



Stock Code : 00384.HK

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

Low-carbon Footprint

Lighten up
the Future



ANNUAL REPORT 2020/21

* For identification purpose only

About **CHINA GAS**

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

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MILESTONES

FY2001/02

- Commenced city gas businesses

FY2003/04

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

FY2005/06

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

FY2007/08

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

FY2009/10

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

FY2010/11

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

FY2011/12

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

FY2012/13

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

FY2013/14

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

FY2014/15

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

FY2020/21

- 642 piped gas projects with concession rights in total
- 40,153,824 households connected
- 31.2 billion m³ natural gas sold

FY2019/20

- 604 piped gas projects with concession rights in total
- 35,105,524 households connected
- 25.4 billion m³ natural gas sold

FY2018/19

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

FY2017/18

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

FY2016/17

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

FY2015/16

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Highlights for the year ended 31 March

	2020/21	2019/20	Change
Turnover (HK\$'000)	69,975,381	59,539,681	17.5%
Gross profit (HK\$'000)	18,102,158	17,097,048	5.9%
Profit for the year (HK\$'000)	11,672,283	10,260,666	13.8%
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (HK\$'000)	10,478,683	9,188,474	14.0%
Basic EPS (in HK dollar)	2.01	1.76	14.2%
Total dividend per share (in HK cents)	55	50	10.0%

	2020/21	2019/20	Change
Total assets (HK\$'000)	140,720,642	112,066,808	25.6%
Bank balance and cash (HK\$'000)	8,571,619	7,655,776	12.0%
Shareholders' equity (HK\$'000)	51,936,860	39,604,964	31.1%

Key Financial Indicators for the year ended 31 March

	2020/21	2019/20
Average finance costs	4.1%	4.5%
Current ratio (times)	1.09	0.80
Gross profit margin	25.9%	28.7%
Net gearing ratio	65.0%	64.3%

Definitions:

- Average finance costs**
 Total interest expenses/Average borrowing for the year
- Current ratio**
 Current assets/Current liabilities
- Net gearing ratio**
 Net borrowing/Total equity
- Gross profit margin**
 Gross profit/Turnover

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March

	2020/21	2019/20	Change
Number of piped-gas projects	642	604	38
Number of integrated energy projects	364	102	262
Connectable residential users for city gas projects (million households)	53.0	44.5	19.2%
Penetration rate of residential users for city gas projects (%)	60.8%	64.9%	-4.1 pts
Total natural gas sale volume (million m³)	31,210.7	25,372.4	23.0%
Natural gas sold through city and township gas projects	18,699.2	15,631.3	19.6%
Natural gas sold through direct pipelines and trade	12,511.5	9,741.1	28.4%
Sales of natural gas in city and township gas projects (customer breakdown) (million m³)			
Residential	6,107.4	4,926.7	24.0%
Industrial	9,018.3	7,417.8	21.6%
Commercial	2,549.2	2,286.2	11.5%
CNG/LNG stations	1,024.3	1,000.5	2.4%
New connections			
Residential	5,048,300	5,427,367	-7.0%
City gas projects	3,360,769	2,731,672	23.0%
Township gas projects	1,687,531	2,695,695	-37.4%
Industrial	2,368	2,271	4.3%
Commercial	32,777	34,050	-3.7%
Number of connected customers and gas stations			
Residential	40,153,824	35,105,524	14.4%
City gas projects	32,229,852	28,869,083	11.6%
Township gas projects	7,923,972	6,236,441	27.1%
Industrial	17,046	14,678	16.1%
Commercial	266,464	233,687	14.0%
CNG/LNG stations	557	556	0.2%
Average connection fees for residential users (RMB)			
City gas projects	2,499	2,494	0.2%
Township gas projects	2,910	2,952	-1.4%
Average gas tariffs (ex-tax) (RMB/m³)			
Residential	2.54	2.53	0.4%
Industrial	2.56	2.68	-4.5%
Commercial	2.89	2.77	4.3%
CNG/LNG stations	2.99	3.18	-6.0%

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE



ESG incorporated into business blueprint and implemented in daily operations from top to bottom



MSCI ESG RATINGS

BBB

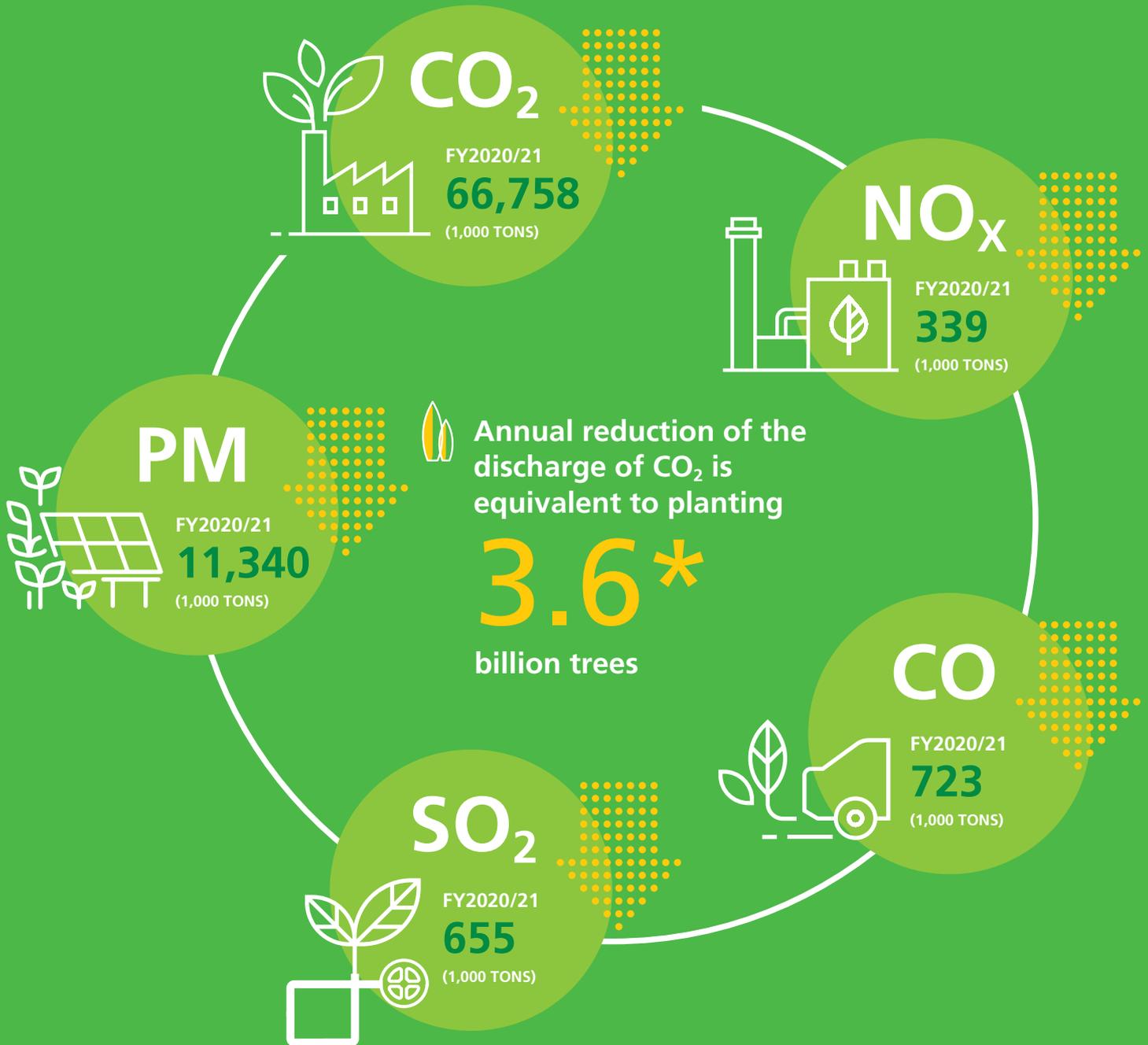
CCC	B	BB	BBB	A	AA	AAA
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HANG SENG ESG 50 INDEX

HSSUSB INDEX

Signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the first Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) member company in China

REDUCTION OF POLLUTANT EMISSIONS FROM CHINA GAS



* According to Yangzi Petrochemical standards: each tree absorbs 18.3 kg of carbon dioxide per year



NATURAL GAS



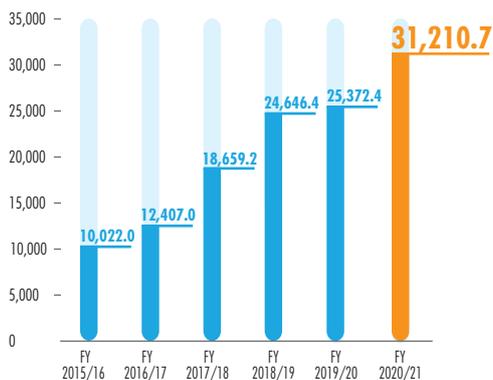


NATURAL GAS

Total Number of Piped Gas Projects



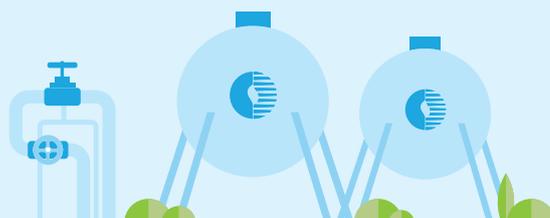
Natural Gas Sales Volume (million m³)



Total Number of Connected Households (thousand households)



Well acclaimed as a safe, efficient and clean energy source with affluent reserves, natural gas holds the balance of the global energy structure. Likewise, starting from the construction of the West-East Gas Pipeline project in 2002, natural gas has quickly gained popularity in China. After nearly 20 years of rapid development, natural gas is widely used in families, recreation, transportation, industry and commercial sectors, etc. According to statistics, upon completion of the West-East Gas Transmission Pipeline No. 1 in 2004, China's natural gas consumption was only 33.9 billion m³. Today, China's natural gas consumption has rapidly grown almost tenfold, becoming a leading contributor to the growth in the global natural gas consumption. Accordingly, the transition towards clean, distributed and low-carbon energy has also accelerated China's energy structure transformation.



NATURAL GAS

RESIDENTIAL USERS DEVELOPMENT

5,048,300

additional households of residential users

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL USERS DEVELOPMENT

35,145

additional industrial and commercial users

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

38

additional piped gas projects with concession rights



NATURAL GAS



China Gas Holdings Limited is one of the largest trans-regional comprehensive energy suppliers in China. Nearly 10 billion m³ of natural gas is transmitted to more than 40 million households in urban and rural areas every year for domestic use such as bathing, heating and cooking. Over 20 billion m³ of natural gas is transmitted to 300,000 industrial and commercial establishments such as restaurants, hotels and gas stations every year for running businesses, operating factories and riding vehicles. Out of your sight, China Gas delivers clean, convenient and safe natural gas to every corner of the country via pipelines with a length of more than 500,000 kilometers, supporting nearly 700 cities and towns and about 150 million residents to maintain normal production and daily life in China.



NATURAL GAS

Looking at the whole country, more than 320 billion m³ of natural gas makes its way across mountains and oceans from different regions and gas fields every year. Spanning from West-East Gas Transmission Pipeline to Sichuan-East Gas Transmission Pipeline, stretching from the oil and gas fields in the East China Sea and the South China Sea to the LNG terminals located like a string of pearls along the coast, and then connecting to the gas pipelines between China and each of Central Asia, Myanmar and Russia as well as gas storage facilities, a super natural gas network has been deployed in China. Through pipelines and tankers among different tiers, natural gas is eventually delivered to factories and stores, and reaches millions of households, becoming a part of everyday life of the Chinese and also one of the indispensable drivers for China to progress. In light of the high-quality macroeconomic growth and the ongoing urbanization progress in China, we have every

reason to expect that the economic growth in rural areas will spur the rigid expansion in the consumption of clean and low-carbon energy, especially natural gas, which will have huge potential in organic growth.



Operational Locations of Natural Gas

1. INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION

Hohhot, Wushen Banner, Baotou, Helingeer County, Tuoketuo County, Tuzuo Banner, Wuchuan County, Alashangmeng, Alashangmeng Wusitai Industrial Zone, Zuo Banner Tenggeji Industrial Zone, Wuhai, Wutelaqian Banner, Liangcheng County, Jinshan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Gangqimaodu Industrial Zone of Urad Central Banner, Denkou County, Jining District of Ulanqab City, Dongshan Industrial Park, Ningcheng County

2. XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

Horgos Economic Development Zone, Huocheng Economic Development Zone

3. HEBEI

Shijiazhuang Gaocheng, Cangzhou Development Zone, Nanpi County, Qinghe County, Wangdu City, Tangshan Nampo, Leting County, Xinle, Pingshan County, Fengnan District of Tangshan, Neiqiu County, Bohai New Zone, Cangzhou High-Tech Zone, Tang County, Handan Jinan New Zone, Luquan, Quyang County, Raoyang County, Botou New Zone, Laishui County, Dingzhou, Dingxing County, Yutian County, Yutian Town and Caitingqiao Town of Yutian County, Changli County, Weixian County, Xiahuayuan District, Chengan County, Wuqiao County, Ningjin County, Linzhang County, Zaoqiang County, Longyao County, Xingtang County, Gucheng County City Area, Gucheng County Administrative Jurisdiction, Nangong City, Jize County, Xinhe County, Xingtai, Kangbao County, Zhanhuang County, Yu County Economic Development Zone, Nanhe County, Julu County, Linxi County, Xian County, Guangping County, Baixiang County of Xingtai City

4. GANSU

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

5. TIANJIN

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

6. SHANXI

Shuozhou City, Xiangning County in Linfen City

7. SHANDONG

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

8. NINGXIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION

Zhongwei, Guyuan City

9. HENAN

Xinyang, Jiaozuo City, Qinyang City, Wuzhi County, Xiuwu County, Luohe City 7 Projects, Xiping County, Jiyuan City, Sanmenxia City, Shanxian County, Sanmenxia Industrial Park, Lingbao City, Yanshi City, Yongcheng City, Yongcheng Industrial Zone, Xinmi City, Huangchuan County, Guangshan County, Gushi County, Huiguo Town, Gongyi City, Yuanyang County, Hui County, Mengzhou City, Wen County, Puyang County, Puyang Industrial Zone, Tangyin County, Nanyang City Wolong District, Suiping County, Shangcheng County, Ningling County

10. SHAANXI

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

11. JIANGSU

Nanjing Jiangbei, Pizhou, Yangzhong, Pukou District in Nanjing, Jiawang District, Xuzhou, Xinyi, Xuzhou, Yangzhou City, Taixing East District, Lianyungang Haizhou Economic Development Zone, Nanjing Jingqiao, Donghai County, Tongshan, Sihong County City Center, Sihong County, Guannan County, Nanjing Changlu Industrial Park, certain villages and towns of Sihong County

12. ANHUI

Wuhu, Huainan, Shouxian, Suzhou, Wuhu County, Nanling County, Huoshan County, Fengtai County, Wuwei County, Qimen County, Xiuning County, Maoji Development Zone, Huoqu County, Susong Linjiang Industrial Zone, Suzhou Si County, Suzhou Yongqiao Economic Development Zone, Wuhe County, Sixian, Susong City, Taihu County, Hefei Binghu New Zone, She County, Huinan Town of Wuhe County, Linbei Village, Xinji Town, Toupu Town, Wuhe Economic Development Zone

13. HUBEI

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

14. ZHEJIANG

Xiaoshan District in Hangzhou, Taizhou, Jinhua, Hangzhou Jiangdong Development Zone, Daishan Economic Development Zone, Yueqing City, Xiushan Village of Zhejiang

15. CHONGQING

Yubei

16. JIANGXI

Nanchang Wanli, Xinfeng County, Wuyuan County, Yihuang County, Xinfeng Industrial Park, Nancheng County, Quannan County

17. HUNAN

Yiyang, Youxian, Zhangjiajie, Yiyang Datonghu, Yiyang City New Zone, Huaihua National Agriculture and Technology Zone, Anhua County, Zhijiang Dong Autonomous County, Baojing County, Huishang Industrial Zone, Taojiang County, Huishangang Concentrated Industrial Park of Yiyang, Chaling County

18. FUJIAN

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

19. GUIZHOU

Kaili City

20. YUNNAN

Dali Haidong New Zone, Baoshan City, Lvchun County

21. GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION

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

22. GUANGDONG

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

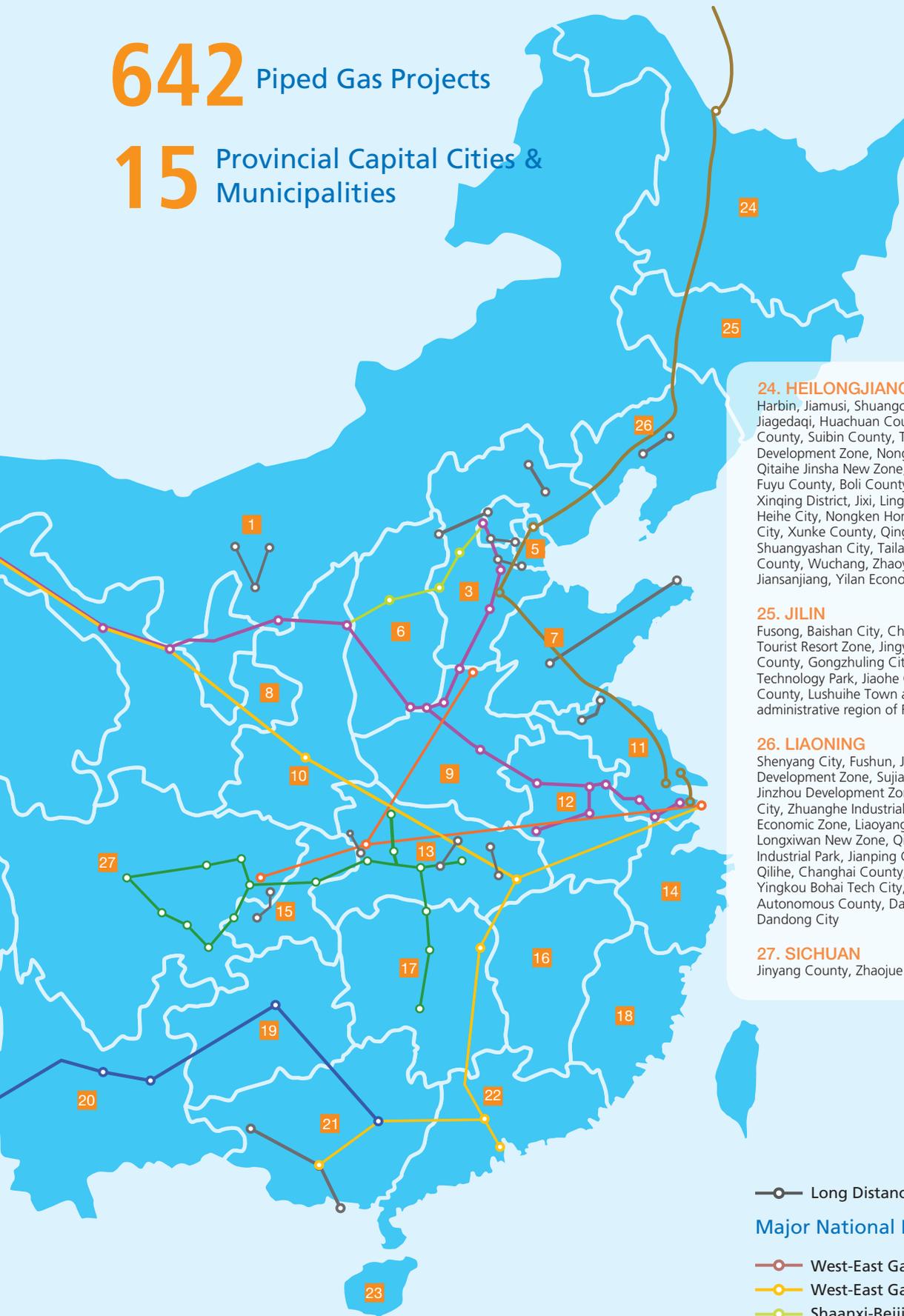
23. HAINAN PROVINCE

Qiongzhong Li-Miao Autonomous County



642 Piped Gas Projects

15 Provincial Capital Cities & Municipalities



24. HEILONGJIANG

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

25. JILIN

Fusong, Baishan City, Changbai Mountain International Tourist Resort Zone, Jingyu County, Fuyu City, Zhenlai County, Gongzhuling City National Agriculture and Technology Park, Jiaohe City, Huadian City, Dongfeng County, Lushuihe Town and Quanyang Town in the administrative region of Fusong County

26. LIAONING

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

27. SICHUAN

Jinyang County, Zhaojue County, Xide County, Puge County

—○— Long Distance Pipeline Project

Major National Natural Gas Pipelines

- West-East Gas Pipeline No. 1
- West-East Gas Pipeline No. 2
- Shaanxi-Beijing Pipeline No. 2
- Zhongwu Pipeline
- Sichuan-East Gas Pipeline
- China-Russia Natural Gas Pipeline
- China-Myanmar Natural Gas Pipeline (not drawn to scale)



TOWNSHIP REPLACEMENT OF COAL WITH GAS



TOWNSHIP REPLACEMENT OF COAL WITH GAS

As living standards improve, people have higher demands for heating in winter. The massive use of untreated coal in northern rural areas has brought about air pollution as well as smog. To nurture “clear water and green mountain” and facilitate ecological preservation, China’s government attaches great importance to environmental protection and resolving smog issues. Both the central and local governments have proposed a host of comprehensive governance measures to curtail atmospheric pollution since 2016. After four straight years of the comprehensive governance initiatives, air quality has achieved notable improvements in northern regions.

In response to the national campaign for air pollution control, China Gas stepped up its effort on the “replacement of coal with gas” campaign in the rural areas of northern China through comprehensive strategic cooperation with governments of Tianjin, Shandong, Hebei and other regions. Over the past years, the Group continued to maintain sound development in the township “replacement of coal with gas” market. In addition to the market share newly acquired from the “replacement of coal with gas” around the existing city gas projects, new projects have also been obtained in Liaocheng, Heze, Tai’an and Linyi in Shandong Province, Weinan in Shaanxi Province, and Puyang, Xinxiang, Kaifeng, Zhumadian, Shangqiu, Nanyang and other regions in Henan Province. By the end of the financial year, the Group had contracted users of more than 9 million households in total, and completed gas pipeline connections for 7.9 million households. Launching the township “replacement of coal with gas” and “fighting for the blue sky” campaigns is not only be regarded as a series of tough battles, but also protracted battles. Since our Group has identified the township “replacement of coal with gas” campaign as one of its key strategic targets, we are relentless to carry out it through till the end, to contribute to the betterment of environmental protection, along with improving the overall livelihood of residents in China.





URBAN HEATING

URBAN HEATING

Over the past few decades, due to historical reasons, coal-fired centralized heating has been provided in winter only for the cities at the north of the Qinling–Huaihe Line in China. No matter how cold it is in winter, residents in the southern part of China have to find a solution by themselves to bear the winter coldness. In fact, in the southern region, due to the high humidity all year round, the apparent temperature is usually 4°C to 5°C lower than the actual temperature in winter. For example, when the outdoor temperature is 3°C to 5°C, the indoor apparent temperature is only -1°C to 1°C. In winter, thanks to coal-fired centralized heating, room temperature is usually maintained at 18°C or higher in the northern region, while residents in the southern region can only spend the winter in “ice cellars” by rubbing their hands. Furthermore, coal-fired centralized heating model adopted in the northern region not only brings environmental pollution, but also causes a great waste of resources. The large-scale heating supply centers produce and supply hot water for heating via extensive pipelines that stretch several kilometers underground. Heat loss can be up to 30%, according to estimates.

In recent years, people in China have stronger pursuit of a high-quality life as a result of social development and more disposable income. Relevant reports released by professional institutions show that there will be nearly 100 million of users in need of heating supply in southern China by 2030. In view of such a huge and affluent market with rigid demand, we need a new distributed heating model which provides heating services without major excavation of the existing road pavement in cities. Thus, the Group came up with the new development strategy — “Urban Heating”.

Urban heating is a comprehensive solution to address the needs for heating in central and southern regions of China. In contrary to the traditional way of heating supply in the northern region, distributed heating does not require the construction of a large-scale municipal pipeline network. As a result, urban planning and social order are not affected. It is a model that supplies heating in particular communities, schools, hospitals, shopping malls or office buildings. Hot water is delivered to each building in a community via the heating pipeline network constructed thereof, and then the heat energy is distributed to every household through the riser system of the building. Heating radiators or underfloor heating systems are installed to supply heating to users indoors. Such distributed heating supply model can minimize the size of the primary pipeline network, reduce heat loss and improve the efficiency of heating supply. A variety of clean energy equipment such as gas boilers, gas-air source heat pumps and electric air source heat pumps is used as the source of heat. In addition, where circumstances allow, some regions and projects may also adopt other forms of heat sources such as waste heat from power plants and industrial processes, ground source heat pumps and water source heat pumps, or a combination of the above sources in light of local conditions. Meanwhile, compared to household heating on an individual basis, urban heating does a better job in lower energy consumption, energy conservation and environmental protection.

The target markets of the Group’s urban heating strategy are located along the Yangtze River Economic Belt, including Sichuan, Chongqing, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shanghai. Covering a total population of about 600 million people, the above mentioned seven provinces and two municipalities altogether recorded a gross domestic product (“GDP”) of over RMB40 trillion, accounting for more than 44% the total GDP of China. The Yangtze River Economic Belt is one of the regions with the most developed economy, the highest social development and the greatest growth potential in China. It is estimated that the urban floor areas with strong demand for heating in the above-mentioned regions could reach about 5 billion square meters, representing a total market size of more than one trillion RMB.



GAS FOR VEHICLES AND VESSELS

GAS FOR VEHICLES AND VESSELS

Being a clean, environment-friendly and economically competitive fuel, natural gas has been widely used in the transportation sector as an ideal fuel for vehicles and vessels, presenting plenty of room for market development. As proven by the constant promotion and application in China and unveiled in recent studies, the use of natural gas as vehicle and vessel fuels is not only safe, clean, beneficial in energy saving and emission reduction, but also cost saving. Using natural gas instead of gasoline can effectively reduce emission of PM2.5 by 90%, carbon dioxide by 20%, and pollutants such as carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides to considerable extents. Compared with other new energy vehicles such as those fueled by electricity, natural gas has more mature technologies for production, storage and transportation. Especially in the life cycle of vehicle energy consumption, natural gas powered vehicles could avoid problems such as pollution from coal-fired power plants, short battery life, waste batteries disposal and other commonly encountered problems in using electric vehicles. It is one of the solutions to reduce smog and achieve low-carbon economy with sound economic and social benefits. As a trans-regional comprehensive energy supplier for cities, the Group has unique and superior advantages in the development of CNG/LNG and clean energy. To achieve steady progress in refueling services for vehicles and vessels, the Group focuses on natural gas projects targeting at vehicles in the logistics industry as the primary direction of business development, takes CNG buses, taxis, long-distance passenger trucks and heavy-duty trucks refueling business as the core growth driver, and adopts a development strategy aiming at LNG refueling for vessels in emerging markets. The Group has entered into letters of intent with a number of large domestic logistics enterprises in order to actively explore the vehicle and vessel logistics gas refilling market. In addition, in order to promote using clean energy, China Gas also cooperates with major domestic vehicle and equipment manufacturers, and accelerates the construction of provincial-level clean energy investment platforms in collaboration with major domestic LNG suppliers. In recent years, the Group has built and operated 557 CNG/LNG refilling stations in over 32 cities across the country. At present, we provide gas refilling services for more than 100,000 buses and taxis. While boosting local economy, we have also improved local energy supply environment, which benefits local society and wins warm responses from users and compliments from communities.





LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS





LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

Liquefied petroleum gas, also known as LPG, primarily refers to the kind of gas derived from the petroleum refining process or the exploitation of oil and gas fields. After certain processes of separation and treatment, the gas is liquefied as pressurization or cooling measures applied. Primarily consisted of propane and butane, LPG is high-quality, efficient, low-carbon and clean energy as well as important chemical raw material with extensive application in chemical feedstock, residential fuel, commercial fuel, industrial fuel, transportation fuel and other sectors. In addition, LPG has high heating or caloric value and is convenient to use. It burns with virtually no black carbon and dust emission. It has become part of people's daily life, an integral component of urban gas and an effective complement to piped natural gas in China. Along with China's accelerating urbanization process and increasing demand for clean energy, absolute consumptions of natural gas and LPG has been growing while apparent demand for LPG has been growing faster than that for natural gas in recent years. According to statistics, from 2016 to 2019, China's apparent consumption of LPG had been increasing year by year.

The increase in both market supply and demand was mainly attributable to the rapid emergence of the domestic LPG deep processing industry. In 2020, due to the impact of the epidemic on the overall economy, China's apparent consumption of LPG amounted to 43.90 million tons, a year-on-year decrease of 6.7%. In general, LPG has been widely used in regions not accessible to piped gas due to its economic efficiency and portability, playing a crucial role in saving energy and reducing emission.



LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

The Group has become China's largest integrated LPG service provider involved in import, terminal, trade, storage, logistics, filling, distribution and retail, serving residential, industrial and commercial users with its products and services. The Group endeavors to maintain close collaboration between retail and trade businesses to reap benefits from complementary advantages derived from upstream and downstream cooperation. To procure upstream gas, we continue to enhance our cooperation with domestic and international resource providers and traders. We also make full use of our large storage facilities to carry out futures delivery business and warehouse-to-sales business. The Group also made substantial progress in deep processing business. In particular, the Yanchang Zhongran Taixing Light Hydrocarbon Deep Processing Project in Jiangsu and the Meizhou Bay Liquefied Hydrocarbon Terminal Storage Facilities Project in Fujian commenced construction, while the Zhongran Yanchang Liquefied Hydrocarbon Storage Facilities Project in Jiangsu and the Zhongran Baogang International Liquefied Hydrocarbon Storage Facilities Project in Shandong are under construction at full steam. Upon delivery and operation of its two VLGCs, CHINA GAS LEGEND and CHINA GAS GLORY, the Group covers the entire chain of trading as to "international procurement, maritime shipping and trading, and warehousing in terminals", taking a leap towards the upstream business of international trade. Furthermore, the Group insists on regulating and integrating the LPG market by innovation and quality service, and scales up the promotion of its proprietary Smart MicroGrid business in the central and southern regions as well as coastal regions. We also have, among others, national customer service hotline 95007 to improve service quality. We adopt Internet of Things to actively develop procurement and logistics business using LPG trucks. We bring new technologies to supervise and control the operation and circulation of LPG cylinder for the enhancement of safety management. We believe that LPG consumption will maintain stable growth in the future along with the accelerated process of new rural construction, urbanization and higher requirement of environmental protection in China.





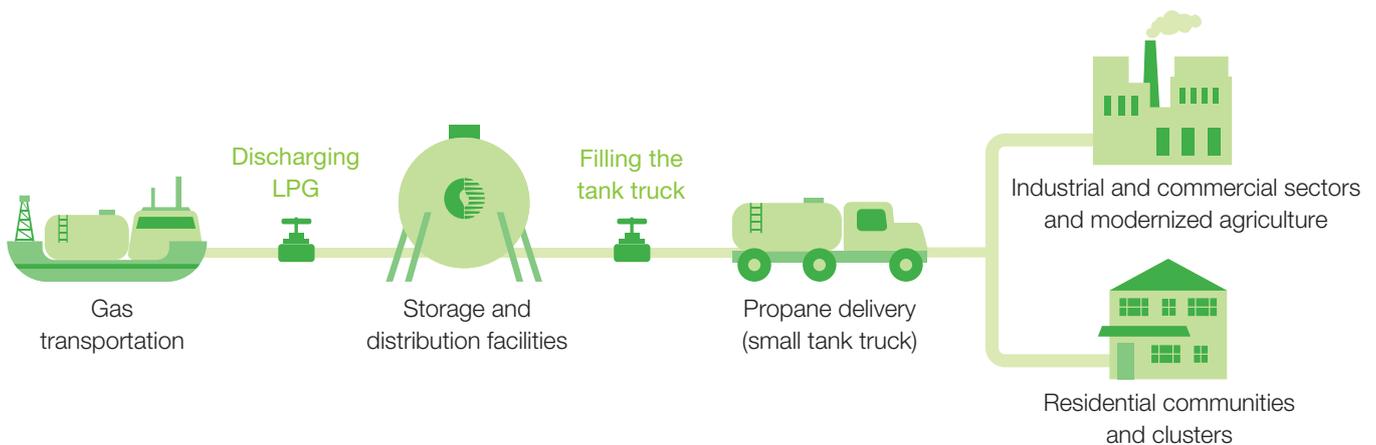
LPG SMART MICROGRID



LPG SMART MICROGRID

In light of the rapid development of the city gas industry in China over the past 20 years, the penetration rate of residential users for city gas projects has reached 60%. However, the penetration rate of piped gas in the vast rural areas of China remains at a single-digit level due to high investment cost. Except for those who have benefited from the “replacement of coal with gas” policy in northern China in recent years, most of the rural residents have not been able to enjoy the convenience of piped gas. The latest published results of the Seventh National Population Census show that more than 500 million people reside in rural areas in China. The gas industry has always been eager to deliver energy service to these 500 million people in a safer, cleaner and more convenient way.

Since 2013, the Group has been exploring a safe and convenient way of gas supply for such a large number of rural residents at affordable level. With our dedication and diligence while learning from advanced experience worldwide, the Group has developed a piped gas supply system designed for rural areas in China — LPG Smart MicroGrid.



LPG SMART MICROGRID

Based on the gas supply technology of using small propane tanks commonly used in rural areas of developed countries, LPG Smart MicroGrid incorporates new technologies such as the Internet of Things, smart-tech and cloud platforms, while establishing technical standards, product systems, operation and dispatch platforms which are more adapted to the Chinese market. Transforming the original gas supply model of “supplied in bottles, stored by users independently” to the model of “centralized gas supply and distribution through Smart MicroGrid under remote monitoring”, LPG Smart MicroGrid is acclaimed as “a revolutionary technology that has changed the energy consumption structure of rural areas in China that has lasted for thousands of years”. Over the past few decades, as a safer way with more economic benefits and higher efficiency, the MicroGrid has taken over from the bottled liquefied gas used in European and American countries and has become the mainstream way of gas supply in suburban and rural communities. Over 30 years of deployment and development, the MicroGrid technology has been further improved, along with wide recognition among developed countries in terms of its reliability.



Characterized by its safety, flexibility, intelligence, economic efficiency, convenience and complementary benefits, LPG Smart MicroGrid not only solves the “economic” problem of the traditional model, but is also much safer and more convenient, giving it an enormous edge to extensive application in rural areas of China. The consumption mode of LPG Smart MicroGrid is in the same vein as piped natural gas, but the former one bears lower construction costs. Compared with LNG supply and bottled LPG, LPG Smart MicroGrid is safer and more economical and convenient, and can effectively improve the sense of satisfaction, happiness and security of rural residents. Therefore, it is a revolutionary gas supply method which is the most suitable for large-scale introduction in rural China. Smart MicroGrid can be adopted in towns and small communities across the country at relatively low construction costs. Besides, Smart MicroGrid has extensive and diverse application scenarios. In



LPG SMART MICROGRID

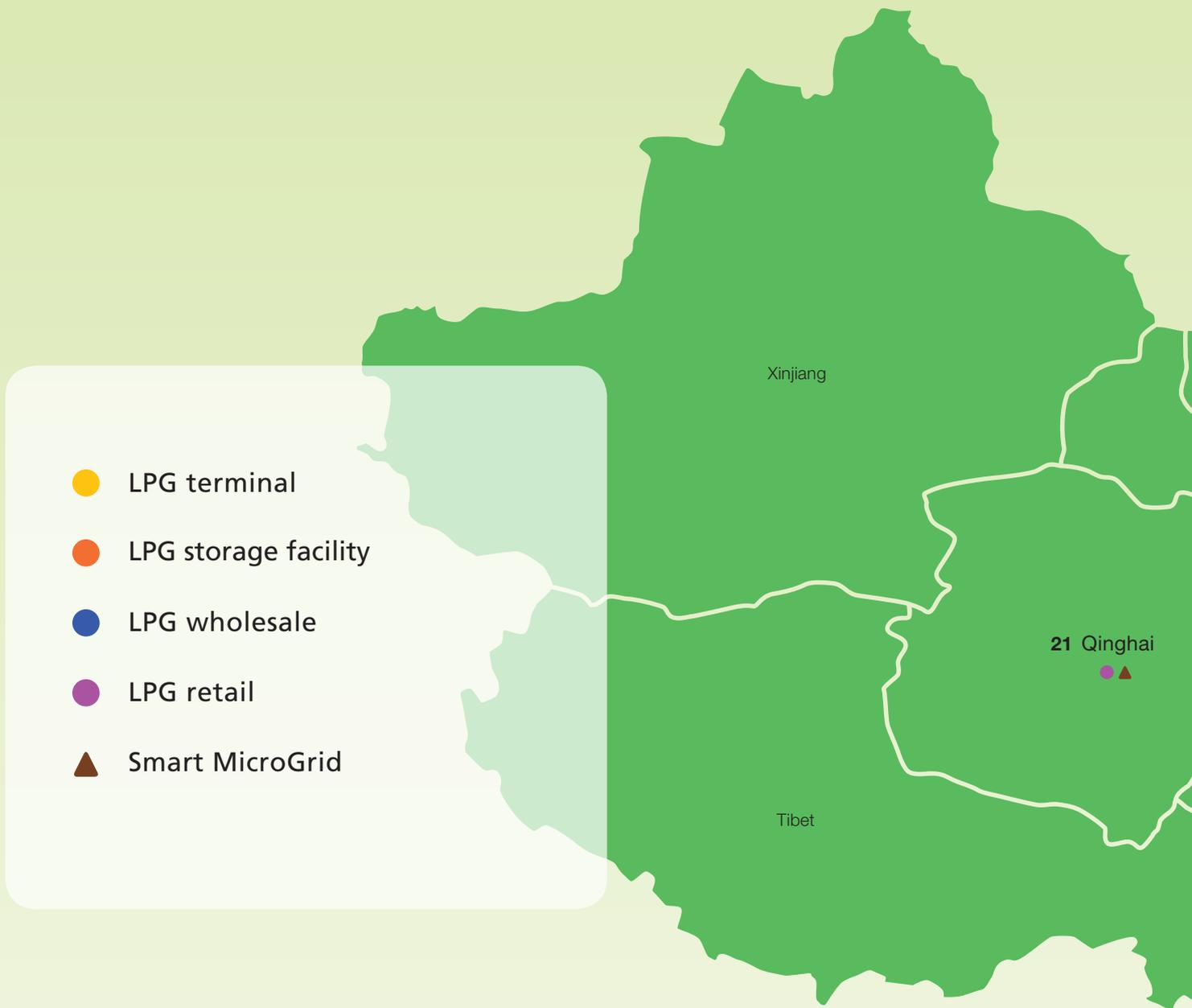
In addition to supplying gas to rural families, Smart MicroGrid will also serve agricultural purposes, such as crop plantation, agricultural production, intensive processing and logistics distribution of agricultural products. It will also expand the scope of application of gas to agricultural products drying, stock farming, aquaculture at constant temperature, clean fuel for agricultural machinery and other new agricultural applications, which can solve the problem of inaccessible and expensive gas supply in rural areas in the past. China is a big agricultural country with a huge energy demand for agricultural use. However, its agricultural modernization level remains low. Smart MicroGrid will facilitate the development and upgrading of the agricultural industry and the ecological environment protection in rural areas, which is of great and far-reaching significance for achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, promoting the rural revitalization strategy and accelerating the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

In February 2021, the CPC Central Committee unveiled its “No. 1 Document” for this year, which proposed “to promote the use of gas in rural areas, and to support the construction of safe and reliable gas storage tank stations and MicroGrid gas supply systems in rural areas”. The “Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan” published thereafter also proposed “To upgrade public facilities for suburban and rural areas as well as large-scale central towns. To improve infrastructure related to water, electricity, roads, gas, postal communications, radio and television, and logistics in rural areas, and to improve the quality of rural housing construction”. These policies promulgated by the central government indicates that the governments at all levels in China will invest more resources in the future to increase the penetration rate of gas in rural areas, thereby spurring the realization of the goal of building new rural areas with high satisfaction.

In the next ten years, the Group plans to connect Smart MicroGrid with 30 million residential users in the southern and coastal areas of China in order to improve the energy consumption habits and quality of life of rural residents. At the same time, the Group will also use such gas supply network to expand the peripheral agricultural production user market and promote the agriculture modernization progress in China.



The largest vertically integrated liquefied petroleum gas operator in China



Operational Locations of

Liquefied Petroleum Gas



VALUE-ADDED SERVICES





中燃宝
GASBO

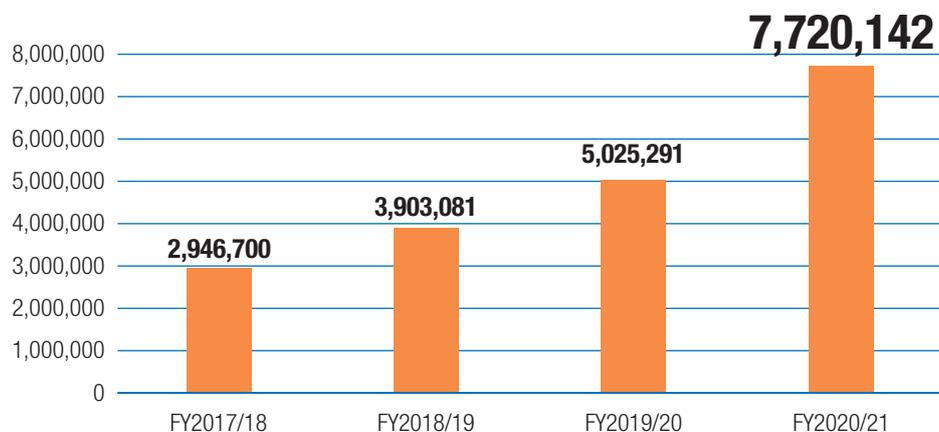
VALUE-ADDED SERVICES

Value-added services are deemed as an effective tool for a company to explore and extract the potential customer values, enhance brand-related comparative advantages, as well as increase service competitiveness. Besides, value-added services constitute a vital development path to breed organic growth. The Group has more than 45 million residential customers of natural gas and LPG in 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions across China, with a network covering more than 150 million population. Well facilitated as a network-based service, gas business can generate strong bonding and trust among its customers, which is conducive to the development of household-related products and services. Accordingly, apart from consolidating and expanding its core gas business, the Group fully utilises its extensive user base and strategic corporate brands to put a “new retail” strategy in place for its value-added business. The Group promotes sales of gas-related products, such as gas appliances, comprehensive gas insurance, corrugated pipes and fire alarms under the brand name of Gasbo. The Group also pushes forward the sales of gas-fired boilers and energy-saving equipment as well as coal-fired boilers related to renovation business and energy saving consultancy and conversion services.



Based on the expansion of sales channels for gas-related products, the Group develops new products and promotes smart appliances, such as water purifiers and other products under Gasbo brand name, while leveraging the technological strength of “Smart Life” to realize the linkage between smart equipment and e-commerce services. With a focus on family needs as well as the value proposition of “fill the kitchen with more love”, the Group provides gas users with products and services such as daily necessities, kitchenware and community services, synchronizing with its “China Gas Home+” business ecosystem strategy.

Sales Revenue (HK\$'000)



VALUE-ADDED SERVICES

Meanwhile, relying on the online platform of “Smart Life” and the extensive user resources of the Group, through the use of mobile Internet, consumption big data, artificial intelligence and other technologies, the Group upgrades the production, circulation and sales of products, and implements in-depth integration of online services, offline experience and modern logistics. By utilizing the “new retail” platform which covers customer services (community gridding services, membership services and after-sales services) and provides the function of community-based vertical e-commerce sales (product display, online transaction and social communication), the Group continuously carries out various online-offline marketing activities. Furthermore, after detailed discussions, the Group has formulated a top-down design to specify the direction for the future development of value-added services, with “creating a unique ‘grid-type private retail’ model and becoming China’s leading integrated service platform for kitchen scenario and ecology” as a long-term vision, “establishing a relationship of trust with users and becoming a one-stop kitchen manager for consumers” as value proposition, and “providing B2C worry-free services from the sale, installation, safety inspection to the maintenance of kitchen products” as a business model.

Grid-type services, O2O integration, and grid-type private domain retail model with China Gas Characteristics



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of China Gas Holdings Limited, I am pleased to present to the shareholders the 2020/21 annual report.

Mr. LIU Ming Hui

Chairman, Managing Director and President



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



RESULTS

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group managed to report steady growth in both financial and operating results amidst the pandemic. The Group's total sales volume of natural gas increased by 23.0% to 31.21 billion m³. Total revenue was HK\$69.98 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 17.5%. Gross profit amounted to HK\$18.1 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 5.9%. Profit attributable to owners of the Company increased by 14.0% to HK\$10.48 billion. Earnings per share were HK\$2.01, representing a year-on-year increase of 14.2%.

DIVIDEND

The board of directors ("Directors", each a "Director") of the Company ("Board") resolved to recommend payment of a final dividend of HK45 cents per share to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 27 August 2021 (the record date for determining the entitlement of the shareholders to receive the proposed final dividend). Together with the interim dividend of HK10 cents per share paid to the shareholders on 29 January 2021, the total dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounts to HK55 cents per share (total dividend for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK50 cents per share).

The final dividend, if approved by the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting, is expected to be payable on or around 30 September 2021 (Thursday).

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

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

For the purpose of determining the shareholders who are entitled to attend and vote at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the register of members of the Company will be closed from 13 August 2021 (Friday) to 18 August 2021 (Wednesday) (both days inclusive), during which no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. In order to qualify for attending and voting at the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held on 18 August 2021 (Wednesday), all transfers of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar and transfer office in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited at Shops 1712-16, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong not later than 4:30 p.m. on 12 August 2021 (Thursday).

To Qualify for the Proposed Final Dividend

For the purpose of determining the shareholders who are entitled to receive the proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021, the register of members of the Company will be closed from 25 August 2021 (Wednesday) to 27 August 2021 (Friday) (both days inclusive), during which no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. Subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the final dividend will be payable to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 27 August 2021 (Friday). In order to qualify for the proposed final dividend, all transfers of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited at Shops 1712-16, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong not later than 4:30 p.m. on 24 August 2021 (Tuesday).

PROSPECTS

2021 is the first year of the "14th Five-Year Plan", and the year of launching the "carbon peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060" initiative proposed by China. As more COVID-19 vaccine inoculations roll out, global economy will gradually recover. China has also been constructing a new "dual circulation" development pattern, under which the domestic macro-economy has begun to rebound in view of the improved external demand and expanded domestic demand. As one of the major energy sources in China, natural gas has maintained steady growth by virtue of the recovery of both investment and consumption. As to policies, the market-oriented reform of the natural gas industry has been further promoted, which embraced new opportunities for industry development as well as challenges.

Over the past year, National Oil and Gas Pipeline Network Company commenced operations and initiated the gas supplier licensing system. Many large LNG receiving stations along the coast have begun to open up to third parties. A critical step has been taken in the market-oriented and diversified reform of the domestic natural gas industry, which also brought opportunities for city gas operators to integrate gas sources, safeguard the gas supply, and reduce energy costs for customers. Along with the integration of the pipeline network and gas resources, as well as the interconnection of the major pipeline networks at a faster pace, we can foresee that city gas and other terminal projects will play a more prominent role in the natural gas industry chain. In addition, the "14th Five-Year Plan" and the "No. 1 Document" of the CPC also proposed the "gas-powered villages" policy, which opened up a new business model and journey for the development of the city gas industry. On 21 February 2021, Smart MicroGrid, pioneered and promoted by China Gas, has gained the attention and recognition of the State and policy makers. The CPC released the "No. 1 Document" in 2021, which proposed "to promote the use of gas in rural areas, and to support the construction of safe and reliable gas storage tank stations

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

and MicroGrid gas supply systems in rural areas”, providing strong policy support for the development of our Smart MicroGrid business. In future, leveraging the superior national environmental protection and industrial policies, the Group will make good use of its own market and management advantages and stick to its “value chain extension” strategy, so as to keep up with the development trend in spite of difficulties. Making consistent efforts of cost reduction and efficiency enhancement, changes and development, as well as exploration of potential in the “replacement of coal with gas” market nationwide and expansion of the township gas market, we will push forward our three major new businesses, namely Smart MicroGrid, Urban Heating, and value-added services. We will promote our energy technology innovation in a continuous way, and strive on our digital transformation strategy so as to develop a comprehensive plan to put our “Cloud China Gas, Digital China Gas, Smart China Gas” initiative into action. Taking our city gas business as the foundation, we will focus on the development trend of the high-tech industries, and achieve digital transformation by means of big data, artificial intelligence and Industrial Internet of Things, in order to play a positive role in facilitating green energy development.

Over the past year, China Gas strove ahead and delivered exceptional operating and financial performance. Being admitted into the Hang Seng Shanghai-Shenzhen-Hong Kong (Selected Corporations) 300 Index, the Hang Seng ESG 50 Index and the Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Benchmark Index, our ESG rating was upgraded to BBB by MSCI. In light of the long-term vision towards carbon peaking and carbon neutrality proposed by the central government, the Group believes that the optimization of energy structure and the promotion of environmental protection and air pollution control policies will be further implemented in China, further highlighting the role of natural gas and LPG industries in the national energy system.

Looking forward to the new financial year, the Group will enter a new stage of development and step on a new historical starting point. Riding on the national preferential policies for accelerating reform and innovation and developing clean energy, we will make intensive effort into our corporate social responsibility management. We will pull out all the stops to create values for our shareholders, customers, employees, partners and social stakeholders, while improving our core competitiveness and sustainable development capabilities. We strive to become a world's leading urban integrated energy service provider which attains green and sustainable development, so as to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Group with our outstanding performance.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMPANY

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

BUSINESS REVIEW

In 2020, global economy and social activities were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thanks to the effective measures for pandemic prevention and control, China had an early reopening. China took the lead in realizing a gradual economic recovery with a year-on-year growth of 2.3% of its GDP. Benefiting from China's economic recovery and the continuous advancement of stringent environmental protection policies, China's natural gas industry achieved steady growth. According to the statistics of the National Development and Reform Commission (the "NDRC") in 2020, the apparent consumption of natural gas in China reached 324 billion m³, representing a year-on-year increase of 5.6%.

In respect of the development of the natural gas industry, the National Oil and Gas Pipeline Network Company officially commenced operation. Industrial regulation continued to strengthen. China undertook to achieve the goal of "peaking carbon emissions by 2030 and becoming carbon neutral by 2060". The subsequently released "14th Five-Year Plan" proposed "prioritizing the development of agriculture and rural areas and comprehensively promoting rural revitalization". The synergy of upstream, midstream and downstream, mergers and acquisitions in the retail market, and cross-sector cooperation in the gas industry were at a notably accelerated pace.

In the face of the pandemic along with the opportunities and challenges arising from the development of the natural gas industry, the Group steadily carried out the reform of its management and control system to stimulate organizational vitality based on its management-directed focus on "cost reduction and efficiency enhancement, development through transformation". The Group continued to expand the scale of its urban and rural gas projects, promoted the "replacement of coal with gas" in industrial and commercial sectors as well as township winter natural gas heating in Northern China, and ensured gas supply. It also stepped up efforts to develop LPG, value-added services, integrated energy and other businesses. The market development of the Group's two new businesses, namely LPG Smart MicroGrid and Distributed Urban Heating, officially commenced.

During the financial year, the Group was included in the Hang Seng Shanghai-Shenzhen-Hong Kong (Selected Corporations) 300 Index, the Hang Seng ESG 50 Index and the Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Benchmark Index. MSCI upgraded the Company's ESG rating to BBB. By virtue of its outstanding performance as well as transparent and effective communications, the Group also received recognition from the global capital market. It consecutively won seven awards including the "Most Honored Company" and the "Best ESG Company" in the Institutional Investors' 2020 All-Asia Executive Team ranking, and was honored the "Best Utility Company" in the IR Magazine Awards — Greater China 2020.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During the financial year, the Group recorded a steady growth in both financial and operating results. The Group's total natural gas sales volume increased by 23.0% to 31.21 billion m³. Total revenue increased year-on-year by 17.5% to HK\$69,975,381,000. Gross profit amounted to HK\$18,102,158,000, representing a year-on-year increase of 5.9%. Profit attributable to owners of the Company increased by 14.0% to HK\$10,478,683,000, and basic earnings per share were HK\$2.01, representing a year-on-year increase of 14.2%. Operating cash flows amounted to HK\$8,278,618,000, representing a significant increase of 27.6%. Sustainable free cash flows amounted to HK\$768,367,000 (exclusive of the payments made in the current period for the office buildings of the Group).

NEW PROJECTS EXPANSION

During the financial year, the Group secured 38 additional city and township piped gas projects. As at 31 March 2021, the Group cumulatively secured a total of 642 piped gas projects with concession rights in 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China. The Group also had 32 long-distance gas transmission pipeline projects, 557 CNG/LNG refilling stations for vehicles, one coal bed methane development project, 113 LPG distribution projects and 364 hybrid integrated energy supply projects.

