



**Your Springboard
to Success**

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Corporate Profile

企業概況

Cyberport is an innovative digital community with over 900 digital technology companies. Engaging in four key technology clusters: FinTech, Big Data/Artificial Intelligence, e-commerce, and Internet of Things/Wearables; which can foster the development of Hong Kong into a "Smart City". Many have since become leaders in their fields:

數碼港為一個創新數碼社群，匯聚超過900間數碼科技公司，集中發展四個主要科技範疇相關的解決方案：金融科技、大數據/人工智能、電子商貿及物聯網/可穿戴科技，攜手推動香港智慧城市發展。數碼港初創企業不少已成為所屬範疇的領導者：

Cyberport is an innovative digital community with over 900 digital technology companies. It is managed by Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited, which is wholly owned by the Hong Kong SAR Government. With the vision to become a main force in developing the digital technology industry as a key economic driver of Hong Kong, Cyberport is committed to nurturing youth and start-ups by providing comprehensive entrepreneurship programmes and early stage funding; scaling digital technology companies with our global network; and connecting enterprises, SMEs and the public in fostering digital economy.

數碼港為一個創新數碼社群，雲集逾 900 間數碼科技公司，由香港特別行政區政府全資擁有的香港數碼港管理有限公司管理。數碼港的願景是扶助初創企業，推動數碼科技行業的發展，為香港締造嶄新的經濟動力。數碼港一直竭力透過全面的創業支援計劃及早期財務支援，培育青年及初創企業；運用數碼港全球網絡協助數碼科技公司擴展業務，以及連繫企業、中小企及公眾共同推動數碼經濟發展。

Cyberport focuses on building four keys technology clusters, namely FinTech, Big Data/Artificial Intelligence (AI), e-commerce and Internet of Things (IoT)/Wearables, to foster the development of Hong Kong into a "Smart City". With a committed team of professionals providing all-round value added services to support our digital community, and an array of state-of-the-art technology facilities, Cyberport is the flagship of Hong Kong's digital technology industry.

數碼港集中發展四個科技範疇，包括金融科技、大數據 / 人工智能、電子商貿及物聯網 / 可穿戴科技，以推動香港發展成為智慧城市。數碼港擁有專業團隊竭盡所能，為數碼社群提供全面增值服務，配合頂尖科技設施，致力成為香港數碼科技業的旗艦。



Snapask	EduTech 教育科技 / instant tutoring app 即時導師指導平台	P. 37
EventXtra	Business Solution 商業解決方案 / event management platform 活動管理平台	P. 38
GOGO VAN	E-commerce 電子商貿 / logistics platform 物流平台	P. 39
Dragon Law	Business Solution 商業解決方案 / legal software platform 法律軟件平台	P. 42
Origami Labs	Wearables 可穿戴科技 / smart ring 智能戒指	P. 43
Heycoins	FinTech 金融科技 / smart kiosks 智能散銀兌換機	P. 45

Klook	E-commerce 電子商貿 / travel services booking platform 旅遊體驗預訂平台	P. 46
Lattice	FinTech 金融科技 / wealth management 財富管理	P. 47
Shoptline	E-commerce 電子商貿 / B2B software platform B2B軟件平台	P. 52
Aprivacy	FinTech 金融科技 / digital security 數碼安全	P. 53
TNG Wallet	FinTech 金融科技 / e-wallet 電子錢包	P. 54
Lynk	Business Solution 商業解決方案 / online expert network 網上專家平台	P. 55
Yeechoo	E-commerce 電子商貿 / fashion rental platform 時裝租借平台	P. 56

Nurtures Innovation Inspires Future

啟發創意 開創未來

Cyberport's comprehensive start-up support, tailored entrepreneurship programmes, strategic partnerships and outreach efforts are springboarding Hong Kong's start-ups to success. We have gathered unprecedented momentum in 2016/17, laying a solid foundation for our dynamic start-up community to grow, thrive, and drive Hong Kong's new economy development.

數碼港為初創企業提供的全方位支援、多元化的創業計劃及環球策略合作夥伴，協助初創企業盡情發揮潛能，成就非凡。於2016/17年度，我們的工作進展良好，扶植初創企業成長，帶動創業氣氛，推動數碼科技發展成為香港新經濟動力。以下的概要，正正是2016/17年度我們同心合力的成果。

70+

awards won in HK, Mainland China, Asia & Europe
香港、中國內地、亞洲及歐洲的獎項

HK\$957M+

investment raised
籌集資金

30

start-ups joined accelerators
初創企業參加加速器計劃

180

new CCMF grantees & incubatees
新加入的數碼港創意微型基金項目及培育公司

71

digital technology interns
數碼科技實習人數

4,500

youths joined tech-focused activities
年青人參加科技相關活動

3,500+

Career Fair attendees
參加職業博覽人次



Youth & Talents

培育青年與人才



Entrepreneurship & Investment

鼓勵創業與投資



173

tech events
科技活動

23

companies expanded to global markets
已拓展海外市場的公司

157

overseas companies soft-landed at Cyberport
海外公司進駐數碼港



Partners & Global Network

連繫合作夥伴與全球網絡



Cyberport Community 數碼港社區#

359

Smart-Space companies
Smart-Space 公司

79

tech tenants
科技公司租戶

451

CCMF grantees & incubatees
數碼港創意微型基金項目及培育公司

6,000

working population at Cyberport
數碼港園區工作人數

122,000 sq.ft.+

Smart-Space total floor area
Smart-Space 總面積



Lee George LAM 林家禮
Chairman 主席

“ We possess an established leading position for FinTech in the region, geographical proximity to Mainland China's world-leading Internet+ market, and the strong economic potential in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area and under the Belt and Road initiative. Cyberport is thus well positioned to propel digital technology entrepreneurs to new heights and capture the immense opportunities along the Digital Silk Road.

香港具備領導亞洲金融科技發展的優勢；加上地理位置優越，鄰近中國內地的互聯網+市場，粵港澳大灣區及「一帶一路」倡議亦帶來龐大經濟潛力。數碼港為數碼科技企業家開拓更多商機，掌握「數碼絲路」上的市場機遇。”

I am honoured to present the annual report of Cyberport for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2017 (2016/17) and share with you the strides our organisation has made over the past financial year.

Springboard to Success

At Cyberport, our mission is to foster digital technology, adding value to the economy and laying a solid foundation for further social and economic development of Hong Kong. We are proud to demonstrate our commitment by establishing Cyberport as a springboard for young, passionate entrepreneurs with global ambition. We have built a robust ecosystem that connects digital technology companies with local and international investors and business partners. Our community includes technology giants like Microsoft, IBM and Lenovo, as well as start-ups such as GOGO VAN, TNG Wallet and Klook. Large and small, these companies are critical drivers of the digital technology industry and enrich our lives with innovative solutions. From Internet+ platforms to disruptive business models, our unique community provides unparalleled opportunities to collaborate, build the new economy, and drive economic value creation for Hong Kong.

With Hong Kong's thriving start-up ecosystem and the solid development of our digital technology companies, our efforts in 2016/17 sought to capitalise on this. We bolstered our relationships with stakeholders and strategic partners, developed closer cooperation with the government and regulators, and expanded the pathways for our start-ups to scale. We reinforced Cyberport's brand positioning, enhanced our corporate talent, and galvanised interest and support from investors, industry leaders and the public.

Coupled with new policies and initiatives from the government, Hong Kong has witnessed a powerful surge in entrepreneurial spirit and innovative technologies. Accordingly, the Cyberport community has grown to a strong community of over 900 companies, with investment raised by these companies reaching a record high of over HK\$957 million in 2016/17. The companies have also earned over 70 awards that recognised their leading-edge innovations.

我很高興向各位提呈數碼港於截至2017年3月31日止的2016/17財政年度的年報，分享數碼港在去年的豐碩成果。

助創業家成就非凡

數碼港致力推動數碼科技創新，為香港多元經濟發展增值，更為香港進一步的社會和經濟發展定下鞏固基礎。我們致力把數碼港發展成為年青、熱誠澎湃的創業家邁向成功的跳板，推動他們走向世界舞台。我們營造了一個蓬勃的創業生態圈，把數碼科技公司連繫至本地及國際的投資者和業務夥伴。我們的社群中不乏大小企業，由科技巨頭如微軟、IBM及聯想等，至初創企業如GOGO VAN、TNG Wallet及KLOOK等，它們都是數碼科技領域上重要的驅動者，透過其創新方案，提升大家的生活質素。數碼港獨特的創科社群涵蓋互聯網+平台至顛覆性的商業模式，提供了新的合作機遇，為香港締造新的經濟動力，帶動香港經濟增值。

香港的初創生態系統愈見蓬勃，數碼科技公司亦在穩步發展。於2016/17年度，我們在此穩健基礎上繼續發展，加強與各持分者及策略夥伴的聯繫，與政府及監管機構更緊密合作，助初創企業成就非凡。我們亦鞏固數碼港的定位，加強培育企業人才，增加投資者、行業領袖及公眾對數碼港的認識及支持。

香港政府大力投放資源於相關的新政策及措施，帶動創新創業風氣。數碼港社群雲集超過900間科技公司，2016/17年度，數碼港初創企業成功籌得逾9.57億港元投資，創下新紀錄；他們的創新數碼科技方案更囊括了超過70個本地及國際獎項，獲得業界的肯定。

All these developments have laid a solid foundation for the start-up and digital technology ecosystem to thrive. We possess an established leading position for FinTech in the region, geographical proximity to Mainland China's world-leading Internet+ market, and the strong economic potential in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) and under the Belt and Road initiative. Cyberport is thus well positioned to propel digital technology entrepreneurs to new heights and capture the immense opportunities along the Digital Silk Road. Yet there is more work to be done – Hong Kong must stay competitive, continue to develop talent and attract capital, while exploring opportunities globally. This is where our SMART strategy comes in.

Smart People + Smart Ideas

Talent is crucial to the digital industry, and innovation is defined by ideas, skills, entrepreneurial acumen, and networks. We seek to inspire our young people and enable these creative innovators to drive Hong Kong into the digital 21st century. Our comprehensive youth programmes inspire students and young people about digital technology at a young age and support them to pursue a future in digital innovation.

We work in tandem with the government's education policy to ensure that our efforts achieve maximum impact. Initiatives including our flagship programme, the Cyberport University Partnership Programme (CUPP); and STEM events that attract young talents every year. We also host internships, hackathons, career fair, and entrepreneurship programmes that provide all rounded support and advanced training. All these programmes achieved record attendance/application in 2016/17.

Smart Capital + Smart Business

Smart businesses and companies require quality investment to scale and succeed. In 2016/17, we have expanded our network and facilitated investments and deal flows for our start-ups. The Cyberport Macro Fund, for example, lined up investors from Malaysia, Mainland China, and Africa; and facilitated the US\$4 million co-investment in Lynk, a digital platform connecting people to the right experts for advice. From a nascent business, Lynk has built up a close partnership with Cyberport and is now looking forward to expanding globally.

In addition to investments, adding technology to key business pillars of Hong Kong will accelerate the city's new economy development. Start-ups need to work with major enterprises to develop market-ready solutions and take the solutions beyond home shores, while enterprises require innovative solutions to drive efficiency and maintain competitiveness. For this reason, we have continued to strengthen our strategic partnerships with relevant stakeholders and connect them to our community to facilitate the adoption of innovation.

Fostering collaboration is crucial to market access within Mainland China and the global market. The newly-launched Greater Bay Area is home to 66 million people and a contributor of 12.5% to China's GDP. Hong Kong's geographical position allows us to benefit from both the Mainland China market and capture global opportunities. We will strengthen our exchange and collaboration with partners in the key cities within Mainland China, as well as the Asia Pacific region to create a formidable economic hub and connect opportunities along the north-south digital superhighway.

熾熱的創業創科氛圍，為香港發展初創企業及數碼科技奠下穩固的基礎。香港具備領導亞洲金融科技發展的優勢；加上地理位置優越，鄰近中國內地的互聯網+市場，粵港澳大灣區及「一帶一路」倡議亦帶來龐大經濟潛力。數碼港為數碼科技企業家開拓更多商機，掌握「數碼絲路」上的市場機遇。然而，香港必須保持其競爭力，繼續培育人才及引入資金，放眼全球市場。在此，讓我闡述一下我們的「智慧策略」。

智慧人才 + 智慧意念

人才對數碼行業來說十分重要，而創意、技術、企業頭腦及人脈網絡對創新行業亦缺一不可。我們竭力啟發新一代，讓具創意的年青人帶領香港進入數碼化的21世紀。我們全面的青年計劃，銳意由小啟發學生及年青人對數碼科技的興趣，讓他們在創新科技路上探索。

我們緊密配合政府的教育發展策略，確保我們的努力發揮最大成效。我們的重點計劃「數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃」，以及連串STEM活動，吸引不少年青人參與。我們也舉辦實習計劃、黑客馬拉松、數碼港招聘博覽，及提供全面支援及培訓的創業計劃。上述活動及計劃於2016/17年度均創下新的入場/申請紀錄，令人鼓舞。

智慧資本 + 智慧營商

要擴展規模、要締造成功的企業，需要尋求優質的投資。於2016/17年度，我們積極拓展投資網絡及促成初創企業項目配對。「數碼港投資創業基金」為網上專業諮詢平台Lynk連繫了馬來西亞、中國內地及非洲的共同投資者，成功促成投資金額達400萬美元的投資項目。由剛起步的初創企業發展至今，Lynk與數碼港建立了密切的夥伴關係，現正進一步向全球拓展。

除了吸引投資，為各行各業引進科技亦是推動香港新經濟發展的重要一環。初創公司需要與大型企業合作，開發方案供市場使用並積極拓展海外市場；而企業則藉此新方案並輸出海外，提升營運效率及維持競爭力。為此，數碼港會繼續深化與不同持分者的策略夥伴關係，促進更多創新科技意念的採納和應用。

促進合作是進軍中國內地及環球市場的關鍵。粵港澳大灣區人口達6,600萬，佔中國的生產總值12.5%。香港獨有的地理位置既能從內地市場發展中得益，亦能抓緊國際市場的機遇。我們將加強與中國內地主要城市以及亞太地區夥伴的交流和合作，在這強大的南北連接數碼高速公路上，接通發展機遇，建立一個強大的經濟樞紐。

Smart Data + Smart City

Cyberport has identified four key technology clusters that are crucial to Hong Kong's further development into a leading smart city: FinTech, Big Data/AI, e-commerce, and Internet of Things (IoT)/Wearables. We have committed ourselves to making Hong Kong a FinTech hub of Asia and of the world. Hong Kong's strong governance, free data flow, auditing system, trusted data management, robust Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) protection, and international character provide all the crucial conditions for this.

Our FinTech cluster now comprises over 200 companies and is the largest FinTech community in the region. We continue to bridge technology companies with regulatory bodies and financial institutions. We also connect our FinTech start-ups to key markets around the world to expand their reach.

Data is the currency of the internet economy, and Hong Kong can take advantage of its infrastructural advantages to become a data hub for the ASEAN countries and the world. Such efforts will be buoyed by related developments in AI technologies, FinTech, IoT/Wearables, and e-commerce.

Our Way Forward

To ensure that Cyberport continues to drive digital technology development, we have been strengthening market recognition of Cyberport's role in the Hong Kong digital technology scene, as evidenced by our stellar track record in enabling our start-ups to scale and succeed. Cyberport's reputation was one of the key factors that contributed to the remarkable deal flows and impact achieved in 2016/17 and its establishment as a favoured base for digital technology companies both local and abroad.

“ *It is paramount for Hong Kong to leverage its innovation, build the new economy and accelerate momentum in the digital technology industry. Cyberport is committed to nurturing the new generation of digital technology SMEs on their entrepreneurial and innovation journey.* ”

香港首要是運用創新意念、建立新經濟及加速數碼科技行業的發展。數碼港將陪伴新一代的數碼科技中小企業，在他們的創業及創新路上一同成長。”

智慧數據 + 智慧城市

香港要發展成為一個領先的智慧城市，以下四個科技範疇是不可或缺的，包括金融科技、大數據/人工智能、電子商貿以及物聯網/可穿戴科技。數碼港將竭力把香港發展為亞洲乃至全球的金融科技樞紐。香港擁有完善的管治制度、自由數據、審計制度、可靠的數據管理、健全的知識產權保護及國際文化，均為發展金融科技樞紐的必備元素。

數碼港現時有超過200間金融科技相關公司，是區內最大的金融科技社群。我們將繼續連繫科技企業、監管機構及金融機構，把金融科技初創企業推向世界舞台，助其進軍海外。

數據等同互聯網經濟的貨幣，而香港可憑藉其穩固基建的優勢，加上人工智能、金融科技、物聯網/可穿戴科技及電子商貿等領域的發展，打造成為東盟地區以至環球的數據樞紐。

承先啟後

數碼港將繼續推動數碼科技發展，我們在扶助初創企業的輝煌成績有目共睹，在香港數碼科技生態系統的努力亦備受認同。業界對數碼港的肯定，不但有助初創企業在2016/17年度成功融資，也吸引愈來愈多本地及海外初創企業選址數碼港，開拓業務。



In 2017/18, we will set up the Cyberport Advisory Panel that brings top community leaders to share their lifelong experience and extensive network to offer invaluable assistance to start-ups and Cyberport's further development. To further increase deal flows and accelerate start-up investment, we will also host the Cyberport Venture Capital Forum and launch the Cyberport Investors Network in late 2017. These visionary initiatives will bring leading venture capitalists, angel investors, and private equity funds to Cyberport to connect with the largest digital technology community in the region. This linkage of talent and smart capital will provide the necessary impetus for growth of our ecosystem and deliver powerful economic benefits to Hong Kong.

As we move forward with our third 3-Year Strategic Plan, we remain committed to our public mission and are strengthening Hong Kong's digital ecosystem, and enabling companies to expand their global footprint. The Mainland China market is leading the world and we are at the right time and place to ride the wave of transformative technologies. We will leverage our international standing to be a magnet for elite Mainland China companies seeking a springboard for countries along the Belt and Road, while attracting international technology companies looking at entering the Mainland China market.

I would like to thank the Board for their insights and contribution to bring our dreams and public mission to fruition. I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome three new directors to our Board – Dr Gregg Li, Mr Ling Kar-kan and Ms Rosana Wong; as well as extending my sincere gratitude to Mr Douglas So and Mr Peter Yan, our two retiring members of the Board. We are indebted to the Hong Kong SAR Government as well, and in particular the Innovation and Technology Bureau, for the impetus we have been given. The Policy Address and Budget Speech have imbued us with the resources, drive, and determination to turn Hong Kong into one of the world's leading digital hubs.

Last but not least, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the colleagues at Cyberport for their dedication and professionalism. My appreciation also goes to the industry partners and friends of Cyberport for their strategic advice and continuous support, which are all critical to our success.

It is paramount for Hong Kong to leverage its innovation, build the new economy and accelerate momentum in the digital technology industry. Cyberport is committed to nurturing the new generation of digital technology SMEs on their entrepreneurial and innovation journey. Together, we shall build a strong brand for Hong Kong, attract the best talent and top technology companies, enhance our competitive edge, and further the city's legacy into the next century and beyond.

Lee George LAM 林家禮
Chairman 主席

於2017/18年度，我們將成立「數碼港顧問委員會」，連繫香港的頂尖領袖，向初創企業分享他們豐富的閱歷及人脈網絡，亦有助促進數碼港的發展。為進一步引入資金及促進初創投資，我們將於2017年底舉辦「數碼港創業投資論壇」及推出「數碼港投資者網絡」。這些項目可引進風險投資者、天使投資者及私募股權基金到數碼港，扶助我們的數碼科技社群。人才及資金的結合將推動初創生態發展，為香港經濟注入強大動力。

我們正昂首邁向第三個「三年策略計劃」，並將繼續肩負公眾使命，加強數碼科技生態發展，以助初創企業擴展業務，踏足國際市場。中國內地市場的發展正領先世界，我們佔盡天時、地利，定能在科技革命的浪潮中乘風破浪。憑藉國際文化的背景，數碼港將吸引更多內地領先企業並成為他們的跳板，向「一帶一路」沿線國家擴展，同時吸引有意進軍內地市場的海外科技公司進駐。

藉此機會，我謹在此感謝董事局的真知灼見及貢獻，使我們的公眾使命得以實踐。我亦在此歡迎三位新的董事局成員—李嘉樂博士、凌嘉勤先生及黃慧敏女士；並感謝兩位退任的董事局成員—蘇彰德先生及任景信先生。我也藉此表達對香港特別行政區政府的謝意，尤其是創新及科技局的支持。施政報告和財政預算案提出的相關措施，為數碼港注入了資源、動力及決心，打造香港成為世界領先的數碼樞紐。

最後，我謹在此向數碼港的專業團隊表達由衷的謝意，感謝他們盡忠職守，竭盡所能。我亦感謝業務及同業夥伴的建議和鼎力支持，這對數碼港的成就至為關鍵。

香港首要是運用創新意念、建立新經濟及加速數碼科技行業的發展。數碼港將陪伴新一代的數碼科技中小企業；在他們的創業及創新路上一同成長。讓我們攜手為香港建立強大的品牌，吸引頂尖的專才及科技公司，提升香港的競爭優勢，把這城市的傳奇，一直傳承下去。



Herman LAM 林向陽
Chief Executive Officer 行政總裁

“2016/17 was a year of tremendous growth for our start-ups, with record deal flows, and plenty of success stories. The digital technology ecosystem we have built has gathered momentum and the Cyberport community continues to grow in diversity. The results are plain for all to see, with a magnificent increase in top-class start-ups, entrepreneurs, and solutions, enriched support, and noteworthy progress in fulfilling our public mission.

2016/17年度對於數碼港的初創企業是豐盛的一年，除項目對接破紀錄外，也孕育了不少成功的初創企業。數碼港社區發展日趨多元化，為香港數碼科技生態圈凝聚更大動力，成績有目共睹。頂尖的初創企業、創業家及解決方案大幅度增長；我們在支援創業履行公眾使命方面，又踏前了一大步。”

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We concluded our second 3-Year Strategic Plan on a high note. The solidity of our ecosystem sets a clear aim to engage more investors, SMEs, enterprises, and the public, and intensify the impact we have made for all key clusters – FinTech, Big Data/AI, e-commerce, and IoT/Wearables. Part and parcel of this is expanding the reach of Hong Kong's start-ups into the Belt and Road, the Greater Bay Area, and other niches across the globe.

A vibrant ecosystem

With increasing globalisation brings a diverse and international digital community to Hong Kong. The tremendous mix of individuals and companies at Cyberport – which is one of our greatest assets – lends immeasurable strength to our ability to amass synergy, attract investors, amplify collaboration, and advance Hong Kong's digital technology development.

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數碼港的第二個「三年策略計劃」完美落幕，為鞏固創科生態圈的發展確立了更清晰的目標—讓更多投資者、中小企業、大機構及公眾參與，並加大數碼港在不同數碼科技領域包括金融科技、大數據/人工智能、電子商貿及物聯網/可穿戴科技的影響力，協助初創企業的業務拓展至「一帶一路」、粵港澳大灣區及世界各地其他具潛力的市場。

蓬勃科創生態圈

全球化趨勢為香港帶來多元及國際化的數碼社群。各地人士及企業在數碼港共治一爐，他們不但是我們寶貴的資產，更帶給我們無比動力，在凝聚協同效應、吸引投資者、強化交流合作上，促進香港的數碼科技發展。

Technology companies are attracted to Cyberport for its nurturing culture of entrepreneurship, positivity, and camaraderie. For instance, banks visiting the Smart-Space FinTech to discover solutions; universities across the world seek job opportunities for their students from our 900 companies; along with investors visiting to our network and collaborate.

Momentum delivers optimism

Cyberport carries out a broad selection of programmes, events and activities to inspire youth, nurture entrepreneurs, and connect partners, to develop Hong Kong into a world-leading internet economy and digital hub.

We have witnessed interest in this mission increase manifold, with applications to Cyberport's signature entrepreneurship initiatives, the Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF) and Cyberport Incubation Programme, rising at exponential levels. Applications grew 25%, reaching more than 1,000 in number, which is the highest number of applications received since the launch of the programmes. In 2016/17, there are now 77 CCMF grantees and more than 100 incubatees that have emerged from our programmes, with funding reaching a record high of over HK\$957 million.

Another reason for optimism was the surge in our community members. In 2016/17, we welcomed over 150 new companies to the Cyberport community, accumulated to close to 200 FinTech companies in our Smart-Space FinTech, along with approximately 170 companies in e-commerce, and others in EduTech, professional services, and Internet+. This has further boosted our diversity in the Cyberport community and opened up new avenues for collaboration.

With the opening of Smart-Space FinTech in December 2016 and Cyberport's efforts targeting all segments of the FinTech ecosystem, Hong Kong's FinTech ecosystem is undergoing unprecedented growth. We have reached a critical mass, crucial for facilitating connections with investors and regulators. Our aim is to further develop the FinTech ecosystem across Hong Kong, the region and the globe.

Top quality collaboration

Our long-term engagement with the global digital technology community offers us the pedigree to provide effective support to Hong Kong's start-ups. As a result of our experience, we are seeing an ever-increasing number of solutions emerging from Cyberport's programmes, and making noticeable impact among the public as well.

科技公司匯聚數碼港，正正是被我們濃厚的創業精神、積極氣氛及志同道合的夥伴所吸引。例如，銀行通過參觀Smart-Space FinTech共用工作空間，尋找金融科技解決方案；世界各地的大學在數碼港社群的900家數碼科技公司為他們的學生覓尋工作機遇，以及投資者來數碼港擴展合作機會。

動力帶來樂觀氛圍

數碼港通過各項計劃及活動啟發年青人、培育創業家及聯繫環球合作伙伴，把香港發展為世界頂尖的互聯網經濟體及數碼樞紐。

社會的創科氣氛熾熱，申請數碼港的旗艦創業支援計劃，包括「數碼港創意微型基金」及「數碼港培育計劃」的數目節節飆升。在2016/17年度，計劃申請數目創新高至超過1,000宗，較上年度增長了25%。期內「數碼港創意微型基金」共有77個創業項目，受培育公司超過100間。數碼港初創企業更在年內籌集資金逾港幣9.57億元，成績斐然。

數碼港社區的科技公司不斷增加，於2016/17年度有超過150間新公司加入，使我們對發展前景十分樂觀。目前，我們有接近200間金融科技公司進駐Smart-Space FinTech共用工作空間，其他約170間是與電子商貿、教育科技、專業服務及互聯網+相關的公司，這有助進一步提升數碼港創意社群區的多元性，為未來開拓更多合作途徑。

隨著Smart-Space FinTech共用工作空間在2016年12月投入運作，以及我們在發展金融科技生態上所投入的努力，香港的金融科技生態正面臨前所未有的成長。數碼港已發展成為一道聯繫投資者及監管機構不可或缺的橋樑，我們目標是把金融科技生態發展版圖伸延至香港、亞洲乃至全球。

頂尖協作關係

我們與環球數碼科技網絡之間的長期夥伴關係，給予我們獨特優勢，為香港的初創企業提供有效支援。數碼港在創科發展上穩健的基礎及經驗，助我們孕育出更多對社會有正面且深遠影響的數碼科技解決方案。

Start-ups such as GOGO VAN, Klook, and TNG Wallet are becoming known as established brands, and household names in the market, offering everyday solutions for people. Concurrently, funding levels have risen along with deal flows and recognition by award bodies – both in Hong Kong and abroad.

