爾京群島	1美元					投資控股		
Rosedale Guangzhou [#]	The PRC	US\$11,500,000	-	-	72.7	72.7	Hotel ownership and operation in the PRC		
廣州珀麗 [#]	中國	11,500,000美元					於中國擁有及經營酒店		
Rosedale Hotel International Limited	The BVI	US\$1	100	100	-	-	Investment holding		
Rosedale Hotel International Limited	英屬維爾京群島	1美元					投資控股		

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED) 37. 本公司主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration	Paid up issued/ registered capital	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company				Principal activities
			Directly		Indirectly		
			2020	2019	2020	2019	
			%	%	%	%	
附屬公司名稱	註冊成立/登記地點	已發行繳足/註冊資本	本公司持有之所有權益比例				主要業務
			直接		間接		
			二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年	
			%	%	%	%	
Rosedale Hotel Management Limited 珀麗酒店管理有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$2 2港元	–	–	89.4	89.4	Hotel management in Hong Kong 於香港酒店管理
Rosedale Hotel Shenyang Company Limited** 瀋陽珀麗酒店有限公司**	The PRC 中國	RMB168,000,000 人民幣 168,000,000元	–	–	84.9	84.9	Hotel ownership and operation in the PRC 於中國擁有及經營酒店
Rosedale Park Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$2	–	–	89.4	89.4	Hotel operation in Hong Kong 於香港經營酒店
Rosedale Park Limited	香港	2港元					
Shenyang Hotel Holdings Limited 沈陽酒店股份有限公司	The BVI 英屬維爾京群島	US\$100 100美元	–	–	84.9	84.9	Investment holding 投資控股
Shenyang Limited Shenyang Limited	The BVI 英屬維爾京群島	US\$1 1美元	–	–	89.4	89.4	Investment holding 投資控股
Success Billion Limited	The BVI	US\$1	–	–	100	100	Trading of securities in Hong Kong 於香港買賣證券
Success Billion Limited	英屬維爾京群島	1美元					
The Rosedale Luxury Hotel & Suites Ltd.** 珀麗置業(上海)有限公司**	The PRC 中國	US\$20,000,000 20,000,000美元	–	–	100	100	Property investment in the PRC 於中國物業投資

This subsidiary is a Sino-foreign co-operative joint venture. Pursuant to the Co-operative Agreement, upon the end of the co-operative period, the rights and ownership of Rosedale Guangzhou Hotel will be transferred to the PRC Partner, and the remaining net assets are to be distributed to Allied Glory and the PRC Partner in the ratio of 80% and 20% respectively.

** These subsidiaries are wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

* English name for identification only

該附屬公司為一家中外合作經營企業。根據合作經營合同書，於合作經營期間末，廣州珀麗酒店之權利及擁有權將轉移至中國夥伴，餘下資產淨值將按比率80%及20%分別分派予合榮及中國夥伴。

** 該等附屬公司為外商獨資企業。

* 英文名稱僅供識別

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

The above table lists the 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 at the end of the year.

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

The table below shows details of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation / establishment 註冊成立/成立地點	Principal place of business 主要營業地點	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests 非控股權益持有之擁有權權益及投票權比率		(Loss)/profit allocated to non-controlling interests 分配至非控股權益之(虧損)/溢利		Accumulated non-controlling interests 累計非控股權益	
			2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元	2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Apex and its subsidiaries Apex及其附屬公司	The BVI 英屬維爾京群島	Hong Kong and the PRC 香港及中國	10.6%	10.6%	(11,698)	(14,982)	182,804	191,198
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests 擁有非控股權益之個別非重大附屬公司					(84)	(479)	-	(16,678)
					(11,782)	(15,461)	182,804	174,520

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

37. 本公司主要附屬公司詳情(續)

董事認為上表所列本公司之附屬公司對本集團之業績或資產有重大影響。董事認為細列其他附屬公司之詳情會令篇幅過於冗長。

年末，概無任何附屬公司發行任何債務證券。

擁有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司之詳情

下表載列擁有重大非控股權益之本集團非全資附屬公司之詳情：

擁有重大非控股權益之本集團附屬公司之財務資料概要載列如下。以下財務資料概要為集團內部抵銷前數額。

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綜合財務報表附註

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

37. 本公司主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests (CONTINUED)

擁有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司之詳情(續)