As at 31 March 2021, the number of connectable population covered by all the Group's gas projects increased to 153 million (approximately 53.0 million households, representing a year-on-year increase of 19.2%).

On 30 April 2021, the Group announced that through merger and acquisition, the Group indirectly holds 49% equity interests in Beijing Huayou United Gas Development Co., Ltd.* (北京華油聯合燃氣開發有限公司) ("Beijing Huayou"). The principal businesses of Beijing Huayou include the investment and operation of city piped gas projects, natural gas refilling stations and trading of LNG. The city gas projects are located in Majuqiao Town, Tongzhou District (operating regions include Beijing Economic and Technological Development Zone, part of Daxing District, as well as Majuqiao in Tongzhou District), Mentougou District (operating regions include the urban area of Mentougou District and Tanzhe Temple Town), Changping District and Shijingshan District in Beijing, Qihe County in Shandong Province and Suizhong County in Liaoning Province. Beijing Huayou has built eight natural gas processing stations, six compressed mother stations and standard refueling stations, a high-pressure pipeline network of 43 km, a sub-high pressure pipeline network of 95 km and a medium-pressure pipeline network of 583 km. In 2020, annual gas sales volume of Beijing Huayou and its subsidiaries amounted to 630 million m³, and annual net profit attributable to the owners of the company amounted to RMB140 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$168 million).

NATURAL GAS BUSINESS REVIEW

Natural Gas Pipeline Network Construction and User Connection

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

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As of 31 March 2021, the Group completed the construction of a gas transmission pipeline network with a total length of 480,159 km.

Development of New Users

During the year, construction works for urban pipelines and new connections were hampered by the pandemic. While we proceeded with the conscientious obligation to fight against the pandemic, our Group also made careful planning in advance. By applying our highly efficient management expertise in engineering and construction, we sped up the resumption of work and production. During the financial year, the Group completed natural gas connection for 5,048,300 new residential households, representing a year-on-year decrease of approximately 7.0%. The average connection fees paid by residential users connected in city gas projects and township “replacement of coal with gas” projects were RMB2,499 and RMB2,910 per household respectively.

As at 31 March 2021, the accumulated number of connected residential users of the Group was 40,153,824, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 14.4%. Penetration rate of residential households of city gas projects reached 60.8%.

During the financial year, the Group connected a total of 2,368 new industrial users and 32,777 new commercial users. As at 31 March 2021, the Group cumulatively connected 17,046 industrial users, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 16.1% as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year; and 266,464 commercial users, representing a year-on-year increase of 14.0% as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. Average connection fees for industrial users and commercial users were RMB158,380 and RMB25,906 respectively.

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

During the financial year, the rapid development of new energy vehicles, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors posed challenges to the development of the natural gas refilling station market in China. Being sensitive to market changes, the Group proactively applied strategies to increase the sales volume of individual stations, while various measures included scale-up promotion, strengthened management and enhanced services. Meanwhile, with continuous studies and adjustments to proposals, we gradually convert some gas refilling stations into integrated stations providing natural gas, hydrogen energy as well as charging piles.

In 2020, the Ministry of Transport, the NDRC, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development jointly published the Plan for the Rectification of Prominent Pollution Issues Related to Vessels and Ports in the Yangtze River Economic Belt (《長江經濟帶船舶和港口污染突出問題整治方案》) to set out the requirements for pollution prevention and control capabilities of vessels and ports in the Yangtze River Economic Belt to foster the green development in the shipping sector. The Group is committed to playing a leading role in the industry to promote the utilization of natural gas in the water transportation sector in China. Having previously acquired patents and intellectual property rights for engine conversion for LNG vessels, the Group successfully converted the first LNG-powered vessel in China and completed the construction of the first shore-based refilling wharf along Yangtze River's in Chongqing. During the financial year, the Group entered into LNG-powered vessel bunkering agreements with eight shipping companies.

As of 31 March 2021, the Group had a total of 557 CNG/LNG refilling stations for vehicles.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

NATURAL GAS

In the second half of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic was well under control, while industrial and commercial activities resumed rapidly. Meanwhile, consumption of gas for heating purpose in townships in northern China maintained a high growth. The Group recorded strong growth of natural gas sales volume for the year. During the financial year, the Group's total natural gas sales volume increased by 23.0% year-on-year to 31.21 billion m³. Natural gas was mainly sold through networks of gas pipelines laid in cities and townships, trading business and direct-supply pipelines. Gas sales volume contributed by city and township gas pipelines recorded 18.70 billion m³, representing a year-on-year increase of 19.6%. In particular, gas sales volume contributed by township gas pipelines recorded 1.76 billion m³. Trading and direct-supply pipeline business segment recorded 12.51 billion m³ in gas sales volume, representing a year-on-year increase of 28.4%.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

The Group currently has seven LPG terminals and 113 LPG distribution projects. With wide distribution footprints across 21 provinces in China, it is poised as the largest vertically integrated LPG service provider in the country.

With LPG becoming popular among rural and suburban residents, industrial and commercial LPG demand has been growing steadily over the long term. Meanwhile, demand for LPG as raw material for the production of petrochemical synthesis and deep-processing has surged. Centering on its new strategy of "value chain extension", the Group makes full use of the strengths yielded from its LPG terminals, storage facilities, vessel and vehicle fleets and networks to continuously promote "integration of industrial and trade operations, integration of trade and retail operations, and integration of retail and Smart MicroGrid of LPG". Profit-maximization along the entire supply chain is thus achieved. In respect of trade operation, the Group rapidly boosts sales volume by diversifying gas sources and promoting the construction of grid trading. In respect of retail operation, the Group pushes forward the integration of local bottled gas markets. In core cities where trade and retail integration is ready to go, LPG retail investment and development are now in full swing. In respect of Smart MicroGrid operation, taking advantage of the release of "Central No. 1 Document" the Group proactively interacts with governments at all levels and builds pivotal projects, speeding up contract signing, designs and construction of MicroGrid projects.

Smart MicroGrid is a small and independent local gas supply network with LPG as gas source. It provides centralized piped gas to small communities and townships with great flexibility. MicroGrid is particularly suitable for villages in southern and coastal areas of China, since such regions are mostly located in mountainous and hilly areas crisscrossed by mountains and rivers. Laying natural gas pipelines in such areas with complex geographic conditions requires substantial investment. It is hard for gas companies to recover such expensive investment. As a result, gas companies have been unable to provide gas to rural areas in China at a reasonable cost in the past few decades. Compared with traditional natural gas pipeline network, Smart MicroGrid stands out in terms of low investment cost, short construction period, fast investment recovery and strong geographical adaptability. The Group is the founder of Smart MicroGrid in China. Through years of research and investment, it has a wealth of technical reserves, operating experience and first-mover advantages in related fields. The Group is also China's largest LPG operator with vertical integration of upstream, midstream and downstream. It is able to integrate its own resources to the greatest extent, enabling its own LPG network to quickly serve the Smart MicroGrid business.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Initiating market development of its Smart MicroGrid business in mid-2020, the Group has entered into provincial strategic agreements with Qinghai, Hainan, Yunnan and Guangdong provincial governments and strategic agreements with 15 prefecture-level cities in Hubei Province, Hunan Province and Anhui Province and 26 counties in Fujian Province, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province. At present, more than 2 million contracted resident users have been secured, and there are over 25 million households in the contracted areas that met the investment criteria. With the increase in the number of contracted areas and users, design and construction will continue to accelerate. The Smart MicroGrid business, with enormous market potential, has become a new growth driver for the Group's future sustainable development.

During the financial year, the Group's total LPG sales volume increased by 11.0% year-on-year to 4,248,000 tons, of which 3,525,700 tons were sold through wholesale business, representing a year-on-year increase of 29.2%, and 722,300 tons were sold through retail business, representing a year-on-year decrease of 34.2%. Total LPG sales revenue amounted to HK\$13,163,822,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$13,774,300,000), representing a year-on-year decrease of 4.4%. Core net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company significantly increased by 133.0% to HK\$417,801,000 from HK\$179,323,000 for the same period last year.

VALUE-ADDED SERVICE

With an ever-increasing penetration rate, the Group's customer base has been rapidly expanding. Currently, the Group provides natural gas and LPG services to more than 45 million residential, industrial and commercial users. Such favorable prerequisite has provided us with an amazing potential for enlisting value-added products. The Group's value-added service includes sales of gas heaters and kitchen appliances under the brand of "Gasbo (中燃寶)", smart home product line, provision of comprehensive gas insurance broker service, and sales of corrugated pipes, gas alarms as well as other products such as bottled water. After nearly six years of rapid development, the Group has established a business model for value-added services and a new retail platform which matches the characteristics of the gas industry. Business model has been evolving in practice to continuously facilitate the rapid development of value-added services in the medium to long-run. During the financial year, after detailed discussions, the Group has formulated a top-down design to specify the direction for the future development of value-added services, with "creating a unique 'grid-type private retail' model and becoming China's leading integrated service platform for kitchen scenario and ecology" as long-term vision, "establishing a relationship of trust with users and becoming a one-stop kitchen manager for consumers" as value proposition, and "providing B2C worry-free services from the sale, installation, safety inspection to the maintenance of kitchen products" as business model. During the financial year, the Group's value-added business recorded a significant growth despite the impact of COVID-19. Sales volume of wall-mounted gas heaters and kitchen appliances series under the brand of "Gasbo" reached 1,740,000 units, representing a year-on-year increase of 40.3%, making the Group a leading manufacturer and distributor of wall-mounted gas heaters and kitchen appliances in China. The penetration rate of major value-added products among the overall users of the Group was approximately 5% only, so there was a huge room for future development.

During the period, the Group's revenue from value-added business amounted to HK\$7,720,142,000, representing a year-on-year growth of 53.6%; gross profit amounted to HK\$2,915,538,000, representing a year-on-year growth of 49.5%; and operating profit amounted to HK\$2,321,088,000, representing a year-on-year growth of 45.6%.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTEGRATED ENERGY SERVICE

Facilitated by the unveiling of environmental protection policies, changes taking place in energy consumption structure and the adjustments in consumption patterns, China's energy industry is undergoing an unprecedented transformation phase towards clean energy application, diversified energy consumption and integrated energy supply. Over the years, the Group has been committed to promoting extensive penetration into new business sectors, including natural gas-fired distributed energy, photovoltaic power generation, distribution and sale of electricity, centralized heating, electric-vehicle charging facilities and hydrogen energy in China, on account of its huge advantages reaped from the respective massive market potential and the extensive customer base accumulated from its gas projects. The Group leverages the accumulated experience earned from market development and technical innovation to undertake integrated energy utilization projects that provide customers with highly efficient integrated energy, such that their various demand for gas, heating, electricity and cooling are met. By virtue of the synergy effect unleashed from the extensive gas distribution network, application of new technology and new products, the Group has scaled up investment in Distributed Urban Heating that mainly serves the central and southern regions of China, especially for newly built properties.

As at 31 March 2021, the Group constructed a total of 364 integrated energy projects.

In the future, the Group will expand its market share in the integrated energy business through external expansion and organic growth, and continue to source for new projects, based on the guiding principle set out as "heating supply as the core and thermoelectricity as a complementary pillar". The Group will stride forward with research and development, as well as applying smart cloud platform, big data and Internet of Things technologies, to build an internet-based energy portal, and will gradually evolve into "high-tech, intelligent and unmanned" operation mode, providing users with an integrated clean energy solution. Meanwhile, the Group will continue to improve its capability in project management and profitability performance.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The philosophy of "Putting People First" prevails in the Group's management as we believe that a team of highly competent staff members are vital to the successful operation of an enterprise. In terms of personnel training and team building, the Group follows the sound guidelines set out as "cultivating potential talents within the Group and recruiting talents from outside". Based on such mechanism, the Group has established a comprehensive system for talent recruitment and in-house training program.

The Group constantly upgrades the professional expertise and competence of its staff at all levels while proactively creating platforms for its staff for vocational training, knowledge exchange and experience sharing, to attract talents and retain outstanding staff by enhancing their job satisfaction and developing optimal remuneration and welfare system.

Employees' remuneration is determined with reference to their qualification, experience and prevailing local industry practice. Apart from basic salary and pension fund contribution, eligible employees may be awarded bonuses, share options or share awards, based on the Group's financial results and their performance.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FINANCIAL REVIEW

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group's sales revenue amounted to HK\$69,975,381,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$59,539,681,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 17.5%. Gross profit amounted to HK\$18,102,158,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$17,097,048,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 5.9%. The overall gross profit margin was 25.9% (for the year ended 31 March 2020: 28.7%). Profit for the year attributable to owners amounted to HK\$10,478,683,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$9,188,474,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 14.0%. Basic earnings per share amounted to HK\$2.01 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$1.76), representing a year-on-year increase of 14.2%.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses (including sales and distribution costs and administrative expenses) increased by 17.4% to HK\$5,189,275,000 from HK\$4,419,814,000 in the same period last year.

FINANCE COSTS

For the year ended 31 March 2021, financial costs increased by 2.2% to HK\$1,418,781,000 from HK\$1,387,920,000 in the same period last year.

SHARE OF RESULTS OF ASSOCIATES

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the share of results of associates amounted to HK\$892,995,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$405,184,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 120.4%.

SHARE OF RESULTS OF JOINT VENTURES

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the share of results of joint ventures was approximately HK\$715,006,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$570,798,000), representing a year-on-year increase of 25.3%.

INCOME TAX EXPENSES

For the year ended 31 March 2021, income tax expenses amounted to HK\$2,417,766,000 (for the year ended 31 March 2020: HK\$2,464,389,000), representing a year-on-year decrease of 1.9%.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

LIQUIDITY

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

As at 31 March 2021, the Group's total assets amounted to HK\$140,720,642,000, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 25.5%. Bank balance and cash amounted to HK\$8,571,619,000 (31 March 2020: HK\$7,655,776,000). Current ratio was 1.09 (31 March 2020: 0.80). Net gearing ratio was 0.65 (31 March 2020: 0.64), as calculated on the basis of net borrowings of HK\$38,895,812,000 (total borrowings of HK\$48,989,371,000 less trade facility relating to short-term import letters of credit of the LPG business of HK\$1,521,940,000 and bank balance and cash of HK\$8,571,619,000) and net assets of HK\$59,864,132,000 as at 31 March 2021.

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

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group has been actively building up long-standing cooperation relationships with Chinese (including Hong Kong) and overseas banks. As the principal cooperating banks of the Group, China Development Bank, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Bank of Communications as well as Agricultural Bank of China have provided the Group with long-term credit facilities of RMB60 billion under a maximum term of 15 years, which has given strong financial support to the Group's project investments and stable operations. Other major domestic and foreign banks such as Asian Development Bank (ADB), Bank of China, China Merchants Bank, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group have also granted long-term credit to the Group. As at 31 March 2021, over 20 banks offered syndicated loans and standby credit facilities to the Group. Such bank loans are generally used to fund the Group's operations and project investments.

In February 2021, the Group obtained a four-year sustainability-linked loan of RMB1 billion from Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, and received the sustainability certification from the Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency.

The Company, acting as an overseas issuer, and the Group's wholly-owned subsidiaries incorporated in China both actively participated in the issuance of RMB bonds on stock exchanges and interbank bond market in China. As at 31 March 2021, the remaining balance of the RMB corporate bonds and medium-term RMB notes issued by the Group amounted to RMB8.1 billion.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As at 31 March 2021, the Group's bank and other borrowings portfolios were as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Within one year	17,271,905	24,120,679
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	11,091,887	2,749,850
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	19,482,829	11,938,323
More than five years	1,142,750	880,266
	48,989,371	39,689,118

As at 31 March 2021, the Group's bank loans and other borrowings amounted to HK\$48,989,371,000 in aggregate, representing a year-on-year increase of 23.4%, among which trade facility relating to short-term import letters of credit of LPG business amounted to HK\$1,521,940,000.

In April 2021, the Company completed the placing of shares and the net proceeds amounted to approximately HK\$11,601.8 million. The Company intends to use the net proceeds for the following purposes: acquisition of city gas projects; expansion of LPG Smart MicroGrid business; development of Distributed Urban Heating business; and as general working capital of the Group. The financing will further optimize the Group's capital structure, lower debt ratio, and provide financial support for the Group's long-term sustainable development.

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND INTEREST RATE

Based on the principle of prudence, the Board has formulated strict exchange rate risk management and control policies to closely monitor the trends of market interest rates and foreign exchange rates and adjust its debt structure in a timely and reasonable manner to avoid risks effectively. In accordance with such exchange rate risk management and control policies, the Group actively adjusted the structure of debt in domestic currency (RMB) and foreign currencies and adopted currency hedging derivatives to hedge the currency risk and interest risk of a small portion of existing foreign currency loans, which significantly lowered the potential exchange rate risks. As at 31 March 2021, the proportion of foreign currency debt out of all debt of the Group was 13.9%. The strict control measures on debt in foreign currencies immensely mitigated the effect of exchange gain or loss on the Group's results.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 31 March 2021, the Group pledged bank deposits amounting to HK\$277,899,000 (31 March 2020: HK\$536,570,000), other deposits amounting to HK\$65,476,000 (31 March 2020: HK\$60,109,000), and certain subsidiaries have pledged their equity investments in other subsidiaries to banks to secure loan facilities.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31 March 2021, the Group had capital commitments amounting to HK\$1,630,321,000 (31 March 2020: HK\$2,159,013,000) and HK\$284,944,000 (31 March 2020: HK\$67,678,000) respectively in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and construction materials of property, plant and equipment contracted but not provided for in the financial statements, which would require the utilization of the Group's cash on hand and external financing. The Group has undertaken to acquire shares of certain Chinese enterprises and set up Sino-foreign joint ventures in China.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 March 2021, the Group did not have any material contingent liabilities (31 March 2020: nil).

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

BOARD MEMBERS

Executive Directors

Mr. LIU Ming Hui, aged 58, is currently the chairman, managing director and president of the Company. He is also the chairman of the Executive Committee and the Nomination Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee and a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. LIU was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in August 2012 and was elected as an executive Director of the Company in September 2012. Mr. LIU was a non-executive Director of the Company from April 2002 to July 2002, an executive Director of the Company from July 2002 to April 2011 and the managing director of the Company from July 2002 to January 2011. He was re-appointed as the managing director and president of the Company in August 2012. Mr. LIU is the founder of the Group. He is responsible for the Group's overall strategic planning and development and operation. Mr. LIU received a bachelor's degree in science from Hebei Normal University in 1984, a master's degree in political economics from the Graduate School of Renmin University of China in 1999 and completed the education of DBA (Doctor of Business Administration) program from the Shenzhen Research Institute of Renmin University of China in 2006. He has substantial experience in the infrastructure and energy industry in China. He is the elder brother of Mr. LIU Mingxing, a non-executive Director of the Company and the father of Ms. LIU Chang, an executive Director of the Company. Mr. LIU has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Mr. HUANG Yong, aged 58, is currently the executive president and a member of each of the Executive Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee of the Company. He is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. HUANG was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in June 2013. He is the founder of the Group and has been the executive president of the Company since joining the Company in 2002. He is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the Group's overall strategies and plans and the Group's development and operation. Prior to joining the Company, he worked at Shenzhen Nanyou (Holdings) Ltd. and Asia Environmental Development Company Limited. Mr. HUANG received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in law from Wuhan University in 1985 and 1988 respectively. He has extensive experience in legal affairs and corporate management.

Mr. ZHU Weiwei, aged 48, is currently the managing vice president and the chief financial officer of the Company. He is also a member of each of the Executive Committee and the Remuneration Committee and a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. ZHU was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in September 2002. He is responsible for the Group's overall financial management, financing and capital management and internal control matters. Mr. ZHU received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in economics from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law in 1993 and 1996 respectively. He has substantial experience in financing and capital management.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Ms. LI Ching, aged 63, is currently a member of the Executive Committee and a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Ms. LI was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in January 2014. She is responsible for business management and operation of gas supply and infrastructure projects in China. Since 1998, she has been an executive director of Fortune Oil Limited (formerly known as Fortune Oil PLC and was listed on the London Stock Exchange) which has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. She has been working in Fortune Oil Limited for more than 15 years. Prior to joining Fortune Oil Limited, Ms. LI worked in China North Industries Corporation for 15 years and was in charge of finance and audit departments. Ms. LI received a bachelor's degree in economics from Central University of Finance and Economics in 1982. She has extensive experience in finance and corporate management.

Ms. LIU Chang, aged 32, is currently a vice president and a member of the Executive Committee of the Company. She is also the deputy general manager of Capital Management Centre (corporate finance and investor relations), the deputy general manager of the Office of the Board and Company Secretarial Department of the Company and the chairperson of Yipin Smart Living Technology Limited* (壹品慧生活科技有限公司), a subsidiary of the Company. Ms. LIU is also a director of China Gas Group Limited which has discloseable interest in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. Ms. LIU was appointed as an executive Director of the Company in April 2020. Before such appointment, she was an alternate director to Mr. LIU Mingxing, a non-executive director of the Company, and his alternate member of the Corporate Governance and Risks Control Committee ("CGRC Committee") from November 2017 to April 2020. Ms. LIU is in charge of value-added services business, and also responsible for legal affairs and corporate finance and investor relations of the Group. From 2016 to 2017, Ms. LIU served as a legal associate at the office of Vitol Inc. in Houston, the USA. She has been admitted to practise law in New York State, the USA. Ms. LIU received a bachelor's degree in economics and finance and a master's degree in economics from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 2011 and 2012 respectively and a juris doctor degree in law from Cornell Law School in 2016. She has experience in legal affairs and investor relations. Ms. LIU is the daughter of Mr. LIU Ming Hui, an executive Director of the Company, and the niece of Mr. LIU Mingxing, a non-executive Director of the Company.

Non-executive Directors

Mr. LIU Mingxing, aged 48, is currently a member of the CGRC Committee of the Company. Mr. LIU was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in July 2014. He is currently a professor of Economics of China Institute for Educational Finance Research, Peking University. He was an associate professor of Economics of China Institute for Educational Finance Research, Peking University from January 2008 to July 2013, and a lecturer of economics and an associate professor of Economics of the School of Government, Peking University from September 2003 to December 2007. From 2001 to 2003, he did postdoctoral research at The National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States. Mr. LIU acted as a consultant and provided policy advisory services to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education of China, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Department for International Development of the United Kingdom on various occasions. Mr. LIU published a large number of academic papers and books in respect of economics and finance in China and worldwide. He received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in economics from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law in 1994 and 1997 respectively and a doctorate degree in economics from Peking University in 2001. He has substantial experience in finance and economics. Mr. LIU Mingxing is the younger brother of Mr. LIU Ming Hui and the uncle of Ms. LIU Chang, both are executive Directors of the Company.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. JIANG Xinhao, aged 56, is currently the chairman of the CGRC Committee of the Company. Mr. JIANG was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in June 2015. He is a chief senior economist and currently an executive director and vice chairman of Beijing Enterprises Holdings (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 392). He also serves as a vice general manager of Beijing Enterprises Group and an executive director of Beijing Enterprises Water Group Limited (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 371). Mr. JIANG served as a policy analyst of the Chinese State Commission of Restructuring Economic System from 1987 to 1989. He was a lecturer at Peking University between 1992 and 1994. From 1995 to 1997, Mr. JIANG was a deputy general manager of Jingtai Finance Company in Hong Kong, and subsequently a director and vice president of BHL Industrial Investment Company. From 1997 to February 2005, Mr. JIANG was a director and the chief executive officer of Tramford International Limited, a public company listed on Nasdaq. Mr. JIANG was a manager of the investment development department of Beijing Holdings Limited and a general manager of Beijing BHL Investment Center between May 2000 and February 2005. From January 2011 to June 2016, Mr. JIANG was an executive director of Beijing Properties (Holdings) Limited (Stock Exchange Stock Code: 925). Both Beijing Enterprises Holdings and Beijing Enterprises Group have discloseable interests in the shares and underlying shares of the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and the relevant information is disclosed in the Directors' Report. Mr. JIANG received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in law from Fudan University in 1987 and 1992 respectively. He has extensive experience in economics, finance and corporate management.

Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR, aged 60, was a non-executive Director and a member of CGRC Committee of the Company from November 2013 to November 2014 and was re-appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in July 2018 and a member of the CGRC Committee of the Company. Mr. MATHUR resigned on 31 December 2020 due to his retirement from GAIL (India) Limited ("GAIL"). Mr. MATHUR was an executive director of GAIL until retirement on 31 December 2020. He was an engineer. Mr. MATHUR started his career with GAIL and was in charge of corporate affairs and risk management in GAIL. Over 30 years in the natural gas industry, he had steered many initiatives in the marketing and business development areas covering natural gas trading, transmission and marketing and other allied products within India and overseas. He was the managing director of Mahanagar Gas Limited, a leading city gas distribution company in Mumbai and is listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and The Bombay Stock Exchange in India, from September 2014 to May 2018. Mr. MATHUR received a master's degree in business administration from the University of Jodhpur in 1983. He has substantial experience in the marketing and business development in the natural gas industry.

Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER, aged 57, is currently a member of the CGRC Committee of the Company. Mr. IYER was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in January 2021. He is currently a director (business development) of GAIL. Mr. IYER has joined GAIL since 1986 and is currently responsible for building GAIL's business portfolio in India and abroad, mergers and acquisitions, petrochemical operation and maintenance and expansion, exploration and production, research and development, start-up, health safety and environment management, quality management and project development. Prior to this, Mr. IYER was an executive director (projects) at GAIL and was responsible for execution of projects. Mr. IYER received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering at Bhopal University in 1986. He has substantial experience in midstream sector of oil and gas industry.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, aged 53, is currently the chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of each of the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the CGRC Committee of the Company. Mr. ZHAO was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in November 2002. He has been engaging in corporate financing and financial advisory business since 1993. Mr. ZHAO received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in economics from Nankai University in 1989 and 1993 respectively. He has substantial experience in finance.

Dr. MAO Erwan, aged 58, is currently the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the CGRC Committee of the Company. Dr. MAO was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in January 2003. He is currently a deputy professor of School of International Business, Beijing Foreign Studies University, a committee member of China Institute of Finance, Financial Engineering and Deputy Director of Financial Quantity Analysis and Computation Committee. He was a senior economist of Da Cheng Fund Management Co. Ltd.. Dr. MAO received a bachelor's degree in science from Hebei Normal University in 1984, a master's degree in science from Sichuan University in 1989 and a doctorate degree in science from Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1998. He has substantial experience in finance.

Ms. CHEN Yanyan, aged 58, is currently a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the CGRC Committee of the Company. Ms. CHEN was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in December 2012. She is an economist, senior political engineer, and an expert in Logistics and Supply Chain Management Specialty of Expert Database of Science and Technology Expert Committee of Shenzhen Municipal Government. She is also a research fellow of the Chinese Logistics Society and a representative of the 11th Women's Congress of Guangdong Province. Ms. CHEN is currently an independent director of Shenzhen Woer Heat-Shrinkable Material Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 2130) (She was also an independent director of the company from 2010 to 2016) and Shenzhen Cheng Chung Design Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 2811). Ms. CHEN has also been appointed as an expert member of the MBA Advisory Committee of the Renmin University of China Business School since May 2019. She received a post-graduate education in Economics from Guangdong Provisional Committee Party School of the Communist Party of China in 1999 and "Second Prize of Technological Progress by the China Federation of Logistic and Purchasing" in 2008 and 2009. She has substantial experience in logistics and supply chain management.

Mr. Zhang Ling, aged 65, is currently a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the CGRC Committee of the Company. Mr. ZHANG was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in November 2017. He is currently a professor and a mentor of doctoral students at the China University of Political Science and Law, a director of the China Law Society, an executive vice president and a legal representative of the Chinese Society of Criminology*, the person-in-charge of the National Victimology Professional Committee* and an officer of the Asian Law (Eastern Asia) Research Institution of the China University of Political Science and Law. Mr. ZHANG also serves as an independent director of each of Luzhou Laojiao Co., Ltd. (SZSE Stock Code: 000568) and Zhengzhou Sino-Crystal Diamond Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen Growth Enterprise Market Stock Code: 300064). In 1999, Mr. ZHANG was an external lecturer in the law department of Aichi University in Japan. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. ZHANG was a foreign researcher in the law research centre of Waseda University in Japan. Subsequently, Mr. ZHANG served as the deputy procurator and a committee member of the inspection committee of Beijing Chaoyang People's Procuratorate* during 2004 to 2010, and has been serving as a committee member of the expert consultation committee of the Forth Court of Beijing People's Procuratorate (Railway Inspections)* since 2015. Mr. ZHANG served as an independent director of Huadian Energy Company Limited (Shanghai Stock Exchange Stock Code: 600726) from 2010 to 2014. Mr. ZHANG received a master's degree in law from Jilin University in 1987, a doctorate degree in law from the same university in 1995 and a doctorate degree in law from Waseda University in Japan in 2002. He has substantial experience in law and legal affairs.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. MA Jinlong, aged 54, is currently a vice president and a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. MA was an executive Director of the Company from September 2002 to November 2019. He is responsible for co-ordination with central and provincial government for execution of LPG Smart MicroGrid business. Mr. MA received a bachelor's degree in economics from Hebei University in 1989 and executive master's degree in business administration from University of International Business and Economics in 2006. He has substantial experience in business operations.

Mr. DENG Yaobo, aged 49, is currently a vice president and a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. DENG has joined the Company since May 2002. He is responsible for strategic development, investment development and executive management of the Company. Mr. DENG received a bachelor's degree in industrial economics from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law in 1993, and holds the registered qualification certificate for cost engineer of the PRC and the registered qualification certificate for certified public valuer of the PRC. He has substantial experience in project investment and management.

Mr. CHEN Xinguo, aged 53, is currently a vice president and a member of the Executive Committee and a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. CHEN was an executive Director of the Company from April 2013 to June 2015. Mr. CHEN is a senior economist. He is responsible for thermoelectric business development of the Group. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. CHEN was a deputy general manager of Beijing Gas Holdings Limited and Beijing Gas Group Co., Limited from 2009 to 2013 and a deputy manager and a manager of strategic development department of Beijing Enterprises Group from 2005 to 2009. He was an Officer and a Deputy Commissioner of Beijing Planning Committee (Development and Planning Committee) from 1994 to 2003. Mr. CHEN received a doctorate degree in economics from Renmin University of China in 2005. He has substantial experience in business management and development.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

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

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

Throughout the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company complied with all the Code Provisions, except for the deviations of the following:

Code Provision A.2.1, the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and performed by different individuals, details of which are explained in the paragraph headed "Chairman, and Managing Director and President";

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

Code Provision A.6.7, all independent non-executive directors and non-executive directors of the Company should attend general meetings but one of the non-executive directors did not attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 20 August 2020 due to overseas business commitment or pre-arranged business engagements.

THE BOARD

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

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

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

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

Attendance of board members at regular board meetings for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

Name of Director	Number of regular meetings attended/held
Executive Directors	
Mr. LIU Ming Hui	4/4
Mr. HUANG Yong	3/4
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	4/4
Ms. LI Ching	4/4
Ms. LIU Chang (note 1)	4/4
Non-executive Directors	
Mr. LIU Mingxing	3/4
Mr. JIANG Xinhao	4/4
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 2)	2/3
Mr. JO Jinho (note 3)	N/A
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. JO Jinho</i>) (note 4)	N/A
Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER (note 5)	0/1
Independent non-executive Directors	
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	4/4
Dr. MAO Erwan	4/4
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 6)	1/1
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	4/4
Mr. ZHANG Ling	4/4

Apart from regular Board meetings, the Chairman also held a meeting with the independent non-executive Directors without the presence of executive Directors and non-executive Directors during the year ended 31 March 2021.

Board Composition

As at the date of this annual report, the Board comprises 12 Directors, including five executive Directors, three non-executive Directors and four independent non-executive Directors. The names and biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 54 to 57. The list of Directors and their roles and function is also available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Board Diversity Policy

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

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

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

Chairman, and Managing Director and President

The roles of the chairman as well as the managing director and president of the Company were taken by Mr. LIU Ming Hui. Under the current organization structure of the Company, the functions of chief executive officer are also performed by Mr. LIU Ming Hui. Mr. LIU provides leadership for the Board and undertakes the management of the Group's business and overall operation, with the support from other executive directors, vice presidents and senior management. This structure constitutes a deviation from Code Provision A.2.1 that the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and performed by different individuals. Nevertheless, the Board considers that this structure will not impair the balance of power and authority between the Board and the management of the Company, and has been effective in discharging its functions satisfactorily. The Board will review the reasonableness and effectiveness of the structure from time to time.

Appointment, Re-election and Removal of Directors

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

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

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD COMMITTEES

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

Executive Committee

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

The major responsibilities and authorities of the Executive Committee are:

- advising the Board in formulating policies and strategies in relation to the management and business operation of the Company and supervising the management in implementing such policies and strategies;
- supervising and directing the management on the conduct of the business operations of the Company;
- preparing monthly management reports and annual business plans and budgets of the Company;
- formulating and implementing remuneration policies for the staff of the Group below the level of vice president;
- approving the appointment and removal of the staff of the Group below the level of vice president;
- approving the appointment of directors of the Group's subsidiaries and joint venture companies;
- approving loan facilities or debt financing, each with a principal amount (or, in respect of the same series of loan facilities or debt financing, an aggregate principal amount) representing not more than 5% of the total banks and other borrowings of the Company as stated in, whichever is more recent: (A) the most recently published audited consolidated statement of financial position of the Company for a full financial year, or (B) the most recently published interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position of the Company; and
- execute any exercise of options which were issued by the Company pursuant to its share option scheme.

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

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

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During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Executive Committee approved, among others, numerous loan facilities of the Company and its subsidiaries, and cancellation of repurchased shares.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee currently comprises four independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. ZHAO Yuhua (Chairman), Dr. MAO Erwan, Ms. CHEN Yanyan and Mr. ZHANG Ling.

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

Attendance of members at Audit Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

Name of member	Number of meetings attended/held
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Dr. MAO Erwan	2/2
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 6)	1/1
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2
Mr. ZHANG Ling	2/2

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the principal work performed by the Audit Committee included:

- review of the Company's interim and annual financial statements and making recommendation to the Board for approval;
- making recommendation to the Board to re-appoint Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as external auditors of the Company for the 2020/21 financial year subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming annual general meeting ("AGM");
- review of the external auditor's independence and engagement of non-audit services;
- approval of the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;
- approval of the annual audit fee;
- review of the report and the management letter submitted by the external auditors for the matters arising from their audit on the Group for the year ended 31 March 2021;
- review of the Group's external auditors' significant findings and recommendations, and monitoring of the subsequent implementation;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

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

A summary of remuneration paid and payable in connection with the services provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, the Company's auditors, for the year ended 31 March 2021, is as follows:

Audit services	Amount HK\$
Final results for the year ended 31 March 2021 (to be agreed)	10,200,000
Final results for the year ended 31 March 2020	10,200,000

Non-audit services	Amount HK\$
Agreed-upon procedures on preliminary announcement of results	220,000

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

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee currently comprises three independent non-executive Directors and two executive Directors, namely Mr. LIU Ming Hui (Chairman), Mr. HUANG Yong, Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, Dr. MAO Erwan, and Ms. CHEN Yanyan.

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

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Nomination Policy

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

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

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

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

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

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

Number of Directors	Gender	Designation	Ethnicity	Age group	Skills/industry experience	Directorship with the Company (number of years)
12	Female	Executive	Non-Chinese	under 40	Economics	1–10 years
11			Chinese	41–50		
10	Male	Executive		51–60	Accounting & Finance	Over 10 years
9						
8						
7		Non-executive				
6		Executive		Business administration		
5					Legal	
4		Independent non-executive				
3	Over 60			Marketing		
2					Logistics	
1						

Attendance of members at Nomination Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

Name of member	Number of meetings attended/held
Mr. LIU Ming Hui (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Mr. HUANG Yong	2/2
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	2/2
Dr. MAO Erwan	2/2
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 6)	1/1
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the principal work performed by the Nomination Committee included:

- review of the structure, size and composition of the Board taking into account a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural background, educational background, skills, knowledge, professional experience and/or length of service;
- review of the board diversity policy and the measurable objectives for implementing diversity on the Board;
- review of the nomination policy;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- approval of the recommendations by the management of the removal and appointment of vice presidents;
- assessment of independence of the independent non-executive Directors; and
- determination of the rotation and re-election of the Directors for the forthcoming AGM.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee currently comprises four independent non-executive Directors and three executive Directors, namely Dr. MAO Erwan (Chairman) , Mr. LIU Ming Hui, Mr. HUANG Yong, Mr. ZHU Weiwei, Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, Ms. CHEN Yanyan and Mr. ZHANG Ling.

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

The objective of the Company's remuneration policy for the Directors and senior management is to attract, motivate and retain talented employees to achieve the Group's long-term corporate goals and objectives. The remuneration of the Directors and senior management is determined with reference to the performance and responsibilities of the individuals, the performance of the Company, prevailing market conditions and remuneration benchmarks from comparable companies. No individual Director or senior management of the Company is permitted to determine his/her own remuneration. Details of the remuneration, as well as the share option benefits of Directors, for the year ended 31 March 2021 are set out in notes 12 and 37 of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

Attendance of members at Remuneration Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

Name of member	Number of meetings attended/held
Dr. MAO Erwan (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Mr. LIU Ming Hui	2/2
Mr. HUANG Yong	2/2
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	2/2
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	2/2
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 6)	1/1
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2
Mr. ZHANG Ling (note 7)	1/1

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During the year ended 31 March 2021, the principal work performed by the Remuneration Committee included:

- review and approval of remuneration of newly appointed vice presidents;
- review and approval of remuneration adjustment of executive Directors and employees ranking vice president and above;
- review and approval of payment of bonus to executive Directors and employees ranking vice president and above;
- review and making recommendation on payment of bonus to all non-executive and independent non-executive directors;
- review grant of the share options to directors under the share option scheme; and
- review emolument policy.

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the annual remuneration of the senior management who are not Directors was within the following band:

	Number of senior management
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	1
HK\$4,000,001 to HK\$4,500,000	1

Corporate Governance and Risk Control Committee

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

The CGRC Committee currently comprises all the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. JIANG Xinhao (Chairman) (note 8), Mr. LIU Mingxing, Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER, Mr. ZHAO Yuhua, Dr. MAO Erwan, Ms. CHEN Yanyan and Mr. ZHANG Ling.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Attendance of members at CGRC Committee meetings for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

Name of member	Number of meetings attended/held
Mr. JIANG Xinhao (<i>Chairman</i>) (note 8)	1/2
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (<i>Chairperson</i>) (note 6)	1/1
Ms. LIU Mingxing	2/2
Ms. LIU Chang (note 1)	N/A
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 2)	0/2
Mr. JO Jinho (note 3)	N/A
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. JO Jinho</i>) (note 4)	N/A
Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER (note 5)	N/A
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	2/2
Dr. MAO Erwan	2/2
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	2/2
Mr. ZHANG Ling	2/2

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the principal work performed by the CGRC Committee included:

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

COMPANY SECRETARY

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

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

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INDUCTION AND CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company organized an in-house seminar for the Directors. Details of trainings received by each Director for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out as follows:

Name of Director	Reading materials	Attending seminars
Executive Directors		
Mr. LIU Ming Hui		√
Mr. HUANG Yong	√	√
Mr. ZHU Weiwei		√
Ms. LI Ching		√
Ms. LIU Chang (note 1)	√	
Non-executive Directors		
Mr. LIU Mingxing	√	
Mr. JIANG Xinhao		√
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 2)	√	
Mr. JO Jinho (note 3)	√	
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. JO Jinho</i>) (note 4)	√	
Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER (note 5)		√
Independent non-executive Directors		
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	√	√
Dr. MAO Erwan	√	√
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 6)	√	
Ms. CHEN Yanyan		√
Mr. ZHANG Ling		√

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

THE MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

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

Following the specific enquiries by the Company, all Directors confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code throughout the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

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

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The CGRC Committee, via internal audit which is independent of the Group's management, has reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of the Group's internal control system put in place by management covering financial, operational and compliance controls. Internal audit function provides independent assurance to the Board and executive management as to the adequacy and effectiveness of internal compliance for the Group on an ongoing basis, which is carried out by the Company's audit and supervisory department. The internal audit team has free access to review all aspects of the Group's activities and systems. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the audit and supervisory department performed operational and financial reviews with objectives to ensure that all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management functions are in place and functioning effectively. The audit and supervisory department focused on review on the code of conduct and anti-fraud issues such as bribery and corruption, conflicts of interests and fair dealing. The department emphasized on whistleblowing policy which provided a reporting channels and guidance for employees and other parties who deal with the Group such as contractors and suppliers to report possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting and other matters. The team summarised audit findings and control weaknesses, analyzed causes for errors and irregularities, followed up procedures on corrective actions, provided consulting and advisory services on control and related matters, conducted independent investigations of situations raised by whistleblowers and provided learning materials for staff training. The audit and supervisory department reported directly to the CGRC Committee on a biannual basis. The CGRC Committee considered the internal control system of the Company was effective and adequate in all material respects.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

In addition to the Company's audit and supervisory department and the CGRC Committee, with the assistance of the legal and risk controls department of the Company, also assists the Board to review the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control and risk management. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the legal and risk controls department upgraded the controlling system, set up controlling system for non-controlling companies and small and medium size project companies in various cities, strengthened the supervision of contracts management in different regions and provided seminars and trainings on risks prevention and management. The legal and risk controls department also reported directly to the CGRC Committee on a biannual basis. The CGRC Committee considered that all material risks are identified and appropriately managed and the risk management system of the Company was effective.

Other than the above, the Group also examined the risks faced by each of the Group's business units. In light of outbreak and development of COVID-19, the Board closely monitored the potential impacts of COVID-19. The Group ensured that sufficient resources were allocated to the internal control and risk management.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021, neither the audit and supervisory department nor the legal and risk controls department was aware of any material internal control issues that would have been a material adverse effect on the financial position or operations of the Group. The Board, through the review of the CGRC Committee, considered the internal control system of the Group effective and adequate in all material respects.

INSIDE INFORMATION

The Company is aware of the obligations under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("SFO"), the applicable Listing Rules and other statutory regulations with regard to the timely and proper disclosure of inside information, announcements and financial disclosures and authorizes the publication. It follows the relevant Listing Rules and code for securities dealing for governing the securities transactions of those employees are likely to have access to confidential or inside information. The Company has identified and authorized senior management to act as the Company's spokespersons and respond to external enquiries.

INVESTOR RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

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

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

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the capital management centre (corporate finance and investor relations) of the Company, carried out various functions, such as more than 508 meetings with analysts and investors in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, two analyst and investor briefings, 30 international investors forums and road shows. The Company has made available its contact details, such as telephone hotline and email address, on the Company's website, in order to enable shareholders to make any queries that they may have with respect to the Company. They can also send their enquiries to the Board through these means.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

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

In order to minimize the risk exposure to COVID-19, special arrangements and precautions were put in place for our 2020 AGM. The Chairman and Directors attended the 2020 AGM online at a off-site venue and the senior management and the auditors attended the meeting physically. Shareholders were encouraged to appoint the Chairman of the 2020 AGM as their proxy to vote on the resolutions instead of attending the meeting in person.

Attendance of Directors at general meetings of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

Name of Director	Number of meetings attended/held
Executive Directors	
Mr. LIU Ming Hui	1/1
Mr. HUANG Yong	0/1
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	1/1
Ms. LI Ching	1/1
Ms. LIU Chang (note 1)	1/1
Non-executive Directors	
Mr. LIU Mingxing	1/1
Mr. JIANG Xinhao	1/1
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 2)	0/1
Mr. JO Jinho (note 3)	N/A
Mr. KWON Woonsang (<i>alternate to Mr. JO Jinho</i>) (note 4)	N/A
Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER (note 5)	N/A
Independent Non-executive Directors	
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	1/1
Dr. MAO Erwan	1/1
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 6)	N/A
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	1/1
Mr. ZHANG Ling	1/1

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

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

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

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

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS OF THE COMPANY

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

DIVIDEND POLICY

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

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Notes:

1. Ms. LIU Chang was appointed as an executive Director and ceased to be an alternate director and an alternate member of the CGRC Committee for Mr. LIU Mingxing on 13 April 2020.
2. Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR resigned as a non-executive Director and a member of the CGRC Committee on 31 December 2020.
3. Mr. JO Jinho resigned as a non-executive Director and a member of the CGRC Committee on 23 April 2020.
4. Mr. KWON Woonsang, following the resignation of Mr. JO Jinho, resigned as an alternate director to Mr. JO Jinho and his alternate member of the CGRC Committee on 23 April 2020.
5. Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER was appointed as a non-executive Director and a member of the CGRC Committee on 1 January 2021.
6. Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia resigned as an independent non-executive Director, the chairperson of the CGRC Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee on 26 June 2020.
7. Mr. ZHANG Ling was appointed as a member of the Remuneration Committee on 26 June 2020.
8. Mr. JIANG Xinhao was appointed as the chairman of CGRC Committee on 26 June 2020.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present this annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2021 (the "2020/21 Financial Report").

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The Group is a gas operator and service provider primarily engaged in the investment, construction and operation of city and town gas pipeline infrastructure facilities, gas terminals, storage and transportation facilities, gas logistics systems, transmission of natural gas and LPG to residential, industrial and commercial customers, construction and operation of CNG/LNG refilling stations as well as development and application of technologies relating to natural gas and LPG in the PRC. Details of the Group's principal subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as at 31 March 2021 are set out in notes 48, 20 and 19 respectively to the financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A fair review of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2021 as required pursuant to Schedule 5 to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong), comprising analysis of the Group's performance during the year, description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group, important events affecting the Company that have occurred since 1 April 2020, an indication of likely future development in the Group's business, a discussion on the Group's environmental policies and performance, the Group's compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group and an account of the Group's key relationships of the Group and its stakeholders, is set out in the sections headed "Financial Highlights", "Operational Highlights", "Environmental, Social and Governance", "Natural Gas", "Operational Locations of Natural Gas", "Township Replacement of Coal with Gas", "Urban Heating", "Gas for Vehicles and Vessels", "Liquefied Petroleum Gas", "LPG Smart MicroGrid", "Operational Locations of Liquefied Petroleum Gas", "Value-Added Services", "Chairman's Statement", "Management Discussion and Analysis", "Corporate Governance Report", and "2020/21 Financial Report" of this annual report.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2021 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

The interim dividend of HK10 cents per share for the six months ended 30 September 2020 (2019/20: HK10 cents) was paid on 29 January 2021.

The Board resolved to recommend payment of a final dividend of HK45 cents per share for the year ended 31 March 2021 (2019/20: HK40 cents) to the holders of shares of the Company whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 27 August 2021 amounting to approximately HK\$2,512,484,000 subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM.

The final dividend, if approved by the shareholders, is expected to be payable on or about 30 September 2021 (Thursday).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Details of the bank and other borrowings of the Group are set out in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

DEBENTURE ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

During the year, the Company has not issued debenture and notes.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the past five financial years is set out on page 277 of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Group revalued all of its investment properties at the end of the financial year. The net decrease in fair value of investment properties in the amount of HK\$39,202,000 has been credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Details of movements during the year in investment properties and property, plant and equipment of the Group are set out in notes 16 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2020/21 Financial Report respectively.

MAJOR PROPERTIES

Details of the major properties of the Group as at 31 March 2021 are set out on page 280 of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company during the year are set out in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

RESERVES

The Company's reserves, comprising the accumulated profits, available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 March 2021 amounted to approximately HK\$5,502,120,000.

Movements in the reserves of the Company during the year are set out in the movement in the Company's reserves on page 277 of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS

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

Executive Directors

Mr. LIU Ming Hui
Mr. HUANG Yong
Mr. ZHU Weiwei
Ms. LI Ching
Ms. LIU Chang (note 1)

Non-executive Directors

Mr. LIU Mingxing
Mr. JIANG Xinhao
Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR (note 2)
Mr. JO Jinho (note 3)
Mr. KWON Woonsang (note 4)
Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER (note 5)

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. ZHAO Yuhua
Dr. MAO Erwan
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 6)
Ms. CHEN Yanyan
Mr. ZHANG Ling

Pursuant to Bye-law 86(2) of the Bye-laws, the Directors shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a causal vacancy on the Board or, subject to authorization by the shareholders in general meeting, as an addition to the Board. Any Director so appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the next following general meeting (in the case of filling a vacancy) or until the next following annual general meeting (in the case of an addition to their number) of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting. In this connection, Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER will retire, and being eligible, will offer himself for re-election at the AGM.

Pursuant to Bye-law 87(1) of the Bye-laws and the Code Provision A.4.2, Mr. Huang Yong, Ms. Li Ching, Mr. Liu Mingxing and Mr. Zhao Yuhua will retire by rotation, and they, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

Notes:

1. Ms. LIU Chang was appointed as an executive Director and ceased to be an alternate Director to Mr. LIU Mingxing on 13 April 2020.
2. Mr. Rajeev Kumar MATHUR resigned as a non-executive Director on 31 December 2020.
3. Mr. JO Jinho resigned as a non-executive Director on 23 April 2020.
4. Mr. KWON Woonsang resigned as an alternate Director to Mr. JO Jinho on 23 April 2020.
5. Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER was appointed as a non-executive Director on 1 January 2021.
6. Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia resigned as an independent non-executive Director on 26 June 2020.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

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

Mr. JIANG Xinhao waived all the emoluments, allowances and discretionary bonus as a Director and a member of the CGRC Committee.

On 27 June 2021, the Remuneration Committee of the Company has (1) approved (a) payment of bonus equivalent to 12 months' salary to be made to each of Mr. LIU Ming Hui and Mr. HUANG Yong; (b) payment of bonus equivalent to 10 months' salary to be made to Mr. ZHU Weiwei; (c) payment of bonus equivalent to 8 months' salary to be made to Ms. LI Ching and (d) 6 months' salary to be made to Ms. LIU Chang; (2) resolved to make recommendation to the Board of Directors of the Company payment of bonus equivalent to 4 months' salary to be made to each of Mr. LIU Mingxing, Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER*, and all independent non-executive Directors for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Certain portion of the above bonus of Mr. LIU Ming Hui, Mr. Huang Yong, Mr. ZHU Weiwei and Ms. LIU Chang may be distributed by way of shares of the Company under the Partnership Scheme of the Company and the Share Award Scheme, subject to further internal procedures.

On 28 June 2021, the Board of the Company has confirmed and approved the above bonus payment.

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

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Other than Mr. LIU Ming Hui, Mr. HUANG Yong and Mr. ZHU Weiwei, none of the Directors has entered into any service contract with the Group which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation). Each of Mr. LIU Ming Hui, Mr. HUANG Yong and Mr. ZHU Weiwei has entered into a term of 10-year senior executive employment contract with the Company. The employment contracts of Mr. LIU Ming Hui and Mr. HUANG Yong were approved by shareholders in the 2018 annual general meeting and the employment contracts of Mr. ZHU Weiwei was approved by shareholders in the 2017 annual general meeting. The details were disclosed in the circulars of the Company dated 11 July 2017 and 20 July 2018.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

Details of the Group's retirement benefits schemes are set out in note 45 to the consolidated financial statements set out in the 2020/21 Financial Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS IN SHARES

As at 31 March 2021, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executives of the Company in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required (a) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (c) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code, were as follows:

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

Name of Director	Nature of interest	Number of Shares held (long position*)	Approximate percentage of total issued Shares of the Company (%) (note 1)
Mr. LIU Ming Hui ("Mr. LIU")	Personal and corporate	1,102,595,428 (note 2)	21.15
Mr. HUANG Yong	Personal	168,783,200 (note 3)	3.24
Mr. ZHU Weiwei	Personal	6,000,000	0.12
Ms. LI Ching	Personal	2,000,000	0.04
Mr. LIU Mingxing	Personal	800,000	0.02
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	Personal	2,400,000	0.05
Dr. MAO Erwan	Personal	2,200,000	0.04
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 4)	Personal	1,720,000	0.03

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

Name of Director	Nature of interest	Number of shares held (long position*)	Approximate percentage of total issued shares of the company (%)
Mr. LIU	Corporate	189,356,089 (note 5)	60.00

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2021, none of the Directors nor the chief executives of the Company had or was deemed to have any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required (a) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (c) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION SCHEME

The Company adopted a share option scheme ("Share Option Scheme") on 20 August 2013 and a share award scheme ("Share Award Scheme") on 27 November 2020 for the purpose to recognize the contributions of eligible employees and eligible persons and to provide them with incentives in order to retain them for continual operation and development of the Group and to attract suitable personnel for further development of the Group.

