KINGBO STRIKE LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Stock Code : 1421

ANNUAL REPORT
2021/2022

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Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Liu Yancheng *(Chairman)*
Mr. Yao Runxiong

Non-executive Director

Mr. Tam Tak Wah

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Leung Po Hon
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Leung Po Hon *(Chairman)*
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong
Mr. Tam Tak Wah

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Liu Yancheng *(Chairman)*
Mr. Leung Po Hon
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Leung Po Hon *(Chairman)*
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong
Mr. Tam Tak Wah

AUDITORS

Moore Stephens CPA Limited
801–806 Silvercord
Tower 1
30 Canton Road, Tsim Sha Tsui
Kowloon, Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Bank of China (Hong Kong)
Bank of Communications

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE IN HONG KONG

Union Registrars Limited
Suites 3301-04, 33/F
Two Chinachem Exchange Square
338 King's Road
North Point
Hong Kong

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Unit 1202, 12th Floor,
Mirror Tower,
No. 61 Mody Road,
Tsim Sha Tsui East, Hong Kong

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Ng Kwok Leung

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Ng Kwok Leung
Mr. Yao Runxiong

WEBSITE OF THE COMPANY

www.kingbostrike.com

Chairman Statement

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The solar power business and electrical distribution system constitutes the main revenue stream for Kingbo Strike Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "**Group**"). For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group recorded a decrease in its total revenue, which was due to a weaker demand from our customers from the solar power business and the electrical distribution system business. Despite a weaker demand from customers, the Group had maintained a relatively stable profit margin ratio of its solar power business and electrical distribution system business for the year.

During the year, the Group has recognised a revenue of approximately RMB47.9 million (equivalent to approximately HK$56.8 million) (2021: RMB144.2 million, approximately HK$165.2 million) from the solar power business for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Electrical distribution system business had contributed a revenue of approximately RMB129.5 million (equivalent to approximately HK$153.6 million) (2021: RMB183.8 million, approximately HK$210.6 million) for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

During the first half 2022, the outbreak of COVID-19 in eastern areas in the PRC, resulted in the adoption of stringent measure in social distancing, including suspension or limited services of transportation facilities and factory operation in certain provinces and cities in eastern areas in the PRC. Therefore, the Company experienced certain slow-down in business during the first half 2022.

In addition, due to the policies of the PRC government in relation to solar power business which promoted grid parity, construction of large scale photovoltaic power generation bases, continued pressure was exerted on participants that focus on smaller scales solar power projects.

The Group is closely monitoring its resources allocation between its solar power business and electrical distribution system business in order to optimize its operation. Meanwhile, the Group is making solid effort to explore new customers and new contracts of its electrical distribution system business and to maintain the existing business volume of its solar power business.

Looking forward, the Group will place efforts in seeking potential related business with stable return and higher potential, including but not limited to manufacturing and supply of electrical supply system.

Liu Yancheng
Chairman

Management Discussion and Analysis

BUSINESS REVIEW

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the performance of the Group in different business segments were as follows:

Solar Power Business

The Group's solar power business mainly engaged in supply and installation of solar PV parts and equipment. The Group has recognised a revenue of approximately RMB47.9 million (equivalent to approximately HK$56.8 million) from the solar power business for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, which is at a lower revenue level compared to the financial year ended 30 June 2021 of approximately RMB144.2 million (equivalent to approximately HK$165.2 million).

Electrical Distribution System

The Group's electrical distribution system business refers to supply and installation of electrical distribution system (this include distribution board, junction box, cables and switches etc). The Group had recognised a revenue of approximately RMB129.5 million (equivalent to approximately HK$153.6 million) for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, this results in a decrease compared to a revenue of approximately RMB183.8 million (equivalent to approximately HK$210.6 million) for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Electrical Engineering Services

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the electrical engineering services in Singapore recorded a minimal revenue of approximately S$0.2 million (equivalent to HK$1.1 million), compare to the S$0.8 million (equivalent to HK$4.3 million) revenue for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Under the recent market condition (lower activities in overall Singapore construction business), the Group had adopted a conservative approach in the submission of new tender, hence the Group did not secure new projects in the financial year ended 30 June 2022. As at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021, the Group had no outstanding contracts on hand.

Discussions of the Group's environmental policies and performance, compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact thereon, and key relationships with its stakeholders are included in the Environmental, Social and Governance Report set out on pages 41 to 50 in this annual report.

BUSINESS PROSPECT

Due to the policies of the PRC government in relation to solar power business in the PRC, which promoted grid parity and focus on construction of large scale photovoltaic power generation bases, continuous pressure was exerted on contract volume of the Group's solar power business. At the same time, a healthy income stream from the electrical distribution system business during the year support the decline in the solar power business. Nonetheless, the Company remains confident in the business recovery in the PRC over a longer period after certain market consolidation.

In addition, the Board is closely monitoring the development and impact of the continued outbreak of COVID-19 to the Group from time to time and formulating responses accordingly.

Looking ahead, the Group will continue to sustain its principal businesses and make solid efforts in seeking for good business opportunities so as to enhance the value of the shareholders of the Company.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Group's revenue decreased by 44.3% from approximately HK$380.1 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 to approximately HK$211.6 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. Loss attributable to owners of the Company and loss per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 amounted to approximately HK$44.0 million and HK$3.17 cents respectively, compared to approximately HK$30.1 million and HK$2.17 cent respectively for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Financial Results

Revenue

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, revenue of the Group comprises of revenue generated from the following three business segment of the Group:

Solar Power Business

The Group has recognised a revenue of approximately HK$56.8 million from the solar power business for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, a decrease of 65.6% compared to approximately HK$165.2 million from that of last year.

Electrical Distribution System

The Group's electrical distribution system business has contributed a full year revenue of approximately HK$153.6 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, a decrease of 27.1% compared to approximately HK$210.6 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Electrical Engineering Services

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, this business segment recorded a minimal revenue of approximately HK$1.1 million (2021: HK$4.3 million). This is mainly attributable to the lack of new project secured during the year, as a result to the adoption of conservative approach by the Group in submission of new tender under the recent market condition.

Operating Results

Gross profit margin of the Group slightly increased by 0.7% from 9.9% for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 to 10.6% for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. This is attributable to the relatively stable gross profit margin in solar power business and electrical distribution system business.

The operating results of the Group has recorded an increase of loss from approximately HK$30.1 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 to approximately HK$44.0 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. This change is primarily attributable to the decrease in gross profit from approximately HK$37.8 million to approximately HK$22.5 million, and increase in expected credit loss recognised in respect of financial assets at amortised cost from approximately HK$17.9 million to approximately HK$20.8 million.

Other Gains and Losses, Net

Other gains and losses had decreased from a net gain of approximately HK$5.2 million for the year ended 30 June 2021 to a net loss of approximately HK$1.1 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. It was mainly due to the impairment loss recognised in respect of right of use asset and plant and equipment of approximately HK$1.1 million and decrease in loan interest income of approximately HK$2.6 million.

Change in Fair Value of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, net

The decrease in the loss in fair value of financial assets is attributable to the decrease in fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss by 46.9% to approximately HK$3.3 million for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: HK$6.3 million).

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 increased by 3.5% to approximately HK$28.9 million (2021: HK$27.9 million).

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses of the Group has remained stable at approximately HK$0.7 million for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: HK$0.7 million).

Impairment Loss Recognised in respect of Goodwill

In light of the cash flow projections of the solar power business, the value of the goodwill in relation to the solar power business as at 30 June 2021 was determined to be negligible, taking into account the valuation performed by an independent professional valuer. Accordingly, an impairment loss of approximately HK$10.1 million was recognised for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

No impairment loss in goodwill is noted for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Details of the goodwill were set out in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense increased by 141.3% from approximately HK$8.0 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 to approximately HK$19.3 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. This is primarily attributable to the increase in the provision of withholding tax in the PRC during the year of approximately HK$13.4 million.

Employment and Remuneration Policy

As at 30 June 2022, total number of employees of the Group was 23 (2021: 18). During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, employees costs (including Directors' emoluments) amounted to approximately HK$17.2 million (2021: HK$16.7 million). Remuneration of the employees which included salary, discretionary bonus and share-based incentives was based on the Group's results and individual performance. Medical and retirement benefits schemes were made available to qualified personnel.

Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022, total assets of the Group were approximately HK$309.3 million (30 June 2021: HK$426.2 million), representing an decrease of 27.4% as compared with that of 2021, among which current assets decreased by 27.5% to approximately HK$308.0 million (30 June 2021: HK$424.9 million).

The decrease in current assets of the Group was attributed to the combination effect of decrease in trade receivables, deposits and other receivables of approximately HK$105.9 million, increase in prepayment of approximately HK$46.1 million, decrease in loan receivable of approximately HK$20.0 million, decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss of approximately HK$3.4 million, and decrease in cash and cash equivalent of approximately HK$36.3 million.

As at 30 June 2022, total liabilities of the Group amounted to approximately HK$63.2 million (30 June 2021: HK$81.8 million), a decrease of 22.7% as compared with that of 2021, among which current liabilities decreased by 24.1% to HK$62.1 million (30 June 2021: HK$81.8 million), whereas non-current liabilities increased by HK$1.0 million compared with the financial year ended 30 June 2021. The decrease in current liabilities is mainly due to decrease in trade payable and income tax payable. The increase in non-current liabilities was attributable to the increase in lease liability.

Total equity of the Company decreased by 28.5% to approximately HK$246.1 million as at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: HK$344.3 million). This is mainly due to the loss of the financial year of approximately HK$51.8 million and dividend paid to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary.

Liquidity, Financial Resources and Gearing

As at 30 June 2022, the Group maintained net current assets of approximately HK$246.0 million (30 June 2021: HK$343.1 million). Besides, the Group maintained cash and cash equivalents of approximately HK$38.8 million, of which 1.1% and 53.4% were denominated in Hong Kong dollars and Singapore dollars respectively (30 June 2021: HK$75.1 million, of which 10.0% and 61.5% were denominated in Hong Kong dollars and Singapore dollars respectively).

As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no interest-bearing borrowings (30 June 2021: Nil). The Group's gearing ratio was 0.03 (30 June 2021: N/A), which was calculated on the basis of net debt over equity attributable to owners of the Company. Net debt is calculated as trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents.

Charge on Assets

As at 30 June 2022, the Group had no charge on its assets (30 June 2021: Nil).

Capital Structure

2019 Placing

On 14 March 2019, the Company entered into a placing agreement (the "**2019 Placing Agreement**") with RIFA Securities Limited, pursuant to which RIFA Securities Limited agreed to place up to 237,120,000 new shares of the Company to not less than six placees on a best effort basis at a placing price of HK$0.183 per placing share (the "**2019 Placing**"). The Placing was completed on 2 April 2019 and 204,680,000 new shares of the Company with an aggregate nominal value of HK$2,046,800 were allotted and issued by the Company to not less than six placees who were independent individuals, corporations and/or institutional investors, who and whose ultimate beneficial owners were third parties independent of and not connected with the Company and its connected persons.

The placing price of HK$0.183 represents (i) a discount of approximately 8.5% to the closing price of HK$0.2 per share as quoted on the Stock Exchange on 14 March 2019, being the date of the 2019 Placing Agreement; and (ii) a discount of approximately 9.6% to the average closing price of HK$0.202 per share of the Company as quoted on the Stock Exchange for the last five consecutive trading days immediately prior to date of the 2019 Placing Agreement. The net placing price for the 2019 Placing was approximately HK$0.180 per placing share.

The 2019 Placing was conducted by the Company to raise additional funding for the business operations of the Group and strengthen the financial position of the Group for future development. The net proceeds amounting to approximately HK$36.9 million arising from the 2019 Placing shall be fully applied as general working capital of the Group.

As at 30 June 2021, the Group had utilised the net proceeds of the 2019 Placing as follows:

Intended use of net proceeds	Allocation of net proceeds HK$ (million)	Utilisation to the financial year ended 30 June 2021 HK$ (million)
General working capital of the Group	36.9	36.9

The following table sets out the breakdown of the use of proceeds of the 2019 Placing as general working capital of the Group:

	Utilisation as at the financial year ended 30 June 2021 HK$ (million)
Human resources	8.2
Office utilities	2.5
Other general expenses	6.2
General working capital in respect of the solar power business	20.0
Total	36.9

The utilised of net proceeds was in accordance to the original intention disclosed in the announcement of the company dated 14 March 2019 in relation to the 2019 Placing.

Capital Expenditure and Commitments

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group had capital expenditure of approximately HK$0.6 million (2021: HK$0.1 million, including right of use assets).

As at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021, the Group do not have commitments contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements.

Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2022, the Group had security bonds to the Singapore Government amounting to approximately HK$28,000 (30 June 2021: HK$29,000) in relation to foreign workers.

Significant Investments

As at 30 June 2022, the Group held certain listed securities as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group identified its investments based on the share price performance and future prospect of the investments. For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group received dividend income of HK$37,000 (2021: HK$37,000) from investment in listed securities and made a fair value loss of HK$3.3 million (2021: fair value loss of HK$6.3 million) on financial assets of fair value through profit or loss. This fair value loss is mainly the effect of: (i) decrease in share price of 56.4% of Chi Ho Development Holdings Limited ("**Chi Ho**"); (ii) decrease in share price of 44.1% of Li Bao Ge Group Limited ("**Li Bao Ge**"); and (iii) decrease in the share price of Pinestone Capital Limited ("**Pinestone**") of 35.3%; (iv) decrease in share price of 22.0% of SingAsia Holdings Limited ("**SingAsia HLDG**"); and (v) decrease in share price of 57.6% of China Baoli Technologies Holdings Limited ("**China Baoli**") during the financial year ended 30 June 2022. Investment cost of each of Chi Ho, Li Bao Ge, Pinestone, SingAsia HLDG and China Baoli was approximately HK$5.0 million, HK$4.0 million, HK$19.4 million, HK$10.7 million and HK$5.0 million, respectively.

Details of all the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were set out in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

Pinestone is a Hong Kong-based financial services provider principally engaged in provision of securities brokerage services, securities-backed lending services as well as placing and underwriting services. The loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 of Pinestone is approximately HK$4.9 million compared to the net loss of HK$18.8 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. Reduction in loss was mainly attributable to the decrease in impairment loss on trade and loan receivables from HK$31.3 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 to HK$12.5 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2021. Pinestone will continue to explore profitable business opportunities to broaden their business reach and strengthen market position, and continue to growth in a longer term.

Li Bao Ge is principally engaged in the operation of a chain of Chinese restaurants in Hong Kong and the PRC. The loss attributable to the shareholder for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 of Li Bao Ge is approximately HK$92.5 million, compared to the recorded loss attributable to owners of the company of approximately HK$39.8 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. Loss for the year ended 31 December 2021 increased by approximately HK$52.7 million as compared to the last year, was mainly due to the combined effects of (i) the increase in operating losses of the Group's restaurant operations by approximately HK$6.4 million; (ii) the impairment loss on intangible assets of approximately HK$29.7 million; and (iii) the impairment loss on amount due from a non-controlling shareholder of approximately HK$9.9 million.

SingAsia HLDG is principally engaged in the provision of manpower, outsourcing, recruitment, trading and cleaning services. SingAsia HLDG record an increase in loss for the nine months ended 30 April 2022 to approximately S$1.3 million, compared with the loss for the nine months ended 30 April 2021 of approximately S$1.0 million.

Chi Ho is an established main contractor for the provision of renovation and maintenance works, alteration and addition works, and fitting-out works in Hong Kong. Chi Ho is responsible for the overall management, implementation and supervision of projects. Chi Ho focuses on the management of projects, development of work programmes, procurement of works materials, operation of site works, co-ordination with the customers or their consultants and quality control of the works carried out by the employees and the subcontractors. The profit for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 of Chi Ho is approximately HK$8.0 million, which has decreased by approximately HK$13.4 million compared to that of the profit of approximately HK$21.4 million previous year, which was mainly due to the combined effects of (i) reduce in gross profit of approximately HK$5.1 million; (ii) increase of impairment loss under expected credit loss of HK$5.4 million; and (iii) increase in administrative expenses of HK$3.5 million.

China Baoli is principally engaged in mobile technologies business, tourism and hospitality business, gamma ray irradiation services, and securities trading and investment. China Baoli recorded a profit for the year ended 31 March 2022 of approximately HK$96.8 million compared with the loss for the year ended 31 March 2021 of approximately 112.6 million. The turnaround was mainly attributable to the combined effects of the (i) gain on disposal of subsidiaries of approximately HK$119.2 million; and (ii) gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries of approximately HK$36.9 million. As at 31 March 2022, the total assets and net liabilities of the Group was approximately HK$142.2 million and HK$363.9 million compared with approximately HK$138.1 million and HK$540.2 million as at 31 March 2021 respectively.

Although the market value of financial assets held by the Company had declined as of 30 June 2022, and weak financial performance of such assets is noted from their latest published financial statement, the Company still holds positive views in a longer term and will regularly monitor the performance of investment in such assets and take suitable action in due course.

Save for those disclosed above, and in Notes 1 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements, there were no other significant investments held, nor were there any material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

There were no material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies during the financial year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022.

Cash Flow

The Group reported net cash flows from operating activities of approximately HK$6.3 million (2021: used in HK$10.8 million) for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. The increase in net cash flow is primarily due to the combined effect of decrease in the trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loan receivables and the increase in prepayments during the year.

Net cash used in investing activities is approximately HK$0.5 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: net cash flow of HK$0.2 million). This is mainly attributable to the purchase of plant and equipment.

Net cash flows used in financing activities mainly attributed to approximately HK$41.4 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: HK$1.4 million). This is mainly attributable to dividend paid to non-controlling interests of a subsidiary.

Financial Ratios

The following table shows the key financial ratios indicating the performance of the Group for the last five financial years:

Financial year ended 30 June	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Gross profit margin (%)[1]	**10.6**	9.9	8.3	10.4	8.0
Net profit margin (%)[2]	**N/A[8]**	N/A[8]	N/A[8]	N/A[8]	N/A[8]
Return on assets (%)[3]	**N/A[8]**	N/A[8]	N/A[8]	N/A[8]	0.3

As at 30 June	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Gearing ratio[4]	**0.03**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current ratio[5]	**5.0**	5.2	6.0	7.8	4.0
Average trade receivables collection period (days)[6]	**431.6**	254.8	269.1	172.2	189.2
Average trade payables repayment period (days)[7]	**35.2**	27.8	17.3	14.0	26.6

Note

1 Gross profit margin = Gross profit/Revenue x 100%
2 Net profit margin = Net profit/Revenue x 100%
3 Return on assets = Net profit before tax/Total assets
4 Gearing ratio = Net debt/Equity attributable to owners of the Company
5 Current ratio = Current assets/Current liabilities
6 Average trade receivables collection period = (Average trade receivables + Bill receivables/Revenue) x 365
7 Average trade payables repayment period = (Average trade payables/Purchases) x 365
8 The ratio is not applicable as the Group suffered a net loss for the financial year

The slight increase in gross profit margin for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 was attributed to the relatively stable gross profit margin in the solar power business and a electrical distribution system business.