Expanded community reach

In 2016/17, Cyberport forged closer ties with regulators, financial institutions, investor communities, including the Hong Kong Business Angel Network and the Hong Kong Venture Capital and Private Equity Association, universities, international accelerators, and overseas delegations. Through our efforts we have become the partner of choice for global technology companies looking at the Hong Kong market and beyond into Mainland China and Asia. With an expansion to over 70 partners in 2016/17, we look forward to continuing leading the way.

Talent on tap

Cyberport thrives on talent, and to this end, we have organised a host of digital technology events, including coding workshops, hackathons, and bootcamps. Engaging youth with fun, inspiring and creative initiatives is just one element of our drive to attract talent. Another facet of this is to offer internships in Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Silicon Valley, including at many of Cyberport's alumni start-ups, in addition to highlighting opportunities at our career fair.

初創企業如GOGO VAN、KLOOK及TNG Wallet已是為人熟悉的品牌，也是很多人生活的一部分。同時，數碼港初創企業在年內籌集資金方面刷新紀錄，並且贏取不少本地及國際獎項，備受認同，成績令人鼓舞。

足跡延至社區

於2016/17年度，數碼港與本地及環球夥伴建立了更緊密的合作，包括監管機構、金融機構、投資者網絡如「香港天使投資脈絡」、「香港創業及私募投資協會」，以及大學、國際加速器及海外代表團。數碼港在推動創科發展的努力，成為環球科技公司打進香港以至中國內地、亞洲市場的首選合作夥伴。在2016/17年度，我們的全球合作夥伴增至逾70個，並期待夥伴名單陸續增加。

人才培育 注入新血

人才是使數碼科技蓬勃發展的要素，為此，數碼港舉辦了連串有趣和啟發創意的數碼科技活動，包括編程工作坊、黑客馬拉松、創業營等，鼓勵年青人參與並展現創意。我們亦為年青人在香港、上海及矽谷提供實習機會，以及舉辦招聘博覽，參與機構包括數碼港初創企業，為年青人尋找工作機會。

“*In the coming 3 years, we aim to bring in additional anchor companies and galvanise more investors, enterprises, SMEs, along with the public, to amplify our digital transformation. We will also attract investments for start-ups and to co-invest in them to strengthen the Cyberport ecosystem and have additional resources available to assist these companies in their growth strategies.*”

展望未來三年，我們矢志引進更多科技巨頭進駐，吸引更多投資者、大企業、中小企及大眾關注，加快數碼轉型。我們也會致力為初創企業連繫投資者並共同投資，來加強數碼港的創科生態，同時將會增撥更多資源協助這些企業擴展業務。”

Success stories accumulate

One of the most satisfying aspects of being CEO of Cyberport is witnessing start-ups succeed. I fondly recall meeting the founders of Heycoins for the very first time, when they were so nascent, and humble, that they presented their business concept with cardboard. Now their solutions are being deployed across the city. There are so many examples of this, such as when Snapask and TNG Wallet were still budding enterprises, and now have landed in cities across continents. GOGO VAN, one of our early CCMF grantees and incubatees, has thrived in Hong Kong, started in Singapore, and are on their way to the Belt and Road. Meanwhile, Smart-Space's Canadian company APrivacy outdid 700 FinTech start-ups worldwide and gained a spot at the prestigious global FinTech Hackcelerator. We saw many more start-up success stories in 2016/17 and witnessed how their innovative solutions are benefitting our community, SMEs, and the public.

A solid foundation

I must thank our partners, investors, stakeholders, and friends from all corners of the society for their support to Cyberport and belief in Hong Kong's digital potential. Over the last 3 years, Cyberport has nurtured start-up culture and digital innovation in Hong Kong. With a diverse and vibrant community assembled, a growing ecosystem and surging momentum with our start-ups, we are at the optimum position to enhance our standing.

In the coming 3 years, we aim to bring in additional anchor companies and galvanise more investors, enterprises, SMEs, along with the public, to amplify our digital transformation. We will also attract investments for start-ups and to co-invest in them to strengthen the Cyberport ecosystem and have additional resources available to assist these companies in their growth strategies.

With the government's lead and support, Cyberport will connect our start-ups to new markets, engage more stakeholders, build stronger partnerships, and promote bi-directional talent exchange. Through these endeavours, we will allow our expanding body of mature start-ups a broader avenue to thrive and a larger stage to shine.

Herman LAM 林向陽
Chief Executive Officer 行政總裁

編寫更多非凡故事

作為數碼港的行政總裁，令我最有滿足感的是親身見證初創企業邁向成功。首次與 Heycoins 創辦人會面的情景歷歷在目，謙遜的他們當時仍然用紙板來介紹業務概念，而今，其零錢兌換解決方案已在香港各區陸續投入運作。其他成功例子包括當年仍在萌芽階段的 Snapask 及 TNG Wallet，現時他們的業務已拓展至國際。GOGO VAN 是早期的「數碼港創意微型基金」的項目和受培育公司之一，其香港的業務迅速發展，更開拓了新加坡業務，現朝著「一帶一路」沿線國家進發。此外，來自加拿大的 APrivacy 進駐了 Smart-Space 共用工作空間，他們在全球 700 間金融科技初創企業中脫穎而出，在知名的「全球金融科技加速競賽」中佔一席位。於 2016/17 年度，我們見證着數碼港初創企業成就非凡，其創新解決方案對社會、中小企及大眾有著莫大裨益。

穩健基礎

在此，我謹向合作夥伴、投資者、持分者及社會友好表達謝意，感激他們對數碼港的支持及對香港數碼科技發展的信心。過去三年，數碼港推動了本港的創業文化及數碼創新精神。隨著我們建立了一個多元、有活力的數碼科技社群，在蓬勃創科生態及初創企業帶動下，我們有信心數碼科技將是香港經濟的嶄新動力。

展望未來三年，我們矢志引進更多科技巨頭進駐，吸引更多投資者、大企業、中小企及大眾關注，加快數碼轉型。我們也會致力為初創企業連繫投資者並共同投資，來加強數碼港的創科生態，同時將會增撥更多資源協助這些企業擴展業務。

在政府帶領及支持下，數碼港將協助初創企業開拓新市場及讓更多持分者參與創科發展、建立更強大的人脈網絡及促進雙向人才交流。我們將竭力協助初創企業成就非凡，踏足世界舞台，發光發亮。



Board of Directors

董事局

Chairman of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited 香港數碼港管理有限公司董事局主席



Lee George LAM
林家禮

Dr. Lee George LAM is Non-Executive Chairman – Hong Kong and ASEAN Region and Chief Adviser to Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets Asia, a member of the HKSAR Government's Committee on Innovation, Technology and Re-industrialisation, the Council on Professional Conduct in Education, the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, the Court of the City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) Belt and Road Committee and Sir Murray MacLehose Trust Fund Investment Advisory Committee, Honourary Advisor to Hong Kong Business Angel Network, Vice Chairman of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) Business Advisory Council and Chairman of its Task Force on Banking and Finance, Chairman of the Permanent Commission on Economic and Financial Issues of World Union of Small and Medium Enterprises (WUSME), a Board member of Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), Honorary Chairman – Asia Pacific of CMA Australia, Chairman of Monte Jade Science and Technology Association of Hong Kong and President of Hong Kong – ASEAN Economic Cooperation Foundation. Earlier he also served as a part-time member of the Central Policy Unit, and a member of the Task Force on Industry Facilitation under the Digital 21 Strategy Advisory Committee, the Assessment Panel of the Small Entrepreneur Research Assistance Programme under the Innovation and Technology Fund, the New Business Committee of the Hong Kong Financial Services Development Council, a non-official member of Education Bureau School Allocation Committee and the Legal Aid Services Council.

林家禮博士現為麥格理基礎建設及有形資產之香港及東盟區非執行主席兼亞洲區首席顧問、香港特別行政區政府創新、科技及再工業化委員會委員、香港教育人員專業操守議會成員、香港吸煙與健康委員會委員、香港城市大學顧問委員會成員、香港貿易發展局一帶一路委員會委員、麥理浩爵士信託基金投資顧問委員會委員、香港天使投資者脈絡榮譽顧問、聯合國亞太經濟社會委員會 (UNESCAP) 工商諮詢理事會副主席兼銀行及金融專案組主席、世界中小企聯盟 (WUSME) 經濟及金融事務常任委員會主席、太平洋盆地經濟理事會理事、澳洲管理會計師公會亞太區榮譽主席、香港玉山科技協會理事長及香港-東盟經濟合作基金會會長。他亦曾擔任中央政策組非全職顧問、數碼 21 資訊科技策略諮詢委員會下的行業促進專責小組委員、創新及科技基金小型企業研究資助計劃項目評審小組的評審員、香港金融發展局拓新業務小組成員、教育局校舍分配委員會非官方成員及法律援助服務局成員。

Board Members 董事局成員



Philip CHAN Ching-ho, BBS
陳正豪, BBS
Deputy President and Provost of
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
香港理工大學常務及學務副校長

Professor Chan is the Deputy President and Provost of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from University of California at Davis, and Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in Electrical Engineering from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). He taught at UIUC and then joined Intel Corporation.

Professor Chan joined The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 1991 as a founding member. He is a Fellow of Hong Kong Institution of Engineering (HKIE), Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and Hong Kong Academy of Engineering Sciences (HKAES).

Professor Chan was a director of the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Company Limited (ASTRI), and Chairman of the Technology Committee. He is a non-official member of the Committee on Innovation, Technology and Re-industrialisation.

He received the Bronze Bauhinia Star from the HKSAR Government in 2013.

陳教授現任香港理工大學常務及學務副校長。他在美國加州大學戴維斯分校取得電機工程理學士學位，他並在美國伊利諾大學阿巴那香檳分校取得電機工程理學碩士及哲學博士學位，他曾於該校任教，其後加入英特爾公司工作。

陳教授於1991年加入香港科技大學，為該校創校成員。他是香港工程師學會院士、電機及電子學工程師聯合會院士及香港工程科學會院士。

陳教授曾為香港應用科技研究院有限公司之董事及科技委員會主席。他現為創新、科技及再工業化委員會非官方委員。

陳教授於2013年獲香港特別行政區政府頒發銅紫荊星章。



CHEUK Wing-hing, JP
卓永興, JP
Permanent Secretary for
Innovation & Technology
創新及科技局常任秘書長

Mr Cheuk Wing-hing has served in various bureaux and departments. He was Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene from 2007 to 2010, Commissioner for Labour from 2010 to 2014 and Director of Administration and Development in the Department of Justice from 2014 to 2015. He was appointed Permanent Secretary for Innovation and Technology in November 2015.

卓永興先生曾在多個決策局及部門服務。他於2007至2010年出任食物及環境衛生署署長、2010至2014年出任勞工處處長，及2014至2015年出任律政司政務專員。他在2015年11月獲委任創新及科技局常任秘書長。

Board Members (continued) 董事局成員(續)



Duncan CHIU
邱達根

Managing Director of
Radiant Venture Capital
慧科資本有限公司董事總經理

With over 20 years of investment and M&A experience in the Greater China region, and several IPOs in the Hong Kong and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges, Mr Duncan Chiu founded Radiant Venture Capital (Radiant) in 2014 to focus in early-stage investments into technology start-ups. Since then, Radiant has already invested into more than 30 start-up companies in the Mainland China, United States, Israel and Hong Kong. He regularly participates and speaks at technology forums and conferences to promote start-up culture in Hong Kong and also helps young entrepreneurs with business plan workshops and mentorship. Mr Chiu is enthusiastic at information technology as well as social and community related affairs. He is currently the President of the Hong Kong Information Technology Joint Council (HKITJC), Director of the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Company Limited (ASTRI) and Standing Committee Member of Shenzhen Association for Science & Technology.

在過去20年，邱達根先生專注於大中華地區的投資和併購項目，參與投資多間科技類公司，其中有數家先後在香港聯合交易所及深圳證券交易所上市。2014年，他創立慧科資本，主要投資中國內地、美國、以色列和香港之初創型科技公司，至今已經投資了超過30家科技類初創企業。邱先生亦經常參與科技及創業交流活動，並於這些活動中發表演說，從中與初創企業家分享心得及提供指導。邱先生熱衷於資訊科技發展，享受參與社會及相關行業發展事務。他現為香港資訊科技聯會會長、香港應用科技研究院有限公司董事及深圳市科學技術協會常務委員。



Humphrey CHOI Chor-ching, JP
蔡楚清, JP

Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers
羅兵咸永道會計師事務所合夥人

Mr Humphrey Choi is PwC's China, Hong Kong and Asia Pacific Assurance Leader and a core member of PwC's Global Assurance Leadership Team. He is a member of PwC's China and Hong Kong's Management Board and a member of PwC China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan's Executive Board.

Mr Choi has years of audit and advisory experience, and works with a wide range of international and local clients. He has tremendous experience in helping companies list on the Hong Kong and overseas stock exchanges. Over the years, he has also played key leadership roles as the Hong Kong Markets Leader, China and Hong Kong Middle Market Leader, a member of the Global Middle Market Leadership Team and a member of the China and Hong Kong's Board of Partners.

Mr Choi is currently a member of the Administrative Appeals Board and a Director of Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Company Limited (ASTRI).

蔡楚清先生是普華永道中國、香港及亞太區審計主管合夥人和普華永道環球審計領導層成員之一，也是普華永道中國及香港管理層委員會成員，以及普華永道中國、香港、新加坡及台灣執行委員會成員。

蔡先生擁有多年審計和業務諮詢經驗，為眾多國際和本地客戶提供服務，曾協助多家公司在香港聯合交易所和海外證券交易所上市，具有豐富的上市經驗。蔡先生多年來一直擔任重要的領導角色，包括香港市場主管合夥人、中國及香港企業客戶服務部主管合夥人、環球企業客戶服務部領導層成員之一，以及中國及香港合夥人委員會成員。

蔡先生的其他社會公職包括行政上訴委員會小組成員及香港應用科技研究院有限公司董事。

Board Members (continued) 董事局成員(續)



Rosanna CHOI Yi-tak
蔡懿德

Partner of CW CPA
華德會計師事務所合夥人

Ms Rosanna Choi, Certified Public Accountant, is a founding partner of CW CPA. She chairs the firm's Technical Committee and IT Committee.

Ms Choi is a Past Chairperson of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) Hong Kong branch, and has served on the ACCA Council (global) since the 2011/12 financial year. She has also been the Chairperson of ACCA's Global Forum for SMEs since 2013.

Ms Choi is an executive committee member of Social Ventures Hong Kong and an audit committee member of Urban Renewal Authority. Appointed by the HKSAR Government, she has been a member of the Business Facilitation Advisory Committee since 2013 and a member of Board of Inland Revenue since 2015. She was also a council member of the Hong Kong Baptist University from 2011 to 2016, and the Deputy Chairperson of its Finance Committee from 2013 to 2016.

蔡懿德女士為執業會計師及華德會計師事務所創辦人，亦是該所的技術委員會和資訊科技委員會主席。

蔡女士是特許公認會計師公會香港分會前會長，2011/12年度起擔任該會環球總會理事，2013年起為該會環球中小企論壇主席。

蔡女士是香港社會創投基金執行委員會委員及市區重建局審計委員會成員。她於2013年獲香港特別行政區政府委任為方便營商諮詢委員會委員，2015年委任為稅務委員會委員。她於2011至2016年間出任香港浸會大學校董會成員，及於2013至2016年間出任該大學財務委員會副主席。



LAU Chun-kong
劉振江

International Director of
Jones Lang LaSalle Limited
仲量聯行國際董事

Mr C K Lau is an International Director of Jones Lang LaSalle Limited and is responsible for the Asia valuation and advisory business of the firm. He is a chartered surveyor and a Fellow of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors. Mr Lau has a wide breath of experience in property valuation, real estate consultancy and investment sales market.

Mr Lau is a member of the Land and Development Advisory Committee, Administrative Appeals Board and the REIT Committee of Securities and Futures Commission.

劉振江先生為仲量聯行國際董事，專責處理亞洲區估價及顧問業務。他是特許測量師以及香港測量師學會資深會員。劉先生在物業估值、房地產顧問服務及投資物業買賣市場皆擁有廣泛經驗。

劉先生為土地及建設諮詢委員會委員，行政上訴委員會小組成員及證券及期貨事務監察委員會房地產投資信託基金委員會委員。

Board Members (continued) 董事局成員(續)



Edwin LEE Kan-hing
李根興

Founder and CEO of Bridgeway Prime
Shop Fund Management Limited
盛滙商舖基金管理有限公司
創辦人及行政總裁

Bridgeway Group was established by Dr Edwin Lee in 2001 as a business broker and builder. In 2015, Dr Lee transformed it into Hong Kong's first SFC-licensed asset management company, with primary focus on shop investment and development, including type 1 (Dealing with securities), type 4 (Advising on securities) and type 9 (Asset management) regular activities licenses. Dr Lee is a Chartered Financial Analyst and a Certified Business Intermediary, and received his Bachelor of Science in Finance and Master of Science in Accounting from the University of Southern California as well as a Doctor of Business Administration at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University with a focus in entrepreneurship. In 2014, he completed the Owner/President Management Programme at Harvard Business School. Bridgeway and Dr Lee were featured twice as case studies by The University of Hong Kong, listed under Harvard Business Review in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

李根興博士自2001年創立盛滙商機，於2015年將盛滙轉型為全港首間以商舖投資及發展為核心優勢的資產管理服務牌照的金融機構。盛滙商舖基金管理有限公司現持有香港證監會第1類(證券交易)、第4類(就證券提供意見)及第9類(提供資產管理)牌照，致力為客戶提供投資新方法。李博士持有特許金融財務分析師及特許生意轉讓經紀資格。李博士畢業於美國南加州大學，榮獲金融理學士學位及會計理碩士學位。他於香港理工大學完成工商管理博士學位，主修創業研究，於2014年完成哈佛大學商學院的東主/總裁管理課程。盛滙集團與李博士曾兩度被香港大學選中作個案研究，亦被哈佛商業評論於2010年及2012年報導。



Gregg G. LI Ka-lok
李嘉樂

(Appointed on 5 June 2017)
(於2017年6月5日獲委任)

Dr Gregg Li has been an innovation evangelist, a serial entrepreneur, and a governance adviser for over 35 years. Today, he serves as the President of Invotech, seeking innovative ways to reinvent the ecosystems of Hong Kong.

He is an advisor to the Business and Professionals Federation of Hong Kong; the Center of Family Business at The Chinese University of Hong Kong; and the School of Design of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He is a member of the Board of the Urban Renewal Authority.

Dr Li graduated from Washington University in St. Louis (Liberal Arts), University of Hawaii in Economics (MA), The University of California, Los Angeles (MBA), and University of Warwick (Engineering Doctorate).

He teaches courses in strategy, innovation and corporate governance in many universities as a visiting professor and has received an Honorary Professor of Practice in Governance from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

李嘉樂博士是創新科技的擁護者及連續創業家，擁有35年以上經驗的專業管治顧問。他現為香港創科滙的主席，致力尋求更多創新的方法來重塑香港的創業環境。

李博士現正擔任香港工商專業聯會顧問、香港中文大學家族企業研究中心諮詢委員會顧問，以及香港理工大學設計學院諮詢委員會顧問，他也是市區重建局的董事局成員。

李博士畢業於美國聖路易華盛頓大學文科學院，持有夏威夷大學經濟碩士學位、加州大學洛杉磯分校工商管理碩士學位，以及英國華威大學工程學博士學位。

他目前擔任香港理工大學的實務教授榮譽職務，並在各地大學擔任客座教授，教授有關策略、創新和企業管治的研究院級別課程。

Board Members (continued) 董事局成員(續)



LING Kar-kan, SBS
凌嘉勤, SBS

(Appointed on 5 June 2017)
(於2017年6月5日獲委任)

Professor K K Ling is a professional town planner with extensive practical experience and was the Director of Planning of the HKSAR Government from 2012 to 2016.

Professor Ling is a Fellow of Hong Kong Institute of Planners (FHKIP), a Registered Professional Planner (RPP) and possesses People's Republic of China Registered Urban Planner Qualification. He was the President of Hong Kong Institute of Planners from 2007 to 2009.

After retiring from the post of Director of Planning in November 2016, he was appointed the Honorary Professor, Adjunct Professor and Professor of Practice (Planning) respectively by The University of Hong Kong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong and The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

凌嘉勤教授是專業城市規劃師，實務經驗豐富廣泛，於2012至2016年間出任香港特別行政區政府規劃署署長。

凌教授是香港規劃師學會資深會員，亦是註冊專業規劃師，同時具備中華人民共和國註冊城市規劃師資格。他於2007至2009年間出任香港規劃師學會會長。

凌教授在2016年11月底榮休後，分別獲香港大學、香港中文大學及香港理工大學委任為名譽教授、客座教授及實踐教授(城市規劃)。



Gabriel PANG Tsz-kit
彭子傑

Managing Director of
Firedog Creative Company Limited
火狗創意有限公司董事總經理

Mr Gabriel Pang is the Founder and the Managing Director of Firedog Creative Company Limited and has more than 18 years of experience in IT and creative industries. Mr Pang founded the famous game company "Firedog Studio" in 1999, and is one of the pioneers in Hong Kong game development.

Mr Pang's major public services includes the Chairman of Hong Kong Digital Entertainment Association since 2008, Board member of Hong Kong Education City Limited, Director of Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited, Vice Chairman of Hong Kong Software Industry Association, committee member of Commission on Youth, committee member of Hong Kong-Taiwan Cultural Co-operation Committee, member of Exchanges with Taiwan Funding Scheme Assessment Committee and member of Innovation and Technology Fund's Enterprise Support Scheme Assessment Panel.

彭子傑先生為火狗創意有限公司之創辦人及董事總經理，於香港資訊科技界及創意產業擁有超過18年經驗。彭先生於1999年成立知名遊戲研發公司火狗工房，為香港電腦遊戲軟件開發先驅者之一。

彭先生主要公職包括：自2008年起擔任香港數碼娛樂協會主席、香港教育城有限公司董事、香港互聯網註冊管理有限公司董事、香港軟件行業協會副主席、青年事務委員會委員、港台經濟文化合作協進會委會、促進港台交流活動資助計劃評審委員會委員及創新及科技基金企業支援計劃評審委員會委員。

Board Members (continued) 董事局成員(續)



Alfred WONG Kwok-kuen
黃國權

Mr Alfred Wong was the Chief Technology Officer and Head of Information Technology Division of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx) since April 2004 until he retired in September 2010. Earlier in his career, Mr Wong had held several other senior IT positions at the HKEx and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong since rejoining the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong in November 1992. Mr Wong was a project leader at the Australian Stock Exchange and a consultant application engineer at Australia's Westpac Banking Corporation between 1987 and 1992.

黃國權先生自2004年4月起出任香港交易及結算所有限公司(港交所)首席科技總監及資訊技術科主管，直至2010年9月退休。在早年的職業生涯中，黃先生於1992年11月重返香港聯合交易所，先後於港交所及香港聯合交易所擔任資訊技術部門的多個高級職位，並曾於1987至1992年期間任職澳洲證券交易所的項目主管，以及澳洲西太平洋銀行的應用顧問工程師。



Rosana WONG Wai-man
黃慧敏

Executive Director of
Yau Lee Holdings Limited
有利集團有限公司執行董事
(Appointed on 5 June 2017)
(於2017年6月5日獲委任)

Ms Rosana Wong, Executive Director of Yau Lee Holdings Limited, leads the green integrated corporation to develop and build a smarter and more sustainable ecosystem by fostering and adopting technology, innovation and science through exponential research and development in this dynamic community.

Ms Wong is also a Vice President of Smart City Consortium and the Chairperson of its Smart Living Committee, Member of the Environment and Conservation Fund Committee of the HKSAR Government, Council Member of The Better Hong Kong Foundation, Member of The Zonta Club, Exponential Advisory Board Member of Singularity University, Board Member of Virtual Builder and Advisory Board Member of Center for Integrated Facility Engineering (CIFE) at Stanford University.

Ms Wong holds a Bachelor Degree in Design from the De Montfort University, a Master Degree in Design from the Royal College of Art in the UK, and Executive Master Degree in Business Administration, Master Degree in Philosophy both awarded by The Chinese University of Hong Kong and an executive programme in technology from the Singularity University in the US.

黃慧敏女士現為有利集團有限公司的執行董事，領導該綠色綜合企業在現今互動多變的社區下，透過倡導研發來提升和結合技術、創新與科學，發展及建設一個更智慧及可持續發展的生態系統。

黃女士同時擔任智慧城市聯盟之副主席及其智慧生活委員會之主席、香港特別行政區政府環境及自然保育基金委員、香港明天更好基金理事會成員、崇德社委員、美國奇點大學之顧問委員會成員、Virtual Builder之董事會成員，以及美國史丹福大學屬下的Center for Integrated Facility Engineering之董事會成員。

黃女士持有英國德蒙特福特大學設計學士學位、英國皇家藝術學院設計碩士學位、香港中文大學之行政人員工商管理碩士學位及哲學碩士學位和美國奇點大學的科技行政課程。

Board Members (continued) 董事局成員(續)



Jeny YEUNG Mei-chun
楊美珍

Commercial Director of
MTR Corporation Limited
香港鐵路有限公司商務總監

Ms Jeny Yeung is the Commercial Director and a Member of the Executive Directorate of MTR Corporation Limited. Ms Yeung is a Fellow of The Chartered Institute of Marketing and The Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport.

Ms Yeung is a member of the Hong Kong Tourism Board. She is also a member of the Marketing Management Committee of The Hong Kong Management Association, the Advisory Committee on Enhancing Self-Reliance through District Partnership Programme of Home Affairs Department of the HKSAR Government and the Infrastructure Development Advisory Committee of Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

Ms Yeung is also a Co-Chairman of the Corporate and Employee Contribution Programme Organising Committee of The Community Chest.