(A) Share Option Scheme

Particulars of the Share Option Scheme and details of movements in the share options under the Share Option Scheme during the year ended 31 March 2021 are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2020/21 Financial Report and summarized as below:

Name or category of grantee	Date of grant	Exercise period	Exercise price (HK\$)	Number of share options				Balance as at 31 March 2021
				Balance as at 1 April 2020	Granted during the period	Exercised during the period	Lapsed/ cancelled during the period	
Directors								
Mr. LIU	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000
Mr. HUANG Yong	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	45,000,000	—	—	45,000,000
Mr. Zhu Weiwei	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	4,000,000	—	—	4,000,000
Ms. LI Ching	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	2,000,000	—	—	2,000,000
Ms. LIU Chang	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	2,000,000	—	—	2,000,000
Mr. LIU Mingxing	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Mr. ZHAO Yuhua	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Dr. MAO Erwan	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Ms. WONG Sin Yue Cynthia (note 4)	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Name or category of grantee	Date of grant	Exercise period	Exercise price (HK\$)	Number of share options				
				Balance as at 1 April 2020	Granted during the period	Exercised during the period	Lapsed/ cancelled during the period	Balance as at 31 March 2021
Ms. CHEN Yanyan	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Mr. ZHANG Ling	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Sub-total					109,000,000	—	—	109,000,000
Other eligible persons (note 6)	23 April 2020	15 October 2022 to 31 December 2026	23.80	—	159,720,400	—	—	159,720,400
Total					268,720,400	—	—	268,720,400

Notes:

- * Long position in Shares (other than pursuant to equity derivatives such as share options, warrants or convertible bonds)
- 1. The percentage was calculated based on 5,212,368,972 Shares in issue as at 31 March 2021.
- 2. Mr. LIU was deemed to be interested in a total of 1,102,595,428 Shares, comprising:
 - (i) 335,633,228 Shares beneficially owned by him; and
 - (ii) 766,962,200 Shares beneficially owned by China Gas Group Limited, which was owned as to 50% by Joint Coast Alliance Market Development Limited, which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU.
- 3. The number of shares held included the 770,000 Shares held by Ms. ZHAO Xiaoyu, the spouse of Mr. HUANG Yong.
- 4. Ms. Wong Sin Yue Cynthia resigned as an independent non-executive Director of the Company on 26 June 2020.
- 5. Mr. LIU was deemed to be interested in 189,356,089 shares of China Gas Fortune Marine Transportation Limited beneficially owned by China Gas Group Limited (incorporated in Anguilla) which was owned as to 50% by Joint Coast Alliance Market Development Limited, which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU.
- 6. Such share options were granted to eligible employees and eligible persons pursuant to the share option scheme adopted on 20 August 2013.

(B) Share Award Scheme

The Company adopted the Share Award Scheme on 27 November 2020. Pursuant to the Share Award Scheme, the Board may from time to time at its absolute discretion select eligible persons including the directors, senior management and consultant of any member of the Group and employee of any member of the Group to participate in the Share Award Scheme and determine the shares to be awarded. The Scheme shall be valid and effective for a term of 10 years commencing on the adoption date.

The Board shall not make any further award of shares under the Share Award Scheme which will result in the total nominal value of the aggregate of Shares awarded by the Board under the scheme exceeding 5% of the issued share capital of the Company from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, the awards lapsed in accordance with the terms of the Share Award Scheme will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the limit of the scheme. The maximum number of shares which may be awarded to a selected participant under the scheme shall not exceed 1% of the issued share capital of the Company in any 12-month period.

Tricor Trust (Hong Kong) Limited was appointed as a trustee of the Share Award Scheme. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Share Award Scheme and the fulfilment of all vesting conditions, the shares awarded held by the trustee on behalf of a selected participant shall vest in such selected participant and the trustee shall transfer the shares to such selected participant.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the trustee did not purchase shares of the Company under the Share Award Scheme and no share was awarded by the Company to any of the eligible persons under the Share Award Scheme.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

As at 31 March 2021, so far as was known to the Directors and chief executive of the Company, the interests or short positions of substantial shareholders and other persons of the Company (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company), in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company, were as follows:

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

Name	Capacity	Number of Shares held	Approximate percentage of total issued Shares of the Company (%) (note 1)
Beijing Enterprises Group Company Limited ("BE Group")	Interest of controlled corporation	1,239,163,143 (L) (note 2)	23.77
Beijing Enterprises Group (BVI) Company Limited ("BE Group BVI")	Interest of controlled corporation	1,237,663,143 (L) (note 2)	23.74
Beijing Enterprises Holdings Limited ("Beijing Enterprises")	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	1,237,663,143 (L) (note 2)	23.74
Hong Mao Developments Limited ("Hong Mao")	Beneficial owner	1,164,911,143 (L) (note 2)	22.35
Mr. LIU	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	1,152,595,428 (L) (notes 3 and 4)	22.11
Joint Coast Alliance Market Development Limited ("Joint Coast")	Interest of controlled corporation	766,962,200 (L) (notes 3 and 4)	14.71
China Gas Group Limited ("CGGL")	Beneficial owner	766,962,200 (L) (notes 3 and 4)	14.71
Mr. CHIU Tat Jung Daniel ("Mr. CHIU")	Interest of controlled corporation	988,777,635 (L) (note 5)	18.97
First Level Holdings Limited ("First Level")	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	988,777,635 (L) (note 5)	18.97
Fortune Dynasty Holdings Limited ("Fortune Dynasty")	Interest of controlled corporation	987,777,635 (L) (note 5)	18.95

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Name	Capacity	Number of Shares held	Approximate percentage of total issued Shares of the Company (%) (note 1)
Fortune Oil Limited ("Fortune Oil")	Interest of controlled corporation	987,777,635 (L) (note 5)	18.95
Fortune Oil PRC Holdings Limited ("Fortune Oil PRC")	Beneficial owner and interest of controlled corporation	923,463,744 (L) (note 5)	17.72
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Interest of controlled corporation	16,047,880 (L) 5,417,441 (S)	0.31 0.10
	Investment manager	101,692,600 (L)	1.95
	Person having a security interest in shares	355,175 (L)	0.007
	Trustee	41,675 (L)	0.0008
	Approved lending agent	227,396,507 (L) (note 6)	4.36
The Capital Group Companies, Inc.	Interest of controlled corporation	417,419,258 (L) (note 7)	8.01

L — Long position

S — Short position

Notes:

- The percentage was calculated on the basis of 5,212,368,972 Shares in issue as at 31 March 2021.
- BE Group was deemed to be interested in 1,239,163,143 Shares, 1,500,000 of which were beneficially owned by Beijing Holdings Limited, 72,752,000 of which were beneficially owned by Beijing Enterprises, and 1,164,911,143 of which were directly and beneficially owned by Hong Mao. Hong Mao was wholly-owned by Beijing Enterprises which was owned as to 0.32% by Beijing Holdings Limited, 41.06% by BE Group BVI, 7.93% by Modern Orient Limited ("Modern Orient") and 12.97% by Beijing Enterprises Investments Limited ("Beijing Enterprises Investments"). Modern Orient was wholly-owned by Beijing Enterprises Investments which is owned as to 72.72% by BE Group BVI. BE Group BVI and Beijing Holdings Limited were both wholly-owned by BE Group.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

3. Mr. LIU was deemed to be interested in a total of 1,152,595,428 Shares, comprising:
 - (i) 335,633,228 Shares beneficially owned by him; and
 - (ii) 766,962,200 Shares beneficially owned by CGGL. CGGL was owned as to 50% by Joint Coast which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU; and
 - (iii) 50,000,000 underlying Shares beneficially owned by way of share options.
4. Joint Coast was deemed to be interested in 766,962,200 Shares beneficially owned by CGGL. CGGL is owned as to 50% by Joint Coast which, in turn, is wholly-owned by Mr. LIU.
5. Each of Mr. CHIU and First Level was deemed to be interested in a total of 988,777,635 Shares, comprising:
 - (i) 766,962,200 Shares beneficially owned by CGGL. CGGL was owned as to 50% by Fortune Oil PRC;
 - (ii) 156,501,544 Shares beneficially owned by Fortune Oil PRC which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Oil. Fortune Oil is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Dynasty which is owned as to 70% by First Level;
 - (iii) 27,617,919 Shares beneficially owned by First Marvel Investment Limited which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Oil;
 - (iv) 36,695,972 Shares beneficially owned by Fortune Oil Holdings Limited which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortune Oil; and
 - (v) 1,000,000 Shares beneficially owned by First Level which, in turn, is owned as to 99% by Mr. CHIU.
6. JPMorgan Chase & Co., was deemed to be interested 345,533,837 Shares in long position, 5,417,441 Shares in short position and 227,396,507 Shares in lending pool through its numerous wholly-owned companies. Parts of the interest are derivative interests. Please refer to Form 2 — Corporate Substantial Shareholder Notice filed by JPMorgan Chase & Co. for further details.
7. The Capital Group Companies, Inc. was deemed to be interested in 417,419,258 Shares which were beneficially owned by its numerous wholly-owned companies.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2021, there was no other person (other than directors or chief executive of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Other than the Share Option Scheme of the Company as disclosed in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements, no equity-linked agreements were entered into by the Company during the year or subsisted at the end of the year.

ARRANGEMENTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Group did not enter into connected transaction which was required to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

During the year, the Group entered into certain related party transactions which are disclosed in note 46 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2020/21 Financial Report. The related party transactions as disclosed in note 46 did not constitute connected transactions of the Company discloseable under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

The Company confirms that it has complied with the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules for the year ended 31 March 2021.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Save as disclosed, as at 31 March 2021 or during the year, none of the Directors had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contract of significance to the business of the Group to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

During the year ended 31 March 2021, save as disclosed, none of the Directors or their respective associates had any interest in any business, apart from the Company's business, which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Company's business.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the aggregate amount of turnover attributable to the Group's five largest customers was less than 30% (being the Listing Rule disclosure threshold) of total turnover of the Group. The amount of purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers and the largest supplier were approximately 23.5% and approximately 12.0% respectively, of the total purchases of the Group.

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S SHARES

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company or its subsidiaries repurchased a total of 6,194,000 shares of the Company at a total consideration of HK\$132,900,000.

Month	Total number of Shares repurchased	Price per Share		Total consideration HK\$
		Highest HK\$	Lowest HK\$	
September 2020	6,194,000	22.10	20.70	132,900,000
Total	6,194,000			132,900,000

All the above repurchased shares had been cancelled. In accordance with the repurchase mandate granted to the Board at the 2020 AGM, such repurchase aimed to increase the net assets per share and earnings per share.

During the year, the Company has redeemed a medium-term note in an aggregate amount of RMB1.5 billion at a fixed coupon rate of 4.75% in August 2020.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

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

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

The Company has adopted a Share Option Scheme on 20 August 2013 and a Share Award Scheme on 27 November 2020 providing incentives to Directors and eligible employees and persons, details of the scheme are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements of the 2020/21 Financial Report.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DONATIONS

During the year ended 31 March 2021, donations made by the Group were approximately HK\$2,343,000.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

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

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

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

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Company completed a top-up placing of 392,000,000 Shares at HK\$29.75 per Share to not fewer than six places on 30 April 2021. The net proceeds from the placing amounted to approximately HK\$11,601.8 million. For further details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 22 April 2021 and 30 April 2021.

In May 2021, the Company and its subsidiaries repurchased a total of 21,072,000 Shares at a consideration of approximately HK\$598,160,000.00. The highest repurchased price and the lowest repurchased price were HK\$29.65 and HK\$27.05 respectively. Such repurchased Shares had been cancelled as at the date of this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

In accordance with Rule 13.91 of the Listing Rules, the Company will publish a Sustainability Report within five months after the the end of the financial year in compliance with the provisions set out in the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide in Appendix 27 to the Listing Rules.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contract, other than employment contracts, concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the Company's business was entered into or existed during the year 2020/21.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Pursuant to the Company's Bye-laws, the Directors shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which any of them shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duties in their offices.

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

AUDITORS

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

On behalf of the Board

China Gas Holdings Limited

LIU Ming Hui

Chairman, Managing Director and President

28 June 2021

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

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

Non-executive Directors

Mr. LIU Mingxing
Mr. JIANG Xinhao
Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. ZHAO Yuhua
Dr. MAO Erwan
Ms. CHEN Yanyan
Mr. ZHANG Ling

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. LAM Ngan Ling

AUDITORS

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditors

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Agricultural Bank of China Limited
Asian Development Bank
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Bank of China Limited
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd.
China Development Bank
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd.
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited
MUFG Bank Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

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

REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

MUFG Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
4th Floor North
Cedar House
41 Cedar Avenue
Hamilton HM12
Bermuda

CORPORATE INFORMATION

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
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STOCK CODE

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WEBSITE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

Deloitte.

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHINA GAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

德勤

致中國燃氣控股有限公司股東
(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Gas Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") set out on pages 11 to 278, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2021, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於11至278頁的中國燃氣控股有限公司(以下簡稱「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零二一年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收入報表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於二零二一年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》的披露要求妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，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。

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

Recognition of gas connection and engineering design and construction income

煤氣接駁以及工程設計及施工收入之確認

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

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

As disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, income from gas connection and engineering design and construction are measured based on the input method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. The Group recognised income of approximately HK\$13,155,689,000 from gas connection and engineering design and construction during the year ended 31 March 2021.

誠如綜合財務報表附註3披露，來自煤氣接駁以及工程設計及施工的收入乃根據投入法計量，即按貴集團為達成履約責任所作付出或投入（相對於預期為達成履約責任的總投入）確認收入。貴集團於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度確認來自煤氣接駁以及工程設計及施工的收入約為13,155,689,000港元。

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

我們就確認煤氣接駁以及工程設計及施工收入之程序包括：

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

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

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

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

Impairment assessment of goodwill

商譽減值評估

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

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

At 31 March 2021, the Group has goodwill of approximately HK\$3,298,386,000 relating to CGUs principally engaged in the sale of piped gas and liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") business and provision of value-added services in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") which is subject to annual impairment assessment. Details are disclosed in notes 4 and 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

於二零二一年三月三十一日，貴集團之商譽約為3,298,386,000港元，此商譽與主要在中華人民共和國（以下簡稱「中國」）從事銷售管道天然氣及液化石油氣（「液化石油氣」）業務及提供增值服務的現金產生單位有關。該商譽受制於年度減值評估。詳情已披露於綜合財務報表附註4及22。

Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of goodwill included:

我們就商譽減值評估的程序包括：

- Understanding the Group's impairment assessment process, including the impairment model, basis of allocation of goodwill to CGUs and the preparation of the cash flow projections;
- 了解 貴集團減值評估的過程（包括減值模型、商譽分配至現金產生單位的基準及現金流量預測的編製）；
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the impairment model applied by the management;
- 評估管理層運用減值模型的恰當性；
- Evaluating the accuracy of the management's cash flow forecasts by comparing the actual results of those CGUs to the previously forecasted results;
- 透過將該等現金產生單位的實際結果與此前預測結果進行比較以評估管理層現金流量預測的準確性；

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

Management's assessment of goodwill impairment is highly judgmental and is dependent on certain significant inputs including the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs, which are based on past practices, expectations of future changes in the market and the stage of each operation with reference to the development curve of the piped gas business, LPG business and value-added services business in the PRC region. During the year ended 31 March 2021, no impairment of goodwill has been recognised.

管理層對商譽減值的評估過程涉及重大判斷，而該判斷取決於若干重大輸入數據，包括貼現率、增長率及銷售價格及直接成本的預期變動，前述各項均基於過往常規、市場未來變更預期及各階段營運（乃經參考於中國地區的管道天然氣業務、液化石油氣業務及增值服務業務的發展曲線）。截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，並無確認商譽減值。

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

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

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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

其他資料

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

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

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

董事及治理層就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

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

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

治理層須負責監督貴集團的財務報告過程。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

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

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

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

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注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則修改我們的意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

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

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 partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Yu Kin Man.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

28 June 2021

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，說明我們已遵守有關獨立性的相關道德要求，並與彼等溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及為消除對獨立性的威脅所採取的行動或防範措施(若適用)。

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

本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是俞堅民。

德勤•關黃陳方會計師行

執業會計師

香港

二零二一年六月二十八日

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合損益及其他全面收入報表

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

		Notes 附註	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	6	69,975,381	59,539,681
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(51,873,223)	(42,442,633)
Gross profit	毛利		18,102,158	17,097,048
Other income	其他收入	7	923,333	639,656
Other gains and losses	其他收益及虧損	8	64,613	(179,897)
Selling and distribution costs	銷售及分銷成本		(2,438,701)	(1,973,125)
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(2,750,574)	(2,446,689)
Finance costs	財務費用	9	(1,418,781)	(1,387,920)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之業績		892,995	405,184
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司之業績		715,006	570,798
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利		14,090,049	12,725,055
Taxation	稅項	10	(2,417,766)	(2,464,389)
Profit for the year	年度溢利	11	11,672,283	10,260,666
Other comprehensive income (expense)	其他全面收入(開支)			
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	<i>其後將重新分類至損益之項目:</i>			
Deferred gain (loss) on swap in hedge accounting relationship	使用套期會計政策之掉期工具的遞延收益(虧損)		30,674	(8,910)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	<i>其後不會重新分類至損益之項目:</i>			
Exchange differences arising on translation	換算產生之匯兌差額		5,128,283	(2,790,733)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具投資公平值增加(減少)		1,631	(60,316)
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	年度其他全面收入(開支)		5,160,588	(2,859,959)
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度總全面收入		16,832,871	7,400,707

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合損益及其他全面收入報表

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

		Note 附註	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit for the year attributable to:	年度溢利歸屬：			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		10,478,683	9,188,474
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		1,193,600	1,072,192
			11,672,283	10,260,666
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	全面收入總額歸屬：			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		14,994,160	6,718,691
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		1,838,711	682,016
			16,832,871	7,400,707
Earnings per share	每股盈利	15		
Basic	基本		HK\$港元2.01	HK\$港元1.76
Diluted	攤薄		HK\$港元2.01	HK\$港元1.76

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 March 2021 於二零二一年三月三十一日

		Notes 附註	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Investment properties	投資物業	16	565,377	523,525
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	17	56,908,879	46,127,861
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	18	4,247,390	2,458,283
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資	19	8,765,178	7,063,399
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資	20	9,052,185	7,814,552
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具	21	639,837	787,605
Goodwill	商譽	22	3,298,386	3,010,000
Other intangible assets	其他無形資產	23	3,829,955	3,613,126
Deposit for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備按金		1,835,841	692,571
Deposit for acquisition of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and other deposits	收購附屬公司、合資公司及聯營公司之按金以及其他按金		694,885	239,828
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	36	488,579	259,633
			90,326,492	72,590,383
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	25	5,302,266	3,246,225
Contract assets	合約資產	26	16,925,010	12,750,848
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	27	14,554,555	9,893,026
Amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司款項	24	504,147	467,532
Amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司款項	20	3,849,924	5,491,212
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具	35	—	3,539
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	28	686,629	1,003
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款	29	277,899	536,570
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	29	8,293,720	7,119,206
			50,394,150	39,509,161
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	30	19,409,285	17,700,374
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	31	209,606	75,054
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司款項	24	45,418	65,819
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司款項	20	318,508	110,754
Contract liabilities	合約負債	26	8,037,261	5,997,661
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具	35	—	30,674
Taxation	稅項		1,021,290	1,245,940
Bank and other borrowings — due within one year	銀行及其他借貸 — 於一年內到期	32	17,271,905	24,120,679
			46,313,273	49,346,955
Net current assets (liabilities)	流動資產(負債)淨額		4,080,877	(9,837,794)
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		94,407,369	62,752,589

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 March 2021 於二零二一年三月三十一日

		Notes 附註	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Equity	權益			
Share capital	股本	33	52,124	52,186
Reserves	儲備		51,884,736	39,552,778
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	歸屬本公司擁有人之 權益		51,936,860	39,604,964
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		7,927,272	6,194,986
Total equity	權益總額		59,864,132	45,799,950
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Bank and other borrowings — due after one year	銀行及其他借貸 — 於一年後到期	32	31,717,466	15,568,439
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	31	1,505,843	157,868
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	36	1,319,928	1,226,332
			34,543,237	16,952,639
			94,407,369	62,752,589

The consolidated financial statements on pages 11 to 278 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

第11至278頁之綜合財務報表已於二零二一年六月二十八日經董事會批准並授權刊發，並由以下人士代表簽署：

LIU MING HUI

劉明輝

DIRECTOR

董事

ZHU WEIWEI

朱偉偉

DIRECTOR

董事

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 歸屬本公司擁有人														
		Share capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Properties revaluation reserve	Hedging reserve	Special reserve	Employee share-based compensation reserve	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Statutory funds	Accumulated profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
		股本	股份溢價	匯兌儲備	重估儲備	重估儲備	對沖儲備	特別儲備	僱員股份報酬儲備	資本儲備	贖回儲備	法定基金	累計溢利	總計	非控股權益	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
				(note 34)	(note 34)			(note i)		(note ii)		(note iii)				
		(附註34)		(附註34)			(附註i)		(附註ii)		(附註iii)					
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年 四月一日	52,186	11,655,026	(759,909)	(22,604)	1,601	(21,764)	1,602	9,107	(292,260)	1,732	1,749,073	22,947,261	35,321,051	5,471,537	40,792,588
Profit for the year	年度溢利	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,188,474	9,188,474	1,072,192	10,260,666
Other comprehensive expense for the year	年度其他全面開支	—	—	(2,400,557)	(60,316)	—	(8,910)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,469,783)	(390,176)	(2,859,959)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	年度全面(開支)收入總額	—	—	(2,400,557)	(60,316)	—	(8,910)	—	—	—	—	—	9,188,474	6,718,691	682,016	7,400,707
Acquisition of additional interest of subsidiaries (note 38)	收購附屬公司額外權益(附註38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,129)	—	—	—	(18,129)	(14,520)	(32,649)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 39)	收購附屬公司(附註39)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241,180	241,180
Disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16,012)	—	(16,012)	(57,147)	(73,159)
Lapse of share options	購股權失效	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,107)	—	—	—	9,107	—	—	—
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	附屬公司非控股權益之出資	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,997	95,997
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司派付非控股權益之股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(224,077)	(224,077)
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,400,637)	(2,400,637)	—	(2,400,637)
Transfer	轉撥	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252,163	(252,163)	—	—	—
At 31 March 2020 (restated)	於二零二零年 三月三十一日 (重列)	52,186	11,655,026	(3,160,466)	(82,920)	1,601	(30,674)	1,602	—	(310,389)	1,732	1,985,224	29,492,042	39,604,964	6,194,986	45,799,950

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 歸屬本公司擁有人													
		Share capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Properties revaluation reserve	Hedging reserve	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Statutory funds	Accumulated profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
		股本	股份溢價	匯兌儲備	重估儲備	重估儲備	對沖儲備	特別儲備	資本儲備	贖回儲備	法定基金	累計溢利	總計	非控股權益	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
				(note 34) (附註34)	(note 34) (附註34)			(note i) (附註i)	(note ii) (附註ii)		(note iii) (附註iii)				
At 1 April 2020 (restated)	於二零二零年四月一日 (重列)	52,186	11,655,026	(3,160,466)	(82,920)	1,601	(30,674)	1,602	(310,389)	1,732	1,985,224	29,492,042	39,604,964	6,194,986	45,799,950
Profit for the year	年度溢利	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,478,683	10,478,683	1,193,600	11,672,283
Other comprehensive income for the year	年度其他全面收入	—	—	4,483,172	1,631	—	30,674	—	—	—	—	—	4,515,477	645,111	5,160,588
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度全面收入總額	—	—	4,483,172	1,631	—	30,674	—	—	—	—	10,478,683	14,994,160	1,838,711	16,832,871
Acquisition of additional interest of subsidiaries (note 38)	收購附屬公司額外權益 (附註38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,972	—	—	—	76,972	(144,579)	(67,607)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 39)	收購附屬公司(附註39)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,295	56,295
Disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司 清盤	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,326	—	—	—	2,326	2,119	4,445
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	附屬公司非控股權益之出資	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271,037	271,037
Repurchase of shares	回購股份	(62)	(132,838)	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	(62)	(132,900)	—	(132,900)
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司派付非控股權益之 股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(291,297)	(291,297)
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,608,662)	(2,608,662)	—	(2,608,662)
Transfer	轉撥	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	671,007	(671,007)	—	—	—
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	52,124	11,522,188	1,322,706	(81,289)	1,601	—	1,602	(231,091)	1,794	2,656,231	36,690,994	51,936,860	7,927,272	59,864,132

Notes:

- (i) The special reserve of the Group represents the difference between the nominal value of the shares of the acquired subsidiaries and the nominal value of the Company's shares issued for the acquisition at the time of the group reorganisation prior to the listing of the Company's shares in 1995.
- (ii) Capital reserve represent the effect of changes in the ownership interests in subsidiaries on the equity attributable to owners of the Company upon the acquisition of non-controlling interests.
- (iii) In accordance with statutory requirements in the People's Republic of China, other than Hong Kong (the "PRC"), subsidiaries registered in the PRC are required to transfer a certain percentage of the annual net income from accumulated profits to the statutory funds, until the statutory funds are accumulated up to 50% of its registered capital. Under normal circumstances, the statutory funds are not allowed to be distributed to the subsidiaries' shareholders as dividends. The statutory funds shall only be used for making good losses, capitalisation into paid-in capital and expansion of its production and operations.

附註:

- (i) 本集團之特別儲備乃指本公司所收購附屬公司之股份面值與本公司股份於一九九五年上市前集團重組期間進行收購所發行本公司股份面值之差額。
- (ii) 資本儲備指於收購非控股權益後，附屬公司所有權權益變動對本公司擁有人應佔權益影響。
- (iii) 根據中華人民共和國(「中國」，不包括香港)的法定規定，於中國註冊的附屬公司須從累計溢利將其年度淨收入若干百分比撥往法定基金，直至法定基金達致其註冊資本50%為止。在一般情況下，法定基金不得分派予該附屬公司股東作為股息。法定基金僅可用作彌補虧損、資本化至繳入資本及擴展生產及營運。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動		
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	14,090,049	12,725,055
Adjustments for:	經以下調整：		
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業公平值變動	(39,202)	17,087
Impairment losses for financial assets and contract assets, net of reversal	金融資產及合約資產減值，扣除撥回部分	274,247	98,803
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽減值虧損	—	62,866
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	1,682,520	1,472,029
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產之折舊	290,237	158,227
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	166,290	134,005
Change in fair value of held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之公平值變動	(285,632)	777
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損	16,113	12,465
Interest expense	利息開支	1,418,781	1,387,920
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績	(892,995)	(405,184)
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司業績	(715,006)	(570,798)
Interest income	利息收入	(152,584)	(151,838)
Exchange (gain) loss	匯兌(收益)虧損	(80,822)	54,458
Gain on acquisition of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司之收益	(122)	(97,533)
Loss on disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤之虧損	47,881	—
Gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate	出售聯營公司部分股份之收益	—	(19,057)
Loss on disposal and remeasurement of associates	出售及重新計量聯營公司之虧損	—	10,532
Loss on disposal of investment properties	出售投資物業之虧損	4,379	—
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	出售使用權資產之收益	(1,455)	—
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營業務現金流量	15,822,679	14,889,814
(Increase) decrease in inventories	存貨(增加)減少	(1,690,497)	99,005
Increase in contract assets	合約資產增加	(3,122,129)	(6,034,212)
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項(增加)減少	(3,700,405)	19,204
(Increase) decrease in amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司款項(增加)減少	(19,834)	19,579
Decrease in amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司款項減少	2,184,033	2,135,689
Increase in held for trading investments	持作買賣投資增加	(399,994)	—
Increase in amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司款項增加	197,865	52,460
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項增加(減少)	419,982	(3,655,297)
(Decrease) increase in amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司款項(減少)增加	(26,278)	27,425
Increase in contract liabilities	合約負債增加	1,481,178	1,115,936
Cash from operations	經營業務產生現金	11,146,600	8,669,603
PRC Enterprise Income Tax paid	已付中國企業所得稅	(2,867,982)	(2,183,864)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營業務所得現金淨額	8,278,618	6,485,739

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

	Note 附註	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		152,584	151,838
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,040,602)	(200,063)
Deposits paid for acquisition of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates		(512,933)	(106,798)
Placement of pledged bank deposits		(1,675,319)	(4,261,742)
Withdrawal of pledged bank deposits		1,981,898	3,953,924
Additions of property, plant and equipment		(7,085,484)	(6,795,087)
Additions of right-of-use assets		(220,640)	(130,547)
Additions of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	(124,864)
Additions of other intangible assets		(3,129)	(887)
Proceeds from partial disposal of an associate		—	24,162
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		52,336	69,817
Proceeds from disposal of right-of-use assets		11,200	349
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		12,407	—
Proceeds from disposal and winding up of subsidiaries		25,205	—
Disposals and winding up of subsidiaries		—	(55,008)
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		47,703	—
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	39	(134,237)	(475,721)
Additions of investments in joint ventures		(12,915)	(237,829)
Additions of investments in associates		(224,872)	(1,132,533)
Repayment from (advance to) non-controlling interests of subsidiaries		21,719	(47,089)
Repayment from (advances to) associates		26,271	(25,026)
Advances to joint ventures		(52,458)	(233,469)
Dividend paid by associates		140,449	109,212
Dividend paid by joint ventures		166,280	62,797
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(8,324,537)	(9,454,564)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

		Note 附註	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Interest paid	融資活動 已付利息		(1,904,728)	(1,841,664)
Payment on repurchase of ordinary shares	回購普通股份款項		(132,900)	—
Dividends paid	已付股息		(2,608,662)	(2,400,637)
New bank and other borrowings raised	新籌得銀行及其他借貸		35,493,984	27,656,631
Repayments of bank and other borrowings	償還銀行及其他借貸		(29,438,807)	(24,222,106)
Repayment of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債		(183,863)	(79,465)
(Repayment to) advance from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	(向附屬公司非控股權益還款) 附屬公司非控股權益墊款		(232,282)	48,560
Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries	收購附屬公司額外權益	38	(67,607)	(32,649)
Repayment of consideration payables	應付代價還款		(39,293)	(48,295)
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	附屬公司非控股權益出資		271,037	95,997
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	附屬公司派付非控股權益之股息		(291,297)	(224,077)
Repayment of amounts due to staff	償還應付員工款項		—	(1,613,615)
NET CASH FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動所得(所用)現金淨額		865,582	(2,661,320)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目之增加(減少)淨額		819,663	(5,630,145)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	年初之現金及現金等值項目		7,119,206	13,238,932
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	匯率變動之影響		354,851	(489,581)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	年終之現金及現金等值項目		8,293,720	7,119,206
ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目結餘分析			
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金		8,293,720	7,119,206

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

1. GENERAL

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

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out note 48.

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

1. 一般資料

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

本公司為一間投資控股公司。本公司主要附屬公司之業務載於附註48。

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the “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 April 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

Except as described below, 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」)之修訂本

於本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則修訂本

於本年度，本集團已首次應用「對香港財務報告準則中概念框架的提述之修訂」及以下由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的香港財務報告準則修訂本，有關準則於二零二零年四月一日或之後開始的年度期間強制生效，以編製綜合財務報表：

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號(修訂本)	重大的定義
香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)	業務的定義
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(修訂本)	利率基準改革

除下文所述者外，於本年度應用的「對香港財務報告準則中概念框架的提述之修訂」及香港財務報告準則修訂本對本集團於本年度及過往年度的財務狀況及表現及／或該等綜合財務報表所載的披露並無重大影響。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 Group has applied the Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 for the first time in the current year. 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 impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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

The Group has applied the amendments for the first time in the current year. 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.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂本(續)

於本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則修訂本(續)

應用香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號(修訂本)「重大的定義」之影響

本集團於本年度首次應用香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號(修訂本)。該等修訂本為重大提供新定義，當中載明「倘遺漏、誤報或掩蓋的資料可合理預期會影響通用財務報表的主要使用者基於該等財務報表(提供有關特定報告實體的財務資料)所作出的決定，則有關資料屬重大」。該等修訂本亦澄清重大與否視乎資料(單獨或與其他資料結合使用)就財務報表整體而言的性質或重要程度而定。

於本年度應用該等修訂本對綜合財務報表並無影響。

應用香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)「業務的定義」之影響

本集團於本年度首次應用該等修訂本。該等修訂本澄清，儘管業務通常具有產出，但就經整合的活動及資產組合而言，產出並非符合業務定義的必要條件。為符合業務定義，所取得的活動及資產組合至少須包括投入及實質過程，且兩者結合能顯著有助於創造產出的能力。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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” (Continued)

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 application of the amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements in the current year as similar conclusion would have been reached without applying the optional concentration test.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂本(續)

於本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則修訂本(續)

應用香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)「業務的定義」之影響(續)

該等修訂本刪除評估市場參與者是否有能力取代所缺少的投入或過程以持續提供產出的規定。該等修訂本亦引入額外指引，有助釐定是否已取得實質過程。

此外，該等修訂本引入可選擇的集中度測試，容許簡化評估所取得的活動及資產組合是否屬於業務。根據可選擇的集中度測試，倘所取得的總資產的絕大部分公平值均集中於單個可識別資產或一組類似資產中，則所取得的活動及資產組合並非業務。經評估的總資產不包括現金及現金等值項目、遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債的影響所產生的商譽。可按逐項交易基準選擇是否應用該可選擇的集中度測試。

於本年度應用該等修訂本對綜合財務報表並無影響，因為若不採用可選擇的集中度測試亦會達致相若結論。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

New and amendments to HKFRSs in 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
Amendment to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions ⁴
Amendment 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 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies ¹
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates ¹
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction ¹
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

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本

本集團並無提早應用以下已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本：

香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約及相關修訂本 ¹
香港財務報告準則第16號(修訂本)	新型冠狀病毒相關租金寬免 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第16號(修訂本)	二零二一年六月三十日後之新型冠狀病毒相關租金寬免 ⁶
香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)	概念框架的提述 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、香港財務準則第4號及香港財務準則第16號(修訂本)	利率基準改革—第二階段 ⁵
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	投資者與其聯營公司或合資公司之間的資產出售或投入 ³
香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)	將負債分類為流動或非流動及香港詮釋第5號的相關修訂本(二零二零年) ¹
香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務說明第2號(修訂本)	會計政策之披露 ¹
香港會計準則第8號(修訂本)	會計估計之定義 ¹
香港會計準則第12號(修訂本)	與單一交易所產生之資產及負債有關之遞延稅項 ¹
香港會計準則第16號(修訂本)	物業、廠房及設備—擬定用途前的所得款項 ²
香港會計準則第37號(修訂本)	虧損性合約—履行合約之成本 ²
香港財務報告準則(修訂本)	香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年之年度改進 ²

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

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

- 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.

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

Amendments to HKFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

The amendments:

- update a reference in HKFRS 3 “Business Combinations” (“HKFRS 3”) 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

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本(續)

- ¹ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
- ² 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
- ³ 於有待釐定日期或之後開始之年度期間生效。
- ⁴ 於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
- ⁵ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
- ⁶ 於二零二一年四月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

除下文所述之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本外，本公司董事預期，應用所有其他香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本於可見將來將不會對綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)「概念框架的提述」

該等修訂本：

- 更新香港財務報告準則第3號「業務合併」(「香港財務報告準則第3號」)中的提述，並引用二零一八年六月頒佈之「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)－詮釋21「徵費」範圍內的交易及其他事件，收購方應用香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋21取代概念框架，以識別其在業務合併中承擔的負債；及

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

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

Amendments to HKFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework” (Continued)

- add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The application of the amendments is not expected to have significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

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;

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本(續)

香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)「概念框架的提述」(續)

- 添加明確的說明，即收購方不確認為在業務合併中取得的或然資產。

預期應用該等修訂本不會對本集團的財務狀況及表現造成重大影響。

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(修訂本)「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(修訂本)「利率基準改革—第二階段」與金融資產、金融負債及租賃負債之修改、特定對沖會計規定及應用香港財務報告準則第7號「金融工具：披露」之披露規定，隨附有關修改及對沖會計之修訂本。

- **金融資產、金融負債及租賃負債之修改。**就改革規定的修改(利率基準改革必要直接結果之修改及按經濟上相當的基礎作出的修改)引入實際可行權宜方法。該等修改通過更新實際利率入賬。所有其他修改均使用現行香港財務報告準則規定入賬。建議應用香港財務報告準則第16號的承租人會計使用類似實際可行權宜方法；

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

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

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2” (Continued)

- **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.

As at 31 March 2021, the Group has several London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)/Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (“HIBOR”) bank loans which may be subject to interest rate benchmark reform. The Group expects no significant gains or losses should the interest rate benchmark for these loans change resulting from the reform on application of the amendments.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）之修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本（續）

香港財務報告準則第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（修訂本）「利率基準改革 — 第二階段」（續）

- **對沖會計規定。** 根據該等修訂本，對沖會計並非僅因利率基準改革而終止使用。對沖關係（及有關文件）須修訂，以反映對沖項目、對沖工具及對沖風險之修改。經修訂對沖關係應符合應用對沖會計之所有合資格條件（包括有效程度規定）；及
- **披露。** 該等修訂本規定的披露，使使用者了解本集團所面臨利率基準改革所產生風險的性質及範圍、實體如何管理該等風險以及實體由銀行同業拆息過渡至替代基準利率之進度、實體如何管理該過渡過程。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團有若干倫敦銀行同業拆息（「LIBOR」）／香港銀行同業拆息（「HIBOR」）銀行貸款，該等貸款可能面臨利率基準改革。倘該等貸款之利率基準因應用該等修訂本之改革而發生變化，本集團預期不會產生重大收益或虧損。

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

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

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
- 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”.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本(續)

香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)「將負債分類為流動或非流動及香港詮釋第5號的相關修訂本(二零二零年)」

該等修訂本就將負債分類為流動或非流動，提供有關評估清償遞延至報告日期後至少十二個月後之權利之澄清及額外指引，當中：

- 指明將負債分類為流動或非流動應根據報告期末已存在的權利。具體而言，該等修訂本澄清：
 - (i) 分類不應受管理層意圖或預期於12個月內清償負債所影響；及
 - (ii) 倘權利以遵守契諾為條件，如於報告期末已符合條件，則該權利存在，即使貸款人於較後日期方測試是否合規；及
- 澄清倘負債有條款而於對手方選擇時可能導致藉轉讓實體本身之權益工具清償負債，僅於實體將選擇權單獨確認為應用香港會計準則第32號「金融工具：呈列」的股本工具時，該等條款方不會影響其分類為流動或非流動。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

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

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

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 March 2021, 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.

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. For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange (“Listing Rules”) and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

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

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)之修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂本(續)

香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)「將負債分類為流動或非流動及香港詮釋第5號的相關修訂本(二零二零年)」(續)

此外，香港詮釋第5號因香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)而修訂，使相應措詞保持一致而結論不變。

根據本集團於二零二一年三月三十一日的未償還負債，以及本集團與相關貸款人之協議列明之相關條款及條件，應用修訂本不會導致本集團負債重新分類。

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策

3.1 編製綜合財務報表之基準

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。就編製綜合財務報表而言，倘合理預期資料會影響主要使用者所作出的決定，則有關資料被視為重大。此外，綜合財務報表亦載入聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)及公司條例所規定的適用披露資料。

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements (Continued)

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 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 for the purposes of measuring inventories in HKAS 2 "Inventories" or value in use in HKAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" ("HKAS 36").

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

For financial instruments 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.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.1 編製綜合財務報表之基準(續)

歷史成本一般按交換貨品及服務之代價公平值計算。

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

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

就按公平值交易之金融工具及投資物業以及於後續期間應用不可觀察輸入數據計量公平值之估值方法而言，估值方法應予校正，以便初始確認時估值方法之結果相等於交易價格。

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

3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements (Continued)

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.1 編製綜合財務報表之基準(續)

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

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

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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.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策

綜合賬目基準

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries (Continued)

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. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

本集團於附屬公司之權益變動(續)

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Business combinations or asset acquisitions

Optional concentration test

Effective from 1 April 2021, the Group can elect to apply an optional concentration test, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. The gross assets under assessment exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, and goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities. If the concentration test is met, the set of activities and assets is determined not to be a business and no further assessment is needed.

Asset acquisitions

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

Business combinations

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

業務合併或資產取得

可選擇的集中度測試

自二零二一年四月一日起，本集團可按逐項交易基準選擇是否應用可選擇的集中度測試，該測試容許簡化評估所取得的活動及資產組合是否屬於業務。倘所取得的總資產的絕大部分公平值均集中於單個可識別資產或一組類似的可識別資產，則符合集中度測試。經評估的總資產不包括現金及現金等值項目、遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債的影響所產生的商譽。倘符合集中度測試，則確定該活動及資產組合並非業務，毋須再作評估。

資產取得

本集團取得不構成業務的資產及負債組合時，本集團識別並確認取得的個別可識別資產及所承擔負債，首先將購買價格分配至其後按公平值模式計量之投資物業及按各自之公平值計量之金融資產／金融負債，購買價之餘額其後按於購買日期之相關公平值分配至其他可識別資產及負債。該交易不會產生商譽或議價購買收益。

業務合併

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Business combinations or asset acquisitions (Continued)

Business combinations (Continued)

Except for certain recognition exemptions, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of an asset and a liability in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (replaced by the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in October 2010).

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

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 12 “Income Taxes” and HKAS 19 “Employee Benefits” respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with HKFRS 2 “Share-based Payment” at the acquisition date (see the accounting policy below);
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 “Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” are measured in accordance with that Standard; and

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

業務合併或資產取得(續)

業務合併(續)

除若干確認例外情況外，已取得的可識別資產及已承擔負債必須符合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）的資產及負債定義。

於收購日期，所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債按其公平值確認，惟下列各項除外：

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Business combinations or asset acquisitions (Continued)

Business combinations (Continued)

- leases liabilities are recognised and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (as defined in HKFRS 16) as if the acquired leases were new leases at the acquisition date. Right-of-use assets are recognised and measured at the same amount as the relevant lease liabilities, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market terms.

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

業務合併或資產取得(續)

業務合併(續)

- 租賃負債按剩餘租賃付款額(定義見香港財務報告準則第16號)的現值確認及計量,猶如所獲得的租賃在收購日為新租賃。使用權資產的確認及計量與相關租賃負債的金額相同,並進行調整以反映與市場條款相比租賃的有利或不利條款。

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

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Business combinations or asset acquisitions (Continued)

Business combinations (Continued)

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control), and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income and measured under HKFRS 9 would be accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the Group has disposed directly of the previous held equity interest.

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

Goodwill

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

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the cash-generating units ("CGUs") (or groups of CGUs) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, which represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is amortised for internal management purposes and not larger than an operating segment.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

業務合併或資產取得(續)

業務合併(續)

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

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

商譽

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

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Goodwill (Continued)

A CGU (or group of CGUs) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a reporting period, the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (or group of CGUs).

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

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate and a joint venture is described in below.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

商譽(續)

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

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

本集團在收購聯營公司及合資公司時產生的商譽政策如下所述。

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綜合財務報表附註

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures

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

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The financial statements of associates and joint ventures used for equity accounting purposes are prepared using uniform accounting policies as those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. The associate and joint venture uses accounting policies that differ from those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. Appropriate adjustments have been made to conform the associate's and the joint venture's accounting policies to those of the Group. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合資公司之投資

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

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

聯營公司及合資公司的業績、資產及負債乃以權益會計法於本綜合財務報表列賬。聯營公司及合資公司用於權益會計之財務報表，編製時所用會計政策與本集團對類似交易及類似情況中事件所用者一致。聯營公司及合資公司使用的會計政策與本集團於類似情況下就相似交易及事件所採用者不同。本集團已作出適當調整以令聯營公司及合資公司的會計政策與本集團的會計政策相符。根據權益法，於聯營公司或合資公司之投資初步按成本於綜合財務狀況表確認，並於其後作出調整以確認本集團分佔該聯營公司或合資公司之損益及其他全面收入。當本集團應佔某聯營公司或合資公司的虧損超出本集團於該聯營公司或合資公司的權益（其包括任何長期權益，而該長期權益實質上構成本集團於該聯營公司或合資公司的投資淨額一部分），則本集團不再確認其應佔的進一步虧損。額外虧損之確認僅限於本集團已產生法定或擬定責任或代該聯營公司或合資公司支付款項。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures (Continued)

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

The Group assesses whether there is an objective evidence that the interest in an associate or a joint venture may be impaired. When any objective evidence exists, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with HKAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合資公司之投資(續)

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

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

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures (Continued)

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合資公司之投資(續)

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures (Continued)

The group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合資公司之投資(續)

當於一間聯營公司的投資成為對一間合資公司的投資或於一間合資公司的投資成為對一間聯營公司的投資時，本集團將繼續採用權益法。所有權權益發生此類變動時，無需按公平值進行重新計量。

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Interests in joint operations

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

The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the HKFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as a sale or contribution of assets), the Group is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the consolidated financial statements only to the extent of other parties' interests in the joint operation.

When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as a purchase of assets), the Group does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

於合營業務之權益

合營業務為一項合營安排，據此對該安排擁有共同控制權的各方有權就合營安排取得資產及承擔負債責任。共同控制指按照合同性協議共同控制一項安排，並僅在相關活動的決策須獲共同控制的各方一致同意時存在。

本集團根據適用於特定資產、負債、收入及開支的香港財務報告準則，將其於合營業務的權益有關的資產、負債、收入及開支入賬。

倘一家集團實體與另一家集團實體為合營者的合營業務進行交易(如出售或注入資產)，則本集團會被視作與該合營業務的其他方進行交易，而交易產生的盈虧於綜合財務報表確認，惟以其他方於該合營業務的權益為限。

倘一家集團實體與另一家集團實體為合營者的合營業務進行交易(如購買資產)，則本集團只有在將該等資產重新出售予第三方時方會確認其應佔收益及虧損。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

客戶合約收入

本集團於完成履約責任時(即當特定的履約責任涉及的貨品或服務的「控制權」轉移至客戶時)確認收入。

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

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

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

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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)

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

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

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

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

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

Input method

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

客戶合約收入(續)

否則，收入於客戶取得明確貨品或服務控制權的時間點確認。

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

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

相同合約相關合約資產及合約負債按淨額基準入賬及呈列。

隨著時間確認收入：計量履約責任的完成進度

投入法

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

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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)

Existence of significant financing component

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

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

客戶合約收入(續)

存在重大融資成分

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

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

租賃

租賃的定義

如果合約給予在一段時期內控制一項已識別資產的使用的權利以換取代價，則該合約是一項租賃或包含一項租賃。

對於首次應用日期或之後訂立或修訂或業務合併產生的合約，本集團根據香港財務報告準則第16號項下的定義，於開始日期、修訂日期或收購日期(如適用)評估合約是否是一項租賃或包含一項租賃。除非合約條款和條件在後續發生變更，否則將不會對相關合約進行重新評估。

本集團應用權宜方法，並無從租賃部分分開非租賃部分，而將租賃部分及任何相關的非租賃部分以單一租賃部分入賬。

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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

Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to lease of certain properties 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.

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

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

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 as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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

短期租賃

本集團將短期租賃確認豁免適用於自開始日期起租賃期為12個月或以下且不包含購買選擇權的某些物業的租賃。短期租賃的租賃付款在租賃期內按直線法確認為費用。

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

- 租賃負債的初始計量金額；
- 於開始日期或之前所作的任何租賃付款，減去所得的任何租賃優惠；
- 本集團產生的任何初始直接成本；及
- 本集團拆卸及移除相關資產、復原相關資產所在場地或將相關資產恢復至租賃條款及條件所規定的狀態所發生的預計成本(如有)。

除分類為投資物業及根據公平值模式計量者外，使用權資產按成本減去任何累計折舊及減值虧損進行計量，並對租賃負債的任何重新計量作出調整。

使用權資產按其估計可使用年期及租期的較短者以直線法折舊。

本集團於綜合財務狀況表中將使用權資產作為單獨的項目呈列。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 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.

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 remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever the lease term has changed in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

可退回租賃按金

已付可退回租賃按金根據香港財務報告準則第9號入賬及按公平值進行初始計量。初始確認時對公平值所作的調整被視為額外租賃付款並計入使用權資產的成本。

租賃負債

於租期開始日期，本集團按該日尚未支付租賃付款的現值確認及計量租賃負債。在計算租賃付款的現值時，本集團會採用在租賃開始日期的增量借貸利率。

租賃付款包括固定租賃付款(包括實質性固定付款)，減去任何應收租賃優惠。

於開始日期後，租賃負債按應計利息及租賃付款予以調整。

倘租賃期限已更改，在此情況下，使用重新評估日的經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款以重新計量相關租賃負債，則本集團將對租賃負債進行重新計量(並對相關使用權資產進行相應調整)。

本集團於綜合財務狀況表中將租賃負債作為單獨的項目呈列。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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)

Lease modifications

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

租賃修訂

倘存在下列情形，則本集團將租賃修訂作為一項單獨的租賃入賬：

- 該項修訂通過增加使用一項或多項相關資產的權利擴大租賃範圍；及
- 調增租賃的代價，增加的金額相當於範圍擴大對應的單獨價格，加上按照特定合約的實際情況對單獨價格所作的任何適當調整。

就並非作為一項單獨租賃入賬的租賃修訂而言，本集團會透過使用修訂生效當日的經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款，按經修訂租賃的租期重新計量租賃負債。

本集團通過對相關使用權資產進行相應調整，以對租賃負債進行重新計量。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 except for investment properties measured under fair value model.

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.

Sublease

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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

租賃的分類及計量

本集團作為出租人的租賃分類為融資租賃或經營租賃。當租賃的條款將與相關資產所有權相關的絕大部分風險及報酬轉讓予承租人時，合約被分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃被分類為經營租賃。

經營租賃的租金收入在相關租期內按直線法於損益中確認。磋商及安排經營租賃時產生的初始直接成本計入租賃資產的賬面值，及有關成本於租期內按直線法確認為開支，惟按公平值模式計量之投資物業除外。

可退回租賃按金

已收取之可退還租金按金根據香港財務報告準則第9號入賬，並於初步確認時以公平值計量。初步確認時對公平值的調整被視為承租人的額外租賃付款。

分租

當本集團為中介出租人時，本集團會將主租賃與分租賃入賬列為兩項獨立合約。本集團參照主租賃所產生之使用權資產(而非相關資產)，將分租賃分類為融資或經營租賃。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 (Continued)

Lease modification

Changes in considerations of lease contracts that were not part of the original terms and conditions are accounted for as lease modifications, including lease incentives provided through forgiveness or reduction of rentals.

The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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(續)

租賃修訂

不屬於原條款及條件的租賃合約代價的變動作為租賃修訂入賬，包括透過免除或減少租金提供的租賃優惠。

本集團自修訂生效之日起將經營租賃的變更作為新租賃入賬，並將與原始租賃有關的任何預付或應計租賃款項作為新租賃的租賃付款的一部分。

物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備包括屬有形資產的持作生產或供應貨品或服務或行政用途之樓宇(不包括下文所述在建工程)，其按成本減後續累計折舊及後續累計減值虧損(如有)於綜合財務狀況表內列賬。

作生產、供應或行政用途之在建物業乃按成本減任何已確認之減值虧損列賬。成本包括直接歸因於將資產移至使其能夠以管理層預期的方式運作所必需的地點及狀況的任何成本，以及就合資格資產而言，根據本集團之會計政策資本化之借貸成本。當此等資產可作擬定用途時開始按與其他物業資產之相同基準計算折舊。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

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 except for those that are classified and accounted for as investment properties under the fair value model. 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.

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備(續)

當本集團支付包括租賃土地及樓宇元素的物業的所有權權益時，全部代價按初步確認時的相對公平值成比例分配在租賃土地及樓宇元素之間。

於相關付款能可靠分配的情況下，租賃土地中的利息於綜合財務狀況表以「使用權資產」列示，但在公平值模式下歸類和核算為投資性房地產的除外。當代價不能可靠地分配在非租賃建築元素及相關租賃土地的不分割權益之間時，整個物業被分類為物業、廠房及設備。

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

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

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Building under development for future owner-occupied purpose

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

Investment properties

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

Investment properties also include leased properties which are being recognised as right-of-use assets and subleased by the Group under operating leases.

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

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

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備(續)

用作未來業主自用之發展中樓宇

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

投資物業

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

投資物業還包括租賃物業，該等租賃物業被確認為使用權資產，並由本集團根據經營租賃轉租。

投資物業按成本(包括任何直接應佔費用)初步計量。於初步確認後，投資物業按公平值計量，並進行調整以排除任何預付或應計經營租賃收入。

因投資物業之公平值變動而產生之盈虧於變動產生期間計入損益。

投資物業乃於出售後或在投資物業永久不再使用且預期出售該物業不會生未來經濟利益時終止確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Investment properties (Continued)

Transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

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

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

投資物業(續)

由投資物業轉移至自用物業

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

無形資產

業務合併中所收購之無形資產

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

於初步確認後，有限定可用年期之無形資產乃按另行收購之無形資產之相同基準，按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損匯報。有限定可用年期之無形資產按彼等之估計可使用年期以直線法計提攤銷。可使用年期不確定的業務合併中取得的無形資產，以成本減去後續累計減值虧損後的淨額列示。

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories, including construction materials, gas appliances and gas for sales, liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG"), coke, consumables and spare parts, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost 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.