The increase in average trade receivables collection period of 176.8 days for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 is primarily attributable to the combined effect of decrease in revenue in second half of the financial year, together with the time lag in repayment from customers for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The Group always maintains good and prompt payment relationship with the suppliers to achieve overall benefit for the on-going and future purchase pricing. Increase in repayment period was mainly due to the decrease in purchase for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group faces certain risks and uncertainties in its operations which are outlined as below. It is a non-exhaustive list and there may be other risks and uncertainties further to the key risk areas.

	Risk	Description and Mitigation
Financial and Economic Risk	**Liquidity risk management**	Each business segment of the Group is responsible for its own cash management. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements so as to ensure sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions (when applicable) to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. The Group's cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2022 was maintained at a satisfactory level. Save as disclosed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group had no significant capital commitment.
	Contingent liabilities	Save as disclosed in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group had no significant contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022.

Risk	Description and Mitigation
Foreign currency risk	The Group's business mainly operates in Singapore and the PRC, accordingly, its revenue and transactions arising from its operations were generally settled in Renminbi ("**RMB**") and Singapore dollars ("**SG$**") whereas the bank balance of the Company was principally denominated in RMB and SG$ dollars. As a result, fluctuations in the value of RMB and SG$ against Hong Kong dollars could adversely affect the cash and cash equivalent which is reported in Hong Kong dollars. During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group did not experience any material difficulties or impacts on its operations or liquidity as a result of currency exchange fluctuation. The Group did not use any financial instruments for hedging purposes during the year and there were no hedging instruments outstanding as at 30 June 2022. The Group will continue to monitor closely the exchange rate risk arising from its existing operations and new investments in future. The Group will further implement the necessary hedging arrangement to mitigate any significant foreign exchange risk when and if appropriate.
Credit risk	The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivables and loan receivables. Credit evaluations are performed on all credit customers focusing on the customer's history of payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Trade receivables are generally due within 180-360 days from the date of billing and the loan receivables are due on the maturity date specified in the loan agreement. Impairment losses are recorded for those overdue balances where there is objective evidence of impairment. As disclosed in Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has certain concentration risk in respect of trade receivables due from the Group's two (2021: two) largest customers who accounted for approximately 53.4% and 69.6% of the Group's total trade receivables as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 respectively. The credit risk exposure to trade receivables balance and loan receivable balance has been and will continue to be monitored by the Group on an ongoing basis.

	Risk	Description and Mitigation
	Delay and cost overrun risk	Delay in the Group's project may put burdens on billings, material and labour costs that adversely affects the Group's revenue and financial performance. The duration of the Group's projects generally ranges between 6 to 48 months. Moreover, any damages caused by the Group may result in the liquidated damages penalty payable to the contracting parties. The Group continues to implement stringent budget control management. In addition, proper and detailed project planning is applied to avoid design error or faulty contractual management or other defaults.
	Equity price risk	The Group held listed securities in Hong Kong for investment purpose. The reduction in the fair value of the listing securities resulting from changes in the levels of value of the securities will adversely impact on the Group's financial performance.
	Economic environment	The Group's primary operations are located in Singapore and the PRC. The Group's results of operations and financial condition therefore depend on the economies of Singapore and the PRC. The economic growth of Singapore became moderate in recent years while that of the PRC is slowing down. In this connection, any reduction in Singapore government expenditure on public housing may have a negative impact on the Group's results of operations and financial condition. The contraction of the PRC business activities may also hinder the development of solar power business of the Group so that the Group's income may be negatively impacted.
Operational Risk	**Availability, recruitment and retention of skilled resources**	The Group's business is highly dependent on skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled foreign workers as the local construction labour in Singapore is limited and costly. Any shortage in the supply of foreign workers or increase in Foreign Worker Levy, or any entry restrictions on foreign labour importation will adversely affect the Group's operations and financial performance. As at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021, approximately 10.0% of the workforce was made up of foreign workers.

Risk	Description and Mitigation
Health and safety	Under the Workplace Safety and Health Act of Singapore, every employer has the duty to take, so far as reasonably practicable, such measures which are necessary to ensure the safety and health of his employees at work. The Workplace Safety and Health (Construction) Regulations 2007 sets out specific duties on employers which include, inter alia, appointing a workplace safety and health coordinator in respect of every worksite to assist and identify any unsafe condition in the worksite, unsafe work practice which is carried out in the worksite and recommend and assist in the implementation of reasonably practicable measures to remedy the unsafe condition or unsafe work practice. The Group has obtained the relevant certifications to meet these requirements which are subject to renewal in every 3 years. The Law of the People's Republic of China on Work Safety (中華人民共和國安全生產法) and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases (中華人民共和國職業病防治法) aim at creating standards of conditions for employment, enhancing occupation safety and health and improving working conditions in PRC. Generally, the construction and installation works of the solar PV projects are outsourced and accordingly, the risk of non-conformity is minimal.
Qualifications, licences and permit	The business and construction activities of the Group in Singapore are regulated by the Building and Construction Authority of Singapore ("**BCA**") and other regulatory bodies. These regulatory bodies stipulate the criteria that must be satisfied before permits and licences are granted to, and/or renewed for, the Group's business. The renewal of the permits and licences is subject to compliance with the relevant regulations. Any non-renewal in the Group's existing BCA workhead categories may result in the Group not being qualified to participate in certain projects, which would lead to a reduction in the number of project opportunities for the Group. This would, in turn, create an adverse impact on the Group's operations and financial performance. The Group keeps monitoring closely the regulatory developments and licensing requirements in order to ensure compliance with the requirements to renew the relevant qualifications, licences and permits.

	Risk	Description and Mitigation
Regulation and compliance risks	**Legal and regulatory compliance**	The Group faces local legal risks in Singapore, Hong Kong and the PRC. Such risks might have significant impacts on the financial condition, operations and business prospects of the Group in the relevant markets. The investments of the Group in Singapore, Hong Kong and the PRC might at present or in future be affected by changes in local, national or international political, social, legal, tax, regulatory and environmental requirements from time to time. In addition, new government policies or measures, if introducing changes in fiscal, tax, regulatory, environmental or other aspects that may affect competitiveness, could result in an additional or unforeseen increase in operating expenses and capital expenditures, produce risks to the overall return on investments of the Group, and delay or impede its business operations and hence adversely affect revenues and profits. The Group keeps monitoring regulatory developments and, where necessary, obtain expert legal advice for the updated regulatory changes and the Board is informed of any regulatory updates on a timely manner.
Other external risks and uncertainty	**Government policies**	The favourable policies of the PRC government towards renewable energy may change from time to time. Reduction in subsidies from the PRC government to the solar PV power business will hinder the revenue and profitability of the Group. Besides, the Singapore business is highly dependent on the projects pipelined by the Housing and Development Board of Singapore ("**HDB**"). Prospective unfavourable changes in the Singapore government housing policy and the level of Singapore government's spending budget on public housing may adversely affect the Group's operational and financial performance. The Group continues to explore new opportunities in non-government housing sectors and other ventures to diversify its business.

Risk	Description and Mitigation
Competition	The Group provides (i) electrical engineering services to the Singapore construction industry; (ii) sales and installation of solar PV system to the PRC users on project basis; and (iii) provision of electrical distribution system in the PRC. As such, the Group's revenue is not recurring in nature and the Group has to go through a competitive quotation or negotiation process to secure new projects. In the event the Group is unable to maintain business relationship with existing customers or unable to price the tender or quotation competitively, the business and financial performance of the Group may be adversely affected. The Group continues to develop and maintain long-term relations with customers by advancing its skills and technology and enhancing its supply chain quality to achieve cost efficiency so as to improve tender pricing.

The Group is committed to monitoring and managing its risks in order to identify and assess risks of major projects and key businesses at all levels. Through risk reports on weaknesses and potential risks, the Group supervises and implements risk management and control measures to improve its comprehensive risk management practices and initiatives across the Group.

Directors' Report

The board (the "**Board**") of directors (the "**Directors**") of Kingbo Strike Limited (the "**Company**", together with its subsidiaries the "**Group**") is pleased to present their annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities and other particulars of its principal subsidiaries are set out in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The Group's results for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

DIVIDENDS

The declaration and payment of dividends shall be determined at the sole discretion of the Board after taking into account the Company's financial performances, working capital requirements, future prospects and other factors, and subject to the articles of association of the Company (the "**Articles of Association**") and all applicable laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands.

The Directors did not declare any interim or final dividend for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 30 June 2022, the Company's distributable reserves amounted to HK$157,041,000 (2021: HK$141,674,000).

Details of the movements in the respective reserves of the Group and the Company during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes 27 and 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the movements of plant and equipment during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are set out in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are set out in Note 26 to the consolidated financial statement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the five financial year ended 30 June 2022 is set out on page 138 of the annual report.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and up to the date of this report were:

Executive Directors
Mr. Liu Yancheng *(Chairman)*
Mr. Yao Runxiong

Non-executive Director
Mr. Tam Tak Wah

Independent Non-executive Directors
Mr. Leung Po Hon
Dr. Luo Xiaodong
Mr. Li Jin

In accordance with article 84(1) of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Liu Yancheng and Mr. Li Jin shall retire by rotation in the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the AGM.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Save as disclosed in the sections headed "Share Option Scheme" and "Directors' Interests in Securities" in this report, at no time during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 was the Company or any of subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors and chief executives of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any body corporate, and none of the Directors and chief executives or their spouses or children under the age of 18, had any right to subscribe for the securities of the Company, or had exercised any such right during the year.

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 financial year ended 30 June 2022.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

All Directors have entered into letters of appointment or service contracts with the Company or its subsidiaries.

As at 30 June 2022, no Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has a service contract with the Company or its subsidiary which is not terminable by the Company within 1 year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in the section "Related Party Transactions" in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements, no transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which the Company, any of its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a Director had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the financial year or at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Pursuant to article 164(1) of the Articles of Association, 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 they might incur or sustain by in connection with the execution of their duty. The Company has arranged directors' and officers' liability insurance policy of the Company during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

COMPETING INTERESTS

None of the Directors and their respective associates had any direct or indirect interest in a business which competes or may compete with the business of the Group.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Save for the transactions as disclosed in the section "Related Party Transactions" in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements which were fully exempt from the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "**Listing Rules**"), the Group did not enter into any connected or continuing connected transactions during the financial year ended 30 June 2022. In addition, the Company has complied with the disclosure requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

A new share option scheme was adopted by the Company following the resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 20 October 2017. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide incentives and rewards to the eligible participants including full time or part time employees of the Group (including any directors); and any business or joint venture partners, contractors, agents or representatives, consultants, advisers, suppliers, producers or licensors, customers, licensees (including any sub-licensee) or distributors, landlords or tenants (including any sub-tenants) of the Group.

There were no share options granted under the scheme since its adoption.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SECURITIES

As at 30 June 2022, the interests and short positions of each Director and chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "**SFO**") which were required to be (i) notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which the Directors and the chief executive have taken or deemed to have taken under such provisions of the SFO); (ii) recorded in the register kept by the Company under section 352 of the SFO; or (iii) notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers, were as follows:

Long Positions in Shares and Underlying Shares of the Company

Director	Capacity/Nature	Number of shares held/ interested in	Percentage of interest in the Company
Mr. Liu Yancheng	Beneficial owner	7,600,000	0.55%
	Interest of spouse *(Note 1)*	5,000,000	0.36%
Mr. Yao Runxiong	Beneficial owner	12,050,000	0.87%
	Interest of spouse *(Note 2)*	18,630,000	1.34%

Notes:

1. 5,000,000 shares of the Company are legally and beneficially owned by Ms. Zhang Juanying, the spouse of Mr. Liu Yancheng. Mr. Liu Yancheng is therefore deemed to be interested in the 5,000,000 shares of the Company for the purposes of the SFO.

2. 18,630,000 shares of the Company are legally and beneficially owned by Ms. Zhuang Yanzhu, the spouse of Mr. Yao Runxiong. Mr. Yao Runxiong is therefore deemed to be interested in the 18,630,000 shares of the Company for the purposes of the SFO.

Save as disclosed above, as at 30 June 2022, none of the Directors nor chief executive of the Company had any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO).

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY

As at 30 June 2022, the Company has not been notified by any person or entity who had or was deemed to have 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 SFO.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A fair review of the business of the Company as well as a discussion and analysis of the Group's performance during the year and the material factors underlying its results and financial position can be found in the "Management Discussion and Analysis" set out on pages 4 to 17 of this annual report. These discussions form part of this report.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Further discussion and analysis of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group faces can be found in the "Management Discussion and Analysis" set out on pages 4 to 17 of this annual report. The above section forms part of this report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Subject to the deviations as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report set out on pages 28 to 40 of this annual report, the Company has complied with all the applicable code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The information in respect of the Group's sales and purchases attributable to the major customers and suppliers respectively during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 is as follows:

	Percentage of the Group's total revenue	
	2022	2021
The largest customer in aggregate	**44.6%**	33.0%
Five largest customers in aggregate	**91.8%**	99.4%

	Percentage of the Group's total purchase	
	2022	2021
The largest supplier in aggregate	**29.5%**	79.8%
Five largest suppliers in aggregate	**90.7%**	99.1%

So far as the Directors are aware, the Directors, their close associates or any shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the Directors own more than 5% of the Company's total number of issued shares) do not have any interest in these major customers and suppliers during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Articles of Association or the laws of the Cayman Islands which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to its existing shareholders.

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

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this report, the Company maintained a sufficient public float as required under the Listing Rules during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and up to the date of this annual report.

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Company has received from each independent non-executive Director an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to the independence guidelines under the Listing Rules and that the Company still considers such Directors to be independent.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group is devoted to promoting and maintaining the environmental and social sustainable development of the regions where it operates. The Group takes into account of environmental protection issues in making reasonable use of various energy, resources and materials. The Group did not experience any cases of non-compliance relating to environmental laws and regulations in the PRC, Singapore and Hong Kong.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group's business mainly operates in Singapore and the PRC and the Company itself is listed on the Stock Exchange. Our operations accordingly shall comply with relevant laws and regulations in the regions. During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group did not breach any law and regulation that has significant impact on the Company.

AUDITOR

Moore Stephens CPA Limited ("**Moore Stephens**") was first appointed as auditors of the Company upon filling the vacancy following the retirement of HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited at the conclusion of the annual general meeting on 2 December 2021. The consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 have been audited by Moore Stephens who will retire and offer themselves for re-appointment at the forthcoming annual general meeting. A resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

By Order of the Board
Liu Yancheng
Chairman

Hong Kong, 30 September 2022

Profile of Directors and Senior Management

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Liu Yancheng

Mr. Liu Yancheng ("**Mr. Liu**"), aged 54, was appointed as an executive Director on 5 January 2017 and redesignated as the chairman of the Board (the "**Chairman**") on 1 March 2017. Mr. Liu is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. Liu has over 25 years of diversified business experience in the PRC spanning property and hotel investments, electronic communications and digital electronics as well as financing and leasing. Mr. Liu founded the first micro-lending company in Guangzhou in 2010.

Yao Runxiong

Mr. Yao Runxiong, aged 60, was appointed as executive director on 25 October 2017. He is the founder and currently a director of 金大福珠寶有限公司 (for transliteration purpose only, King Tai Fook Company Limited), a company established in the PRC and principally engaged in jewellery business in the PRC. He has over 20 years of experience in management and development of jewellery business in the PRC.

Non-executive Director

Tam Tak Wah

Mr. Tam Tak Wah, aged 57, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 17 November 2014. He is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He has over 30 years of experience in accounting, corporate finance and corporate development. He was an independent non-executive director of Future World Holdings Limited (stock code: 572) and an executive director of Golden Century International Holdings Group Limited (stock code: 91), both listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange, and retired in June 2022 and resigned in May 2020, respectively. Save as disclosed above, he did not hold any directorship in any listed public company in the last three years.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Leung Po Hon

Mr. Leung Po Hon ("**Mr. Leung**"), aged 58, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 13 November 2015. He is currently a practicing Accountant. Mr. Leung graduated and obtained a Professional Diploma in accountancy from The Hong Kong Polytechnic (now known as The Hong Kong Polytechnic University) in November 1987. Mr. Leung obtained a Master Degree in Business Administration of University of Bradford of the United Kingdom in December 1990. He has been a member of HKICPA since January 1993 and a fellow member of the ACCA since January 1997. Mr. Leung has more than 25 years of experience in accounting, auditing and financial management and is currently an independent non-executive director of MediNet Group Limited (stock code: 8161), being listed on Stock Exchange. Mr. Leung was also an independent non-executive director of Flying Financial Service Holdings Limited) (stock code: 8030), the shares of which is listed on the Stock Exchange, having resigned in 19 November 2020.

Li Jin

Mr. Li Jin, aged 55, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 30 June 2017. He obtained a bachelor's degree in biology from Peking University in the PRC in 1989. He also obtained a master degree in biochemistry from the University of Michigan in 1991, and a juris doctor degree from the School of Law, Columbia University in 1994 in the United States. He has over 20 years of experience in the areas of commercial law, corporate finance and joint ventures as an attorney in New York and was a partner at Linklaters (Hong Kong) and Horizon Law firm (Shenzhen). He has been appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of Sungy Mobile Limited, a company listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market in the United States (stock code: GOMO), from July 2013 to August 2014. He had also been appointed as the independent non-executive director of ZTE Corporation (stock code: 763), the shares of which are listed on the Stock Exchange, from June 2004 to June 2010 and appointed as the independent non-executive director of E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Limited (stock code: 2048) as on 10 July 2018.

Luo Xiaodong

Dr. Luo Xiaodong ("**Dr. Luo**"), aged 36, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 5 January 2017. He graduated from Shandong University with a bachelor's degree in civil engineering in 2009. He further obtained a master's degree in structure engineering from the University of Dundee in 2011 and a doctorate degree in civil engineering from the University of Hong Kong in 2016. Dr. Luo has been working in the construction industry since 2016.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Yeo Jiew Yew

Mr. Yeo Jiew Yew ("**Mr. Yeo**"), aged 67, the founder of the Group, was appointed as an executive Director on 19 June 2013 and re-designated as the Managing Director on 9 December 2013. He retired at the annual general meeting held on 13 February 2017 and did not offer himself for re-election as the Managing Director so as to focus on the Singapore business and operation of the Group. He is the director of the wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Strike Electrical Engineering Pte Ltd ("**Strike Singapore**"). Mr. Yeo started his career as an electrical apprentice in 1969 and has over 30 years of experience in the electrical engineering industry. He is a shareholder and a director of Victrad Enterprise (Pte) Limited ("**Victrad**"), which is a related company of the Group. Mr. Yeo was also a non-executive director of Lantrovision (S) Ltd, a company previously listed on Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and he resigned in June 2016. Mr. Yeo is a member of the school management committee of Pei Chun Public School, a primary school in Singapore since 1996. Mr. Yeo is the brother of Mr. Sim Yew Heng.