楊美珍女士現任職香港鐵路有限公司商務總監及執行總監會成員。楊女士為英國特許市務學會的資深會員及香港運輸物流學會院士。

楊女士亦為香港旅遊發展局的成員、香港管理專業協會銷售管理委員會委員、香港特別行政區政府民政事務總署「伙伴倡自強」社區協作計劃委員會委員以及香港貿易發展局基建發展服務諮詢委員會委員。

楊女士亦為香港公益金商業及僱員募捐計劃委員會的聯席主席。

Retired Board Members 已退任之董事局成員



Douglas SO Cheung-tak
蘇彰德

(Retired on 4 June 2017)
(於2017年6月4日退任)

Mr Douglas So is a solicitor of Hong Kong.

Mr So is the founder and director of F11 Foto Museum and f22 foto space in Hong Kong. He was formerly Vice-President and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of The University of Hong Kong in charge of institutional advancement.

Mr So is the Secretary of the Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF; a board member of M Plus Collections Limited; a member of the Antiquities Advisory Board; Advisory Committee on Built Heritage Conservation and Museum Advisory Committee; amongst others.

蘇彰德先生是一位香港執業律師。

蘇先生是F11攝影博物館及f22攝影空間的創辦人及總監，曾任香港大學副校長，主要負責大學的拓展工作。

蘇先生現時還擔任聯合國兒童基金會香港區的秘書、西九文化區管理局所屬M Plus Collections Limited的董事局成員、以及古物諮詢委員會、保育歷史建築諮詢委員會以及博物館諮詢委員會的成員等。

Retired Board Members (continued) 已退任之董事局成員(續)



Peter YAN King-shun
任景信

Executive Director and Chief Executive
Officer of SUNeVision Holdings Limited
新意網集團有限公司執行董事及
行政總裁

(Retired on 4 June 2017)
(於2017年6月4日退任)

Mr Peter Yan is the Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of SUNeVision Holdings Limited, where he is responsible for the group's overall business operations, including Data Centres, SMATV, Network and Connectivity services.

Mr Yan has over 31 years of experience in the information technology industry and has extensive experience in public services. Mr Yan is also a Director of the Hong Kong Data Centre Association Limited, Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Master of Science Program in Information and Technology Management of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, member of the Computer Science Advisory Committee of The University of Hong Kong, member of the Advisory Committee of the Information Systems Department of the City University of Hong Kong, and member of the Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Services Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

Mr Yan is an Honorary Advisor and Life-time Fellow of the Hong Kong Computer Society. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and received Executive Education for Global Leadership from the Harvard Business School.

任景信先生現任新意網集團有限公司執行董事及行政總裁，負責該集團於數據中心、衛星電視及網絡等業務。

任先生在資訊科技業方面擁有逾31年經驗，於公共服務方面亦具有豐富經驗。任先生現為香港數據中心協會有限公司董事、香港中文大學資訊及科技管理碩士課程顧問委員會主席、香港大學電腦科學系顧問委員會成員、香港城市大學資訊系統學系顧問委員會成員及香港貿易發展局資訊及通訊科技服務委員會委員。

任先生為香港電腦學會名譽顧問及終身資深會員。他畢業於香港中文大學工商管理學院，並於哈佛商學院修讀全球領袖行政課程。

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Auditor

Ernst & Young

Principal Bankers

Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

Solicitors

Mayer Brown JSM

Company Secretary

Pagan WONG

地址

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核數師

安永會計師事務所

主要往來銀行

渣打銀行(香港)有限公司
香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司
中國銀行(香港)有限公司

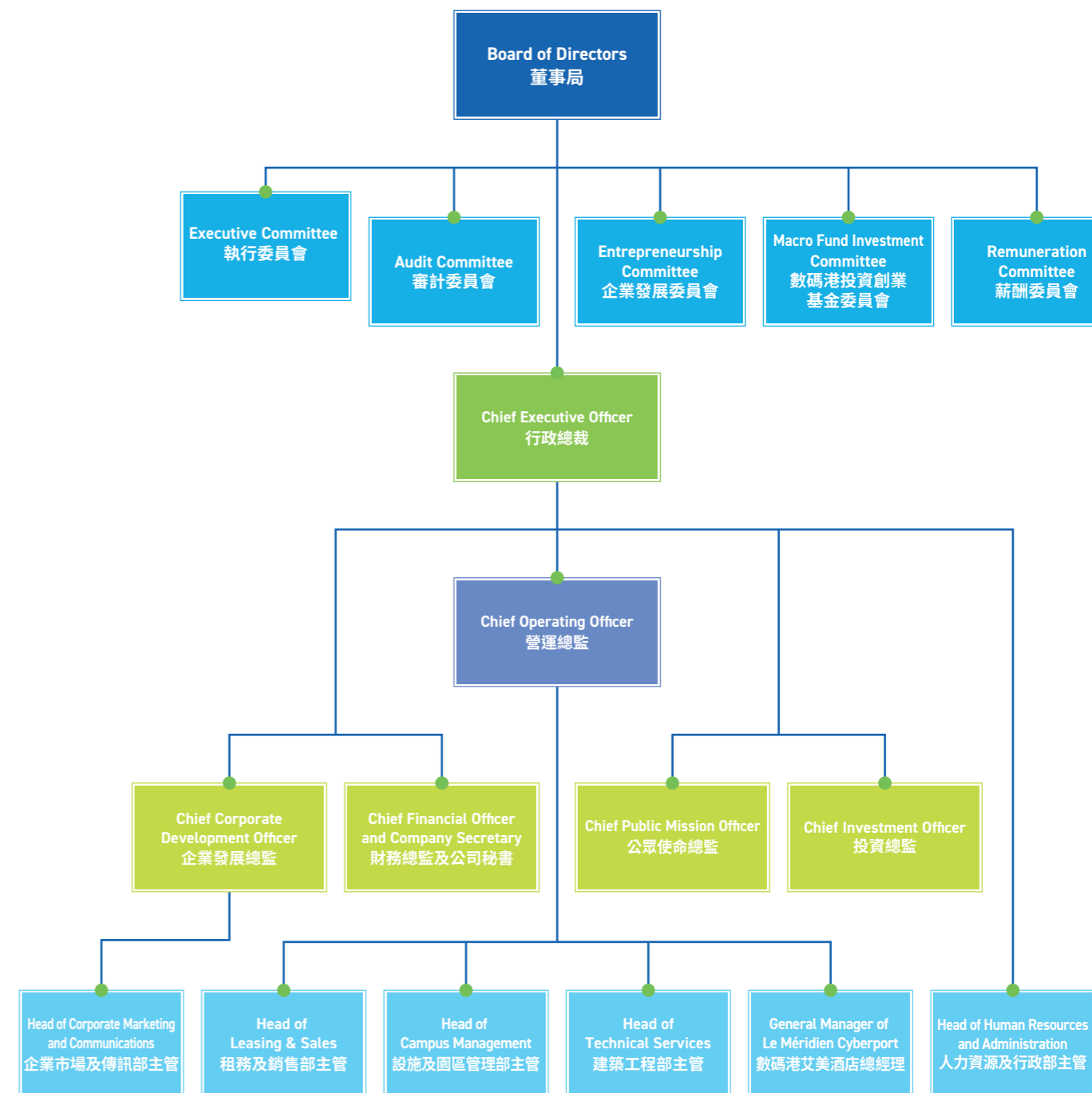
律師

孖士打律師行

公司秘書

黃美雲

Corporate Structure 公司架構



Management Team

管理團隊



Head of Campus Management
LANDY HUNG
設施及園區管理部主管
洪同明

Head of Technical Services
ANDY HO
建築工程部主管
何耀明

Head of Leasing & Sales
CHRIS HUI
租務及銷售部主管
許永誠

Chief Public Mission Officer
TOA CHARM
公眾使命總監
湛家揚

General Manager of
Le Méridien Cyberport
STEPHANE MASSE
數碼港艾美酒店總經理
麥勝文

Head of Human Resources & Administration
JENNY CHUA
人力資源及行政部主管
蔡勁靠

Chief Corporate Development Officer
MARIA LAM
企業發展總監
林淑芬

Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
PAGAN WONG
財務總監及公司秘書
黃美雲

Chief Executive Officer
HERMAN LAM
行政總裁
林向陽

Chief Operating Officer
MARK O. CLIFT
營運總監
麥傑夫
(1964 - 2017)

Mr Mark Clift passed away on 16 July 2017. A core member of the Cyberport team since 2003, Mark was indispensable to building Cyberport's vibrant innovative ecosystem. 麥傑夫先生於 2017 年 7 月 16 日與世長辭，他自 2003 年起加入數碼港，自此成為團隊中不可或缺的核心成員，對打造數碼港成為活力十足的創新生態圈貢獻良多。

Enriching
Hong Kong's youth with
STEM and experiential
activities

透過STEM及連串體驗
活動孕育新一代
科技人才

Enabling young
innovators to kickstart
and develop digital careers

助新一代創新人才開創
科技事業

Inspire the Next Generation

啟發新一代創新思維



Inspire the Next Generation

啟發新一代創新思維

Fuelling Hong Kong with digital technology innovation and synergising the digital ecosystem in the city is one of Cyberport's key aims. Our teams work collaboratively to achieve these goals, and we start this process by engaging the city's most energetic segment – the youth. They have the drive, passion, ability, and are eager to learn. Combined with support from technology institutions, entrepreneurship support, and opportunities for mentorship, young people and aspiring digital technology entrepreneurs have the ability to develop their potential and help Hong Kong develop its digital initiatives.

Cyberport is intent on fostering and empowering the city's next generation of digital technology talent for the world of tomorrow. Our comprehensive youth efforts target at inspiring young talent from an early age, exposing them to digital innovation, and helping them embark on a career in technology, or in kick-starting their entrepreneurial journey.

數碼港著力為香港注入數碼科技創新動力及促進數碼生態發展，我們團結一心，朝著目標進發。從吸引社會上最具活力的一群年青人開始，憑著他們的動力、熱誠、才能及好學的特質，加上科技機構的支持、創業支援及師友計劃等，讓年青人及具抱負的數碼初創企業發揮潛能，協助香港發展數碼科技。

數碼港致力為香港培育新一代數碼科技專才，為未來發展出力。我們全面孕育年輕人才，讓他們從小接觸數碼創新科技，為他們展開與科技相關的職業或踏上創業之旅準備就緒。

To meet the demand for STEM training and talent, Cyberport boosted its STEM and coding programmes. Highlights of 2016/17 included the Inter-School IT Elite Challenge 2016, in which over 1,800 students joined to pass through STEM checkpoints by coding, building robots, and setting up networks; and the Student Formula Coding Competition, in which around 370 students joined to learn about Internet of Things (IoT) and coding e-vehicles.

We have also added more STEM elements to our school visits. Tours to Cyberport now include visit to the IngDan Hong Kong Experience Centre, which was opened in 2016, showcasing IoT innovations from Mainland China and Hong Kong, including those from Cyberport start-ups. We are also working with schools to design workshops based on their needs and interests, such as 3D printing, coding, and virtual reality (VR), to let students experience the latest innovation and technology.

在2016/17年度，數碼港加強STEM及編程活動，以配合社會對STEM培訓及人才的渴求，其中包括「校際IT精英挑戰賽2016」，活動共超過1,800名學生參與，他們通過連串與STEM有關的考驗如編程、機械人製作及建立網絡。另外，近370名學生參與「全港學界電動車程式賽」，了解更多關於物聯網及將編程應用在操作電動車。

數碼港的學校參觀活動也加入更多STEM元素，包括到訪於2016年開幕的「硬蛋香港體驗館」，認識中國內地、香港和數碼港初創企業研發的物聯網創新科技。我們也因應學校團體的興趣，一同設計工作坊，讓學生體驗最新的創新科技，例如3D打印、編程及虛擬實境技術等。



Education and technology

STEM education is an effective way to inspire primary and secondary students about technology and hone their problem-solving and digital skills. It received strong support in both the 2016 and 2017 Policy Address when the government provisioned new funding to schools. Many financial institutions and professional firms are actively seeking STEM scholars to join their ranks to embrace digital transformation and a new era of work.

教育與科技

STEM教育有助啟發中小學生認識數碼科技，提升他們的解難能力及數碼技能。在2016及2017年施政報告中，政府增撥資源向學校推廣STEM教育。很多金融機構及企業均積極招攬STEM專才，迎合數碼轉型新時代的需要。

Advancing capacity building

For university students who want to receive advanced training or to pursue a career in technology or even to set up a digital business, Cyberport offers a series of capacity building initiatives. In 2016/17, we organised a series of hackathons, such as the BitwiseHacks FinTech Hackathon Series and Global Game Jam, to allow participants to compete in coding, pitching, and FinTech solutions. These activities are excellent for students to show their talent and enhance their problem solving, collaborative, and business building skills.

提升技術及能力

數碼港為有志提升技術水平或有意投身創科行業建立初創企業的大學生策劃了一系列訓練和活動，提升他們的能力。於2016/17年度，我們舉辦了連串黑客馬拉松活動，例如「BitwiseHacks FinTech Hackathon」系列及「Global Game Jam」，讓參加者比試程式編碼、推銷技巧及金融科技方案，以此展現才能，提升他們解難、協作和創業的能力。



We ran the second edition of the Cyberport University Partnership Programme (CUPP) for students with FinTech aspirations to receive premium training. 20 teams nominated by 6 local universities, comprising 65 students, joined the programme. In total, 53 of the students took their FinTech projects to the US for a week-long FinTech entrepreneurship bootcamp at the Stanford Graduate School of Business. In addition to the trip, the students received various pre-camp training from our industry partners, where they learnt about the latest industry development and pain points. These representatives came from organisations such as the Hong Kong Computer Society, Hong Kong Institute of Bankers and Hong Kong Association of Online Brokers Limited, and consulting firms such as Ernst & Young, KPMG and PricewaterhouseCoopers.

我們連續第二年舉辦「數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃」，讓有志在金融科技上發展的大學生接受優質培訓。參與計劃的20組隊伍共65位學生，由6間本地大學合作夥伴提名，當中有53位學生遠赴美國史丹福商學院參加了為期一星期的金融科技創業營訓練，完善其金融科技創業項目。為加強培訓成效，在計劃的業界夥伴支持下，學生在出發前參加連串培訓，以了解行業最新發展及痛點。支持該計劃的業界夥伴包括香港電腦學會、香港銀行學會及香港網上經紀協會有限公司，以及專業顧問如安永會計師事務所、畢馬威會計師事務所及羅兵咸永道會計師事務所。

University Partners
大學合作夥伴



Cyberport Start-up
數碼港初創企業



Providing 350,000 students with instant access to tutor support. All they need to do is snap a picture of the question at hand.

為35萬位學生提供即時學習指導。用家只需把學習時遇上的難題，用手機拍下便可。

Snapask was still an idea when we first joined the Cyberport Incubation Programme. We truly appreciate Cyberport's talent recruitment support and advice, which has enabled us to expand to other regions within half a year of our launch. Today we are serving 350,000 students across Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Indonesia, Japan and Korea, redefining the way they learn.

在加入數碼港培育計劃前，Snapask仍是一個構想。我們十分感謝數碼港在人才招聘上提供協助及意見，令我們可以在平台推出短短半年間，把業務拓展至其他地區。今天我們的足跡已遍佈香港、馬來西亞、新加坡、台灣、印尼、日本及韓國，服務35萬名學生，重新定義傳統的學習模式。



Timothy Yu 余佑謙
Founder 創辦人

Cyberport also offered internship placements with the Cyberport Digital Tech Internship Programme, connecting technology companies and start-ups to some 71 internship opportunities in Hong Kong, Mainland China, and the US. Locally, there is the e+startup Internship Programme, through which students can work with the founders of Cyberport start-ups, while the eHealth Record Internship Programme enabled students to learn about health informatics in Hong Kong.

此外，我們於2016/17年度透過「數碼港數碼科技實習計劃」，聯繫不同的科技公司及初創企業，為學生在香港、中國內地及美國安排了共71個實習機會。於香港，我們亦提供「e+創業」實習計劃，學生可與數碼港初創企業的創辦人工作；另外也可參加「電子健康紀錄職前實習計劃」，了解實際香港醫療資訊系統情況。

Elsewhere, internship placements are offered in Mainland China; with companies including Microsoft, Cisco, Ctrip, and UnionPay; and in Silicon Valley at prestigious accelerators like 500 Startups, as well as Plug and Play. Hundreds of applications were received in 2016/17 for the Silicon Valley and Shanghai placements competing for 32 spots, a clear indication of strong interest amongst students. Overall, Cyberport is making a real difference in the lives of young people.

數碼港也提供在香港以外的數碼科技公司實習機會，例如在中國內地的科技巨頭微軟、思科系統、攜程網及銀聯；海外實習機構則包括矽谷著名的加速器「500 Startups」及「Plug and Play」。於2016/17年度，我們接獲數百份有意前往矽谷及上海的實習申請，爭奪32個實習機會，反映學生對實習計劃的興趣。總括來說，數碼港對年青人的生活引入不同的機會。



Inspire the Next Generation 啟發新一代創新思維

To showcase career prospects and work opportunities, Cyberport co-hosted the Career Fair with the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer and matched youths with start-ups and technology companies. The one-day event attracted a record of more than 3,500 visitors and featured more than 500 full-time and internship openings. Key executives from Google and Microsoft also came to talk under the theme of "IT – You Study, We Hire!" and invited students to join the industry.

為了展現行業前景及工作機會，數碼港與政府資訊科技總監辦公室聯合舉辦「數碼港職業博覽」，配對初創企業和科技公司與年青人。這個活動提供超過500個全職及實習職位，吸引了逾3,500名求職者。當日谷歌及微軟要員亦前來以「IT – 你讀，我請！」作主題分享，鼓勵學生投身數碼科技行業。



For those who wish to take their digital venture further, Cyberport provides comprehensive entrepreneurship programmes and early-stage funding via its signature programme, the Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF), to help start-ups turn ideas into prototypes and provide entrepreneurial training. CCMF received a record of over 580 applications in 2016/17 and accumulated a total of 309 CCMF projects as of 31 March 2017.

對於銳意進一步在數碼科技業發展的年青人，我們的旗艦計劃「數碼港創意微型基金」提供全面創業支援、種子基金及培訓，幫助初創企業把創意點子發展成產品雛型。此計劃於2016/17年度接獲逾580份破紀錄申請。截至2017年3月31日止，該計劃已累計支持了309個「數碼港創意微型基金」項目。

Cyberport Start-up 數碼港初創企業



Seamless and interactive event management platform for optimal cost efficiency and attendee engagement.

無縫及互動式活動管理平台，提升成本效益及出席者管理。

We were just fresh out of university when we founded EventXtra. Joining Cyberport allowed us to connect with great start-ups, fantastic investors, and attract terrific talents, and we could not be what we are today without Cyberport's support, partnership, and connections.

創立EventXtra時，我們只是一班剛離開大學校園的學生，數碼港讓我們聯繫到優秀的初創企業、非一般的投資者及吸引出眾的人才；沒有數碼港的支持、其合作夥伴及業務網絡，也沒有今天的EventXtra。

Sum Wong 黃卓琛
CEO and Co-Founder 行政總裁暨聯合創辦人



Cyberport Start-up 數碼港初創企業



Revolutionising transport and logistics with its 180,000 drivers in Hong Kong and across Asia.

遍布香港及至亞洲的18萬名司機，構建交通及物流業的新時代。

GOGO VAN is very grateful for all the help we have received from Cyberport, which has always been supportive of start-ups in Hong Kong. Here, you can get all kinds of useful start-up related information, and Cyberport creates a healthy ecosystem for local start-ups to grow as well as a tech-friendly environment for network building.

GOGO VAN十分感謝數碼港在各方面的幫助，一直以來數碼港也為香港的初創企業提供莫大的支持。在這裡，您可以接觸到有用的初創企業資訊。數碼港建立了一個健康的創科生態環境，讓本地初創企業成長，也是一個科技友善的環境，讓企業拓展業務網絡。

Steven Lam 林凱源
Co-Founder & CEO 聯合創辦人兼行政總裁



Promising Outcomes

Cyberport's youth initiatives have made a mark as well. Many CUPP participants have taken part in Cyberport's programmes and activities, such as internships, entrepreneurial programmes, workshops, training, and hackathons. Participants have also invited their friends to events and propagated an innovative and start-up spirit among the new generation.

Cyberport has also accumulated a strong following of past event participants and alumni from entrepreneurship and internship programmes. These individuals have been profoundly influenced by digital innovation and start-up culture, and they continue to stay engaged with Cyberport's news and events. Some maintain long-term friendships and lend one another mutual support, partnership, and share industry news and information. Others, such as past grantees and incubatees, have decided to pay their good fortune forward by offering assistance to new generations of digital innovators and like-minded individuals, allowing them to be involved in this incredible digital technology ecosystem.

This inclusive suite of offerings and community is one of the reasons students, educators, and youth organisations favour Cyberport as a partner in nurturing young entrepreneurial aspirations. Cyberport seeks to provide the most comprehensive and fertile environment to inspire and prepare our youth for a digital future, and continue to offer support through entrepreneurship and partner programmes.

成績斐然

數碼港一系列針對年青人的創業培訓成效顯著，很多參加「數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃」的學生亦參與其他數碼港的計劃及活動，例如實習計劃、創業支援計劃、工作坊、培訓及黑客馬拉松。他們更向身邊朋友推廣數碼港的活動，在新生代之間宣揚創新及創業精神。

過往參與了數碼港活動、創業支援計劃及實習計劃的參加者和創業者，都成了數碼港堅實的支持者。他們深受創新創業文化影響，緊貼我們的動態及活動。多年來，有些更成為志同道合的朋友，互相支持、合作、交換業界新知及資訊。數碼港創業支援計劃的畢業生更樂意把他們的創業經驗傳承下去，協助新一代數碼科技創業者，投入這個潛力龐大的數碼科技行業。

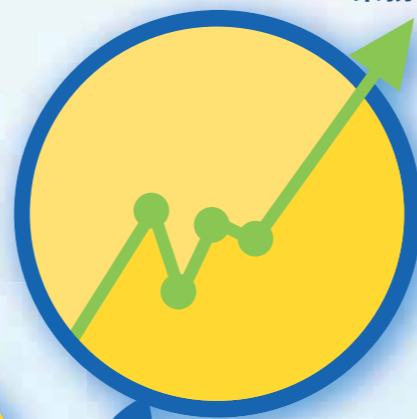
數碼港完善的配套及社群網絡，吸引學生、教育工作者及青年團體選擇數碼港作為合作夥伴，攜手培育新一代創業者。數碼港將繼續提供最全面的創業支援、最有利創科行業發展的環境，啟發年青人迎接數碼新時代。我們會透過創業支援計劃及夥伴網絡，繼續成為他們的強勁後盾。

Let Ideas Shine
讓創意發光發亮



Pitching Training
演示訓練

Business Analysis
業務分析



Market Expansion
拓展海外市場



Reaching out to investors and
corporate partners to drive deal
flow and adoption
連繫投資者及企業夥伴推動項目
對接及科技應用

Financial Assistance
財務支援



Cyberport News



Market Exposure
增加市場曝光



Ideas to Grow
孕育創意點子

Accelerating start-up
development with
enablement programmes

全面創業家支援計劃
加快初創業務增長



Nurture and Scale-up Entrepreneurs

扶植業界實力 帶動創業氣氛

Nurture and Scale-up Entrepreneurs

扶植業界實力 帶動創業氣氛

In 2016/17, we witnessed a strong inflow of start-ups to Cyberport's programmes, a reflection of the passionate interest in digital entrepreneurship and innovation in Hong Kong. We also observed a stream of mature start-ups achieving market success and gaining international recognition. These accomplishments were made possible as a result of our assistance along their entrepreneurial journey, supportive government initiatives, and ever-more creative innovators joining the ranks of digital entrepreneurship.

We know that the best ideas must be connected to markets and investment, and in this spirit, Cyberport bolstered its entrepreneurial support in 2016/17. We dedicated more resources to start-ups, enhancing their market and investment readiness. From previously providing enablement training to Cyberport's start-ups only, we have now expanded our enablement programme to all digital technology companies in our community, including Smart-Space companies, providing them with all-rounded support to succeed in the business. These services address varying needs from intensive training for younger start-ups to structured investor meetings for mature start-ups.

在2016/17年度，參與數碼港創業支援計劃的初創企業數目大增，反映了香港的數碼初企及創科風氣熾熱。不少發展成熟的初創企業陸續進軍國際市場並獲得認同，全因數碼港與初創企業一路同行，加上政府的政策支援，成功吸引愈來愈多創新專才投身成為數碼創業家。

具創意的點子必須要面向市場及獲得投資才可成功。為此，數碼港於2016/17年內致力投放更多資源於創業支援，着重提升初創企業在市場營銷及集資的準備。有別於我們過往只為數碼港初創企業提供培訓，現在我們的支援已拓展至社群內的所有數碼科技公司，包括Smart-Space共用工作空間的公司，讓更多企業得到全方位支援，引領他們邁向成功。這些服務針對企業發展不同階段的需要：由向剛成立的初創企業提供密集培訓，乃至為較成熟的初創企業連繫投資者等。

Cyberport Start-up
數碼港初創企業



15,000 businesses trust Dragon Law for its cloud-based legal software platform.
15,000間公司選擇信賴Dragon Law的雲端法律軟件平台。

We have benefited from the support of the Cyberport Incubation Programme. We have now moved into the Smart-Space where we can meet more like-minded digital start-ups.

我們的成功有賴數碼港培育計劃的支持。現時我們已進駐數碼港的Smart-Space共用工作空間，在那裡讓我們認識到其他志同道合的數碼初創企業。



Daniel Walker
CEO 行政總裁

Cyberport Start-up 數碼港初創企業



Turning fingers into phones with bone conduction technology for seamless and screen-less communication.

通過我們的骨傳導技術，手指也能化身成手機，達至無縫、無屏幕通訊。

If HKUST was where our team and ORII were born, then Cyberport was where our concept became a reality. Apart from the comprehensive services and great publicity support, Cyberport, a responsive and impactful partner, lined us up with some of our best partnerships and investment opportunities. We look forward to giving back to the Cyberport community and fostering a spirit of generosity by sharing what we have learned from this powerful platform.

如果香港科技大學是我們團隊及ORII的誕生地，數碼港便是我們把概念付諸實踐的地方。除了全面的服務及優質的宣傳支援外，數碼港也是一個高效及有影響力的夥伴，為我們聯繫到一些最好的業務夥伴及投資機會。未來，我們熱切期望透過分享我們在這裡學到的知識，回饋數碼港社群及加強社區內的共享精神。

Kevin Wong 黃家恒
CEO 行政總裁



Increase Market Exposure and Deal Flow

Hong Kong start-ups, particularly those focus on business to business solutions, often lack market access – many of them seek feedback after prototypes are developed, which delay their time to market. Cyberport serves as the bridge between start-ups and the industry during their early phase of development to boost the success rate of their products.