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 except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

存貨

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

外幣

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign currencies (Continued)

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

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

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

外幣(續)

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Retirement benefits costs

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

退休福利成本

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

短期和其他長期員工福利

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

在扣除已支付的金額後，員工應計福利(如工資和薪酬、年假和病假)確認為負債。

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

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項

所得稅開支指現時應付稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

現時應付稅項乃按本年度應課稅溢利計算。應課稅溢利與除稅前溢利(虧損)不同，乃由於在其他年度應課稅或可扣稅收入或開支及從未課稅或扣稅之項目所致。本集團之即期稅項負債以報告期末前已制訂或實際制訂的稅率計算。

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

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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, except for freehold land, which is always presumed to be recovered entirely 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 the leasing transaction as a whole. Temporary differences relating to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are assessed on a net basis. Excess of depreciation on right-of-use assets over the lease payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities resulting in net deductible temporary differences.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

就使用公平值模式計量投資物業之遞延稅項而言，有關物業之賬面值乃假設為可通過銷售全數收回，惟該假設被推翻則除外。當投資物業可予折舊及於業務模式（其目標是隨時間而非透過銷售消耗投資物業所包含的絕大部分經濟利益）範圍內持有時，有關假設會被推翻，惟永久業權土地除外，有關土地一向被推定為可通過出售全數收回。

就計量本集團確認使用權資產及相關租賃負債的租賃交易的遞延稅項而言，本集團首先釐定稅務減免應歸因於使用權資產還是租賃負債。

對於稅務減免歸因於租賃負債的租賃交易，本集團對整個租賃交易應用香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」的規定。與使用權資產及租賃負債有關的暫時差額以淨額評估。使用權資產折舊超過租賃負債本金部分的租賃付款，導致出現可扣減暫時差額淨額。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

In assessing any uncertainty over income tax treatments, the Group considers whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used by individual group entities in their income tax filings. If it is probable, the current and deferred taxes are determined consistently with the tax treatment in the income tax filings. If it is not probable that the relevant taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of each uncertainty is reflected by using either the most likely amount or the expected value.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

當有合法執行權利可將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，且與同一稅機關向同一應課稅實體徵收之所得稅有關，則遞延稅項資產及負債可互相對銷。

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

在評估所得稅處理的任何不確定性時，本集團考慮相關稅務機關是否有可能會接受已使用或建議在個別集團實體所得稅備案中使用的不確定稅收處理。如果可能，當期和遞延稅項的確定與所得稅申報表中的稅務處理一致。倘有關稅務機關不太可能接受不確定的稅收待遇，則通過使用最可能的金額或預期值來反映每種不確定性的影響。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Borrowing costs

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

Any specific borrowing that remain outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale is included in the general borrowing pool for calculation of capitalisation rate on general borrowings. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

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.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

借貸成本

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

在相關資產準備用於其預期用途或出售後仍未償還的任何特定借款,均計入一般借貸池,以計算一般借貸的資本化比率。特定借貸在用作合資格資產開支前作暫時投資所賺取之投資收入乃從合資格資本化之借貸成本中扣除。

所有其他借貸成本於產生期間在損益確認。

金融工具

當集團實體成為工具合約條文的一方時,會確認金融資產及金融負債。所有以一般方式買賣之金融資產均按買賣日期基準確認及終止確認。一般方式買賣是指要求在市場上的法規或慣例規定的期限內交付資產的金融資產的買賣。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets 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 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“HKFRS 15”). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

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

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

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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

金融資產之分類及其後計量

滿足以下條件的金融資產其後按攤銷成本計量：

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

滿足以下條件的金融資產其後按公平值計入其他全面收入(「按公平值計入其他全面收入」)計量：

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 is required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產之分類及其後計量(續)

金融資產於下列情況下屬持作買賣：

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

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

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

(iii) Financial assets at FVTPL

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產之分類及其後計量(續)

(ii) 指定按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具

按公平值計入其他全面收入的股本工具投資會其後連同來自於其他全面收入確認並於投資重估儲備累積之公平值變動收益或虧損按公平值計量；並且無須接受減值評估。出售股本投資時，累積收益或虧損將不會重新分類至損益，並且將轉撥至累計溢利。

除非來自股本工具投資之股息明確代表投資成本之收回部分，否則該等股息會於本集團收取股息的權利確立時於損益中確認。股息在損益中包含在「其他收入」項目中。

(iii) 按公平值計入損益的金融資產

並不符合按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收入或指定為按公平值計入其他全面收入計量的準則的金融資產乃按公平值計入損益計量。

於各報告期末，按公平值計入損益的金融資產按公平值計量，而倘有任何公平值收益或虧損則於損益確認。在損益中確認的淨損益包括該金融資產賺取的任何股息或利息，計入「其他收益及虧損」項下。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 and contract assets

The Group performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss (“ECL”) model on financial assets (including trade receivables, deposits, other receivables, amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries, amounts due from associates and joint ventures, pledged bank deposits and bank balances) and contract assets 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-months 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. Assessment are done based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets. The ECL on these assets are assessed collectively using a provision matrix.

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產及合約資產之減值

本集團根據預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)模型對根據香港財務報告準則第9號須予以減值評估的金融資產(包括貿易應收賬項、按金、其他應收賬項、應收附屬公司非控股權益款項、應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、已抵押銀行存款及銀行結餘)及合約資產進行減值評估。預期信貸虧損的金額於各報告日期更新，以反映自初步確認後信貸風險的變化。

存續期間預期信貸虧損指相關工具的預期年期內所有可能的違約事件將導致之預期信貸虧損。反之，12個月預期信貸虧損(「12個月預期信貸虧損」)指預期於報告日期後12個月內可能發生的違約事件導致之存續期間預期信貸虧損部分。評估乃根據本集團的歷史信貸虧損經驗進行，並根據債務人特有的因素、一般經濟狀況以及對報告日期當前狀況的評估以及對未來狀況的預測作出調整。

本集團通常就貿易應收賬項及合約資產確認存續期間預期信貸虧損。該等資產之預期信貸虧損使用撥備矩陣進行集體評估。

就所有其他工具而言，本集團計量的虧損撥備等於12個月預期信貸虧損，除非自初步確認後信貸風險顯著增加，在此情況下，本集團確認存續期間預期信貸虧損。是否應確認存續期間預期信貸虧損的評估乃基於自初步確認以來發生違約之可能性或風險的顯著增加。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 and contract assets (Continued)

(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.

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;

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加

評估信貸風險自初步確認以來是否顯著增加時，本集團會比較金融工具於報告日期發生違約的風險與金融工具於初步確認日期發生違約的風險。作出評估時，本集團會考慮合理及具支持性的定量及定性資料，包括歷史經驗及可以合理成本及精力獲取的前瞻性資料。

具體而言，評估信貸風險是否顯著增加時會考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具外部(如有)或內部信貸評級的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 信貸風險的外部市場指標顯著惡化，例如信貸息差、債務人的信用違約掉期價格顯著上升；
- 商業、金融或經濟情況目前或預期有不利變動，預計將導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降；

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 and contract assets (Continued)

- (i) Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
 - an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

- (i) 信貸風險顯著增加(續)
- 債務人經營業績實際或預期顯著惡化；
 - 債務人的監管、經濟或技術環境有實際或預計的重大不利變動，導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降。

不論上述評估結果如何，倘合約付款逾期超過30日，本集團均假設其信貸風險自初步確認以來顯著上升，除非本集團有合理及具支持性的資料證明並非如此。

本集團定期監察用以識別信貸風險是否顯著增加之準則的有效性，並酌情對其進行修訂，以確保該準則能夠在金額逾期前，確定信貸風險的顯著增加。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 and contract 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.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

(ii) 違約的定義

就內部信貸風險管理而言，當內部或從外來資訊得知債務人不大可能全額(不考慮本集團持有的任何抵押)支付其債權人(包括本集團)時，本集團認為違約事件會發生。

不管上述情況如何，本集團將逾期超過90日的金融資產視為出現違約，除非本集團有合理及具支持性的資料說明更為滯後的違約標準更適用。

(iii) 金融資產信貸減值

當發生對金融資產的估計未來現金流量產生不利影響的一宗或多宗違約事件時，該金融資產即出現信貸減值。金融資產信貸減值的證據包括以下事件的可觀察數據：

- (a) 發行人或借款人出現重大財務困難；
- (b) 違反合約，例如違約或逾期事件；
- (c) 借款人的貸款人出於與借款人財務困難相關的經濟或合約原因，而向借款人授予貸款人原本不會考慮的優惠；

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 and contract assets (Continued)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets (Continued)

(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. The Group uses a practical expedient in estimating ECL on trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix taking into consideration historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

(iii) 金融資產信貸減值(續)

(d) 借款人有可能面臨破產或其他財務重組；或

(e) 由於財務困難，該金融資產的活躍市場消失。

(iv) 撇銷政策

在有資料顯示對手方陷入嚴重財務困難，且無實際收回金融資產可能之時，例如對手方清盤或已進入破產程序，本集團會撇銷金融資產。在考慮法律意見(如適用)後，已撇銷金融資產仍可根據本集團之收回程序實施強制執行。撇銷構成終止確認事件。任何其後收回的金額會在損益確認。

(v) 預期信貸虧損之計量及確認

預期信貸虧損之計量為違約概率、違約虧損(即違約時虧損幅度)及違約時風險敞口之函數。違約概率及違約虧損乃根據經前瞻性資料調整之過往數據評估。預期信貸虧損的估計反映無偏頗及概率加權的數額，其乃根據權數的相應違約風險而確定。本集團採用實際可行權宜方法，利用撥備矩陣估計貿易應收款項及合約資產的預期信貸虧損，已計及歷史信貸虧損經驗，並根據可以合理成本及精力獲取的前瞻性資料予以調整。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 and contract 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/contract assets are considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward looking macroeconomic information.

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

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

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset from start of subsequent reporting period.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade receivables and contract assets where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之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)

金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損之計量及確認(續)

一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約應付本集團之所有合約現金流量與本集團預期收取之現金流量之間的差額(按初步確認時釐定之實際利率貼現)。

若干貿易應收款項/合約資產的存續期間預期信貸虧損乃經計及逾期資料及相關信貸資料(如前瞻性宏觀經濟資料)後按集體基準作出。

就集體評估而言，本集團於制定分組時會考慮以下特徵：

- 已逾期狀況；
- 債務人的性質、規模及行業；及
- 外部信貸評級(倘適用)。

管理層定期檢討分組方法，確保各組別的組成項目仍然具有相似的信貸風險特徵。

利息收入乃根據金融資產之賬面總額計算，除非金融資產發生信貸減值，在此情況下，利息收入根據自隨後的報告期開始之金融資產之攤銷成本計算。

本集團透過調整所有金融工具的賬面值於損益確認其減值收益或虧損，惟貿易應收賬項及合約資產透過虧損撥備賬確認相應調整除外。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire.

On derecognition of a financial asset 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.

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to accumulated profits.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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 Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

終止確認金融資產

只有當從資產收取現金流量的合約權利到期，本集團才會終止確認金融資產。

終止確認按攤銷成本計量的金融資產時，該資產之賬面值與已收代價及應收賬款總和之差額於損益中確認。

於終止確認本集團已選擇初步確認按公平值計入其他全面收入計量之股本工具投資時，先前於投資重估儲備中累計的收益及虧損並不會重新分類至損益，而是轉移至累計溢利。

金融負債及股本工具

分類為債務或權益

債務和股本工具根據所訂立的合約安排的實質內容以及金融負債和股本工具的定義而歸類為金融負債或股本。

股本工具

股本工具指能證明擁有實體資產在減除其所有負債後的剩餘權益的任何合約。本集團發行之股本工具按已收取的所得款項(扣除直接發行成本)確認。

購回本公司自身股本工具於權益中直接確認及扣除。概無購買、銷售、發行或註銷本公司自身的股本工具的任何盈虧於損益內確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

All liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融負債及股本工具(續)

金融負債

所有負債其後均採用實際利率法或按公平值計入損益以攤銷成本計量。

按公平值計入損益之金融負債

當金融負債為(i)香港財務報告準則第3號適用業務合併內收購方的或然代價，(ii)持作買賣或(iii)指定為按公平值計入損益，則金融負債分類為按公平值計入損益。

倘符合下列條件，則金融負債為持作買賣：

- 其乃主要以於短期內購回為目的而購入；或
- 於初步確認時，其為本集團共同管理的已識別金融工具投資組合的一部分，並且近期具有短期獲利的實際模式；或
- 其為衍生工具，惟衍生工具為金融擔保合約或指定有效的對沖工具除外。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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 instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL (Continued)

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and HKFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

For financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables, amounts due to associates and joint ventures, amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries and bank and other borrowings, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融負債及股本工具(續)

按公平值計入損益之金融負債(續)

倘符合下列條件，除為交易而持有的金融負債或業務合併中收購方的或然代價外的金融負債於初步確認時可指定為按公平值計入損益：

- 該指定消除或大幅減少可能會出現的計量或確認方面的一致性；或
- 該金融負債構成一組金融資產或金融負債或兩者之一部份，而根據本集團制定的風險管理或投資策略，該金融負債乃以公平值為基準進行管理及評估績效，且有關分組之資料乃按此基準向內部提供；或
- 其構成包含一項或多項嵌入衍生工具的合約之一部份，而香港財務報告準則第9號允許將整個組合合約指定為按公平值計入損益。

對於指定為按公平值計入損益的金融負債，由於該負債信貸風險的變化而引起的金融負債公平值的變動額於其他全面收入中確認，除非於其他全面收入中確認該負債信貸風險變化的影響會造成或擴大損益的會計錯配。

按攤銷成本計量之金融負債

金融負債包括貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項、應付聯營公司及合資公司款項、應付附屬公司非控股權益款項以及銀行及其他借貸，乃其後運用實際利率法以攤銷成本計量。

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綜合財務報表附註

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognised financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligation are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instrument

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts within the scope of HKFRS 9 are not separated. The entire hybrid contract is classified and subsequently measured in its entirety as either amortised cost or fair value as appropriate.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of HKFRS 9 are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Generally, multiple embedded derivatives in a single instrument that are separated from the host contracts are treated as a single compound embedded derivative unless those derivatives relate to different risk exposures and are readily separable and independent of each other.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

終止確認金融負債

本集團僅會有在其義務獲解除、取消或終止時，方會終止確認金融負債。終止確認的金融負債的賬面值與已及應付代價之間的差額會在損益確認。

衍生金融工具

衍生工具初始以衍生工具合約簽訂日的公平值確認，其後則以報告期末的公平值重新計量。所產生的收益或虧損將即時於損益內確認，除非衍生工具被指定為有效的對沖工具，在這種情況下，損益確認的時間取決於對沖關係的性質。

嵌入衍生工具

包含香港財務報告準則第9號界定範圍內的金融資產主合約的偈合合約中的嵌入衍生工具不單獨核算。整個偈合合約按整體進行分類，且其後按攤銷成本或按公平值(視情況而定)整體進行計量。

倘嵌入式非衍生主合約中衍生工具(並非香港財務報告準則第9號界定範圍內的金融資產)符合衍生工具的定義、其風險及特徵與主合約的風險及特徵並無密切關係，且主合約並非透過損益按公平值計量時，則該等衍生工具視為獨立衍生工具。

一般而言，單一工具中獨立於主合約的多個嵌入衍生工具被視為單一複合嵌入衍生工具，除非該等衍生工具面臨不同風險及未能隨時分開，且彼等各自相互獨立。

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綜合財務報表附註

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Equity settled share-based payment transactions

Share options granted to employees

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 37 to the Group's consolidation financial statements.

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (employee share-based compensation reserve). Market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Vesting conditions other than market conditions are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of the shares or share options at the measurement date. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on an assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity settled employee share-based compensation reserve.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

股本結算以股份為基礎的開支交易

授予僱員之購股權

向僱員及其他提供類似服務的人士作出股本結算以股份為基礎的開支乃按股本工具於授出日期之公平值計量。有關釐定股本結算以股份為基礎的開支之交易之公平值的詳情載於本集團綜合財務報表附註37。

於股本結算以股份為基礎的開支之授出日期釐定之公平值於歸屬期間按直線法基於本集團估計最終歸屬之股本工具支銷，而權益(僱員股份報酬儲備)亦會相應增加。於估計所授股本工具的公平值時會考慮市場狀況。於估計股份或購股權於計量日期的公平值時，除市場狀況外的歸屬條件不會加以考慮。於各報告期末，基於本集團評估非市場歸屬條件修訂其預期歸屬之股本工具之估計數目。修訂原估計之影響(如有)於損益中確認，從而使累計開支反映經修訂估計，而股本結算以股份為基礎之僱員福利儲備亦會作出相應調整。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Equity settled share-based payment transactions (Continued)

Share options granted to employees (Continued)

For market conditions, the Group recognised share-based payment expense from employees who satisfy all other vesting conditions, irrespective of whether the market conditions are satisfied.

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

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as a deduction from the carrying amount of the relevant asset in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants 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".

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

股本結算以股份為基礎的開支交易(續)

授予僱員之購股權(續)

就市場狀況而言，本集團確認來自達成所有其他歸屬條件的僱員之以股份為基礎的開支之費用，而不論市場狀況是否達成。

當購股權獲行使時，先前於僱員以股份為基礎報酬儲備確認之款額將轉撥至股份溢價賬。當購股權於歸屬日期後被沒收或於到期日仍未行使，先前於僱員股份報酬儲備確認之款額將轉撥至累計溢利。

政府補助金

政府補助金在可合理保證本集團將遵守彼等所附帶之條件並獲得有關補助金前不作確認。

政府補助金乃就本集團確認的有關開支(預期補助金可予抵銷成本開支)期間按系統化的基準於損益中確認。具體而言，主要條件為本集團須購買、興建或以其他方法獲得非流動資產的政府補助金於綜合財務狀況表作為有關資產賬面值的扣減確認，並於有關資產的可使用年期內有系統及合理地撥入損益。

與收入相關的政府補助金是作為支出或已發生的虧損補償或以給予本集團即時財務支援為目的而應收，且並無未來相關成本，並在其成為應收的期間內於損益確認。該等補助金於「其他收入」下呈列。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

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, right-of-use assets, intangible assets other than goodwill (see the accounting policy in respect of goodwill above)

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

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

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

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產、無形資產(商譽除外)之減值(見上文有關商譽之會計政策)

於報告期末，本集團會審閱具有有限可使用年期之物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及無形資產之賬面值，以釐定是否有資產出現減值虧損之跡象。倘出現任何有關跡象，將估計資產的可收回金額以釐定減值虧損(如有)的程度。

物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及無形資產的可收回金額為個別估計。當無法個別估計可收回金額時，本集團估計資產所屬之現金產生單位之可收回金額。

於測試現金產生單位的減值時，在可以確定合理及一致的分配基準時，公司資產被分配至相關現金產生單位，或於其他情況下彼等則被分配至現金產生單位的最小組合，而該現金產生單位的合理及一致分配基準為可予確定。公司資產所屬的現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別所確定的可收回金額，與相關現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別的賬面價值比較。

可收回金額為減除銷售成本後之公平值與使用價值兩者之較高者。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量乃使用除稅前貼現率貼現至其現值，該貼現率能反映當前市場所評估之貨幣時間值及資產(或現金產生單位)特定風險(就此而言，未來現金流量估計尚未作出調整)。

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綜合財務報表附註

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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, right-of-use assets, intangible assets other than goodwill (see the accounting policy in respect of goodwill above) (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 as income immediately.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

3.2 主要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產、無形資產(商譽除外)之減值(見上文有關商譽之會計政策)(續)

倘估計資產(或現金產生單位)之可收回金額將少於其賬面值,則資產(或現金產生單位)之賬面值將調減至其可收回金額。就未能按合理一致基準分配至現金產生單位的公司資產或一部分公司資產而言,本集團會將一組現金產生單位的賬面值(包括分配至該現金產生單位組別的公司資產或一部分公司資產的賬面值)與現金產生單位組別的可收回款項作比較。於分配減值虧損時,首先分配減值虧損以減少任何商譽的賬面值(如適用),然後按比例根據該單位各資產的賬面值或現金產生單位組別分配至其他資產。資產賬面值不得減少至低於其公平值減出售成本(如可計量)、其使用價值(如可計量)及零之中的最高值。已另行分配至資產之減值虧損數額按比例分配至該單位或現金產生單位組別的其他資產。減值虧損會即時於損益中確認。

倘減值虧損其後撥回,則資產之賬面值(或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別)調升至其可收回金額之經修訂估計值,惟該增加之賬面值不可超過倘該資產(或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別)於過往年度並無減值虧損時釐定之賬面值。減值虧損之撥回即時確認為收入。

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4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition of gas connection and engineering design and construction contract

Construction income from gas connection and engineering design and construction contracts is measured based on the input method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. Accordingly, any changes to the estimated total contract cost may have material impact on the contract revenue recognised in each accounting period over the contract term, including re-attribution of relevant revenue between the Group and the non-controlling interests according to the Group's and the non-controlling interests' proportionate interests. The management of the Group is required to exercise significant judgements in the assessment of the satisfaction of that performance obligation, budgeted costs to complete, and the ability to deliver contracts within forecast timescales as at the end of the reporting period for gas connection and engineering design and construction income.

4. 估計不明朗因素之主要來源

本公司董事於應用附註3所載本集團的會計政策時，須就未能即時明顯從其他來源得知的資產及負債賬面值作出估計及假設。有關估計及相關假設乃根據以往經驗及被視為相關的其他因素作出。實際結果或會有別於該等估計。

估計及相關假設將持續進行審閱。倘會計估計的修訂僅影響該期間，修訂將於修訂估計的期間確認；或倘修訂同時影響現時及未來期間，則於修訂及未來期間確認。

燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工合約之收入確認

來自燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工合約之工程收入乃根據投入法計量，即按本集團為達成履約責任所作付出或投入（相對於預期為達成履約責任的總投入）確認收入。因此，估計總合約成本之任何變動均可能對合約期內各個會計期間所確認之合約收入構成重大影響，包括根據本集團及非控制性權益的比例將本集團與非控制性權益相關收入重新歸屬。本集團管理層須就燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工的收入，於評估報告期末履約情況、竣工預算成本以及於預測時限內交付合約的能力時運用重大判斷。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amount which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use of the CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. When the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. As at 31 March 2021, the carrying amount of goodwill was HK\$3,298,386,000 (2020: HK\$3,010,000,000), whereas no impairment loss recognised during the year ended 31 March 2021 (2020: HK\$62,866,000). Details of the recoverable amount calculation disclosed in note 22.

Equity settled share-based payment transactions

As described in note 3, at the end of the reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to ultimately vest. 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 employee share-based compensation reserve. Therefore, the directors of the Company are required to exercise judgment in the estimation of the number of options that are expected to ultimately vest. After the assessment, as at 31 March 2021, the directors of the Company consider that the option being granted during the year ended 31 March 2021 will not vest as the condition for exercising those share options is not probable to be met. For the year ended 31 March 2021, no share-based payment expense is recognised (2020: nil).

4. 估計不明朗因素之主要來源 (續)

商譽減值

釐定商譽是否出現減值須估計獲分配商譽之現金產生單位之公平值減銷售成本及使用價值中較高者之可收回金額。計算使用價值時，本集團須估計現金產生單位預期未來產生之現金流量，以及選擇合適之貼現率以計算現值。當實際未來現金流量少於預期時，則可能會產生重大減值虧損。於二零二一年三月三十一日，商譽之賬面值為3,298,386,000港元(二零二零年：3,010,000,000港元)；截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度並無確認減值虧損(二零二零年：62,866,000港元)。計算可收回金額之詳情披露於附註22。

股本結算以股份為基礎的開支交易

如附註3所述，於報告期末，本集團修訂對預計將最終歸屬的購股權數目的估計。修訂原估計之影響(如有)於損益中確認，從而使累計開支反映經修訂估計，而以股份為基礎之僱員福利儲備亦會作出相應調整。故此，本公司董事須就預期最終歸屬之購股權數目的估計作出判斷。經評估後，於二零二一年三月三十一日，本公司董事認為，由於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度授出的購股權之行使條件不可能達成，故此該等購股權將不會歸屬。因此，截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，並無確認以股份為基礎的開支之費用(二零二零年：零)。

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5. RESTATEMENTS

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Group acquired businesses through purchase of subsidiaries of which the fair values of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired were determined provisionally. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group made certain fair value adjustments, with reference to the valuation reports, to the carrying amounts of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries acquired as a result of completing the initial accounting. The adjustments to the fair values at the acquisition date of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities were made as if initial accounting had been completed on the acquisition date.

The cumulative effects of the above restatements on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020 are summarised below:

5. 重列

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，本集團透過收購附屬公司收購業務，其中所收購之可識別資產、負債及或然負債之公平值乃暫時釐定。於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，由於完成初步會計處理，本集團經參考估值報告後對所收購附屬公司之可識別資產及負債之賬面值進行對若干公平值調整。於收購可識別資產、負債及或然負債當日對公平值進行調整，猶如初步會計處理已於收購日期完成。

上述重列對於二零二零年三月三十一日之綜合財務狀況表的累積影響概述如下：

		As at 31 March 2020	Subsequent fair value adjustments on acquisition of businesses through purchase of subsidiaries (note 39)	As at 31 March 2020
		於二零二零年 三月三十一日	透過收購附屬 公司收購業務之 其後公平值調整 (附註39)	於二零二零年 三月三十一日
		HK\$'000 千港元 (originally stated) (原列)	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Goodwill	商譽	3,041,977	(31,977)	3,010,000
Other intangible assets	其他無形資產	3,548,413	64,713	3,613,126
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(1,210,154)	(16,178)	(1,226,332)
Other assets and liabilities	其他資產及負債	40,403,156	—	40,403,156
Net assets	淨資產	45,783,392	16,558	45,799,950
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	6,178,428	16,558	6,194,986
Other reserves items	其他儲備項目	39,604,964	—	39,604,964
		45,783,392	16,558	45,799,950

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Revenue

Revenue mainly represents the net amounts received and receivable for sales of piped gas, gas connection and engineering design and construction, sales of LPG and value-added services by the Group for the year.

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

6. 收入及分部資料

收入

收入主要指年內本集團管道天然氣銷售、燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工、液化石油氣銷售及增值服務業務已收及應收款項淨額。

(i) 客戶合約收入分析

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Types of goods or service	產品或服務類型		
Sales of piped gas	管道天然氣銷售	35,935,728	27,053,131
Gas connection and engineering design and construction	燃氣接駁以及工程設計及施工	13,155,689	13,686,958
Sales of LPG	液化石油氣銷售	13,163,822	13,774,300
Value-added services	增值服務	7,720,142	5,025,292
Total	總計	69,975,381	59,539,681
Timing of revenue recognition	收入確認之時間		
A point in time	某一時間點	56,819,692	45,852,723
Overtime	一段時間	13,155,689	13,686,958
Total	總計	69,975,381	59,539,681

All the revenue from contracts with customers are derived from the PRC.

所有客戶合約收入均來自中國。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

(Continued)

Revenue (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

(a) Sales of goods

For the sales of piped gas and LPG, the Group would require advance payment before the usage of the natural gas and LPG for certain customers. The Group will bill these customers periodically based on the actual usage of natural gas and LPG accordingly. The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 90 days to its customers for the invoices issued.

The Group requires advance payment before the usage of the natural gas through prepaid card for certain household users. The charge of the actual usage of natural gas will be deducted directly from the balance of the prepaid card. These customers can only consume the natural gas up to the balance of the prepaid card.

For the sales of gas appliances under “value-added services”, a receivable is recognised by the Group when the goods are delivered to the customers as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 180 days to its customers for the invoices issued.

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

收入(續)

(ii) 客戶合約履約責任

本集團確認來自以下主要來源之收入：

(a) 銷售產品

就銷售管道天然氣及液化石油氣而言，本集團於若干客戶使用天然氣及液化石油氣前要求預付款項。本集團將按照實際使用天然氣及液化石油氣向該等客戶定期收費。本集團向其客戶就已發出發票批出平均30日至90日信貸期。

本集團要求於就若干家居使用者於使用天然氣前通過預付卡預付款項。實際使用天然氣的費用將直接自預付卡結餘中扣減。此等客戶可消耗的天然氣費用相等於其預付卡結餘。

就銷售「增值服務」項目下的燃氣器具而言，本集團於產品交付至客戶時確認應收賬款，原因為收取代價之權利於這時間點成為無條件，僅須待時間過去便可收取付款。本集團向其客戶就已發出發票批出平均30日至180日信貸期。

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Revenue (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers (Continued)

(b) Gas connection and engineering design and construction

The Group provides gas connection services under gas pipeline construction contracts with its customers. Such contracts are entered into before construction of the gas pipeline begins. The Group centralises its engineering design and construction functions by setting up certain subsidiaries to carry out those functions ("Centralised EDC Subsidiaries"). Certain construction and design work under those construction contracts with the Group's customers are performed by the Centralised EDC Subsidiaries on behalf of the group companies. The Centralised EDC Subsidiaries would also perform the construction work for the Group's joint ventures and associates for their gas connection contracts with their own customers under separate construction contracts with the Group. The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs. Revenue from construction of gas pipeline is recognised over time on an input method, i.e. based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. The directors of the Company consider that this input method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under HKFRS 15.

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

收入(續)

(ii) 客戶合約履約責任(續)

(b) 燃氣接駁及工程設計及施工

本集團根據燃氣管道建設合約向客戶提供燃氣接駁服務。該等合約均於燃氣管道建設服務開始前簽訂。本集團設立若干負責工程設計及施工職能的附屬公司(「集中式工程設計及施工附屬公司」)，集中其工程設計及施工職能。集中式工程設計及施工附屬公司代表集團公司與本集團客戶訂立的工程合約進行若干建設及設計工程。集中式工程設計及施工附屬公司亦會根據與本集團另行訂立的工程合約，就本集團合資公司及聯營公司與其各自客戶訂立的燃氣接駁合約進行建設工程。本集團的履約創建或提升客戶於本集團履約時控制的資產。來自燃氣管道建設的收入採用投入法按時間確認，即根據迄今為止所完成的工作所產生的合約成本相對於估計的合約總成本的比例。本公司董事認為，此投入法乃根據香港財務報告準則第15號對完全符合該等履約責任的進度作出適當衡量。

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

(Continued)

Revenue (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers (Continued)

(b) Gas connection and engineering design and construction (Continued)

The Group requires certain customers to provide upfront deposits before the commencement of the construction which will give rise to contract liabilities until the revenue recognised on the relevant contracts exceed the amount of the deposits received. The Group is entitled to invoice customers for gas pipeline construction services upon completion of construction works. The Group recognises contract asset for any work performed in excess of payment from customer for the same contract. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables upon completion of construction works. The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 180 days to its customers upon completion of the construction works.

(iii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for contracts with customers

All the contracts for sales of piped gas, LPG and other goods and gas pipeline construction are for original expected duration of one year or less. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

收入(續)

(ii) 客戶合約履約責任(續)

(b) 燃氣接駁及工程設計及施工(續)

本集團於施工前要求若干客戶提供預付存款，其將導致合約負債增加，直至於相關合約確認的收入超出所收取存款金額。本集團有權於工程完成時就燃氣管道建設服務向客戶發出發票。本集團會就超出相同合約的客戶款項的任何已進行工作確認合約資產。工程完成後，先前已確認為合約資產的任何金額將重新分類為貿易應收賬項。工程完成後，本集團向其客戶批出平均30日至180日信貸期。

(iii) 就與客戶的合約分配至餘下履約責任的交易價

所有管道燃氣、液化石油氣及其他貨品銷售及燃氣管道建設合約的原定預期期限為一年或以內。誠如香港財務報告準則第15號所允許，並未披露分配至該等未達成合約的交易價格。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment Information

Information reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), being the managing director of the Group, for the purposes of resources allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services rendered which is also consistent with the basis of organisation of the Group.

The CODM reviews the results of Zhongyu Gas Holdings Limited ("Zhongyu Gas"), an associate of the Group, being accounted for under equity accounting separately and thus Zhongyu Gas is presented as a single operating and reportable segment.

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

- (i) Sales of piped gas;
- (ii) Gas connection;
- (iii) Engineering design and construction;
- (iv) Sales of LPG;
- (v) Value-added services; and
- (vi) Zhongyu Gas

Information regarding the above segments is presented below.

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

分部資料

向本集團主要營運決策者(「主要營運決策者」)(即本集團董事總經理)呈報以便進行資源分配及分部表現評估之資料側重於銷售產品或提供服務之類型，其亦與本集團之組織基礎相吻合。

主要營運決策者單獨審閱依據權益會計法計算本集團應佔聯營公司中裕燃氣控股有限公司(「中裕燃氣」)之業績，因此中裕燃氣呈列為單一經營及可呈報分部。

根據香港財務報告準則第8號，本集團之可呈報及經營分部如下：

- (i) 管道天然氣銷售；
- (ii) 燃氣接駁；
- (iii) 工程設計及施工；
- (iv) 液化石油氣銷售；
- (v) 增值服務；及
- (vi) 中裕燃氣

有關上述分部之資料於下文呈列。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment Information (Continued)

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by operating and reportable segment.

For the year ended 31 March 2021

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

分部資料(續)

分部收入及業績

本集團按營運及可呈報分部劃分之收入及業績分析如下。

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Total segment revenue	分部收入總額	35,935,728	12,477,418	11,390,964	13,163,822	7,720,142	—	80,688,074
Inter-segment revenue	分部間收入	—	—	(10,712,693)	—	—	—	(10,712,693)
External segment revenue	來自外界客戶之 分部收入	35,935,728	12,477,418	678,271	13,163,822	7,720,142	—	69,975,381
Segment profit	分部溢利	3,959,213	2,824,592	3,334,467	263,071	2,321,088	422,635	13,125,066
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平 值變動							39,202
Interest and other gains	利息及其他收益							430,705
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配公司開支							(373,139)
Finance costs	財務費用							(316,341)
Exchange gain on translation of foreign currency monetary items into functional currency	換算外幣貨幣項 目為功能貨幣 之匯兌收益							46,949
Gain on acquisition of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司之 收益							122
Loss on disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及 附屬公司清盤 之虧損							(47,881)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之 業績							470,360
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司之 業績							715,006
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利							14,090,049

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment Information (Continued)

Segment revenues and results (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

分部資料(續)

分部收入及業績(續)

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計 及施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化 石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Total segment revenue	分部收入總額	27,053,131	12,319,583	12,410,770	13,774,300	5,025,292	—	70,583,076
Inter-segment revenue	分部間收入	—	—	(11,043,395)	—	—	—	(11,043,395)
External segment revenue	來自外界客戶之 分部收入	27,053,131	12,319,583	1,367,375	13,774,300	5,025,292	—	59,539,681
Segment profit	分部溢利	3,370,915	2,767,468	4,443,530	208,937	1,594,333	177,190	12,562,373
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平 值變動							(17,087)
Interest and other gains	利息及其他收益							100,335
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配公司開支							(379,168)
Finance costs	財務費用							(339,882)
Exchange loss on translation of foreign currency monetary items into functional currency	換算外幣貨幣項 目為功能貨幣 之匯兌虧損							(43,500)
Loss on disposal and remeasurement of associates	出售及重新計量 聯營公司之虧 損							(10,532)
Gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate	出售聯營公司部 分股份之收益							19,057
Gain on acquisition of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司之 收益							97,533
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽減值虧損							(62,866)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之 業績							227,994
Share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司之 業績							570,798
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利							12,725,055

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment Information (Continued)

Segment revenues and results (Continued)

Inter-segment revenue are charged at prevailing market rates.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Except for segment profit of Zhongyu Gas, segment profit for remaining reportable segments represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of interest and other gains, head office administration costs, change in fair value of investment properties, impairment loss on goodwill, gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate, loss on disposal and remeasurement of associates, gain on acquisition of subsidiaries, loss on disposal and winding up of subsidiaries, share of results of associates, other than Zhongyu Gas, share of results of joint ventures, exchange gain/loss on translation of foreign currency monetary items into functional currency and certain finance costs. The segment profit of Zhongyu Gas represents share of results of Zhongyu Gas. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purpose of resources allocation and performance assessment.

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

分部資料(續)

分部收入及業績(續)

分部間收入按當時市場價扣除。

營運分部的會計政策與附註3所述的本集團會計政策相同。除中裕燃氣之分部溢利外，餘下呈報分部的分部溢利指各分部所賺取的利潤，而並無計及利息及其他收益分配、總部行政成本、投資物業公平值變動、商譽減值虧損、出售聯營公司部份股份之收益、出售及重新計量聯營公司之虧損、收購附屬公司之收益、出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤之虧損、應佔聯營公司(不包括中裕燃氣)之業績、應佔合資公司之業績、換算外幣貨幣項目為功能貨幣之匯兌收益/虧損及部份財務費用。中裕燃氣分部溢利指應佔中裕燃氣業績。此乃就資源分配及表現評估而言向主要營運決策者匯報的計量方法。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment Information (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's segment assets and segment liabilities that are regularly reviewed by the CODM:

At 31 March 2021

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

分部資料(續)

分部資產及負債

以下為本集團由主要營運決策者定期檢討的分部資產及分部負債分析：

於二零二一年三月三十一日

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產							
Segment assets	分部資產	72,240,987	22,476,017	822,590	6,337,793	4,262,694	2,371,998	108,512,079
Investment properties	投資物業							565,377
Property, plant and equipment (for corporate)	物業、廠房及設備(公司)							189,825
Right-of-use assets (for corporate)	使用權資產(公司)							42,714
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資							6,393,180
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資							9,052,185
Amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司之款項							504,147
Amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司之款項							3,849,924
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具							639,837
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產							488,579
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資							686,629
Other receivables (for corporate)	其他應收賬項(公司)							1,224,547
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款							277,899
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金							8,293,720
Consolidated total assets	綜合資產總額							140,720,642
Liabilities	負債							
Segment liabilities	分部負債	7,793,523	11,687,392	2,390,928	4,025,136	1,098,496	—	26,995,475
Other payables (for corporate)	其他應付賬項(公司)							2,166,520
Taxation	稅項							1,021,290
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸							48,989,371
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之款項							318,508
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之款項							45,418
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項							1,319,928
Consolidated total liabilities	綜合負債總額							80,856,510

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

Segment Information (Continued)

分部資料(續)

Segment assets and liabilities (Continued) At 31 March 2020 (restated)

分部資產及負債(續) 於二零二零年三月三十一日(重列)

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計 及施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化 石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產							
Segment assets	分部資產	60,395,750	15,573,510	1,038,190	3,667,287	124,066	1,942,610	82,741,413
Investment properties	投資物業							523,525
Property, plant and equipment (for corporate)	物業、廠房及設備 (公司)							43,490
Right-of-use assets (for corporate)	使用權資產(公司)							30,526
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資							5,120,789
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資							7,814,552
Amounts due from associates	應收聯營公司之 款項							467,532
Amounts due from joint ventures	應收合資公司之 款項							5,491,212
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具							3,539
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他 全面收入之股本 工具							787,605
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產							259,633
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資							1,003
Other receivables (for corporate)	其他應收賬項(公司)							1,158,949
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款							536,570
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金							7,119,206
Consolidated total assets	綜合資產總額							112,099,544
Liabilities	負債							
Segment liabilities	分部負債	4,122,259	10,299,861	5,004,784	1,636,204	317,290	—	21,380,398
Other payables (for corporate)	其他應付賬項(公司)							2,550,559
Derivative financial instrument	衍生金融工具							30,674
Taxation	稅項							1,245,940
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸							39,689,118
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之 款項							110,754
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之 款項							65,819
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項							1,226,332
Consolidated total liabilities	綜合負債總額							66,299,594

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment Information (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities (Continued)

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- All assets are allocated to operating segments, except for the investments in associates other than Zhongyu Gas, investments in joint ventures, amounts due from associates and joint ventures, equity instruments at FVTOCI, derivative financial instrument, right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment for corporate use, investment properties, deferred tax assets, held-for-trading investments, pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash of the Group, and corporate assets of the Group.
- All liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than taxation, derivative financial instrument, bank and other borrowings, amounts due to joint ventures and associates and deferred taxation of the Group, and corporate liabilities of the Group.

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

分部資料(續)

分部資產及負債(續)

就監察分部表現及於分部間分配資源而言：

- 除於聯營公司(不包括中裕燃氣)之投資、於合資公司之投資、應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具、衍生金融工具、公司使用之使用權資產以及物業、廠房及設備、投資物業、遞延稅項資產、持作買賣投資、已抵押銀行存款及本集團銀行結存及現金以及本集團公司資產外，所有資產均分配至營運分部。
- 除稅項、衍生金融工具、銀行及其他借貸、應付合資公司及聯營公司款項及本集團遞延稅項以及本集團公司負債外，所有負債均分配至營運分部。

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

Segment Information (Continued)

分部資料(續)

Other segment information

其他分部資料

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計及施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	計入計算分部損益或分部資產的金額：									
For the year ended 31 March 2021	截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度									
Additions of right-of-use assets	使用權資產增加	242,141	—	3,837	1,628,637	7,184	—	1,881,799	—	1,881,799
Gain on acquisition of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司之收益	122	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	122
Additions to property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及設備	7,367,117	—	35,832	124,936	5,141	—	7,533,026	134	7,533,160
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損	(8,320)	—	(628)	(7,165)	—	—	(16,113)	—	(16,113)
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	(165,566)	—	(672)	—	—	—	(166,238)	(52)	(166,290)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	(114,956)	—	(1,375)	(167,943)	(5,963)	—	(290,237)	—	(290,237)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	(1,521,590)	—	(2,947)	(148,849)	(3,624)	—	(1,677,010)	(5,510)	(1,682,520)
Impairment losses on — trade and other receivables	以下項目之減值虧損 — 貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	—	(38,734)	—	—	—	—	(38,734)	—	(38,734)
— other financial assets subjected to ECL	— 其他受預期信貸虧損影響之金融資產	—	(235,513)	—	—	—	—	(235,513)	—	(235,513)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之業績	—	—	—	—	—	422,635	422,635	470,360	892,995

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

Segment Information (Continued)

分部資料(續)

Other segment information (Continued)

其他分部資料(續)

		Sales of piped gas 管道 天然氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Gas connection 燃氣接駁 HK\$'000 千港元	Engineering design and construction 工程設計 及施工 HK\$'000 千港元	Sales of LPG 液化 石油氣銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Value-added services 增值服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣 HK\$'000 千港元	Segment total 分部總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
For the year ended 31 March 2020	截至二零二零年 三月三十一日止年度									
Additions of right-of-use assets	使用權資產增加	293,740	—	—	97,558	—	—	391,298	—	391,298
Gain on acquisition of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司之收益	97,533	—	—	—	—	—	97,533	—	97,533
Additions to property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及設備	7,043,961	—	—	95,801	—	—	7,139,762	1,471	7,141,233
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備 之虧損	(5,688)	—	—	(6,670)	—	—	(12,358)	(107)	(12,465)
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	(133,954)	—	—	—	—	—	(133,954)	(51)	(134,005)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	(122,246)	—	—	(1,839)	(31,487)	—	(155,572)	(2,655)	(158,227)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	(1,384,634)	—	(2,776)	(76,246)	—	—	(1,463,656)	(8,373)	(1,472,029)
Impairment losses on — trade and other receivables	以下項目之減值虧損 — 貿易應收賬項及 其他應收賬項	—	(59,062)	—	—	—	—	(59,062)	—	(59,062)
— other financial assets subjected to ECL	— 其他受預期信貸 虧損影響之金融 資產	—	(39,741)	—	—	—	—	(39,741)	—	(39,741)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司之業績	—	—	—	—	—	177,190	177,190	227,994	405,184
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽減值虧損	(62,866)	—	—	—	—	—	(62,866)	—	(62,866)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment Information (Continued)

Geographical information

The Group's operations are mainly located in the PRC.

All of the Group's revenue is contributed by external customers in the PRC.

None of the customers contributed over 10% of total revenue of the Group.

The following is the information about non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

6. 收入及分部資料(續)

分部資料(續)

地區資料

本集團的業務主要位於中國。

本集團全部收入來自在中國的外界客戶。

概無客戶貢獻佔本集團總收入的10%以上之收入。

以下為按資產所在地劃分的非流動資產(金融工具及遞延稅項資產除外)的資料:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Hong Kong	香港	1,697,690	189,806
PRC	中國	87,500,386	71,353,339
		89,198,076	71,543,145

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

7. OTHER INCOME

7. 其他收入

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest income	利息收入	152,584	151,838
Subsidies from PRC governmental authorities (note a)	中國政府機關之補貼(附註a)	387,647	252,126
Tax refund (note b)	退稅(附註b)	110,492	102,304
Other services income	其他服務收入	1,306	47,176
Income from leasing of equipment	出租設備收入	—	46,488
Income from leasing of a vessel (note c)	出租一艘船舶的收入(附註c)	150,519	—
Government grants (note d)	政府補助金(附註d)	1,542	—
Others	其他	119,243	39,724
		923,333	639,656

Notes:

- (a) During the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020, certain subsidiaries received subsidies for (1) the costs incurred for connection contracts relating to pipeline network for customers in new urban areas and replacement of old pipeline network of the natural gas users in the relevant cities; (2) the additional costs incurred in certain gas connection contracts in which the connection fee is fixed by the relevant government authorities in the PRC; and (3) the costs incurred in removing the coal gas pipelines and the coal gas storage and replacing with the newly built natural gas pipelines and certain LPG facilities and storage. All the required work has been completed by the relevant subsidiaries. All the costs incurred were recognised as cost of sales in profit or loss either during the current or prior years.
- (b) The PRC government authorities have granted tax incentives to certain subsidiaries in the PRC by way of tax refund mainly for natural gas business operated in the PRC.
- (c) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group entered into time charter contracts of two vessels with a joint venture company of the Group. One of the vessels is subleased to a third party for two years and generated hire income.
- (d) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group received government grants of HK\$1,542,000 in respect of Covid-19-related subsidies from the Employment Support Scheme provided by The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

附註：

- (a) 截至二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，若干附屬公司已就以下事項獲取補貼：(1)相關城市的新市區客戶管道網有關之接駁合約及天然氣使用者的舊管道網置換產生的成本；(2)若干接駁天然氣合約（當中的接駁費乃由中國有關政府機關釐定）所產生之額外成本；及(3)移除煤氣管道及儲存之煤氣所產生之成本，並以新建的天然氣管道及若干液化石油氣設施及儲存取代。相關附屬公司已完成所有規定工序。所有已產生之成本已於本年度或過往年度之損益中確認為銷售成本。
- (b) 中國政府機關已授出稅務優惠予若干中國附屬公司，即主要退回在中國經營天然氣業務之稅項。
- (c) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團與本集團的一間合資公司訂立了兩艘船舶的租賃合同。其中一艘船舶分租予一名第三方為期兩年並產生租賃收入。
- (d) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團就香港特別行政區政府所提供與新型冠狀病毒相關的保就業計劃獲得政府補助金1,542,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

8. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

8. 其他收益及虧損

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Other gains and losses comprise:	其他收益及虧損包括：		
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	39,202	(17,087)
Change in fair value of held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之公平值變動	285,632	(777)
Gain on acquisition of subsidiaries (note 39)	收購附屬公司之收益 (附註39)	122	97,533
Gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate (note 19)	出售聯營公司部分股份之 收益(附註19)	—	19,057
Loss on disposal and remeasurement of other associates	出售及重新計量其他聯營 公司之虧損	—	(10,532)
Loss on disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司 清盤之虧損	(47,881)	—
Exchange gain (loss)	匯兌收益(虧損)	80,822	(54,458)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備處置之 虧損	(16,113)	(12,465)
Loss on disposal of investment properties	出售投資物業之虧損	(4,379)	—
Impairment losses for financial assets and contract assets, net of reversal	扣除撥回後之金融資產及合 約資產減值虧損		
— trade and other receivables	— 貿易應收賬項及其他應 收賬項	(38,734)	(59,062)
— contract assets	— 合約資產	(235,513)	(39,741)
		(274,247)	(98,803)
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽減值虧損	—	(62,866)
Others	其他	1,455	(39,499)
		64,613	(179,897)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

9. FINANCE COSTS

9. 財務費用

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest on bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸之利息	1,800,947	1,752,826
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債之利息	65,508	11,479
Interest capitalised to construction in progress	在建工程資本化之利息	(447,674)	(376,385)
		1,418,781	1,387,920

Borrowing costs capitalised during the year arose on the general borrowing pool and are calculated by applying a capitalisation rate of 3.5% (2020: 4.10%) per annum to expenditure on qualifying assets.

本年度內已資本化之借貸成本乃產生自一般性借貸組合，按用於合資格資產的開支之3.5%（二零二零年：4.10%）的年度資本化率計算。

10. TAXATION

10. 稅項

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	中國企業所得稅	2,602,007	2,283,092
Deferred taxation (note 36)	遞延稅項(附註36)	(184,241)	181,297
		2,417,766	2,464,389

On 21 March 2018, the Hong Kong Legislative Council passed The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 7) Bill 2017 (the "Bill") which introduces the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The Bill was signed into law on 28 March 2018 and was gazetted on the following day. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HK\$2 million will be taxed at 16.5%. The profits of group entities not qualifying for the two-tiered profits tax rates regime will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

於二零一八年三月二十一日，香港立法會通過二零一七年稅務(修訂)(第7號)條例草案(「該條例草案」)。該條例草案引入利得稅兩級制。該條例草案於二零一八年三月二十八日獲簽署成為法律，並於翌日在憲報刊登。根據利得稅兩級制，合資格集團首200萬港元溢利的稅率為8.25%，而超過200萬港元的溢利之稅率為16.5%。未符合利得稅兩級制之集團實體的溢利繼續一律以稅率16.5%計算。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

10. TAXATION (Continued)

The directors of the Company considered the amount involved upon implementation of the two-tiered profits tax rates regime as insignificant to the consolidated financial statements. Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% of the estimated assessable profit for both years.

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the consolidated financial statements as the Group had no assessable profit derived from Hong Kong for both years.

The tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% except for the tax relief explained below.

Certain PRC group entities are entitled to the preferential tax rate pursuant to the relevant regulations applicable to enterprises situated in the western region of the PRC and high technology enterprises. The applicable tax rate of those PRC group entities is 15% for the year ended 31 March 2021 (2020: 15%).

10. 稅項(續)

本公司董事認為，實施利得稅兩級制後涉及的金額在綜合財務報表中並不重大。香港利得稅以該兩個年度的估計應課稅溢利的16.5%計算。

由於本集團於該兩個年度並無於香港產生應課稅溢利，故並未於綜合財務報表就香港利得稅作出撥備。

除下述的稅務寬免外，中國附屬公司之稅率為25%。

若干集團中國公司有權享有根據相關法規適用於位於中國西部地區企業及高科技企業的優惠稅率。截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，該等集團中國公司的適用稅率為15%（二零二零年：15%）。

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10. TAXATION (Continued)

The taxation for the year can be reconciled to the (loss) profit before taxation per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

10. 稅項(續)

年度稅項與綜合損益及其他全面收入報表所示除稅前(虧損)溢利之對賬如下：

		Hong Kong 香港		PRC 中國		Total 總計	
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
(Loss) profit before taxation	除稅前(虧損)溢利	(227,997)	(605,264)	14,318,046	13,330,319	14,090,049	12,725,055
Tax at the domestic income tax rate (note)	按國內所得稅稅率計算之稅項(附註)	(37,620)	(99,869)	3,579,512	3,332,580	3,541,892	3,232,711
Tax effect of share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績之稅項影響	—	—	(223,249)	(101,296)	(223,249)	(101,296)
Tax effect of share of results of joint ventures	應佔合資公司業績之稅項影響	—	—	(178,752)	(142,699)	(178,752)	(142,699)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	就稅項而言不可扣減開支之稅項影響	10,691	11,771	81,558	77,899	92,249	89,670
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	就稅項而言毋須課稅收入之稅項影響	(83,375)	(28,896)	(534,434)	(328,369)	(617,809)	(357,265)
Tax effect of estimated tax losses not recognised	並無確認之估計稅項虧損之稅項影響	110,304	116,994	162,250	238,995	272,554	355,989
Tax effect of income tax at concessionary rate	按優惠稅率計算所得稅之稅項影響	—	—	(469,119)	(612,721)	(469,119)	(612,721)
Taxation	稅項	—	—	2,417,766	2,464,389	2,417,766	2,464,389

Note: The applicable tax rate for Hong Kong and PRC are 16.5% (2020: 16.5%) and 25% (2020: 25%) respectively.