Sim Yew Heng

Mr. Sim Yew Heng ("**Mr. Sim**"), aged 61, started his career in 1976 as an electrical apprentice with an electrical engineering subcontractor and has over 30 years of experience in the electrical engineering industry projects. Mr. Sim is the director of Strike Singapore. Mr. Sim is also a shareholder and a director of Victrad. Mr. Sim is the brother of Mr. Yeo Jiew Yew.

Dai Yong

Mr. Dai Yong ("**Mr. Dai**"), aged 45, has been appointed as the Project Director of the Company since 11 October 2016 and re-designated as the Chief Operating Officer of the Company since 1 November 2018. Mr. Dai holds a bachelor's degree from Huaihai Institute of Technology. He worked in Zhenjiang Eaton Electric Limited, a Sino-American joint venture, from 1999 to 2008, engaging in the sales management and network expansion of power transmission and distribution products of 110KV and below. From 2009 to 2016, he served as the general manager of Tianjin Kaihe Dianli Keji Limited, which is primarily engaged in the development and implementation of related businesses in the fields of power transmission and distribution products, PV power station ancillary products and PV power station solutions. Mr. Dai has over 15 years of experience in electric product and PV new energy related industries. He is mainly responsible for the design, installation and operation of the solar power station projects in the Group.

Ng Kwok Leung

Mr. Ng Kwok Leung ("**Mr. Ng**"), aged 40, has been appointed as Group Financial Controller of the Group since October 2017 and has been appointed as Company Secretary of the Company in December 2019. Mr. Ng obtained a Master of Science in Professional Accountancy from the University of London, and obtained a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree in Accountancy from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He has over 15 years of experience in corporate finance, accounting and auditing fields. Prior to his appointment, Mr Ng had served in a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange and an international accountants firm. Mr. Ng is a fellow member of the ACCA, fellow member of the HKICPA and Certified Internal Auditor of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Corporate Governance Report

Kingbo Strike Limited (the "**Company**", together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") is committed to establish and maintain high standard of corporate governance. The Company believes that good corporate governance system provides a sustainable and solid foundation for the Company to manage business risks, enhance transparency, advance accountability and maximise shareholders' interests.

The Company has applied the principles of Corporate Governance Code (the "**CG Code**") as set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "**Listing Rules**") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") and complied with all applicable code provisions of the CG Code throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2022, save and except for the deviation from code provision C.2.1.

Code provision C.2.1

Code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code stated that the roles of chairman and managing director should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the chairman of the board (the "**Board**") of directors of the Company (the "**Chairman**"), Mr. Liu Yancheng was responsible for the general operations of the Board and the overall strategy of the Group. The Board considers that this structure would not impair the balance of power and authority between the directors and the management of the Group.

The roles of the respective executive Directors and senior management, who are in charge of different functions, complements the roles of chairman and managing director.

The Board believes that this structure is conducive to strong and consistent leadership which enables the Group to operate efficiently.

The Board understands the importance of complying with the code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code and will continue to consider the feasibility of compliance. If compliance is determined, appropriate persons will be nominated to take up the different roles of the Chairman and the Managing Director.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules (the "**Model Code**") as the code of practice for carrying out securities transactions by the Directors. After specific enquiry with all members of the Board, the Company confirmed that all Directors have fully complied with the relevant standards stipulated in the Model Code during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

THE BOARD

The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company to enhance long-term shareholders' value. It is the responsibility of the Board to determine the appropriate corporate governance practices applicable to the Company's circumstances and to ensure that processes and procedures are in place to achieve the Company's corporate governance objectives.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The Company does not have any officer with the title of "chief executive officer".

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Chairman was responsible for the general operations of the Board and the overall strategy of the Group. The Board considers that this structure would not impair the balance of power and authority between the directors and the management of Company.

The Board understands the importance of complying with the code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code and will continue to consider the feasibility of compliance. If compliance is determined, appropriate persons will be nominated to take up the different roles of the Chairman and the Managing Director.

Board Composition

As at 30 June 2022, the Board comprises two executive Directors, one non-executive Director and three Independent non-executive Directors.

The members of the Board are set out as below:

Executive Directors:

Mr. Liu Yancheng *(Chairman)*
Mr. Yao Runxiong

Non-executive Director:

Mr. Tam Tak Wah

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Mr. Leung Po Hon
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong

The composition of the Board is reviewed regularly to ensure that it has a good balance of expertise, skills and experience which can meet the requirements of the business of the Company. The Board includes three independent non-executive Directors, in which Mr. Leung Po Hon is a certified public accountant in Hong Kong. Mr. Leung possesses extensive experience in the accountancy profession and has appropriate accounting and related financial management expertise. The biographical details of the Directors are set out under the section headed "Profile of Directors and Senior Management" on pages 25 to 27.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the executive Directors and the independent non-executive Directors provided the Group with wide range of valuable business experience, knowledge and professionalism. The active participation of the independent non-executive directors in the Board and committee meetings brought independent judgement on issues relating to the Group's strategy, performance and management process, taking into account the interests of the shareholders of the Company (the "**Shareholders**").

The non-executive director and each of the independent non-executive directors has a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of two years commencing on the date of their respective appointment but is subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at an annual general meeting of the Company in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

Responsibilities of the Board

The Board is responsible for the leadership and control of the Company. The Board determines the overall strategies, monitors and controls operating and financial performance, sets objectives and business development plans and makes key decisions of the Company. The day-to-day management and operation are delegated to the executive Directors and senior management. The delegated functions are closely supervised by the Board to ensure effectiveness and alignment with the overall strategies of the Company. Approval has to be obtained from the Board prior to any significant transactions to be entered into by the senior management.

The Board is also entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing, maintaining and reviewing sound and effective corporate governance policies within the Group and is committed to ensuring that an effective corporate governance is put in place to continuously review and improve the corporate governance practices within the Group.

All Directors have access to relevant information in relation to the Company as well as the advices and services of the Company Secretary, if and when required, with a view to ensuring that Board procedures and all applicable rules and regulations are followed.

There are established procedures for directors to seek independent professional advices for them to discharge their duties and responsibilities, where appropriate at the expenses of the Company.

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

Regular Board meetings each year are scheduled in advance to facilitate maximum attendance of Directors. Reasonable notice in advance of a Board meeting is normally given to all Directors who are provided with an opportunity to include matters for discussion in the agenda. The Company Secretary assists the Chairman in preparing the agenda for meetings and ensures that all applicable rules and regulations are complied with. The agenda and the accompanying Board papers are normally sent to all Directors reasonably in advance before the intended date of a regular Board meeting (and so far as practicable for such other Board meetings). All minutes and/or resolutions are kept by the Company and are open for inspection by any Directors.

Whereas a Director has conflict of interest in a matter to be considered by the Board and the Board has determined that it is material, such matter will then be dealt with by the Board at a duly convened Board meeting. The Articles of Association stipulates that save for the exceptions as provided therein, a Director shall abstain from voting and not be counted in the quorum at meetings for approving any contract or arrangement in which such Director or any of his associates have a material interest.

Each Director can have access to Board papers and other related materials and have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary. The Board and individual Director also have separate and independent access to the senior management of the Company. Directors are continuously updated with the major developments of the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements so as to ensure the Company's compliance with and upkeep of good corporate governance practices. In addition, Directors are allowed to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances for discharging their duties at the expense of the Company.

Independent Non-executive Directors

The Company has received from each independent non-executive Director an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Board and the Nomination Committee have reviewed the independence of the Independent Non-executive Directors and considered all independent non-executive Directors are independent within the definition of the Listing Rules.

All independent non-executive Directors were appointed with specific term and are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at annual general meetings of the Company in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Directors Commitments and Continuous Professional Development

The Company has received confirmation from each Director that he has given sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. Directors have disclosed to the Company the number and nature of offices they hold in Hong Kong and overseas listed public companies or organisations.

Each newly appointed Director receives an induction at his appointment to ensure that he has proper understanding of the operations and business of the Group and is fully aware of his responsibilities and obligations under the Listing Rules, applicable laws and other relevant statutory requirements. Directors are continually provided with updates on statutory and regulatory developments, evolution of the business environment so as to facilitate them to discharge their duties.

According to the records maintained by the Company, Directors received continuous professional development with an emphasis on the roles, functions and duties of being a director of a listed company in compliance with code provision C.1.4 of the CG Code during the financial year ended 30 June 2022:

	Corporate governance/ updates on laws, rules and regulations	Accounting/ financial/ management or other professional skills
Executive Directors		
Mr. Liu Yancheng	✓	N/A
Mr. Yao Runxiong	✓	N/A
Non-executive Director		
Mr. Tam Tak Wah	✓	✓
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Leung Po Hon	✓	✓
Mr. Li Jin	✓	N/A
Dr. Luo Xiaodong	✓	N/A

Directors and Officers Policy

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, appropriate insurance coverage on directors' and officers' liabilities has been in force to protect the directors and officers of the Group from their risk exposure arising from the business of the Group.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee of the Company (the "**Audit Committee**") was established with written terms of reference specifying its authority and duties which is available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company. The Audit Committee consists of four non-executive Directors, of whom three are independent, namely,

Mr. Leung Po Hon *(Chairman)*
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong
Mr. Tam Tak Wah

The primary terms of the Audit Committee are as follows:

On external audit:

- make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor and approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor;
- review and monitor the external auditor's independence as well as the objectives and effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standards;
- discuss with the external auditor before the audit commences on the nature and scope of the audit and reporting obligations and ensure co-ordination where more than one audit firm is involved; and
- develop and implement policy on the engagement of the external auditor to provide non-audit services.

On annual financial results:

- monitor integrity of the interim and annual reports and accounts, and review significant financial reporting judgements contained therein before submission to the Board;
- review the Group's financial and accounting policies and practices;
- review external auditor's management letter for any material queries raised by the auditor to the management in respect of accounting records, financial accounts or system of control and management response; and
- consider any significant or unusual items that are, or may need to be, reflected in the interim and annual reports and accounts and give due consideration to any matters that have been raised by the Group.

On internal control and risk management:

- review the Group's financial controls and its internal control and risk management systems;
- discuss with management the system of internal control and ensure that management has discharged its duty to have an effective internal control system including the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staff of the Group's accounting and financial reporting function, and its training programmes and budget;
- consider any findings of major investigation of internal control matters as delegated by the Board or on its own initiative and management's responses thereto;
- ensure co-ordination between the internal and external auditors and that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing within the Group; and
- report to the Board on the matters raised in the CG Code.

The Audit Committee had reviewed the Group's annual results and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 and its unaudited interim results during the financial year. The Audit Committee is of the view that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The remuneration committee of the Company (the "**Remuneration Committee**") was established with written terms of reference specifying its authority and duties which is available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company. The Remuneration Committee consists of four members, of whom three are independent non-executive Directors, one is non-executive Director and the remaining one is executive Director, namely,

Mr. Leung Po Hon *(Chairman)*
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong
Mr. Tam Tak Wah

The roles and functions of the Remuneration Committee are set out in its terms of reference which are posted on the websites of Stock Exchange and the Company. Primary terms include:

- making recommendations to the Board on policy and structure of remuneration of the Directors and senior management whereby the Board has the final authority to approve the remuneration of Directors and senior management;
- making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of individual executive Directors, non-executive Directors and senior management;
- assessing performance of executive Directors and approving the terms of executive Directors' service contracts; and
- ensuring no Directors or any of their associates are involved in deciding their own remuneration packages and objectives and compensation arrangements relating to dismissal or removal of Directors.

The remuneration package of each Director is determined by reference to the prevailing market conditions, his duties and responsibilities to the Company and the Company's remuneration policy.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Remuneration Committee had held three meetings to discuss the remuneration policy and review the remuneration of the Board, and make recommendations to the Board having taken into consideration of the current situation of the economy and the results of the Group.

Pursuant to code provision E.1.5 of the CG Code, the remuneration of the members of senior management by band for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 is set out below:

Annual remuneration (by band)	Number of individuals
HK$1,000,000 to HK$1,500,000	–
HK$1,500,001 to HK$2,000,000	3
HK$2,000,001 to HK$3,000,000	1

Further particulars of Directors' remuneration and the five highest paid employees as required to be disclosed pursuant to Appendix 16 to the Listing Rules are set out in note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The nomination committee of the Company (the "**Nomination Committee**") was established with written terms of reference specifying its authority and duties which is available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company. The Nomination Committee consists of four members, of whom three are independent non-executive Directors and one is executive Director, namely,

Mr. Liu Yancheng *(Chairman)*
Mr. Leung Po Hon
Mr. Li Jin
Dr. Luo Xiaodong

With the aim to build up a strong and diverse Board, the Nomination Committee would identify suitable and qualified individuals, in particular those who can add value to the management through their expertise in relevant strategic business areas, to be the board members, and would make recommendations to the Board on relevant matters relating to the appointment or re-appointment of Directors, if necessary.

Details of the procedures for Shareholders to propose a person for election as a Director are outlined in the "Procedures for Shareholders to Propose a Person for Election as a Director" which is available on the website of the Company.

The primary terms of the Nomination Committee include:

- review and supervise the structure, size and composition of the Board;
- develop the criteria for identifying and assessing the qualification of and evaluating candidates for directorship; and
- make recommendations to the Board on the selection of nominated directorship and matters related to appointment or re-appointment of Directors.

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, any Director appointed to fill a casual vacancy should be subject to re-election by the Shareholders at the next general meeting of the Company after their appointments, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting. In addition, at each annual general meeting of the Company, one-third of the Directors shall retire from office by rotation (but will be eligible for re-election) such that all Directors should be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.

The Nomination Committee follows a set of procedures when recommending candidates for the directorship. The primary criteria of selecting a candidate include assessing his/her:

- integrity, objectivity and intelligence of the candidate, with reputations for sound judgement and open mind, and a demonstrated capacity for thoughtful group decision making;
- qualification and career experience; and
- understanding of the Company and the Group's mission.

When a candidate is proposed for a directorship, he/she shall be evaluated on the basis of the aforementioned criteria. Selection of the suitable candidate is based on a majority vote and the view of each committee member will be sought before voting commences. The chairman of the Nomination Committee will present the proposal (with the voting results) and make recommendations to the Board.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Nomination Committee held one meeting to review the structure and diversity of the Board, the policies applicable to the board composition and nomination, the term of appointment of non-executive Directors, and to assess the independence of independent non-executive Directors and to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment and re-appointment of Directors taking into account their experience and qualifications.

Board Diversity

The Nomination Committee adopted the board diversity policy of the Company which sets out the approach to achieve diversity on the Company's Board of Directors. The Company recognises the benefits of board diversity and endeavours to ensure that the Board has the appropriate balance and level of skills, experience and perspectives required to support the execution of its business strategies. The Company seeks to achieve board diversity through the consideration of a number of factors, including but not limiting to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service. The ultimate decision will be based on the candidates' merits and contributions to the Board. The Nomination Committee reviews the board diversity policy, as appropriate, to ensure its effectiveness from time to time. The Company considers that the current Board composition is characterised by diversity, whether considered in terms of professional background, skills and knowledge. In recognising the importance of gender diversity, the Company will take steps to identify suitable candidates and promote gender diversity on Board and management levels as well as other levels of the Group.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Company held 7 Board meetings, 5 Audit Committee meetings, 3 Remuneration Committee meeting, 1 Nomination Committee meeting and 1 general meeting. The individual attendance record of each Director at the Board meetings, Board Committees meetings and general meetings during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 is set out below and is presented by reference to the number of meetings held during their tenure:

	Number of meetings attended/held				
Director	Board	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee	General
Executive Directors					
Liu Yancheng	7/7	N/A	N/A	1/1	1/1
Yao Runxiong	7/7	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/1
Non-executive Director					
Tam Tak Wah	7/7	5/5	3/3	N/A	1/1
Independent Non-executive Directors					
Leung Po Hon	7/7	5/5	3/3	1/1	1/1
Li Jin	7/7	5/5	3/3	1/1	1/1
Luo Xiaodong	7/7	5/5	3/3	1/1	1/1

Minutes of the Board and Board Committees meetings have been recorded in sufficient details including any matters considered in the meetings, decisions reached and concerns or queries raised by the Directors or dissenting views expressed. Draft and final versions of minutes of the Board and Board Committees are sent to all Directors or Committee members for comments and records respectively within a reasonable time after the meeting.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Ng Kwok Leung is the Company Secretary. He is responsible to the Board for ensuring that board procedures are followed and the Board is fully briefed on all legislative, regulatory and corporate governance developments and that it has regard to them when making decisions.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, he has confirmed that he has duly complied with the relevant requirement under the Listing Rules and taken not less than 15 hours of relevant professional training.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the internal control system of the Group, and an effective internal control system enhances the Group's ability in achieving business objectives, safeguarding assets, complying with applicable laws and regulations and contributes to the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations. As such, the Group's internal control procedures include a comprehensive budgeting, information reporting and performance monitoring system.

The Company has engaged an independent advisor to conduct various agreed reviews over the Company's internal control system in order to assist the Board in reviewing the effectiveness of the risk management internal control system of the Group. The reviews, conducted annually and spanning over a period of 2 years, are aimed to cover all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management functions of the Group during the financial year. The report from the independent advisor has been presented to and reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board. Appropriate recommendations for further enhancing the internal control system have been adopted and the Company considers its risk management and internal control systems to be effective and adequate.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

An analysis of the remuneration payable to the independent auditor of the Company, Moore Stephens CPA Limited (2021: HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited), to perform audit and non-audit services for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 is as follows:

For the financial year ended 30 June	**2022** **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Services rendered:		
Audit service	**810**	1,000
Non-audit service	**100**	120

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS TO CONVENE AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Pursuant to articles 57 and 58 of the Articles of Association, each general meeting, other than an annual general meeting, shall be called an extraordinary general meeting. General meetings may be held in any part of the world as may be determined by the Board. The Board may whenever it thinks fit call extraordinary general meetings.

Any one or more shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the secretary of the Company, to enquire an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. Such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself/herself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

Pursuant to article 85 of the Articles of Association, no person, other than a Director retiring at the meeting, shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless a notice signed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also a notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the head office or at the registration office provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notice(s) are given, shall be at least 7 days and that (if the notices are submitted after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgement of such Notice(s) shall commence on the day after the despatch of the notice of general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than 7 days prior to the date of such general meeting.

PROCEDURES FOR DIRECTING SHAREHOLDERS' ENQUIRIES AND PROPOSALS TO THE BOARD

To foster regular and contribute two-way communications amongst the Company, its Shareholders and potential investors, the Company Secretary is designated to respond to enquiries and proposals from Shareholders as well as the public.