For instance, start-ups in FinTech were connected to industry professionals to learn about regulations, compliance, and other operational constraints. This allowed start-ups to fine-tune their ideas and, in certain cases, decide the best market to promote their solutions.

Cyberport also organised pitching and networking events for investors to learn about start-ups and for start-ups to reach out to investors, with excellent results. Origami Labs met the Alibaba Entrepreneurs Fund at a pitching event, leading to a strategic investment. Appustech, a start-up offering parking solutions, closed a deal within 6 weeks after meeting its first investor at an awards celebration party.

增加市場曝光及項目對接

香港的初創企業，特別是專注開發B2B(企業對企業)解決方案的公司，往往缺乏進入市場的渠道。他們很多時在開發產品雛型後才能收集用家意見，延誤了打入市場的時機。有見及此，數碼港在初創企業發展初期扮演他們與業界的橋樑，以求增加產品成功的機會。

舉例說，數碼港為金融科技相關的初創企業連繫業界專業人士，助他們了解行業監管、法規及其他實際營運上的限制。這可讓初創企業調整策略，選定市場。

數碼港亦舉辦了連串創投演示及交流活動，連繫投資者並加強他們與初創企業的相互了解，成效顯著。例如Origami Labs在投資對接活動中認識阿里巴巴創業者基金的代表，促成了兩者其後的投資；泊車解決方案平台Appustech在數碼港一個慶祝會上也遇上其首位投資者，更於六星期內成功獲得注資。



Training and mentorship

With digital technology's rapid development, start-ups in every field need to keep abreast of the latest trends. In 2016/17, we launched a partnership with IBM and provided a series of blockchain training sessions covering Blockchain+ FinTech, Blockchain+ EduTech, and Blockchain+ e-commerce solutions. The training guided start-ups to explore cross-sector integration and upgrade their business with up-and-coming technologies, and all participants considered the training extremely fruitful.

培訓及師友計劃

數碼科技發展急速，不同領域的初創企業要緊貼潮流，把握發展機遇。為此，我們於2016/17年度展開了與IBM的合作，提供一系列與區塊鏈技術相關的培訓，涵蓋區塊鏈+金融科技、區塊鏈+教育科技、區塊鏈+電子商貿相關的解決方案。有關培訓引領初創企業開拓跨行業商機，讓新技術更廣泛應用於業務層面，所有參與的公司均表示獲益良多。

Knowing that some start-ups require targeted investment training, in 2016/17, we cooperated with the University of California, Berkeley and adapted its investment training programmes for Hong Kong. Experts well-versed in coaching imparted on what venture capitalists and angel investors look for in start-ups, and how start-ups can better prepare themselves and successfully obtain funding.

我們知道部分初創企業需要針對性的投資培訓，因此，我們於2016/17年度與加州大學柏克萊分校合作，引進其投資培訓計劃。計劃旗下的專家明白及針對風險投資及天使投資者的需要，指導初創企業應如何裝備自己，才能成功獲得注資。



Cyberport Start-up 數碼港初創企業



Heycoins

Turning inconvenience to ease. Smart kiosks turn coins to digital currency, special offers, and charity donations.

化不便為簡便。智能散銀兌換機，把硬幣轉換成電子貨幣、優惠卷或作慈善捐贈。

We have always wanted to join Cyberport and become a part of this largest start-up community in Hong Kong, where we have found mentors, business partners, like-minded peers, and opportunities. Through different events, competitions, and business matching sessions organised by Cyberport, we have gained so much and we are certain this supportive community will continue to help Heycoins create more social and economic impact in our world.

我們一直希望加入數碼港，成為香港這個最大型初創企業社區的一分子，在這裡我們找到了導師、合作夥伴、有同樣抱負的同儕及發展機會。通過數碼港舉辦的不同活動、比賽及配對環節，我們獲益良多。我們確信，這個社區會繼續協助Heycoins，創造更多社會及經濟效益。



Eddie Rong 榮南
CEO & Company-Founder 執行董事及聯合創始人



In 2016/17, we doubled up the quota of Cyberport Incubation Programme and our start-ups achieved a 300% year-on-year funding boost, an encouraging result of Cyberport's connection with investors, investor training, and support provided to start-ups. The substantial jump in investment offered a strong endorsement for our start-ups and the success of the Cyberport Incubation Programme.

We also enriched the CCMF Mentorship Programme by lining up alumni of the Cyberport Start-up Alumni Association to provide one-on-one, entrepreneur-to-entrepreneur mentorship to grantees, and invited entrepreneurs from Mainland China to serve as mentors to share their experience in a bootcamp.



2016/17年度「數碼港培育計劃」的名額倍增，數碼港的初創企業獲投資金額按年錄得三倍增幅，成績驕人，更印證數碼港在連繫投資者、培訓及支援的努力及成果。此大幅度的增長亦反映了外界對數碼港的初創企業及數碼港培育計劃的信心。

「數碼港創意微型基金」的師友計劃內容也越見豐富，數碼港創業學會一眾畢業生為計劃的新生提供一對一的企業師友指導；也邀請了內地的創業家成為導師，在創業營上分享他們的創業經驗。

Cyberport Start-up
數碼港初創企業



Asia's largest in-destination services booking platform, allows users to discover and book travel experiences at exclusive prices.

亞洲最大的旅遊體驗預訂平台；讓用戶在專享的價格搜尋及預訂旅遊特色行程。

Committed to nurturing and supporting start-ups at different development stages, Cyberport has been providing Klook with great networking opportunities to connect with potential users, employees, and industry leaders.

數碼港致力培育及扶植初創企業，在不同階段為企業提供支援。數碼港一直以來為KLOOK帶來許多交流的機會，讓我們接觸到潛在用家、員工及行業領袖。



Eric Gnock Fah 王志豪
President & Co-founder 聯合創辦人兼總裁



Cyberport Start-up
數碼港初創企業



Maximise returns, manage risks, and support trading decisions for the wealth management industry with Lattice's invention: The world's first, award-winning, View-Driven Portfolio Optimiser and Robo Advisor.

由Lattice研發、世界首創並獲獎的觀點驅動投資組合優化器和智能投顧，為財富管理行業增加投資回報、管理風險及協助市場交易決策。

Relocating from London to start Lattice with the famous Cyberport Incubation Programme was our conscious decision



and we have never regretted it. We soon discovered a truly empathetic and helpful community and Cyberport's dedicated, passionate, and exceptionally knowledgeable entrepreneur-support team – It made our tough start-up journey much more enjoyable and helped our business to expand and evolve. We are determined to stay connected with Cyberport.



Lattice由倫敦遷往香港發展，並參與享負盛名的數碼港培育計劃，是我們一個深思熟慮且絕對正確的決定。我們很快便感受到這是一個貼心及互助的社區；數碼港的創業支援隊伍全心全意、充滿熱誠及擁有專業知識—令我們更能享受這個艱辛的創業旅程，也有助我們擴充業務及發展，我們日後定必與數碼港保持緊密聯繫。

Wing Cheung 張嶸
CEO 行政總裁

Intra-ecosystem collaboration

As the Cyberport community grows in diversity, we strengthen collaboration among community members. It is our aim to bridge both technology and other professional service companies in our community to partake in collaboration and drive mutual growth. For instance, TNG Wallet payment is now offered on all tenant shuttle buses. We also lined up Marks & Clerk, an IP expert in Cyberport, to offer free initial consultation to start-ups.

To ensure that Cyberport start-ups receive optimal support as they grow their businesses, we organise regular review meetings to monitor their progress and offer tailored support to meet their needs. These include matching them with relevant business partners at Cyberport's events, as well as taking them on overseas delegations for business development. All these initiatives provide the most nourishing environment for start-ups to quickly grow and go to market.

園區內互惠協作

隨著數碼港園區的初創企業日趨多元化，我們加強了園區企業之間的互惠合作，成為科技與非科技企業之間的橋樑，帶動業務雙向增長。例如我們引入TNG Wallet的支付技術，用於所有租戶專車上；我們亦邀請了數碼港租戶、知識產權專家公司麥仕奇，向初創企業提供免費的初步諮詢服務。

為確保數碼港的初創企業獲得最合適的支援以擴展業務，我們定期會見他們以了解發展進度，也度身訂造支援服務來配合他們的需求，包括在數碼港的活動中進行配對，及組織海外代表團，尋找更多商機。這些措施旨在為初創企業提供最優質的環境，以培育它們快速成長及擴展市場。



Connect Partners and Global Network

聯繫業界夥伴
推動企業踏足國際舞台

Unleashing
Hong Kong's potential
in FinTech, Big Data/AI,
e-commerce, and IoT/Wearables

釋放香港在金融科技、大數據/
人工智能、電子商貿及物聯網/
可穿戴科技的發展潛力

Partnering with key players
to springboard start-ups
to success

與業界巨頭合作
助初創企業成就非凡



Connect Partners and Global Network 聯繫業界夥伴 推動企業踏足國際舞台

As our start-ups grow, scaling is the next essential aspect of their journey, and Cyberport is ready to connect these rising stars to a worldwide network of partners and investors in Hong Kong, Mainland China, across Asia, and globally. In 2016/17, Cyberport enhanced its service platforms and bolstered ecosystems in its major clusters including FinTech, Big Data/AI, e-commerce and Internet of Things (IoT)/Wearables.

Cyberport is committed to developing Hong Kong's digital economy while connecting start-ups to new opportunities globally, by working with governments, enterprises, incubators, or accelerators. We continue to help our start-ups go global and strengthen our inbound services for international start-ups as they expand to Hong Kong.

Accelerate Cluster Development

To date, we have brought over 70 partners to our network, adding accelerator programmes and collaboration opportunities, for we understand it takes strong ecosystems to grow new industries. FinTech is one of our key clusters and an area of keen interest. For this reason, we supported the 12-week SuperCharger FinTech Accelerator programme at Smart-Space FinTech for FinTech innovators.

隨著數碼港初創企業的發展漸上軌道，擴大業務版圖是創業路上的重要里程碑。我們已準備就緒，把數碼港的明日之星連繫至中港、亞洲及環球的業務夥伴及投資者。於2016/17年度，數碼港的服務平台更趨完善，集中力量推動金融科技、大數據/人工智能、電子商貿及物聯網/可穿戴科技的生態發展。

數碼港致力推動香港的數碼經濟發展，並與不同地區政府、企業、孵化器或加速器合作，為初創企業拓展全球機遇。我們會繼續扶植初創企業走向世界，同時為進駐香港市場的初創企業加強服務，吸引世界各地初創企業來港拓展業務。

加速重點科技群組發展

時至今日，我們已連繫了超過70個合作夥伴，引入了更多加速器計劃及其他協作機會。我們深信一個強大的生態環境才能讓新行業成長。金融科技是我們其中一個重點群組，因此我們支持為期12星期的「SuperCharger」金融科技加速器計劃，讓參與的金融科技公司在Smart-Space FinTech共用工作空間成長。



We co-organised the third FinTech Innovation Lab Asia-Pacific with Accenture, with 8 shortlisted FinTech start-ups from around the world, including 4 from Cyberport, undergoing a 12-week intensive mentoring programme. These start-ups were connected to leaders at Bank of America, Merrill Lynch, Credit Suisse, Goldman Sachs, HSBC, J.P. Morgan, China Construction Bank (Asia), Standard Chartered, and other financial institutions.

We organised regular industry events, including a FinTech O2O series for start-ups, to enhance networking between industry practitioners and regulators. Cyberport also organised international conferences to connect Hong Kong's FinTech start-ups and businesses, including hosting 2 dedicated sessions at the prestigious Asian Financial Forum discussing payments, cybersecurity, and encouraging investment in Hong Kong's FinTech start-ups. These efforts were augmented by our hosting of a FinTech session on global FinTech innovation at the 2017 Internet Economy Summit.

我們與埃森哲合辦了第三屆「亞太區金融科技創新實驗室」，讓8間來自不同地區的金融科技初創企業，包括4間數碼港初創企業在內，進行為期12個星期密集式的指導培訓。與此同時，我們與銀行界的代表包括美銀、美林、瑞信、高盛、匯豐、摩根大通、建行(亞洲)、渣打及其他金融機構交流。

我們定期舉辦行業活動，例如為初創企業而設的「FinTech O2O」系列，增加業界與監管機構的交流。數碼港去年度舉辦和參與多個國際會議，促進溝通。我們在具有影響力的「亞洲金融論壇」舉辦了兩個有關電子支付技術和網絡安全的專題環節及鼓勵投資於香港金融科技初創企業。我們亦在「2017互聯網經濟峰會」中籌辦「全球金融科技創新意念」專題論壇，推動新的金融科技政策。



Cyberport Start-up
數碼港初創企業

SHOPLINE

B2B e-commerce software platform that has helped over 80,000 merchants in Asia to open their online shops.

B2B 電子商貿軟件平台，為亞洲逾8萬間商戶開立網上商店。

Cyberport has done a great job facilitating and hosting regular industry sharing, workshops, and networking events for start-ups and SMEs. We would also like to express our appreciation to the Cyberport team for providing continuous support and valuable feedback throughout the various programmes.

數碼港在促成及舉辦定期行業分享會、工作坊及初創企業和中小企的交流活動上表現出色。數碼港團隊通過不同活動為我們提供了支援及寶貴意見，我們也希望藉此向他們表達謝意。

Tony Wong 黃浩昌

Co-founder & CEO 共同創辦人及執行長



We worked closely with the government, including the Innovation and Technology Bureau, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, and Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau to drive for new policies in nurturing the FinTech industry. We also reached an memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation, and ASTRI to promote regulatory overhaul and industry adoption of innovative FinTech solutions. Public education has also been paramount, with workshops and seminars increasing the awareness of the public on topics including Blockchain, Cybersecurity, InsurTech, RegTech, and many more.

Although FinTech is a key focus, other key clusters saw significant development as well. At the Digital Entrepreneur Leadership Forum, we showcased Smart Mobility and Smart City solutions, and connected thought leaders to examine opportunities in AI, Big Data, Internet of Things (IoT), and Wearables. We joined Lenovo to launch the three-month Lenovo Accelerator TOP TEN Programme, offering funding, infrastructure, and business support to AI, Big Data, and Robotics start-ups in Hong Kong and southern part of Mainland China. Another popular initiative saw IngDan set up its first Hong Kong Experience Centre at Cyberport to showcase IoT and Wearable products, including those developed by our start-ups, and accelerate the product launch of their innovations.



我們與政府緊密合作，包括與創新及科技局、香港金融管理局及財經事務及庫務局聯手推動新的金融科技相關政策。我們也與香港金融管理局、香港科技園公司和香港應用科技研究院簽訂合作備忘錄，推動行業監管及法規，並推動金融科技在業界應用。公眾教育工作也十分重要，我們舉辦工作坊及論壇，介紹區塊鏈、網絡安全、保險科技、監管科技等知識。

雖然我們著力發展金融科技，但在其他科技範疇上亦取得理想成績。在「數碼企業卓越領袖論壇」上，我們展示了智慧流動相關的解決方案，邀請行業領袖分享人工智能、大數據、物聯網及可穿戴技術的發展潛力。另外，我們與聯想集團合作，推出為期三個月的「聯想全球TOP TEN計劃」，在香港及南中國地區為人工智能、大數據及機械人技術相關的創業家提供資金、硬件配套及其他業務支援。硬蛋在香港開設首個體驗館亦是另一個獲好評的項目，體驗館內展出了包括數碼港初創企業研發的物聯網及可穿戴相關科技產品，加快把創新產品推出市場。

Linking global markets

Cyberport has built a reputation for incubating high quality start-ups; that is why accelerators favour solutions from the Cyberport community. In 2016/17, two of our start-ups were admitted to 500 Startups, and another two to Y Combinator. Many others have ventured globally and achieved market success. TNG Wallet, a Fintech start-up that joined the Cyberport Incubation Programme and Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme, spring-boarded into 14 markets. Meanwhile, APrivacy, a Canadian start-up and Cyberport Smart-Space company offering digital security solutions, met key financial partners through Cyberport network, and opened up new markets around the world.

As we cast our focus increasingly on the Asia-Pacific region, we are actively building connections with accelerators in strategic markets such as Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, and Malaysia. In 2016/17, for example, we established connections with Taiwan's PurpleCow Startup Association and AppWorks to help Hong Kong start-ups enter the Taiwan market. As we explore global opportunities, a bilateral agreement with Canada's Ontario Centres of Excellence was established, to support three Canadian companies soft-landing in Hong Kong.

連接全球市場

數碼港培育了多間具質素的數碼科技初創企業，不少加速器在此尋找具潛力的投資對象。於2016/17年度，我們有兩間初創企業成功晉身「500 Startups」加速器，另外兩間則加入了「Y Combinator」，還有很多初創企業成功拓展國際市場。以金融科技公司TNG Wallet為例，他們是數碼港培育計劃及數碼港加速器支持計劃的公司，現已拓展至環球14個市場。另一間自來加拿大進駐Smart-Space的初創企業APrivity，為企業提供數碼安全的解決方案，在數碼港的連繫下，找到主要投資者，將業務開拓至新市場。

近年我們極力發展亞太區，積極與來自台灣、南韓、新加坡及馬來西亞等戰略性市場的加速器建立聯繫。於2016/17年度，我們與台灣紫牛創業協會和之初創投合作，幫助香港的初創企業拓展台灣市場。另外，為開拓全球商機，我們與加拿大略省卓越中心簽訂了雙邊協議，為三間加拿大公司落戶香港作出安排。

Cyberport Start-up
數碼港初創企業



Seamless digital security delivering multi-channel customer experiences for the financial services industry.

可應用於多渠道的無縫數碼安全技术，為金融服務行業帶來全新客戶體驗。

We joined Cyberport to advance APrivacy's FinTech aspirations. The dynamic community of Cyberport connects us to many other start-ups, to socialise with entrepreneurs and form lasting business contacts. Smart-Space FinTech is not just spacious and inspiring, it also enables us to work among FinTech peers and participate in all kinds of conferences and industry events to gain valuable exposure.

APrivity銳意在金融科技領域上大展拳腳，故此我們選擇進駐數碼港。數碼港是一個活力澎湃的社區，在這裡我們聯繫到不少初創企業，與不同的創業家交流，更在此贏得長遠的生意聯繫。Smart-Space FinTech不但是個寬敞及富啟發性的地方，這裡讓我們有機會與其他金融科技同業合作；而參與不同的座談會及行業活動，有助我們擴闊行業接觸面。

Cédric Jeannot

Founder & CEO 創辦人兼行政總裁





Without a doubt, the Mainland China market is always top of mind, particularly with its rapid Internet+ development. Hong Kong's start-ups must be prepared and equipped to tap opportunities in Mainland China markets, the Greater Bay Area, and countries along the One Belt, One Road initiatives. To this end, we hosted events in Shanghai, Beijing, Shenzhen to introduce Hong Kong's start-ups and digital solutions to Mainland Chinese customers, partners, and investors.

中國內地是我們致力發展的市場，加上其快速發展的「互聯網+」策略，香港的初創企業必須裝備自己，抓緊內地、粵港澳大灣區及「一帶一路」沿線國家的發展機遇。在這方面，我們在上海、北京及深圳舉辦了簡介會，介紹香港的初創企業及數碼解決方案予中國內地的客戶群、夥伴及投資者。

Cyberport Start-up 數碼港初創企業



Democratises access to knowledge, connecting users to 35,000+ subject matter experts across nearly 80 countries, for fast and cost-effective consultations.

自主地聯繫全球近80個國家超過35,000名專家，輕鬆獲得專家知識，是一個高效及低成本的專家平台。

We are very proud to become the first Cyberport Macro Fund investee earlier this year. Cyberport is known for helping start-ups grow and prosper and has an outstanding start-up community. The professional support was extraordinary, and was crucial to the progress we have made. It is an incredibly rewarding partnership and we look forward to many more years of working together to make Lynk a truly global brand.

我們很榮幸成為「數碼港投資創業基金」首間投資的公司，數碼港一直扶植初創企業成長及發展，並以其超卓的初創社區而聞名。Lynk的成長與數碼港的專業支援息息相關。數碼港是一個難能可貴的夥伴，我們將繼續與數碼港合作，攜手把Lynk建成立全球品牌。



Peggy Choi 蔡碧琪
Founder & CEO 創辦人兼行政總裁

Expanding investor networks

Investors have been attracted by Cyberport's reputation and its array of global-facing and market-ready start-ups, which has been both Hong Kong and Cyberport's niche. They trust and keep the Cyberport's start-ups on their radar for top-notch projects. Cyberport's significantly expanded investors network has contributed to our record deal flow in 2016/17, including more investment from Mainland China and from prominent Venture Capitalists, such as IDG and Sequoia. As an example, Klook, which focuses on Hong Kong, Asia-Pacific, and Mainland China markets attracted investments from Sequoia.

In 2016/17, we embarked on a partnership with the Hong Kong Business Angel Network to connect investors and start-ups. We also partnered the Alibaba Entrepreneurs Fund to launch the Jumpstarter competition, providing new opportunities for FinTech, AI, Big Data, Internet of Things (IoT), Wearables, and e-commerce start-ups.

Most prominently, our work with institutional investors led to co-investment in Lynk, which was the first project funded by the Cyberport Macro Fund, which landed investment from South East Asia and Mainland China.

拓闊投資者網絡

數碼港的初創企業面向全球市場，是香港及數碼港的生招牌，展示著我們的優勢。投資者被數碼港的品牌吸引，對數碼港的初創企業充滿信心，並希望吸納成為旗下的投資項目。數碼港的投資者網絡遍佈全球，2016/17年度的項目對接破紀錄，當中包括更多內地及其他地區的著名風險投資公司如IDG資本及紅杉資本等的投資。以初創企業KLOOK為例，它的業務專注香港、亞太區及中國內地市場，也成功吸引紅杉投資的青睞。

在2016/17年度，我們與香港天使投資網絡合作，為投資者及初創企業開拓機會，也與阿里巴巴創業者基金合辦「Jumpstarter」比賽，提供新機會予金融科技、人工智能、大數據、物聯網、可穿戴科技及電子商貿相關的初創企業。

值得一提的是，「數碼港創業投資基金」的首個投資項目，就是由我們與東南亞及中國內地機構投資者共同投資的數碼港初創企業Lynk，實現了數碼港助初創企業成就非凡的願景。

Cyberport Start-up 數碼港初創企業



Hong Kong's leading e-Wallet with global remittance, bank transfers and global cash withdrawals, and other financial functions available 24/7 in 14 markets.

香港領先電子錢包，已拓展服務至14個市場。功能包括全球匯款、銀行轉帳、全球提取現金及其他全年無休的金融服務。

The Cyberport Incubation Programme and Acceleration Programme were crucial in helping us decipher the right business model and strategy. The programmes provided us the much-needed exposure to the most senior executives from business partners, regulators, and investors for us to build our reputation and grow our footprint - TNG Wallet has benefited immeasurably from the extremely helpful and experienced Cyberport team, and all the well organised events.

「數碼港培育計劃」及「數碼港加速器支援計劃」對我們確立業務模式及策略起了關鍵作用。計劃讓我們接觸到不同業務夥伴的高層、監管機構及投資者，有助我們建立知名度及拓展業務版圖—數碼港的團隊樂於提供協助且經驗豐富，並擅長組織不同的活動，TNG Wallet受益匪淺。

Alex Kong 江慶恩
Founder & CEO 創辦人兼行政總裁



Cyberport Start-up
數碼港初創企業

YEECHOO

Stay in style with the latest collection from designer brands through YEECHOO's rental and sharing platform.

透過YEECHOO的零售及租借平台，任選各種設計品牌，走在時尚尖端。

We were originally investment bankers with an interest in fashion and an idea for e-commerce. With the help of Cyberport, which connected us to industry experts and business advisors, we were also introduced to investors such as Alibaba, which took us into its investment programme.

我們本是熱愛時尚的投資銀行家，又對電子商貿躍躍欲試。數碼港不但讓我們接觸到業界專家和生意上的顧問，更把我們引薦給不同的投資者，如阿里巴巴。後來我們更有機會參與其投資計劃。

Shan Shan 單珊
Abby Zhang 張扶陽
Co-founder 聯合創始人



Looking Forward

Our momentum has been very strong, and we will not stop. For youth initiatives, in addition to continuing our across-the-board initiatives in the coming year, Cyberport will increase its partnership and collaboration with universities. Plans are already underway to collaborate with The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST), and The University of Hong Kong.

We will offer FinTech placement for students enrolled in The Hong Kong Polytechnic University's undergraduate Financial Technology programme. We will also provide co-working space to participants of the HKUST's Entrepreneurship Centre. Students of The University of Hong Kong's Master of Science in Business Analytics programme will learn from Cyberport's start-ups cases and have the chance to help these entrepreneurs crack their business challenges.

For budding entrepreneurs, enablement programmes in 2016/17 have produced remarkable results in enhancing their market- and investment-readiness. We will continue to enhance our enablement offerings in 2017/18. As Asia Pacific is often the first market for Hong Kong's start-ups to expand into, we shall step up our Asia Pacific support in our programmes. Other areas of special interest include AI and Blockchain knowledge sharing, and the list will get longer as we aim to assist entrepreneurs along every step of their journey.

展望將來

創科行業的發展勢頭強勁，我們將繼續邁步向前。在年青人計劃方面，明年除了全面推進落實年青人計劃的各項細節外，也會增加與大學的夥伴合作，目前我們已經與香港理工大學、香港科技大學及香港大學展開合作計劃。

我們將會提供金融科技的實習崗位予香港理工大學的金融科技本科課程學生。我們也提供共享工作空間予香港科技大學創業中心的成員。至於香港大學理學碩士(商業分析)課程的學生，將會研究數碼港的初創企業個案，並有機會協助創業者們解決業務難題。

對於一些處於萌芽階段的企業家來說，2016/17年度的啟導計劃效果令人鼓舞，讓他們在進入市場及面對投資者前有更充份的準備，於2017/18年度我們會繼續推行有關計劃。由於香港的初創企業傾向選擇在亞太區擴展業務，我們擬增加於亞太區的支援。另一邊廂，我們也會在計劃內增加包括人工智能及區塊鏈技術範疇知識，而計劃涵蓋的內容將隨企業的需要增加，務求與企業共同跨過每段歷程。

In 2017/18, we will also engage even more partners to bolster our services and ecosystem, and organise an increasing number of events to engage the wider public. The Cyberport Venture Capital Forum and the Cyberport Investors Network will offer increasing opportunities for our start-ups to connect with high-quality investors, and for investors to learn more about Hong Kong's start-ups at Cyberport.

We will extend our expertise in successfully developing our FinTech cluster to other key initiatives as well. The multi-pronged engagement of industry, enterprises, regulators, public, and global partners has yielded extraordinary results for FinTech. We will strive to accelerate our ecosystem development in AI/Big Data, e-commerce, and Internet of Things (IoT)/Wearables while continuing to build on the solid foundation we have established for our FinTech start-ups and partners.