Apex and its subsidiaries

Apex及其附屬公司

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產	204,956	276,298
Current assets	流動資產	1,324,864	1,344,331
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(26,158)	(32,557)
Current liabilities	流動負債	(39,575)	(76,626)
		1,464,087	1,511,446
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	1,281,283	1,320,248
Non-controlling interests of Apex	Apex非控股權益	151,919	156,540
Non-controlling interests of Apex's subsidiaries	Apex附屬公司之非控股權益	30,885	34,658

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

37. 本公司主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

擁有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司之詳情(續)

(CONTINUED)

Apex及其附屬公司(續)

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 (Restated) 二零一九年 千港元 (經重列)
Revenue	收入	50,828	110,311
Interest income and other income	利息收入及其他收入	21,631	23,204
Expenses	開支	(119,969)	(149,680)
Loss for the year from discontinued operation	已終止經營業務之本年度虧損	(15,892)	(33,725)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(63,402)	(49,890)
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔虧損	(51,704)	(34,908)
Loss attributable to non-controlling interests of Apex	Apex非控股權益應佔虧損	(6,131)	(4,139)
Loss attributable to non-controlling interests of Apex's subsidiaries	Apex附屬公司之非控股權益應佔虧損	(5,567)	(10,843)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(63,402)	(49,890)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔其他全面收益/(開支)	12,739	(4,455)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) attributable to non-controlling interests of Apex	Apex非控股權益應佔其他全面收益/(開支)	1,510	(528)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) attributable to non-controlling interests of Apex's subsidiaries	Apex附屬公司之非控股權益應佔其他全面收益/(開支)	1,794	(649)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	本年度其他全面收益/(開支)	16,043	(5,632)
Total comprehensive expense attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔全面開支總額	(38,965)	(39,363)
Total comprehensive expense attributable to non-controlling interests of Apex	Apex非控股權益應佔全面開支總額	(4,621)	(4,667)
Total comprehensive expense attributable to non-controlling interests of Apex's subsidiaries	Apex附屬公司之非控股權益應佔全面開支總額	(3,773)	(11,492)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	(47,359)	(55,522)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	經營活動之現金流入/(流出)淨額	13,273	(1,358)
Net cash inflow from investing activities	投資活動之現金流入淨額	7,194	450
Net cash outflow from financing activities	融資活動之現金流出淨額	(40,356)	(40,038)
Net cash outflow	現金流出淨額	(19,889)	(40,946)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

38. EVENT AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic across the world resulted in quarantine measures and border restrictions imposed by governments in different countries which constituted severe negative impact on the hotel operations of the Group. Even though the pandemic was alleviating in the PRC, the Group was not operating at normal capacity for its hotel operations.

The impact of COVID-19 pandemic has been taken into account in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. As the situation remains uncertain as at the date of authorising these financial statements, the directors of the Company considered that COVID-19 pandemic would further constitute adverse impact to the Group's future performance.

38. 報告期後事項

2019冠狀病毒病疫情在全球爆發，導致各國政府採取隔離措施和出入境限制，對本集團的酒店業務構成嚴重的負面影響。儘管中國的疫情有所緩和，但本集團的酒店業務仍未達到正常的營運水平。

在編製本綜合財務報表時已經考慮2019冠狀病毒病疫情的影響。由於在本財務報表獲批准日期，情況仍然不確定，本公司董事認為，2019冠狀病毒病疫情將進一步對本集團的未來表現構成不利影響。

39. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

39. 本公司之財務狀況報表及儲備

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	57	175
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	1,934	3,300
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之投資	239,764	239,764
Amount due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	1,109,406	1,348,102
		1,351,161	1,591,341
Current assets	流動資產		
Other receivables and prepayments	其他應收賬款及預付款項	962	1,744
Amount due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	749,018	509,836
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	525	208
		750,505	511,788
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付賬款	10,324	5,439
Interest-bearing borrowing	計息借貸	22,000	-
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	1,409	1,333
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	481,567	471,522
		515,300	478,294
Net current assets	流動資產淨值	235,205	33,494
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總值減流動負債	1,586,366	1,624,835

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

39. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

39. 本公司之財務狀況報表及儲備 (續)