Enquiries and concerns of the Shareholders and other stakeholders can be made in writing to the Company Secretary via the following contact details:

By mail:	Unit 1202, 12/F, Mirror Tower, 61 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Hong Kong
By fax:	(852) 3523 1122
By email:	contact@kingbostrike.com.hk

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

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS RELATIONS

The Board and senior management recognise the responsibility of safeguarding the interest of the Shareholders and providing transparent and real-time disclosure of information of the Company so as to keep the Shareholders and investors abreast of the Company's position and help them to make informed investment decision.

Information of the Company and the Group are delivered to the Shareholders through various channels, which include annual report, interim report, announcements and circulars. The latest information of the Company and the Group together with the published documents are also available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The Company holds an annual general meeting every year as an appropriate media for direct communication between the Board and the Shareholders. Shareholders can raise questions directly to the Board in respect of the business performance and future development of the Group at such annual general meetings.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, there had been no significant change in the Company's constitutional documents.

DIRECTORS' AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group and has ensured that the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and applicable accounting standards.

The statement of the independent auditors of the Company, Moore Stephens CPA Limited, about reporting responsibilities on the consolidated financial statements of the Group is set out under the heading "Independent Auditors' Report" in this annual report.

Directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, having made all reasonable enquiries, they are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

This environmental, social and governance report (the "**ESG Report**") has been prepared by the management of the Company in accordance with the requirement of the Appendix 27 Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide ("**ESG Guide**") of the Listing Rules. The Group's corporate governance is addressed separately in the Group's annual report prepared in accordance with all applicable provisions as set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules.

This report presents mainly the policies, initiatives and performance of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. It also highlights material aspects identified from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 (the "**Reporting Period**"). The Board confirms that the report has been reviewed and approved to ensure the fair presentation of all material environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") issues and impacts.

This ESG report has been presented into two subject areas namely, Environmental and Social. Each subject area has various aspects to disclose the relevant policies and the status of compliance with relevant laws and regulations as addressed by the ESG Guide.

The Group understands the importance of the ESG report and is committed to making continuous improvements in corporate social responsibility into the Group's business in order to meet the changing needs of an advancing society. Reviews of the progress and achievement on ESG objectives and targets are conducted periodically with reference to relevant policies and objectives in place, as well as performance data from the previous reporting period.

In this ESG report of the Group it will present mainly policies, initiatives and performance of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and also highlight material aspects identified. The following table will demonstrate the relationship between ESG guide and the issues found relevant to the Group after identifying and analysing the ESG risks and opportunities of the Group in association with the investment strategy, risk management and impact of the Group's business:

ESG Guide	Relevant ESG issues to the Group
A. Environmental	
A.1 Emissions	Pollutants emissions
	Greenhouse gas emissions
	Waste management
A.2 Use of resources	Resources consumption
A.3 Environmental and natural resources	Measures in reducing environmental impact
A.4 Climate change	Addressing climate change risks
B. Social	
B.1 Employment	Labour practices
	Equal opportunities
B.2 Health and Safety	Workplace health and safety
B.3 Development and training	Employee development and training
B.4 Labour standards	Child labour and forced labour
B.5 Supply chain management	Relationship management in the view of long term co-operation
B.6 Product responsibility	Product quality control
	Consumer data protection and privacy policies
B.7 Anti-corruption	Anti-corruption and money laundering
B.8 Community investment	Community involvement

REPORTING PRINCIPLES AND SCOPE

With reference to the ESG Guide, in preparation of the ESG report, materiality assessment through industry benchmarking was performed to identify specific ESG factors. Qualitative data, as well as standards, methodologies used etc. were provided in the reporting of key performance indicators to evaluate the Group's environmental and social performance. Consistent calculation methods have been used in this ESG report in comparison to previous reporting periods, to provide a fair view of the Group's growth in environmental and social performance over time.

This ESG report covers all of the Group's operations in the PRC and Hong Kong, and there has been no change in scope for the reporting period.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Group always keeps itself up-to-date on developments in local legislations and standards for environmental protection. During the Reporting Period, the Group did not experience any cases of non-compliance relating to environmental laws and regulations in the PRC, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The Group actively encourages staff to protect the environment through training, education and communication.

The Group has policies for the reduction of energy consumption and efficient use of resources so as to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") and other pollutants in relation to its operations carried out in all its business units' office and points of sale controlled and run by the Group. This includes switching off idle lightings, computers and electrical appliances, deployment of energy-saving lightings, using of recycled paper, monitoring water consumption, encouraging the use of public transport for local travelling to meetings and airports and using tele or video conferencing as an alternative to business travels.

The Group has established environmental policies and has communicated measurable environmental objectives to employees. The salient features of these environmental policies and objectives are as follows:

Environmental Policies	Environmental Objectives
To monitor and record our environmental impacts on a regular basis and compare our performance with our policies, objectives and targets	Conform to applicable laws and government regulations
To reduce, reuse, recycle the resources consumed by our business wherever practical	Promote environmental, health and safety awareness among the employees, contractors, users and transporters
Informing the employees, users and society at large about environmental protection and product safety	Increasing and maintaining the environmental awareness of all employees with a view to integrating environmental considerations into operational and financial planning

A.1 Emissions

The Group takes environmental management into account for the provision of electrical engineering services both in Singapore and Hong Kong. We keep our employees abreast of the latest environmental laws and regulations so as to better manage our environmental performance. During the Financial Year, the Group were not aware of any material non-compliance of environmental laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to air and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Pollutants Emissions

The pollutants emissions of the Group are mainly attributed to the use of motor vehicles for the provision of logistic services in Singapore. The Group minimises the use of motor vehicles by adopting better route plans and avoid using motor vehicles during peak hours. The consumption of fuels leads to the emission of 0.13 (2021: 0.13) kg of sulphur oxides (SO_x), 6.7 (2021: 5.9) kg of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and 0.49 (2021: 0.43) kg of particulate matters (PM).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Group consume electricity and fuels for the operations of its trading business. The emission of carbon dioxide (CO_2) has been calculated by the quantity of energy consumed multiple by the emission factors and the emission of CO_2 are used tonnes as a unit. The emissions of CO_2 are broadly classified into three scopes:

Scope 1 – Direct emissions from combustion of fuels,

Scope 2 – Energy indirect emissions; and

Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions.

The combustion of 2,373 (2021: 2,549) litres of unleaded petrol and 6,013 (2021: 5,994) litres of diesel oil have produced 23.1 (2021: 23.5) tonnes of CO_2 (Scope 1). Further, the Group consumed 46,973 (2021: 29,304) kWh of electricity which contributed to the emissions of 23.1 (2021: 15.3) tonnes of CO_2 (Scope 2). 1.3 (2021: 2.0) tonnes of CO_2 have been produced from other indirect emissions (Scope 3), including paper usage, electricity used for processing freshwater and sewage by government departments produced and business air travel of the Group's employees. 47.6 (2021: 40.8) tonnes of CO_2 has been produced by the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Waste management

The Group would also produce certain land waste from the offices located both in Hong Kong and Singapore when conducting the business. The major land waste is the paper used to prepare logistic documents and office documents. The Group has also encourage staff reuse of single-sided printed paper and duplex printing to reduce the consumption of paper.

The waste management from the Group's business activities mainly consisted of office paper and water during the Reporting Period. No substantial hazardous waste was produced by the Group during the Reporting Period.

A.2 Use of Resources

Resource consumption

Resources consumed	Unit	Consumptions		Consumption intensity (per staff)	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Water	m^3	**124**	70	**5.39**	3.89
Electricity	kWh	**46,973**	29,304	**2,042**	1,628
Paper used	kg	**257**	195	**11.2**	10.8

Environmental policy and performance, and environmental conservation are always one of the Group's concerns. Although the Group has not established a formal environmental policy, various measures have been implemented to encourage compliance with environmental legislation and promote awareness towards environmental protection to the employees. For instance, the Group implements green office practices such as double-sided printing and copying, promoting using recycled paper and reducing energy consumption by switching off idle lightings and electrical appliances. Besides, various water-saving measures are also implemented by the Group for the purpose of conserving water more effectively in the operations. The measures include reusing the water used in cleaning process if practicable, turning off the water taps when they are not in use.

The Group has not encountered any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose. The use of packaging material for finished products is not applicable to the Group's business.

A.3 Environmental and Natural Resources

Measures in reducing environmental impact

Due to the nature of the business, the Group does not have any direct and significant impacts on the environment and natural resources during its operation. By taking the green initiatives mentioned below, the Group is committed to reduce the environmental impact and acting in a manner that is both environmentally and socially responsible.

Throughout the Group, the following actions have been taken to reduce carbon and energy footprints:

– maintain the indoor temperature of offices at 26 degrees Celsius;

– choosing environmentally friendly materials and energy-saving lightings and electrical appliances;

– idle electrical appliances are switched off; and

– regular maintenance and repair for electrical appliances to lower energy waste.

A.4 Climate Change

Addressing climate change risks

Increasingly significant business risks are arising from the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Such events include storms, floods, droughts and heat waves. The operations of the Group may be disrupted by the severe weather, leading to material financial and physical damage. Besides, the change in global climate also increase temperatures drastically. The engineering services business of the Group requires physical labor working outdoors. The working conditions might become harsher due to the rising temperatures and change in weather patterns.

In view of this, the Group has spent additional resource in monitoring the health and safety risks of those working in hot climates. Another policy to protect workers' health is to allow the workers to take more frequent and longer breaks while working in heat. The provision of sufficient drinking water is always guaranteed as well.

From a wider perspective, the Group has been developing in solar power business for the purpose of offering a cleaner resource to the public. The customers of the Group are working to shift their power generation toward solar power, which in turn reduce the level of emissions.

B. SOCIAL

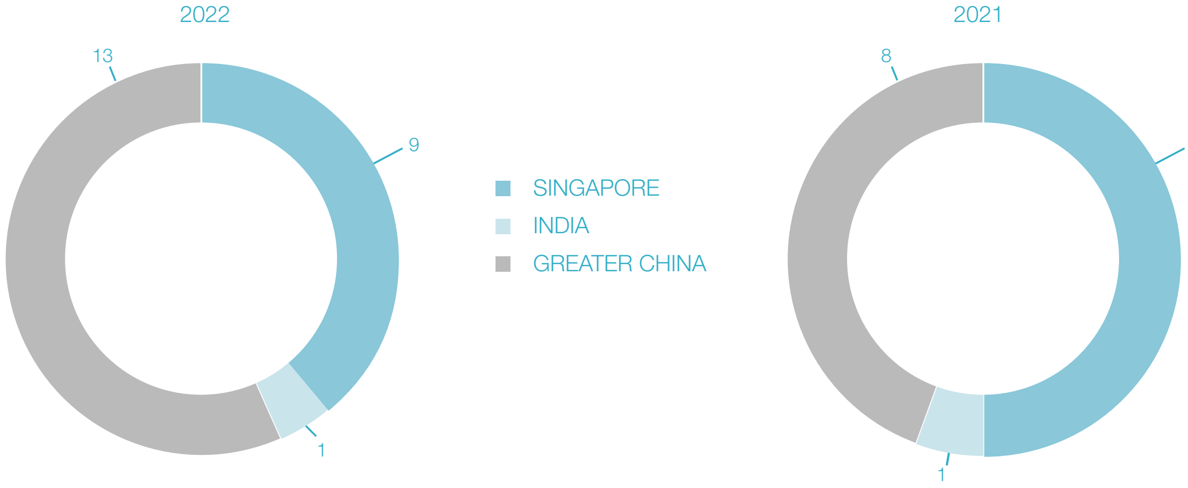
B.1 Employment

Labour Practices

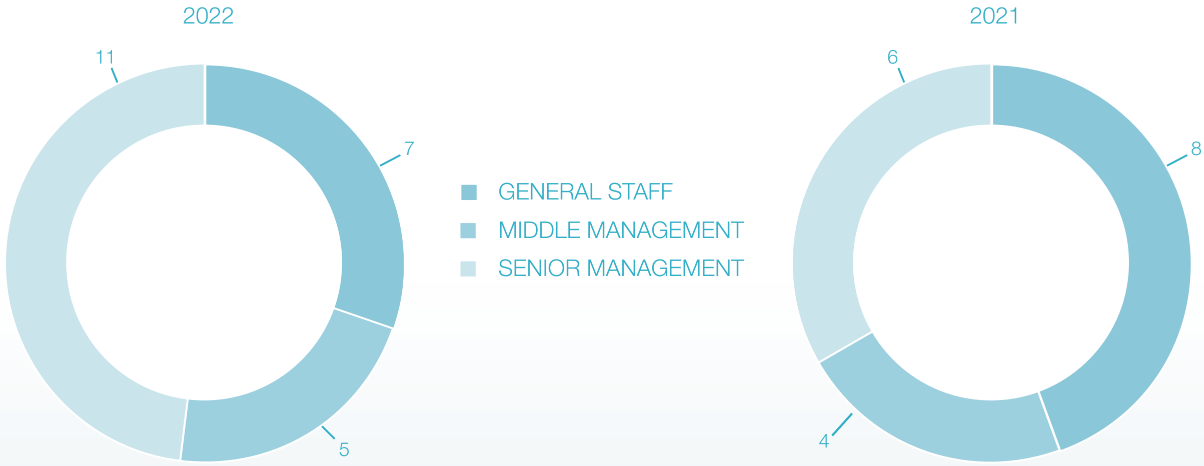
Human resources are a valuable asset to the Group. It provides some staff activities to enhance employees' sense of belonging and to help create a friendly working environment. The Group did not notice any non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations in Singapore and Hong Kong, applicable to employment contracts, wages, and benefits.

At the year ended 30 June 2022, the Group has 23 (2021: 18) employees who are all full-time employees. The charts below show the diversity of the staff:

WORKFORCE DISTRIBUTION BY NATIONALITY

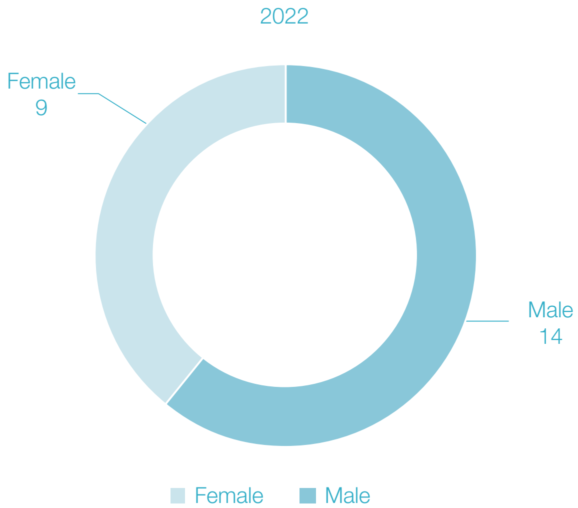


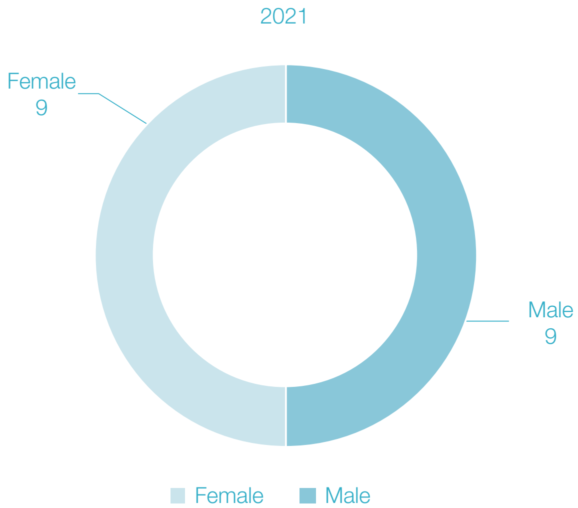
WORKFORCE DISTRIBUTION BY POSITION



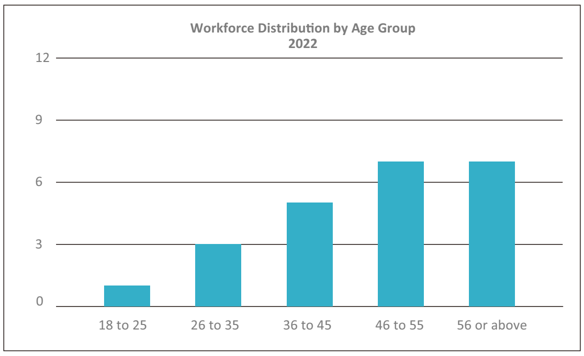
During the hiring process, management concerns about the ability and capability of job applicants. As a result, it forms a multi-cultural working environment.

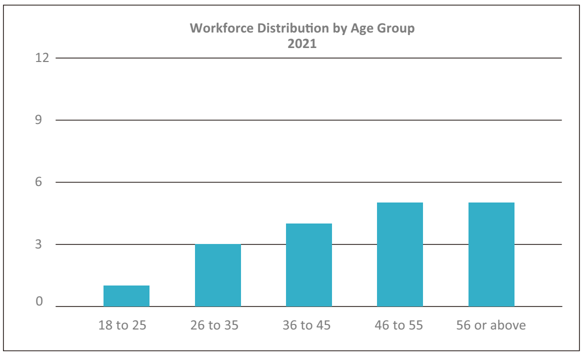
GENDER DISTRIBUTION





The male/female composition ratio of the Group is approximately 1.6:1 (2021: 1:1). The Group treated all application irrespective of gender.





The age level of workers is well-diversified, and about 17% (2021: 22%) of the total workforce is aged at 35 or below.

Equal Opportunities

Being an equal opportunities employer, the Group is committed to creating a working environment with fairness, openness and mutual trust. The Group opposes to any consideration which involves discrimination not related to work and prohibits all forms of workplace discrimination, employee of the same position is remunerated on an equal basis no matter of what gender they are, thus the rights of female employees are well-protected.

B.2 Health and Safety

Workplace health and safety

Our Group attaches great importance to employees' health and safety. In order to minimise workplace accidents and set the health and safety of staff as a top priority, the Group has established a set of staff handbook which includes sufficient policies on the safety for all employees to follow.

The Group complies with laws and regulations regarding health and safety such as Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance in Hong Kong, Employment Act in Singapore and other applicable regulations to provide a safe, healthy and comfortable working environment. All workers in worksite are under the coverage of workmen medical insurance while staff in the office are under the coverage of employees' compensation insurance. There were no work-related fatalities recorded within the past three years, including the year ended 30 June 2022. During the years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, the Group did not record any injury cases and loss of man days. Human resource department investigates and analyses every case and implements correspondence preventive measures if necessary.

In order to reduce accidents at the workplace, the group provides compulsory safety training for all the worksite staff during orientation course and relevant training and knowledge in respect of risks associated with goods handling in site and warehouse. Safety equipment is provided to all workers in the worksite. Furthermore, the Group also places occupational hazard warning signs and warning instructions at prominent places around the worksite, carries out safety inspection regularly and provide safety seminar to employees.

B.3 Development and Training

Employee development and training

The Group aims to create an environment of continuous improvement in which our employees are encouraged to pursue excellence at work and career development.