To strengthen our inbound and outbound partner services, we will leverage our international partners to increase access to global markets and scaling opportunities. Part of this effort will focus on fostering ties with Singapore, London, and Asia Pacific; and leveraging our resources in Mainland China, particularly with our Shanghai and Guangzhou representative offices while exploring further partnerships in Shenzhen and southern part of Mainland China.

All these efforts are aimed at reinforcing the platform of holistic support we provide to Hong Kong's start-ups and offering them with the optimal assistance to pursue their global aspirations. Our role is clear – to combine the energy of youth with the know-how of entrepreneurs and institutions to springboard start-ups and digital companies to success, creating outcomes that empower the emergence of Hong Kong as a major digital technology hub. Through an array of trainings, competitions, hackathons, accelerators, forums, conferences, and collaborations with MNCs, start-ups, Venture Capitalists, and student communities, the synergy is in place to create boundless achievements for a digital Hong Kong.

在2017/18年度，我們會繼續引入更多合作夥伴，強化服務及生態系統，也會策劃更多活動予市民大眾參與。數碼港創業投資論壇以及數碼港投資者網絡不斷創造機會，將我們的初創企業連繫至優質投資者，也進一步也讓投資者更了解數碼港的初創企業。

我們希望把金融科技的成功推而廣之至其他領域。在行業夥伴、企業、監管機構、公眾以及環球夥伴的努力下，金融科技發展獲得非凡成就。我們將致力加快人工智能/大數據、電子商貿及物聯網/可穿戴科技的生態系統的建設，並在紮實的金融科技基礎上繼續成長。

為堅實數碼港為「走進來」及「走出去」企業所提供的夥伴服務，我們與世界各地的機構企業合作，增強與全球市場的聯繫，造就企業成長。我們重點加強與新加坡、倫敦及亞太區的聯繫，同時我們將進一步利用在中國內地的資源，特別是上海及廣州的代表處，並聯繫更多在深圳及南中國的合作機會。

上述的努力旨在加強數碼港為初創企業提供最合適的支援，讓他們的業務衝出香港。我們的角色鮮明：匯聚年青人的活力、創業者及行業機構的經驗及遠見，助初創企業及數碼科技公司成就非凡，推動香港成為全球主要的數碼科技匯點。透過一系列的培訓活動、比賽、黑客馬拉松、加速器計劃、論壇及會議，與跨國企業、初創企業、風險投資者及學生團體合作，為香港數碼科技發展創造無限可能。

Operation Excellence

卓越營運

Ensuring our start-ups springboard to success

Our teams of passionate staff work shoulder to shoulder, striving the best for the growth of the digital technology and start-up ecosystem. From the corporate level of assuring stellar corporate governance, healthy financial and board operations, upholding legal and administrative compliance to maintaining a high standard of openness and accountability.

With the dedicated efforts across teams, we have built the recognition of being an industry's key player. Not only we are a reliable partner of various industries and public events, meetings and conferences, our teams are also actively exploring collaboration and investment opportunities for talented start-ups.

We assist digital technology start-ups and companies in the Cyberport community with their promotion and technical needs, and support tenants and campus development. We combine technology elements with interesting and fun-loving activities for the public, bringing technology to people's daily life in every possible way.

Cyberport's dedicated staff maintain top-notch performance to serve the rapidly growing digital technology community.

專業團隊 助初創企業成就非凡

數碼港團隊並肩努力，致力為數碼科技公司及初創企業的生態發展提供全方位的支援。在企業管理方面，確保公司有良好的企業管治、穩健的財務狀況及董事會良好運作，依法依規營運，維持高度的問責及管治透明度。

在團隊的不懈努力下，數碼港成為數碼科技業界的重要一員。我們不僅是業界活動以及公開活動、會議及討論會的理想合作夥伴，還是為具潛力的初創企業連繫協作和投資者的紅娘。

我們積極支援數碼港園區的初創企業和科技公司，滿足他們的推廣和技術需要，亦為園區公司提供完善舒適的工作環境。我們結合科技來舉辦有趣味的活動，透過不同渠道提升大眾對數碼科技的認識和興趣。

數碼港團隊竭誠盡責，矢志讓數碼科技社群迅速發展。



Operation Excellence 卓越營運



A Healthy and Sustainable Campus Environment

Cyberport covers an expansive amount of facilities, and we strive to provide healthy, sustainable environments to all our users across our vast campus of over 1,000,000 sq. ft.. The guardians of the campus, our Campus Management team and our facilities management office, keep our campus safe and well maintained. Cyberport is a supporter of the "Energy Saving Charter 2016", in which we pledge to actively maintain indoor air temperature and quality, control the eco-friendliness of materials and solvents used by tenants, and monitor energy consumption across the Cyberport premise. To this end, we introduced the Intelligent Building Management System to control air temperature and air flow.

Thanks to the efforts of the Technical Services Team, Cyberport received industry recognition with Excellent Class awards for all Cyberport office buildings and The Arcade in the Indoor Air Quality Certificate Award.

一個健康及可持續發展的園區環境

數碼港提供最完善的設施，在超過100萬平方呎的龐大園區，為全體用戶提供健康及可持續發展的環境。我們的設施及園區管理團隊竭力保持園區的安全，並確保得到完善的管理。數碼港支持「室內溫度節能約章2016」，並承諾盡最大努力保持室內空氣溫度和質量，要求租戶使用對生態環境友好的物料和溶劑，同時監測數碼港社區內耗用能源的情況。為此，我們更推出了智能樓宇管理系統，來監察空氣溫度和空氣流通。

有賴建築工程團隊的努力，數碼港的辦公大樓及商場均取得室內空氣質素檢定證書（卓越級），努力獲專業肯定。



State-of-the-art Facilities

With Cyberport as a reliable industry partner, many organisations and companies choose our venues to host meetings, conferences, and events, such as Accenture's FinTech Innovation Lab Asia-Pacific, Blockchain Strategies for Business, IngDan i.Future Competition 2016, Lenovo Accelerator TOP TEN program and Singularity University Master Class. Cyberport itself also organises many key industry events year-round, often times conducted across borders and engages people who cannot attend in person. In 2016/17, we upgraded audio visual facilities in our Conference & Exhibition Centre, including installing Ultra HD LED display walls for multi-media display and procured new stage lighting to enhance our capability to host different functions and events.

Our new Smart-Space FinTech, opened in December 2016, has greatly enhanced our capacity to serve the growing number of FinTech start-ups in Hong Kong. The new space of 35,000 sq.ft. has been equipped with the most advanced AV equipment. These include a new Smart Board and web-based virtual meeting room for multi-location collaboration, 4K-ready video infrastructure, and broadcast-grade IPTV, which allows distributing live content to the entire Cyberport campus and beyond.

Including this new Smart-Space, Cyberport has co-working space of over 122,000 sq. ft. of floor area; a vibrant and innovative environment where like-minded digital technology entrepreneurs can come together and create impactful solutions.

最先進的設施

數碼港作為可靠的行業合作夥伴，許多機構和公司均會選擇我們的場地舉辦會議、大型論壇及活動，例如埃森哲在數碼港舉辦第三屆「亞太區金融技術創新實驗室」、「區塊鏈業務策略論壇」、「硬蛋未來大賽2016」、「聯想全球TOP TEN計劃」及奇點大學大師班。數碼港本身也舉辦很多重要的行業活動，當中不少活動更是橫跨不同國界進行，讓未能親身到現場的人士也能參與其中。在2016/17年度，我們提升了會議及展覽中心的影音設備，包括安裝超高清LED顯示牆用作多媒體展示，亦添置新的舞台燈光設備，以提升我們舉辦不同會議及活動的質素。

全新的Smart-Space FinTech於2016年12月開幕，以配合香港日益漸大的金融科技初創企業社羣。3萬5千平方呎的Smart-Space FinTech配備了最先進的影音設備，包括新的智能白板和網絡虛擬會議室，方便家進行跨地域會議；也配備了4K視頻基礎設施和廣播級數的網絡電視，可實時將影像直播到整個數碼港園區以至世界各地。

包括新的Smart-Space在內，數碼港共有超過12萬2千平方呎樓面面積的共享工作空間；這個充滿活力和創意無限的氛圍，讓志同道合的數碼科技創業者聚首一堂，創造出具有影響力的解決方案。



Technology Infrastructure Enablement

Information security and network stability are crucial to technology-related businesses. In 2016/17, our IT Team upgraded the Cyberport Central Data Exchange (CDX) to improve the performance, capacity, and reliability of our underlying facility infrastructure. The renewed CDX is more energy efficient and resilient against external cyber threats, and adheres to green data centre practices. Power density has been increased as well, to support the growing demand from cloud computing and other emerging technologies, and empower start-ups to grow further and beyond.

In 2016/17, we received a record high number of applications for our entrepreneurship programmes. To facilitate cross-team collaboration and ensure efficient application processing, the IT Team deployed an integrated and streamlined Entrepreneurship Management System where profiles of applicants can be updated in real time. The system enhances effective information management, reduces duplicate effort, and enables operational efficiency. All these help Cyberport to better support its growing community and start-ups to achieve market success.

完善的科技基礎設施

信息安全和網絡穩定對科技相關行業十分重要。於2016/17年度，我們的資訊科技團隊提升了數碼港中央數據交換處(CDX)，以改善園區基礎設施的性能、容量和可靠性。升級後的CDX不但節省能源，更加強了抵禦對網絡威脅的能力，同時貫徹綠色數據中心的精神。此外，我們也提升了系統的供電密度，以支持雲端計算和其他新興技術的增長需求，讓初創企業家更能發揮他們的鴻圖大計。

在2016/17年度，申請我們創業支援計劃的數目創新高。為提升處理效率及促進跨團隊協作，資訊科技團隊所建立的「綜合及精簡創業管理系統」已投入服務，系統可以實時更新資料，並提升信息管理及運營效率，亦減少重覆的工作。上述各項措施均有助數碼港為日漸成長的社區提供更完善的支援服務，促使初創企業成就非凡。

Talent Development

We believe that praise and recognition are essential in a workplace, and that appreciation is a fundamental need along one's career development path. Every year, our Human Resources Team organises a series of staff engagement and team-building activities for our colleagues to foster cross-team collaboration. During the year, with the aim of reinforcing staff engagement, we organised fun-filled events that gave colleagues opportunities to show each other recognition, strengthen team spirit, and build trust for cross-team collaboration.

For example, at an annual team building activity, new members of the company and existing colleagues joined together to run an imaginary café. The exercise provided an opportunity for staff engagement, communication, and showed appreciation to one another. Events such as annual corporate dinner also gave Cyberport's management a chance to thank the colleagues for their year-round contribution.

Cyberport, as a public body, is committed to the highest possible standards of openness and accountability. In 2016/17, we also organised a total of more than 360 hours of trainings and workshops on such varied topics as compliance, personal data handling, and equal opportunities.

人才發展

我們認為對員工的表揚和肯定十分重要，亦是職業發展的原動力。每年，人力資源團隊會策劃一系列提升員工參與及跨團隊合作的活動，藉此促進各團隊之間的默契。年內，為進一步提升員工的參與，我們舉辦了一系列有趣的活動，讓同事之間表達對彼此的欣賞，加強團隊精神，建立跨團隊的互信及協作精神。

舉例說，在我們年度的團隊協作活動中，新成員和現有同事合作籌辦了一間虛擬咖啡館。這活動讓同事間打成一片、增進溝通及表達欣賞。此外，週年晚宴等活動讓數碼港的管理層有機會向同事致謝，感謝他們於過去一年對數碼港的付出。

數碼港作為公營機構，在管治透明度及問責性上均致力達到最高標準。於2016/17年度，我們舉辦了超過360多個小時的培訓和研討會，討論不同議題如合規性、個人信息處理和平等機會。



Community Engagement

Cyberport cares for the community and how society develops, and we take our corporate citizenship very seriously. In October 2016, for example, we supported the Christina Noble Children's Foundation's Family Fun Movie Day to raise funds for underprivileged children and those at risk of commercial or sexual exploitation in Vietnam and Mongolia.

We also sponsored the Cornerstone Association's Cornerstone Charity Walkathon and Carnival, which raised funds for cerebral palsy and disabled children in Mainland China to provide integrated learning and extend rehabilitation training. Moreover, CyberRun for Rehab was held for the 13th time at Cyberport. The event aimed to raise money for training and rehabilitation services to over 4 million disabled children in Hong Kong and rural Mainland China.

關懷社區

數碼港作為企業公民的一份子，十分關心社區及社會發展。於2016年10月，我們支持「CNCf慈善家庭電影同樂日」，為貧困兒童和可能遭受剝削或性侵犯的越南及蒙古兒童籌款。

我們還贊助了房角石協會的「步行籌款暨嘉年華」，為中國內地的腦癱和殘疾的兒童籌集資金，提供綜合學習和復康訓練。此外，數碼港舉辦的「健康漫步數碼港」活動已踏入第13個年頭，該活動旨在為在香港和中國內地鄉郊的四百萬殘疾兒童籌款，善款用於提供培訓和復康服務。

We also organised various STEM workshops and interactive games day at the Arcade to inspire the young generation during festive seasons.

In addition to the above, we actively introduced solutions developed by Cyberport start-ups to the local community through media exposure, event engagement, and solution showcases within the community. These raised the public's impression and awareness on how digital technology has been improving their lives and on the possibility of innovation, making them a support for digital technology development.

數碼港商場於節日亦有舉辦一系列與STEM相關的工作坊及互動遊戲日。

除上述外，我們積極地透過傳媒、不同的活動及展覽，向公眾介紹數碼港內的初創企業最新的研發，提升大眾對數碼科技的認識，向他們展示科技如何改變生活及其無限可能，爭取社會對發展數碼科技的支持。



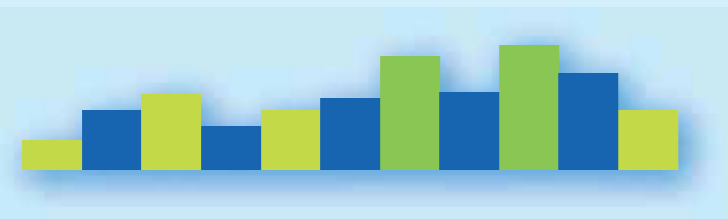
Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告



Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited (the "Company"), being a limited company incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, is a private and wholly-owned company set up by the Government of the HKSAR via The Financial Secretary Incorporated.

香港數碼港管理有限公司(「本公司」)是香港特別行政區政府透過財政司司長法團根據《公司條例》成立之全資擁有的私人有限公司。



Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Our Commitment

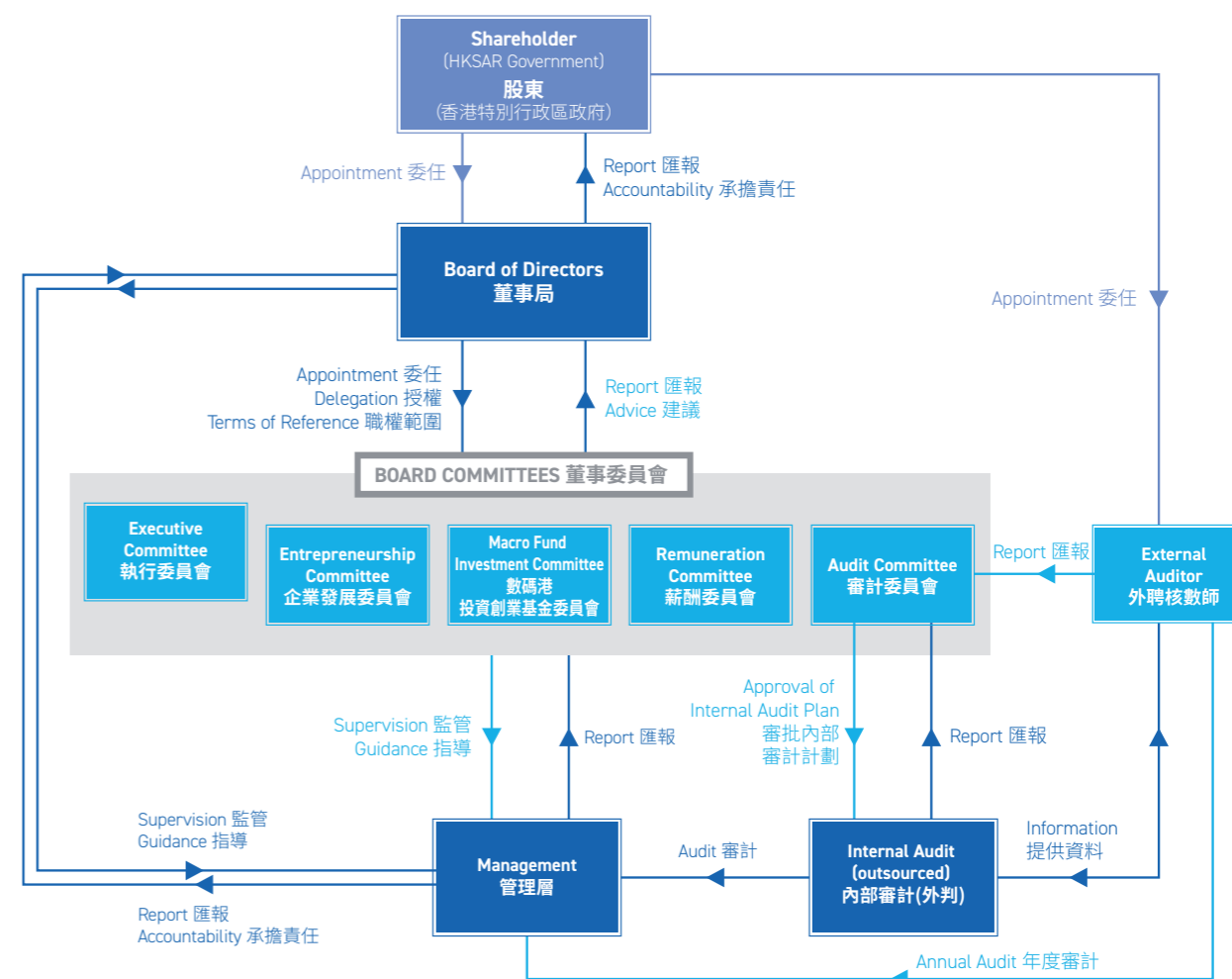
The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance. We believe that good corporate governance provides the foundation for good corporate performance and is essential to accomplishing our public missions, meeting the expectations of our stakeholders and attaining long-term and sustainable growth. We have therefore adopted accountability, transparency, fairness, ethics and integrity as the cornerstones of our corporate governance framework.

我們的承諾

本公司致力維持卓越的企業管治，我們相信良好企業管治是良好企業表現的基礎，亦是履行公眾使命、滿足持分者期望及達到長期持續增長的要素。因此，本公司一直以問責性、具透明度、處事公允、注重道德操守及誠信作為企業管治架構的基石。

Corporate Governance Structure

企業管治架構



The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (the "Board") has the overall responsibility for the leadership, control and performance of the Company. It governs and leads the Company in a responsible and effective manner. It establishes the strategic direction of the Company and monitors its performance.

The Company has an effective Board which acts collectively to set the corporate strategies and approve operating plans proposed by Management. Each Board Member has a duty to act in good faith and in the best interests of the Company.

To ensure effective discharge of duties by Board Members, the Board assumes the responsibility of ensuring that each Board Member has spent sufficient time to attend to the affairs of the Company.

董事局

董事局負責領導和監控本公司及其表現的整體責任。董事局以盡責盡心和重視效益的態度管治及領導本公司，負責制定公司的策略方針及監察其表現。

本公司董事局採用具效率的集體決策方式制定企業策略及審批由管理層建議之營運計劃。董事局各成員均有責任本著真誠行事，並以本公司最佳利益為前提的原則履行職責。

為確保董事局成員有效履行職務，董事局承擔責任確保各董事局成員均有充分時間參與本公司的事務。

Board Composition

The Board consists of 14 non-executive Members, including one Government director and 13 non-Government directors. Non-executive Directors bring an external perspective, constructively challenge and advise on proposals on strategy, and monitor the performance of Management. This structure effectively ensures that the Board would comprise a majority of independent members and is conducive to maintaining an independent and objective Board decision making process.

All Board Members are appointed by the shareholders without receiving any honorarium for a specific term and can be re-appointed upon expiry of their terms of office.

Board Members come from varied but relevant backgrounds with diverse skills and experience. While one of them are from the Government, 13 of them come from various business fields, including IT, accounting and finance, commercial, building construction, surveying, town planning and academic. Biographical details of the Board Members are set out in the section titled "Board of Directors" on pages 18 to 27.

董事局的組成

董事局共有14名非執行成員，包括1名官方董事及13名非官方董事。非執行成員能夠從客觀的外界觀點，理性正面地質詢和審議策略方案，並監察管理層之表現。這架構可有效地確保董事局大部分成員均為獨立人士，有助董事局維持獨立及客觀的決策程序。

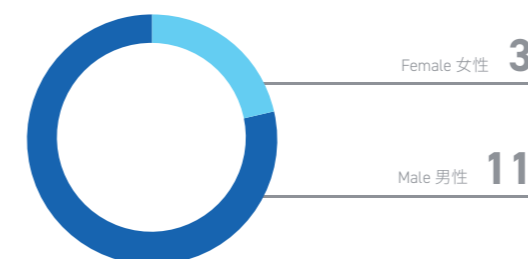
所有董事局成員均由股東委任並有指定任期。任期屆滿後可再獲委任。

董事局成員來自不同界別，並擁有豐富的相關專業知識及經驗。其中1名成員來自政府，其餘13名成員來自不同的業務範疇，包括資訊科技、會計及金融、商業、建築、測量、城市規劃及學術界。各董事局成員的履歷詳情刊載於年報第18至27頁的「董事局」一欄。

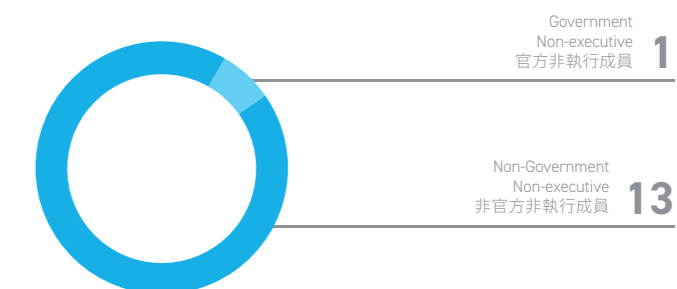
Board Composition 董事局成員組合

(as of 31 July 2017) (截至2017年7月31日)

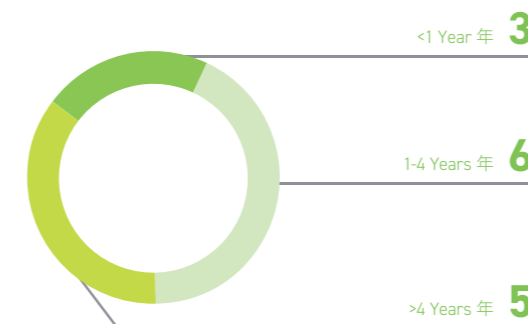
Gender 性別



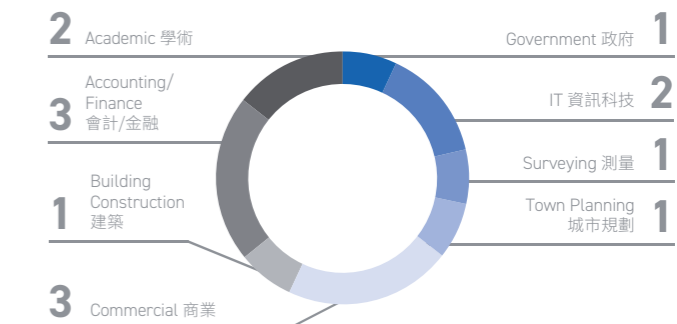
Category 類別



Length of Service on Board 出任本公司董事局的年期



Profile 背景



Board Diversity

We recognise the importance of ensuring an appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience and gender on the Board to our corporate governance. Our Board Members, with diverse backgrounds, have both the breadth and depth of relevant experience to steer and oversee the business of the Company, so as to ensure that value is delivered in a sustainable manner and the Company's interest is protected. The current mix of our Board Members is balanced and well represented by IT professionals, business executives, government representatives and other industry professionals and leaders.

Induction

Each newly appointed Board Member is given a comprehensive, formal and tailored induction programme. The programme consists of meeting with the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Management, briefings on the Company's operations and major developments, and visits to the Company's facilities. New Board Members are able to familiarise themselves with the Company's objectives, strategies, business, operations and internal controls, as well as the general and specific duties of directors.

All Board Members are also given a Directors' Handbook on their appointment, which sets out, amongst other things, directors' duties, code of conduct, declaration of interests and the Terms of Reference of the Board Committees. The Directors' Handbook is updated from time to time to reflect developments in those areas.

Recognising that development is an ongoing process, Board Members were invited to attend forums and conferences on information technology in the year under review.

Board Functions

The Board, chaired by Dr Lee George LAM, directs the management of the business and affairs of the Company. The overall management of the Company's business is vested in the Board. The Board has delegated the day-to-day management of the Company's business to the Executive Committee, and focuses its attention on providing overall strategic guidance to the Company on its business development, finance as well as oversight over corporate performance and governance. These include financial statements, significant changes in accounting policies, annual budget, material contracts and arrangements, strategies for future growth, major financing arrangements and investments, corporate governance functions, risk management strategies and treasury policies.

董事局多元化

我們深知力求董事局在技能、知識、經驗和性別各方面均維持適當平衡，對企業管治極為重要。我們的董事局成員擁有多元化的專業背景，並具備廣泛及深厚的相關經驗領導和監督本公司的業務，確保締造持久的價值及保障本公司的利益。現有董事局成員的組合均衡，成員均來自不同業界的專業代表，包括資訊科技專家、商界行政人員、政府代表，以及其他行業的專業人士與領袖。

就職

各新獲委任的董事局成員均獲提供全面、正式及特為其而設的就職計劃。該計劃包括與行政總裁和管理層會面、參加有關本公司營運與重要發展項目的簡報會，及參觀本公司設施，讓董事局新成員了解本公司的目標、策略、業務、營運、內部監控，以及董事的一般及特定職責。

所有董事局成員於獲委任時均獲發一份《董事手冊》，當中列載了董事職責及道德操守指引，董事利益申報以及董事委員會的職權範圍。《董事手冊》會因應這些範疇的最新發展不時作出更新。

我們深知發展必須持之以恆，故於回顧年度邀請董事局成員出席多個有關資訊科技的論壇及會議。

董事局職能

董事局由林家禮博士擔任主席，負責對本公司之業務和事務管理作出指導。董事局肩負起管理本公司的整體業務，並授權執行委員會管理本公司的日常事務，而董事局則專注就業務發展、財務範疇向本公司提供整體策略方針，同時負責監察公司表現及管治，其中包括財務報表、重大會計政策修改、年度財政預算、重要合約及安排、未來發展策略、重大融資安排和投資項目、企業管治功能、風險管理策略及財務政策等。

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The positions of Chairman of the Board and CEO are distinct and separate. The non-executive Chairman is responsible for managing and leading the Board in setting the Company's overall directions, strategies and policies, as well as monitoring the performance of the CEO. Apart from making sure that adequate information about the Company's business is provided to the Board on a timely basis, the Chairman provides leadership for the Board, and ensures views on all principal and appropriate issues are exchanged in a timely manner, by encouraging all Board Members to make a full and effective contribution to the discussion. Under the Chairman's guidance, all decisions have reflected the consensus of the Board. The CEO is appointed by the Board as a remunerated full-time employee of the Company, and is responsible to the Board for managing the business of the Company. The roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and the CEO are separate, enhancing independence and accountability.