附註：香港及中國之適用稅率分別為16.5%（二零二零年：16.5%）及25%（二零二零年：25%）。

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11. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

11. 年度溢利

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):	本年度溢利已扣除(計入)下列各項:		
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	10,200	10,200
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	1,682,520	1,472,029
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產之折舊	290,237	158,227
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	166,290	134,005
Share of tax of associates (included in share of results of associates)	應佔聯營公司之稅項 (計入應佔聯營公司業績)	229,359	148,647
Share of tax of joint ventures (included in share of results of joint ventures)	應佔合資公司之稅項 (計入應佔合資公司業績)	393,933	89,851
Staff costs:	員工成本:		
Directors' emoluments (note 12)	董事酬金(附註12)	50,785	57,382
Salaries and allowances of other staff	其他員工之薪酬及津貼	3,141,889	2,767,928
Contributions to retirement benefits scheme of other staff	為其他員工向退休福利計劃供款	432,363	546,776
Less: Amount capitalised in construction in progress	減: 在建工程資本化之金額	(200,236)	(191,044)
		3,424,801	3,181,042
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses in respect of:	就以下項目已確認為開支之存貨成本:		
Sales of piped gas	管道天然氣銷售	29,360,049	20,675,718
Sales of LPG	液化石油氣銷售	11,304,455	11,714,269
Contract costs recognised as expense in respect of gas connection and engineering design and construction contracts	就燃氣接駁工程合約確認為開支的合約成本	4,963,124	4,367,584
		45,627,628	36,757,571
Rental income from investment properties less outgoing of HK\$1,444,000 (2020: HK\$1,119,000)	投資物業產生之租金收入 減支銷1,444,000港元 (二零二零年: 1,119,000港元)	(23,131)	(25,003)

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12. DIRECTORS' AND CHAIRMAN'S EMOLUMENTS

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the 16 (2020: 17) directors and the chief executive disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules and Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, were as follows:

2021

		Directors' fees	Salaries and other benefits	Performance related incentive payments	Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	Total emoluments
		董事袍金	薪金及其他福利	表現相關獎勵款項	退休福利計劃供款	酬金總額
		HKS'000	HKS'000	HKS'000	HKS'000	HKS'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元 (note i) (附註i)	千港元	千港元
<i>Executive directors</i>		<i>執行董事</i>				
Mr. Liu Ming Hui (Chairman and Managing Director)	劉明輝先生(主席兼董事總經理)	—	9,787	8,395	18	18,200
Mr. Huang Yong	黃勇先生	—	8,474	7,696	18	16,188
Mr. Zhu Weiwei	朱偉偉先生	—	4,203	2,915	18	7,136
Ms. Li Ching	李晶女士	—	924	616	—	1,540
Ms. Liu Chang (note vii)	劉暢女士(附註vii)	—	2,363	1,200	18	3,581
<i>Non-executive directors</i>		<i>非執行董事</i>				
Mr. Liu Mingxing	劉明興先生	330	—	110	—	440
Mr. Jiang Xinhao	姜新浩先生	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Jo Jinho (note iii)	趙真皓先生(附註iii)	17	—	—	—	17
Mr. Kwon Woonsang (note viii)	權沄相先生(附註viii)	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Mathur (note iv)	Rajeev Kumar Mathur 先生(附註iv)	247	—	110	—	357
Mr. Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER (note ii)	Mahesh Vishwanathan IYER先生(附註ii)	83	—	—	—	83
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>		<i>獨立非執行董事</i>				
Ms. Wong Sin Yue, Cynthia (note ix)	黃倩如女士(附註ix)	157	—	220	—	377
Mr. Zhao Yuhua	趙玉華先生	594	—	198	—	792
Dr. Mao Erwan	毛二萬博士	594	—	198	—	792
Ms. Chen Yanyan	陳燕燕女士	528	—	176	—	704
Mr. Zhang Ling	張凌先生	446	—	132	—	578
		2,996	25,751	21,966	72	50,785

12. 董事及主席酬金

根據適用上市規則及香港公司條例披露之已付或應付各16名(二零二零年: 17名)董事及主要行政人員之酬金如下:

二零二一年

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12. DIRECTORS' AND CHAIRMAN'S EMOLUMENTS (Continued) 12. 董事及主席酬金(續)

2020

二零二零年

		Directors' fees	Salaries and other benefits	Performance related incentive payments	Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	Total emoluments
		董事袍金	薪金及其他福利	表現相關獎勵款項	退休福利計劃供款	酬金總額
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
				(note i)		
				(附註i)		
<i>Executive directors</i>	<i>執行董事</i>					
Mr. Zhou Si (note v)	周思先生(附註v)	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Liu Ming Hui (Chairman and Managing Director)	劉明輝先生(主席兼董事總經理)	—	9,416	9,240	18	18,674
Mr. Huang Yong	黃勇先生	—	8,784	8,470	18	17,272
Mr. Zhu Weiwei	朱偉偉先生	—	4,005	3,300	18	7,323
Mr. Ma Jinlong (note vi)	馬金龍先生(附註vi)	—	1,815	2,200	—	4,015
Ms. Li Ching	李晶女士	—	924	770	—	1,694
<i>Non-executive directors</i>	<i>非執行董事</i>					
Mr. Liu Mingxing	劉明興先生	330	—	165	—	495
Mr. Jiang Xinhao	姜新浩先生	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Jo Jinho (note iii)	趙真皓先生(附註iii)	264	—	132	—	396
Ms. Liu Chang (note vii)	劉暢女士(附註vii)	—	1,500	600	18	2,118
Mr. Kwon Woonsang (note viii)	權沅相先生(附註viii)	—	742	—	—	742
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Mathur (note iv)	Rajeev Kumar Mathur 先生(附註iv)	330	—	165	—	495
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>	<i>獨立非執行董事</i>					
Ms. Wong Sin Yue, Cynthia (note ix)	黃倩如女士(附註ix)	660	—	330	—	990
Mr. Zhao Yuhua	趙玉華先生	594	—	297	—	891
Dr. Mao Erwan	毛二萬博士	594	—	297	—	891
Ms. Chen Yanyan	陳燕燕女士	528	—	264	—	792
Mr. Zhang Ling	張凌先生	396	—	198	—	594
		3,696	27,186	26,428	72	57,382

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12. DIRECTORS' AND CHAIRMAN'S EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) Performance related incentive payments were determined by the remuneration committee, having regard to the performance of directors and the Group's operating result
- (ii) Appointed on 1 January 2021
- (iii) Resigned on 23 April 2020
- (iv) Resigned on 31 December 2020
- (v) Retired on 21 August 2019
- (vi) Resigned on 25 November 2019
- (vii) Appointed as executive director on 15 April 2020
- (viii) Resigned on 23 April 2020
- (ix) Resigned on 26 June 2020

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

The non-executive directors' emoluments and independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company.

Mr. Liu Ming Hui is also the Chief Executive of the Company and his emoluments disclosed above included those for services rendered by him as the Chief Executive.

12. 董事及主席酬金(續)

附註：

- (i) 表現相關獎勵款項由薪酬委員會釐定，當中參考董事表現及本集團之經營業績
- (ii) 於二零二一年一月一日獲委任
- (iii) 於二零二零年四月二十三日辭任
- (iv) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日辭任
- (v) 於二零一九年八月二十一日退任
- (vi) 於二零一九年十一月二十五日辭任
- (vii) 於二零二零年四月十五日獲委任為執行董事
- (viii) 於二零二零年四月二十三日辭任
- (ix) 於二零二零年六月二十六日辭任

以上所示執行董事之酬金主要有關彼等管理本公司及本集團事務之服務。

以上所示非執行董事之酬金及獨立非執行董事之酬金主要有關彼等擔任本公司董事之服務。

劉明輝先生亦為本公司之行政總裁，上述所披露之酬金包括就其擔任行政總裁提供的服務所支付者。

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13. EMOLUMENTS OF EMPLOYEES

During the year ended 31 March 2021, of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, four (2020: four) of them were directors which included the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company whose emoluments are included in note 12. The emolument of the remaining one (2020: one) individuals is disclosed as follows:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and bonus	薪金及花紅	4,254	3,520
Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	退休福利計劃供款	—	18
		4,254	3,538

		No. of employees 僱員數目	
		2021 二零二一年	2020 二零二零年
Their emoluments were within the following bands	彼等之酬金介乎以下範圍		
HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	3,500,001港元至4,000,000港元	—	1
HK\$4,000,001 to HK\$4,500,000	4,000,001港元至4,500,000港元	1	—

No emoluments were paid by the Group to the chief executive or the directors or the above individual as an inducement to join the Group or as a compensation for loss of office for both years.

Except for Mr. Jiang Xinhao who has waived his right to receive remuneration for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020, Mr. Zhou Si who has waived his right to receive remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2020 and Mr. Kwon Woonsang who has waived his right to receive remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2021, there was no arrangement under which the chief executive or a director waived or agreed to waive any emoluments during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020.

13. 僱員酬金

於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團最高薪之五名個人其中四人（二零二零年：四人）為董事（包括本公司主席兼董事總經理），有關酬金載於附註12。其餘一名（二零二零年：一名）個人的酬金披露如下：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and bonus	薪金及花紅	4,254	3,520
Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	退休福利計劃供款	—	18
		4,254	3,538

		No. of employees 僱員數目	
		2021 二零二一年	2020 二零二零年
Their emoluments were within the following bands	彼等之酬金介乎以下範圍		
HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	3,500,001港元至4,000,000港元	—	1
HK\$4,000,001 to HK\$4,500,000	4,000,001港元至4,500,000港元	1	—

於該兩個年度本集團概無向主要行政人員或董事支付任何酬金作為加入本集團之獎金或離職賠償。

除姜新浩先生於截至二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日止年度放棄其領取酬金之權利、周思先生於截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度放棄其領取酬金之權利，以及權沅相先生於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度放棄其領取酬金之權利外，截至二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，行政總裁或董事概無根據任何安排放棄或同意放棄領取酬金。

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14. DIVIDENDS

14. 股息

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Final dividend paid in respect of year ended 31 March 2020 of HK\$0.40 (2020: HK\$0.36 in respect of year ended 31 March 2019) per share	已付截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度每股0.40港元(二零二零年：截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度每股0.36港元)之末期股息	2,087,425	1,878,683
Interim dividend paid in respect of six months ended 30 September 2020 of HK\$0.10 (2020: HK\$0.10 in respect of six months ended 30 September 2019) per share	已付截至二零二零年九月三十日止六個月每股0.10港元(二零二零年：截至二零一九年九月三十日止六個月每股0.10港元)之中期股息	521,237	521,954
		2,608,662	2,400,637

A final dividend of HK\$0.45 in respect of the year ended 31 March 2021 (2020: final dividend of HK\$0.40 in respect of the year ended 31 March 2020) per share has been proposed by the directors of the Company and is subject to approval by the shareholders in the forthcoming general meeting.

本公司董事建議派發截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度每股0.45港元(二零二零年：截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度每股0.40港元之末期股息)之末期股息，惟須經股東於應屆股東大會批准方可作實。

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15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company is based on the following data:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Earnings	盈利		
Earnings for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share (profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company)	計算每股基本及攤薄盈利之盈利(即本公司擁有人應佔本年度溢利)	10,478,683	9,188,474

15. 每股盈利

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄盈利乃按下列數據計算：

		2021 二零二一年 '000 千股	2020 二零二零年 '000 千股
Number of shares	股份數目		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	計算每股基本及攤薄盈利之普通股加權平均數	5,215,306	5,218,563

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the computation of diluted earnings per share does not assume the exercise of the Company's outstanding share options as the adjusted exercise price of those share options is higher than the average market price of the shares for the year ended 31 March 2021.

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，每股攤薄盈利的計算不假設本公司的未行使購股權獲行使，原因是該等購股權的經調整行使價乃高於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度股份的平均市場價格。

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16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

16. 投資物業

		HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	555,940
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(15,328)
Change in fair value	公平值變動	(17,087)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	523,525
Disposals	出售	(16,786)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	19,436
Change in fair value	公平值變動	39,202
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	565,377

The Group's investment properties are analysed as follows:

本集團之投資物業分析如下：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Properties held:	持有之物業：		
— in Hong Kong	— 位於香港	207,200	158,200
— in the PRC	— 位於中國	358,177	365,325
		565,377	523,525

The fair value of the Group's investment properties in Hong Kong as at 31 March 2021 and 2020 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out as on the respective dates by LCH (Asia-Pacific) Surveyors Limited, an independent qualified professional valuer not connected to the Group. The resulting profit of HK\$49,000,000 (2020: deficit of HK\$11,000,000) was credited (2020: debited) to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The valuation was arrived at by reference to comparable market transactions available in the relevant markets for similar properties in the similar locations and conditions.

於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團位於香港之投資物業之公平值乃根據與本集團並無關連的獨立合資格專業估值師利駿行測量師有限公司於該日進行之估值得出。由此產生之溢利49,000,000港元(二零二零年：赤字11,000,000港元)列入綜合損益及其他全面收入報表。估值乃參考類似物業於類似地理位置及條件下之相關市場可獲得的可資比較市場交易而得出。

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16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

The fair value of the Group's investment properties in the PRC at 31 March 2021 and 2020 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at these dates by CHFT Advisory and Appraisal Ltd., an independent qualified professional valuer not connected to the Group. The resulting deficit of HK\$9,798,000 (2020: HK\$6,087,000) was debited to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The valuation was arrived at by reference to comparable market transactions available in the relevant markets for similar properties in the similar locations and conditions.

Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as 31 March 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

16. 投資物業(續)

於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團位於中國之投資物業之公平值乃根據與本集團概無關連之獨立合資格專業估值師華坊諮詢評估有限公司於該等日期進行之估值得出。由此產生之赤字9,798,000港元(二零二零年：6,087,000港元)列入綜合損益及其他全面收入報表。估值乃參考類似物業於類似地理位置及條件下之相關市場可獲得的可資比較市場交易而得出。

本集團於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日的投資物業及有關公平值等級資料的詳情如下：

		Fair value Level 3 公平值—第三級	
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Commercial property units and land located in Hong Kong	位於香港的商用物業單位及土地	207,200	158,200
Offices located in the PRC	位於中國的辦公室	358,177	365,325

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the year.

At the end of the reporting period, the management of the Group works closely with the independent qualified external valuers to establish and determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. Where there is a material change in the fair value of the assets, the causes of the fluctuations will be reported to the directors of the Company.

年內並無轉入或轉出第三級。

於報告期末，本集團管理層與獨立合資格外聘估值師緊密合作，就第三級公平值計量確立及釐定適合估值方法及輸入數據。倘資產公平值有重大變動，有關變動原因將向本公司董事報告。

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16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Information about fair value measurements using key unobservable inputs (Level 3)

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values for investment properties and the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation models.

Description	Fair value as at 31 March		Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元				
概況			估值方法	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察輸入數據範圍	不可觀察輸入數據與公平值之關係
Commercial units and land located in Hong Kong 位於香港的商用單位及土地	207,200	158,200	Comparison approach 比較法	Adjusted transaction price to reflect market value of similar properties 經調整交易價格以反映類似物業的市值	HK\$19,528–HK\$80,003 per square foot (2020: HK\$22,558–HK\$45,698 per square foot) 每平方米19,528港元至80,003港元(二零二零年：每平方米22,558港元至45,698港元)	The higher the adjusted transaction price the higher the fair value 經調整交易價格越高，公平值越高
Offices located in the PRC 位於中國的辦公室	358,177	365,325	Comparison approach 比較法	Adjusted transaction price to reflect direction and height 經調整交易價格以反映方向及高度	RMB3,312–RMB47,569 per square meter (2020: RMB3,335–RMB71,284 per square meter) 每平方米人民幣3,312元至人民幣47,569元(二零二零年：每平方米人民幣3,335元至人民幣71,284元)	The higher the adjusted transaction price the higher the fair value 經調整交易價格越高，公平值越高
	565,377	523,525				

For the purposes of measuring deferred taxation arising from investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the directors of the Company have reviewed the Group's investment property portfolio and concluded that the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, in measuring the Group's deferred taxation on investment properties, the directors of the Company have determined that the presumption that the carrying amounts of investment properties measured using the fair value model are recovered entirely through sale is rebutted. Accordingly, deferred taxation in relation to the Group's investment properties has been measured based on the tax consequences of recovering the carrying amounts entirely through use.

16. 投資物業(續)

有關運用主要不可觀察輸入數據之公平值計量(第三級)之資料

下表顯示就投資物業釐定公平值時所用估值方法及估值模型所用主要不可觀察輸入數據。

為計量利用公平值模型計量的投資物業產生的遞延稅項，本公司董事已檢討本集團的投資物業組合，結論為本集團的投資物業乃根據以隨時間而非透過銷售消耗投資物業所包含的絕大部分經濟利益為目標的業務模式持有。因此，於計量本集團投資物業的遞延稅項時，本公司董事斷定，利用公平值模型計量的投資物業的賬面值乃透過銷售全數收回的假設已被推翻。因此，有關本集團投資物業的遞延稅項已根據透過使用全數收回賬面值的稅務後果計量。

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17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold	Construction	Machinery	Furniture	Motor	Coal-bed	Vessels	Total	
		land and		and	and		methane			
		buildings	in progress	equipment	fixtures	vehicles	development			
		租賃土地	管道	機器及	傢俬及	汽車	煤層氣	船舶	總計	
		及樓宇	在建工程	設備	固定裝置	開發費用	煤層氣	船舶	總計	
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	
COST	成本									
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	4,747,766	24,650,803	14,538,422	4,716,364	364,948	904,050	—	189,524	50,111,877
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	(314,480)	(1,722,306)	(890,975)	(288,799)	(64,952)	(58,091)	—	(13,005)	(3,352,608)
Additions	添置	144,102	402,381	5,692,621	368,361	256,363	72,689	204,716	—	7,141,233
Acquired on acquisitions of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司所得	71,024	468,728	396,129	52,530	25,105	14,886	—	—	1,028,402
Disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司	(376,689)	(44,038)	(7,408)	(367,344)	(2,272)	(1,100)	—	—	(798,851)
Disposal for the year	年內出售	(69,442)	(36,126)	—	(69,748)	(16,659)	(11,638)	—	—	(203,613)
Reclassification	重新分類	479,295	6,270,272	(7,502,713)	753,146	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	4,681,576	29,989,714	12,226,076	5,164,510	562,533	920,796	204,716	176,519	53,926,440
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	424,398	2,485,618	1,441,168	1,006,250	124,905	85,596	20,275	18,156	5,606,366
Additions	添置	142,823	851,251	5,850,380	211,701	192,540	58,802	225,663	—	7,533,160
Acquired on acquisitions of subsidiaries	收購附屬公司所得	16,678	349,598	82,955	14,299	2,173	2,607	—	—	468,310
Disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤	(2,624)	(105,495)	(9,457)	(16,812)	(440)	(685)	—	—	(135,513)
Disposal for the year	年內出售	(31,046)	(24,574)	—	(54,363)	(30,824)	(31,585)	—	—	(172,392)
Reclassification	重新分類	194,699	5,465,000	(6,030,914)	371,215	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	5,426,504	39,011,112	13,560,208	6,696,800	850,887	1,035,531	450,654	194,675	67,226,371
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	折舊及減值									
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	771,758	3,762,370	—	1,994,978	191,010	334,747	—	92,083	7,146,946
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	(39,467)	(386,666)	—	(104,854)	(37,248)	(22,861)	—	(5,874)	(596,970)
Provided for the year	年內撥備	168,911	839,175	—	356,328	12,715	81,068	1,358	12,474	1,472,029
Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司時撇除	(35,474)	(34,056)	—	(30,563)	(1,511)	(491)	—	—	(102,095)
Eliminated on disposals	出售時撇除	(13,048)	(26,510)	—	(56,820)	(14,270)	(10,683)	—	—	(121,331)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	852,680	4,154,313	—	2,159,069	150,696	381,780	1,358	98,683	7,798,579
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	129,995	386,020	—	319,994	64,286	38,747	530	9,265	948,837
Provided for the year	年內撥備	186,165	1,002,232	—	361,597	24,873	85,420	9,484	12,749	1,682,520
Eliminated on disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤時撇除	(330)	(3,511)	—	(4,241)	(283)	(136)	—	—	(8,501)
Eliminated on disposals	出售時撇除	(16,803)	(9,350)	—	(24,570)	(28,749)	(24,471)	—	—	(103,943)
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	1,151,707	5,529,704	—	2,811,849	210,823	481,340	11,372	120,697	10,317,492
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值									
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	4,274,797	33,481,408	13,560,208	3,884,951	640,064	554,191	439,282	73,978	56,908,879
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	3,828,896	25,835,401	12,226,076	3,005,441	411,837	539,016	203,358	77,836	46,127,861

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17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The pipelines of the Group are located in the PRC.

The above items of property, plant and equipment other than construction in progress are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the shorter of the remaining terms of the leases or 50 years
Pipelines	Over the shorter of 30 years or the operation period of the relevant company
Machinery and equipment	5%–10%
Furniture and fixtures	15%–50%
Motor vehicles	25%
Coal-bed methane development cost	Units of production method based on the expected proven reserve to be extracted during the contractual period
Vessels	7% (new vessels acquired from suppliers) or 34% (acquired from second hand market)

During the year ended 31 March 2021, interest capitalised in construction in progress amounted to HK\$447,674,000 (2020: HK\$376,385,000).

17. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

本集團之管道位於中國。

上述物業、廠房及設備項目(不包括在建工程)乃按直線法以下列年率折舊：

租賃土地及樓宇	租約餘下年期或50年之較短者
管道	30年或有關公司之經營年期之較短者
機器及設備	5%–10%
傢俬及固定裝置	15%–50%
汽車	25%
煤層氣開發費用	根據於合約期內將開採的預期經探明儲備使用生產單位法
船舶	7% (從供應商購入之新船舶) 或 34% (從二手市場購入)

於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，在建工程資本化之利息為447,674,000港元(二零二零年：376,385,000港元)。

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17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group is in the process of obtaining title deeds from relevant government authorities for its land and buildings in the PRC amounting to HK\$56,928,000 (2020: HK\$16,996,000). In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the Group is not required to incur additional cost in obtaining the title deeds for its land and buildings in the PRC.

In addition, the Group owns several office buildings. 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.

As at 31 March 2021, the directors of the Company considered that in the leasehold land and building elements of certain properties located in the PRC with a carrying value of HK\$123,996,000 (2020: HK\$94,730,000) cannot be separately identified.

17. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團正就其價值56,928,000港元(二零二零年：16,996,000港元)位於中國之土地及樓宇從有關政府機關獲取所有權契約。本公司董事認為，本集團毋須就獲取中國土地及樓宇之所有權契約而產生額外成本。

此外，本集團擁有若干辦公室樓宇。本集團為該等物業權益(包括相關租賃土地)之註冊擁有人。已預付一筆過付款以收購該等物業權益。只有在付款能夠可靠分配的情況下，該等自有物業的租賃土地組成部分方可單獨呈列。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本公司董事認為若干位於中國之物業賬面值123,996,000港元(二零二零年：94,730,000港元)之租賃土地及樓宇部分無法分開識別。

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18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

For both years, the Group leases various leasehold lands, offices, warehouses, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and vessels for its operations. Except for the lease of leasehold lands, lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of 2 months to 10 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.

As at 31 March 2021, the Group has obtained the land use right certificates for all leasehold lands except for leasehold lands with carrying amount of HK\$105,758,000 (2020: HK\$19,422,000) in which the Group is in the process of obtaining. In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the Group is not required to incur additional cost in obtaining the title deeds for its leasehold lands in the PRC.

The Group regularly entered into short-term leases for properties, machinery and equipment and motor vehicles. As at 31 March 2021, the portfolio of short-term leases is similar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expense disclosed as above.

18. 使用權資產(續)

於兩個年度，本集團就其營運租賃多項租賃土地、辦公室、倉庫、機器及設備、汽車以及船舶。租賃合約按兩個月至十年的固定期限訂立，惟租賃土地之租賃除外。租賃條款乃按個別基準磋商，且涵蓋多種不同的條款及條件。於釐定租期及評估不可撤銷期間的長度時，本集團應用合約的定義並釐定合約的強制可執行期間。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團已取得所有租賃土地之土地使用權證書，惟本集團正在取得的賬面值105,758,000港元(二零二零年：19,422,000港元)之租賃土地除外。本公司董事認為，本集團毋須就獲取中國租賃土地之所有權契約而產生額外成本。

本集團定期就物業、機器及設備以及汽車訂立短期租賃。於二零二一年三月三十一日，短期租賃組合與已於上文披露短期租賃開支的短期租賃組合類似。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

19. 於聯營公司之投資

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost of investments in associates:	投資於聯營公司之成本：		
Listed in Hong Kong	於香港上市	791,937	791,937
Listed in the PRC	於中國上市	39,273	39,272
Unlisted	非上市	4,421,868	4,034,928
Share of pre-acquisition dividend	分佔收購前股息	(1,296)	(1,296)
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income (net of post-acquisition dividend received)	分佔收購後溢利及其他全面收入 (扣除收購後所收股息)	3,280,426	1,965,588
Discount on acquisition of associates	收購聯營公司之折讓	232,970	232,970
		8,765,178	7,063,399
Fair value of listed investments, based on quoted market price	上市投資之公平值 (按市場報價計量)	7,327,464	6,383,276

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

The Group had interests in the following significant associates:

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

本集團於以下主要聯營公司中擁有權益：

Name of entity 企業名稱	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/ 已發行股本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
重慶市川東燃氣工程建設有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	44	44	Gas pipeline construction 燃氣管道建設
重慶鼎發實業股份有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	39	39	Exploration, collection, transportation, purification and sales of natural gas 勘探、收集、運輸、淨化及 天然氣銷售
重慶市渝北區佳渝天然氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
哈爾濱中慶燃氣有限責任公司(「哈爾濱中慶」)	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	48	48	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
福建省晉江慶華石化有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	35	35	Refining process, storage of LPG 液化石油氣提煉加工處理、儲存
湖北能源集團鄂東天然氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25	25	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
滄州中油燃氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	40	40	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣銷售
Zhongyu Gas 中裕燃氣	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Cayman Island 開曼群島	PRC 中國	Ordinary 普通	40	40	Investment holding, sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 投資控股、天然氣銷售及 燃氣管道建設
滄州渤海新區中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	44	44	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
榆林中燃天然氣有限公司	Limited liabilities company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25	25	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
廣西中石油天然氣管網有限公司	Limited liabilities company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25	25	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

Name of entity 企業名稱	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/ 已發行股本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
天津國潤振華能源技術有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	27	27	Development of energy technology and sales of natural gas 能源技術開發及天然氣銷售
成都鑫金秋液化石油氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	40	40	Sales of LPG 液化石油氣銷售
合肥中油昆侖燃氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	30	30	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
山東省天然氣利用有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	25	25	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
山東省天然氣管網投資有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	22	22	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
浙江威星智能儀表股份有限公司(「浙江威星」)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	12 (note) (附註)	12 (note) (附註)	Development, production and sales of gas meters and other utility system 燃氣表及其他電子系統開發、生產及銷售
瀋陽瀋西燃氣有限公司(「瀋陽瀋西」)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	46	46 (note 39 (E)) (附註39(E))	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
呼和浩特旭陽中燃能源有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	30	30	Production of coke and coking chemicals 生產焦炭及焦化學品
順平縣中燃天然氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	—	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
江蘇延長中燃化學有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	—	Production and sales of LPG 液化石油氣生產及銷售

Note: The Group held a 12% equity interest in 浙江威星. The investment in 浙江威星 was classified as an investment in an associate as the Group has the right to appoint one out of four executive directors in 浙江威星. Thus, the Group can exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of 浙江威星.

附註：本集團持有浙江威星之12%股本權益。於浙江威星之投資分類為於聯營公司之投資，因為本集團有權於浙江威星四名執行董事中任命一名董事。因此，本集團可對浙江威星財務及運營政策產生重大影響。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

At 31 March 2021, included in the cost of investments in associates is goodwill of HK\$2,752,186,000 (2020: HK\$2,566,226,000).

The financial year end date for Zhongyu Gas is 31 December. For the purpose of applying the equity method of accounting, the consolidated financial statements of Zhongyu Gas for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been used as the Group considers that it is impracticable for Zhongyu Gas with its shares listed on the Stock Exchange to provide a separate and complete set of financial statements as of 31 March. No significant transactions requiring adjustments took place during the intervening period.

The financial year end date of 瀋陽瀋西 is 31 December. This was the statutory reporting date established when that company was registered. The financial statements of 瀋陽瀋西 for the period other than its statutory reporting date had not been provided by 瀋陽瀋西 to the Group. For the purposes of applying the equity method of accounting, the financial statements of 瀋陽瀋西 for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been used. No significant transactions requiring adjustments took place during the intervening period.

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

於二零二一年三月三十一日，計入聯營公司之投資成本的商譽為2,752,186,000港元(二零二零年：2,566,226,000港元)。

中裕燃氣之財政年度結算日為十二月三十一日。為應用權益會計法，本集團已使用中裕燃氣於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表，因為本集團認為中裕燃氣(其股份於聯交所上市)不可能提供於三月三十一日之獨立完整之財務報表。於間隔期間，概無發生須作出調整的重大交易。

瀋陽瀋西之財政年度結算日為十二月三十一日，為該公司註冊時確定的法定報告日期。瀋陽瀋西並無向本集團提供法定報告日期以外期間的財務報表。為應用權益會計法，本集團已使用瀋陽瀋西於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表。於間隔期間，概無發生須作出調整的重大交易。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Summarised consolidated financial information of material associates

Summarised consolidated financial information in respect of each of the Group's material associates is set out below. The summarised consolidated financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs.

All of the Group's associates are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements:

哈爾濱中慶

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	889,031	908,147
Non-current assets	非流動資產	3,408,204	3,027,313
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,166,730)	(1,347,044)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(294,514)	(5,755)
Net assets	淨資產	2,835,991	2,582,661
Revenue	收入	1,912,130	1,885,862
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	362,787	3,654
Dividend received from 哈爾濱中慶 during the year	年內已收哈爾濱中慶之股息	52,539	—

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

重要聯營公司綜合財務資料概述

本集團各重要聯營公司之綜合財務資料概要載列如下。下文載列之綜合財務資料概要是根據香港財務報告準則編製之聯營公司綜合財務報表所示金額。

本集團所有聯營公司乃採用權益法於本綜合財務報表內入賬：

哈爾濱中慶

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

哈爾濱中慶 (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets of 哈爾濱中慶	哈爾濱中慶之淨資產	2,835,991	2,582,661
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 哈爾濱中慶	本集團於哈爾濱中慶之擁有權權益比例	48%	48%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 哈爾濱中慶 reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於哈爾濱中慶之權益賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,361,276	1,239,677

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

哈爾濱中慶(續)

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之於聯營公司之投資賬面值對賬：

Zhongyu Gas and its subsidiaries

中裕燃氣及其附屬公司

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	6,548,228	5,632,410
Non-current assets	非流動資產	17,086,195	14,656,689
Current liabilities	流動負債	(11,464,139)	(7,191,280)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(5,438,934)	(7,661,746)
Net assets	淨資產	6,731,350	5,436,073
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	715,311	660,704
Revenue	收入	8,543,710	8,143,771
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	1,516,643	494,960
Dividend received from Zhongyu Gas during the year	年內已收中裕燃氣之股息	74,043	95,066

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Zhongyu Gas and its subsidiaries (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

中裕燃氣及其附屬公司(續)

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之聯營公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity attributable to owners of Zhongyu Gas reported in the consolidated financial statements	綜合財務報表所呈報中裕燃氣擁有人應佔權益	6,016,039	4,775,369
Less: Fair value gain on revaluation of pipelines included in property, plant and equipment*	減：計入物業、廠房及設備之管道重估之公平值收益*	(1,294,591)	(1,127,420)
		4,721,448	3,647,949
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Zhongyu Gas	本集團於中裕燃氣之擁有權益比例	40%	40%
Goodwill	商譽	483,469	483,469
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Zhongyu Gas reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於中裕燃氣之權益賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	2,371,998	1,942,610

* Zhongyu Gas has revalued its property, plant and equipment. The revaluation is reversed to conform with the Group's accounting policy.

* 中裕燃氣重估其物業、廠房及設備。重估已撥回以符合本集團的會計政策。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

瀋陽瀋西

瀋陽瀋西

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	1,502,827	1,245,341
Non-current assets	非流動資產	6,138,346	5,027,615
Current liabilities	流動負債	(3,685,821)	(1,887,032)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(2,105,251)	(2,796,953)
Net assets	淨資產	1,850,101	1,588,971
Non-controlling interests	非控制權益	237,658	200,052
Revenue	收入	3,834,701	4,190,148
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收入總額	261,130	38,746

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之於聯營公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity attributable to owners of 瀋陽瀋西	瀋陽瀋西擁有人應佔權益	1,612,443	1,388,919
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 瀋陽瀋西	本集團於瀋陽瀋西之擁有權益比例	46%	46%
Goodwill	商譽	1,578,520	1,450,036
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 瀋陽瀋西 reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於瀋陽瀋西之權益賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	2,326,252	2,094,078

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19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

瀋陽瀋西 (Continued)

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

19. 於聯營公司之投資(續)

瀋陽瀋西(續)

個別而言並非重大之聯營公司的合計資料

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
The Group's share of profit	本集團應佔溢利	383,379	110,937
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in these associates	本集團於該等聯營公司之權益的合計賬面值	2,705,652	1,787,034

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

20. 於合資公司之投資

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost of investments in joint ventures — unlisted	於合資公司之投資成本 — 非上市	6,959,290	5,515,894
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income (net of post- acquisition dividend received)	分佔收購後溢利及其他全面 收入(扣除收購後所收取 股息)	2,062,750	2,268,513
Discount on acquisition of joint ventures	收購合資公司之折讓	30,145	30,145
		9,052,185	7,814,552

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

As at 31 March 2021 and 2020, the Group had interests in the following significant joint ventures:

於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團於以下主要合資公司中擁有權益：

Name of entity 企業名稱	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/ 已發行股本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
柳州中燃城市燃氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
揚州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
德州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
蕪湖中燃新福利汽車燃氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Natural gas refill service and gas station administration 天然氣加氣服務及加氣站管理
泰能天然氣有限公司	Equity joint venture 合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	51	51	Sales of natural gas 天然氣銷售
Fujian Anran Gas Investment Company Limited ("Fujian Anran") 福建安然燃氣投資有限公司 (「福建安然」)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49	Investment holding, sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 投資控股、天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
重慶長南天然氣輸配有限責任公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
武鋼江南中燃燃氣(武漢)有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
台州中燃愛思開城市燃氣發展有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
金華中燃愛思開匯能城市燃氣發展有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
天津市天匯燃氣發展有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	40	40	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

Name of entity 企業名稱	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Place of registration/ incorporation 註冊/註冊 成立地點	Principal place of operations 主要營業地點	Class of capital 股本類型	Proportion of nominal value of registered/issued capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊/ 已發行股本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
杭州百江液化氣有限公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales and distribution of LPG 液化石油氣銷售及分銷
凱里市新能燃氣有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas, petrochemical products and gas accessories 天然氣銷售、石化產品及燃氣配件銷售
三明市鑫源燃氣有限責任公司	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資企業	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	49	49	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
張家口中燃清潔能源有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	51	51	Sales of natural gas and delivery of hazardous products 天然氣銷售及危險品運輸
杭州蕭山環能實業有限公司	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	50	50	Sales of natural gas 天然氣銷售
China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P. (note a)	Investment Fund L.P.	PRC	PRC	Registered	30	30	Investment in piped natural gas ("PNG"), liquefied natural gas ("LNG"), compressed natural gas ("CNG") and LPG energy projects 管道天然氣(「PNG」)、液化天然氣(「LNG」)、壓縮天然氣(「CNG」)及液化石油氣能源項目投資
中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)(附註a)	投資基金	中國	中國	註冊			
衡水中燃能源發展有限公司(「衡水」)(note b)(附註b)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	40	30	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
山西中燃燃氣發展有限公司(formerly known as 太原中燃燃氣發展有限公司(「太原」)(note b)	Limited liability company	PRC	PRC	Registered	40	30	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction
山西中燃燃氣發展有限公司(前稱太原中燃燃氣發展有限公司(「太原」)(附註b)	有限責任公司	中國	中國	註冊			天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
山東石油天然氣股份有限公司(「山東石油」)	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	PRC 中國	PRC 中國	Registered 註冊	41	41	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Notes:

- (a) During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Group cooperated with China Insurance Investment Fund L.P. (“CIIF”) to establish the China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P. (the “Fund”). The Fund is expected to have an aggregate capital commitment up to RMB10 billion of which RMB7 billion and RMB3 billion will be contributed by CIIF and the Group respectively. The Fund will provide capital support for investment in the PNG, LNG, CNG and LPG projects. Up to 31 March 2021, the Group and CIIF contributed RMB896,048,000 (2020: RMB546,637,000) and RMB5,800,000,000 (2020: RMB5,800,000,000) to the Fund respectively.

CIIF is entitled to a preferential return based on its actual capital contribution (after deducting any redeemed amount).

In connection with the Fund, the Company made an undertaking to procure, among other things: (i) the divestment of CIIF in the Fund; (ii) the payment of the preferential return of CIIF from the Fund; and (iii) the preferential redemption of CIIF in the Fund in the event that the Fund does not have sufficient funding in satisfying the aforesaid requirements.

Pursuant to shareholders’ agreement entered into among the Group and the two other shareholders of the Fund, the shareholders of the Fund has also contractually agreed sharing control over the Fund, as key decisions about the relevant activities, including but not limited to business, financial and operation matters of the Fund, require unanimous consents from all of the shareholders of the Fund. Accordingly, the Group has joint control over the Fund and the Group’s equity interest in the Fund is accounted for as investments in joint ventures.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company provided undertakings to the banking facilities amounting to RMB4.0 billion (2020: RMB4.5 billion) to the Fund.

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

附註：

- (a) 截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度，本集團與中國保險投資基金(有限合夥)(「中保投」)合作建立中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)(「該基金」)。該基金預計將擁有出資總額人民幣100億元，其中人民幣70億元及人民幣30億元將分別由中保投及本集團承擔。該基金將為PNG、LNG、CNG及LPG項目投資提供資本支持。截至二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團與中保投已對該基金作出認繳出資分別為人民幣896,048,000元(二零二零年：人民幣546,637,000元)及人民幣5,800,000,000元(二零二零年：人民幣5,800,000,000元)。

中保投根據其實際認繳出資額(扣除任何已贖回款項後)將有權享有優先回報。

就該基金的投資，本公司作出承諾並促使(其中包括)：(i)中保投在該基金中的撤資；(ii)支付中保投從該基金投資的優先回報；及(iii)本公司將優先贖回中保投在該基金投資份額，倘若該基金並無足夠資金滿足以上要求。

根據本集團與該基金另外兩名股東達成的股東協議，該基金股東亦已有合約同意分享該基金的控制權，作為有關相關活動的關鍵決定，包括但不限於基金的業務、財務及運作事宜，須獲得該基金所有股東的一致同意。因此，本集團對該基金擁有共同控制權，而本集團於該基金之股本權益入賬為合資公司投資。

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本公司就向給予該基金之人民幣40億元(二零二零年：人民幣45億元)銀行授信額度提供擔保。

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (b) As at 1 April 2018, 衡水 and 太原 were wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group. During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Group and Bank of Communications Schroder Asset Management Company Limited (“BOCOM Schroder Asset Management”) contributed additional registered capital into 衡水 and 太原 such that the Group and BOCOM Schroder Asset Management hold 30% and 70% of the enlarged registered capital respectively. Pursuant to the memorandum of the Group and BOCOM Schroder Asset Management, the shareholders of 衡水 and 太原 have contractually agreed sharing control over 衡水 and 太原, as key decisions about the relevant activities, including but limited to business, financial and operational matters of 衡水 and 太原, require unanimous consents from the shareholders of 衡水 and 太原. Accordingly, the Group has joint control over 衡水 and 太原 and the Group’s in equity interests in 衡水 and 太原 are accounted for as investment in joint ventures. There was no gain or loss on deemed disposal. BOCOM Schroder Asset Management is entitled to a preferential return based on its actual contribution after deducting any redeemed amount.

The Company made an undertaking to procure the divestment of BOCOM Schroder Asset Management in 衡水 and 太原 and the payment of preferential return to BOCOM Schroder Asset Management from 衡水 and 太原. BOCOM Schroder Asset Management cannot dispose of its investment in 衡水 and 太原 without approval from the Group except on certain circumstances which are outside the control of BOCOM Schroder Asset Management.

As all the relevant activities of the above entities require unanimous consent from all joint venture parties, they are accounted for as joint ventures.

At 31 March 2021, included in the cost of investments in joint ventures is goodwill of HK\$254,731,000 (2020: HK\$233,851,000).

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint ventures’ consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs.

All of the Group’s joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

附註：(續)

- (b) 於二零一八年四月一日，衡水及太原為集團全資附屬公司。截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，本集團與交通銀行施羅德資產管理有限公司（「交銀施羅德資產管理」）向衡水及太原提供額外註冊資本，使本集團及交銀施羅德資產管理分別持有經擴大註冊資本的30%及70%。根據集團與交銀施羅德資產管理的備忘，衡水及太原的股東已有合約同意分享對衡水及太原的共同控制權，作為有關活動的關鍵決定，包括但不限於衡水及太原的業務、財務和運營事項，須獲得衡水及太原股東的一致同意。因此，本集團對衡水及太原擁有共同控制權，而本集團於衡水及太原之權益入賬為合資公司投資。並無任何視作出售事項收益或虧損。交銀施羅德資產管理公司有權在扣除任何贖回金額後，根據其實際貢獻獲得優先回報。

本公司作出承諾並促使交銀施羅德資產管理在衡水及太原的撤資及交銀施羅德資產管理由衡水及太原獲得投資的優先回報。除了交銀施羅德資產管理無法控制的若干情況下，未經本集團同意，交銀施羅德資產管理不得出售於衡水及太原之投資。

由於上述實體所有相關活動需要所有合資公司參與方的一致同意，彼等入賬為合資公司。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，計入合資公司投資成本的商譽為254,731,000港元（二零二零年：233,851,000港元）。

重要合資公司財務資料概述

下文載列之財務資料概要指根據香港財務報告準則編製之合資公司綜合財務報表所示金額。

本集團所有合資公司乃採用權益法於本綜合財務報表內入賬。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

Fujian Anran and its subsidiaries

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	1,266,066	1,182,257
Non-current assets	非流動資產	4,019,167	3,351,459
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,274,541)	(1,006,469)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(422,148)	(528,069)
Net assets	淨資產	3,588,544	2,999,178

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	2,252,654	2,360,523
Profit for the year and other comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及其他全面收入	589,366	183,265

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in joint ventures recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之合資公司之投資賬面值對賬：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets reported in the consolidated financial statements of Fujian Anran	綜合財務報表所呈報福建安然之淨資產	3,588,544	2,999,178
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Fujian Anran	本集團於福建安然之擁有權益比例	49%	49%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Fujian Anran reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於福建安然之權益的賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,758,387	1,469,597

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P.

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	11,435,975	8,549,089
Non-current assets	非流動資產	11,729,989	8,456,269
Current liabilities	流動負債	(9,071,732)	(4,656,587)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(5,001,421)	(4,633,291)
Net assets	淨資產	9,092,811	7,715,480
Less: Non-controlling interests	減：非控股權益	(145,644)	(38,248)
Net assets attributable to the owners	擁有人應佔淨資產	8,947,167	7,677,232
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	5,368,873	3,443,413
Profit (loss) for the year and other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	年內溢利(虧損)及其他全面收入(開支)	1,377,331	(142,231)

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

China Insurance Investment China Gas (Shenzhen) Clean Energy Development Fund L.P. (Continued)

The carrying amount of the Group's investments in the Fund comprises the following:

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

中保投中燃(深圳)清潔能源發展基金(有限合夥)(續)

本集團於該基金之投資賬面值包括以下各項：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
The Group's share of accumulated profits of the Fund	本集團應佔該基金之累計溢利	592,961	456,206
Capital contributed to the Fund by the Group	本集團向該基金出資	1,037,732	621,767
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	92,892	(37,580)
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the Fund reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於該基金之權益的賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	1,723,585	1,040,393

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

山東石油 and its subsidiaries

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	3,109,401	2,489,089
Non-current assets	非流動資產	2,205,048	2,022,514
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,102,527)	(838,026)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(35,845)	(30,621)
Net assets	淨資產	4,176,077	3,642,956
Less: Non-controlling interests	減：非控股權益	(1,938,592)	(1,690,294)
Net assets attributable to the owners	擁有人應佔淨資產	2,237,485	1,952,662
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	484,290	465,927
Profit (loss) for the year and other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	年內溢利(虧損)及其他全面收入(開支)	533,121	(50,065)

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

山東石油及其附屬公司

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	3,109,401	2,489,089
Non-current assets	非流動資產	2,205,048	2,022,514
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,102,527)	(838,026)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(35,845)	(30,621)
Net assets	淨資產	4,176,077	3,642,956
Less: Non-controlling interests	減：非控股權益	(1,938,592)	(1,690,294)
Net assets attributable to the owners	擁有人應佔淨資產	2,237,485	1,952,662
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	484,290	465,927
Profit (loss) for the year and other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	年內溢利(虧損)及其他全面收入(開支)	533,121	(50,065)

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綜合財務報表附註

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20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

山東石油 and its subsidiaries (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investments in joint ventures recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets attributable to the equity holders reported in the consolidated financial statements	綜合財務報表所呈報權益持有人應佔淨資產	2,237,485	1,952,662
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 山東石油	本集團於山東石油之擁有權益比例	41%	41%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 山東石油 reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position	本集團於山東石油之權益的賬面值(在本集團之綜合財務狀況表中反映)	917,369	800,591
Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material:	個別而言並非重大之合資公司的合計資料:		
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
The Group's share of profit	本集團應佔溢利	414,919	419,490
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interest in these joint ventures	本集團於該等合資公司之權益的合計賬面值	4,652,844	4,503,971

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

山東石油及其附屬公司(續)

上述財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表確認之合資公司之投資賬面值對賬:

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Summarised financial information of material joint ventures (Continued)

Included in the balance of amounts due from joint ventures are (i) loans of HK\$88,498,000 (2020: HK\$92,899,000) which are unsecured, interest bearing at fixed rates 4.35% (2020: 4.99%) per annum and (ii) amounts that are in trade nature of HK\$2,540,902,000 (2020: HK\$4,337,650,000) and aged within 180 days based on invoice date. A credit period of 180 days is granted to the joint ventures. The remaining balance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. Details of impairment assessment of amounts due from joint ventures at 31 March 2021 and 2020 are set out in note 41.

As at 31 March 2021 and 2020, amounts due to joint ventures are in trade nature and within 180 days based on invoice date.

20. 於合資公司之投資(續)

重要合資公司財務資料概述(續)

計入應收合資公司款項結餘之(i)貸款88,498,000港元(二零二零年: 92,899,000港元)乃無抵押、按每年4.35厘(二零二零年: 4.99厘)之固定利率計息, 及(ii)款項2,540,902,000港元(二零二零年: 4,337,650,000港元)乃屬貿易性質及賬齡按發票日基準起計180日內。合資公司的信用期為180日。餘下結餘為無擔保、無息及按要求償還。於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日應收合資公司款項之減值評估詳情載於附註41。

於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日, 應付合資公司款項乃為貿易性質及賬齡按發票日基準起計為180日內。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

21. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

21. 按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong (note a)	於香港上市之股本證券(附註a)	54,648	52,929
Unlisted equity investments (note b)	非上市股本投資(附註b)	582,991	732,478
Other investments	其他投資	2,198	2,198
		639,837	787,605

Notes:

- (a) Change in fair value of the listed equity securities in Hong Kong for the year ended 31 March 2021 with an increase of HK\$1,631,000 (2020: a decrease of HK\$60,316,000) was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- (b) Included in the balances, amounts of HK\$561,863,000 (2020: HK\$486,951,000) represented the Group's equity interests in certain private entities established in the PRC and Hong Kong. These entities are mainly holding cash and bank balances, financial assets measured at fair value and newly acquired properties. The remaining balances of HK\$21,128,000 (2020: HK\$245,527,000) represented the Group's equity interests in two (2020: three) private entities established in the PRC that operate in the trading and storage of LPG, one of which was acquired recently and its business is at a preliminary stage.

The directors of the Company considered that the carrying amounts of the underlying financial assets, the newly acquired properties and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements of these private entities approximate to their fair value.

The directors of the Company have elected to designate these equity investments at FVTOCI as they believe that these investments are not held for trading and not expected to be sold in the foreseeable future of the respective investee.

附註：

- (a) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，於香港上市股本證券之公平價值變動增加1,631,000港元(二零二零年：減少60,316,000港元)於綜合損益及其他全面收入報表確認。
- (b) 計入結餘561,863,000港元(二零二零年：486,951,000港元)的金額指本集團於若干在中國及香港成立的私人實體之股本權益。該等實體主要持有現金及銀行結餘、按公平值計量的金融資產及新收購物業。餘下21,128,000港元(二零二零年：245,527,000港元)的結餘指本集團於兩間(二零二零年：三間)在中國成立的私人實體之股本權益，該兩間私人實體經營液化石油氣買賣及儲存，其中一間乃於近期收購，其業務正處於初始階段。

本公司董事認為，入賬該等私人實體財務報表的相關金融資產、新收購物業及金融負債之賬面值與其公平值相約。

由於本公司董事認為該等股本投資並非持作買賣且預計在可預見的將來不會出售各被投資方，彼等選擇指定該等投資按公平值計入其他全面收入。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

22. GOODWILL

22. 商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本	
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	3,130,110
Arising on acquisitions of subsidiaries (note 39)	產生自收購附屬公司(附註39)	139,418
Eliminated on disposal of a subsidiary	出售附屬公司時撇除	(6,250)
Impairment loss recognised	減值虧損確認	(62,866)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(190,412)
At 31 March 2020 (restated)	於二零二零年三月三十一日(重列)	3,010,000
Arising on acquisitions of subsidiaries (note 39)	產生自收購附屬公司(附註39)	46,809
Eliminated on disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤時撇除	(15,172)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	256,749
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	3,298,386

The Group tests for impairment of goodwill annually and in the financial year in which the acquisition takes place, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

Impairment testing on goodwill

Management considers that each subsidiary engaging in business of the sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction business, sales of LPG business and provision of valued-added services with each subsidiary represents a separate CGU for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing.

本集團於每年及於進行收購之財政年度均會測試商譽有否減值，當有跡象表明商譽可能減值時，會更頻密測試。

商譽減值測試

管理層認為，就商譽減值測試而言，各附屬公司之天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設業務及液化石油氣銷售業務代表獨立現金產生單位。

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22. GOODWILL (Continued)

Impairment testing on goodwill (Continued)

The carrying amounts of goodwill as at 31 March 2021 and 2020 are allocated as follows:

22. 商譽(續)

商譽減值測試(續)

於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日的商譽的賬面值分配如下：

	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction business within each of the following subsidiaries		
Clever Decision Enterprise Limited	146,777	134,746
宿州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	46,402	42,599
北京中油翔科科技有限公司	16,095	14,776
湖南明程貿易發展有限公司	55,605	51,047
南昌中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	15,462	14,195
遼陽中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	28,105	25,801
牡丹中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	31,482	28,902
北京國潤富力能源技術發展有限公司	33,447	30,705
China Gas Energy Holdings Company Limited (formerly known as China Gas — SK Energy Holdings Co., Limited)	94,361	86,627
Fortune Gas Investment Holdings Limited	888,703	815,858
富地柳林燃氣有限公司	19,282	17,701
信陽富地車用燃氣有限公司	121,869	111,880
蕪湖中燃百江燃氣有限公司	17,260	15,845
武漢中燃能源集團有限公司 and China Gas Hong Kong Company Limited	189,673	174,126
Beijing Gas Development Limited	181,640	166,751
錦州北燃燃氣有限公司	32,775	30,089
岑溪市恒興天然氣有限公司	8,624	7,917
南和縣華澳天然氣有限公司	—	13,649
雙鴨山中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	6,692	6,144
保定奧朗天然氣銷售有限公司	1,954	1,794
吉林省嘉鴻能源開發有限公司	5,902	5,419
黑龍江中佳天然氣源有限公司	7,795	7,156
山東舜安化學危險品運輸有限責任公司(「山東舜安」)	10,207	9,370

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22. GOODWILL (Continued)

22. 商譽(續)

Impairment testing on goodwill (Continued)

商譽減值測試(續)

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
黑龍江中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司 (formerly known as 黑龍江英聯燃氣有 限公司) (“黑龍江英聯”)	黑龍江中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司 (前稱黑龍江英聯燃氣有限公司) (「黑龍江英聯」)	72,042	66,137
河南中燃順能源有限公司	河南中燃順能源有限公司	3,479	3,194
天津中長建設工程有限公司 (“天津中長”)	天津中長建設工程有限公司 (「天津中長」)	1,012	929
隆堯縣華澳天然銷售有限公司 (“隆堯縣華澳”)	隆堯縣華澳天然銷售有限公司 (「隆堯縣華澳」)	8,337	7,654
巨鹿縣川能天然氣銷售有限公司 (“巨鹿縣川能”)	巨鹿縣川能天然氣銷售有限公司 (「巨鹿縣川能」)	17,622	16,178
黑龍江省建三江農墾中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司 (“黑龍江建三江”)	黑龍江省建三江農墾中燃城市燃氣 發展有限公司 (「黑龍江建三江」)	111	102
臨西縣川東天然氣有限公司 (“臨西縣川東”)	臨西縣川東天然氣有限公司 (「臨西縣川東」)	7,487	6,873
東明宏昊燃氣有限公司 (“東明宏昊”)	東明宏昊燃氣有限公司 (「東明宏昊」)	5,521	5,068
烏蘭察布市創能清潔能源有限公司 (“烏蘭察布”)	烏蘭察布市創能清潔能源有限公司 (「烏蘭察布」)	10,793	9,908
公主嶺市中益盛天然氣能源有限公司 (“公主嶺”)	公主嶺市中益盛天然氣能源有限公司 (「公主嶺」)	4,476	4,109
昌黎縣泰能加氣有限公司 (“昌黎縣泰能”)	昌黎縣泰能加氣有限公司 (「昌黎縣泰能」)	8,197	7,526
安化縣梅山燃氣有限公司 (“安化縣梅山燃氣”)	安化縣梅山燃氣有限公司 (「安化縣梅山燃氣」)	588	540
南城中燃康盛城市燃氣發展有限公司 (“南城中燃”)	南城中燃康盛城市燃氣發展有限公司 (「南城中燃」)	1,993	1,830
鎮賚崑崙宏安燃氣有限公司 (“鎮賚崑崙宏安”)	鎮賚崑崙宏安燃氣有限公司 (「鎮賚崑崙宏安」)	4,531	—
鄆城縣祥生天然氣有限公司 (“鄆城縣祥生”)	鄆城縣祥生天然氣有限公司 (「鄆城縣祥生」)	10,133	—
柏鄉縣金鑫天然氣有限公司 (“柏鄉金鑫”)	柏鄉縣金鑫天然氣有限公司 (「柏鄉金鑫」)	12,844	—
東豐能源有限公司 (“東豐能源”)	東豐能源有限公司 (「東豐能源」)	6,502	—
Other CGUs	其他現金產生單位	241,032	232,569
		2,376,812	2,175,714

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22. GOODWILL (Continued)

Impairment testing on goodwill (Continued)

22. 商譽(續)

商譽減值測試(續)

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Sales of LPG business within each of the following subsidiaries	以下各附屬公司之液化石油氣銷售業務		
上海中油能源控股有限公司	上海中油能源控股有限公司	218,164	200,282
上海華辰船務有限公司	上海華辰船務有限公司	25,972	23,843
清遠普華能源投資有限公司	清遠普華能源投資有限公司	43,841	40,247
Panva Gas Holdings Limited	Panva Gas Holdings Limited	291,491	267,599
甘肅中燃百江能源有限公司	甘肅中燃百江能源有限公司	8,674	7,963
襄陽中燃百江藍緣能源有限公司	襄陽中燃百江藍緣能源有限公司	3,131	2,875
貴州昕晨能源有限公司(“貴州昕晨”)	貴州昕晨能源有限公司(「貴州昕晨」)	12,799	—
		604,072	542,809
Provision of value-added services within each of following subsidiaries:	以下各附屬公司之提供增值服務業務：		
Daily Pride Limited (“Daily Pride”)	宜好有限公司(「宜好」)	316,326	290,397
恩耐特(重慶)新能源有限公司	恩耐特(重慶)新能源有限公司	1,176	1,080
		317,502	291,477
		3,298,386	3,010,000

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22. GOODWILL (Continued)

Impairment testing on goodwill (Continued)

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs are determined based on value in use calculations. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs during the period. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGUs. The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on past practices and expectation of future changes in the market.