To stay abreast of best practices in the relevant business sectors, the Group encourages staff to attend both in-house and external training organised by certified organisation or government. The Group arranges suitable staff in Singapore to attend Core Trade Tradesman (Higher Skilled) Course for the benefit of the lower levy. Furthermore, the Group also arrange staff to take the work-at-height course and safety supervisor course before working in specific working environment.

4% (2021: 22%) of general staff and 0% (2021: 0%) of members of management attended training programs, of which the male and female composition ratio of the employees trained is approximately 0:1 (2021: 1:1). In average, each trained general staff attend over 16 hours (2021: 14 hours) of training during the year ended 30 June 2021, of which men attend averagely N/A (2021: 12) hours of training, whereas women attend 16 (2021: 16) hours averagely. All training records and attendance records are kept for reviewing and monitoring purposes.

B.4 Labour Standards

Child Labour and Forced Labour

In compliance with international criterions, the Labour Law of Hong Kong and the Employment Act and the Employment (Children and Young Persons) Regulations of Singapore, the Group strives to fight against illegal employment including both forced labour and juvenile labours aged under 16 (child labour). It has formulated employment procedures to ensure that the employment process can screen out any illegal employees. All works should be voluntary and not performed under threats of penalty or coercion.

Any individuals under legal working age or without any identification documents are removed from employment. During the financial years ended 2022 and 2021, the Group did not hire any individual who is under the legal working age. Upon discovery of any child labour and use of forced labour, the person will be dismissed immediately.

The standard working hour of each staff is 40-hour standard per week, with the provision of annual vacation leave, compensation leave, maternity leave, personal leave and sick leave. Remuneration of the employees which included salary, discretionary bonus and share-based incentives was based on the Group's results and individual performance. During the recruitment or appraisal of employees, the Group places great consideration in providing equal opportunities at the workplace where only the working performance and ability are considered under the assessment.

During the years 2022 and 2021, the Group did not hire any teenagers who are under the legal working age.

B.5 Supply Chain Management

Relationship Management in the View of Long-Term Co-operation

The Group considers our suppliers as strategic partners and contributors to our businesses and we strive to build long-term relationships with suppliers who share our values. The Group encourages suppliers, business partners and their associates to follow the same standards of integrity and transparency in doing business with us as we seek to apply in doing business with them.

The Group has established and maintained a good relationship with a network of suppliers and subcontractors, some of whom have known or worked with the Group for over 10 years. The good relationship with its suppliers is partly based on its practice of prompt payment which has benefited the Group in negotiating a competitive price, which in turn, provides the Group with the flexibility to price its services to customers. Most suppliers of the Group are from Singapore and mainland China. In particular over 11 (2021: 20) Singaporean suppliers and 4 Chinese suppliers were engaged by the Group during the years 2021 and 2022. For the suppliers and the quotation management, the Group has the following types of vendors:

1) *Vendors appointed by customers*
   No quotation is required under this category.

2) *Preferred vendors*
   These are the vendors proposed by customers so as to meet the requirements of the projects undertaken by the Group. Although quotation is required from these preferred vendors, price is not the utmost priority as over-reliance on a particular supplier would generate new risk for the Group. Vendors who stresses the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility are preferable since they are operating in ways that enhance society and the environment, instead of contributing negatively to them. There is a check and balance in place for mitigating the risk by spreading out the orders among preferred vendors, taking into consideration of the relationship with the Group and their outstanding orders.

B.6 Product Responsibility

Product Quality Control

During the reporting period, the Group had neither experienced any product recalls due to safety and health issue, nor received any complaint regarding our products and services.

Consumer Data Protection and Privacy Policies

The Group's employees are obligated to retain in confidence all information obtained in connection with their employment, including, but not limited to, trade secrets, client information and other proprietary information.

The Group has a confidentiality policy relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights which comply with the Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act. The policy is applicable to all locations for consumer data protection and privacy policy. For the protection of customer privacy, customer information is kept in strict confidence and destroyed if appropriate.

B.7 Anti-Corruption

Anti-corruption and Money Laundering

The Group is aware that any events of corruption will bring irreparable damage to the Group, therefore the Group upholds a high standard of business integrity throughout its operations. A system with good moral integrity and anti-corruption mechanism are seen to be the cornerstone of the sustainable and healthy development of the Group. Corruption prevention and ethics trainings are provided by the Group for staffs in different levels. Specifically, for the Directors, the trainings focus on the role and responsibilities of directors on ethics management whereas the role of managing staff integrity, assessing the risks and preventing corruption in the workplace are the focuses of the trainings for the managerial staffs. On the other hand, the trainings for the workforce put the stress on anti-corruption laws, common corruption pitfalls and the skills to handle ethical dilemmas at work.

In compliance with relevant laws and regulations of anti-corruption law of Hong Kong, Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China《中華人民共和國刑法》and the Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China《中華人民共和國不正當競爭法》and Prevention of Corruption Act under Chapter 241 by the Singapore Statues, the Group has established a comprehensive mechanism in reporting and investigation procedures of related issues. The Group would terminate the employment contract with immediate effect on employees who accept any benefits from customers and suppliers. Employees are asked to notify their respective division head for any suspicious transactions. If any employee is found to be in violation of corruption after investigation, the Group will penalise the employee involved, including the termination of labour contracts with immediate effect. During the years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, no cases associated with corruption have been reported and discovered.

B.8 Community Investment

Community Involvement

The Group regards promoting well-being and prosperity for the region as its responsibility. To this end, it has proactively engaged in diversified community activities and developed community investment strategies to cope with the development needs of the local community while actively contributing to society.

The Group encourages employees to seek opportunities, participate more in charity work in the future and get involved in various community programs, such as community health initiatives, sports, cultural activities, volunteer work and education donation. In the future, the Group plans to seek opportunities to co-operate with charitable organisations by participating in various community programs.

Independent Auditors' Report

MOORE

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大華馬施雲
會計師事務所有限公司

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KINGBO STRIKE LIMITED
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kingbo Strike Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "**Group**") set out on pages 51 to 137, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRSs**") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "**IASB**") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("**HKSAs**") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("**HKICPA**"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of trade receivables and contract assets	
We identified impairment assessment of trade receivables and contract assets as a key audit matter due to the significance of trade receivables and contract assets to the Group's consolidated financial position and the involvement of subjective judgment and management estimates in evaluating the expected credit losses ("**ECL**") of the Group's trade receivables and contract assets at the end of the reporting period. As at 30 June 2022, the Group's trade receivables and contract assets amounted to HK$198,033,000 (net of loss allowance of HK$48,016,000) and HK$19,238,000 (net of loss allowance of HK$1,950,000) respectively. During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Group provided impairment allowances of HK$19,786,000 and HK$1,026,000 for trade receivables and contract assets, respectively. As disclosed in notes 17 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements, management of the Group estimates the amount of lifetime ECL of trade receivables and contract assets based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, aging analysis, repayment history and/or past due status of respective trade receivables and contract assets. Estimated loss rates are based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information.	Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of trade receivables and contract assets included: • Obtaining an understanding of how management estimates the loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets; • Testing the integrity of information used by management to develop the ECL assessment, including aging analysis of trade receivables as at 30 June 2022, on a sample basis, by comparing individual items in the analysis with the relevant sales invoices; • Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the external valuation specialists appointed by management of the Group; • Reviewing the valuation methodology and parameters in the ECL assessment; • Challenging management's basis and judgment in determining loss allowance on trade receivables and contract assets as at 30 June 2022, including their identification of credit-impaired trade receivables and contract assets and the basis of estimated loss rates applied (with reference to historical default rates and forward-looking information); and • Evaluating the disclosures regarding the impairment assessment of trade receivables and contract assets in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

OTHER MATTER

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 23 September 2021.

OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' 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 IFRSs issued by the IASB 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.

AUDITORS' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, 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 HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

AUDITORS' 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 Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

Moore Stephens CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditors

Lai Hung Wai
Practising Certificate Number: P06995

Hong Kong, 30 September 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
REVENUE	6	**211,606**	380,146
Cost of sales	9(b)	**(189,112)**	(342,390)
Gross profit		**22,494**	37,756
Other losses and gains, net	7	**(1,052)**	5,155
Administrative expenses		**(28,888)**	(27,910)
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	9(d)	**(3,322)**	(6,255)
Allowance for expected credit loss ("**ECL**") recognised in respect of financial assets at amortised cost, net		**(20,812)**	(17,921)
Impairment loss recognised in respect of goodwill	13	**–**	(10,107)
Finance costs	8	**(144)**	(137)
Other operating expenses		**(712)**	(692)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	9	**(32,436)**	(20,111)
Taxation	11	**(19,337)**	(8,018)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(51,773)**	(28,129)
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Company		**(44,005)**	(30,142)
Non-controlling interests		**(7,768)**	2,013
		(51,773)	(28,129)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(51,773)**	(28,129)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**(6,446)**	24,850
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax		**(6,446)**	24,850
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(58,219)**	(3,279)
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Company		**(50,549)**	(12,064)
Non-controlling interests		**(7,670)**	8,785
		(58,219)	(3,279)
LOSS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY			
Basic and diluted (HK cents)	12	**(3.17)**	(2.17)

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	*14*	**309**	165
Right-of-use asset	*15*	**904**	1,105
Total non-current assets		**1,213**	1,270
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	*16*	**–**	20
Trade receivables, deposits and other receivables	*17*	**199,933**	306,848
Contract assets	*18*	**17,288**	13,534
Loan receivables	*19*	**–**	20,000
Prepayments	*20*	**48,600**	2,538
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*21*	**3,407**	6,834
Cash and cash equivalents	*22*	**38,810**	75,083
Total current assets		**308,038**	424,857
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Income tax payable		**15,608**	27,583
Trade and other payables	*23*	**45,730**	53,187
Lease liabilities	*24*	**717**	1,026
Total current liabilities		**62,055**	81,796
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**245,983**	343,061
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**247,196**	344,331

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Lease liabilities	24	1,110	–
Total non-current liability		1,110	–
NET ASSETS		246,086	344,331
EQUITY			
Share capital	26	13,903	13,903
Reserves	27	211,937	262,486
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY		225,840	276,389
Non-controlling interests		20,246	67,942
Total equity		246,086	344,331

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the boards of directors on 30 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Liu Yancheng
Director

Yao Runxiong
Director

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company								
	Share Capital (Note 27) HK$'000	Share premium (Note 27) HK$'000	Statutory surplus reserve (Note (i)) HK$'000	Exchange fluctuation reserve (Note (ii)) HK$'000	Accumulated losses HK$'000	Merger reserve (Note (iii)) HK$'000	Total HK$'000	Non-controlling interests HK$'000	Total equity HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	13,903	563,328	12,906	(17,984)	(269,954)	(13,746)	288,453	59,157	347,610
(Loss) profit for the year	–	–	–	–	(30,142)	–	(30,142)	2,013	(28,129)
Other comprehensive income for the year:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	18,078	–	–	18,078	6,772	24,850
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	–	–	–	18,078	(30,142)	–	(12,064)	8,785	(3,279)
Transfer from retained profits to statutory surplus reserve	–	–	912	–	(912)	–	–	–	–
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	13,903	563,328*	13,818*	94*	(301,008)*	(13,746)*	276,389	67,942	344,331
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(44,005)	-	(44,005)	(7,768)	(51,773)
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(6,544)	-	-	(6,544)	98	(6,446)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(6,544)	(44,005)	-	(50,549)	(7,670)	(58,219)
Transfer from retained profits to statutory surplus reserve	-	-	1,062	-	(1,062)	-	-	-	-
Proportional capital injection by non-controlling interests *(Note (iv))*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,512	14,512
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary *(Note (v))*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,538)	(54,538)
As at 30 June 2022	13,903	563,328*	14,880*	(6,450)*	(346,075)*	(13,746)*	225,840	20,246	246,086

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of approximately HK$211,937,000 (2021: HK$262,486,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Notes:

(i) According to the relevant rules and regulations in the People's Republic of China ("**PRC**"), subsidiaries of the Company established in the PRC are required to transfer 10% of their net profit, as determined in accordance with the PRC accounting standards and regulations, to the statutory surplus reserve until the balance of the reserve reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of dividends to owners of these subsidiaries. Statutory surplus reserve can be used to set off previous years' losses, if any, and may be converted into capital in proportion to existing equity owners' equity percentage, provided that the balance after such issuance is not less than 25% of their registered capital.

(ii) The amount represented the share of changes in other comprehensive income in the subsidiaries which is the exchange differences relating to the translation of the net assets of the subsidiaries' foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency.

(iii) Merger reserve of the Group represents the capital contributions from the equity holders of the subsidiary, Strike Electrical Engineering Pte Ltd. ("**Strike Singapore**"). The Group acquired Strike Singapore during the year ended 30 June 2013 from Victrad Enterprise (Pte) Limited ("**Victrad**") which was an acquisition under common control and had been accounted for by applying the principle of merger accounting and the merger reserves had been debited for the purchase consideration for Strike Singapore.

(iv) During the current year, the Group and the non-controlling interests of Kahuer Holding Co. Limited ("**Kahuer**") had injected capital of United States Dollar ("**US$**") 4,600,000 (equivalent to HK$36,280,000) to Kahuer on a proportional basis. There is no change on the proportion ownership interests and voting rights of the Group and the non-controlling interests.

(v) During the current year, Kahuer had declared and paid an interim dividend and a final dividend total of RMB113,000,000 (equivalent to HK$136,345,000). A total of RMB45,200,000 (equivalent to HK$54,538,000) had been paid to the non-controlling interests of Kahuer.

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		(32,436)	(20,111)
Adjustments for:			
Bank interest income		(82)	(56)
Depreciation of plant and equipment		198	346
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		1,467	1,474
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment		(46)	(18)
Allowance for ECL recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net		19,786	17,212
Allowance for ECL recognised in respect of contract assets, net		1,026	736
Reversal of allowance for ECL recognised in respect of loan receivables, net		–	(27)
Impairment loss recognised in respect of right-of-use assets		905	–
Impairment loss recognised in respect of plant and equipment		231	–
Impairment loss recognised in respect of goodwill	13	–	10,107
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,322	6,255
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		643	(478)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		(4,986)	15,440
Decrease in inventories		20	34
(Increase) decrease in prepayments		(46,128)	30,800
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables, deposits and other receivables		78,842	(64,618)
Decrease in loan receivables		20,000	9,500
Increase in contract assets		(5,131)	(2,538)
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		105	–
Decrease (increase) in trade and other payables		(19,313)	428
Cash from (used in) operations		23,409	(10,954)
Interest received		82	56
Tax (paid) refund		(17,108)	76
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities		6,383	(10,822)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	**2022 HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment		**(583)**	(20)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		**55**	203
Net cash flow (used in) from investing activities		**(528)**	183
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests of a subsidiary		**(54,538)**	–
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(1,370)**	(1,445)
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests		**14,512**	–
Net cash flow used in financing activities		**(41,396)**	(1,445)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(35,541)**	(12,084)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		**(732)**	437
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**75,083**	86,730
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR		**38,810**	75,083

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

Kingbo Strike Limited (the "**Company**") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 19 June 2013 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Cap. 22 of the Cayman Islands. The Company's registered office address is at Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands. The Company is registered with the Companies Registry in Hong Kong as a non-Hong Kong company under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong) on 5 September 2013 and the principal place of business in Hong Kong registered is at Unit 1202, 12th Floor, Mirror Tower, No. 61 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Hong Kong.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Group is principally engaged in supply and installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment and electrical distribution system business in the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") and the provision of electrical engineering services in Singapore.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("**HK$**"), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded to nearest thousand (HK$'000) except otherwise indicated.

Information about major subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's major subsidiaries as at 30 June 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Place of Incorporation and business	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company				Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
			2022		2021		
Capital Asia Investment Limited	Hong Kong	HK$1	–	100	–	100	Investment holding
Marvel Skill Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands ("**BVI**")	US$50,000	100	–	100	–	Investment holding
Kahuer Holding Co., Limited	BVI	US$50,000	–	60	–	60	Investment holding
Loydston International Limited	Hong Kong	HK$500,000	–	60	–	60	Investment holding

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Information about major subsidiaries *(Continued)*

Name of subsidiary	Place of Incorporation and business	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company				Principal activities
			2022		2021		
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
揚中恒發新能源有限公司[1,2] Yangzhong Hengfa New Energy Company Limited. ("**Yangzhong Hengfa**")	PRC	RMB10,000,000	–	100	–	–	Supply and installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment
萊斯頓電氣 (江蘇) 有限公司[1,2] (Loydston Electrical (Jiangsu) Company Limited) ("**Loydston Electrical**")	PRC	RMB30,000,000	–	60	–	60	Provision of electrical distribution system
Strike Electrical Engineering Pte Ltd ("**Strike Singapore**")	Singapore	S$1,510,000	100	–	100	–	Electrical works and general building engineering services
Kingbo Financial Limited	Hong Kong	HK$1	–	100	–	100	Provision of finance

Notes:

1 Registered as a wholly-foreign-owned enterprise under PRC law.

2 The unofficial English translations are for identification purposes only.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors of the Company ("**Directors**"), principally affected the results or assets of the Group.

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs")

Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 July 2021 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2
Amendments to IFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concession beyond 30 June 2021

The application of the amendments to IFRSs in the current year has 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.

New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

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

IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments[1]
Amendments to IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework[2]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[3]
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)[1]
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies[1]
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates[1]
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction[1]
Amendments to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use[2]
Amendments to IAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract[2]
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018–2020[2]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

The Directors anticipate that the application of the new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

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

3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs, which include all international financial reporting standards, international accounting standards ("**IASs**") and interpretations issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong companies ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which have been measured at fair value at the and of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" ("**IFRS 2**"), leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 "Leases" ("**IFRS 16**"), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 "Inventories" or value in use in IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" ("**IAS 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.

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. 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 Company 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 Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company 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 Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Business combinations

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

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

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

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 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 acquire are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date (see the accounting policy below); and

- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that standard.

- lease liabilities are recognised and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (as defined in IFRS 16) as if the acquired leases were new leases at the acquisition date, except for leases for which (a) the lease term ends within 12 months of the acquisition date; or (b) the underlying asset is of low value. 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 of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after assessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Business combinations *(Continued)*

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

Goodwill

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

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

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

On disposal of the relevant CGU or any of the CGUs within the groups 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 the groups 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 groups of CGUs retained.

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;

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)*

- the Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or

- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

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

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 IFRS 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 a contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

(a) *Revenue from supply and installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment*
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold.

Revenue from the installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment is recognised over time using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or format enhanced. The input method recognise revenue on the basis of the Group's effort or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation (i.e. contract costs incurred for work performed to date) relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation (i.e. total estimated contract costs) that best depict the Group's performance in transferring control of goods or services.

(b) *Revenue from provision of electrical distribution system*
Revenue from provision of electrical distribution system is recognised at the point in time when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold.