Board Proceedings

The Board meets in person regularly, and all Board Members have full and timely access to relevant information and may take independent professional advice at the Company's expense, if necessary, in accordance with the approved procedures.

The schedule of Board and Committee meetings for the following year is usually fixed by the Company Secretary and agreed by the Chairman, before being communicated to other Board Members in the third quarter of each year.

The draft agenda for regular Board meetings is prepared by the Company Secretary and approved by the Chairman of the Board. Generally, the agenda together with board papers are sent to all Board Members at least five working days before the intended date of the Board meeting.

At regular Board meetings, Management reports the Company's business to the Board, including the Company's operations, progress of projects, financial performance, legal issues, corporate governance, risk management, human resources, sustainability, corporate responsibility and outlook. Together with the discussions at Board meetings, this ensures that Board Members have a general understanding of the Company's business and sufficient information to make informed decisions for the benefit of the Company.

Meeting minutes are sent to Board Members for comment and record within a reasonable time. Matters to be resolved at Board meetings are decided by a majority of votes from the Board Members allowed to vote, although the usual practice is that decisions reflect the consensus of the Board. The process of the Board is reviewed from time to time to keep abreast of regulatory changes and best corporate governance practices.

The Company Secretary is responsible for ensuring that the correct Board procedures are followed and advises the Board on all corporate governance matters. All Board Members have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary.

主席及行政總裁

主席和行政總裁的職位各不相同並且相互獨立。非執行主席負責管理及領導董事局，為本公司制訂整體方向、策略及政策，以及監察行政總裁的表現。主席除了確保董事局適時獲得有關公司業務的足夠資料外，亦負責領導董事局，並鼓勵所有董事局成員對董事局會議上的討論作出全面而有效的貢獻，確保他們就所有重要及合適的事宜適時交換意見。在主席的領導下，董事局所有決定均根據董事局的共識而作出。行政總裁由董事局委任，並為受薪全職人員，負責管理本公司的日常營運，並須對董事局負責。主席及行政總裁各司其職，以增強獨立性及問責性。

董事局議事程序

董事局定期召開會議，而董事局所有成員均獲完整及適時的相關資料。如有需要，董事局成員可按照已核准的程序，獲取獨立專業人士之意見，費用由公司支付。

下一年度的董事局及委員會會議之會期一般由公司秘書於每年第三季擬定，並經主席同意後通報董事局其他成員。

董事局之定期會議的議程草議由公司秘書編制，並經董事局主席核准。相關議程和董事局文件一般須在董事局會議擬定日期前至少5個工作天呈交予所有董事局成員。

在董事局定期會議上，管理層向董事局匯報公司的業務情況，包括本公司的營運、項目進展、財務表現、法律事宜、企業管治、風險管理、人力資源、可持續發展、企業責任和前景展望。連同董事局會議的討論，可確保董事局成員能概括了解公司的業務狀況，並獲取充分資料，以作出符合公司利益的決策。

董事局會議記錄會在合理時間內送予所有董事局成員，以讓他們提出意見及保存。董事局會議表決事宜均由獲准投票的董事局成員以過半數作出議決，惟慣常情況是董事局根據共識作出決定。董事局會不時檢討運作模式，與時並進，以配合規管變動及最佳企業管治實務。

公司秘書負責確保遵循正確之董事局程序，並就一切企業管治事宜向董事局提供意見。全體董事局成員均可獲得公司秘書提供意見及服務。

Board Meetings

During the year under review, five Board meetings were held with an average attendance rate of 77%. Attendance records of individual Board Members are set out on page 82.

A total of 39 Board papers and 11 sets of written resolutions were considered or resolved.

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Change of new Chairman of the Board
- Cyberport Three-Year Strategic Plan 2017/18-2019/20
- Annual Budget 2017/18 and Financial Estimates 2018/19 and 2019/20
- Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements
- Management accounts and reports
- Cyberport Macro Fund ("CMF") Implementation Framework
- Membership of Board Committees
- Establishment of Cyberport Advisory Panel
- Change of External Auditor
- Cyberport Image Audit Report
- Staff remuneration, pay structure and corporate performance assessment
- Annual pay review
- Performance assessment and bonus for Management
- Transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance

Apart from Board meetings, the Chairman had sessions with Board Members without the presence of Management to discuss human resources matters.

Strategic Planning

The Board has continued to review the strategies of the Company to identify and assess the opportunities and challenges the Company may face, and to develop a planned course of action for the Company to generate and preserve long-term value.

During the year, the direction of Cyberport Three-Year Strategic Plan 2017/18-2019/20 was set so as to continue its public mission to drive Hong Kong's digital technology development.

董事局會議

董事局於回顧年度共舉行了5次會議，平均出席率為77%。各成員的出席記錄已刊載於第82頁。

董事局共審議39份董事局會議文件及11份書面決議案。

經董事局審議的主要事項：

- 更換董事局主席
- 數碼港三年策略計劃2017/18-2019/20
- 2017/18年度預算案及2018/19及2019/20年度財務估算
- 年報及經審核財務報表
- 管理賬目及報告
- 「數碼港投資創業基金」之實施架構
- 董事委員會成員名單
- 成立數碼港顧問小組
- 更換外聘核數師
- 數碼港形象審計報告
- 員工薪酬、薪酬結構及公司表現評估
- 年度薪酬檢討
- 管理層的表现評核及花紅獎金
- 重大交易、安排及合約

除董事局會議之外，主席亦曾與董事局成員在管理層不列席的會議中商討人力資源事宜。

策略規劃

董事局持續檢討本公司的策略，從而識別及評估潛在機遇與挑戰，並制定行動計劃為本公司創造及維持長期價值。

年內，本公司已制定數碼港三年策略計劃2017/18-2019/20的方向以繼續履行公眾使命以推動香港數碼科技發展。

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), and of the Group's result and cash flows for the year. In preparing the financial statements for the year, the Board has adopted appropriate accounting policies and, apart from those new and amended accounting policies as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, has applied them consistently. Judgments and estimates have been made that are prudent and reasonable.

In support of the above, the financial statements presented to the Board have been reviewed by Management. Management is responsible for finalising them with the external auditor and then the Audit Committee.

In addition, all new and amended accounting standards and requirements, as well as changes in accounting policies adopted by the Group have been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee before adoption by the Group.

Board Members acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Group is in accordance with statutory requirements and applicable accounting standards.

董事對財務報表的責任

董事局負責編制本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)財務報表，財務報表真實及公平地反映了本集團於本年度之財務狀況、經營業績及現金流狀況。在編制本年度之財務報表時，董事局採納了合適的會計政策，並貫徹應用(除在財務報表附註披露的新訂及經修訂會計政策外)。各項判斷和估計均已作出審慎合理的評估。

為此，提交予董事局的財務報表均已先由管理層審閱。管理層負責與外聘核數師完成查核事宜，並再提交予審計委員會審定。

此外，所有新編制和經修訂的會計準則和要求，以及本集團所採納的會計政策之變更，均已於本集團採納前經審計委員會討論及批准。

董事局成員的責任是確保本集團根據法定要求及適用的會計準則編製年度財務報表。

Code of Conduct

The Company is fully committed to the principle of honesty, integrity and fair play in the delivery of products and services to the public.

The Company is a public body under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (“POBO”). Accordingly, Board Members are regarded as “public servants” for the purpose of POBO.

The Board is collectively responsible for the management and operations of the Company. Board Members, both collectively and individually, are expected to exercise fiduciary duties and duties of skill, care and diligence to a standard at least commensurate with the standard established by the laws and regulations of Hong Kong.

Delegating the functions of the Board is permissible but does not absolve Board Members from their responsibilities or from applying the required levels if they pay attention to the Company’s affairs only at formal meetings. At a minimum, Board Members must take an active interest in the Company’s affairs and obtain a general understanding of the Company’s business.

Board Members should regularly attend and actively participate in Board and Committee meetings, and prepare for them by reviewing all materials provided by Management.

道德操守

本公司承諾在向公眾提供產品及服務時，秉承誠實、正直和公平的原則。

本公司是一間受《防止賄賂條例》規管的公眾機構。因此，董事局成員均被視為該條例中的「公職人員」。

董事局須就本公司的管理及業務營運承擔共同責任。董事局成員須共同和個別地履行誠信責任及應有技能、謹慎和努力的責任。而履行上述責任時，至少須符合香港法規所確定的標準。

董事局成員可將董事局職能委派他人，但並不就此免除他們的相關責任；如或董事局成員僅透過參加正式會議了解本公司事務，亦並不免除他們所應承擔的責任。董事局成員須至少積極關心本公司之事務，並對公司業務有全面理解。

董事局成員應定期出席和積極參與董事局和委員會會議，並查閱管理層提供的所有材料，為會議做好準備工作。

Board Members are required on their first appointment, on an annual basis, and as and when necessary thereafter to declare any interests that are or may be relevant and material to the business and operations of the Company. They are also required to inform the Company Secretary of any changes in their declared interests or any new interests that may arise as soon as they become aware of such interests. A Register of Directors’ Interests is kept by the Company Secretary and is accessible by the Board Members.

Every Board Member is also required to observe his/her ongoing disclosure obligations (including, without limitation, requirements to notify changes in personal particulars to the Company Secretary and/or circumstances that may affect his/her independence, and to declare material interests, if any, in any transaction, arrangement or contract or a proposed transaction, arrangement or contract with the Company) under the Companies Ordinance.

A Board Member cannot cast a vote on any contract, transaction, arrangement or any other kind of proposal in which he/she has an interest and which he/she knows is material except with the approval of the Board/Committees. For this purpose, interests of a person who is connected with a Board Member (including any of his/her associates) are treated as the interests of the Board Member himself/herself. A Board Member may not be included in the quorum for such part of a meeting that relates to a resolution he/she is not allowed to vote on, but he/she shall be included in the quorum for all other parts of that meeting. This reduces potential conflicts which might otherwise arise between the Company’s business and an individual Board Member’s other interests or appointments.

董事局成員在首次獲委任時、其後每年度以及之後有需要時，均須申報與本公司業務運作有關或可能有關並屬重大的所有利益。如發現過往申報的資料有任何更改或有任何新利益申報，董事局成員必須盡快通知公司秘書。董事利益申報登記冊由公司秘書妥善保存，並可供董事局成員查閱。

各董事局成員亦必須根據《公司條例》遵守其持續的披露義務(包括但不限於通知公司秘書其個人資料的變更及/或可能影響其獨立性的情況，以及向本公司申報其於任何與本公司訂立的交易、安排或合約或擬訂立的交易、安排或合約中的重大利益(如有的要求規定))。

除得董事局或委員會批准外，董事局成員不得就其在當中擁有權益及其知悉屬重大性質的任何合約、交易、安排或任何其他建議議案進行投票。就此而言，與董事局成員(包括其任何聯繫人士)有關連的人士之利益均被視為董事局成員本身的利益。在董事局會議過程中，某董事局成員如不獲准對某項決議作出投票，則該成員並不計算在該項決議的法定人數內，惟該成員仍可計算在該次會議所有其他決議的法定人數內。這種做法可減少公司業務與個別董事局成員的其他利益或任命之間可能產生的衝突。

Board Committees

During the year, there are five standing Committees, namely the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee, the Entrepreneurship Committee, the Macro Fund Investment Committee and the Remuneration Committee under the Board. Their Terms of Reference set out the functions, compositions of members, authorities, duties, frequencies of meetings, and reporting responsibilities of the Committees. These Committees are accountable to the Board for their recommendations and decisions. The Terms of Reference of Board Committees are reviewed from time to time in the light of the Company's evolving operational, business and development needs.

The meeting processes of Board Committees follow closely those of the Board. The interface between the Board and Board Committees are:

- All Board Members may attend any Committee meetings as observers
- Board Members are free to access the papers of any Committee meetings through the Company Secretary
- Full minutes of Committee meetings are sent to Board Members for information

The following sets out details of Board Committees, their memberships (as of 31 July 2017), principal duties and key matters considered or resolved during the year.

董事委員會

於年內，董事局轄下設有5個常務委員會，分別為執行委員會、審計委員會、企業發展委員會、數碼港投資創業基金委員會及薪酬委員會。委員會的職權範圍規定了其職能、成員、權力、職責、會議次數和報告職責。各委員會的建議和決定均須向董事局問責。因應本公司的業務經營和發展需要，各董事委員會的職權範圍將不時作出檢討。

各董事委員會的議事規則均嚴格按照董事局的議事規則進行。董事局及其轄下各委員會之間的連繫如下：

- 所有董事局成員均可以觀察員身分，出席任何委員會會議
- 董事局成員可向公司秘書查閱任何委員會會議的文件
- 各委員會的完整會議記錄均須送交董事局成員，以供參考

各董事委員會之詳細資料、成員名單（截至2017年7月31日）、主要職責及年內審議的主要事項載列如下。

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee ("Excom") is responsible for monitoring the performance of the Company and ensuring that the Company has been operating in consistency with the corporate missions and the annual budget/business plan as approved by the Board.

Membership: Seven members

Chairman: Dr Lee George LAM

Members: Mr CHEUK Wing-hing
Mr Duncan CHIU
Ms Rosanna CHOI Yi-tak
Dr Edwin LEE Kan-hing
Mr Alfred WONG Kwok-kuen
Ms Jeny YEUNG Mei-chun

Meetings: The Excom convened seven meetings during the year with an average attendance rate of 83%. A total of 38 Excom papers were considered or resolved. Attendance records of individual members are set out on page 82.

Principal duties:

- Exercise the functions and responsibilities of the Board between regular Board meetings
- Serve as a sounding board for the Chairman of the Board in the leadership and oversight of the business and affairs of the Company
- Help coordinate the activities among Board Committees
- Review and approve the Company's policies
- Oversee the Annual Budget
- Review and approve the investment strategies of the Company
- Monitor the execution of the Company's strategic plans and the operations of all business units of the Company
- Plan and allocate resources, human, financial and otherwise, for the execution and implementation of the approved business plans and corporate development strategies

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Development of Cyberport
- Annual Budget and Mid-Year Review
- Monthly management accounts and reports
- Company's policies
- Investment strategies and performance of the Company's investment portfolio
- Strategic cooperative agreements
- Material tenders, programmes, projects and contracts
- CMF Implementation Framework
- Headcount changes

執行委員會

執行委員會負責監察本公司的表現，確保本公司的營運方式與企業目標一致，並符合經由董事局審批的年度財政預算及業務計劃的要求。

成員名單： 7名

主席：林家禮博士

成員：卓永興先生
邱達根先生
蔡懿德女士
李根興博士
黃國權先生
楊美珍女士

會議： 執行委員會於年內共召開了7次會議，平均出席率為83%，共審議38份執行委員會文件。各成員的出席記錄刊載於第82頁。

主要職責：

- 在董事局舉行定期會議以外的時間，履行董事局的職能和責任
- 輔助董事局主席領導及監督本公司的業務和事務
- 協調各董事委員會之間的工作
- 檢討及審核本公司之政策
- 監督年度財政預算
- 檢討及審核本公司之投資策略
- 監察本公司策略計劃的執行情況，以及本公司所有業務單位之運作
- 為執行和實施經核准的業務計劃及企業發展策略，計劃和分配人力、財務和其他資源

經審議的主要事項：

- 數碼港之發展
- 年度財政預算和中期檢討
- 每月管理賬目及報告
- 公司政策
- 投資策略及本公司投資組合之表現
- 策略合作協議
- 重大招標項目、計劃、項目和合約
- 「數碼港投資創業基金」之實施架構
- 人事變動

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("AC") is responsible for overseeing and reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's internal control, risk management system, regulatory compliance, and the Company's internal audit function. It is responsible for overseeing the integrity of the Group's financial statements and the application of financial reporting principles, and the Company's relationship with the external and internal auditors and their independence assessments.

Membership: Six members

Chairperson: Ms Rosanna CHOI Yi-tak

Members: Mr Duncan CHIU
Mr Humphrey CHOI Chor-ching
Mr LAU Chun-kong
Ms Jeny YEUNG Mei-chun
Mr Davey CHUNG (*government representative*)

Meetings: The AC convened two meetings during the year with an average attendance rate of 90%. A total of nine AC papers were considered or resolved. Attendance records of individual members are set out on page 82.

Principal duties:

- Review financial statements
- Make recommendations on the appointment of external auditor, approve its remuneration and terms of engagement, and oversee the Company's relations with the external auditor
- Review accounting policies
- Oversee internal controls, financial controls, risk management system and internal audit function
- Report on matters in relation to corporate governance practices

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Annual Audited Financial Statements
- External Auditor's Report, objectivity and effectiveness of audit process
- Revised and prospective changes to accounting standards
- CMF Implementation Framework
- Appointment of external auditor and approval of audit fee
- Annual corporate governance, risk management and internal control review
- Annual internal audit programme and internal audit reports
- Adequacy of resources and effectiveness of the internal audit function
- Internal policies and procedures on investment, payment authorisation, and whistleblowing and grievances

審計委員會

審計委員會負責監察及檢討本公司在內部監控、風險管理制度、遵守規管要求及本公司內部審計功能之成效，亦負責監察本集團財務報表之完整性、財務匯報原則之應用及本公司與外聘核數師及內部審計師之關係及評估其獨立性。

成員名單： 6名

主席： 蔡懿德女士

成員： 邱達根先生
蔡楚清先生
劉振江先生
楊美珍女士
鍾沛康先生 (*政府代表*)

會議： 審計委員會於年內共召開了2次會議，平均出席率為90%，共審議9份審計委員會文件。各成員的出席記錄刊載於第82頁。

主要職責：

- 審閱財務報表
- 就外聘核數師的委任提出建議，並審批其薪酬及聘用條款，以及監督本公司與外聘核數師的關係
- 檢討會計政策
- 監督內部監控、財務監控、風險管理制度及內部審計功能
- 匯報有關企業管治實務的事宜

經審議的主要事項：

- 經審核的年度財務報表
- 外聘核數師報告、審計過程的客觀性及有效性
- 經修訂及擬進行修訂的會計準則
- 「數碼港投資創業基金」之實施架構
- 委任外聘核數師並審批其審計費用
- 年度企業管治、風險管理和內部監控檢討
- 年度內部審計計劃方案及報告
- 內部審計功能的資源充足程度及效能
- 有關投資、付款授權及舉報和申訴方面之內部政策及程序

Entrepreneurship Committee

The Entrepreneurship Committee ("EC") is responsible for overseeing the administration and management of start-up and entrepreneurship programmes and events implemented by the Company, such as the Cyberport Incubation Programme, the Cyberport Creative Micro Fund ("CCMF") and the Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme.

Membership: Eight members

Chairman: Mr Alfred WONG Kwok-kuen

Members: Professor Philip CHAN Ching-ho
Dr Edwin LEE Kan-hing
Dr Gregg G. LI Ka-lok
Mr LING Kar-kan
Mr Gabriel PANG Tsz-kit
Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man
Mr Davey CHUNG (*government representative*)

Meetings: The EC convened four meetings during the year with an average attendance rate of 65%. A total of seven EC papers were considered or resolved. Attendance records of individual members are set out on page 82.

Principal duties:

- Oversee the administration and management of the start-up and entrepreneurship programmes and events implemented by the Company
- Monitor and review the operational or financial plans and proposals, administrative matters, business directions and strategies in relation to the following three aspects:
 - Sparking creative ideas through the CCMF Scheme
 - Nurturing tech start-ups through the Cyberport Incubation Programme
 - Boosting tech start-ups' fundraising capability
- Approve the appointment and composition of the Entrepreneurship Committee Advisory Group ("ECAG") which comprises venture capitalists, business executives, tech industry professionals, academics, and trade association members
- Approve applications for the start-up and entrepreneurship programmes of the Company
- Monitor and review the progress of the start-ups of the programmes

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Cyberport Guangdong—Hong Kong Young Entrepreneur Programme
- Cyberport Shenzhen—Hong Kong Young Entrepreneur Programme
- Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme
- Amendments to Guides and Notes for the Applicants—CCMF and Cyberport Incubation Programme
- Proposal to revise the Team Composition Requirement in the Cross-Boundary Programmes of CCMF Scheme
- Amendments of Terms of Reference of ECAG
- Cyberport University Partnership Programme
- Vetting of Cyberport Incubation Programme and CCMF applications

企業發展委員會

企業發展委員會負責監察由本公司所推行關於初創企業及企業發展各項計劃之行政及管理事宜，此等計劃包括「數碼港培育計劃」、「數碼港創意微型基金」及「數碼港加速器支援計劃」。

成員名單： 8名

主席： 黃國權先生

成員： 陳正豪教授
李根興博士
李嘉樂博士
凌嘉勤先生
彭子傑先生
黃慧敏女士
鍾沛康先生 (*政府代表*)

會議： 企業發展委員會於年內共召開了4次會議，平均出席率為65%，共審議7份企業發展委員會文件。各成員的出席記錄刊載於第82頁。

主要職責：

- 監察由本公司所推行的各項初創企業及企業發展計劃之行政及管理事宜
- 監察及檢討有關以下三大範疇之業務或財務計劃及建議書、行政事宜、業務方向及策略：
 - 透過「數碼港創意微型基金」激發創意
 - 透過「數碼港培育計劃」扶植科技初創企業
 - 促進初創企業募集資金能力
- 審批企業發展委員會顧問團的組成及成員委任，其成員包括創投資本家、商界行政人員、科技界專業人士、學者及貿易商會成員
- 審批本公司初創企業及企業發展各項計劃的申請名單
- 監察及檢討參與計劃的初創企業的發展進度

經審議的主要事項：

- 數碼港粵港青年創業計劃
- 數碼港深港青年創業計劃
- 「數碼港加速器支援計劃」
- 「數碼港創意微型基金」及「數碼港培育計劃」申請人指引的修訂
- 「數碼港創意微型基金」屬下跨境計劃之團隊組成規定的修訂建議
- 企業發展委員會顧問團職權範圍的修訂
- 數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃
- 「數碼港培育計劃」及「數碼港創意微型基金」申請者的評審事宜

Macro Fund Investment Committee

The Macro Fund Investment Committee ("MFIC") is responsible for overseeing the administration, management and overall performance of the CMF and approval of the CMF related investments. The CMF, with an initial size of HK\$200 million, aims to provide seed to Series A stage funding to Cyberport digital entrepreneurs ("DE") to assist them to accelerate; and to promote the development of the venture capital ecosystem for DE in Hong Kong. The CMF is an investment fund which targets to co-invest with other private and public investors in the Cyberport DE.

Membership: Five members

Chairman: Dr Lee George LAM

Members: Mr Andrew KUET Shun-cheong (*external member*)
Dr Edwin LEE Kan-hing
Ms Jeny YEUNG Mei-chun
Ir Allen YEUNG Tak-bun (*government representative*)

Meetings: The MFIC convened four meetings during the year with an average attendance rate of 83%. Attendance records of individual members are set out on page 82.

Principal duties:

- Review and approve CMF related investments and exit recommendations from Management
- Oversee administration, management and overall performance of the CMF
- Monitor and advise on the operation of the CMF
- Approve the appointment of Co-Opted members

Key matters considered/resolved:

- CMF Implementation Framework
- Investment principles for CMF
- CMF applications

數碼港投資創業基金委員會

數碼港投資創業基金委員會負責監督「數碼港投資創業基金」的行政、管理和整體表現，以及批准「數碼港投資創業基金」相關投資。「數碼港投資創業基金」的初始投資額為2億港元，向數碼港數碼科技創業家（「數碼科技創業家」）提供種子項目投資以至A輪融資，協助公司業務飛躍發展；及推動香港創業投資生態的發展，為數碼科技創業家進一步開拓創業空間。「數碼港投資創業基金」是一項投資基金，旨在與其他私人及公眾投資者共同投資數碼港的數碼科技創業家。

成員名單： 5名

主席： 林家禮博士

成員： 關順昌先生 (*外部成員*)
李根興博士
楊美珍女士
楊德斌先生 (*政府代表*)

會議： 數碼港投資創業基金委員會於年內共召開了4次會議，平均出席率為83%。各成員的出席記錄刊載於第82頁。

主要職責：

- 檢討及審核管理層所提出「數碼港投資創業基金」相關投資及退出建議
- 監督「數碼港投資創業基金」的行政、管理和整體表現
- 監察「數碼港投資創業基金」的運作並就此提供意見
- 審批增補委員的委任

經審議的主要事項：

- 「數碼港投資創業基金」之實施架構
- 「數碼港投資創業基金」的投資原則
- 「數碼港投資創業基金」的申請

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee ("RC") is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on organisational structure and policies on staffing, remuneration, employment, discipline and dismissal, with reference to the Company's overall goals and objectives.

Membership: Six members

Chairperson: Ms Jeny YEUNG Mei-chun

Members: Mr CHEUK Wing-hing
Mr Duncan CHIU
Mr Humphrey CHOI Chor-ching
Mr LAU Chun-kong
Dr Gregg G. LI Ka-lok

Meetings: The RC convened three meetings during the year with an average attendance rate of 73%. A total of six RC papers were considered or resolved. Attendance records of individual members are set out on page 82.