The Group prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets approved by the management for the next five years. The CGUs cashflows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a steady 2%–3% (2020: 3%) average growth rate for CGUs in the natural gas and gas pipeline construction business, 2%–3% (2020: 3%) for CGUs in the LPG business and 2% (2020: 2%) for CGUs engaged in the provision of value-added services. The financial budgets and growth rates are estimated according to the stage of each operation with reference to the development curve of the natural gas business, LPG business and value-added business in the PRC region. The pre-tax rates used to discount the forecast cash flows for CGUs are from 11% to 20% (2020: 13% to 20%). In the opinion of the directors of the Company, no material impairment loss is identified for both years except for the impairment loss mentioned below. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of CGUs to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of CGUs. During the year ended 31 March 2020, due to the unsatisfactory performance of the gas refilling stations, the directors of the Company have consequently determined impairment of goodwill directly related to sales of piped gas business amounting to HK\$62,866,000. No other write-down of the assets is considered necessary.

22. 商譽(續)

商譽減值測試(續)

現金產生單位之可收回價值乃按使用價值釐定。計算使用價值主要假設為期內售價之折扣率、增長率及預期變動及直接成本值。管理層按反映目前評估金錢之時間值及現金產生單位之特定風險之稅前比率估計折扣率。增長率按業內預期增長釐定。售價變動及直接成本按過往慣例及預期市場未來之變動而釐定。

本集團根據管理層批准未來五年之最近期財務預算編製現金流量預算。有關天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務及液化石油氣業務以及從事提供增值服務業務五年期後之現金產生單位現金流量則分別採用穩定的平均增長率2%至3% (二零二零年：3%)、2%至3% (二零二零年：3%) 及2% (二零二零年：2%) 進行推算。財務預算及增長率乃根據各業務之發展階段及經參考中國地區之天然氣業務及液化石油氣業務之發展曲線後估計。用於預測現金產生單位之稅前現金流量折扣比率由11%至20% (二零二零年：13%至20%) 不等。本公司董事認為，除下文所述之減值虧損外，於該兩個年度概無重大可辨認減值虧損。管理層認為以上假設之任何合理可能產生的變動均不會導致現金產生單位之賬面總值超越其總可收回價值。截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，由於加氣站表現不理想，本公司董事因此確定與管道氣體業務銷售直接有關的商譽減值，金額為62,866,000港元。其他資產減值則被認為沒有必要。

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23. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

23. 其他無形資產

		Exclusive rights of natural gas operation 天然氣業務之獨家經營權 HK\$'000 千港元	Production sharing rights 生產分成權 HK\$'000 千港元	Technology rights 技術權 HK\$'000 千港元	Customer relationship 客戶關係 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本					
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	2,865,914	1,334,137	55,068	15,174	4,270,293
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(170,021)	(80,194)	(3,310)	(912)	(254,437)
Addition	添置	347	—	—	—	347
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiaries (note 39)	產生自收購附屬公司(附註39)	331,095	—	—	—	331,095
At 31 March 2020 (restated)	於二零二零年三月三十一日(重列)	3,027,335	1,253,943	51,758	14,262	4,347,298
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	262,651	111,959	4,621	1,273	380,504
Addition	添置	3,129	—	—	—	3,129
Disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤	(59,662)	—	—	—	(59,662)
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiaries (note 39)	產生自收購附屬公司(附註39)	102,634	—	—	—	102,634
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	3,336,087	1,365,902	56,379	15,535	4,773,903
AMORTISATION	攤銷					
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	570,685	31,403	21,291	15,174	638,553
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(34,306)	(1,888)	(1,280)	(912)	(38,386)
Charge for the year	年內支出	114,975	8,318	10,712	—	134,005
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	651,354	37,833	30,723	14,262	734,172
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	56,366	3,379	2,742	1,273	63,760
Charge for the year	年內支出	124,737	31,784	9,769	—	166,290
Disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤	(20,274)	—	—	—	(20,274)
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	812,183	72,996	43,234	15,535	943,948
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值					
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	2,523,904	1,292,906	13,145	—	3,829,955
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	2,375,981	1,216,110	21,035	—	3,613,126

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23. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Note: The exclusive rights of natural gas operation, technology rights and customer relationship are amortised on a straight-line method over the period of 30 years, 40 years and 10 years respectively.

Production sharing right represents the right under the production contract entered between a subsidiary of the Group and a PRC entity for the exploitation and development of a coal-bed methane resource in the PRC ("CBM Project") under an exclusive right granted by the PRC government to explore, develop and produce coal-bed methane with that PRC entity as joint operation partner until 2029 and the management of the Group sought advice from its legal advisor and has been advised that there is a sound basis to further extend the exclusive right to 2038. The Group has a 50% participating stake in the CBM Project. Production sharing right is amortised by using the units of production method based on the expected proven reserve to be extracted during the contractual period.

24. AMOUNTS DUE FROM (TO) ASSOCIATES

As at 31 March 2021, included in the balance of amounts due from associates is loan of HK\$460,138,000 (2020: HK\$419,754,000) which is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable according to the terms of agreement. The balance of HK\$36,967,000 (2020: HK\$15,728,000) are of trade nature aged within 180 days based on invoice date and a dividend receivable of HK\$5,234,000 (2020: HK\$4,805,000). A credit period of 30 to 180 days is granted to these trade customers. The remaining balance of HK\$1,808,000 (2020: HK\$27,245,000) are of non-trade nature, which are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. Details of impairment assessment of amounts due from associates at 31 March 2021 and 2020 are set out in note 41.

As at 31 March 2021, the amounts due to associates of HK\$45,418,000 (2020: HK\$65,819,000) are in trade nature and within 180 days based on invoice date.

23. 其他無形資產(續)

附註：天然氣業務之獨家經營權、技術權及客戶關係分別於30年、40年及10年之期間內以直線法予以攤銷。

生產分成權指本集團一間附屬公司與一間中國企業就根據中國政府授出與該中國企業(作為共同營運夥伴)勘探、開發及生產煤層氣的獨家經營權而勘探及開發中國煤層氣資源(「煤層氣項目」)訂立的生產合約項下之權益，有效期至二零二九年，而本集團的管理層已向其法律顧問尋求意見並獲告知其有可靠依靠將獨家經營權進一步延長至二零三八年。本集團於煤層氣項目擁有50%參與權益。生產分成權根據於合約期內將開採的預期經探明儲備使用生產單位法作攤銷。

24. 應收(應付)聯營公司款項

於二零二一年三月三十一日，已計入應收聯營公司款項結餘之貸款460,138,000港元(二零二零年：419,754,000港元)乃無抵押、免息並須根據協議條款償還。餘額36,967,000港元(二零二零年：15,728,000港元)屬貿易性質，賬齡由發票日期起計180日內，以及應收股息5,234,000港元(二零二零年：4,805,000港元)。本集團向該等貿易客戶授予30日至180日之信貸期。餘額1,808,000港元(二零二零年：27,245,000港元)乃屬非貿易性質、無抵押、免息及按要求償還。於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日應收聯營公司款項之減值評估詳情載於附註41。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，應付聯營公司款項45,418,000港元(二零二零年：65,819,000港元)乃屬貿易性質，賬齡由發票日期起計180日內。

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25. INVENTORIES

25. 存貨

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Construction materials	建材	2,088,261	1,602,158
Gas appliances and value added services consumables	燃氣器具及增值服務消耗品	1,754,271	817,476
Natural gas	天然氣	345,038	288,153
LPG	液化石油氣	886,224	359,918
Consumables, spare parts and other materials	消耗品、備件及其他物料	228,472	178,520
		5,302,266	3,246,225

26. CONTRACT ASSETS/LIABILITIES

26. 合約資產／負債

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Contract assets — current	合約資產—即期		
Construction contracts in gas pipeline construction	燃氣管道建設建造合約	16,925,010	12,750,848
Contract liabilities — current	合約負債—即期		
Construction contracts in gas pipeline construction	燃氣管道建設建造合約	1,859,159	1,887,007
Purchase of piped gas, LPG and other sales	購買管道燃氣、液化石油氣及其他銷售	6,178,102	4,110,654
		8,037,261	5,997,661

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed because the rights are conditioned on the Group's future performance in achieving specified milestones at the reporting date on contract work. The contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the rights become unconditional.

合約資產主要涉及本集團對已完成工作的代價權，而該等權利取決於本集團今後於合約工作報告日達成特定里程碑的表現。當該等權利變為無條件時，合約資產即轉移至貿易應收款。

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26. CONTRACT ASSETS/LIABILITIES (Continued)

Typical payment terms which impact on the amount of contract assets and contract liabilities recognised are as follows:

Construction contracts in respect of gas pipeline construction

The Group's revenue from construction contracts is measured by input method. The Group requires certain customers to provide upfront deposits before the commencement of the construction work as part of its credit risk management policies.

The Group classifies these contract assets as current because the Group expects to realise them in its normal operating cycle.

When the Group receives a deposit before the construction activity commences, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of the deposit.

26. 合約資產／負債(續)

影響已確認的合約資產及合約負債金額的標準付款條款如下：

天然氣管道建設合約

本集團的建設合約收入按輸入法計量。本集團要求若干客戶於施工開始前提供前期按金，作為其信貸風險管理政策的一部分。

由於本集團預期於正常營運週期內實現此等合約資產，故將此等合約資產分類為流動資產。

本集團於施工活動開始之前收到按金時，將於合約開始時產生合約負債，直至相關合約所確認的收入超過按金額為止。

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26. CONTRACT ASSETS/LIABILITIES (Continued)

Purchase of piped gas and LPG

The Group would require advance payment before the usage of the piped gas and LPG for certain customers. The Group will bill these customers periodical based on actual charge for the actual usage of piped gas and LPG accordingly. The Group requires advance payment before the usage of the piped gas through the prepaid card for certain household users. The charge of the actual usage of piped gas will be deducted directly to the balance of the prepaid card. These customers can only consume the piped gas up to the balance of the prepaid card. This will give rise to contract liabilities until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of advance payment.

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current year relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in prior periods.

26. 合約資產／負債(續)

購買管道燃氣及液化石油氣

本集團會要求若干客戶於使用管道燃氣及液化石油氣之前預付款項。本集團將根據管道燃氣及液化石油氣實際使用的相應實際收費，定期向該等客戶收費。本集團要求若干家庭用戶於使用管道燃氣之前通過預付卡預付款項。使用管道燃氣之實際收費將直接從預付卡的餘額扣除。該等客戶只能享用管道燃氣直至預付卡餘額扣完為止。這將產生合約負債，直至相關合約所確認的收入超過預付金額為止。

下表列載本年度確認的收入有多少與結轉合約負債有關以及多少與以前各期已履行的履約義務有關。

		Construction contracts	Purchase of piped gas, LPG and other sales
		建設合約	購買管道燃氣、液化石油氣及其他銷售
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
For the year ended 31 March 2021	截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度		
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year	年初確認包括於合約負債結餘的收入	1,887,007	4,110,654
For the year ended 31 March 2020	截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度		
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year	年初確認包括於合約負債結餘的收入	1,942,654	3,224,940

Details of the impairment assessment of contract assets are set out in note 41.

合約資產減值評估詳情載於附註41。

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27. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

27. 貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade receivables	貿易應收賬項	6,589,063	3,687,255
Less: Accumulated allowances	減：累計撥備	(804,695)	(699,559)
Trade receivables	貿易應收賬項	5,784,368	2,987,696
Deposits paid for construction and other materials	工程及其他材料已付按金	1,210,726	988,852
Deposits paid for purchase of natural gas and LPG	購買天然氣及液化石油氣已付按金	3,261,488	2,272,033
Advance payments to sub-contractors	預付予分包商之款項	742,072	739,241
Rental and utilities deposits	租金及公用事業按金	843,410	479,620
Other tax recoverable	其他可收回稅項	973,822	917,083
Other receivables and deposits	其他應收賬項及按金	848,791	690,961
Prepaid operating expenses	預付經營開支	791,394	707,190
Amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	應收附屬公司非控股權益款項	98,484	110,350
Total trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項總額	14,554,555	9,893,026

Other than certain major customers with good repayment history which the Group allows a longer credit period or settlement by instalment basis, the Group generally allows an average credit period of 30 to 180 days to its trade customers.

除若干付款記錄良好之主要客戶獲本集團准許有較長信貸期或分期付款外，本集團一般向其貿易客戶提供平均30至180日之信貸期。

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27. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables net of impairment losses presented based on invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
0-180 days	0至180日	3,941,376	2,348,521
181-365 days	181至365日	995,188	491,325
Over 365 days	365日以上	847,804	147,850
		5,784,368	2,987,696

The Group has policies for allowance for credit loss which are based on the evaluation of collectability and age analysis of trade receivables and on the management's judgment including the current creditworthiness, the past collection history of each customer as well as relevant forward-looking information.

As at 31 March 2021, included in the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of HK\$1,842,992,000 (2020: HK\$639,175,000) which are past due as at the reporting date and has been past due 90 days or more and is not considered as in default as these are contributed by the debtors without bad debt history or the PRC local governments with low credit risks. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 are set out in note 41.

27. 貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項(續)

於報告期末，按發票日期呈列之貿易應收賬項(扣除減值虧損)之賬齡分析如下：

	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
0-180 days	3,941,376	2,348,521
181-365 days	995,188	491,325
Over 365 days	847,804	147,850
	5,784,368	2,987,696

本集團之信貸虧損撥備政策乃根據追回款項機率之評估及貿易應收賬項之賬齡分析，並根據管理層對包括每名客戶現時之信用能力及收款往績之判斷以及考慮前瞻性資料。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團之貿易應收賬項中包括帳面值1,842,992,000港元(二零二零年：639,175,000港元)之欠款，該筆款項於報告日期已逾期，並已逾期90日或以上，且由於該等逾期來自並無壞賬歷史的債務人或信貸風險較低的中國當地政府，故並不被視作拖欠。本集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押。

於截至二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日止年度貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之減值評估詳情載於附註41。

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28. HELD-FOR-TRADING INVESTMENTS

28. 持作買賣投資

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity securities at fair value listed in Hong Kong	按公平值列值之香港上市股本證券	686,629	1,003

Held-for-trading investments as at 31 March 2021 and 2020, represent equity securities listed in Hong Kong. The fair values of the investments are determined based on the quoted market bid prices available on the Stock Exchange. The fair value of held-for-trading investments was classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日的持作買賣投資指於香港上市之股本證券。該等投資之公平值基於聯交所所報之市場買價而釐定。持作買賣投資之公平值分類為公平值層級第一級。

29. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS/BANK BALANCES AND CASH

29. 已抵押銀行存款／銀行結存及現金

Bank balances and cash comprise cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and carry interest at market rates which range from 0.01% to 2.18% per annum (2020: 0.01% to 2.25% per annum).

銀行結存及現金包括本集團持有之現金及原本於三個月或以內到期之短期銀行存款，按每年0.01厘至2.18厘（二零二零年：每年0.01厘至2.25厘）之市場利率計息。

Pledged bank deposits represent deposits pledged to banks to secure banking facilities granted to the Group. Deposits amounting to HK\$277,899,000 (2020: HK\$536,570,000) have been pledged to secure short-term bank loans and undrawn short-term facilities and are therefore classified as current assets. The pledged bank deposits carry fixed interest rates of 0.35% to 2.18% (2020: 0.35% to 2.25%) per annum.

已抵押銀行存款指為取得授予本集團之銀行融資而抵押予銀行之存款。277,899,000港元（二零二零年：536,570,000港元）之存款已作抵押以取得短期銀行貸款及未提取之短期融資，因此分類為流動資產。已抵押銀行存款按每年0.35厘至2.18厘（二零二零年：每年0.35厘至2.25厘）之固定利率計息。

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29. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS/BANK BALANCES AND CASH (Continued)

The details of the Group's pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective group entities are set out below:

29. 已抵押銀行存款／銀行結存及現金(續)

本集團以各相關集團企業之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之已抵押銀行存款以及銀行結存及現金之詳情載列如下：

		United States Dollars ("USD") 美元 (「美元」) HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值	HK\$ 港元 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	89,612	241,841
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	309,271	136,269

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30. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The following is an aged analysis of trade and other payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
0-90 days	0至90日	11,837,364	10,585,817
91-180 days	91日至180日	534,741	1,506,466
Over 180 days	180日以上	2,656,674	1,307,046
Trade and bill payables	貿易應付賬項及應付票據	15,028,779	13,399,329
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付賬項及應計費用	823,856	888,639
Consideration payables	應付代價	181,753	183,959
Construction fee payables	應付工程費用	1,181,922	1,108,919
Retention payables and security deposits received	已收保證金及按金	1,288,085	1,009,592
Accrued staff costs	應計員工成本	209,488	198,387
Loan interest payables	應付貸款利息	271,268	308,938
Amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries (note)	應付附屬公司非控股權益款項 (附註)	424,134	602,611
		19,409,285	17,700,374

Note: The amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

The average credit period on trade purchases and ongoing costs is 90 to 180 days.

30. 貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項

貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項包括貿易買賣及持續成本之未結清數額。於報告期末，按發票日期呈列之貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項之賬齡分析如下：

附註：應付附屬公司非控股權益款項為非貿易、無抵押、免息及須於要求時償還。

貿易採購及持續成本之平均信貸期為90至180日。

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31. LEASE LIABILITIES

31. 租賃負債

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Lease liabilities payable:	應付租賃負債：		
Within one year	於一年內	209,606	75,054
Within a period of more than one year but not more than two years	為期一年以上 但不超過兩年	178,976	37,630
Within a period of more than two years but not more than five years	為期兩年以上 但不超過五年	523,678	75,164
More than five years	多於五年	803,189	45,074
		1,715,449	232,922
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months shown under current liabilities	減：12個月內到期償還 列入流動負債 之款項	(209,606)	(75,054)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	12個月後到期償還列入 非流動負債之款項	1,505,843	157,868

32. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

32. 銀行及其他借貸

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Bank and other borrowings comprise the following:	銀行及其他借貸 包括以下各項：		
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸	38,982,177	27,551,748
Other borrowings	其他借貸	10,007,194	12,137,370
		48,989,371	39,689,118
Secured	有抵押	1,545,902	2,168,142
Unsecured	無抵押	47,443,469	37,520,976
		48,989,371	39,689,118

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32. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (Continued)

32. 銀行及其他借貸(續)

		Bank borrowings 銀行借貸		Other borrowings 其他借貸	
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
The maturity profile of the above borrowings is as follows:	上述借貸之到期情況如下：				
Within one year	於一年內	16,233,956	20,724,031	1,037,949	3,396,648
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	多於一年但不超過兩年	10,419,445	2,733,583	672,442	16,267
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	多於兩年但不超過五年	11,186,026	3,253,581	8,296,803	8,684,742
More than five years	多於五年	1,142,750	840,553	—	39,713
		38,982,177	27,551,748	10,007,194	12,137,370
Less: Amount due within one year shown under current liabilities	減：一年內到期列入流動負債之款項	16,233,956	20,724,031	1,037,949	3,396,648
Amount due after one year	一年後到期之款項	22,748,221	6,827,717	8,969,245	8,740,722
				2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Borrowings comprise:	借貸包括：				
Fixed-rate borrowings	定息借貸			13,807,161	16,998,460
Floating-rate borrowings	浮息借貸				
— London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 0.68% to 1.60% (2020: 1.05% to 2.35%)	— 倫敦銀行同業拆息率 (「倫敦銀行同業拆息率」) 另加0.68厘至1.60厘 (二零二零年：1.05厘至2.35厘)			4,382,637	4,460,732
— Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (“HIBOR”) plus 0.70% to 1.05% (2020: 0.70% to 1.05%)	— 港元銀行同業拆息率 (「港元銀行同業拆息率」) 另加0.70厘至1.05厘 (二零二零年：0.70厘至1.05厘)			7,307,358	5,840,000
— Base rate of People’s Bank of China	— 中國人民銀行基準利率			23,492,215	12,389,926
				48,989,371	39,689,118

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32. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (Continued)

The details of the corporate bonds of the Company as included in the other borrowings are as follows:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Corporate bond 2 (note 1)	公司債券2(附註1)	368,640	335,554
Corporate bond 3 (note 2)	公司債券3(附註2)	—	1,639,279
Corporate bond 4 (note 3)	公司債券4(附註3)	1,781,985	1,634,073
Corporate bond 5 (note 4)	公司債券5(附註4)	2,379,589	2,183,883
Corporate bond 6 (note 5)	公司債券6(附註5)	1,546,673	1,419,465
Corporate bond 7 (note 6)	公司債券7(附註6)	1,190,476	1,092,896
		7,267,363	8,305,150

Notes:

- (1) The listed corporate bond of RMB0.3 billion (2020: RMB0.3 billion) was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 3.40% (2020: 3.40%) per annum and maturity date on 27 October 2021 to qualified investors in the PRC on 27 October 2016. The corporate bond was listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange Comprehensive Electronic Platform of Fixed Income Securities on 8 November 2016.
- (2) The corporate bond of RMB1.5 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.75% per annum through the private placement in the PRC on 1 August 2017. The corporate bond of RMB1.5 billion has maturity date of 3 August 2020. The corporate bond is tradable on China Interbank Market.
- (3) The corporate bond of RMB1.5 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.50% per annum and maturity date of 11 September 2023 to qualified investors in the PRC on 11 September 2018. The corporate bond was listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange Comprehensive Electronic Platform of Fixed Income Securities on 27 September 2018.
- (4) The corporate bond of RMB2.0 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.38% per annum through the private placement in the PRC on 24 October 2018. The corporate bond of RMB2.0 billion is with maturity date of 23 October 2023. The corporate bond is tradable on China Interbank Market.

32. 銀行及其他借貸(續)

計入其他借貸之本公司的公司債券詳情如下：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Corporate bond 2 (note 1)	公司債券2(附註1)	368,640	335,554
Corporate bond 3 (note 2)	公司債券3(附註2)	—	1,639,279
Corporate bond 4 (note 3)	公司債券4(附註3)	1,781,985	1,634,073
Corporate bond 5 (note 4)	公司債券5(附註4)	2,379,589	2,183,883
Corporate bond 6 (note 5)	公司債券6(附註5)	1,546,673	1,419,465
Corporate bond 7 (note 6)	公司債券7(附註6)	1,190,476	1,092,896
		7,267,363	8,305,150

附註：

- (1) 人民幣3億元(二零二零年：人民幣3億元)上市公司債券在中國於二零一六年十月二十七日發行予中國合資格投資者，息票利率及實際利率為每年3.40%(二零二零年：3.40%)及到期日為二零二一年十月二十七日。於二零一六年十一月八日，該公司債券於上海證券交易所固定收益證券綜合電子平台上市。
- (2) 人民幣15億元公司債券在中國於二零一七年八月一日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.75%。人民幣15億元公司債券之到期日為二零二零年八月三日。該公司債券可於中國銀行間市場交易。
- (3) 人民幣15億元公司債券在中國於二零一八年九月十一日發行予中國合資格投資者，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.50%及到期日為二零二三年九月十一日。於二零一八年九月二十七日，該公司債券於上海證券交易所固定收益證券綜合電子平台上市。
- (4) 人民幣20億元公司債券在中國於二零一八年十月二十四日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.38%。該人民幣20億元公司債券到期日為二零二三年十月二十三日。該公司債券可於中國銀行間市場交易。

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32. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (5) The corporate bond of RMB1.3 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 4.15% per annum through the private placement in the PRC on 7 December 2018. The corporate bond of RMB1.3 billion is with maturity date of 6 December 2023. The corporate bond is tradable on China Interbank Market.
- (6) The corporate bond of RMB1.0 billion was issued with coupon and effective interest rate of 3.38% per annum through the private placement in PRC on 10 March 2020. The corporate bond of RMB1.0 billion is with maturity date of 10 May 2025. The corporate bond is tradeable on China Interbank Market.

The range of effective interest rates (which are also equal to contracted interest rates) on the Group's borrowings are as follows:

		2021 二零二一年	2020 二零二零年
Effective interest rate per annum:	實際年利率：		
Fixed-rate borrowings	定息借貸	0.20%–4.80%	0.90%–8.50%
Floating-rate borrowings	浮息借貸	0.59%–5.87%	1.00%–4.99%

The details of the Group's borrowings which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective group entities are set out below:

		USD	Japanese Yen ("JPY") 日圓	Euro dollar ("EURO") 歐元
		美元 HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值	港元 HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值	(「日圓」) HK\$'000 千港元 equivalent 等值
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	—	799,813	471,483
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	66,633	499,063	496,203

32. 銀行及其他借貸(續)

附註：(續)

- (5) 人民幣13億元公司債券在中國於二零一八年十二月七日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年4.15%。該人民幣13億元公司債券到期日為二零二三年十二月六日。該公司債券可於中國銀行間市場交易。
- (6) 人民幣10億元公司債券在中國於二零二零年三月十日透過私募配售發行，息票利率及實際利率為每年3.38%。該人民幣10億元公司債券到期日為二零二五年五月十日。該公司債券可於中國銀行間市場交易。

本集團借貸之實際利率的範圍(亦相當於訂約利率)如下：

本集團除各相關集團實體之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之借貸詳情載列如下：

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33. SHARE CAPITAL

33. 股本

		Ordinary shares		Convertible preference shares		Total
		普通股		可換股優先股		
		No. of shares '000 at HK\$0.01 each 每股面值 0.01港元的 千股股數	HK\$'000 千港元	No. of shares '000 at HK\$0.01 each 每股面值 0.01港元的 千股股數	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Authorised	法定	9,000,000	90,000	124,902	124,902	214,902
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：					
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	於二零一九年四月一日及 二零二零年三月三十一日	5,218,563	52,186	—	—	52,186
Repurchase of share (note)	回購股份(附註)	(6,194)	(62)	—	—	(62)
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	5,212,369	52,124	—	—	52,124

Note: During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company repurchased its own shares through the Stock Exchange as follows:

附註：截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本公司透過聯交所回購其自身之股份如下：

Month of repurchase 回購月份	No. of ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 0.01港元之普通股數目	Price per share 每股價格		Aggregated repurchased costs 總回購成本 HK\$'000 千港元	
		highest 最高 HK\$ 港元	lowest 最低 HK\$ 港元		
September 2020	二零二零年九月	6,194,000	22.10	20.70	132,900

The above shares are cancelled upon repurchase.

上述股份於回購時註銷。

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34. RESERVES

34. 儲備

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Translation reserve	換算儲備		
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	(3,160,466)	(759,909)
Exchange difference arising on translation	因換算而產生之匯兌差額	4,483,172	(2,400,557)
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末	1,322,706	(3,160,466)
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Investment revaluation reserve	投資重估儲備		
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	(82,920)	(22,604)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具公平值增加(減少)	1,631	(60,316)
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末	(81,289)	(82,920)

35. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

35. 衍生金融工具

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
Cross currency interest rate swap contract	交叉貨幣利率掉期合約	—	3,539
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Interest rate swap contracts (note)	利率掉期合約(附註)	—	30,674
		—	30,674

Note: The instruments were designated under hedge accounting.

附註：該工具為對沖會計項下指定。

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35. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (Continued) 35. 衍生金融工具(續)

In order to manage the Group's foreign currency exposure and interest rate exposure in relation to the Group's borrowings which were denominated in USD, the Group entered into a cross currency interest rate swap contract to buy USD for RMB. The Group also entered into USD and HK\$ interest rate swaps to manage the Group's interest rate exposure to LIBOR and HIBOR.

At the end of 31 March 2020, the Group had an outstanding cross currency interest rate swap contract with an aggregate notional amount of USD7 million that required the Group to buy USD for RMB at exchange rate of RMB6.534 for USD1 and change from paying floating interest rate of 6 month LIBOR + 1.75% per annum to paying fixed rate of 5.52% per annum with a maturity period that matches the maturity period of the relevant borrowing.

At the end of 31 March 2020, the Group also had entered into interest rate swap contracts with an aggregate notional amount of USD90 million and HK\$1,638 million that change from paying floating interest rate of 3 month LIBOR + 1.05% per annum and 3 months HIBOR + 1.05% per annum to paying fixed rate of 3.72% per annum and 3.46% per annum respectively with maturity periods that match the maturity periods of the relevant borrowings. These interest rate swaps were designated as hedging instruments which hedge the interest rate risk exposures of the underlying hedged borrowings. The critical terms of the derivatives match those of the respective hedged borrowings.

The cross currency interest rate swap and USD and HK\$ interest rate swaps were measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period which is determined by reference to the prices as quoted by the counterparty financial institutions.

為管理本集團有關以美元計值之本集團借貸的外幣風險及利率風險，本集團訂立交叉貨幣利率掉期合約，以人民幣購入美元。本集團亦訂立美元及港元利率掉期合約，以管理本集團對倫敦銀行同業拆息率與港元銀行同業拆息率的利率風險。

於二零二零年三月三十一日末，本集團之未到期交叉貨幣利率掉期合約的總名義金額為700萬美元，規定本集團按1美元兌人民幣6.534元之匯率以人民幣購入美元，並由支付浮動年利率6個月倫敦銀行同業拆息率加年息1.75厘改為支付固定年利率5.52厘，期限與相關借貸的期限相配。

於二零二零年三月三十一日末，本集團亦已訂立利率掉期合約，總名義金額為9,000萬美元及16.38億港元，分別由支付浮動年利率3個月倫敦銀行同業拆息率加年息1.05厘及3個月港元銀行同業拆息率加年息1.05厘，改為分別支付固定年利率3.72厘及3.46厘，期限與相關借貸的期限相配。該等利率掉期合約被指定為對沖工具，用於對沖基本已對沖借貸的利率風險。衍生工具的關鍵條款與各自對沖借貸的條款相配。

交叉貨幣利率掉期以及美元及港元利率掉期於報告期末按經參考對手方金融機構所報價格而釐定的公平值計量。

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36. DEFERRED TAXATION

The following is the deferred tax liabilities (assets) recognised and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting years.

36. 遞延稅項

以下為於本報告年度及過往報告年度之已確認遞延稅項負債(資產)以及相關變動。

		Accelerated tax depreciation	Revaluation on investment properties	Fair value adjustment on property, plant and equipment right-of-use assets	Tax losses	Intangible assets	Impairment on trade and other receivables and contract assets	Impairment on property, plant and equipment	Total
		加速稅項折舊	物業投資重估	物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產之公平值調整	稅項虧損	無形資產	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項及合約資產減值	物業、及廠房及設備減值	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	62,915	43,208	155,525	(33,077)	742,489	(202,394)	(27,566)	741,100
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(8,436)	(1,324)	(7,311)	686	(17,114)	(6,629)	1,657	(38,471)
Charge (credit) to profit or loss for the year (note 10)	年內於損益中扣除(計入)(附註10)	262,984	(3,337)	(6,604)	245	(47,290)	(24,701)	—	181,297
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 39)	收購附屬公司(附註39)	—	—	—	—	82,773	—	—	82,773
At 31 March 2020 (restated)	於二零二零年三月三十一日(重列)	317,463	38,547	141,610	(32,146)	760,858	(233,724)	(25,909)	966,699
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	25,477	1,712	9,908	(2,720)	18,685	(16,985)	(2,313)	33,764
Charge (credit) to profit or loss for the year (note 10)	年內於損益中扣除(計入)(附註10)	26,664	5,636	(6,607)	(105,485)	(35,152)	(69,297)	—	(184,241)
Disposal and winding up of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司及附屬公司清盤	—	—	—	—	(10,531)	—	—	(10,531)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 39)	收購附屬公司(附註39)	—	—	—	—	25,658	—	—	25,658
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	369,604	45,895	144,911	(140,351)	759,518	(320,006)	(28,222)	831,349

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is an analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

就呈列綜合財務狀況表而言，若干遞延稅項資產及負債已予抵銷。以下為就財務報告而言之遞延稅項結餘分析：

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	488,579	259,633
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(1,319,928)	(1,226,332)
		(831,349)	(966,699)

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36. DEFERRED TAXATION (Continued)

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profit earned by PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onward. No deferred taxation has been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC entities amounting to HK\$57,208,725,000 (2020: HK\$41,326,945,000) as the Group is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Majority of the joint ventures and associates established in the PRC are held directly by certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group established in the PRC which are therefore not subject to the above-mentioned withholding tax.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has estimated unused tax losses of HK\$10,479,095,000 (2020: HK\$8,733,821,000) available for offset against future profits. A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of HK\$622,586,000 (2020: HK\$194,820,000) of the tax losses. No deferred tax asset has been recognised for the remaining estimated tax losses of HK\$9,856,509,000 (2020: HK\$8,539,001,000) due to the uncertainty of future profits streams. Included in unrecognised estimated tax losses are losses of HK\$6,040,182,000 (2020: HK\$5,391,183,000) that will expire in 5 years from the year of origination which is ranged from 2021 to 2025 (2020: 2020 to 2024). Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

36. 遞延稅項(續)

根據中國企業所得稅法，由二零零八年一月一日起，就中國附屬公司所賺取之溢利而宣派之股息須徵收預扣稅。綜合財務報表並無就中國企業累計溢利57,208,725,000港元(二零二零年：41,326,945,000港元)之暫時差額作出遞延稅項撥備，原因是本集團能控制撥回暫時差額之時間，且暫時差額很可能不會於可見將來撥回。

大部份於中國成立的合資公司及聯營公司均由本集團在中國成立之若干全資附屬公司直接持有，因此毋須繳納上述預扣稅。

於報告期末，本集團可用以抵銷未來溢利之估計未動用稅項虧損為10,479,095,000港元(二零二零年：8,733,821,000港元)。已就622,586,000港元(二零二零年：194,820,000港元)之稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產。由於未來溢利來源尚不確定，其餘估計稅項虧損9,856,509,000港元(二零二零年：8,539,001,000港元)並無確認遞延稅項資產。未確認估計稅項虧損中包括自起始年度二零二一年至二零二五年(二零二零年：二零二零年至二零二四年期間)起計5年內屆滿之6,040,182,000港元(二零二零年：5,391,183,000港元)虧損。其他虧損可無限期結轉。

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37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

(A) Share option scheme of the Company

A share option scheme was adopted pursuant to a resolution passed on 20 August 2013 (the “Scheme”). The purpose of the Scheme is to grant share options to eligible persons as incentives or rewards for their contribution to the Group. The Scheme will expire on 19 August 2023.

The eligible persons as defined in the Scheme are individuals or entities who or which may participate in the Scheme (“Eligible Persons”). The following individuals or entities who in the absolute discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company have contributed to the Group on the basis of their contribution to the development and growth of the Group may participate in the Scheme:

- (i) an eligible employee;
- (ii) a non-executive director and an independent non-executive director of any member of the Group;
- (iii) an agent or a consultant of any member of the Group;
- (iv) a supplier of goods or services to any member of the Group or any director or employee of such supplier;
- (v) a customer of any member of the Group or any director or employee of such customer;
- (vi) person or entity that provides research, development or other technological support or any advisory, consultancy or professional services to any member of the Group or any director or employee of any such entity;
- (vii) a subsidiary of the Company; and
- (viii) a company in which the Company holds, either directly or indirectly, 20% or more of its equity interest.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支

(A) 本公司購股權計劃

根據二零一三年八月二十日通過的一項決議案採納該購股權計劃（「該計劃」）。該計劃旨在向合資格人士授予股份期權以激勵或獎勵其為本集團作出的貢獻。新計劃將於二零二三年八月十九日屆滿。

該計劃內所界定的合資格人士指可參與該計劃的個人或實體（「合資格人士」）。本公司董事會基於以下個人或實體對本集團的發展及增長所作的貢獻，依其絕對酌情決定權認定以下個人或實體對本集團有貢獻，可參與該計劃：

- (i) 合資格僱員；
- (ii) 本集團任何成員公司的非執行董事和獨立非執行董事；
- (iii) 本集團任何成員公司的代理人或顧問；
- (iv) 本集團任何成員公司的貨物或服務的供應商，或該供應商的任何董事或僱員；
- (v) 本集團任何成員公司的客戶，或該客戶的任何董事或僱員；
- (vi) 向本集團任何成員公司提供研究、開發或其他技術支援或任何建議、諮詢或專業服務的個人或實體，或任何該等實體的董事或僱員；
- (vii) 本公司之附屬公司；及
- (viii) 本公司直接或間接持有其20%或以上股本權益的一間公司。

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37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(A) Share option scheme of the Company (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription

- (i) Subject to the Listing Rules, the maximum number of the shares of the Company subject to outstanding unvested or vested options under the Scheme and outstanding options under other share option scheme of the Company (if any) must not exceed 30% of the shares of the Company in issue as at 20 August 2013 (“Overriding Limit”). No options may be granted if it will result in this Overriding Limit being exceeded.
- (ii) Subject to the Overriding Limit, paragraphs (iii) and (iv) below, the total number of shares of the Company issued and to be issued upon exercise of all options must not exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue as at the 20 August 2013 (subject to adjustment in the event of a capitalisation issue or rights issue or open offer of shares of the Company, or consolidation, sub-division or reduction of share capital of the Company (other than an issue of shares of the Company as consideration in respect of a transaction)) (“Mandate Limit”). Unless approved pursuant to paragraphs (iii) or (iv) below, no options may be granted if such grant will result in the Mandate Limit being exceeded. Options lapsed according to the terms of the Scheme or other share option scheme(s) will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the Mandate Limit.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

(A) 本公司購股權計劃(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目

- (i) 在上市規則的規限下，計劃項下未行使的未歸屬或已歸屬期權及本公司其他購股權計劃(如有)項下未行使的期權所涉及的股份數目上限不得超過二零一三年八月二十日本公司已發行股份的30%(「絕對限額」)。概不得授出會導致已發行的股份總數超過此絕對限額的任何期權。
- (ii) 在絕對限額、下文(iii)及(iv)段的規限下，行使所有期權後已發行或將予發行的本公司股份總數不得超過二零一三年八月二十日本公司已發行股份的10%(在資本化發行、供股或公開發售本公司股份，或本公司股份合併、分拆或削減股本的情況(發行本公司股份作交易對價者除外)下，該股份數目將予調整)(「授權限額」)。除非根據下文(iii)或(iv)段的規定獲得批准，概不得授出會導致已發行股份總數超過此授權限額的任何期權。釐定該授權限額時根據該計劃或其他購股權計劃條款已失效的期權不予計算。

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37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(A) Share option scheme of the Company (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

- (iii) Subject to the Overriding Limit and an approval of shareholders of the Company, the Company may from time to time “refresh” a Mandate Limit provided that the total number of shares of the Company which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the limit as “refreshed” must not exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue at the date of the resolution to approve the “refreshed” limit (“Refresher Date”). Options previously granted (whether outstanding, cancelled, lapsed (according to the Scheme or the other share option schemes of the Company) or exercised) will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the limit as “refreshed”. The Company can seek the approval of shareholders of the Company to “refresh” a Mandate Limit any number of times as the Board of Directors of the Company considers appropriate. Unless approved pursuant to paragraph (iv) below, the board of directors of the Company cannot grant any options on or after the Refresher Date if such grant will result in the Mandate Limit as refreshed being exceeded.
- (iv) Subject to the Overriding Limit and a specific approval of shareholders of the Company, the board of directors of the Company may grant options to Eligible Persons identified by the board of directors of the Company. If the approval of shareholders of the Company is obtained, the board of directors of the Company may grant options to any Eligible Person in respect of such number of shares of the Company and on such terms as specified in that approval of shareholders of the Company.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

(A) 本公司購股權計劃(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

- (iii) 在絕對限額及本公司股東批准的規限下，本公司可不時「更新」授權限額，但限額「更新」後授出的所有期權予以行使時發行的本公司股份總數不得超過批准「更新」限額日（「更新日」）本公司已發行股份的10%。釐定「更新」限額時，先前授出的（無論未行使、已註銷、（根據該計劃或本公司其他購股權計劃）已失效或已行使的）期權將不予計算。在本公司董事會認為適當的情況下，本公司可不限次數地尋求本公司股東批准「更新」授權限額。除非根據下文(iv)段的規定經股東批准，本公司董事會不會在更新日或之後授出會導致已發行股份總數超過被更新的授權限額的任何期權。
- (iv) 在絕對限額及本公司股東特別批准的規限下，本公司董事會可向本公司董事會指定的合資格人士授出期權。在獲得本公司股東批准後，本公司董事會可按本公司股東批准中列明的本公司股份數目及條款向任何合資格人士授出期權。

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37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(A) Share option scheme of the Company (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

Options granted under the Scheme must be taken up within 20 business days of the date of grant and pay the Company the amount payable, if any, on acceptance of the option. Any option under the Scheme which has vested, in respect of which all conditions attaching to it have satisfied and which has not lapsed may be exercised at any time, by no option may be exercised if such exercise would, in the opinion of the board of directors of the Company, be in breach of the Scheme, any applicable law, rule or regulation or the terms and conditions of the relevant option granted under the Scheme.

The exercise price is determined by the directors of the Company, and will not be less than the highest of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant, (ii) the average closing price of the shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's share.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, 268,720,400 share options were granted by the Company to certain directors of the Company, certain employees of the Group and eligible persons on 23 April 2020 and none of the share options were exercised up to the end of the reporting period. The share options are exercisable upon the satisfaction of some conditions. The estimated fair value of the options granted on the date of grant is HK\$1,973,000,000.

No share options were granted by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2020.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

(A) 本公司購股權計劃(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

根據該計劃授予期權須於授予日並向本公司支付應付款項(如有)後起計20個營業日內作出,以接納期權。可隨時行使新計劃項下任何已歸屬及所附帶的所有條件均已達成且尚未失效的期權。倘本公司董事會認為行使期權將會違反該計劃、任何適用法律、規則、規章或根據該計劃授予相關期權的條款及條件,則不可行使期權。

行使價由本公司董事釐定,並不得低於下列最高者:(i)本公司股份在授予日期的收市價;(ii)股份在緊接授予日期前5個營業日的平均收市價;及(iii)本公司股份的面值。

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度,本公司於二零二零年四月二十三日向本公司若干董事、本集團若干僱員及合資格人士授出268,720,400份購股權,直至報告期末,概無任何購股權獲行使。購股權可於達成若干條件後行使。於授出日期授出之購股權估計公平值為1,973,000,000港元。

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度,本公司概無授予任何購股權。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(A) Share option scheme of the Company (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

The fair value of the share options granted on 23 April 2020 was calculated by using the Binomial Options Pricing Model. The variables and assumptions used in computing the fair value of the options are based on the directors' best estimate. The value of a share option varies with different variables of certain subjective assumptions. The following assumptions were used to calculate the fair value of the share options:

Closing price in valuation date	HK\$23.80
Exercise price	HK\$23.80
Expected life of option	6.7 years
Annualised validity	36%
Expected dividend yield	1.42%
Risk-free interest rate	0.47%
Exercise multiple	2.1–2.3
Post-vesting exit rate	8%–11%

The Group's estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest are based on an assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions at the end of each of the reporting date. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the directors of the Company, based on the profit forecasts, consider that options granted with non-market vesting conditions will not vest as the non-market vesting conditions for exercising those share options are not probable to be met. During the year ended 31 March 2021, no share-based payment expense is recognised (2020: nil).

As at 31 March 2021, the number of shares in respect of which options had been granted and remaining outstanding under the Scheme is 268,720,400 representing 5.15% of the shares of the Company in issue at that date.

As at 31 March 2020, no options had been granted and outstanding under the Scheme.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

(A) 本公司購股權計劃(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

於二零二零年四月二十三日授出的購股權的公平值乃使用二項式期權定價模型計算。計算購股權之公平值時使用的可變因素及假設乃基於董事的最佳估計。購股權價值會因若干主觀假設的不同可變因素而改變。計算購股權公平值時使用了以下假設：

評估日收市價	23.80 港元
行使價	23.80 港元
購股權之預期年期	6.7 年
年度化有效率	36%
預期股息收益率	1.42%
無風險利率	0.47%
行使倍數	2.1–2.3
歸屬後退出率	8%–11%

本集團對預期歸屬之購股權數目的估計乃基於各報告日期結束時對所有相關非市場歸屬條件的評估而定。截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本公司董事認為，根據盈利預測，以非市場歸屬條件授出之購股權僅將不會歸屬，因為行使該等購股權之非市場歸屬條件不大可能達成。截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，並無確認以股份為基礎的開支(二零二零年：零)。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，根據該計劃已授出且尚未行使的期權涉及的股份數目為268,720,400股，佔本公司當日已發行股份的5.15%。

於二零二零年三月三十一日，概無購股權根據該計劃授出及尚未行使。

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37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(A) Share option scheme of the Company (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

The following table discloses details of the Company's share options held by employees (including directors) and movements in such holdings during the two years ended 31 March 2021:

Date of grant	Vesting period	Exercisable period	Exercise price per share	Number of share options at 1 April 2019	Lapsed during the year ended 31 March 2020	Number of share options at 31 March 2020	Granted during the year ended 31 March 2021	Transfer during the year ended 31 March 2021	Number of share options at 31 March 2021
授出日期	歸屬期	可行使期限	每股行使價	於二零一九年四月一日之購股權數目	截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度已失效	於二零二零年三月三十一日之購股權數目	截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度已授出	截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度已轉讓	於二零二一年三月三十一日之購股權數目
Held by Directors									
由董事持有									
23.4.2020	(Note 2) (附註2)	(Note 2) (附註2)	23.80	—	—	—	109,000,000	(1,000,000)	108,000,000
Held by Others									
由其他人持有									
16.4.2014	(Note 1) (附註1)	(Note 1) (附註1)	12.40	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	—	—	—	—
23.4.2020	(Note 2) (附註2)	(Note 2) (附註2)	23.80	—	—	—	159,720,400	1,000,000	160,720,400
				2,000,000	(2,000,000)	—	268,720,400	—	268,720,400
Weighted average exercise price				HK\$12.40	—	—	—	—	—
加權平均行使價				12.40 港元					
Exercisable at the end of the year				2,000,000		—		—	—
可於年末行使									

Notes:

- (1) The validity period of the options is five years from 16 April 2014 to 15 April 2019, and the options may be exercised on or after 16 April 2017. The exercise of the options will be subject to the conditions that (i) the audited profit after tax of the Group after deduction of non-controlling interests for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 or before shall not be less than HK\$5.5 billion; (ii) if the above condition is not fulfilled, the options may be exercised if the audited profit after tax of the Group after deduction of non-controlling interests for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 shall not be less than HK\$6 billion; and (iii) the options will lapse if the above two conditions are not satisfied. During the year ended 31 March 2019, the vesting condition "(ii)" was met.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

(A) 本公司購股權計劃(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

下表列出僱員(包括董事)所持本公司購股權之詳情及截至二零二一年三月三十一日止兩個年度持有購股權之變動情況:

附註:

- (1) 購股權之有效期為二零一四年四月十六日至二零一九年四月十五日，而購股權可於二零一七年四月十六日或之後行使。行使購股權須受限於以下條件：(i)本集團於截至二零一七年三月三十一日止財政年度或之前之經審核稅後溢利(經扣除非控股權益後)須不少於55億港元；(ii)倘以上條件未獲達成，則購股權可在倘本集團於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止財政年度之經審核稅後溢利(經扣除非控股權益後)不少於60億港元的情況下行使；及(iii)倘以上兩項條件未獲達成，則購股權將會失效。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，歸屬條件“(ii)”已達成。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(A) Share option scheme of the Company (Continued)

Maximum number of shares available for subscription (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (2) The vesting period of the options is from 23 April 2020 to 31 December 2026, and the options may be exercised on or after 15 October 2023. The exercise of the options will be subject to the satisfaction of either one of the conditions that (i) the Group's audited net profits after tax (before share-based payment expenses) and deduction of net profit after tax attributable to non-controlling interests for any of the financial years ending on or before 31 March 2022 based on the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group amounts to HK\$14 billion or above; or (ii) if the above condition is not fulfilled, the options may be exercised if the Group's audited net profit after tax (before share-based payment expenses) and deduction of net profit after tax attributable to non-controlling interests for the financial year ending 31 March 2023 based on the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group amounts to HK\$15 billion or above. The options will lapse if none of the above conditions is satisfied within the validity period of the options.

The options outstanding as at 31 March 2021 have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.8 years.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

(A) 本公司購股權計劃(續)

可供認購之股份之最大數目(續)

附註：(續)

- (2) 購股權之歸屬期自二零二零年四月二十三日至二零二六年十二月三十一日，而購股權可於二零二三年十月十五日或之後行使。購股權可於達成以下任何一項條件後行使：(i)根據本集團之經審核綜合財務報表，本集團於截至二零二二年三月三十一日止財政年度或之前任何財政年度之經審核稅後純利(以股份為基礎的開支前，經扣除非控股權益應佔之稅後純利後)達到140億港元或以上；或(ii)若上述條件未獲達成，則倘根據本集團之經審核綜合財務報表，本集團於截至二零二三年三月三十一日止財政年度之經審核稅後純利(以股份為基礎的開支前，經扣除非控股權益應佔之稅後純利後)達到150億港元或以上，則本集團可行使購股權。倘上述條件均未於購股權之有效期內達成，則購股權將會失效。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，尚未行使期權之加權平均剩餘合約年期為5.8年。

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37. SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(B) Share award scheme of the Company

The Company adopted the Share Award Scheme on 27 November 2020 (“Share Award Scheme”). Pursuant to the Share Award Scheme, the Board may from time to time at its absolute discretion select eligible persons including the directors, senior management and consultant of any member of the Group and employee of any member of the Group to participate in the Share Award Scheme and determine the shares to be awarded. The Scheme shall be valid and effective for a term of 10 years commencing on the adoption date.

The Board shall not make any further award of shares under the Share Award Scheme which will result in the total nominal value of the aggregate of Shares awarded by the Board under the scheme exceeding 5% of the issued share capital of the Company from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, the awards lapsed in accordance with the terms of the Share Award Scheme will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the limit of the scheme. The maximum number of shares which may be awarded to a selected participant under the scheme shall not exceed 1% of the issued share capital of the Company in any 12-month period.

Tricor Trust (Hong Kong) Limited was appointed as a trustee of the Share Award Scheme. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Share Award Scheme and the fulfilment of all vesting conditions, the shares awarded held by the trustee on behalf of a selected participant shall vest in such selected participant and the trustee shall transfer the shares to such selected participant.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the trustee did not purchase shares of the Company under the Share Award Scheme and no share was awarded by the Company to any of the eligible persons under the Share Award Scheme.

37. 購股權計劃及以股份為基礎的開支(續)

(B) 本公司的股份獎勵計劃

本公司於二零二零年十一月二十七日採納股份獎勵計劃(「股份獎勵計劃」)。根據股份獎勵計劃，董事會可不時全權酌情決定挑選包括本集團任何成員公司的董事、高級管理層及顧問，以及本集團任何成員公司的僱員參與股份獎勵計劃及釐定將授出獎勵的股份。計劃自採納日期起計10年內有效及生效。

倘進一步授出獎勵股份會導致董事會根據該計劃獎勵的股份合共總面值超過本公司不時已發行股本的5%，則董事會不得進一步授出獎勵股份。為免生疑問，就計算該計劃的限額而言，獲選參與者根據獲選參與者股份獎勵計劃條款失效的獎勵不會計算在內。根據該計劃可獲授的最高股份數目不得超過本公司於任何12個月期間已發行股本之1%。

Tricor Trust (Hong Kong) Limited 已獲委任為股份獎勵計劃的受託人。受限於股份獎勵計劃的條款及條件以及履行所有歸屬條件後，由受託人代表獲選參與者持有的獲獎勵股份應歸屬予該獲選參與者及受託人須將股份轉讓予獲選參與者。

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止財政年度，受託人並無根據股份獎勵計劃購買本公司股份，而本公司並無根據股份獎勵計劃向任何合資格人士授出股份。

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38. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

(A) Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries in 2021

The Group entered into certain sale and purchase agreements with the respective holders of the remaining equity interests holders of certain subsidiaries in the PRC for a total consideration of RMB59,156,000 (approximately HK\$67,607,000). The difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the additional interest acquired by the Group of HK\$76,972,000 was credited to equity as capital reserve during the year ended 31 March 2021.