(c) *Contract revenue from the rendering of engineering services*
Revenue from the provision of electrical engineering services is recognised over time as the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset or work in progress that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced. The Group has applied the input method in recognising the revenue from construction contracts over time by reference to the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction on a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligation. The Group considers the input method better depicts the Group's performance in transferring control of goods or services to their customers.

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)*

(d) Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance). Interest income is presented as "interest income" where it is mainly earned from financial assets that are held for cash management purposes.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised at the point in time when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party is a person or a close member of that person

(i) has control or joint control over the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or a parent of the Group;

or

(b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);

(iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of third entity;

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has signification influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of entity); and

(viii) the entity, or any member of a Group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of Group.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

The Group as lessee

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of buildings that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

The Group as lessee (Continued)

Right-of-use assets
The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- 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, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

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 in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

Lease payments included:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

The Group as lessee (Continued)

Lease liabilities *(Continued)*

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

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.

- The lease payments change due to changes in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

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

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. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Impairment on plant and equipment and right-of-use 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 plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The recoverable amounts of plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

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

The 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.

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 CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or a portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a CGU, the Group compares the carrying amount of groups of CGUs, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to those groups of CGUs, with the recoverable amount of the groups 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 groups 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 groups of CGUs. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another standard, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease under that standard.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU or groups 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 CGU or groups of CGUs) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another standard, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase under that standard.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Costs necessary to make the sale include incremental costs directly attributable to the sale and non-incremental costs which the Group must incur to make the sale.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

Provisions for the expected cost of assurance-type warranty obligations under the relevant contracts with customers for sales of provision of electrical distribution system are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligation.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Goods and services tax ("GST")

Revenues, expenses and assets incurred by Strike Singapore are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Value added tax ("VAT")

Pursuant to the PRC tax laws, in case of any sales, generally the VAT rate is 3% of the gross sales for small scale VAT payer and 13% of the gross sales for general VAT payer. Most of the PRC subsidiaries of the Company are considered as general VAT payers for the revenue. For general VAT payer, VAT on revenue is calculated at 13% on revenues from revenue and paid after deducting input VAT on purchases. The net VAT balance between input VAT and output VAT is recorded as accrued expenses in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Taxation *(Continued)*

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

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

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

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities and provision for decommissioning and restoration in which the tax deductions are attributable to ultimate costs incurred, the Group applies IAS 12 Income Taxes requirements to the assets and the related liabilities separately. Temporary differences on initial recognition of the relevant assets and the related liabilities are not recognised due to application of the initial recognition exemption. Temporary differences arising from subsequent revision to the carrying amounts of the assets and the related liabilities, resulting from remeasurement of the liabilities and lease modifications, that are not subject to initial recognition exemption are recognised on the date of remeasurement or modification.

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.

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 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 gains and losses, net".

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to the Mandatory Provident Funds (the "**MPF**"), the Central Pension Scheme (the "**CPS**") and the Central Provident Fund (the "**CPF**") are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme (the "**MPF Scheme**") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all of its employees in Hong Kong. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

Subsidiaries operating in the PRC have participated in the CPS operated by the PRC government for all of their employees. These PRC subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their covered payroll to the CPS to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the CPS is to pay the ongoing required contributions under the CPS. Contributions under the CPS are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the CPS.

Subsidiaries in Singapore make contributions to the CPF scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

Employee leave entitlement

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

Termination benefits

Termination benefits result from either the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment or an employee's decision to accept the Group's offer of benefits in exchange for termination of employment. The Group recognises a liability for benefits at the earlier of when the Group entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when it recognises any related restructuring costs.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees render the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another IFRS 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.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Share-based payments

The Company operates a share option scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("**equity-settled transactions**").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees for grants is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a valuation model, further details of which are given in Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

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.

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 monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the Group's interests in associates/joint ventures.

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

Exchange differences relating to the retranslation of the Group's net assets in Singapore dollars ("**S$**") and Renminbi ("**RMB**") to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. HK$) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in "exchange fluctuation reserve". Such exchange differences accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve are not reclassified to profit or loss subsequently.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Foreign currencies *(Continued)*

The change in functional currency of the Company was applied prospectively from the date of change. All items were translated into HK$ at the exchange rate on that date. The cumulative currency translation differences which had arisen from the translation of foreign operations up to the date of the change in functional currency were not reclassified from equity to profit or loss until the disposal of the relevant operations.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation 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.

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 derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(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 objectives 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 the date of initial application/initial recognition of a financial asset the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 Business Combinations applies.

A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if:

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

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Financial Assets *(Continued)*

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Amortised cost and interest income

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

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 presented in the "Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net" line item.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group perform impairment assessment under subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9 expected credit losses ("**ECL**") model on financial assets (including trade receivables, deposits and other receivables, contract assets, loan receivables and cash and cash equivalents) which are subject to impairment under IFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL 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 without any significant financing component. The ECL on these assets is assessed individually for debtors with significant balances.

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

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Financial Assets *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increase 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 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 obligation;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- 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 dept 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 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 mount becomes past due.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Financial Assets *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(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 default or past due event;

(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; 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, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Financial Assets *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

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 financial asset.

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

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

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

3.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements 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.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables and lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

For non-substantial modifications of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition, the carrying amount of the relevant financial liabilities will be calculated at the present value of the modified contractual cash flows discounted at the financial liabilities' original effective interest rate. Transaction costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial liabilities and are amortised over the remaining term. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss at the date of modification.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Cash-generating unit for goodwill impairment

Goodwill arose from the acquisition of companies engaged in solar power business (the "**Acquisition**") in prior year. Management is of the view that all the subsidiaries of the Group which were or are engaged in the solar power business, constitute a single cash generating unit, being the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Accordingly, the whole solar power business, segment has been identified by management as a cash generating unit for the impairment testing of goodwill.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Construction contracts for provision of engineering services

Accounting policy for rendering of electrical engineering service during the course of construction by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation at the end of the reporting period. Progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured based on input method.

Significant judgement is required to estimate the total cost on completion. The uncertainty and subjectivity involved in determining the total cost on completion may result in a significant impact to the revenue recognised during the year.

The amount of contract revenue recognised based on input method is disclosed in Note 6. The carrying amounts of contract assets are disclosed in Note 18.

If the estimated total construction cost increases/decreases by 10% from management's estimates, the Group's net loss after tax will be approximately HK$73,000 higher/lower (2021: approximately HK$156,000).

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES *(Continued)*

Estimation uncertainty *(Continued)*

(b) Impairment of plant and equipment and right-of-use assets other than goodwill

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets, including its plant and equipment and right-of-use assets at each reporting date. To determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers external factors including decline in asset values, significant changes with an adverse effect in the market or economic or legal environment in which the entity operates and internal factors such as evidence from internal reporting.

If an indication of impairment is identified, the need for recognising an impairment loss is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the assets, to the higher of (i) the fair value less cost to sell, and (ii) the value in use of the CGUs. The value in use of the CGUs represents estimated future cash flows from the continuous use of the assets, and requires complex assumptions and estimates such as future sales forecast and discount rates. The discount rates used to discount the estimated future cash flows are based on the relevant industry sector risk premium and the gearing ratio.

The management of the Group has assessed and concluded that the Group has classified 3 CGUs for impairment assessment purpose, which is based on the three reportable segment as shown in Note 5, namely (a) supply and installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment ("CGU(a)"), (b) provision of electrical distribution system ("CGU(b)") and (c) provision of electrical engineering services ("CGU(c)").

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Group has performed impairment assessment on the CGU(b) with impairment indicator as its performance did not meet management's expectation during the year. Plant and equipment and right-of-use assets allocated to the respective CGUs had carrying amounts of HK$405,000 and HK$1,357,000 respectively as at 30 June 2022.

As it is difficult to precisely estimate fair value less costs of disposal because quoted market prices for the Group's assets are not readily available, accordingly the value in use calculation has been used which was based on the key assumptions, including (i) future sales forecast (ii) future growth rate. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projection of CGU(b) is 17.9% per annum.

Based on the impairment assessment and the value in use calculation, impairment losses of HK$231,000 and HK$905,000 have been recognised against the carrying amounts of plant and equipment and right-of-use assets respectively. The impairment losses have been allocated to the leasehold improvement of plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, and the carrying amount of each category of these assets is not reduced below the highest of its respective value in use or zero.

Judgement is required in the area of impairment. If there is a significant adverse change in the key assumptions, it may be necessary to have an impairment charge to the income statement.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES *(Continued)*

Estimation uncertainty *(Continued)*

(c) Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 was minimal. Further details are given in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Provision of ECL for trade and other receivables, contract assets and loan receivables (the "Receivables")

The Group estimates the amount of loss allowance for ECL on the Receivables. The assessment of the ECL involves high degree of estimation and uncertainty.

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Group monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs when there is a significant increase in credit risk, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

When measuring ECL, the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES *(Continued)*

Estimation uncertainty *(Continued)*

(e) Income taxes

Determining income tax provisions involve judgment on the future tax treatment of certain transactions. The Group carefully evaluates tax implications of transactions and tax provisions are set up accordingly. The tax treatment of such transactions is reconsidered periodically to take into account all changes in tax legislations. Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses not yet used and temporary deductible differences. As those deferred tax assets can only be recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised, management's judgment is required to assess the probability of future taxable profits. Management's assessment is constantly reviewed and additional deferred tax assets are recognised if it becomes probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services has three reportable operating segments as follows:

(a) supply and installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment (the "**Solar power business**");

(b) provision of electrical distribution system ("**Electrical distribution system business**"); and

(c) provision of electrical engineering services (the "**Engineering services**").

Management considers the business from product type perspective. Management monitors the results of Engineering services, Solar power business and Electrical distribution system business separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Management was of the view that these three segments were mutually exclusive and distinguished from each other.

Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit/loss before tax from continuing operations. The adjusted profit/loss before tax from continuing operations is measured consistently with the Group's loss before tax from continuing operations except that unallocated gains, including change in fair value of financial assets of fair value through profit or loss, finance cost, as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from such measurement.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

There were no inter-segment sales in the two financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Segment assets exclude unallocated head office and corporate assets such as certain of plant and equipment, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, certain prepayments, deposits and other receivables, loan receivables and cash and cash equivalents as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude unallocated head office and corporate liabilities such as certain of other payables and lease liabilities as these liabilities were managed on a group basis.

Year ended 30 June 2022	Solar power business HK$'000	Electrical distribution system business HK$'000	Engineering services HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Segment revenue:				
Sales to external customers	56,845	153,623	1,138	211,606
Segment results:	5,633	(9,705)	(9,400)	(13,472)
Unallocated losses				(1,826)
Corporate and other unallocated expenses				(17,138)
Loss before taxation				(32,436)
Segment assets:	96,527	180,710	25,454	302,691
Corporate and other unallocated assets				6,560
Total assets				309,251
Segment liabilities:	20,722	24,245	365	45,332
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities				17,833
Total liabilities				63,165

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Year ended 30 June 2021	Solar power business HK$'000	Electrical distribution system business HK$'000	Engineering services HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Segment revenue:				
Sales to external customers	165,230	210,601	4,315	380,146
Segment results:	(4,087)	6,878	(1,205)	1,586
Unallocated losses				(2,383)
Corporate and other unallocated expenses				(19,314)
Loss before taxation				(20,111)
Segment assets:	138,207	192,997	55,098	386,302
Corporate and other unallocated assets				39,825
Total assets				426,127
Segment liabilities:	27,582	43,381	2,700	73,663
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities				8,133
Total liabilities				81,796

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For the year ended 30 June 2022

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Other segment information

	Solar power business HK$'000	Electrical distribution system business HK$'000	Engineering services HK$'000	Unallocated HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Year ended 30 June 2022					
Depreciation of plant and equipment	**–**	**–**	**33**	**165**	**198**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,467**	**1,467**
Capital expenditure	**–**	**–**	**–**	**583**	**583**
Impairment loss recognised in respect of right-of-use asset	**–**	**–**	**–**	**905**	**905**
Impairment loss recognised in respect of plant and equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**231**	**231**
Allowance for ECL recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net	**(1,699)**	**21,485**	**–**	**–**	**19,786**
Allowance for ECL recognised in respect of contract assets, net	**582**	**444**	**–**	**–**	**1,026**
Year ended 30 June 2021					
Depreciation of plant and equipment	–	–	54	292	346
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	–	–	–	1,474	1,474
Capital expenditure	–	–	–	20	20
Impairment loss recognised in respect of goodwill	10,107	–	–	–	10,107
Allowance for ECL recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net	8,334	8,858	20	–	17,212
Allowance for ECL recognised in respect of contract assets, net	–	736	–	–	736
Allowance for ECL recognised in respect of loan receivables, net	–	–	–	(27)	(27)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
The PRC	**210,468**	375,831
Singapore	**1,138**	4,315
	211,606	380,146

The revenue information of continuing operations above is based on the locations of the customers.

(b) Non-current assets

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Hong Kong	**1,191**	1,206
Singapore	**22**	64
	1,213	1,270

The non-current assets information is presented based on the geographical location of the assets.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Information about major customers

Revenue from major customers for the two financial years ended 30 June 2021 and 2022 contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group were as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Customer A[1, 2]	**N/A**	76,753
Customer B[1, 2, 3]	**–**	65,918
Customer C[1]	**N/A**	125,461
Customer D[1, 2, 5]	**94,377**	107,699
Customer E[1, 4, 5]	**28,304**	–
Customer F[2, 4, 5]	**24,841**	–
Customer G[2, 4, 5]	**24,542**	–
Customer H[1, 4, 5]	**22,241**	–

1 Solar power business.
2 Electrical distribution system business.
3 No revenue generated for the year ended 30 June 2022.
4 No revenue generated for the year ended 30 June 2021.
5 Customer contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022.

6. REVENUE

Revenue represents an appropriate proportion of contract revenue of construction contracts, provision for solar power business and the value of goods sold during the year.

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
At a point in time:		
– Supply of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment	**32,855**	100,676
– Provision of electrical distribution system	**153,623**	210,601
Over time:		
– Contract revenue from provision of electrical engineering services	**1,138**	4,315
– Installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipment	**23,990**	64,554
	211,606	380,146

7. OTHER LOSSES AND GAINS, NET

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	**(643)**	478
Impairment loss recognised in respect of right-of-use asset	**(905)**	–
Impairment loss recognised in respect of plant and equipment	**(231)**	–
Bank interest income	**82**	56
Incentives from the Singapore Government *(Note (a))*	**10**	37
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	**46**	18
Jobs Support Scheme *(Note (b))*	**–**	1,154
Employment support scheme *(Note (c))*	**141**	324
Loan interest income	**396**	3,030
Others	**52**	58
	(1,052)	5,155

Notes:

(a) Incentives from the Singapore Government comprise special employment credit, temporary employment credit and wages credit scheme. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these incentives.

(b) Jobs Support Scheme (JSS) was announced in the Singapore Government's budget statement, which was presented against a backdrop of the on-going COVID-19 outbreak, for financial year 2020. JSS provides wage support to employers, helping enterprises retain their local employees (Singapore citizens and permanent residents in Singapore) during this period of economic uncertainty. No JSS has been recognised during 2022.

(c) An amount of HK$141,000 (2021: HK$324,000) represents COVID-19 related subsidies in respect of the Employment Support Scheme provided by the Hong Kong Government.

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	**84**	137
Bank charges	**60**	–
	144	137

9. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

The Group's loss before tax is arrived at after charging:

		2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
(a)	Cost of sales (Refer to (b) below)	**189,112**	342,390
	Auditors' remuneration		
	– Audit service	**810**	1,000
	– Non audit service	**100**	120
	Depreciation of plant and equipment *(Note 14)*	**198**	346
	Depreciation of right-of-use asset *(Note 15)*	**1,467**	1,474
	Expenses relating on short-term leases	**960**	697
	Legal and professional expenses	**1,717**	1,517
	Employee benefits (Refer to (c) below)	**17,193**	16,686
	Net fair value loss on financial assets at FVTPL (Refer to (d) below)	**3,322**	6,255
(b)	Cost of sales:		
	– Contract cost from provision of electrical engineering services	**734**	1,882
	– Contract cost from provision of solar power business	**48,480**	148,896
	– Contract cost from provision of electrical distribution system	**139,898**	191,612
		189,112	342,390
(c)	Employee benefits (including Directors' remuneration) *(Note 10(a))*:		
	– Directors' fee	**3,144**	2,268
	– Salaries, wages and bonuses	**13,506**	13,989
	– Pension scheme	**543**	429
		17,193	16,686
(d)	Net fair value loss on financial assets at FVTPL:		
	– Unrealised loss on fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	**3,293**	6,255
	– Realised loss on fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	**29**	–
		3,322	6,255

10. DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

(a) Executive directors, non-executive director, independent non-executive directors and the chief executive

Directors' and the chief executive's remuneration, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules, section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Fees	**3,144**	2,268
Other remuneration:		
– Salaries and bonuses	**600**	6,080
– Pension scheme contributions	**21**	36
	3,765	8,384

The executive directors' emoluments shown below were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group. The non-executive director's emoluments shown below were mainly for his services as director of the Company or its subsidiaries. The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown below were mainly for their services as directors of the Company.

During the years ended 30 June 2021 and 2022, none of the Directors held share options under the Company's share option scheme.

10. DIRECTORS, CHEF EXECUTIVE AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION *(Continued)*

(a) Executive directors, non-executive director, independent non-executive directors and the chief executive *(Continued)*

(i) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year are as follows:

	Fees HK$'000	Salaries and bonuses HK$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Year ended 30 June 2022				
Leung Po Hon	**276**	**–**	**–**	**276**
Luo Xiaodong	**276**	**–**	**–**	**276**
Li Jin	**276**	**–**	**–**	**276**
	828	**–**	**–**	**828**

	Fees HK$'000	Salaries and bonuses HK$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Year ended 30 June 2021				
Leung Po Hon	276	–	–	276
Luo Xiaodong	276	–	–	276
Li Jin	276	–	–	276
	828	–	–	828

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2021: Nil).

10. DIRECTORS, CHEF EXECUTIVE AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION *(Continued)*

(a) Executive directors, non-executive director, independent non-executive directors and the chief executive *(Continued)*

(ii) Executive directors and non-executive director

In respect of individuals, who acted as executive directors or a non-executive director of the Company, the remuneration received or receivable from the Group during the year is as follows:

	Fees HK$'000	Salaries and bonuses HK$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Year ended 30 June 2022				
Executive directors:				
Liu Yancheng *(Chairman)*	1,896	600*	18	2,514
Yao Runxiong	60	–	3	63
Non-executive director:				
Tam Tak Wah	360	–	–	360
	2,316	600	21	2,937

	Fees HK$'000	Salaries and bonuses HK$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Year ended 30 June 2021				
Executive directors:				
Liu Yancheng *(Chairman)*	600	5,600*	18	6,218
Yao Runxiong	480	480	18	978
Non-executive director:				
Tam Tak Wah	360	–	–	360
	1,440	6,080	36	7,556

* Amounts including HK$5,000,000 discretionary bonus for the year ended 30 June 2021 (Year ended 30 June 2022: Nil). This is determined with reference to the operating results of the Group, individual performance and comparable market statistics during the respectively year.

10. DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION *(Continued)*

(b) Five highest paid employees

The five highest paid employees of the Group during the year are as follows:

	2022	2021
Directors *(including Managing Director)*	**1**	2
Non-director employees	**4**	3
	5	5

Details of the remuneration of the Directors are set out in (a) above.

The five highest paid employees during the year included one director (2021: two directors), details of whose remuneration are set out in (a) above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining four (2021: three) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Salaries and bonuses	**7,328**	4,507
Pension scheme contributions	**104**	168
	7,432	4,675

The number of non-director, highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

	2022	2021
HK$1,500,001 to HK$2,000,000	**3**	3
HK$2,000,001 to HK$3,000,000	**1**	–
	4	3

During the year, no emoluments (2021: Nil) were paid by the Group to any of the persons who are directors (including managing director) of company, or the five highest paid individuals an inducement to join or upon jointing the Group or as compensation for loss of office. None of directors or the five highest paid individuals (2021: Nil) has waived any remuneration during the year.

During the year, salaries and bonuses paid to the five highest paid individuals who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company were paid pursuant to the terms of their employment contracts with the Company. None of the bonuses paid to the five highest paid individuals who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company (2021: Nil) were discretionary or based on the Company's or any member of the Group's performance.

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company's profit is not subject to any tax in its country of incorporation, the Cayman Islands. Income tax expense for the Group relates mainly to the assessable profits arising in Hong Kong subject to 8.25%/16% (if applicable) tax rate in Hong Kong, profits of subsidiary in Singapore which is taxed at a statutory tax rate of 17% and corporate income tax which has been provided for subsidiaries in the PRC based on assessable profits arising in the PRC during the year. Subsidiaries located in the PRC are subject to the PRC corporate income tax at a rate 25% on its assessable profits. Withholding tax was provided for dividend distributed and undistributed profits of certain subsidiaries in the Mainland China at a rate of 10% (2021: 10%).

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Current – Singapore		
– Over provision in respect of prior year	**(97)**	(97)
Current – the PRC		
– Charge for the year	**6,029**	7,866
– Dividend withholding tax	**13,405**	–
Current – Hong Kong and others		
– Charge for the year	**–**	152
Deferred (*Note 25)*		
– Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**–**	97
Total tax charge for year	**19,337**	8,018

The tax rate for Singapore subsidiary is based on Singapore corporate income tax ("**CIT**") rate at 17% for both years.

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "**EIT Law**") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% for both years.

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 gazette on the following day. Under the two-tiered profits tax rate regime, the first HK$2,000,000 of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HK$2,000,000 will be taxed at 16.5%.

Accordingly, the Hong Kong profits tax is calculated at 8.25% on the first HK$2 million of the estimated assessable profits and at 16.5% on the estimated assessable profits above HK$2 million.

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to loss before tax at the applicable statutory tax rates for the countries in which the Company and the subsidiaries are domiciled to the tax expense at the effective tax rates, and a reconciliation of the applicable rates (i.e., the statutory tax rates) to the effective tax rates for the year, are as follows:

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE *(Continued)*

	2022							
	The PRC		Singapore		Hong Kong and others		Total	
	HK$'000	%	HK$'000	%	HK$'000	%	HK$'000	%
Loss before taxation	(1,091)		(9,400)		(21,946)		(32,436)	
Taxation at statutory tax rate	(273)	25.0	(1,598)	17.0	(3,621)	16.5	(5,492)	16.9
Income not subject to tax	(2,639)	241.9	(33)	0.4	(199)	0.9	(2,871)	8.9
Over-provision in respect of prior year	–	–	(97)	1.0	–	–	(97)	0.3
Expense not deductible for tax	8,941	(819.5)	49	(0.5)	2,679	(12.2)	11,669	(36.0)
Tax loss not recognised	–	–	1,582	(16.8)	1,141	(5.2)	2,723	(8.4)
Dividend withholding tax	13,405	(1,228.7)	–	–	–	–	13,405	(41.3)
Tax charge at the Group effective rates	19,434	(1,781.3)	(97)	1.0	–	–	19,337	(59.6)

	2021							
	The PRC		Singapore		Hong Kong and others		Total	
	HK$'000	%	HK$'000	%	HK$'000	%	HK$'000	%
Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,924		(1,205)		(20,830)		(20,111)	
Taxation at statutory tax rate	481	25.0	(205)	17.0	(3,437)	16.5	(3,161)	15.7
Lower tax rate for specific local authority	–	–	–	–	(152)	0.7	(152)	0.8
Income not subject to tax	(596)	(31.0)	(196)	16.3	(147)	0.7	(939)	4.7
Over-provision in respect of prior year	–	–	(97)	8.1	–	–	(97)	0.5
Expense not deductible for tax	7,981	414.8	102	(8.5)	2,263	(10.8)	10,346	(51.5)
Tax loss not recognised	–	–	396	(32.9)	1,625	(7.8)	2,021	(10.0)
Tax charge at the Group effective rates	7,866	408.8	–	–	152	(0.7)	8,018	(39.8)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has unused tax losses of HK$49,964,000 (2021: HK$33,743,000) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised during the year ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

12. LOSS PER SHARE

The weighted average number of equity shares refers to weighted average number of shares in issue during the year. The basic loss per share are based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on:

	2022	2021
Loss		
Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent, used in the basic loss per share calculation HK$'000	**(44,005)**	(30,142)
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year used in the basic loss per share calculation (in thousand)	**1,390,280**	1,390,280
Basic loss per share (HK cents)	**(3.17)**	(2.17)

Basic loss per share is the same as diluted loss per share, as the Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares (2021: Nil) in issue during the year.

13. GOODWILL

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Net carrying amount at the end of the year	**–**	–

13. GOODWILL *(Continued)*

Impairment assessment

Goodwill acquired through business combinations is allocated to solar power business CGU for impairment testing. The recoverable amount of the CGU to which the goodwill was allocated has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year period approved by senior management. The Group has appointed an independent professional valuer to perform a value-in-use calculation for impairment assessment on the CGU. Key inputs and assumptions in the valuation are as follows:

For the year ended 30 June 2021

The pre-tax discount rate applied for the cash flow projections is 32.12%. The projected sales for the forecasted period were prepared base on (i) revenue of the CGU for the year ended 30 June 2021; (ii) compound annualised growth rate of 7.32% for the year ending 30 June 2022 to year ending 30 June 2026. Cash flows beyond the 5-years period are extrapolated using a steady 2% growth rate. This growth rate is based on the relevant growth forecasts and does not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant industry.

The estimated forecasted revenue and growth rate of the CGU was prepared by the management of the Company after considering (i) historical operation data; (ii) market development during year ended 30 June 2021; and (iii) expected market development in future.

Assumptions were used in the value in use calculation of the solar power business cash-generating unit. The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill:

Forecast revenue – the basis used to determine the value assigned to the forecast revenue is the forecast revenue from the supply and installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipments.

Budgeted cost of sales – The budgeted cost of sales have been determined based on management's expected procurement costs for the supply and installation of solar photovoltaic parts and equipments.

Discount rate – The discount rate used is before tax and reflected specific risks relating to the unit.

Growth rate – The growth rate used to extrapolate beyond projections period.

As the recoverable amount of the CGU was calculated to be lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss of approximately HK$10,107,000 was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021. Impairment loss arose because of the management's expectation on disruption and industry consolidation due to certain policies issued by the PRC government referred above, would exert pressure on contract volume and its gross profit, of the CGU for the coming year ending 30 June 2022, and the subsequent years.

As the Group determined that the recoverable amount of the CGU was minimal for the year ended 30 June 2021 and therefore, the goodwill relate to the CGU was fully impaired as at 30 June 2021.

For the year ended 30 June 2022

As the goodwill related to the CGU was fully impaired as at 30 June 2021, therefore no impairment loss in goodwill is noted for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

14. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvement HK$'000	Computer HK$'000	Motor vehicles HK$'000	Office and site equipment HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Cost:					
As at 1 July 2020	1,917	252	2,861	1,213	6,243
Additions	1	16	–	3	20
Disposals	–	–	(830)	(11)	(841)
Exchange realignment	43	5	15	35	98
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	1,961	273	2,046	1,240	5,520
Additions	531	–	–	52	583
Written-off	(794)	(51)	–	(469)	(1,314)
Disposals	–	–	–	(184)	(184)
Exchange realignment	(26)	(2)	–	(13)	(41)
As at 30 June 2022	**1,672**	**220**	**2,046**	**626**	**4,564**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:					
As at 1 July 2020	1,911	207	2,347	1,110	5,575
Charge for the year	4	28	268	46	346
Disposals	–	–	(645)	(11)	(656)
Exchange realignment	43	4	10	33	90
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	1,958	239	1,980	1,178	5,355
Charge for the year	71	20	66	41	198
Written-off	(794)	(51)	–	(469)	(1,314)
Impairment loss for the year *(Note 4(b))*	231	–	–	–	231
Disposals	–	–	–	(175)	(175)
Exchange realignment	(26)	(2)	–	(12)	(40)
As at 30 June 2022	**1,440**	**206**	**2,046**	**563**	**4,255**
Net carrying value:					
As at 30 June 2022	**232**	**14**	**–**	**63**	**309**
As at 30 June 2021	3	34	66	62	165

15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

	Buildings leased for own used HK$'000
Cost	
As at 1 July 2020, 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	2,947
Additions	2,171
As at 30 June 2022	**5,118**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 July 2020	368
Depreciation provided for the year	1,474
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	1,842
Depreciation provided for the year	1,467
Impairment loss for the year *(Note 4(b))*	905
As at 30 June 2022	**4,214**
Net carrying amounts	
As at 30 June 2022	**904**
As at 30 June 2021	1,105

Notes:

(a) The Group leases several assets including properties. The average lease term are 3 years (2021: 2 years).

(b) The total cash outflow for leases amount approximately to HK$2,330,000 for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: approximately HK$2,142,000).

16. INVENTORIES

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Raw materials	–	20

17. TRADE RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Trade receivables:		
Third parties		
– Gross amount	246,049	335,201
– Less: allowance for ECL	(48,016)	(32,753)
	198,033	302,448
Deposits and other receivables:		
Interest receivables	–	1,603
Deposits	1,371	1,628
Others	529	1,169
	1,900	4,400
Total trade receivables, deposits and other receivables	199,933	306,848

17. TRADE RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES *(Continued)*

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 180 to 360 days.

An aging analysis of the trade receivables as at the end of the year, based on the invoice date/delivery date (net of allowance for ECL), is as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Less than 30 days	2,832	108,512
30 to 60 days	23,427	46,662
61 to 90 days	23,131	–
91 to 180 days	–	67,704
181 to 365 days	123,107	79,570
Over 365 days	25,536	–
	198,033	302,448

Trade receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of customers that have a good track record with the Group. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances.

Further details on the Group's credit policy and credit risk arising from trade receivables, deposits and other receivables are set out in Note 35.

18. CONTRACT ASSETS

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Contract assets *(Note (a))*	19,238	14,495
Less: allowance for ECL *(Note (b))*	(1,950)	(961)
	17,288	13,534

As at 1 July 2020, contract assets amounted to HK$10,956,000.

Notes:

(a) Contract assets primarily relate to the subsidiaries, i) Strike Singapore rights to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at reporting date of HK$4,589,000 (2021: HK$5,923,000); ii) retention receivable of provision of electrical distribution system of HK$11,299,000 (2021: 6,858,000); and iii) retention receivable of installation of solar photovoltaic parts of HK$3,349,000 (2021: 1,714,000). Contract assets of HK$1,334,000 (2021: HK$4,315,000) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional.

(b) Net allowance for ECL of approximately HK$1,026,000 (2021: allowance for ECL approximately HK$736,000) was recognised in profit or loss during the year ended 30 June 2022. Further details on the Group's credit policy and credit risk arising from contract assets are set out in Note 35.

19. LOAN RECEIVABLES

Loan receivables as at 30 June 2021 represents four loans granted to three independent third party individuals, on which i) loan principal amount HK$9,000,000 was subsequently settled on 2 July 2021; ii) loan principal amount of HK$4,000,000 was subsequently settled on 6 July 2021; iii) maturity date of loan principal amount of HK$4,500,000 was extended to 30 November 2021 and carried at interest rate of 11% on which HK$3,000,000 was subsequently settled on 20 August 2021; and iv) maturity date of loan principal amount of HK$2,500,000 was extended to 30 November 2021 and carried at interest rate of 11%.

Those loans were fully settled during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Loan receivables have been reviewed by the management of the Group for impairment assessment, which are based on the calculation of collectability and management judgement including current creditworthiness and the post statistics of the loan portfolio.

20. PREPAYMENTS

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Prepayments *(Note)*	**48,600**	2,538

Note: As at 30 June 2022, included in the prepayments are mainly representing of approximately HK$40,927,000 (2021: approximately HK$1,896,000) for prepayment to supplier for photovoltaics parts and equipment and approximately HK$7,362,000 (2021: Nil) for prepayment to electrical distribution system. Up to the date of these consolidated financial statements, HK$48,289,000 has been subsequently utilised.

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Listed securities held-for-trading, at fair value:		
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	**3,407**	6,834

The above equity investments as at 30 June 2022 and 2021 were classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss and were accordingly, belonged to the financial assets at FVTPL category.

Stock code	Company name	No. of share held at 30 June 2022 '000	Percentage of shareholding as at 30 June 2022	Percentage of shareholding as at 30 June 2021	Market value as at 30 June 2022 HK$'000	Approximate percentage to the Group's net assets as at 30 June 2022	Market value as at 30 June 2021 HK$'000	Approximate percentage to the Group's net assets as at 30 June 2021	Change in fair value of held-for-trading instruments for the years ended (Note 9(d)) 30 June 2022 HK$'000	Change in fair value of held-for-trading instruments for the years ended (Note 9(d)) 30 June 2021 HK$'000
164	China Baoli Technologies Holdings Limited	**249**	**0.045%**	0.067%	**62**	**0.03%**	147	0.04%	**(85)**	147
804	Pinestone Capital Limited	**38,800**	**0.860%**	0.918%	**1,280**	**0.52%**	2,112	0.61%	**(727)**	(5,215)
1869	Li Bao Ge Group Limited	**830**	**0.083%**	0.083%	**172**	**0.07%**	307	0.09%	**(135)**	116
8423	Chi Ho Development Holdings Limited	**14,900**	**1.863%**	1.868%	**1,818**	**0.74%**	4,172	1.22%	**(2,354)**	(1,341)
8293	SingAsia Holdings Limited	**1,925**	**0.107%**	0.128%	**75**	**0.03%**	96	0.02%	**(21)**	38
					3,407	**1.38%**	6,834	1.98%	**(3,322)**	(6,255)

Equity securities listed in Hong Kong were measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the equity listed in Hong Kong were determined with reference to quoted market closing price.

During the year ended 30 June 2022, a net loss arising on change in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL of approximately HK$3,322,000 (2021: approximately HK$6,255,000) was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Cash at banks and on hand	**38,810**	75,083

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Bank balances denominated in foreign currency as at 30 June are as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
HK$	**85**	251
US$	**–**	9,391
	85	9,642

Renminbi of HK$17,699,000 (2021: HK$21,425,000) is not freely convertible into other currencies; however, under the PRC's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through authorised banks to conduct foreign exchange business.

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Trade payables:		
Third parties	**10,116**	26,343
Accruals for project costs (Note (a))	**194**	2,003
Other payables:		
Accrued liabilities *(Note (b))*	**4,674**	9,888
GST/VAT and other tax payables	**27,192**	11,801
Warranty provision *(Note (c))*	**1,513**	2,208
Others	**2,041**	944
	35,420	24,841
Total	**45,730**	53,187

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES *(Continued)*

Notes:

(a) The amount represents the accrued project costs for the provision of electrical engineering services.

(b) Accrued liabilities refer mainly to accrual for professional fees and employee benefits.

(c) The Group has adopted the estimation where the warranty obligation is the equivalent of 1% of revenues of provision of electrical distribution system, which is consistent with the practice of the relevant industry. The accrual basis stays at 1% based on the best estimation, the Group derives its estimates from results from historical data and other assumptions that the Group believes to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Trade payables

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on terms of 30 to 90 days.

An aging analysis of the trade payables as at the end of the year, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Less than 90 days	**8,406**	26,343
91 to 180 days	**1,710**	–
	10,116	26,343

24. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the current reporting periods:

	2022		2021	
	Present value of the minimum lease payments HK$'000	**Total minimum lease payment HK$'000**	Present value of the minimum lease payments HK$'000	Total minimum lease payment HK$'000
Within 1 year	**717**	**802**	1,026	1,055
After 1 year but within 2 years	**1,110**	**1,161**	–	–
	1,827	**1,963**	1,026	1,055
Less: total future interest expense		**(136)**		(29)
Present value of lease obligations		**1,827**		1,026

24. LEASE LIABILITIES *(Continued)*

Analysed for reporting purposes as:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Current liabilities	717	1,026
Non-current liabilities	1,110	–
	1,827	1,026

The weighted average incremental borrowing rates applied to lease liabilities are 6.78% (2021: 7.79%).

25. DEFERRED TAXATION

The movements in deferred tax asset during the years are as follows:

	Enhanced carry-back relief HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	95
Debit to profit or loss during the year *(Note 11)*	(97)
Exchange realignment	2
As at 30 June 2021, 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	**–**

26. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Authorised:		
5,000,000,000 (2021: 5,000,000,000) ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each (2021: HK$0.01 each)	**50,000**	50,000
Issued and fully paid:		
1,390,280,000 (2021: 1,390,280,000) ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each (2021: HK$0.01 each)	**13,903**	13,903

27. RESERVES

A summary of movements in the Company's share capital and share premium is as follows:

	Number of shares in issue '000	**Issued share capital** HK$'000	**Share premium** HK$'000	**Total** HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020, 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022	**1,390,280**	**13,903**	**563,328**	**577,231**

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the following are the significant related party transactions entered into between the Group and its related parties that took place on terms and conditions agreed between the parties during the year:

	Notes	**2022** **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Operating expenses recharged by a related company	*(i)*	**58**	60
Rental expenses charged by a related company	*(ii)*	**651**	614

Notes:

(i) Operating expenses recharged by a related company mainly referred to the utilities charges for the office premises which was paid on the Group's behalf by Victrad Enterprise (Pte) Limited ("**Victrad**"), a company controlled by a key management personnel of the Group.

(ii) Rental expense was charged by Victrad with reference to the rent of other similar premises.

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(Continued)*

(b) Commitment with related parties

(i) The lease agreement for the lease of office premises entered into between Strike Singapore and Victrad was expired on 30 June 2022 and subsequently renewed for another 1 year after the financial year end.