Principal duties:

- Review staffing, remuneration and employment policies and strategies
- Advise the Board on staff-related issues, including annual corporate goals and performance measures, grading and pay structure, variable pay and retirement schemes
- Review the criteria for assessing employee performance and make recommendations to the Board
- Review the salary increase and annual performance bonus for the senior executives and general staff, and make recommendations to the Board
- Review the performance of the CEO, COO, CFO, CPMO and the Company, with reference to the Board's approved Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") and objectives

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Annual review of staff remuneration
- Annual corporate performance assessment and award of variable pay for staff
- Termination policy
- Corporate goals and performance measurements
- 2015/16 Performance review of the CEO, COO, CFO, CPMO and their variable pay
- Comprehensive Review on Organisation Staffing and Pay Structure of the Company
- Staff engagement and retention

薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會負責按照本公司的整體目標，就企業架構以及有關員工編制、薪酬福利、員工招聘、紀律及解僱方面的政策向董事局提出建議。

成員名單： 6名

主席： 楊美珍女士

成員： 卓永興先生
邱達根先生
蔡楚清先生
劉振江先生
李嘉樂博士

會議： 薪酬委員會於年內共召開了3次會議，平均出席率為73%，共審議6份薪酬委員會文件。各成員的出席記錄刊載於第82頁。

主要職責：

- 檢討員工編制、薪酬福利和招聘政策及策略
- 就與員工相關的事宜向董事局提出意見，其中包括年度企業目標、表現衡量方法、職級及薪酬結構、浮動薪酬及退休福利計劃
- 檢討員工表現的評估準則，並向董事局提出建議
- 審核高層管理人員和一般職員的加薪和年度表現獎金花紅，並向董事局提出建議
- 按照由董事局通過的主要表現指標及目標，就行政總裁、營運總監、財務總監、公眾使命總監和公司的表現作出檢討

經審議的主要事項：

- 員工薪酬福利的年度檢討
- 年度企業表現評估和員工浮動薪酬
- 離職政策
- 企業目標及表現衡量方法
- 就行政總裁、營運總監、財務總監、公眾使命總監於2015/16年度的表現及其浮動薪酬進行檢討
- 本公司架構、員工及薪酬之綜合檢討
- 員工參與及留聘

Meeting Attendance

(1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017)

Types of meetings 會議類型	Board 董事局	Excom 執行 委員會	AC 審計 委員會	EC 企業發展 委員會	MFIC 數碼港		RC 薪酬 委員會
					投資創業 委員會	基金 委員會	
Board Members	董事局成員						
Paul CHOW (Retired from the Board on 4 June 2016)	周文耀 (於2016年6月4日退任董事)	1/1	2/2	-	-	-	-
Lee George LAM (Appointed as Board Chairman on 5 June 2016)	林家禮 (於2016年6月5日獲委任為主席)	4/4	5/5	-	-	3/4*	-
Philip CHAN	陳正豪	3/5	-	-	1/4	-	-
CHEUK Wing-hing (including attendance by alternate)	卓永興 (包括其替任董事之出席次數)	5/5	7/7	-	-	-	3/3
Duncan CHIU (Appointed as Director on 5 June 2016)	邱達根 (於2016年6月5日獲委任為董事)	4/4	4/5*	2/2*	-	-	-
Humphrey CHOI	蔡楚清	3/5	-	-	-	-	2/3
Rosanna CHOI	蔡懿德	5/5	6/7	2/2	-	-	-
LAU Chun-kong	劉振江	4/5	-	2/2	-	-	-
Edwin LEE	李根興	3/5	5/7	-	4/4	3/4*	-
Gabriel PANG	彭子傑	3/5	-	-	4/4	-	-
Douglas SO (Retired from the Board on 4 June 2017)	蘇彰德 (於2017年6月4日退任董事)	3/5	-	1/2	-	-	1/3
Elizabeth TSE (Resigned from the Board on 19 September 2016) (including attendance by alternate)	謝曼怡 (於2016年9月19日辭任董事) (包括其替任董事之出席次數)	2/2	-	-	-	-	-
Alfred WONG	黃國權	5/5	6/7	-	4/4	-	-
Peter YAN (Retired from the Board on 4 June 2017)	任景信 (於2017年6月4日退任董事)	2/5	4/7	-	0/4	-	3/3
Jeny YEUNG	楊美珍	4/5	-	2/2	-	4/4*	2/3

Remark:

* Appointed as a member of the Committee on 24 June 2016.

會議出席記錄

(2016年4月1日至2017年3月31日)

附註：

* 於2016年6月24日獲委任為該委員會成員。

Meeting Procedures

The Board and Committees convene meetings on a regular basis. Special meetings will be held as and when necessary. Management circulates papers prior to the respective meetings to provide members adequate information in a timely manner to facilitate their deliberation of the issues and decision-making. The respective Board/Committee Secretaries record the major points of discussion, recommendations, decisions and action items arising from the meetings. Outstanding matters are followed up by the relevant departments, and progress updates are reported at subsequent Board/Committee meetings.

Management and Staff

Management and staff, led by the Company's CEO, are responsible for managing the Company's day-to-day operations and implementing the strategies and directions determined by the Board. The performance of Management is reviewed with reference to the KPIs and objectives approved by the Board. The annual emoluments of the Company's five highest paid employees by band are disclosed under note 8 to the consolidated financial statements on page 129.

Guidance on the ethical behaviour of the Company has been well defined in the Company's Employee Code of Conduct and Business Ethics (the "Code"). From time to time, the Code will be reviewed and fine-tuned, covering such issues as prevention of bribery, conflict of interest, acceptance of gifts and advantages, handling of confidential information and preservation of secrecy, intellectual property, and outside business or employment. ICAC is invited to give briefings on prevention of bribery and conflict of interest to the employees of the Company on a regular basis. Staff members are also reminded of the need for compliance with the Code from time to time.

會議程序

董事局及各個委員會均定期舉行會議，並於有需要時召開特別會議。在會議舉行前，管理層將會議文件送呈有關成員，向他們提供充份資料，以助他們審慎研究有關事項及作出決策。相關董事局/委員會秘書負責記錄會議之討論重點、議決及跟進事宜。相關部門需負責跟進處理，並於往後的董事局/委員會會議上匯報進度。

管理層及員工

本公司管理層及員工在行政總裁領導下，負責管理本公司的日常運作，以及執行由董事局制定的策略及發展方向。本公司參考經董事局批准之主要表現指標及目標檢討管理層表現。本公司5名最高薪員工的每年薪酬等級，已於本報告第129頁的綜合財務報表附註8中披露。

本公司之職業操守指引，已於本公司的《僱員紀律守則及道德操守》(《守則》)內詳細列明。《守則》內容涵蓋防止賄賂、利益衝突、接受餽贈及利益、處理機密資料及保密、知識產權以及職外業務或僱用多個範疇，而本公司將定期檢討《守則》內容並作出相應調整。此外，本公司並定期邀請廉政公署派員向員工講解有關防止賄賂及利益衝突等問題，並不時提醒員工務必遵守《守則》的規定。

Internal Control and Risk Management

The Company aims to maintain a high standard of corporate governance and enhance transparency and accountability. The external and internal audit systems are instrumental in this mission.

External Audit

Ernst & Young was appointed as the Group's external auditor to conduct the audit of its financial statements.

The main purpose of the external audit is to provide independent assurance to the Board and shareholders that the annual financial statements of the Group are fairly stated. The external auditor plays an important independent role in expressing an opinion on the financial statements based on their audit, and meets with the Audit Committee to discuss the nature and scope of the audit prior to the commencement of the work if necessary and to report on findings. The external auditor also reports internal control recommendations identified as part of the audit together with management responses, if any.

For the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2017, there was no non-audit service provided by Ernst & Young.

內部監控及風險管理

本公司恪守企業管治最高水平，致力提高機構的透明度及問責性，而外部審計和內部審計系統正可落實這宗旨。

外部審計

安永會計師事務所獲委任為本集團之外聘核數師，負責審核其財務報表。

實行外部審計的主要目的是向董事局及股東作出獨立的保證，確保本集團之年度財務報表獲公平地列報。外聘核數師擔當重要的獨立角色，根據其審計結果對財務報表發表意見，並且在展開審計工作前會按需要與審計委員會舉行會議，討論審計性質及範圍，並就審計結果作出匯報。外聘核數師也會向審計委員會提出於審計過程中發現的內部監控建議，及匯報管理層所作出之回應(如有)。

安永會計師事務所於截至2016年及2017年3月31日止年度並無提供非審計服務。

Internal Audit

The internal audit is primarily responsible for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control procedures and monitoring compliance with them. The Company has outsourced its internal audit function to an independent professional advisory firm to monitor the Company's internal governance and provide a basis for the Board to assess the risk management and internal control system maintained and operated by Management. The Audit Committee directly oversees the work performed by the internal auditor. Independent reviews of financial, business and functional operations and activities have been conducted with a focus on higher risk areas of the Company. The internal audit plan is reviewed and agreed by the Audit Committee in advance. Each year, the Audit Committee reviews the results of the internal audit and evaluates the impact of the findings and the proposed management action plans.

Whistleblowing Policy

The Company has a formal whistleblowing policy in place to encourage and guide its staff to raise serious concerns internally in a responsible manner, without any risk of retribution. The Company also encourages other stakeholders to raise concerns, in confidence, about suspected misconduct, malpractice or irregularities in any matters related to the Company.

Transparency

The Company reports annually to the Information Technology and Broadcasting Panel of the Legislative Council regarding the work of Cyberport in nurturing the Information and Communications Technology Ecosystem in Hong Kong, including its financial performance.

To enhance transparency and openness, the Company voluntarily discloses its compliance with the Corporate Governance Code ("CG Code") as set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The individual attendance records of Members at the Board and Committee meetings is also reported on page 82.

內部審計

內部審計主要負責檢討內部監控程序是否足夠及具有成效，並負責監察員工是否依循相關程序執行。本公司外判了內部審計部門的職能予一間獨立專業諮詢公司，藉以監察本公司的內部管治，並為董事局提供評審管理層建立及執行風險管理及內部監控的基礎。內部審計師之工作均由審計委員會直接監督。內部審計師就本公司的財務、業務運作和各業務單位的運作和活動中較高風險的部分進行獨立審計。各項審計方案須先經審計委員會批核。審計委員會每年審核內部審計結果，並評估其對公司的影響及管理層建議之應對方案。

舉報政策

本公司備有正式的內部舉報政策，鼓勵及指導員工以負責任的態度向內部提出認真關注的事宜，而不存在遭到事後追究的風險。各持分者若發現與本公司有關的任何懷疑不當、不正常之行為、措施或運行，本公司亦鼓勵其在保密情況下提出意見。

透明度

本公司每年均向立法會資訊科技及廣播事務委員會匯報數碼港在營造香港的資訊及通訊科技生態系統方面的工作進展，當中包括公司的財政業績。

為提高透明度及公開程度，本公司主動披露遵守香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則附錄14所載之《企業管治守則》情況。董事局及轄下委員會各成員的會議出席記錄亦詳列於本報告第82頁。

With a view to maintain open and transparent communication with external stakeholders, the Company continues to connect with the community by taking advantage of multiple channels and tools. These include the official website, monthly e-newsletters, press briefings and interviews, and participation in a variety of local and overseas exhibitions and conferences. Annual reports and information on our programmes and offerings are disclosed on our website for public access. The Company also makes use of social media such as Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter for promotions and information dissemination.

Delegation of Authority

The authority of the Board and the levels of authority delegated to the Committees and Management is clearly defined and documented in the Delegation of Authority Policy. Such delegation of authority is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that it meets the business and operational needs.

本公司致力與外界持分者保持公開透明的溝通橋樑，持續利用廣泛渠道和工具與社群聯繫，包括透過公司的官方網站、每月電子通訊、新聞發佈會和採訪活動等發放消息，而本公司同時積極參與各式各樣的本地及海外展覽和會議，與外界保持緊密接觸。本公司並透過網站發放年報，以及各項計劃和公司的服務資料，方便公眾查閱。本公司亦利用Facebook、LinkedIn及Twitter等社交媒體進行推廣及發放資訊。

授權制度

董事局的職權及其授予委員會及管理層的職權已清晰界定，並列載於授權政策。本公司不時檢討授權制度，以確保配合業務及運作需要。

Corporate Governance Practices

Although the Company is not required to comply with the CG Code, we have applied its principles and voluntarily complied with the code provisions therein generally except for those as set out below:

企業管治措施

儘管本公司無須遵行《企業管治守則》，但我們已將守則條文的原則付諸實行，並主動遵行守則條文的一般規定，惟以下除外：

Code Provisions 守則條文	Reason for Deviation 偏離原因	
A.4.1	<p>Non-executive directors should be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election.</p> <p>非執行董事的委任應有指定任期，並須接受重新選舉。</p>	<p>This provision is not applicable to the Company. Directors are appointed generally for a term of two years or a term as specified in the appointment letter. Directors are not subject to re-election but may be re-appointed by the shareholders.</p> <p>這項規定不適用於本公司。董事的任期一般為2年或根據委任函內的指定任期。董事無須按重選連任，但可由股東重新委任。</p>
A.4.2 to A.4.3	<p>These code provisions deal with the appointment of directors to fill a casual vacancy, appointment of independent non-executive directors and retirement by rotation of directors.</p> <p>這些守則條文有關委任董事以填補臨時空缺、委任獨立非執行董事，以及董事的輪流退任。</p>	<p>These provisions are not applicable to the Company. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, Directors are appointed by shareholders.</p> <p>這些規定不適用於本公司。根據本公司之《公司章程》，董事由股東委任。</p>
A.5.1 to A.5.6	<p>These code provisions deal with the nomination committee.</p> <p>這些守則條文與提名委員會有關。</p>	<p>These provisions are not applicable to the Company since Directors are appointed by the shareholders.</p> <p>這些規定不適用於本公司，因董事均由股東委任。</p>
A.6.4	<p>Directors must comply with obligations under the Model Code for Securities Transactions and the Board should establish guidelines for relevant employees in respect of their dealings in the securities of the Company.</p> <p>董事必須遵守進行證券交易的《標準守則》，而董事局亦應就相關僱員買賣公司證券事宜設定指引。</p>	<p>This provision is not applicable because all of the Company's shares are beneficially owned by the HKSAR Government and are not publicly traded.</p> <p>這項規定不適用於本公司，因本公司所有股份均由香港特區政府擁有，並不作公開買賣。</p>

Code Provisions 守則條文		Reason for Deviation 偏離原因
B.1.2	<p>The Remuneration Committee should make recommendation to the Board on policy and package for all remuneration of directors.</p> <p>薪酬委員會須就所有董事局成員的薪酬政策及待遇向董事局提出建議。</p>	<p>This provision is not applicable to the Company because Board Members do not receive any remuneration.</p> <p>這項規定不適用於本公司，因董事局成員並不收取任何薪酬。</p>
C.3.5	<p>This code provision deals with the reporting requirement in the Corporate Governance Report regarding different views between the Board and the Audit Committee on external auditor.</p> <p>此守則條文涉及有關董事局和審計委員會對外聘核數師持不同意見時，在企業管治報告上的報告要求。</p>	<p>This provision is not applicable to the Company because there is no disagreement between the Board and the Audit Committee in this respect so far.</p> <p>這項規定不適用於本公司，因迄今董事局及審計委員會之間不曾在這方面持不同意見。</p>
E.1.1 to E.1.4 & E.2.1	<p>These code provisions deal with the proceedings for annual general meetings.</p> <p>這些守則條文與股東周年大會的程序有關。</p>	<p>These provisions are not applicable to the Company as the Company is wholly owned by the HKSAR Government via The Financial Secretary Incorporated and Resolutions in Writing in lieu of annual general meetings is adopted.</p> <p>這些規定不適用於本公司，因為本公司是由香港特區政府透過財政司司長法團全資擁有。另外，本公司之股東周年大會是採用書面決議案形式替代。</p>

Report of the Directors and Audited Financial Statements

董事局報告及經審核財務報表



Report of the Directors

董事局報告

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") are set out in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Results

The Group's loss for the year and the Group's financial position at 31 March 2017 are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 97 to 152.

Directors

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

Lee George LAM (Chairman) (appointed on 5 June 2016)
Paul CHOW Man-yiu (Chairman) (retired on 4 June 2016)
Philip CHAN Ching-ho
CHEUK Wing-hing
Humphrey CHOI Chor-ching
Rosanna CHOI Yi-tak
LAU Chun-kong
Edwin LEE Kan-hing
Gabriel PANG Tsz-kit
Alfred WONG Kwok-kuen
Jeny YEUNG Mei-chun
Duncan CHIU (appointed on 5 June 2016)
Gregg G. LI Ka-lok (appointed on 5 June 2017)
LING Kar-kan (appointed on 5 June 2017)
Rosana WONG Wai-man (appointed on 5 June 2017)
Elizabeth TSE Man-ye (resigned on 19 September 2016)
Douglas SO Cheung-tak (retired on 4 June 2017)
Peter YAN King-shun (retired on 4 June 2017)
YEUNG Tak-bun (alternate director to CHEUK Wing-hing)
CHAN Mable (alternate director to Elizabeth TSE Man-ye, resigned on 1 August 2016)
Andrew LAI Chi-wah (alternate director to Elizabeth TSE Man-ye, appointed on 1 August 2016 and resigned on 19 September 2016)

There being no provision in the Company's Articles of Association in connection with the retirement of directors by rotation, all existing Directors continue in office for the following year.

董事局同寅謹提呈截至2017年3月31日止年度的報告及經審核財務報表。

主要業務

香港數碼港管理有限公司(以下簡稱「本公司」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「本集團」)之主要業務載於綜合財務報表附註1。

業績

本集團的年度虧損及本集團於2017年3月31日的財務狀況載於綜合財務報表第97至152頁。

董事

年內及截至本報告日期止的本公司董事如下：

林家禮(主席)(於2016年6月5日獲委任)
周文耀(主席)(於2016年6月4日退任)
陳正豪
卓永興
蔡楚清
蔡懿德
劉振江
李根興
彭子傑
黃國權
楊美珍
邱達根(於2016年6月5日獲委任)
李嘉樂(於2017年6月5日獲委任)
凌嘉勤(於2017年6月5日獲委任)
黃慧敏(於2017年6月5日獲委任)
謝曼怡(於2016年9月19日辭任)
蘇彰德(於2017年6月4日退任)
任景信(於2017年6月4日退任)
楊德斌(卓永興的替任董事)
陳美寶(謝曼怡的替任董事，於2016年8月1日辭任)
黎志華(謝曼怡的替任董事，於2016年8月1日獲委任及於2016年9月19日辭任)

本公司章程細則並無有關董事輪值退任的規定，因此所有現任董事將於來年繼續留任。

Directors (continued)

The persons who were directors of the subsidiaries of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated) were:

Herman LAM Heung-yeung
WONG Mei-wan
Ke-vin CHIN*
Marvin LAI*

* Resigned as a director of the relevant subsidiaries of the Company.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

At no time during the year was the Company or any of its holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Company's directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to the business of the Company to which any of the Company's holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the year.

Management contracts

Save for the management agreement of Le Méridien Cyberport, the facilities management agreement and the system operation contract, no other contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the businesses of the Company and its subsidiaries were entered into or existed during the year.

Permitted indemnity provision

During the year and up to the date of this report, the permitted indemnity provision as defined in section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance for the benefit of the directors of the Company was in force. The Company has arranged for appropriate insurance cover for the directors' liabilities in respect of any legal actions against its directors arising out of corporate activities.

董事(續)

年內及截至本報告日期止，擔任本公司附屬公司董事的人士如下(除另有說明外)：

林向陽
黃美雲
Ke-vin CHIN*
賴宗志*

* 已經辭任本公司相關附屬公司的董事職務。

董事於股份及債券的權益

本公司或其任何控股公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司於年內任何時間均無參與任何安排，致使本公司董事可透過購入本公司或任何其他法人團體的股份或債券而獲益。

董事於交易、安排或合約的權益

年內，概無董事於本公司的任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司所訂立對本公司業務屬重大的任何交易、安排或合約中直接或間接擁有重大權益。

管理合約

除與數碼港艾美酒店的管理協議、設施管理協議及系統營運合約外，本公司於年內並無就全盤業務或其中重大部分管理及行政事宜簽訂或存有任何其他合約。

獲准許的彌償條文

年內及截至本報告日期止，獲准許的彌償條文(定義見香港公司條例第469條)於惠及本公司董事的情況下有效。本公司已就其董事因處理公司活動而對其提出的法律訴訟安排適當的董事責任保險。

Auditor

KPMG resigned as auditor of the Company and Ernst & Young were appointed by the Directors to fill the causal vacancy so arising. A resolution for the reappointment of Ernst & Young as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Lee George LAM

Chairman

Hong Kong

26 September 2017

核數師

畢馬威會計師事務所已辭任本公司核數師，而安永會計師事務所已獲董事委任以填補畢馬威會計師事務所辭任所產生的臨時空缺。有關續聘安永會計師事務所擔任本公司核數師的決議案將於應屆股東周年大會上提呈。

代表董事局

林家禮

主席

香港

2017年9月26日

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告

Independent auditor's report

To the member of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 97 to 152, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2017, and the consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

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

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the Directors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

獨立核數師報告

致香港數碼港管理有限公司股東

(於香港註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

我們已審計載於第97至152頁香港數碼港管理有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，當中包括於2017年3月31日的綜合財務狀況表、截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，以及財務報表附註(包括主要會計政策概要)。

我們認為，綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒布的《香港財務報告準則》(「《香港財務報告準則》」)真實而公平地反映 貴集團於2017年3月31日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已按照香港《公司條例》妥為編製。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》(「《香港審計準則》」)進行審計。我們根據該等準則承擔的責任於本報告核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任一節中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會的專業會計師道德守則(「《守則》」)，我們獨立於 貴集團，並已根據《守則》履行其他道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充分及適當地為我們的意見提供基礎。

綜合財務報表及相關核數師報告以外的資料

貴公司董事對其他資料負責。其他資料包括載於董事局報告的資料。

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

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon (continued)

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 the Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the 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 of the Company 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 of the Company either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, 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.

綜合財務報表及相關核數師報告以外的資料(續)

就我們審計綜合財務報表而言，我們的責任是閱讀其他資料，並於此過程中考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或我們於審計過程中獲悉的資料存在重大不符，或存在重大錯誤陳述。倘我們基於已執行的工作認為有關其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，我們須報告有關事實。就此，我們毋須作出報告。

董事就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》編製綜合財務報表，以令綜合財務報表作出真實而公平的反映及落實其認為編製綜合財務報表所必要的內部控制，以使綜合財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

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

核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

我們的目標是就綜合財務報表整體是否存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們是根據香港《公司條例》第405條的規定，僅向整體股東報告。除此之外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔責任。

合理保證為高水平的保證，但不能確保根據《香港審計準則》進行的審計總能於出現重大錯誤陳述時予以發現。錯誤陳述可由欺詐或錯誤引起，倘合理預期其個別或整體可能影響綜合財務報表使用者據此所作出的經濟決定，則有關錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

Auditor's 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任(續)

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

- 識別及評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對該等風險，以及獲取充足且適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 瞭解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評估董事所採用會計政策的適當性以及作出會計估計及相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論，並根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。倘我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。倘有關披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日期止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評估綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容(包括披露)，以及綜合財務報表是否公平反映相關交易及事項。

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong
26 September 2017

核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任 (續)

- 就 貴集團內各實體或業務活動的財務資料獲得充足及恰當的審核憑證，以就 貴集團的綜合財務報表發表意見。我們須負責指導、監督及執行集團審核工作。我們須為我們的審核意見承擔全部責任。

我們與董事局溝通(其中包括) 審計的計劃範圍及時間，以及重大審計發現，其中包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大不足之處。

安永會計師事務所
執業會計師

香港
2017年9月26日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
綜合損益及其他全面收益表

Year ended 31 March 2017

截至2017年3月31日止年度

			2017	2016
		Note	HK\$	HK\$
		附註	港元	港元
REVENUE	收入	4	448,973,189	447,537,112
Other net income	其他收入淨額	4	24,710,416	20,675,215
			473,683,605	468,212,327
Expenses before public mission activities expenses and depreciation	未計公眾使命活動支出及折舊的支出			
Building management expenses	物業管理支出		(142,966,235)	(141,126,656)
Staff costs	員工成本	5	(87,487,756)	(86,792,068)
Government rent and rates	地租及差餉	9	(14,090,906)	(13,688,039)
Other operating expenses	其他營運支出		(76,727,617)	(74,333,535)
Finance costs	財務費用	6	(20,757)	(29,751)
			(321,293,271)	(315,970,049)
Operating profit before public mission activities expenses and depreciation	未計公眾使命活動支出及折舊的營運溢利		152,390,334	152,242,278
Public mission activities expenses	公眾使命活動支出	10	(104,170,514)	(82,659,716)
Operating profit before depreciation	未計折舊的營運溢利		48,219,820	69,582,562
Depreciation	折舊		(123,067,357)	(117,713,101)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	除稅前虧損	6	(74,847,537)	(48,130,539)
Income tax	所得稅	11	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額		(74,847,537)	(48,130,539)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 March 2017

於2017年3月31日

		2017		2016	
		Note	HK\$		HK\$
		附註	港元		港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產				
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	13	2,976,675,890		2,995,513,860
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金		15,738,361		14,690,545
Cyberport Macro Fund investment	數碼港投資創業基金投資	14	6,221,450		-
Investments in securities	證券投資	15	430,053,583		559,202,194
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總額		3,428,689,284		3,569,406,599
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產				
Inventories	存貨		595,761		450,650
Trade receivables	應收賬款	16	9,199,554		4,669,867
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	17	19,059,547		20,670,852
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	27(b)	2,348,448		1,892,385
Investments in securities	證券投資	15	570,713,140		404,346,906
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結存	18	107,144,969		185,286,364
Total current assets	流動資產總額		709,061,419		617,317,024
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債				
Trade payables	應付賬款		35,472,265		45,693,220
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用		60,388,352		24,621,250
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	19	79,426,375		77,001,592
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	27(b)	254,293,578		254,303,568
Obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔	20	2,095,355		2,086,322
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額		431,675,925		403,705,952
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值		277,385,494		213,611,072
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	總資產減流動負債		3,706,074,778		3,783,017,671
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債				
Development maintenance fund	發展維修基金	21	402,110,194		422,214,986
Facilities maintenance fund	設施維修基金	22	-		29,975,074
Obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔	20	1,577,476		3,672,832
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額		403,687,670		455,862,892
Net assets	資產淨值		3,302,387,108		3,327,154,779
EQUITY	權益				
Share capital	股本	23	2		2
Capital reserve	資本儲備		5,363,136,217		5,313,056,351
Accumulated losses	累計虧損		(2,060,749,111)		(1,985,901,574)
Total equity	權益總額		3,302,387,108		3,327,154,779

Lee George LAM
林家禮
Director
董事

Rosanna CHOI Yi-tak
蔡懿德
Director
董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

Year ended 31 March 2017

截至2017年3月31日止年度

		Share capital	Capital reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
		股本	資本儲備	累計虧損	權益總額
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元	港元	港元
At 1 April 2015	於2015年4月1日	2	5,302,729,607	(1,937,771,035)	3,364,958,574
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	(48,130,539)	(48,130,539)
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	21	693,044	-	693,044
Transfer from facilities maintenance fund to capital reserve	由設施維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	22	9,633,700	-	9,633,700
At 31 March 2016 and at 1 April 2016	於2016年3月31日及於2016年4月1日	2	5,313,056,351	(1,985,901,574)	3,327,154,779
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	(74,847,537)	(74,847,537)
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	21	20,104,792	-	20,104,792
Transfer from facilities maintenance fund to capital reserve	由設施維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	22	29,975,074	-	29,975,074
At 31 March 2017	於2017年3月31日	2	5,363,136,217	(2,060,749,111)	3,302,387,108

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 March 2017

截至2017年3月31日止年度

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
	Note 附註		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動的現金流量		
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(74,847,537)	(48,130,539)
Adjustments for:	調整：		
Depreciation	折舊	123,067,357	117,713,101
Realisation of government grants	政府補助金變現	(1,542,594)	(1,572,510)
Interest income from held-to-maturity investments, net of amortisation of premium	持有至到期日投資利息收入減攤銷溢價	(15,465,384)	(16,502,660)
Interest income from investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的投資利息收入	(11,705,473)	(8,603,452)
Net realised/unrealised losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的投資已變現/未變現虧損淨額	3,764,570	3,370,038
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款利息收入	(125,570)	(1,142,171)
Impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款減值	121,493	10,685
Reversal of provision for impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款減值撥備回撥	(10,685)	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物業、機器及設備項目的(收益)/虧損淨額	(54,602)	161,442
Finance costs	財務費用	20,757	29,751
Revaluation loss on investments	投資重估虧損	615,047	3,623,602
		23,837,379	48,957,287
Increase in deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金增加	(1,047,816)	(1,698,432)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	存貨(增加)/減少	(145,111)	32,374
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	應收賬款(增加)/減少	(4,640,495)	400,565
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金和其他應收款項減少/(增加)	1,907,761	(7,542,522)
Increase in amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項增加	(456,063)	(68,038)
Decrease in trade payables	應付賬款減少	(10,220,955)	(2,805,078)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用增加/(減少)	35,767,102	(732,375)
Increase in rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金增加	2,424,783	2,424,113
Net cash flows from operating activities	經營活動的現金流量淨額	47,426,585	38,967,894

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
	Note 附註		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動的現金流量		
Purchase of items of property, plant and equipment	購入物業、機器及設備項目	(104,244,785)	(30,831,766)
Purchase of available-for-sale investment	購入可供出售投資	(6,221,450)	-
Purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss	購入按公允價值計入損益的投資	(288,346,446)	(88,601,324)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of held-to-maturity investments	出售及贖回持有至到期日的投資所得款項	87,509,285	63,094,475
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備項目所得款項	70,000	-
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investments at fair value through profit or loss	出售及贖回按公允價值計入損益的投資所得款項	155,216,156	71,284,602
Interest income received from:	已收利息收入：		
— Held-to-maturity investments	— 持有至到期日投資	20,604,488	20,819,001
— Investments at fair value through profit or loss	— 按公允價值計入損益的投資	10,749,613	8,459,299
— Bank deposits	— 銀行存款	130,489	1,137,803
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	投資活動(所用)/所產生的現金流量淨額	(124,532,650)	45,362,090
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	財務活動的現金流量		
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項(減少)/增加	(9,990)	76,341
Government grants received	已收政府補助金	1,081,740	691,859
Capital element of finance lease rentals payments	融資租賃租金付款資本部分	(2,086,323)	(2,077,329)
Interest element of finance lease rentals payments	融資租賃租金付款利息部分	(20,757)	(29,751)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	財務活動所用的現金流量淨額	(1,035,330)	(1,338,880)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目(減少)/增加淨額	(78,141,395)	82,991,104
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	年初的現金及現金等值項目	185,286,364	102,295,260
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	年終的現金及現金等值項目	107,144,969	185,286,364
ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目結餘分析		
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結存	107,144,969	185,286,364

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

1. Corporate information

Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The registered office of the Company is located at Units 1102-1104, Level 11, Cyberport 2, 100 Cyberport Road, Hong Kong.