(B) Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries in 2020

The Group entered into certain sale and purchase agreements with the respective holders of the remaining equity interests holders of certain subsidiaries in the PRC for a total consideration of RMB29,049,000 (approximately HK\$32,649,000). The difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the additional interest acquired by the Group of HK\$18,129,000 was debited to equity as capital reserve during the year ended 31 March 2020.

38. 收購附屬公司額外權益

(A) 於二零二一年收購附屬公司額外權益

本集團與若干中國附屬公司之餘下股本權益各自之持有人按總代價人民幣59,156,000元(約67,607,000港元)訂立若干買賣協議。已支付代價與本集團所收購額外權益賬面值之差額76,972,000港元於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度以資本儲備轉入權益中。

(B) 於二零二零年收購附屬公司額外權益

本集團與若干中國附屬公司之餘下股本權益各自之持有人按總代價人民幣29,049,000元(約32,649,000港元)訂立若干買賣協議。已支付代價與本集團所收購額外權益賬面值之差額18,129,000港元於截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度以資本儲備轉出權益中。

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021

- (i) In April 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 51% equity interest of 鎮賽崑崙宏安 at a cash consideration of RMB51,000,000 (approximately HK\$55,738,000). The acquisition was completed in April 2020, and the control in 鎮賽崑崙宏安 was passed to the Group. 鎮賽崑崙宏安 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	55,738

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	284,388
Right-of-use assets	1,900
Intangible assets	29,161
Inventories	1,157
Trade and other receivables	29,234
Bank balances and cash	12,538
Trade and other payables	(236,959)
Contract liabilities	(13,720)
Deferred taxation	(7,290)
	100,409
Goodwill	4,531
Non-controlling interests	(49,202)

55,738

39. 收購附屬公司

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務

- (i) 於二零二零年四月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣51,000,000元（約55,738,000港元）收購鎮賽崑崙宏安51%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年四月完成，鎮賽崑崙宏安之控制權已轉移至本集團。鎮賽崑崙宏安之主要業務為天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

	HK\$'000 千港元
現金	55,738

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
物業、廠房及設備	284,388
使用權資產	1,900
無形資產	29,161
存貨	1,157
貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	29,234
銀行結存及現金	12,538
貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(236,959)
合約負債	(13,720)
遞延稅項	(7,290)
	100,409
商譽	4,531
非控股權益	(49,202)

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$29,234,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	55,738
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(51,207)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	4,531

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 鎮賚崑崙宏安 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 鎮賚崑崙宏安 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$49,202,000.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為29,234,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	55,738
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(51,207)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	4,531

因收購鎮賚崑崙宏安而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之鎮賚崑崙宏安非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為49,202,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	12,538
Cash consideration	現金代價	(55,738)
Deposit paid	已付按金	52,951
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	3,036
		12,787

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2021 was a loss of HK\$109,000 attributable to the acquisition of 鎮賚崑崙宏安. Revenue of 鎮賚崑崙宏安 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounted to HK\$150,756,000.

(ii) In August 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 獻縣川能天然氣有限公司(“獻縣川能”) at a cash consideration of RMB43,300,000 (approximately HK\$47,322,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2020, and the control in 獻縣川能 was passed to the Group. 獻縣川能 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

	HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	12,538
Cash consideration	(55,738)
Deposit paid	52,951
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	3,036
	12,787

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購鎮賚崑崙宏安之虧損109,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度收入的鎮賚崑崙宏安收入為150,756,000港元。

(ii) 於二零二零年八月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣43,300,000元(約47,322,000港元)收購獻縣川能天然氣有限公司(「獻縣川能」)100%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年八月完成，獻縣川能之控制權已轉移至本集團。獻縣川能主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	47,322

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	46,353
Inventories	351
Trade and other receivables	3,566
Bank balances and cash	410
Trade and other payables	(1,463)
Contract liabilities	(1,773)
	47,444
Bargain purchase gain	(122)

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$3,566,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

已轉讓代價

	HK\$'000 千港元
現金	47,322

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
物業、廠房及設備	46,353
存貨	351
貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	3,566
銀行結存及現金	410
貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(1,463)
合約負債	(1,773)
	47,444
議價購買收益	(122)

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為3,566,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of a subsidiary

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	47,322
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(47,444)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之收益	(122)

A gain on acquisition of a subsidiary of HK\$122,000 was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2021.

收購一間附屬公司的122,000港元收益已在截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度於損益確認。

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	410
Cash consideration	現金代價	(47,322)
Deposit paid	已付按金	42,590
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	5,155
		833

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

收購一間附屬公司之議價購買收益

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2021 was a loss of HK\$2,110,000 attributable to the acquisition of 獻縣川能. Revenue of 獻縣川能 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounted to HK\$27,363,000.

(iii) In September 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 鄆城縣祥生 at a cash consideration of RMB68,000,000 (approximately HK\$77,714,000). The acquisition was completed in September 2020, and the control in 鄆城縣祥生 was passed to the Group. 鄆城縣祥生 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$'000
千港元

77,714

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購獻縣川能之虧損2,110,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度收入的獻縣川能收入為27,363,000港元。

(iii) 於二零二零年九月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣68,000,000元(約77,714,000港元)收購鄆城縣祥生100%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年九月完成，鄆城縣祥生之控制權已轉移至本集團。鄆城縣祥生主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	32,654
Intangible assets	無形資產	38,308
Inventories	存貨	1,070
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	7,341
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	2,480
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(3,090)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(1,605)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(9,577)
		67,581
Goodwill	商譽	10,133
		77,714

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$7,341,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之公平值及合約總額為7,341,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	77,714
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(67,581)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	10,133

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 鄆城縣祥生 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

	HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	77,714
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(67,581)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	10,133

因收購鄆城縣祥生而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	2,480
Cash consideration	現金代價	(77,714)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	4,048
		(71,186)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2021 was a profit of HK\$47,204,000 attributable to the acquisition of 鄆城縣祥生. Revenue of 鄆城縣祥生 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounted to HK\$155,700,000.

(iv) In September 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 柏鄉金鑫 at a cash consideration of RMB48,500,000 (approximately HK\$55,429,000). The acquisition was completed in September 2020, and the control in 柏鄉金鑫 was passed to the Group. 柏鄉金鑫 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	2,480
Cash consideration	現金代價	(77,714)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	4,048
		(71,186)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購鄆城縣祥生之溢利47,204,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度收入的鄆城縣祥生收入為155,700,000港元。

(iv) 於二零二零年九月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣48,500,000元(約55,429,000港元)收購柏鄉金鑫100%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年九月完成，柏鄉金鑫之控制權已轉移至本集團。柏鄉金鑫主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000
Cash	現金	55,429

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	37,495
Intangible assets	無形資產	5,345
Inventories	存貨	581
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	6,003
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	413
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(97)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(5,819)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(1,336)

Goodwill	商譽	42,585 12,844
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55,429

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$6,003,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iv) (續)

已轉讓代價

		HK\$'000
Cash	現金	55,429

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	37,495
Intangible assets	無形資產	5,345
Inventories	存貨	581
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	6,003
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	413
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(97)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(5,819)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(1,336)

Goodwill	商譽	42,585 12,844
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55,429

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為6,003,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	55,429
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(42,585)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	12,844

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 柏鄉金鑫 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	413
Cash consideration	現金代價	(55,429)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	2,887
		(52,129)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iv) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	55,429
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(42,585)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	12,844

因收購柏鄉金鑫而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	413
Cash consideration	現金代價	(55,429)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	2,887
		(52,129)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2021 was a profit of HK\$39,452,000 attributable to the acquisition of 柏鄉金鑫. Revenue of 柏鄉金鑫 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounted to HK\$148,105,000.

(v) In December 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 60% equity interest of 東豐能源 at a cash consideration of RMB15,000,000 (approximately HK\$17,143,000). The acquisition was completed in December 2020, and the control in 東豐能源 was passed to the Group. 東豐能源 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$'000
千港元

17,143

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iv) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購柏鄉金鑫之溢利39,452,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度收入的柏鄉金鑫收入為148,105,000港元。

(v) 於二零二零年十二月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣15,000,000元(約17,143,000港元)收購東豐能源60%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年十二月完成，東豐能源之控制權已轉移至本集團。東豐能源主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	51,567
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	12,857
Intangible assets	無形資產	29,820
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	404
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	1,053
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(70,512)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(7,455)
		17,734
Goodwill	商譽	6,502
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(7,093)
		17,143

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$404,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為404,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回收約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(v) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	17,143
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(10,641)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	6,502

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 東豐能源 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 東豐能源 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$7,093,000.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(v) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	17,143
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(10,641)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	6,502

因收購東豐能源而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之東豐能源非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為7,093,000港元。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

Bank balances and cash acquired
Cash consideration

所收購之銀行結存及現金
現金代價

HK\$'000
千港元

1,053
(17,143)

(16,090)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2021 was a loss of HK\$1,472,000 attributable to the acquisition of 東豐能源. Nil revenue generated by 東豐能源 for the year ended 31 March 2021.

(vi) In November 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 貴州昕晨 at a cash consideration of RMB11,750,000 (approximately HK\$13,988,000). The acquisition was completed in November 2020, and the control in 貴州昕晨 was passed to the Group. 貴州昕晨 is principally engaged in sales of LPG business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iv) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購東豐能源之虧損1,472,000港元。於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，收購東豐能源並無產生收入。

(vi) 於二零二零年十一月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣11,750,000元(約13,988,000港元)收購貴州昕晨100%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年十一月完成，貴州昕晨之控制權已轉移至本集團。貴州昕晨主要從事LPG銷售業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	13,988

Provisional fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	15,853
Inventories	54
Trade and other receivables	5,278
Trade and other payables	(19,996)
Goodwill	1,189
	12,799
	13,988

The initial accounting for the above acquisition has been determined provisionally, awaiting the receipt of professional valuation in relation to the property, plant and equipment.

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$5,278,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

已轉讓代價

	HK\$'000 千港元
現金	13,988

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債暫時公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
物業、廠房及設備	15,853
存貨	54
貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	5,278
貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(19,996)
商譽	1,189
	12,799
	13,988

上述收購事項之初步會計處理乃暫時釐定，仍須待取得有關物業、廠房及設備之專業估值後確定。

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為5,278,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	13,988
Less: Provisional fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之暫時公平值	(1,189)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	12,799

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 貴州昕晨 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its sales of LPG business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration	現金代價	(13,988)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	5,536
		(8,452)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	13,988
Less: Provisional fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之暫時公平值	(1,189)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	12,799

因收購貴州昕晨而產生之商譽乃基於其LPG銷售業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration	現金代價	(13,988)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	5,536
		(8,452)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(A) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2021 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2021 was a profit of HK\$739,000 attributable to the acquisition of 貴州昕晨. Revenue of 貴州昕晨 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounted to HK\$1,504,000.

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020

- (i) In August 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 天津中長 at a cash consideration of RMB100,000 (approximately HK\$110,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2019, and the control in 天津中長 was passed to the Group. 天津中長 is principally engaged in gas pipeline construction and other construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$'000
千港元

110

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(A) 於二零二一年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購貴州昕晨之溢利739,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度收入的貴州昕晨收入為1,504,000港元。

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務

- (i) 於二零一九年八月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣100,000元(約110,000港元)收購天津中長100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年八月完成，天津中長之控制權已轉移至本集團。天津中長之主要業務為燃氣管道建設及其他建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Consideration transferred(Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	3
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	604
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	1,162
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(2,588)
		(819)
Goodwill	商譽	929
		110

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$604,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為604,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回收約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	110
Less: Fair value of identifiable net liabilities acquired	減：所收購可識別淨負債之公平值	819
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	929

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 天津中長 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its gas pipeline construction and other construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	1,162
Cash consideration	現金代價	(110)
Deposit paid	已付按金	110
		1,162

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	110
Less: Fair value of identifiable net liabilities acquired	減：所收購可識別淨負債之公平值	819
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	929

因收購天津中長而產生之商譽乃基於其燃氣管道建設及其他建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	1,162
Cash consideration	現金代價	(110)
Deposit paid	已付按金	110
		1,162

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a loss of HK\$922,000 attributable to the acquisition of 天津中長. No revenue of 天津中長 was included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020.

(ii) In July 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 隆堯縣華澳 at a cash consideration of RMB64,000,000 (approximately HK\$72,727,000). The acquisition was completed in July 2019, and the control in 隆堯縣華澳 was passed to the Group. 隆堯縣華澳 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash 現金	72,727

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購天津中長之虧損922,000港元。本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入並無計入天津中長之收入。

(ii) 於二零一九年七月，本集團的一間附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣64,000,000元(約72,727,000港元)收購隆堯縣華澳100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年七月完成，隆堯縣華澳之控制權已轉移至本集團。隆堯縣華澳主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	44,080
Intangible assets	無形資產	25,743
Inventories	存貨	771
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,964
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	287
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(1,336)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(6,436)
		65,073
Goodwill	商譽	7,654
		72,727

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$1,964,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	44,080
Intangible assets	25,743
Inventories	771
Trade and other receivables	1,964
Bank balances and cash	287
Trade and other payables	(1,336)
Deferred taxation	(6,436)
	65,073
Goodwill	7,654
	72,727

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為1,964,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	72,727
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(65,073)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	7,654

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 隆堯縣華澳 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	287
Cash consideration	現金代價	(72,727)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	6,338
		(66,102)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	72,727
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(65,073)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	7,654

因收購隆堯縣華澳而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣設備業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	287
Cash consideration	現金代價	(72,727)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	6,338
		(66,102)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(ii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$53,174,000 attributable to the acquisition of 隆堯縣華澳。Revenue of 隆堯縣華澳 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$152,633,000.

(iii) In August 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 85% equity interest of 黑龍江英聯 at a cash consideration of RMB352,750,000 (approximately HK\$400,852,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2019, and the control in 黑龍江英聯 was passed to the Group. 黑龍江英聯 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash 現金	400,852

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購隆堯縣華澳之溢利53,174,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的隆堯縣華澳收入為152,633,000港元。

(iii) 於二零一九年八月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣352,750,000元(約400,852,000港元)收購黑龍江英聯85%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年八月完成，黑龍江英聯之控制權已轉移至本集團。黑龍江英聯主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	252,584
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	24,620
Intangible assets	無形資產	200,622
Inventories	存貨	40,953
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	82,244
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	15,305
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(103,108)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(50,155)
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸	(68,880)
		394,185
Goodwill	商譽	66,137
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(59,470)
		400,852

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$82,244,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為82,244,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所現金收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	400,852
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(334,715)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	66,137

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 黑龍江英聯 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 黑龍江英聯 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$59,470,000.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	400,852
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(334,715)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	66,137

因收購黑龍江英聯而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之黑龍江英聯非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為59,470,000港元。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	15,305
Cash consideration	現金代價	(400,852)
Deposit paid	已付按金	326,896
		(58,651)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$90,925,000 attributable to the acquisition of 黑龍江英聯。Revenue of 黑龍江英聯 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$271,747,000.

- (iv) In August 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 廣平川能天然氣有限公司(“廣平川能”) at a cash consideration of RMB12,200,000 (approximately HK\$13,407,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2019, and the control in 廣平川能 was passed to the Group. 廣平川能 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iii) (續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	15,305
Cash consideration	現金代價	(400,852)
Deposit paid	已付按金	326,896
		(58,651)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購黑龍江英聯之溢利90,925,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的黑龍江英聯收入為271,747,000港元。

- (iv) 於二零一九年八月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣12,200,000元(約13,407,000港元)收購廣平川能天然氣有限公司(「廣平川能」)100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年八月完成，廣平川能之控制權已轉移至本集團。廣平川能主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團的現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	13,407

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	13,400
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,102
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	15

Bargain purchase gain	議價購買收益	14,517 (1,110)
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13,407

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$1,102,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為1,102,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(iv) (續)

已轉讓代價

HK\$'000
千港元

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	13,407

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	13,400
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,102
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	15

Bargain purchase gain	議價購買收益	14,517 (1,110)
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13,407

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$1,102,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為1,102,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(iv) (Continued)

Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of a subsidiary

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	13,407
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(14,517)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之收益	(1,110)

A gain on acquisition of a subsidiary of HK\$1,110,000 was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2020.

收購一間附屬公司的1,110,000港元收益已在截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度於損益確認。

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	15
Cash consideration	現金代價	(13,407)
Deposit paid	已付按金	1,099
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	1,341
		(10,952)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$15,503,000 attributable to the acquisition of 廣平川能. Revenue of 廣平川能 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$103,710,000.

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購廣平川能之溢利15,503,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的廣平川能收入為103,710,000港元。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

- (v) In August 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 巨鹿縣川能 at a cash consideration of RMB78,100,000 (approximately HK\$85,824,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2019, and the control in 巨鹿縣川能 was passed to the Group. 巨鹿縣川能 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	85,824

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	66,928
Trade and other receivables	2,579
Bank balances and cash	139
Goodwill	69,646
	16,178
	85,824

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

- (v) 於二零一九年八月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣78,100,000元(約85,824,000港元)收購巨鹿縣川能100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年八月完成，巨鹿縣川能之控制權已轉移至本集團。巨鹿縣川能主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

	HK\$'000 千港元
現金	85,824

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
物業、廠房及設備	66,928
貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	2,579
銀行結存及現金	139
商譽	69,646
	16,178
	85,824

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$2,579,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	85,824
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(69,646)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	16,178

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 巨鹿縣川能 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	139
Cash consideration	現金代價	(85,824)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	6,429
		(79,256)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(v) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為2,579,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	85,824
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(69,646)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	16,178

因收購巨鹿縣川能而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣設備業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	139
Cash consideration	現金代價	(85,824)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	6,429
		(79,256)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(v) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$88,655,000 attributable to the acquisition of 巨鹿縣川能. Revenue of 巨鹿縣川能 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$268,796,000.

(vi) In June 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 黑龍江建三江 at a cash consideration of RMB9,830,000 (approximately HK\$10,802,000). The acquisition was completed in June 2019, and the control in 黑龍江建三江 was passed to the Group. 黑龍江建三江 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$'000
千港元

10,802

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(v) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購巨鹿縣川能之溢利88,655,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的巨鹿縣川能收入為268,796,000港元。

(vi) 於二零一九年六月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣9,830,000元(約10,802,000港元)收購黑龍江建三江100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年六月完成，黑龍江建三江之控制權已轉移至本集團。黑龍江建三江主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	1,469
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	9,226
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	9
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(4)
		10,700
Goodwill	商譽	102
		10,802

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$9,226,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

已轉讓代價

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為9,226,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	10,802
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(10,700)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	102

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 黑龍江建三江 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	9
Cash consideration	現金代價	(10,802)
		(10,793)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	10,802
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(10,700)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	102

因收購黑龍江建三江而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣設備業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	9
Cash consideration	現金代價	(10,802)
		(10,793)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(vi) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$9,972,000 attributable to the acquisition of 黑龍江建三江. Revenue of 黑龍江建三江 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$18,806,000.

(vii) In August 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 臨西縣川東 at a cash consideration of RMB64,400,000 (approximately HK\$70,769,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2019, and the control in 臨西縣川東 was passed to the Group. 臨西縣川東 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash 現金	70,769

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購黑龍江建三江之溢利9,972,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的黑龍江建三江收入為18,806,000港元。

(vii) 於二零一九年八月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣64,400,000元(約70,769,000港元)收購臨西縣川東100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年八月完成，臨西縣川東之控制權已轉移至本集團。臨西縣川東主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(vii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	53,420
Intangible assets	無形資產	11,573
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,885
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	316
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(405)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(2,893)
		63,896
Goodwill	商譽	6,873
		70,769

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$1,885,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為1,885,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(vii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	70,769
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(63,896)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	6,873

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 臨西縣川東 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	316
Cash consideration	現金代價	(70,769)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	6,094
		(64,359)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	70,769
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(63,896)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	6,873

因收購臨西縣川東而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	316
Cash consideration	現金代價	(70,769)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	6,094
		(64,359)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(vii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$119,177,000 attributable to the acquisition of 臨西縣川東. Revenue of 臨西縣川東 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$290,026,000.

(viii) In August 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 隆堯縣華樂天然氣有限公司 ("隆堯縣華樂") at a cash consideration of RMB27,000,000 (approximately HK\$29,670,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2019, and the control in 隆堯縣華樂 was passed to the Group. 隆堯縣華樂 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	29,670

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(vi) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購臨西縣川東之溢利119,177,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的臨西縣川東收入為290,026,000港元。

(viii) 於二零一九年八月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣27,000,000元(約29,670,000港元)收購隆堯縣華樂天然氣有限公司(「隆堯縣華樂」)100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年八月完成，隆堯縣華樂之控制權已轉移至本集團。隆堯縣華樂主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(viii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	18,731
Intangible assets	無形資產	5,753
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	6,063
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	613
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(52)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(1,438)
		29,670

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$6,063,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	613
Cash consideration	現金代價	(29,670)
Deposit paid	已付按金	20,769
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	2,967
		(5,321)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(viii) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	18,731
Intangible assets	5,753
Trade and other receivables	6,063
Bank balances and cash	613
Trade and other payables	(52)
Deferred taxation	(1,438)
	29,670

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為6,063,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回收約現金流之最佳估計為零。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

	HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	613
Cash consideration	(29,670)
Deposit paid	20,769
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	2,967
	(5,321)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(viii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$36,139,000 attributable to the acquisition of 隆堯縣華樂. Revenue of 隆堯縣華樂 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$111,996,000.

- (ix) In September 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 70% equity interest of 東明宏昊 at a cash consideration of RMB20,000,000 (approximately HK\$21,978,000). The acquisition was completed in September 2019, and the control in 東明宏昊 was passed to the Group. 東明宏昊 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$'000
千港元

21,978

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(viii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購隆堯縣華樂之溢利36,139,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的隆堯縣華樂收入為111,996,000港元。

- (ix) 於二零一九年九月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣20,000,000元(約21,978,000港元)收購東明宏昊70%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年九月完成，東明宏昊之控制權已轉移至本集團。東明宏昊主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(ix) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	45,787
Intangible assets	無形資產	13,496
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	7,657
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	669
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(38,649)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(3,374)
		25,586
Goodwill	商譽	5,068
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(8,676)
		21,978

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$7,657,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為7,657,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ix) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(ix) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	21,978
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(16,910)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	5,068

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 東明宏昊 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 東明宏昊 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$8,676,000.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	669
Cash consideration	現金代價	(21,978)
		(21,309)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ix) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	21,978
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(16,910)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	5,068

因收購東明宏昊而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣設備業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之東明宏昊非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為8,676,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	669
Cash consideration	現金代價	(21,978)
		(21,309)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(ix) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$36,956,000 attributable to the acquisition of 東明宏昊. Revenue of 東明宏昊 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$119,971,000.

- (x) In October 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 59% equity interest of 南城中燃 at a cash consideration of RMB10,000,000 (approximately HK\$10,989,000). The acquisition was completed in October 2019, and the control in 南城中燃 was passed to the Group. 南城中燃 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash 現金	10,989

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(ix) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購東明宏昊之溢利36,956,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的東明宏昊收入為119,971,000港元。

- (x) 於二零一九年十月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣10,000,000元(約10,989,000港元)收購南城中燃59%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年十月完成，南城中燃之控制權已轉移至本集團。南城中燃主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(x) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	23,277
Intangible assets	無形資產	12,360
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	2,464
Inventories	存貨	3,037
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	1,074
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	23,040
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(46,796)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(3,090)
		15,366
Goodwill	商譽	1,830
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(6,207)
		10,989

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$1,074,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為1,074,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(x) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(x) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	10,989
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(9,066)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	1,923

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 南城中燃 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 南城中燃 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$6,300,000.

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	23,040
Cash consideration	現金代價	(10,989)
		12,051

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(x) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	10,989
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(9,066)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	1,923

因收購南城中燃而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之南城中燃非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為6,300,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	23,040
Cash consideration	現金代價	(10,989)
		12,051

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(x) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$4,540,000 attributable to the acquisition of 南城中燃. Revenue of 南城中燃 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$21,337,000.

- (xi) In January 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 51% equity interest of 安化縣梅山燃氣 at a cash consideration of RMB6,296,000 (approximately HK\$6,919,000). The acquisition was completed in January 2020, and the control in 安化縣梅山燃氣 was passed to the Group. 安化縣梅山燃氣 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	6,919

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(x) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購南城中燃之溢利4,540,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的南城中燃收入為21,337,000港元。

- (xi) 於二零二零年一月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣6,296,000元(約6,919,000港元)收購安化縣梅山燃氣51%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年一月完成，安化縣梅山燃氣之控制權已轉移至本集團。安化縣梅山燃氣主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xi) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	4,360
Intangible assets	無形資產	3,534
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	24
Inventories	存貨	745
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	3,379
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	2,274
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(925)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(883)
		12,508
Goodwill	商譽	540
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(6,129)
		6,919

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$3,379,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為3,379,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xi) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xi) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	6,919
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：已收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(6,379)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	540

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 安化縣梅山燃氣 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 安化縣梅山燃氣 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$6,129,000.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	2,274
Cash consideration	現金代價	(6,919)
		(4,645)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xi) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	6,919
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：已收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(6,379)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	540

因收購安化縣梅山燃氣而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之安化縣梅山燃氣非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為6,129,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	2,274
Cash consideration	現金代價	(6,919)
		(4,645)

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xi) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a loss of HK\$269,000 attributable to the acquisition of 安化縣梅山燃氣. Revenue of 安化縣梅山燃氣 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$456,000.

(xii) In November 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 昌黎縣泰能 at a cash consideration of RMB29,800,000 (approximately HK\$32,568,000). The acquisition was completed in November 2019, and the control in 昌黎縣泰能 was passed to the Group. 昌黎縣泰能 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$'000
千港元

32,568

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xi) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購安化縣梅山燃氣之虧損269,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的安化縣梅山燃氣收入為456,000港元。

(xii) 於二零一九年十一月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以代價人民幣29,800,000元(約32,568,000港元)收購昌黎縣泰能100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年十一月完成，昌黎縣泰能之控制權已轉移至本集團。昌黎縣泰能主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	10,991
Intangible assets	無形資產	17,387
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	229
Inventories	存貨	110
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	759
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	356
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(443)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(4,347)
		25,042
Goodwill	商譽	7,526
		32,568

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$759,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xii) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之公平值及合約總額為759,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	32,568
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：已收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(25,042)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	7,526

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 昌黎縣泰能 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	356
Cash consideration	現金代價	(32,568)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	5,275
		(26,937)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	32,568
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：已收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(25,042)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	7,526

因收購昌黎縣泰能而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	356
Cash consideration	現金代價	(32,568)
Unsettled consideration (included in trade and other payables)	未清償代價(計入貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項)	5,275
		(26,937)

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a loss of HK\$395,000 attributable to the acquisition of 昌黎縣泰能. Revenue of 昌黎縣泰能 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$870,000.

(xiii) In January 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired 51% equity interest of 公主嶺 at a cash consideration of RMB51,000,000 (approximately HK\$55,738,000). The acquisition was completed in January 2020, and the control in 公主嶺 was passed to the Group. 公主嶺 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	55,738

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購昌黎縣泰能之虧損395,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的昌黎縣泰能收入為870,000港元。

(xiii) 於二零二零年一月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣51,000,000元(約55,738,000港元)收購公主嶺51%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年一月完成，公主嶺之控制權已轉移至本集團。公主嶺主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	55,738

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xiii) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	240,297
Intangible assets	無形資產	31,432
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	20,749
Inventories	存貨	2,739
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	67,026
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	362
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(253,514)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(7,858)
		101,233
Goodwill	商譽	4,109
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(49,604)
		55,738

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$67,026,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為67,026,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xiii) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xiii) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	55,738
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：已收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(51,629)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	4,109

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 公主嶺 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 公主嶺 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$49,604,000.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	362
Cash consideration	現金代價	(55,738)
		(55,376)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xiii) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	55,738
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：已收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(51,629)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	4,109

因收購公主嶺而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之公主嶺非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各相關已確認金額比例計量為49,604,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	362
Cash consideration	現金代價	(55,738)
		(55,376)

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xiii) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a loss of HK\$6,236,000 attributable to the acquisition of 公主嶺. Revenue of 公主嶺 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$4,579,000.

- (xiv) In January 2020, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an acquisition agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group acquired effective 80% equity interest of 烏蘭察布 at a cash consideration of RMB16,000,000 (approximately HK\$17,486,000). The acquisition was completed in January 2020, and the control in 烏蘭察布 was passed to the Group. 烏蘭察布 is principally engaged in natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash 現金	17,486

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xiii) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購公主嶺之虧損6,236,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的公主嶺收入為4,579,000港元。

- (xiv) 於二零二零年一月，本集團的附屬公司與一名獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團以現金代價人民幣16,000,000元(約17,486,000港元)收購烏蘭察布80%股本權益。收購已於二零二零年一月完成，烏蘭察布之控制權已轉移至本集團。烏蘭察布主要從事天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xiv) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	66,930
Intangible assets	無形資產	3,078
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	5,564
Inventories	存貨	15
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	14,346
Amount due from related companies	應收關聯公司款項	108
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	658
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(19,922)
Amount due to related companies	應付關聯公司款項	(60,534)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(770)
		9,473
Goodwill	商譽	9,908
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(1,895)
		17,486

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$14,346,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之公平值及合約總額為14,346,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xiv) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xiv) (Continued)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	17,486
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(7,578)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	9,908

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 烏蘭察布 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas and gas pipeline construction business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in 烏蘭察布 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$1,895,000.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	658
Cash consideration	現金代價	(17,486)
		(16,828)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xiv) (續)

因收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	17,486
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值， 扣除非控股權益	(7,578)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	9,908

因收購烏蘭察布而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力以及為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

非控股權益

於收購日確認之烏蘭察布非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各已確認金額比例計量為1,895,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	658
Cash consideration	現金代價	(17,486)
		(16,828)

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xiv) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a loss of HK\$3,113,000 attributable to the acquisition of 烏蘭察布. Revenue of 烏蘭察布 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$22,482,000.

- (xv) In August 2019, the Group acquired 100% equity interest in 福建中燃湄洲灣能源有限公司 (formerly known as 泉州奧德費爾方正碼頭倉儲有限公司) (“福建湄洲灣”) at a consideration of RMB116,488,000 (approximately HK\$130,885,000). The acquisition was completed in August 2019, on which date control in 福建湄洲灣 was passed to the Group. 福建湄洲灣 is principally engaged in the LPG business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash 現金	130,885

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xiv) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購烏蘭察布之虧損3,113,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的烏蘭察布收入為22,482,000港元。

- (xv) 於二零一九年八月，本集團以代價人民幣116,488,000元(約130,885,000港元)收購福建中燃湄洲灣能源有限公司(前稱泉州奧德費爾方正碼頭倉儲有限公司)〔福建湄洲灣〕100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年八月完成，於當日，福建湄洲灣之控制權轉移至本集團。福建湄洲灣主要從事LPG業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xv) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	145,389
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	73,896
Inventories	存貨	677
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	21,583
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	9,569
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(41,675)
		209,439
Bargain purchase gain	議價購買收益	(78,554)
		130,885

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$21,583,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected is nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xv) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為21,583,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xv) (Continued)

Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of a subsidiary

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration transferred	已轉讓現金代價	130,885
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(209,439)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之收益	(78,554)

A gain on acquisition of a subsidiary of HK\$78,554,000 was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2020.

收購一間附屬公司的78,554,000港元收益已在截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度於損益確認。

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	9,569
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	(130,885)
Deposit paid	已付按金	66,310
		(55,006)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the Group's result for the year ended 31 March 2019 was a profit of HK\$2,698,000 attributable to the acquisition of 福建湄洲灣. Revenue of 福建湄洲灣 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2019 amount to HK\$55,944,000.

收購對本集團業績之影響

本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度業績包括歸屬於收購福建湄洲灣之溢利2,698,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的福建湄洲灣收入為55,944,000港元。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xv) (續)

收購一間附屬公司之議價購買收益

		HK\$'000 千港元
已轉讓現金代價		130,885
減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值		(209,439)
收購一間附屬公司之收益		(78,554)

收購一間附屬公司的78,554,000港元收益已在截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度於損益確認。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
所收購之銀行結存及現金		9,569
已付現金代價		(130,885)
已付按金		66,310
		(55,006)

收購對本集團業績之影響

本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度業績包括歸屬於收購福建湄洲灣之溢利2,698,000港元。計入本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度收入的福建湄洲灣收入為55,944,000港元。

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xvi) In April 2019, the Group acquired 100% equity interest of 山東舜安 at a cash consideration of RMB14,314,000 (approximately HK\$15,643,000). The acquisition was completed in April 2019, and the control in 山東舜安 was passed to the Group. 山東舜安 is principally engaged in natural gas distribution and logistics business. The directors of the Company consider that the acquisition will bring about a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

Consideration transferred

	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	15,643

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	9,574
Trade and other receivables	3,456
Bank balances and cash	5,758
Trade and other payables	(12,515)
	6,273
Goodwill	9,370
	15,643

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xvi) 於二零一九年四月，本集團以現金代價人民幣14,314,000元(約15,643,000港元)收購山東舜安100%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年四月完成，山東舜安之控制權已轉移至本集團。山東舜安主要從事天然氣分銷及物流業務。本公司董事認為收購事項可為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

已轉讓代價

HK\$'000
千港元

15,643

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

HK\$'000
千港元

9,574

3,456

5,758

(12,515)

6,273

9,370

15,643

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xvi) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$3,456,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	15,643
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(6,273)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	9,370

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of 山東舜安 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its natural gas distribution and logistics business and a further synergy effect of the existing business of the Group.

None of the goodwill arising on this acquisition was expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Net cash inflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	5,758
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	(15,643)
Deposit paid	已付按金	15,643
		5,758

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xvi) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項之公平值及合約總額為3,456,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

收購而產生之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	15,643
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(6,273)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	9,370

因收購山東舜安而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣分銷及物流業務之預期盈利能力，並為本集團現有業務帶來更多協同效應。

預期並無因該項收購而產生之商譽可扣減稅項。

因收購而產生之現金流入淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	5,758
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	(15,643)
Deposit paid	已付按金	15,643
		5,758

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(B) Acquisition of a business through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

(xvi) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a loss of HK\$3,158,000 attributable to the acquisition of 山東舜安. Revenue of 山東舜安 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$529,619,000.

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in a joint venture in 2020

- (i) In April 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into acquisition agreements with independent third parties, pursuant to which the Group acquired additional 40% equity interest of 河南順達 at a consideration of RMB8,517,000 (approximately HK\$9,903,000). The acquisition was completed in April 2019, on which date control in 河南順達 was passed to the Group. Since then 河南順達 ceased to be a joint venture of the Group and become a subsidiary with 100% equity interest held of the Group. 河南順達 is principally engaged in the sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction business.

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	9,903
Fair value of previously held interest	過往持有權益的公平值	14,856
		24,759

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(B) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購業務(續)

(xvi) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購山東舜安之虧損3,158,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的山東舜安收入為529,619,000元。

(C) 於二零二零年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務

- (i) 於二零一九年四月，本集團的附屬公司與獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團收購河南順達之額外40%股本權益，代價為人民幣8,517,000元(約9,903,000港元)。收購已於二零一九年四月完成，於當日，河南順達之控制權轉移至本集團。自此，河南順達不再為本集團之合資公司並成為本集團擁有100%股本權益之附屬公司。河南順達主要從事天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設業務。

已轉讓代價

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in a joint venture in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Consideration transferred (Continued)

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	9,260
Intangible assets	無形資產	6,117
Inventories	存貨	149
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	3,005
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	9,694
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(5,131)
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	(1,529)
		21,565
Goodwill	商譽	3,194
		24,759

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$3,005,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected is nil.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(C) 於二零二零年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

已轉讓代價(續)

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為3,005,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in a joint venture in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration transferred	已轉讓現金代價	9,903
Previously held interest in 河南順達 as a joint venture, at fair value	過往於合資公司河南順達持有權益的公平值	14,856
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(21,565)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	3,194

The goodwill arising on acquisition of 河南順達 was attributed to the anticipated profitability of its sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction business. The carrying amount of the 60% equity interest in 河南順達 previously held by the Group was re-measured to fair value as of the date of acquisition. The fair value of the previously held net assets approximated to the carrying amounts and is determined by reference to the fair value of the net assets acquired.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	9,694
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	(9,903)
		(209)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(C) 於二零二零年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

收購一間附屬公司之商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration transferred	已轉讓現金代價	9,903
Previously held interest in 河南順達 as a joint venture, at fair value	過往於合資公司河南順達持有權益的公平值	14,856
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值	(21,565)
Goodwill on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之商譽	3,194

因收購河南順達而產生之商譽乃基於其天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設業務之預期盈利能力。本集團過往持有的河南順達60%股本權益的賬面值已按收購日公平值重新計量。過往持有的淨資產的公平值與賬面值相若，並乃參考所收購淨資產之公平值釐定。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	9,694
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	(9,903)
		(209)

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For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(C) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in a joint venture in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the Group's result for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$899,000 attributable to the acquisition of 河南順達。Revenue of 河南順達 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amount to HK\$41,652,000.

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional in interests in an associate in 2020

(i) In September 2019, the Group entered into an acquisition agreements with independent third parties, pursuant to which the Group acquired an additional 20% equity interest of 河北華通燃氣設備有限公司("河北華通") at a consideration of RMB32,000,000 (approximately HK\$37,209,000). The acquisition was completed in September 2019, on which date control in 河北華通 was passed to the Group. Since then 河北華通 ceased to be an associate of the Group and has become a subsidiary with 50.66% equity interest held by the Group. 河北華通 is engaged in the value-added services business.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(C) 於二零二零年透過收購額外合資公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之業績包括歸屬於收購河南順達之溢利899,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的河南順達收入為41,652,000港元。

(D) 於二零二零年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務

(i) 於二零一九年九月，本集團與獨立第三方訂立收購協議，據此，本集團收購河北華通燃氣設備有限公司(「河北華通」)之額外20%股本權益，代價為人民幣32,000,000元(約37,209,000港元)。收購已於二零一九年九月完成，於當日，河北華通之控制權轉移至本集團。自此，河北華通不再為本集團之聯營公司並成為本集團擁有50.66%股本權益之附屬公司。河北華通從事增值服務業務。

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in an associate in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	37,209
Fair value of 30.66% previously held interest in 河北華通	過往持有河北華通30.66%權益的公平值	57,042
		94,251

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities of 河北華通 assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	21,922
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	30,233
Inventories	存貨	125,565
Trade and other receivables	貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項	287,000
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	18,261
Trade and other payables	貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項	(261,662)
		221,319
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(109,199)
Bargain purchase gain	議價購買收益	(17,869)
		94,251

The fair value as well as the gross contractual amounts of the trade and other receivables acquired amounted to HK\$287,000,000 at the date of acquisition. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nil.

於收購日，所收購之貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項公平值及合約總額為287,000,000港元。於收購日對預期無法收回合約現金流之最佳估計為零。

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(D) 於二零二零年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

已轉讓代價

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in an associate in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of a subsidiary

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration transferred	已轉讓現金代價	37,209
Previously held 30.66% interest in 河北華通 as an associate, at fair value	過往持有聯營公司河北華通30.66%權益，以公平值計	57,042
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(112,120)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之收益	(17,869)

The non-controlling interests in 河北華通 recognised at the date of the acquisition was measured by reference to the respective proportionate shares of recognised amounts of net assets of relevant subsidiary and amounted to HK\$109,199,000.

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	18,261
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	(37,209)
		(18,948)

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(D) 於二零二零年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

收購一間附屬公司之議價購買收益

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration transferred	已轉讓現金代價	37,209
Previously held 30.66% interest in 河北華通 as an associate, at fair value	過往持有聯營公司河北華通30.66%權益，以公平值計	57,042
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, net of non-controlling interests	減：所收購可識別淨資產之公平值，扣除非控股權益	(112,120)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司之收益	(17,869)

於收購日確認之河北華通非控股權益經參考相關附屬公司淨資產的各自確認金額比例計量為109,199,000港元。

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	18,261
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	(37,209)
		(18,948)

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(D) Acquisition of a business through purchase of additional interests in an associate in 2020 (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the profit for the year ended 31 March 2020 was a profit of HK\$166,576,000 attributable to the acquisition of 河北華通. Revenue of 河北華通 included in the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$640,372,000.

(E) Acquisition of assets through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020

In 2019, the Group acquired 100% equity interest in 煙台埃維投資有限公司 (“煙台埃維”) which holds 21% equity interest in 瀋陽瀋西 at a total consideration of RMB980,000,000 (approximately HK\$1,139,535,000). The acquisition was completed in April 2019. After the acquisition, the Group's equity interest in 瀋陽瀋西 increased from 25% to 46%. 煙台埃維 is an investment holding entity, while 瀋陽瀋西 is engaged in the natural gas and pipeline construction business.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(D) 於二零二零年透過收購額外聯營公司權益收購業務(續)

(i) (續)

收購對本集團業績之影響

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之溢利包括歸屬於收購河北華通之溢利166,576,000港元。計入本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度收入的河北華通收入為640,372,000港元。

(E) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購資產

於二零一九年，本集團以總代價人民幣980,000,000元(約1,139,535,000港元)收購煙台埃維投資有限公司(「煙台埃維」)100%股本權益，其持有瀋陽瀋西21%股本權益。收購已於二零一九年四月完成。於收購後，本集團於瀋陽瀋西之股本權益由25%增加至46%。煙台埃維為一間投資控股實體，而瀋陽瀋西之主要業務為天然氣及燃氣管道建設業務。

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(E) Acquisition of assets through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

Consideration transferred

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	1,139,535

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition recognised by the Group:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Interest in associate	於聯營公司之權益	1,139,533
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	2
		1,139,535

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	2
Cash consideration	現金代價	(1,139,535)
		(1,139,533)

If the above acquisitions of businesses during the year ended 31 March 2021 had been completed on 1 April 2020, total group revenue and profit for the year would have been HK\$70,798,871,000 and HK\$11,838,188,000 respectively. The pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of the operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had above acquisition been completed on 1 April 2020, nor is it intended to be projection of future results.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(E) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購資產(續)

已轉讓代價

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash	現金	1,139,535

本集團於收購日確認之所收購資產及所承擔負債公平值：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Interest in associate	於聯營公司之權益	1,139,533
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	2
		1,139,535

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash acquired	所收購之銀行結存及現金	2
Cash consideration	現金代價	(1,139,535)
		(1,139,533)

倘上述於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度之業務收購事項均已於二零二零年四月一日完成，年內之集團總收入及溢利應分別為70,798,871,000港元及11,838,188,000港元。備考資料僅供說明，且未必為倘上述收購事項均已於二零二零年四月一日完成時本集團實際能取得之收入及營運業績之指標，亦不擬作為未來業績之預測。

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39. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(E) Acquisition of assets through purchase of subsidiaries in 2020 (Continued)

Net cash outflow arising on acquisition (Continued)

If the above acquisitions of businesses during the year ended 31 March 2020 had been completed on 1 April 2019, total group revenue and profit for the year would have been HK\$63,448,631,000 and HK\$11,188,557,000 respectively. The pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of the operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had above acquisition been completed on 1 April 2019, nor is it intended to be projection of future results.

40. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged throughout the year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debts, which include the amounts due to joint ventures and associates and bank and other borrowings disclosed in notes 20, 24 and 32 respectively, and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital disclosed in note 33, reserves and accumulated profits as disclosed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The management reviews the capital structure by considering the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the management, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

39. 收購附屬公司(續)

(E) 於二零二零年透過收購附屬公司收購資產(續)

因收購而產生之現金流出淨額(續)

倘上述於截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之業務收購事項均已於二零一九年四月一日完成，年內之集團總收入及溢利應分別為63,448,631,000港元及11,188,557,000港元。備考資料僅供說明，且未必為倘上述收購事項均已於二零一九年四月一日完成時本集團實際能取得之收入及營運業績之指標，亦不擬作為未來業績之預測。

40. 資本風險管理

本集團管理其資本，以確保本集團旗下實體將可繼續以持續經營基準經營，同時透過優化債務及股本平衡擴大股東回報。年內，本集團之整體策略維持不變。

本集團之資本結構包括債務(其包括分別於附註20、24及32披露之應付合資公司及聯營公司款項以及銀行及其他借貸)及本公司擁有人應佔權益(由附註33披露之已發行股本以及綜合權益變動表披露之儲備及累計溢利組成)。

管理層藉審議資本成本及與各類別資本有關之風險檢討資本結構。基於管理層之建議，本集團將透過派付股息、發行新股及發行新債或贖回現有債務平衡其整體資本結構。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具	639,837	787,605
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	686,629	1,003
Amortised costs	攤銷成本	20,500,743	17,883,147
Derivative financial instrument — non-hedging	衍生金融工具 — 非對沖	—	3,539
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Amortised cost	攤銷成本	68,553,094	57,566,065
Derivative financial instrument — hedging	衍生金融工具 — 對沖	—	30,674

41. 金融工具

金融工具類別

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include equity instruments at FVTOCI, held-for-trading investments, amounts due from associates and joint ventures, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, amounts due to associates and joint ventures, amounts due from/to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries, derivative financial instrument, bank and other borrowings, pledged bank deposits and bank balances and cash. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Market risks

Currency risk

The Group collects most of its revenue in RMB and most of the expenditures as well as capital expenditures are also denominated in RMB. However, the Group has certain bank balances and bank and other borrowings that are not denominated in functional currency of the respective group entities. The appreciation or devaluation of RMB against foreign currencies may have positive or negative impact on the results of operations of the Group.

財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團之主要金融工具包括按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具、持作買賣投資、應收聯營公司及合資公司款項、貿易應收賬項及其他應收賬項、貿易應付賬項及其他應付賬項、應付聯營公司及合資公司款項、應收/付附屬公司非控股權益款項、衍生金融工具、銀行及其他借貸、已抵押銀行存款，以及銀行結存及現金。該等金融工具之詳情於相關附註披露。下文載列與該等金融工具有關之風險及有關如何降低該等風險之政策。管理層管理及監控該等風險，以確保及時和有效地實行適當之措施。

市場風險

貨幣風險

本集團大部分收入均以人民幣收取，而大部分開支及資本開支亦均以人民幣計值。不過，本集團亦有若干銀行結存以及銀行及其他借貸並非以相關集團實體的功能貨幣計值。人民幣對外幣升值或貶值可能會對本集團之經營業績構成正面或負面影響。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Currency risk (Continued)

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Group entered into a cross currency interest rate swaps contract (see note 35) to mitigate against the USD foreign currency risk arising from its USD denominated bank borrowings as detailed in note 32.

As at end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of the Group's material monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

		Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
USD	美元	89,612	309,271	—	66,633
HK\$	港元	241,841	136,269	799,813	499,063
JPY	日圓	—	—	471,483	496,203
EURO	歐元	—	—	3,953	7,498
Intra-group balances					
USD	美元	—	—	1,057,311	1,191,885
HK\$	港元	—	—	3,954,032	5,008,269

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% (2020: 5%) increase and decrease in RMB against respective foreign currencies. 5% (2020: 5%) is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currencies denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% (2020: 5%) change in foreign currencies rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in post-tax profit where RMB strengthen 5% (2020: 5%) against the USD, HK\$ and JPY. For a 5% (2020: 5%) weakening of RMB against the USD, HK\$, JPY and EURO, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the result for the year and the balance below would be negative.

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

貨幣風險(續)

如附註32所述，於二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，本集團訂立交叉貨幣利率掉期合約(見附註35)，以減低其以美元計值的銀行借貸產生之美元外幣風險。

於報告期末，本集團以外幣計值之主要貨幣資產及負債之賬面值如下：

敏感度分析

下表詳述本集團就人民幣兌各外幣升值及貶值5%(二零二零年：5%)之敏感度。5%(二零二零年：5%)為向主要管理人員內部呈報外幣風險所用之敏感度比率，並代表管理層就外幣匯率合理可能變動進行之評估。敏感度分析僅包括發行在外之外幣計值貨幣項目，並就外幣匯率之5%(二零二零年：5%)變動於報告期末調整其換算。下表所示之正數指出倘人民幣兌美元、港元及日圓，除稅後溢利會有所上升。倘人民幣兌美元、港元、日圓及歐元貶值或兌美元升值5%(二零二零年：5%)時，將對年度業績構成相同但反向之影響，且下述結餘將為負數。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies
(Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Currency risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis (Continued)

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

貨幣風險(續)

敏感度分析(續)

		Increase in post-tax profit for the year 年度除稅後溢利增加	
		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
USD impact	美元影響	36,289	35,597
HK\$ impact	港元影響	169,200	201,415
JPY impact	日圓影響	17,681	18,608
EURO impact	歐元影響	148	281
		222,318	255,901

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Interest rate risk

The Group manages its interest rate exposure based on interest rate level as well as potential impact on the Group's financial position arising from volatility.

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk mainly in relation to amount due from associates, lease liabilities and fixed-rate bank and other borrowings issued by the Group (see notes 24, 31 and 32 for details of these balances respectively).

The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk mainly in relation to variable-rate bank balances and floating-rate bank and other borrowings (see notes 29 and 32 for details of bank balances and these borrowings respectively). It is the Group's policy to keep its borrowings at floating rate of interests so as to minimise the fair value interest rate risk.

管理層認為，由於年末風險並不能反映年內之風險，故敏感度分析不可代表固有之外匯風險。

利率風險

本集團根據利率水平及波幅對本集團財務狀況所構成之潛在影響管理其利率風險。

本集團面臨主要與應收聯營公司款項、租賃負債及本集團發行之定息銀行及其他借貸(有關該等結餘之詳情分別見附註24、31及32)有關之公平值利率風險。

本集團亦面臨主要涉及浮息銀行結存及浮息銀行及其他借貸(銀行結存及該等借貸詳情分別見附註29及32)之現金流量利率風險。本集團之政策乃爭取借貸以浮動利率計息，盡量降低公平值利率風險。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2021 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Interest rate risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rate risk for both floating-rate bank and other borrowings, together with the interest capitalised to construction in progress at the end of the reporting period. Floating-rate bank balances have not been included in the sensitivity analysis as the management considers that the interest rate would not fluctuate significantly in the near future and therefore the financial impact to the group is not significant. A change of 100 basis points (2020: 100 basis points) was applied to the yield curves and interest rate on both floating-rate bank and other borrowings, together with the interest capitalised to construction in progress. The applied change is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. If the interest rate of variable rate bank and other borrowings, had been 100 basis points (2020: 100 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, after taking into account the interest capitalised to construction in progress, the Group's post-tax profit for the year, after taking amount of interest capitalised to construction in progress, would decrease/increase by HK\$260,509,000 (2020: HK\$167,357,000).

Equity price risk

The Group's certain equity instruments at FVTOCI and held-for-trading investments are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Group is exposed to equity price risk. The management manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risk profiles.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks of listed equity instrument at the reporting date. A 10% (2020: 10%) change is used when reporting equity price risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in equity price.

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

利率風險(續)

敏感度分析

敏感度分析乃根據浮息銀行及其他借貸之利率風險，連同於報告期末已撥充在建工程資本化之利息釐定。由於管理層認為於可見將來利率不會大幅波動，對集團的財務影響不大，故並無將浮息銀行結存計入敏感性分析中。已就浮息銀行及其他借貸之收益曲線及利率(連同撥充在建工程資本化之利息)使用100個基點(二零二零年：100個基點)為變動單位。於向主要管理人員內部呈報利率風險時會使用適用變動，此變動代表管理層對利率之合理可能變動之評估。倘浮息銀行及其他借貸之利率上升/下跌100個基點(二零二零年：100個基點)，而所有其他變數維持不變，經計及已撥充在建工程資本化之利息後，則本集團之年度除稅後溢利於計及已撥充在建工程資本化之利息後應減少/增加260,509,000港元(二零二零年：167,357,000港元)。

股本價格風險

本集團之若干按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具及持作買賣投資按於報告期末之公平值計量。因此，本集團須承受股本價格風險。管理層已維持不同風險程度之投資組合以管控此方面之風險。

敏感度分析

下文之敏感度分析乃根據上市股本工具於報告日期須承受之股本價格風險而釐定。於向主要管理人員內部呈報股本價格風險時會使用10%(二零二零年：10%)為變動單位，其代表管理層對股本價格之合理可能變動之評估。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies
(Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Equity price risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021, if the market bid prices of the listed investments had been 10% (2020: 10%) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would increase/decrease by HK\$57,334,000 (2020: HK\$84,000) and the Group's investment revaluation reserve will increase/decrease by HK\$5,465,000 (2020: HK\$5,293,000) respectively. This is mainly attributable to the changes in fair values of the listed held-for-trading investments and equity instruments at FVTOCI respectively.

Credit risk and impairment assessment

As at 31 March 2021, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of the counterparties' failure to perform their obligations as at the end of reporting period, relates to below recognised financial assets, which is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Trade receivables and contract assets arising from contracts with customers

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model on trade receivables and contract assets based on provision matrix.