(ii) The lease agreement for the lease of workers dormitory units entered into between Strike Singapore and Victrad was expired on 30 June 2022 and subsequently renewed for another 1 year after the financial year end.

(iii) The amount of total rental expenses charged by Victrad during the year is included in Note 28(a)(ii) to the consolidated financial statements. There are no operating lease commitments in respect of the above leases as at the end of reporting period amounted (2021: Nil).

(c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Directors' fees	**3,144**	2,268
Salaries and bonuses	**7,588**	11,596
Pension scheme contributions	**149**	173
	10,881	14,037
Comprise amounts paid to:		
Directors of the Company	**3,765**	8,384
Key management personnel	**7,116**	5,653
	10,881	14,037

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at the end of the year, the contingent liabilities not provided for in the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Guarantees:		
Security bonds to the Singapore Government in relation to foreign workers	28	29

As required by the Singapore Government for each foreign worker hired, companies must submit a security bond of S$5,000 to the Controller of Work Passes, a government authority in managing foreign employment. During the year, the Group has hired certain foreign workers and has arranged for an insurance company (the "**Insurer**") to provide insurance guarantees with the Singapore Government. The directors believe that no foreign workers of the Group have breached the relevant regulations during the year. Accordingly, the Group has not provided for any provision in relation to such law. As at 30 June 2022, the guarantees provided by the Insurer was approximately HK$28,000 (2021: approximately HK$29,000).

30. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

The Group and the Company did not have any significant capital commitments as at 30 June 2021 and 2022.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

2022

Financial assets

	Financial assets at FVTPL HK$'000	Financial assets at amortised cost HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Financial assets at FVTPL	3,407	–	3,407
Trade receivables, deposits and other receivables	–	199,933	199,933
Cash and cash equivalents	–	38,810	38,810
	3,407	238,743	242,150

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost HK$'000
Trade and other payables (excluding GST/VAT payable and accrued liabilities)	12,351
Lease liabilities	1,827
	14,178

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY *(Continued)*

2021

Financial assets

	Financial assets at FVTPL HK$'000	Financial assets at amortised cost HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Financial assets at FVTPL	6,834	–	6,834
Trade receivables, deposits and other receivables	–	306,848	306,848
Cash and cash equivalents	–	75,083	75,083
Loan receivables	–	20,000	20,000
	6,834	401,931	408,765

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost HK$'000
Trade and other payables (excluding GST/VAT payable and accrued liabilities)	29,292
Lease liabilities	1,026
	30,318

32. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

Pursuant to a resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 13 February 2017, a share option scheme (the "**Share Option Scheme**") was adopted by the Company.

The major terms of the Share Option Scheme are summarised as follows:

(a) The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to provide incentive and/or reward to eligible participants for their contributions to, and continuing efforts to promote the interests of, the Company.

(b) Eligible participants ("**Eligible Participants**") include full time or part time employees of the Company (including any directors, whether executive or non-executive and whether independent or not, of the Company); and any business or joint venture partners, contractors, agents or representatives, consultants, advisers, suppliers, producers or licensors, customers, licensees (including any sub-licensee) or distributors, landlords or tenants (including any sub-tenants) of the Company.

(c) The subscription price for shares under the Share Option Scheme may be determined by the board of directors at its absolute discretion but in any event will not be less than the highest of:

(i) the closing price of the shares on the Stock Exchange as shown in the daily quotations sheet of the Stock Exchange on the offer Date, which must be a business day;

(ii) the average of the closing prices of the Shares as shown in the daily quotations sheets of the Stock Exchange for the five Business Days immediately preceding the offer Date; and

(iii) the nominal value of the share on the offer Date.

(d) Maximum number of share available for issue

(i) Subject to the Listing Rules, the overall limit on the number of Shares which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company must not exceed 30% of the relevant class of Shares in issue from time to time. No options may be granted under the Share Option Scheme or any other share option schemes of the Company if this will result in this limit being exceeded.

(ii) Subject to the limit mentioned in (d)(i) above, the total number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company must not, in aggregate, exceed 10% of the Shares in issue as at the date of the approval of the Share Option Scheme (the "**Scheme Mandate Limit**") being 98,800,000 shares (representing approximately 7.12% of the number of issued shares of the Company as at the date of this annual report), unless Shareholders' approval has been obtained pursuant to sub-paragraphs (iii) and (iv) below. Options lapsed in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the Scheme Mandate Limit.

32. SHARE OPTION SCHEME *(Continued)*

(d) Maximum number of share available for issue *(Continued)*

(iii) Subject to the limit mentioned in (d)(i) above, the Company may refresh the Scheme Mandate Limit at any time subject to approval of the shareholders in general meeting, provided that the Scheme Mandate Limit as refreshed must not exceed 10% of the shares in issue as at the date of passing the relevant resolution. Options previously granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company (including those outstanding, cancelled, lapsed in accordance with such schemes or exercised Options) will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the this limit. The Company must send a circular to the shareholders containing such information as required under the Listing Rules.

(iv) Subject to the limit mentioned in (d)(i) above, the Company may also seek separate approval of the Shareholders in general meeting for granting options beyond the Scheme Mandate Limit provided that the Options in excess of the Scheme Mandate Limit are granted only to Eligible Participants specifically identified by the Company before such approval is sought. The Company must send a circular to the shareholders containing a generic description of the specified Eligible Participants, the number and terms of options to be granted, the purpose of granting options to the specified Eligible Participants with an explanation as to how the terms of the options serve such purpose and such other information as required under the Listing Rules.

(e) The total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the options granted to each Eligible Participant or grantee (including exercised and outstanding options) in any twelve-month period up to the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the shares in issue.

(f) Subject to the terms of the Share Option Scheme, an option may be exercised in whole or in part at any time during the period to be determined and notified by the directors to the grantee thereof at the time of making an offer provided that such period shall not exceed the period of ten years from the date of the grant of the particular option but subject to the provisions for early termination of the Share Option Scheme (the "**Option Period**"). There is no specified minimum period under the Share Option Scheme for which an option must be held or the performance target which must be achieved before an option can be exercised under the terms of the Share Option Scheme.

(g) A non-refundable nominal consideration of HK$1.0 is payable by the grantee upon acceptance of an option.

(h) The Share Option Scheme will remain in force for a period of 10 years commencing from 13 February 2017.

During the year ended 30 June 2021 and 2022, no share option was granted, exercised, expired or lapsed.

33. DETAILS OF NON-WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES THAT HAVE MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interest:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interest		Total profit/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interest		Accumulated non-controlling interest	
		30 June 2022	30 June 2021	**30 June 2022 HK$'000**	30 June 2021 HK$'000	**30 June 2022 HK$'000**	30 June 2021 HK$'000
Kahuer and its subsidiaries ("**Kahuer Group**")	The BVI/The PRC	**40%**	40%	**(7,011)**	2,017	**19,794**	66,743
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests				**(757)**	(4)	**452**	1,199
				(7,768)	2,013	**20,246**	67,942

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intra-group eliminations.

Kahuer Group

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Current assets	**131,203**	329,631
Current liabilities	**(81,718)**	(162,774)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**29,691**	100,114
Non-controlling interests	**19,794**	66,743
Revenue	**102,806**	375,830
Expenses	**(120,335)**	(370,789)
(Loss) profit for the year	**(17,529)**	5,041
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	**(17,307)**	19,608
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	**112,973**	(5,818)
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities	**(116,909)**	10,345

34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets included in trade receivables, and financial liabilities included in trade and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

The Group's finance department headed by the finance manager is responsible for determining the policies and procedures for the fair value measurement of financial instruments. The finance manager reports directly to the management and the audit committee. At each reporting date, the finance department analyses the movements in the values of financial instruments and determines the major inputs applied in the valuation. The valuation is reviewed and approved by the management. The valuation process and results are discussed with the audit committee twice a year for interim and annual financial reporting.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair values of listed equity investments are based on quoted market prices.

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables illustrate the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments:

Assets measured at fair value

As at 30 June 2022

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) HK$'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) HK$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Equity investments at FVTPL – Financial assets at FVTPL	**3,407**	**–**	**–**	**3,407**

As at 30 June 2021

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) HK$'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) HK$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Equity investments at FVTPL – Financial assets at FVTPL	6,834	–	–	6,834

34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(Continued)*

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	–
Transfers into level 1 *(Note)*	246
Fair value loss on profit or loss	(246)
As at 30 June 2021, 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	–

The above fair value gain included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the current year related to investment in financial assets at FVTPL held at the end of the reporting period.

Note: During the year, the corresponding Hong Kong listed securities has been resumed trading on 7 April 2021 and quoted price is available since then. Therefore such equity securities is then transferred to Level 1 and measured at quoted market price as at 30 June 2021.

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 30 June 2022 and 2021.

Beside note above, there are no other transferred fair value measurement between Level 1, 2 and 3 for the year ended 30 June 2022 and 2021.

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as of the date of the events or change in circumstances that cause the transfer.

34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(Continued)*

Some of the Group's and the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value as at 30 June 2021 and 2022. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Type	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key input	Significant unobservable inputs
Financial assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL			
– Listed equity securities in HK market 2022: HK$3,407,000 2021: HK$6,834,000	Level 1	Quoted price in active	• N/A

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loan receivables, cash and bank balances. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage funds for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables and payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, equity price risk and credit risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional exposures. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates (against HK$), with all other variables held constant, on the Group's loss after tax for the year:

	2022 Decrease (increase) in loss before tax HK$'000	2021 Decrease (increase) in loss before tax HK$'000
US$ – strengthened 5% (2021: 5%)	**–**	352
– weakened 5% (2021: 5%)	**–**	(352)
Renminbi – strengthened 5% (2021: 5%)	**3**	10
– weakened 5% (2021: 5%)	**(3)**	(10)

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to loan receivable (see Note 19 for details) and lease liabilities (see Note 24 for details). The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances (see Note 22 for details). The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of interest rates on bank balances. The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy. However, the management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's operating activities. The Group's cash and cash equivalents and operating cash flows are actively managed to ensure adequate working capital requirements and that repayment and funding needs are met.

The maturity profile of the Group's trade and other payables at the end of the reporting period based on the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are all within one year.

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

Liquidity risk *(Continued)*

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or within one year HK$'000	More than one year but not less than five years HK$'000	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow HK$'000	Total carrying amount HK$'000
As at 30 June 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	–	12,351	–	12,351	12,351
Lease liabilities	6.78	802	1,161	1,963	1,827
		13,153	1,161	14,314	14,178

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or within one year HK$'000	More than one year but not less than five years HK$'000	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow HK$'000	Total carrying amount HK$'000
As at 30 June 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	–	29,292	–	29,292	29,292
Lease liabilities	7.79	1,055	–	1,055	1,026
		30,347	–	30,347	30,318

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity securities decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual securities. The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from individual equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 21) as at 30 June 2022 and 2021. The Group's listed investments are listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange and are valued at quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

	Carrying amount of equity investments HK$'000	Decrease (increase) in loss before tax HK$'000
5% increase/decrease in fair value		
2022		
Investment listed in:		
Hong Kong – Financial assets at FVTPL	**3,407**	**170**
2021		
Investments listed in:		
Hong Kong – Financial assets at FVTPL	6,834	342

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's main exposure to credit risk arises primarily from loan receivables, contract assets, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The credit risk on such trade and other receivables is minimal as the Group adopts the policy of dealing only with customers and counterparties of appropriate credit history. For cash and cash equivalents, the Group minimises credit risk by placing the surplus funds with reputable banks.

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentration of credit risk by monitoring the individual profile of its trade receivables on an ongoing basis. At the end of the reporting period, approximately 53.4% (2021: approximately 70%) of the Group's trade receivables were due from the top 2 (2021: top 2) trade debtors.

Trade receivables, deposits and other receivables, contract assets and loan receivables

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Company 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. The Company has set the policies in place to ensure that transactions are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model on trade receivables based on credit rating. In this regard, the Directors consider that the Company's credit risk is significantly reduced.

Trade receivables, deposits and other receivables, contract assets and loan receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables, deposits and other receivables, contract assets and loan receivables.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

Credit risk *(Continued)*

The Group's internal credit risk grading assessment comprises the following categories:

Internal credit rating	Description	Trade receivables/ contract assets
Low risk	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12-month ECL
Watch list	Debtor with invoice overdue but frequently repays after due dates and usually settles in full	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Doubtful	Debtor with invoice overdue for 90 days or more with slow repayment pattern	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Loss	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired

Internal credit rating

As part of the Group's credit risk management, the Group applies internal credit rating for its customers. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables and contract assets which are assessed on a collective basis within lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired). Debtors with credit-impaired with gross carrying amounts HK$3,534,000 as at 30 June 2021 (2022: Nil) were assessed individually.

	2022				2021			
Internal credit rating	Average loss rate	Trade receivables HK$'000	Contract assets HK$'000	Total allowance HK$'000	Average loss rate	Trade receivables HK$'000	Contract assets HK$'000	Total Allowance HK$'000
Low risk	5.7%	139,371	15,253	8,657	3.0%	210,403	9,926	6,502
Watch list	18.4%	31,190	1,642	6,042	18.8%	121,264	4,569	23,678
Doubtful	45.3%	75,488	2,343	35,267	N/A	–	–	–
		246,049	19,238	49,966		331,667	14,495	30,180

The estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical market observed default rates and recovery rate over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated. The contract assets have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for contract assets.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

Credit risk *(Continued)*

The provision of trade and other receivables, contract assets and loan receivables as at 30 June 2022 reconciles to the opening provision allowance on 1 July 2021 and to the closing provision as at 30 June 2022 was as follows:

Trade and other receivables

	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) HK$'000	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) HK$'000	Total HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	10,180	3,253	13,433
– Allowance for ECL recognised	27,864	–	27,864
– Allowance for ECL reversed	(10,652)	–	(10,652)
Exchange adjustments	1,827	281	2,108
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	29,219	3,534	32,753
– Allowance for ECL recognised	38,550	–	38,550
– Allowance for ECL reversed	(18,764)	–	(18,764)
Written-off	–	(3,489)	(3,489)
Exchange adjustments	(989)	(45)	(1,034)
As at 30 June 2022	**48,016**	**–**	**48,016**

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

Credit risk *(Continued)*

Contract assets

	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	172
– Allowance for ECL recognised	916
– Allowance for ECL reversed	(180)
Exchange adjustments	53
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	961
– Allowance for ECL recognised	1,974
– Allowance for ECL reversed	(948)
Exchange adjustments	(37)
As at 30 June 2022	**1,950**

Loan receivables

	12-month ECL (not credit impaired) HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	27
– Allowance for ECL reversed	(27)
As at 30 June 2021, 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	**–**

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 30 June 2021 and 2022.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt/cash divided by equity attributable to owners of the Company. Net debt/cash includes trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents. The Group seeks to maintain a sustainable gearing ratio to meet its existing requirements. The gearing ratios at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**38,810**	75,083
Less: Trade and other payables	**(45,730)**	(53,187)
Net (debt) cash	**(6,920)**	21,896
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**225,840**	276,389
Capital and net cash	**232,158**	295,285
Gearing ratio	**3.1%**	N/A

36. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITY ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

	Lease Liabilities HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	2,471
Financing cash outflows	(1,445)
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	1,026
New leases entered	2,171
Financing cash outflows	(1,370)
As at 30 June 2022	**1,827**

37. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Besides elsewhere in consolidated financial statement, the Group did not have other material subsequent event.

38. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSET		
Plant and equipment	231	–
Right-of-use asset	904	–
Interests in subsidiaries	172,736	171,036
Total non-current assets	173,871	171.036
CURRENT ASSETS		
Other receivable	350	1,540
Prepayments	204	200
Cash and cash equivalents	35	734
Total current assets	589	2,474
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other payables	1,593	6,515
Amount due to a subsidiary	96	11,418
Lease liabilities	717	–
Total current liabilities	2,406	17,933
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	(1,817)	(15,459)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	172,054	155,577
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY		
Lease liabilities	1,110	–
Total non-current liability	1,110	–
NET ASSETS	170,944	155,577
EQUITY		
Share capital	13,903	13,903
Reserves *(Note)*	157,041	141,674
TOTAL EQUITY	170,944	155,577

The Company's statement of financial position was approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Liu Yancheng	**Yao Runxiong**
Director	*Director*

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2022

38. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY *(Continued)*

Note:

	Share capital HK$'000	Share premium HK$'000	Accumulated losses HK$'000	Total equity HK$'000
As at 1 July 2020	13,903	563,328	(396,594)	180,637
Loss for the year	–	–	(25,060)	(25,060)
As at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	13,903	563,328	(421,654)	155,577
Profit for the year	–	–	15,367	15,367
As at 30 June 2022	**13,903**	**563,328**	**(406,287)**	**170,944**

39. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 September 2022.

Five Year Financial Summary

30 June 2022

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the published financial statements, is set out as below:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000	2020 HK$'000	2019 HK$'000 (Restated)	2018 HK$'000 (Restated)
Revenue	211,606	380,146	302,532	470,690	383,863
Cost of sales	(87,240)	(342,390)	(277,448)	(421,680)	(358,968)
Gross profit	24,366	37,756	25,084	49,010	24,895
Other gains and losses, net	2,924	5,155	(1,002)	(1,666)	(1,971)
Administrative expenses	(25,217)	(27,910)	(25,409)	(26,110)	(25,579)
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss/ held-for-trading investments, net	(3,322)	(6,255)	(10,976)	(35,225)	1,776
Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost, net	(20,812)	(17,921)	(8,060)	(3,551)	(5,057)
Impairment loss recognised in respect of goodwill	–	(10,107)	(48,356)	(22,159)	(10,300)
Finance costs	(144)	(137)	(51)	–	–
Other operating expenses	(4,383)	(692)	(1,226)	(2,773)	(1,792)
Share of result of joint ventures	–	–	924	12,188	9,830
Shares of results of an associate	–	–	(700)	(1,147)	(30)
Loss before tax	(32,436)	(20,111)	(69,772)	(31,433)	(8,228)
Income tax expense	(19,337)	(8,018)	(4,028)	(9,524)	(5,569)
Loss for the year	(51,773)	(28,129)	(73,800)	(40,957)	(13,797)
Attributable to owners of the Company	(44,005)	(30,142)	(74,903)	(52,575)	(18,363)
Non-controlling interests	(7,670)	2,013	1,103	11,618	4,566
	(51,773)	(28,129)	(73,800)	(40,957)	(13,797)
Assets and liabilities:					
Total assets	309,251	426,127	416,229	481,035	548,654
Total liabilities	(63,165)	(81,796)	(68,619)	(50,501)	(105,564)
Total equity	246,086	344,331	347,610	430,534	443,090
Equity attributable owners of the Company	225,840	276,389	288,453	369,807	391,274
Non-controlling interests	20,246	67,942	59,157	60,727	51,816
	246,086	344,331	347,610	430,534	443,090