		2020 HK\$'000 二零二零年 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 二零一九年 千港元
Non-current liability	非流動負債		
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	611	2,020
NET ASSETS	資產淨值	1,585,755	1,622,815
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	7,892	7,892
Reserves	儲備	1,577,863	1,614,923
TOTAL EQUITY	權益總額	1,585,755	1,622,815

Movement of share capital and reserves

股本及儲備變動

		Share premium HK\$'000 股份溢價 千港元	Special reserve HK\$'000 特別儲備 千港元	Share-based payments reserve HK\$'000 以股代款儲備 千港元	Accumulated losses HK\$'000 累計虧損 千港元	Total HK\$'000 總額 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	1,360,752	658,303	13,715	(474,310)	1,558,460
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	本年度溢利及全面收益總額	-	-	-	56,463	56,463
Lapse of share option	購股權失效	-	-	(2,107)	2,107	-
Reduction in share premium	削減股份溢價	(1,360,752)	1,360,752	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	-	2,019,055	11,608	(415,740)	1,614,923
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度虧損及全面開支總額	-	-	-	(17,330)	(17,330)
Lapse of share options	購股權失效	-	-	(4,570)	4,570	-
Dividends	股息	-	-	-	(19,730)	(19,730)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	-	2,019,055	7,038	(448,230)	1,577,863

40. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures are reclassified to conform with presentation for the current year.

40. 比較數字

若干比較數字已重新分類，以符合本年度之呈列方式。

Financial Summary

財務概要

RESULTS

業績

		Year ended 31 December				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		截至十二月三十一日止年度				
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Revenue	收入	67,156	215,376	263,011	252,311	242,296
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(83,439)	(109,498)	(65,765)	(127,806)	(92,529)
Income tax credit (expense)	所得稅抵免(開支)	9	(1,398)	66,188	2,558	(665)
(Loss) profit for the year	本年度(虧損)溢利	(83,430)	(110,896)	423	(125,248)	(93,194)
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to:	下列人士應佔本年度(虧損)溢利:					
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	(71,648)	(95,435)	(3,785)	(116,128)	(86,438)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(11,782)	(15,461)	4,208	(9,120)	(6,756)
		(83,430)	(110,896)	423	(125,248)	(93,194)

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

資產與負債

		At 31 December				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		於十二月三十一日				
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Total assets	資產總值	2,123,005	2,291,370	2,391,042	2,474,092	2,535,010
Total liabilities	負債總額	107,197	193,378	176,111	226,217	228,487
		2,015,808	2,097,992	2,214,931	2,247,875	2,306,523
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	1,833,004	1,923,472	2,024,328	2,056,219	2,114,005
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	182,804	174,520	190,603	191,656	192,518
		2,015,808	2,097,992	2,214,931	2,247,875	2,306,523

Particulars of Properties

物業詳情

HOTEL PROPERTIES

酒店物業

Company 公司	Address 地址	Existing Use 現時用途	Site Area 地盤面積	Gross Area 總面積	% Interest 權益百分比
Rosedale Hotel Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Rosedale Hotel & Suites, Guangzhou No. 348 Jiang Nan Da Road Central, Haizhu District, Guangzhou, the PRC	Hotel operation	10,838.88 sq.m.	46,865.83 sq.m.	72.7%
廣州珀麗酒店有限公司	廣州珀麗酒店 中國廣州市 海珠區 江南大道中348號	經營酒店業務	10,838.88 平方米	46,865.83 平方米	72.7%
Rosedale Hotel Shenyang Company Limited	Rosedale Hotel Shenyang No. 99 North Station Road, Shenhe District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, the PRC	Hotel operation	5,335.00 sq.m.	43,000.34 sq.m.	84.9%
瀋陽珀麗酒店有限公司	瀋陽珀麗酒店 中國 遼寧省 瀋陽市 瀋河區 北站路99號	經營酒店業務	5,335.00 平方米	43,000.34 平方米	84.9%

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

投資物業

Company 公司	Address 地址	Existing Use 現時用途	Lease Term 租期
The Rosedale Luxury Hotel & Suites Ltd.*	No. 1900 Tianshan Road, Changning District, Shanghai, the PRC	Leased out	Leasehold with a term expiring on 15 October 2023
珀麗置業(上海)有限公司	中國上海市 長寧區 天山路1900號	出租	租賃持有，租期於二零二三年十月 十五日屆滿

* English name for identification only

* 英文名稱僅供識別





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