Deposits and other receivables and amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries

The Group has taken into account the economic outlook of the industries in which the debtors operate, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL on deposits and other receivables and amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries are considered to be insignificant.

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

股本價格風險(續)

敏感度分析(續)

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，倘上市投資之市場買價上升/下跌10%（二零二零年：10%），而所有其他變數維持不變，則本集團之年度除稅後溢利將增加/減少57,334,000港元（二零二零年：84,000港元），而本集團之投資重估儲備將增加/減少5,465,000港元（二零二零年：5,293,000港元）。此主要由於上市持作買賣投資及按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具公平值分別有所變動所致。

信貸風險及減值評估

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團所面臨的最大信貸風險乃交易對手未能履行於報告期末就以下已確認金融資產（即於綜合財務狀況表所列之該等資產之賬面值）之義務。

客戶合約產生的貿易應收賬項及合約資產

為盡量減低信貸風險，本集團之管理層已指派團隊負責釐定信貸額度、信貸審批及其他監察程序，以確保就追討逾期債項採取跟進行動。此外，本集團根據撥備矩陣對貿易應收賬項及合約資產進行預期信貸虧損模式減值評估。

存款及其他應收賬項及應收附屬公司非控股權益款項

本集團已考慮到債務人經營所在行業的經濟前景，並得出結論，自最初確認以來，信貸風險並未顯著增加。存款及其他應收賬項及應收附屬公司非控股權益款項的預期信貸虧損被認為並不顯著。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Amounts due from associates and joint ventures

The Group has assessed the financial position of associates and joint ventures as well as the economic outlook of the industry in which the associates and joint ventures operate, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL on amounts due from associates and joint ventures are considered to be insignificant.

Pledged bank deposits and bank balances

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are reputable banks in the PRC or banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies and the Group has limited exposure to any single financial institution.

As at 31 March 2021, the Group performed impairment assessment on bank balances by reference to the average loss rates for respective credit rating grades published by international credit-rating agencies and concluded that the ECL is insignificant.

As at 31 March 2021, other than the concentration credit risk of an amount due from a joint venture of HK\$1,605,664,000 (2020: HK\$1,706,507,000) which is of trade nature, the Group does not have other significant concentration of credit risk on trade receivables, with exposure spread over a number of industrial, commercial and household customers. In order to minimise the credit risk of those receivables, management closely monitored the recoverability of the amount due. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

應收聯營公司及合資公司款項

本集團已評估聯營公司及合資公司的財務狀況，以及聯營公司及合資公司經營所在行業的經濟前景，並得出結論，自最初確認以來，信貸風險並無顯著增加。應收聯營公司及合資公司款項的預期信貸虧損被認為並不顯著。

已抵押銀行存款及銀行結存

由於交易對手均為中國信譽良好之銀行或獲得國際信貸評級組織評定為屬高信貸評級之銀行，而本集團亦對單一財務機構設定可承受之風險上限，因此流動資金之信貸風險有限。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團參考國際信貸評級機構公佈的各信貸評級等級的平均虧損率，對銀行結存進行減值評估，並得出結論認為預期信貸虧損並不顯著。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，除屬貿易性質之應收合資公司款項1,605,664,000港元(二零二零年：1,706,507,000港元)的集中信貸風險外，本集團並無其他有關貿易應收賬項之重大集中信貸風險，風險分佈於多名工業、商業及家庭客戶。為了盡量減低該等應收款項的信貸風險，管理層密切關注應收款項的可收回性。就此而言，本公司董事認為本集團的信貸風險已大幅減少。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies
(Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The Group's internal credit risk grading assessment comprises the following categories:

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

本集團的內部信貸風險級別評估由以下類別組成：

Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	Description 描述	Trade receivables/ Contract assets 貿易應收賬項/ 合約資產	Other financial assets/ other items 其他金融資產/ 其他項目
Low risk 低風險	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts 對手方違約風險低，並無任何逾期末償還款項	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸虧損—並無信貸減值	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Watch list 監察名單	Debtor frequently repays after due dates but usually settle in full after due date 債務人經常於到期後付款，但通常於到期後才結算	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸虧損—並無信貸減值	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Doubtful 呆滯	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources 自首次確認起，信貸風險因內部制訂或從外部資源取得的資料而加劇	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸虧損—並無信貸減值	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸虧損—並無信貸減值
Loss 虧損	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired 有證據表明資產出現信貸減值	Lifetime ECL — credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸虧損—信貸減值	Lifetime ECL — credit-impaired 存續期間預期信貸虧損—信貸減值
Write-off 撇銷	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery 有證據表明債務人陷入嚴重的財務困境，因而本集團收回款項的希望渺茫	Amount is written off 款項已被撇銷	Amount is written off 款項已被撇銷

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies
(Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets, which are subject to ECL assessment:

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

下表詳述本集團須進行預期信貸虧損評估的金融資產所面臨的信貸風險：

	Notes 附註	External credit rating 外部 信貸評級	Internal credit rating 內部 信貸評級	12m or lifetime ECL 12個月或存續期間 預期信貸虧損	Gross carrying amount	
					賬面總值	
					2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的金融資產						
Trade receivables — contracts with customers 貿易應收賬項 — 客戶合約	27	N/A 不適用	(Note) (附註)	Lifetime ECL (provision matrix) 存續期間預期信貸虧損 (撥備矩陣)	6,470,529	3,385,521
				Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) 存續期間預期信貸虧損 (已信貸減值)	118,534	301,734
					6,589,063	3,687,255
Deposits and other receivables and amounts due from non-controlling interests of subsidiaries 存款及其他應收賬項及應收附屬公司非控股權益款項	27	N/A 不適用	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值及個別評估)	1,790,685	1,280,931
Amounts due from associates 應收聯營公司款項	24	N/A 不適用	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值及個別評估)	504,147	467,532
Amounts due from joint ventures 應收合資公司款項	20	N/A 不適用	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值及個別評估)	3,849,924	5,491,212
Pledged bank deposits 已抵押銀行存款	29	A1	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值及個別評估)	277,899	536,570
Bank balances and cash 銀行結存及現金	29	Aa2 to Baa3 Aa2至Baa3	Low risk 低風險	12m ECL (not credit impaired and assessed individually) 12個月預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值及個別評估)	8,293,720	7,119,206
Other item 其他項目						
Contract assets — contracts with customers 合約資產 — 客戶合約	26	N/A 不適用	(Note) (附註)	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired and provision matrix) 存續期間預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值及撥備矩陣)	17,337,702	12,905,782

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Note: For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL on these items grouped by past due status for trade receivables and the status of the relevant projects of the contract assets. When there are indicators that the relevant trade receivables and contract assets maybe credit impaired, the relevant amount will be assessed for ECL individually.

The Group uses debtors' aging to assess the impairment for its customers in relation to its operation because these customers consist of a large number of customers with common risk characteristics that are representative of the customers' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms. Based on the Group's assessment of historical credit loss experience of the existing debtors and all available forward looking information, including but not limited to the expected economic conditions in the PRC and expected subsequent settlements, the Group does not consider that default occurs for those contractual payments that are more than 90 days past due.

The Group used estimated loss rates based on aging for classes with different credit risk characteristics and exposures, and the estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forecast forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, for example the economic growth rates which reflect the expected general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate. The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated.

Gross carrying amounts (provision matrix) 賬面總值(撥備矩陣)		2021 二零二一年			2020 二零二零年		
		Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Trade receivables 貿易應收賬項 HK\$'000 千港元	Contract assets 合約資產 HK\$'000 千港元	Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Trade receivables 貿易應收賬項 HK\$'000 千港元	Contract assets 合約資產 HK\$'000 千港元
0-180 days	0至180日	2.7%	4,101,493	17,337,702	1.5%	2,426,425	12,905,782
181-365 days	181至365日	19.6%	1,085,819	—	26.0%	663,804	—
Over 365 days	365日以上	33.9%	1,283,217	—	49.9%	295,292	—
			6,470,529	17,337,702		3,385,521	12,905,782

As at 31 March 2021, the Group made impairment of HK\$118,534,000 (2020: HK\$301,734,000) for credit impaired balance of trade receivables.

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

附註：就貿易應收賬項及合約資產而言，本集團已應用香港財務報告準則第9號簡化方式計量存續期間預期信貸虧損的減值撥備。本集團就貿易應收賬項及合約資產相關項目狀況按已逾期狀況分類此等項目並釐定預期信貸虧損。如有跡象相關貿易應收賬項及合約資產可能存在信貸減值，相關金額將接受預期信貸虧損個別評估。

本集團使用債務人賬齡來評估客戶與其經營相關之減值，因為該等客戶包含大量具有共同風險特徵之客戶，代表其根據合約條款支付所有應付金額的能力。根據本集團對現有債務人歷史信貸虧損經驗之評估及所有可用的前瞻性資料(包括但不限於中國的預期經濟狀況及預期後續結算)，本集團並不認為該等已逾期超過90天之合約付款屬違約。

本集團根據具有不同信貸風險特徵及風險的賬齡類別使用預期虧損率，而預期虧損率按債務人預期年期以過往可觀察違約率作出估計，並以毋須沉重成本或努力可得的預測前瞻性資料作出調整，例如反映債務人經營所在行業的預期整體經濟狀況的經濟增長率。組合由管理層定期檢視，以確保特定債務人的相關資料已獲更新。

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團就貿易應收賬項的信貸減值結餘減值118,534,000港元(二零二零年：301,734,000港元)。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Note: (Continued)

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group provided HK\$38,734,000 and HK\$235,513,000 (2020: HK\$59,062,000 and HK\$39,741,000) impairment allowance for trade receivables and contract assets respectively, based on the provision matrix.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for both trade receivables and contract assets under the simplified approach.

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

附註：(續)

於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團根據撥備矩陣就貿易應收賬項計提減值撥備38,734,000港元(二零二零年：59,062,000港元)以及合約資產減值撥備235,513,000港元(二零二零年：39,741,000港元)。

下表顯示根據簡化方法已確認貿易應收賬項及合約資產的存續期間預期信貸虧損變動。

		Trade receivables		Contract assets		Total
		貿易應收賬項	合約資產	合約資產	合約資產	
Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired)	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)		
		存續期間預期信貸虧損 (信貸減值)	存續期間預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值)	存續期間預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值)	合計	
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	
As at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	320,333	364,082	124,197	808,612	
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日確認金融工具的變動					
— Impairment losses reversed	一已撥回減值虧損	—	(220,348)	(124,197)	(344,545)	
New financial assets/contract assets originated or purchased	發起或購入之新金融資產/合約資產	1,956	277,454	163,938	443,348	
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(20,555)	(23,363)	(9,004)	(52,922)	
As at 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	301,734	397,825	154,934	854,493	
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 April 2020	於二零二零年四月一日確認金融工具的變動					
— Impairment losses reversed	一已撥回減值虧損	(218,971)	(234,769)	(154,934)	(608,674)	
New financial assets/contract assets originated or purchased	發起或購入之新金融資產/合約資產	13,606	478,868	390,447	882,921	
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	22,165	44,237	22,245	88,647	
As at 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	118,534	686,161	412,692	1,217,387	

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition to issuance of new shares, the Group also relies on bank and other borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis because the directors believe that the Group has sufficient funds to finance its current working capital requirements taking account of the cash flows from operations and assuming the continuing ability to utilise the available long-term bank loans facilities. As at 31 March 2021, the Group had available unutilised long-term bank loans facilities of HK\$81,155,195,000 (2020: HK\$84,844,857,000). Details of the Group's bank and other borrowings as at 31 March 2021 are set out in note 32.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

The tables include both interest and principal gross cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from the interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period.

41. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險

於管理流動資金風險時，本集團監控現金及現金等值項目水平及將其維持在管理層視為足夠撥付本集團營運所需及減低現金流波動影響之水平。除發行新股外，本集團亦倚賴銀行及其他借貸作為主要流動資金來源。由於董事相信，考慮到經營所得現金流及假設持續動用可供使用長期銀行貸款融資之能力，本集團有充足資金以為其目前營運資金需要提供資金，故綜合財務報表乃按持續經營基準編製。於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團之可用惟未動用之長期銀行貸款融資為81,155,195,000港元(二零二零年：84,844,857,000港元)。本集團於二零二一年三月三十一日之銀行及其他借貸詳情載於附註32。

下表詳述本集團就其非衍生金融負債之餘下合約到期情況。有關列表按本集團可被要求付款之最早日期的金融負債未貼現現金流列示。

表中包括利息及本金現金流量總額。倘按浮動利率計息，未貼現金額按報告期末的利率曲線得出。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

41. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies
(Continued)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

流動資金風險(續)

Liquidity tables

流動資金表

		Weighted average contractual interest rate 加權平均 合約利率 %	Payable on demand 須應要求 償還 HK\$'000 千港元	Less than 1 month 少於 一個月 HK\$'000 千港元	Between 1 to 3 months 一個月至 三個月 HK\$'000 千港元	Between 3 months to 1 year 三個月至 一年 HK\$'000 千港元	Between 1 to 5 years 一年至 五年 HK\$'000 千港元	Over 5 years 五年以上 HK\$'000 千港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現 現金流總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Carrying amount at the end of reporting period 於報告期末 之賬面價值 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年 三月三十一日									
Non-derivative financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債									
Trade and bill payables	貿易應付賬項及 應付票據	—	—	10,464,312	1,373,053	1,487,038	1,704,376	—	15,028,779	15,028,779
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付賬項及 應計費用	—	—	2,802,672	652,978	291,234	—	—	3,746,884	3,746,884
Amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	應付附屬公司非控股 權益之款項	—	424,134	—	—	—	—	—	424,134	424,134
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸									
— fixed rate	— 定息	4.08	—	—	79,126	1,303,568	13,518,304	556,342	15,457,340	13,807,161
— floating rate	— 浮息	3.60	—	—	4,745,754	11,525,935	20,653,215	810,428	37,735,332	35,182,210
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之款項	—	45,418	—	—	—	—	—	45,418	45,418
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之款項	—	318,508	—	—	—	—	—	318,508	318,508
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4.64	—	24,311	48,248	208,766	921,454	874,932	2,077,711	1,715,449
			788,060	13,291,295	6,899,159	14,816,541	36,797,349	2,241,702	74,834,106	70,268,543
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年 三月三十一日									
Non-derivative financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債									
Trade and bill payables	貿易應付賬項及 應付票據	—	—	9,289,851	1,295,966	2,126,851	686,661	—	13,399,329	13,399,329
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付賬項及 應計費用	—	—	2,766,431	644,535	287,468	—	—	3,698,434	3,698,434
Amounts due to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	應付附屬公司非控股 權益之款項	—	602,611	—	—	—	—	—	602,611	602,611
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借貸									
— fixed rate	— 定息	4.24	—	—	1,672,364	4,976,883	11,342,450	582,973	18,574,670	16,998,460
— floating rate	— 浮息	4.52	—	—	534,994	18,078,291	4,623,725	548,224	23,785,234	22,690,658
Amounts due to associates	應付聯營公司之款項	—	65,819	—	—	—	—	—	65,819	65,819
Amounts due to joint ventures	應付合資公司之款項	—	110,754	—	—	—	—	—	110,754	110,754
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4.64	—	7,877	15,302	57,282	132,686	55,689	268,836	232,922
			779,184	12,064,159	4,163,161	25,526,775	16,785,522	1,186,886	60,505,687	57,798,987

The amounts included above for variable rate bank borrowings are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

倘浮動利率的變動有別於報告期末所釐定的估計利率，則以上計入浮息銀行借貸的金額或會改變。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets.

(i) **Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis**

The Group's financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined.

41. 金融工具(續)

金融工具公平值計量

本附註提供有關本集團如何釐定各類金融資產公平值之資料。

(i) **本集團根據持續基準按公平值計量之金融資產公平值**

本集團按公平值計入損益之金融資產乃於各報告期末按公平值計量。下表提供有關如何釐定該等金融資產之公平值之資料。

	Fair value 公平值		Fair value hierarchy 公平值層級
	2021 二零二一年	2020 二零二零年	
Financial assets 金融資產			
Held-for-trading investments 持作買賣投資	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$686,629,000 香港上市股本證券— 686,629,000 港元	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$1,003,000 香港上市股本證券— 1,003,000 港元	Level 1 第一級
Equity instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI 分類為金融資產並按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$54,648,000 香港上市股本證券— 54,648,000 港元	Listed equity securities in Hong Kong — HK\$52,929,000 香港上市股本證券— 52,929,000 港元	Level 1 for listed equity securities 上市股本證券 第一級
	Unlisted equity securities — HK\$582,991,000 (note) 非上市股本證券— 582,991,000 港元(附註)	Unlisted equity securities — HK\$732,478,000 (note) 非上市股本證券— 732,478,000 港元(附註)	Level 3 for unlisted equity securities 非上市股本證券 第三級
Derivative Financial Instrument 衍生金融工具	—	Cross currency interest rate swap — HK\$3,539,000 交叉貨幣利率掉期— 3,539,000 港元	Level 2 第二級
Financial liabilities 金融負債			
Derivative Financial Instrument 衍生金融工具	—	Interest rate swap contracts — HK\$30,674,000 利率掉期合約— 30,674,000 港元	Level 2 第二級

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

Note: The fair value of the unlisted equity securities is determined by reference to the net asset value of the respective investees. Investees with an aggregate carrying amount of HK\$561,863,000 (2020: HK\$486,951,000) mainly hold cash and bank balances, financial assets measured at fair value and newly acquired properties. The remaining investees with an aggregate carrying amount of HK\$21,128,000 (2020: HK\$245,527,000) consists of two (2020: three) private entities established in the PRC that operates in the trading and storage of LPG, one of which was acquired recently and its business is at preliminary stage.

The directors of the Company considered that the carrying amounts of the underlying financial assets, the newly acquired properties and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements of these private entities approximate to their fair value of the respective investee.

There were no transfer between instruments in Level 1, 2 and 3 in both years.

(ii) Fair value of Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their respective fair values.

41. 金融工具(續)

金融工具公平值計量(續)

(i) 本集團根據持續基準按公平值計量之金融資產公平值(續)

附註：非上市股本證券公平值乃參考各被投資方的資產淨值而釐定。賬面總值為561,863,000港元(二零二零年：486,951,000港元)的被投資方主要持有現金及銀行結餘、按公平值計量的金融資產及新收購物業。餘下賬面總值為21,128,000港元(二零二零年：245,527,000港元)的餘下被投資方包括兩間(二零二零年：三間)於中國成立的私人實體，該兩間私人實體經營液化石油氣買賣及儲存，其中一間乃於最近收購，其業務正處於初始階段。

本公司董事認為，入賬該等私人實體財務報表的相關金融資產、新收購物業及金融負債之賬面值與各被投資方之公平值相約。

第一、二及三級工具之間於兩個年度均無轉撥。

(ii) 本集團根據持續基準並非按公平值計量之金融資產及金融負債公平值

其他金融資產及金融負債公平值乃根據公認之定價模式按貼現現金流量分析而釐定。

本公司董事認為按攤銷成本列賬之其他金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其各自之公平值相若。

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41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments
(Continued)

(ii) Fair value of Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

41. 金融工具(續)

金融工具公平值計量(續)

(ii) 本集團根據持續基準並非按公平值計量之金融資產及金融負債公平值(續)

金融資產第三級公平值計量之對賬

		Unlisted equity instrument at FVTOCI
		按公平值計入其他全面收入之非上市股本工具
		HK\$'000
		千港元
As at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	629,870
Purchase	購買	124,864
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	(22,256)
As at 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	732,478
Disposal/reclassification	出售/重新分類	(209,860)
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	60,373
As at 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	582,991

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42. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

42. 融資活動產生之負債對賬

下表為本集團融資活動產生之負債變動詳情，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動產生之負債乃現金流量或將來現金流量於本集團綜合現金流量表分類為融資活動現金流量之負債。

		Dividend payable	Consideration payables	Borrowings (including loan interest payables) 借貸 (包括應付 貸款利息)	Lease liabilities 租賃負債	Amounts due to non-controlling interest of subsidiaries 應付附屬 公司非控股 權益款項	Total
		應付股息 HK\$'000 千港元	應付代價 HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	合計 HK\$'000 千港元
				(Notes 30 and 32) (附註30及32)			
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	—	220,897	38,254,782	—	589,484	39,065,163
Adjustment (note)	調整(附註)	—	—	—	221,679	—	221,679
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(2,400,637)	(48,295)	1,604,340	(90,944)	48,560	(886,976)
Foreign exchange translation	外幣折算	—	(17,087)	(1,708,853)	(14,016)	(35,433)	(1,775,389)
Interest expenses	利息開支	—	—	1,752,826	11,479	—	1,764,305
Dividend declared	宣派股息	2,400,637	—	—	—	—	2,400,637
New leases entered	新訂租約	—	—	—	104,724	—	104,724
Consideration payables	應付代價	—	28,444	—	—	—	28,444
Acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司	—	—	68,880	—	—	68,880
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年 三月三十一日	—	183,959	39,971,975	232,922	602,611	40,991,467
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(2,608,662)	(39,293)	4,215,957	(249,371)	(232,282)	1,086,349
Foreign exchange translation	外幣折算	—	16,425	3,271,760	19,989	53,805	3,361,979
Interest expenses	利息開支	—	—	1,800,947	65,508	—	1,866,455
Dividend declared	宣派股息	2,608,662	—	—	—	—	2,608,662
New leases entered	新訂租約	—	—	—	1,646,401	—	1,646,401
Consideration payables	應付代價	—	20,662	—	—	—	20,662
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年 三月三十一日	—	181,753	49,260,639	1,715,449	424,134	51,581,975

Note: The Group has applied HKFRS 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognised at the date of initial application at 1 April 2019.

附註：本集團已追溯應用香港財務報告準則第16號，而累計影響於初始應用日期二零一九年四月一日確認。

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43. COMMITMENTS

Operating lease arrangements

The Group as lessor

All of the Group's rental premises, equipment and motor vehicles held for rental purposes have committed lessees for the next one and after five years respectively.

Lease payments receivable on leases are as follows:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	146,274	10,612
In the second year	第二年	32,106	4,411
In the third year	第三年	6,039	4,025
In the fourth year	第四年	3,229	2,996
In the fifth year	第五年	2,960	1,721
After five years	五年後	6,346	3,487
		196,954	27,252

Leases are negotiated for an average term of one to ten years with fixed rentals.

Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2021, the Group has capital commitments in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and construction materials for property, plant and equipment contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements amounting to HK\$1,630,321,000 (2020: HK\$2,159,013,000) and HK\$284,944,000 (2020: HK\$67,678,000) respectively.

As at 31 March 2021 and 2020, the Group cooperated with CIIF to establish the Fund and with BOCOM Schroder Asset Management to jointly invest in 衡水 and 太原 and the capital commitment of the Group regarding the Fund and investment in 衡水 and 太原 are set out in note 20.

43. 承擔

經營租約安排

本集團作為出租人

本集團所有持作租賃用途的租賃物業、設備及汽車已分別於未來一年及五年後租予承租人。

相關租賃的應收租金如下：

	2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	146,274	10,612
In the second year	32,106	4,411
In the third year	6,039	4,025
In the fourth year	3,229	2,996
In the fifth year	2,960	1,721
After five years	6,346	3,487
	196,954	27,252

租約之平均年期經議定為一至十年，且租金固定。

資本承擔

於二零二一年三月三十一日，本集團就收購物業、廠房及設備及物業、廠房及設備之建材分別作出為數1,630,321,000港元(二零二零年：2,159,013,000港元)及284,944,000港元(二零二零年：67,678,000港元)之已訂約而尚未於綜合財務報表撥備之資本承擔。

於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日，本公司與中保投合作成立該基金及與交銀施羅德投資管理共同投資衡水及太原。本集團在該基金及衡水及太原投資的資本承擔載於附註20。

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44. PLEDGE OF OR RESTRICTIONS ON ASSETS

Pledge of assets

The Group pledged certain non-current and current assets and equity interests over certain subsidiaries to banks or financial institutions to secure loan facilities granted to the Group. Carrying amount of the non-current and current assets pledged to banks or financial institutions to secure loan facilities granted to the Group is as follows:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Long-term loan facilities	長期貸款融資		
Other deposits	其他按金	65,476	60,109
Short-term loan facilities	短期貸款融資		
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款	277,899	536,570
		343,375	596,679

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's equity interests in certain subsidiaries were pledged to a bank for credit facilities granted to the Group.

Restrictions on assets

In addition, lease liabilities of HK\$1,715,449,000 (2020: HK\$232,922,000) are recognised with related right-of-use assets of HK\$1,697,781,000 (2020: HK\$230,589,000) as at 31 March 2021. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor and the relevant leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

44. 資產抵押或限制

資產抵押

本集團將於若干附屬公司之若干非流動及流動資產及股本權益抵押予銀行或金融機構，作本集團獲授之貸款融資之擔保。已抵押予銀行或金融機構作為本集團獲授之貸款融資擔保之非流動及流動資產賬面值如下：

於報告期末，本公司於若干附屬公司之股本權益已就授予本集團之信貸融資抵押予一間銀行。

資產限制

此外，於二零二一年三月三十一日確認租賃負債1,715,449,000港元(二零二零年：232,922,000港元)及相關使用權資產1,697,781,000港元(二零二零年：230,589,000港元)。除出租人持有的租賃資產中的抵押權益外，租賃協議不施加任何契諾，而相關租賃資產不得用作借款抵押。

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45. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

The Group has joined a MPF Scheme for all employees in Hong Kong. The MPF Scheme is registered with the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme Authority under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of an independent trustee. Under the rule of the MPF Scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make contributions to the scheme at rate specified in the rules. The only obligation of the Group with respect of the MPF Scheme is to make the required contributions under the scheme. No forfeited contribution is available to reduce the contribution payable in the future years as at 31 March 2021 and 2020.

Employees of the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC are covered by the retirement and pension schemes defined by local practice and regulations. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specific percentage of their payroll costs to the retirement and pension schemes. The only obligation of the Group in respect to the retirement benefits scheme is to make the specified contribution.

The calculation of contributions for PRC eligible staff is based on certain percentage of the applicable payroll costs. The contribution to the MPF Scheme is calculated based on the rules set out in the MPF Ordinance which is 5% on the basic salary of the relevant employee subject to a specific ceiling.

46. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Apart from the amounts due from (to) related parties and transactions as disclosed in notes 20, 24, 27 and 30 respectively, the Group entered into the following transactions with major related parties that are not members of the Group:

- (i) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group purchased gas for total amount of HK\$43,022,000 (2020: HK\$35,315,000) from a joint venture.
- (ii) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group sold gas appliances, consumables and spare parts for a total amount of HK\$2,226,599,000 (2020: HK\$900,560,000) to joint ventures and associates.

45. 退休福利計劃

本集團為所有香港僱員參加強積金計劃。強積金計劃乃根據強制性公積金條例，向強制性公積金計劃管理局註冊。強積金計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開持有並由獨立受託人管理。根據強積金計劃之規則，僱主及僱員皆須以規則指定之比率向該計劃供款。本集團就強積金計劃之唯一責任為按該計劃之要求供款。於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日，並無沒收供款可作減低未來數年應付之供款。

本集團中國附屬公司之僱員受地方慣例及規定界定之退休及退休金計劃保障。附屬公司須向退休及退休金計劃按彼等工資成本之特定百分比作出供款。本集團就退休福利計劃之責任僅為作出特定供款。

中國合資格員工供款乃根據適用工資成本若干百分比計算。對強積金計劃之供款乃根據強積金條例所列明規則計算，即有關僱員底薪之5%加特定上限。

46. 關聯方交易

除附註20、24、27及30分別披露之應收(應付)關聯方之款項及交易外，本集團與並非本集團成員公司之主要關聯方訂立下列交易：

- (i) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團以總金額43,022,000港元(二零二零年：35,315,000港元)向一間合資公司購買燃氣。
- (ii) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團以總金額2,226,599,000港元(二零二零年：900,560,000港元)向合資公司及聯營公司出售燃氣器具、消耗品及備件。

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46. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

- (iii) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group received engineering design and construction revenue for total amount of HK\$678,271,000 (2020: HK\$1,367,375,000) from joint ventures and associates.
- (iv) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group purchased consumables and spare parts for total amount of HK\$484,446,000 (2020: HK\$245,534,000) from joint ventures and associates.
- (v) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group sold gas for total amount of HK\$145,342,000 (2020: nil) to a joint venture.
- (vi) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group received interest income for total amount of HK\$5,547,000 (2020: HK\$4,582,000) from a joint venture.
- (vii) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group had 2 time charter contracts with a joint venture and the value of right-of-use assets recognised under the transaction was approximately HK\$1,580,993,000 at the commencement date of the lease. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the lease payment, lease liabilities and interest on lease liabilities for the Vessels are HK\$149,817,000, HK\$1,485,226,000 and HK\$54,050,000 respectively.

46. 關聯方交易 (續)

- (iii) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從合資公司及聯營公司收取工程設計及施工收入總額為678,271,000港元(二零二零年：1,367,375,000港元)。
- (iv) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從合資公司及聯營公司採購消耗品及備件，總額為484,446,000港元(二零二零年：245,534,000港元)。
- (v) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團以總金額145,342,000港元(二零二零年：零)向一間合資公司出售燃氣。
- (vi) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團從一間合資公司收取利息收入，總額為5,547,000港元(二零二零年：4,582,000港元)。
- (vii) 截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，本集團與一間合資公司簽訂兩份船舶租賃合同，而交易項下確認的使用權資產價值為於租賃開始日期的約1,580,993,000港元。截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度，船舶的租賃付款、租賃負債及租賃負債利息分別為149,817,000港元、1,485,226,000港元及54,050,000港元。

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46. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

The remuneration of key management of the Group was as follows:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Short-term benefits	短期福利	54,967	60,830
Post employment benefits	離職後福利	72	90
		55,039	60,920

The remuneration of key management is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

46. 關聯方交易(續)

本集團主要管理層之酬金如下：

主要管理層酬金由薪酬委員會經考慮個人表現及市場趨勢後釐定。

47. LEGAL CLAIMS

On 30 March 2017, the Company received a form of claim filed by a former director of the Company in the Labour Tribunal of Hong Kong claiming approximately HK\$140 million (being the alleged loss of salary in the sum of HK\$21.6 million (annual salary of HK\$7.2 million) for the three financial years ended 31 March 2014 and the aggregate bonus in the sum of approximately HK\$118.4 million for the four financial years ended 31 March 2014) and other unliquidated damages and interest from the Company for the alleged wrongful dismissal by the Company of a former director of the Company as a director and an employee of the Company on 29 March 2011. By the mutual consent of the parties to the claim, the claim has been transferred to the Court of First Instance of the High Court.

In addition, the above former director and several other share option holders initiated legal proceedings against the Company with regard to their respective purported exercise of share options, which would have entitled the relevant persons to a total of 110,000,000 shares of the Company.

47. 法律申索

於二零一七年三月三十日，本公司接獲本公司前任董事於香港勞資審裁處提交的申索書，以聲稱其作為本公司董事及僱員於二零一一年三月二十九日被本公司不當解僱為由向本公司申索約1.4億港元(為聲稱截至二零一四年三月三十一日止三個財政年度的薪金損失總額21.6百萬港元(年度薪金為7.2百萬港元)及截至二零一四年三月三十一日止四個財政年度的花紅約1.184億港元)及其他未經算定損害賠償及利息。經雙方同意，該申索將轉交高等法院原訟法庭。

除此之外，上述前任董事及若干其他購股權持有人就其各自聲稱行使購股權向本公司提起法律訴訟，有關人士將有權獲得本公司共110,000,000股股份。

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47. LEGAL CLAIMS (Continued)

In respect of the aforementioned legal proceedings, the Company has sought advice from its legal advisors and has been advised that there is a sound basis for defending the above claims, no amount of contingent liabilities was provided as at 31 March 2021 and 2020. For details of the legal proceedings, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 2 June 2017 on the website of the Stock Exchange (please note that the above former director has since withdrawn his claims against the Company in respect of HCA751/2017 referred to in the said announcement).

47. 法律申索(續)

就上述之法律訴訟而言，本公司已向其法律顧問尋求意見並獲告知其有可靠依靠為上述申索作出抗辯。於二零二一年及二零二零年三月三十一日，概無就或然負債計提撥備。有關法律訴訟的詳情，請參閱本公司於二零一七年六月二日在聯交所網站所載的公告(請注意，上述前任董事此後已在前述公告所載訴訟程序HCA751/2017中撤回對本公司的申索)。

48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the principal subsidiaries are as follows:

48. 主要附屬公司詳情

主要附屬公司詳情如下：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
中燃燃氣實業(深圳)有限公司	PRC 中國	Wholly-foreign owned enterprises ("WFOE") 外資企業公司	Registered USD234,589,000 註冊 234,589,000美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding and treasury 投資控股及庫務
中燃投資有限公司("中燃投資")	PRC 中國	WFOE 外資企業公司	Registered USD250,000,000 註冊 250,000,000美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding and treasury 投資控股及庫務
北京中燃翔科油氣技術有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB20,000,000 註冊 人民幣20,000,000元	60 [#]	60 [#]	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
益陽中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB44,022,000 註冊 人民幣44,022,000元	80 [#]	80 [#]	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
蕪湖中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	90 [#]	90 [#]	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
宜昌中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB70,000,000 註冊 人民幣70,000,000元	70 ^{##}	70 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
淮南中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB72,000,000 註冊 人民幣72,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
孝感中燃天然氣有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB118,950,000 註冊 人民幣118,950,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
孝感中亞城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB16,002,000 註冊 人民幣16,002,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
邳州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	WFOE 外資企業公司	Registered USD3,060,000 註冊 3,060,000美元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
宿州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB40,000,000 註冊 人民幣40,000,000元	75 ^{##}	75 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
寶雞中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB265,725,000 註冊 人民幣265,725,000元	64 ^{##}	64 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
寶雞中燃蔡家坡燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB38,000,000 註冊 人民幣38,000,000元	64 ^{##}	64 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
寶雞中燃陳倉燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB20,000,000 註冊 人民幣20,000,000元	64 ^{##}	64 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
南京中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB200,000,000 註冊 人民幣200,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
撫順中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB133,330,000 註冊 人民幣133,330,000元	70**	70**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
包頭市燃氣有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB183,800,000 註冊 人民幣183,800,000元	80**	80**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
包頭市東河中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB20,000,000 註冊 人民幣20,000,000元	80**	80**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
上海中油能源控股有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB1,130,000,000 註冊 人民幣1,130,000,000元	100**	100**	Investment in petrochemical facilities of storage and transportation, fundamental facilities of pier and sales of LPG 石化設備儲存及運輸及碼頭基礎設備投資及LPG銷售
浙江中燃華電能源有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB300,000,000 註冊 人民幣300,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales, producing and storing LPG and chemical products 銷售、生產及儲存LPG及化工產品
廣州華凱石油燃氣有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered USD60,000,000 註冊 60,000,000美元	100**	100**	Sales and manufacturing of highly purified LPG, highly purified propane and butane 銷售及生產高淨化LPG、高淨化丙烷及丁烷
深圳市中油能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB400,000,000 註冊 人民幣400,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of LPG LPG銷售
Fortune Gas Investment Holdings Limited 富地燃氣投資控股有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$876,980,000 普通 876,980,000港元	100**	100**	Investment holding, sales of natural gas and CBM business 投資控股、天然氣銷售及CBM業務建設及CBM業務建設
北京富華燃氣有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB50,000,000 註冊 人民幣50,000,000元	80**	80**	Sales of natural gas 天然氣銷售

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
富地燃氣投資有限公司	PRC 中國	WFOE 外資企業公司	Registered USD30,000,000 註冊 30,000,000美元	100**	100*	Investment holding 投資控股
信陽富地燃氣有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB64,000,000 註冊 人民幣64,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
富地柳林燃氣有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary USD59,027,780 普通 59,027,780美元	70**	70**	Exploration and production of coal bed methane 勘探及生產煤層氣
杭州中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
寧夏深中天然氣開發有限公司	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB16,000,000 註冊 人民幣16,000,000元	75**	75**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
佳木斯中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB150,000,000 註冊 人民幣150,000,000元	99**	99**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
南寧中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB300,000,000 註冊 人民幣300,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
中燃清潔能源(深圳)有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered USD59,600,000 註冊 59,600,000美元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction and investment holding 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設以及投資控股
深圳市中燃中燃氣技術有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB10,000,000 註冊 人民幣10,000,000元	100**	100**	Development and investment in clean energy projects 開發及投資清潔能源項目
十堰東風中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB397,050,000 註冊 人民幣397,050,000元	85**	85**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本/註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
中燃宏大能源貿易有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB300,000,000 註冊 人民幣300,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Wholesale and trading of natural gas and liquefied natural gas 天然氣及液化天然氣批發或買賣
中燃物資供應鏈管理(深圳)有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Provision of procurement services to group companies 為集團公司提供採購服務
Panva Gas Holdings Limited 百江燃氣控股有限公司	BVI 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary USD1,111 普通 1,111美元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment holding and sales of LPG 投資控股及LPG銷售
China Natural Gas Investment Limited	BVI 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered USD100 註冊 100美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
Panriver Investments Company Limited 百江投資有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通 1港元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment holding 投資控股
Energy Link Investments Limited 茂展投資有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通 1港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
China Gas Energy Utilization Holdings Limited 中燃能源利用控股有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通 1港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
Zhongran Energy Network Development Limited 中燃能源網絡發展有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$100 普通 100港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
遼陽中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB69,237,000 註冊 人民幣69,237,000元	80 ^{##}	80 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
武漢中燃能源集團有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB390,310,000 註冊 人民幣390,310,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
Beijing Gas Development Limited 北燃發展有限公司	BVI 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary USD100 普通 100美元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Investment holding 投資控股
錦州中燃能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB300,000,000 註冊 人民幣300,000,000元	99 ^{##}	99 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
China Gas Hong Kong Company Limited 中燃香港有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$75,895,000 普通 75,895,000港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
黃岡中燃天然氣有限公司 (Former name "黃岡賽洛天然氣有限公司") 黃岡中燃天然氣有限公司(前稱「黃岡賽洛天然氣有限公司」)	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB118,000,000 註冊 人民幣118,000,000元	88.91 ^{##}	88.91 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
中農宏遠建設工程有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB80,000,000 註冊 人民幣80,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Development and consultancy services in gas pipeline construction 燃氣管道之開發及諮詢服務
邯鄲市中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB80,000,000 註冊 人民幣80,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
北京國潤富力能源技術發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB107,500,000 註冊 人民幣107,500,000元	60 ^{##}	60 ^{##}	Development, consultancy services and investment in clean energy 清潔能源開發、諮詢服務及投資
中燃能源發展(深圳)有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB300,000,000 註冊 人民幣300,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Provision of distributed heating services 提供分佈式供熱服務
中燃宏明電力銷售有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB500,000,000 註冊 人民幣500,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of electricity and development, consultancy services and investment in clean energy 電力銷售及清潔能源開發、諮詢服務及投資

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
深圳市中燃燃氣清潔能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB700,000,000 註冊 人民幣700,000,000元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
Zhongran Energy Limited 中燃能源有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$2 普通 2港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	LPG trading LPG貿易
Sky Access Holdings Limited	BVI 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary USD100 普通 100美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
Fresh Goal Limited 志新有限公司	BVI 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary USD1 普通 1美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
China Gas Capital Management Limited	BVI 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary USD100 普通 100美元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Group financing and treasury 集團融資及庫務
Daily Pride 宜好有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$62,400,100 普通 62,400,100港元	80 [#]	80 [#]	Investment holding 投資控股
濮陽中燃能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
武漢中燃投資有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB69,980,000 註冊 人民幣69,980,000元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Investment in the construction of city gas pipeline network, petrochemical and natural gas projects 對城市燃氣管網建設、石化、天然氣的項目進行投資
鄂托克旗長蒙天然氣有限責任公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB133,000,000 註冊 人民幣133,000,000元	65 [#]	65 [#]	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
望都中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB20,000,000 註冊 人民幣20,000,000元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
呼和浩特中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB774,027,200 註冊 人民幣774,027,200元	63**	63**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
遼陽中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB69,236,946 註冊 人民幣69,236,946元	80**	80**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
唐縣中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB40,000,000 註冊 人民幣40,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
中燃宏途物流有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB150,000,000 註冊 人民幣150,000,000元	100**	100**	Goods transportation, goods transportation agency and technical advisory services 貨物運輸、貨物運輸代理及技術諮詢服務
壹品慧生活科技有限公司 (Former name "中燃慧生活電子商務有限公司")	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB200,000,000 註冊 人民幣200,000,000元	51**	51**	Provision of value-added services and wholesale and retail of household equipment, electric appliances, kitchen appliances and others 提供增值服務及家用設備、電器、廚房電器等批發及零售
中燃寶電氣(深圳)有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB30,000,000 註冊 人民幣30,000,000元	80**	80**	Research and development, wholesale, retail, installation, and maintenance of household equipment, electric appliances, kitchen appliances and others 家用設備、電器、廚房電器等研發、零售、安裝及維修
Rich Legend International Limited 裕創國際有限公司	BVI 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary USD100 普通 100美元	100 [†]	100 [†]	Investment holding 投資控股
深圳市中燃燃氣有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB50,000,000 註冊 人民幣50,000,000元	100**	100**	Investment holding 投資控股

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
牡丹江中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB90,000,000 註冊 人民幣90,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
山東中燃清潔能源有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB200,000,000 註冊 人民幣200,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
濟南中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB11,000,000 註冊 人民幣11,000,000元	89.55 ^{##}	89.55 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
黑龍江英聯	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB234,358,158 註冊 人民幣234,358,158元	85 ^{##}	85 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
臨西縣川東	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB39,500,000 註冊 人民幣39,500,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
巨鹿縣川能	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB62,000,000 註冊 人民幣62,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
河北華通	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB62,500,000 註冊 人民幣62,500,000元	50.66 ^{##} (note 39(D)(i)) (附註39(D)(i))	50.66 ^{##} (note 39(D)(i)) (附註39(D)(i))	Sales of gas meter and gas pressure regulator and gas pipeline construction 燃氣表及氣壓調節器銷售及燃氣管道建設
Hai Xia Finance Limited 海峽財務有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$2 普通2港元	100 [#]	100 [#]	Securities investments 證券投資
玉林中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB42,000,000 註冊 人民幣42,000,000元	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
南皮中燃城市燃氣發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered HK\$10,000,000 註冊 HK\$10,000,000	100 ^{##}	100 ^{##}	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation or registration/ operations 註冊成立或 註冊/營業地點	Form of business structure 業務架構形式	Paid up issued share capital/ registered capital 繳足已發行股本/ 註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued share capital/registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持 已發行股本/ 註冊資本面值比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2021 二零二一年 %	2020 二零二零年 %	
重慶市川東燃氣工程設計研究院	PRC 中國	Sino-foreign equity joint venture 中外合資公司	Registered RMB6,000,000 註冊 人民幣6,000,000元	66**	66**	Design, construction and maintenance of city pipeline projects 城市燃氣管道項目設計、建設及維修
深圳市中燃清潔能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB10,000,000 註冊 人民幣10,000,000元	100**	100**	Development and consultancy services in natural gas projects and investment holding 天然氣項目之開發及諮詢服務以及投資控股
烟台中燃能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB100,000,000 註冊 人民幣100,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
大荔縣中燃能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB60,000,000 註冊 人民幣60,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
嘉祥中燃清潔能源有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB50,000,000 註冊 人民幣50,000,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
深圳樂邦建設工程有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB40,000,000 註冊 人民幣40,000,000元	100**	100**	Provision of construction services 提供建設服務
莘縣中燃能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB158,214,000 註冊 人民幣158,214,000元	100**	100**	Sales of natural gas and gas pipeline construction 天然氣銷售及燃氣管道建設
廣東中燃海油能源發展有限公司	PRC 中國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Registered RMB50,000,000 註冊 人民幣50,000,000元	60**	60**	Development, consultancy services and investment in natural gas and clean energy 清潔能源及天然氣開發、諮詢服務及投資

Direct hold by group

由集團直接持有

** Indirect hold by group

** 由集團間接持有

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48. PARTICULAR OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

The above table lists the principal subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results or assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities outstanding at the end of years ended 31 March 2021, except for which 中燃投資 has issued HK\$2,381 million (equivalent to RMB2,000 million) (2020: HK\$3,607 million (equivalent to RMB3,300 million)) of bonds, in which the Group has no interest.

48. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

上表載列董事認為對本集團業績或資產有主要影響之本公司各主要附屬公司。董事認為提供其他附屬公司詳情會導致資料過於冗長。

除中燃投資發行23.81億港元(等值人民幣20.00億元)(二零二零年:36.07億港元(等值人民幣33.00億元))債券(本集團於其中並無權益)外,各附屬公司於截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度結束時並無發行任何未償還債務證券。

49. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of the financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

49. 本公司財務狀況表

本公司於報告期末之財務狀況表資料如下:

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	718	1,077
Interests in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之權益	10,978,941	9,973,274
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資	1,363,318	1,363,318
Investments in joint ventures	於合資公司之投資	606,774	606,773
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之股本工具	2,900	2,900
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	25,108,022	23,186,584
Deposit for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備按金	3,162	—
		38,063,835	35,133,926

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49. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

49. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產		
Other receivables and prepayment	其他應收賬項及預付款項	1,816	10,540
Bank balances and cash	銀行結存及現金	364,293	825,679
		366,109	836,219
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Other payables and accruals	其他應付賬項及應計款項	214,532	243,174
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	5,436,798	6,572,109
Bank borrowings — due within one year	銀行借貸 — 於一年內到期	3,795,090	2,550,524
		9,446,420	9,365,807
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨額	(9,080,311)	(8,529,588)
		28,983,524	26,604,338
Equity	權益		
Share capital	股本	52,124	52,186
Reserves	儲備	16,083,308	16,494,433
Total equity	權益總額	16,135,432	16,546,619
Non-current liability	非流動負債		
Bank borrowings — due after one year	銀行借貸 — 於一年後到期	12,848,092	10,057,719
		28,983,524	26,604,338

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49. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

49. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

Movement in the Company's reserves:

本公司之儲備變動：

		Share premium	Employee share-based compensation reserve	Translation reserve	Contributed surplus	Capital redemption reserve	Accumulated profits	Total
		股份溢價	僱員股份報酬儲備	換算儲備	實繳盈餘	贖回儲備	累計溢利	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	11,655,026	9,107	(541,986)	65,475	1,732	4,208,419	15,397,773
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年度溢利及全面收入總額	—	—	—	—	—	2,886,243	2,886,243
Lapsed of share options	購股權失效	—	(9,107)	—	—	—	9,107	—
Exchange difference arising from translation	換算產生之匯兌差額	—	—	611,054	—	—	—	611,054
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	(2,400,637)	(2,400,637)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	11,655,026	—	69,068	65,475	1,732	4,703,132	16,494,433
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年度溢利及全面收入總額	—	—	—	—	—	3,407,712	3,407,712
Repurchase of share	回購股份	(132,838)	—	—	—	62	(62)	(132,838)
Exchange difference arising from translation	換算產生之匯兌差額	—	—	(1,077,337)	—	—	—	(1,077,337)
Dividends paid	已付股息	—	—	—	—	—	(2,608,662)	(2,608,662)
At 31 March 2021	於二零二一年三月三十一日	11,522,188	—	(1,008,269)	65,475	1,794	5,502,120	16,083,308

Note: The contributed surplus of the Company represents the difference between the underlying net assets of the subsidiaries acquired by the Company as a result of the group reorganisation prior to the listing of the Company's shares in 1995 and the nominal amount of the Company's share capital issued as consideration for the acquisition.

附註：本公司之實繳盈餘指本公司因本公司股份於一九九五年上市前進行集團重組而收購之附屬公司之相關資產淨值及本公司作為收購之代價而發行之股本之面值之差額。

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50. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

- (1) On 22 April 2021, the Company entered into a placing agreement (the "Placing Agreement"), pursuant to which the vendors have agreed to appoint placing agents, and the placing agents have agreed to act as agents, for the purpose of procuring places for, on a best effort basis, a total of 392,000,000 shares at the placing price of HK\$29.75 per share. The Company and the vendors also on the same date entered into a subscription agreement (the "Subscription Agreement"), pursuant to which the vendors have agreed to subscribe for, and the Company has agreed to issue to the vendors, a total of 392,000,000 new shares at the subscription price of HK\$29.75 per share on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in the Subscription Agreement. The details of the Placing Agreement and Subscription Agreement are set out in the Company's announcement dated 22 April 2021. Completion of the Placing Agreement and Subscription Agreement have taken place before the date these consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance.

The gross proceeds from the subscription amount to approximately HK\$11,662.0 million and the net proceeds (after deducting all applicable costs and expenses in relation to the placing and the subscription, including commission and levies) amount to approximately HK\$11,601.8 million.

- (2) On 30 April 2021, the Group through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Fun Track Worldwide Inc., entered into a share sale and purchase agreement with CAGR Gas (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Seller"), pursuant to which, the Group has conditionally agreed to acquire 100% of the issued share capital of two companies, Lofty Intellect Limited and Nova Gas Limited (collectively referred to "Target Companies"), from the Seller for a total cash consideration of RMB483,660,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$580,624,000). Upon completion of the acquisition, the Company will indirectly hold 49% equity interests in Beijing Huayou United Gas Development Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Huayou") through the acquisition of the Target Companies. The principal businesses of Beijing Huayou include the investment and operation of city piped natural gas, natural gas refilling stations and trading of liquefied natural gas. The acquisition had not yet completed up to the date these consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance.

50. 報告期後事項

- (1) 於二零二一年四月二十二日，本公司訂立配售協議（「配售協議」）。據此，賣方已同意委任配售代理，及配售代理已同意作為代理行事，以作為賣方的配售代理按盡力基準促使承配人按配售價每股29.75港元購買合共392,000,000股股份。本公司及賣方也於同日簽訂認購協議（「認購協議」），據此，賣方已同意認購，及本公司已同意按認購價每股29.75港元向賣方發行合共392,000,000股新股份。各情況均按認購協議所載條款及條件進行。配售協議及認購協議之詳情載於本公司日期為二零二一年四月二十二日的公告。配售協議與認購協議已於綜合財務報表獲授權刊發之日完成。

認購事項之所得款項總額為約11,662.0百萬港元，而所得款項淨額（經扣除有關配售事項及認購事項的佣金及徵費等所有適用成本及開支後）為約11,601.8百萬港元。

- (2) 於二零二一年四月三十日，本集團透過其全資附屬公司Fun Track Worldwide Inc.與華成燃氣有限公司（「賣方」）訂立股份買賣協議，據此，本集團已有條件同意向賣方收購崇智有限公司及諾瓦燃氣有限公司*（Nova Gas Limited）兩家公司（「目標公司」）之100%已發行股本，總現金代價為人民幣483,660,000元（相當於約580,624,000港元）。待收購完成後，本公司透過收購目標公司間接持有北京華油聯合燃氣開發有限公司（「北京華油」）的49%股權。北京華油主營業務為投資並運營城市管道天然氣、天然氣加氣站以及液化天然氣貿易。該收購事項於綜合財務報表獲授權刊發之日尚未完成。

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

財務摘要

For the year ended 31 March

截至三月三十一日止年度

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Results	業績					
Revenue	收入	69,975,381	59,539,681	59,386,062	52,831,958	31,993,323
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年度溢利	10,478,683	9,188,474	8,224,382	6,095,153	4,147,732

At March 31

於三月三十一日

		2021 二零二一年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (重列)	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets and liabilities	資產及負債					
Total assets	總資產	140,720,642	112,099,544	109,899,276	82,058,007	60,221,785
Total liabilities	總負債	(80,856,510)	(66,299,594)	(69,106,688)	(49,327,907)	(36,275,206)
		59,864,132	45,799,950	40,792,588	32,730,100	23,946,579
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	歸屬本公司擁有人之權益	51,936,860	39,604,964	35,321,051	28,455,996	20,550,233
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	7,927,272	6,194,986	5,471,537	4,274,104	3,396,346
		59,864,132	45,799,950	40,792,588	32,730,100	23,946,579

PARTICULARS OF MAJOR PROPERTIES

主要物業資料

Location 地點	Type 類別	Group's interest (%) 本集團之權益(%)	Lease term 租期
Leasehold land and buildings 租賃土地及樓宇			
In Hong Kong: 香港地區：			
16/F., Capital Centre No. 151 Gloucester Road Wan Chai Hong Kong 香港 灣仔 告士打道151號 資本中心16樓	Office premises 辦公室物業	100	Long term lease 長期租約
In the People's Republic of China: 於中華人民共和國：			
深圳市濱河大道5022號 聯合廣場B座6樓、8樓、10樓101室、 13樓、14樓、15樓及18樓	Commercial 商業	100	Medium term lease 中期租約
聯合廣場A座4樓	Commercial 商業	100	Medium term lease 中期租約
北京市宣武門廣安門南街6號	Office premises 辦公室物業	100	Medium term lease 中期租約
Investment properties 投資物業			
No. 28–30 Kai Tak Road Kowloon City Kowloon Hong Kong 香港 九龍 九龍城 啟德道28–30號	Vacant land 空置土地	100	Medium term lease 中期租約



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www.chinagasholdings.com.hk