The principal activity of the Company is to support and promote innovation and technology development in Hong Kong through the creation of a comprehensive ecosystem of digital technology companies.

With a vision to build Cyberport as a main force in developing the digital technology industry as a key economic driver of Hong Kong (the "Vision"), the public mission of the Company are anchored on three strategic directions:

- Nurtures youth and start-ups by providing comprehensive entrepreneurship programmes and early stage funding;
- Scales digital technology companies with Cyberport's global network; and
- Connects enterprises, SMEs and the public in fostering digital economy.

Under the Group's relentless pursuit of excellence, the Group takes a pragmatic and comprehensive approach in realising its Vision. To ensure the line-up of services is dynamic and flexible in meeting the needs of budding technology entrepreneurs, investor community and industry talents, the Company actively builds strong partnerships with leaders from technology industry, academia, research institutes and professional bodies.

During the year, to further extend the Group's entrepreneurial support to scalable start-ups, the Company has launched the Cyberport Macro Fund ("CMF") for Hong Kong-based digital entrepreneurs. With an initial size of HK\$200 million, the CMF aims to accelerate the growth of digital technology start-ups. As an investment fund that targets to co-invest in Cyberport digital entrepreneurs with other private and public investors as seed to Series A stage funding, the CMF also aims to encourage the development of a venture capital ecosystem for start-ups in Hong Kong. Further details of the investment made up to the end of the reporting period are included in note 14 to the financial statements.

1. 公司資料

香港數碼港管理有限公司(「本公司」)為於香港註冊成立的有限公司，其註冊辦事處地址為香港數碼港道100號數碼港2座11樓1102-1104室。

本公司的主要業務為透過創立匯聚數碼技術公司的綜合生態系統促進和推動香港的創新及科技發展。

數碼港的願景是發展成為數碼科技產業的主力軍，並將數碼科技產業締造成香港的主要經濟驅動力(「願景」)，本公司公眾使命由三個策略方向主導：

- 通過提供全面企業發展計劃及早期資金扶植青年及初創企業；
- 藉數碼港的全球網絡擴展數碼技術公司；及
- 聯繫企業、中小型企業及公眾，促進數字經濟發展。

本集團孜孜不倦力爭優異，以務實又全面的策略實現願景。為確保服務內容有活力且靈活，切合年輕科技創業家、投資者團體或業界專才的需要，本公司積極與來自科技業界、學界、研究所及專業團體的領袖建立強大夥伴關係。

年內，為進一步擴大本集團對可擴展初創企業的創業支持，本公司已為以香港為基地的數碼企業推出數碼港投資創業基金(「數碼港投資創業基金」)。數碼港投資創業基金的起步金額為2億港元，旨在加快數碼科技初創企業的發展。作為旨在與其他私人及公共投資者合作投資於數碼港數碼企業的A輪階段融資種子，數碼港投資創業基金亦用於鼓勵香港的初創企業發展風險投資本生態環境。截至報告期末，已作出投資的進一步詳情載於財務報表附註14。

1. Corporate information (continued)

The Group has established various teams ("Operating Teams") to achieve the above public mission. The expenses incurred by the Operating Teams that contribute to the successful running of the public mission activities are disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements.

The Company is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Cyberport Development Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong and is wholly-owned by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") via The Financial Secretary Incorporated.

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation 註冊成立地點	Issued ordinary share capital 已發行普通股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities 主要業務
			本公司應佔權益百分比		
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
Cyberport Macro Fund Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	100	-	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF One Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Two Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	100	Inactive 暫無業務

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and an available-for-sale investment which has been measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$"), which is also the functional currency of the Group.

1. 公司資料(續)

為達致上述公眾使命，本集團已成立多支團隊(「營運團隊」)。營運團隊為成功舉辦公眾使命活動而承擔的開支於財務報表附註10披露。

本公司為香港數碼港發展控股有限公司(於香港註冊成立並由香港特別行政區(「香港特區」)政府透過財政司司長法團全資擁有的公司)的直接全資附屬公司。

有關附屬公司的資料

本公司的附屬公司詳情如下：

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation 註冊成立地點	Issued ordinary share capital 已發行普通股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities 主要業務
			本公司應佔權益百分比		
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
Cyberport Macro Fund Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	100	-	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF One Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Two Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	100	Inactive 暫無業務

2.1 編製基準

該等綜合財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒布的香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)(包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋)、香港公認會計準則及香港《公司條例》編製。除按公允價值計入損益的金融資產及可供出售投資按公允價值計量外，財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製。該等綜合財務報表以港元(「港元」)呈列，而港元亦是本集團的功能貨幣。

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2017. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Group has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described in the accounting policy for subsidiaries above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

2.1 編製基準(續)

綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)於截至2017年3月31日止年度的財務報表。附屬公司指由本集團直接或間接控制的實體(包括結構性實體)。當本集團就自參與被投資方而產生的可變回報承擔風險或有權獲取有關回報且有能透過其對被投資方的權力影響該等回報(即賦予本集團指導被投資方進行相關活動的現有能力的現時權利)時,則獲得控制權。

當本集團直接或間接擁有被投資方不足多數的投票權或類似權利,本集團會省覽所有相關事實及情況以評估其是否對被投資方擁有權力,包括:

- (a) 與被投資方其他投票權持有人的合約安排;
- (b) 其他合約安排產生的權利;及
- (c) 本集團的投票權及潛在投票權。

附屬公司的財務報表乃於與本集團相同的報告期內採納一致的會計政策編製。附屬公司業績是自本集團取得控制權當日起進行綜合列賬,且持續綜合列賬直至該控制權終止當日為止。

損益及其他全面收益的各個組成部分歸屬於本集團母公司的擁有人及非控股權益,即使此舉會導致非控股權益有虧絀結餘。所有有關本集團各成員公司間的交易集團內部公司間資產及負債、權益、收入、開支及現金流量會於綜合列賬時全數抵銷。

倘事實及情況顯示上文附屬公司會計政策所述三項控制因素的一項或多項出現變化,本集團會重新評估其是否控制被投資方。並無失去控制權的附屬公司擁有權益變動以權益交易入賬。

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Group has adopted the following new and revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception</i>	香港財務報告準則第10號、香港財務報告準則第12號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)的修訂	投資實體:應用綜合入賬的例外情況
Amendments to HKFRS 11	<i>Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations</i>	香港財務報告準則第11號的修訂	收購合營業務權益的會計方法
HKFRS 14	<i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts</i>	香港財務報告準則第14號	監管遞延賬目
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i>	香港會計準則第1號的修訂	披露計劃
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38	<i>Clarification of Acceptance Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation</i>	香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第38號的修訂	澄清折舊及攤銷的可接受方法
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41	<i>Agriculture: Bearer Plants</i>	香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第41號的修訂	農業:生產性植物
Amendments to HKAS 27 (2011)	<i>Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements</i>	香港會計準則第27號(2011年)的修訂	獨立財務報表的權益法
Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle	<i>Amendments to a number of HKFRSs</i>	2012年至2014年週期的年度改進	對多項香港財務報告準則的修訂

The adoption of the above new and revised standards has had no significant financial effect on these consolidated financial statements.

2.1 編製基準(續)

綜合基準(續)

倘本集團失去對附屬公司的控制權,則終止確認(i)該附屬公司的資產(包括商譽)及負債,(ii)任何非控股權益的賬面值及(iii)於權益內記錄的累計換算差額;及確認(i)已收代價的公允價值,(ii)所保留任何投資的公允價值及(iii)損益中任何因此產生的盈餘或虧絀。先前已於其他全面收益內確認的本集團應佔部分重新分類至損益或保留溢利(如適當),基準與本集團直接出售相關資產或負債所需使用者相同。

2.2 會計政策及披露變動

本集團已於本年度的綜合財務報表首次採納下列新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第10號、香港財務報告準則第12號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)的修訂	投資實體:應用綜合入賬的例外情況
香港財務報告準則第11號的修訂	收購合營業務權益的會計方法
香港財務報告準則第14號	監管遞延賬目
香港會計準則第1號的修訂	披露計劃
香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第38號的修訂	澄清折舊及攤銷的可接受方法
香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第41號的修訂	農業:生產性植物
香港會計準則第27號(2011年)的修訂	獨立財務報表的權益法
2012年至2014年週期的年度改進	對多項香港財務報告準則的修訂

採納上述新訂及經修訂準則對該等綜合財務報表並無重大財務影響。

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

HK(IFRIC)-Int 22	<i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 2	<i>Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 4	<i>Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contracts</i> ²
HKFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ⁴
HKFRS 15	<i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 15	<i>Clarifications to HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> ²
HKFRS 16	<i>Leases</i> ³
Amendments to HKAS 7	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 40	<i>Transfers of Investment Property</i> ²
Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle	<i>Amendments to a number of HKFRSs</i> ⁵

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017
² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
⁴ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption
⁵ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 or 2018, as appropriate

2.3 已頒布但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則

香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第22號	外幣交易及預付代價 ²
香港財務報告準則第2號的修訂	以股份為基礎付款交易的分類及計量 ²
香港財務報告準則第4號的修訂	將香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具與香港財務報告準則第4號保險合約一併應用 ²
香港財務報告準則第9號	金融工具 ²
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)的修訂	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第15號	客戶合約收入 ²
香港財務報告準則第15號的修訂	澄清香港財務報告準則第15號客戶合約收入 ²
香港財務報告準則第16號	租賃 ³
香港會計準則第7號的修訂	披露計劃 ¹
香港會計準則第12號的修訂	就未變現虧損確認遞延稅項資產 ¹
香港會計準則第40號的修訂	轉讓投資物業 ²
2014年至2016年週期的年度改進	對多項香港財務報告準則的修訂 ⁵

¹ 於2017年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效
² 於2018年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效
³ 於2019年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效
⁴ 尚未釐定強制生效日期惟可供採納
⁵ 於2017年或2018年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效(倘適用)

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of these new and revised HKFRSs upon initial application. Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is as follows:

In September 2014, the HKICPA issued the final version of HKFRS 9, bringing together all phases of the financial instruments project to replace HKAS 39 and all previous versions of HKFRS 9. The standards introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. The Group expects to adopt HKFRS 9 from 1 April 2018. The Group performed a high-level assessment of the impact of the adoption of HKFRS 9. This preliminary assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from further detailed analyses or additional reasonable and supportable information being made available to the Group in the future. The Group does not expect that the adoption of HKFRS 9 will have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets. It expects to continue measuring at fair value all financial assets currently held at fair value.

HKFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in HKFRS 15 provide a more structured approach for measuring and recognising revenue. The standard also introduces extensive qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates. The standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under HKFRSs. In June 2016, the HKICPA issued amendments to HKFRS 15 to address the implement issues on identifying performance obligations, application guidance on principal versus agent and licences of intellectual property, and transition. The Group expects to adopt HKFRS 15 on 1 April 2018. Under HKFRS 15, an entity 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. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in HKFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 15.

2.3 已頒布但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則(續)

本集團現正評估此等新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則於首次採納時的影響。有關預期將適用於本集團的該等香港財務報告準則的進一步資料如下：

於2014年9月，香港會計師公會頒布香港財務報告準則第9號的最終版本，將所有階段的金融工具項目集於一起，以替代香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第9號的全部先前版本。該準則就分類及計量、減值以及對沖會計處理引入新規定。本集團預期將於2018年4月1日起採納香港財務報告準則第9號。本集團就採納香港財務報告準則第9號的影響進行高層次評估。此初步評估以目前可得資料為基礎，可能會因進一步詳細分析或未來本集團獲得更多合理及有支持性的資料而發生變動。本集團預期採納香港財務報告準則第9號將不會對其金融資產的分類及計量產生重大影響。預期將繼續以公允價值計量目前按公允價值持有的全部金融資產。

香港財務報告準則第15號建立一個新五步模式，以將來自客戶合約的收入列賬。根據香港財務報告準則第15號，收入按反映實體預期就交換向客戶轉讓貨品或服務而有權獲得的代價金額確認。香港財務報告準則第15號的原則為計量及確認收入提供更加結構化的方法。該準則亦引入廣泛的定性及定量披露規定，包括分拆收入總額，關於履行責任、不同期間的合約資產及負債賬目結餘的變動以及主要判斷及估計的資料。該準則將取代香港財務報告準則項下所有現時收入確認規定。於2016年6月，香港會計師公會頒布香港財務報告準則第15號的修訂，闡述有關識別履約責任、委託人與代理人及知識產權許可的應用指引及過渡的落實問題。本集團預期將於2018年4月1日採納香港財務報告準則第15號。根據香港財務報告準則第15號，實體於完成履約責任時(即於特定履約責任相關的貨品或服務的「控制權」轉讓予客戶時)或就此確認收入。香港財務報告準則第15號已就特別情況的處理方法加入更規範的指引。此外，香港財務報告準則第15號要求作出廣泛的披露。

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the potential impact of the application of HKFRS 15 and it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of HKFRS 15 until the detailed review is performed by the Group.

HKFRS 16 Leases was issued by the HKICPA in May 2016. HKFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. For lessee accounting, the standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. For lessor accounting, the standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. The Group expects to adopt HKFRS 16 on 1 April 2019. Based on the Group's undiscounted operating lease commitment of HK\$25,304,945 as set out in note 25(b) to the financial statements, the adoption is expected to have an impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Group and the detailed assessment is still in progress.

Amendments to HKAS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The amendments will result in additional disclosure to be provided in the financial statements. The Group expects to adopt the amendments from 1 April 2017.

2.3 已頒布但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則(續)

本集團現正就應用香港財務報告準則第15號的潛在影響進行評估，而於本集團進行詳細審閱前，對香港財務報告準則第15號的影響提供合理估計並不可行。

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃由香港會計師公會於2016年5月頒布。香港財務報告準則第16號載列租賃確認、計量、列報及披露的原則。就承租人會計處理方法而言，該準則引入單一承租人會計處理模式，並規定承租人就為期超過12個月的所有租賃確認資產及負債，除非相關資產為低價值資產則作別論。承租人須確認使用權資產(指其有權使用相關租賃資產)及租賃負債(指其有責任作出租賃付款)。就出租人會計處理方法而言，該準則已大致轉承香港會計準則第17號出租人會計處理方法的規定。因此，出租人繼續將其租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃，並且以不同方式將兩類租賃入賬。本集團預期將於2019年4月1日採納香港財務報告準則第16號。根據財務報表附註25(b)所載本集團未折現經營租賃承擔25,304,945港元，採納該準則預期將對本集團財務狀況及財務業績產生影響，而詳細評估仍在進行中。

香港會計準則第7號的修訂要求實體作出披露，以使財務報表使用者能夠評估融資活動所產生的負債變動，包括現金流量產生的變動及非現金變動。該等修訂將導致須於財務報表作出其他披露。本集團預期自2017年4月1日起採納該等修訂。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and an available-for-sale investment at fair value at the end of each reporting period. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2.4 主要會計政策概要

公允價值計量

本集團於各報告期末按公允價值計量其按公允價值計入損益的金融資產及可供出售投資。公允價值為市場參與者於計量日期在有序交易中出售資產所收取或轉讓負債所支付的價格。公允價值計量是根據假設出售資產或轉讓負債的交易於資產或負債主要市場，或(在無主要市場的情況下)於其最有利的市場進行而作出。主要或最有利市場須為本集團可進入的市場。資產或負債的公允價值是採用市場參與者於資產或負債定價時所用的假設計量(假設市場參與者會以其最佳經濟利益行事)。

本集團採用適用於不同情況且具備充分數據以供計量公允價值的估值方法，盡量使用相關可觀察輸入數據而盡量減少使用不可觀察輸入數據。

所有於財務報表計量或披露公允價值的資產及負債是基於對整體公允價值計量而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據按下述公允價值等級分類：

- 第一級 — 基於相同資產或負債於活躍市場的報價(未經調整)
- 第二級 — 基於對公允價值計量而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據為可直接或間接觀察數據的估值方法
- 第三級 — 基於對公允價值計量而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據為不可觀察數據的估值方法

就按經常性基準於綜合財務報表確認的資產及負債而言，本集團透過於各報告期末重新評估分類(基於對整體公允價值計量而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據)以釐定不同等級之間是否發生轉撥。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, financial assets and deferred tax assets), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

非金融資產減值

倘一項資產(存貨、金融資產及遞延稅項資產除外)存在減值跡象,或需要進行年度減值測試,則會估計資產之可收回金額。資產可收回金額按該資產或現金產生單位之使用價值與其公允價值減出售成本兩者中之較高者計算,並按個別資產釐定,除非該資產產生之現金流入基本上不能獨立於其他資產或資產組別所產生之現金流入,在該情況下,可收回金額將按該資產所屬現金產生單位釐定。

減值虧損僅於資產賬面值超過其可收回金額時方會確認。於評估使用價值時,估計未來現金流量採用反映當前市場對貨幣時間價值及資產特定風險的評估之稅前折現率折現至其現值。減值虧損按與該減值資產功能相符之開支類別於其產生期間之損益中扣除。

於各報告期末評估是否有跡象顯示先前確認之減值虧損可能已不存在或可能已減少。倘存在上述跡象,則會估計可收回金額。先前確認之資產(商譽除外)減值虧損僅於用以釐定該資產可收回金額之估計出現變動時方予撥回,惟撥回金額不得高於倘過往年度並無就該資產確認減值虧損情況下原應釐定之賬面值(扣除任何折舊)。該減值虧損撥回計入其產生期間之損益中。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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's family and that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group; 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 the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); 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 the Group.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

關聯方

倘符合以下情況,有關人士將被視為與本集團有關連:

- (a) 該人士為以下人士或其近親:
 - (i) 對本集團具有控制權或共同控制權;
 - (ii) 對本集團具有重大影響力;或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司之主要管理層成員;或
- (b) 該人士為符合下列任何條件之實體:
 - (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團之成員公司;
 - (ii) 實體為另一實體(或另一實體之母公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司)之聯營公司或合營企業;
 - (iii) 該實體與本集團為同一第三方之合營企業;
 - (iv) 實體為第三方實體之合營企業,而另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營公司;
 - (v) 該實體為本集團或與本集團關聯之實體就僱員福利設立之離職後福利計劃;
 - (vi) 該實體由(a)項所列人士控制或共同控制;
 - (vii) (a)(i)項所列人士對該實體具有重大影響力或為該實體(或該實體之母公司)之主要管理層成員;及
 - (viii) 該實體或其所屬集團之任何成員公司,向本集團或本集團之母公司提供主要管理層服務。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

	Over the period of the lease
Buildings	
Building services and support facilities	10%
Information technology facilities	20%
Centres equipment	20% – 33 ¹ / ₃ %
Leasehold improvements	10%
Furniture and equipment	10% – 20%
Motor vehicles	20%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

物業、機器及設備以及折舊

物業、機器及設備按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。物業、機器及設備項目之成本由其購買價以及使該資產達致其營運狀況及運至地點作擬定用途之任何直接應佔成本組成。

物業、機器及設備項目投產後所產生之支出(例如維修費及保養費)一般於其產生期間在損益中扣除。於符合確認標準之情況下，用於重大檢測之支出將於該資產之賬面值中撥充資本，列作重置項目。倘物業、機器及設備之重要部分需不時更換，則本集團會將該等部分確認為具有特定可使用年期之個別資產，並予以相應折舊。

折舊於估計可使用年期按直線法計算，將各項物業、機器及設備成本撇銷至剩餘價值。就此所採用之主要年率如下：

樓宇	按租期
樓宇服務與支援設施	10%
資訊科技設施	20%
中心設備	20%–33 ¹ / ₃ %
租賃物改良工程	10%
傢俬及設備	10%–20%
車輛	20%

倘物業、機器及設備項目中部分之可使用年期不同，該項目之成本按合理基準分攤至有關部分，而各部分均單獨計提折舊。剩餘價值、可使用年期及折舊方法將至少於各財政年度末檢討及作出調整(如適合)。

物業、機器及設備(包括任何初步確認之重大部分)於出售時或者預期使用或出售有關項目概無產生未來經濟利益時終止確認。資產出售或報廢之任何收益或虧損，為銷售所得款項淨額與有關資產賬面值之差額，並於終止確認年度在損益中確認。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets to the Group, other than legal title, are accounted for as finance leases. At the inception of a finance lease, the cost of the leased asset is capitalised at the present value of the minimum lease payments and recorded together with the obligation, excluding the interest element, to reflect the purchase and financing. Assets held under capitalised finance leases, including prepaid land lease payments under finance leases, are included in property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The finance costs of such leases are charged to profit or loss so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge over the lease terms.

Assets acquired through hire purchase contracts of a financing nature are accounted for as finance leases, but are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Where the Group is the lessor, assets leased by the Group under operating leases are included in non-current assets, and rentals receivable under the operating leases are credited to profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Where the Group is the lessee, rentals payable under operating leases net of any incentives received from the lessor are charged to profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Financial assets and investments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets of the Group are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial investments, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

租賃

將資產所有權(法定所有權除外)之絕大部分風險及回報轉移至本集團之租賃均列為融資租賃。融資租賃訂立時，租賃資產成本按最低租賃付款現值資本化，並連同反映購買及融資之債務(不包括利息部分)入賬。資本化融資租賃項下持有之資產(包括融資租賃項下預付之土地租賃付款)計入物業、機器及設備項下，並按資產租期及預估可使用年期兩者中較低者計提折舊。該等租賃之財務費用於租期按固定比率自損益中扣減。

透過具備融資性質之租購合約購入之資產列為融資租賃，但於其估計可使用年期折舊。

資產所有權之絕大部分回報及風險由出租人保留之租賃列為經營租賃。倘本集團為出租人，本集團於經營租賃項下之出租資產將於非流動資產項下列賬，而經營租賃項下之應收租金按租期以直線法計入損益。倘本集團為承租人，經營租賃項下之應付租金(扣除自出租人收取之任何優惠後)於租期內按直線法自損益扣除。

金融資產及投資

初步確認及計量

本集團金融資產於初步確認時分類為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產，貸款及應收款項以及可供出售金融投資(如適合)。於金融資產初步確認時，金融資產按公允價值加應佔收購金融資產之交易成本計量。

金融資產之所有常規買賣概於交易日(即本集團承諾買賣該資產之日期)確認。常規買賣指須於一般按規例或市場慣例指定之期間交付資產之金融資產買賣。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and investments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. These net fair value changes do not include any dividends or interest earned on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria in HKAS 39 are satisfied.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in other income and gains in profit or loss. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in other expenses for receivables.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產及投資(續)

其後計量

金融資產之其後計量根據以下分類：

按公允價值計入損益之金融資產

按公允價值計入損益之金融資產包括持作買賣之金融資產及於初步確認時指定按公允價值計入損益之金融資產。倘金融資產以短期出售為目的購買，則分類為持作買賣金融資產。

按公允價值計入損益之金融資產按公允價值於財務狀況表入賬，而公允價值變動淨額於損益確認。該等公允價值變動淨額不包括就該等金融資產賺取之任何股息或利息，該等收益根據下文「收入確認」所載政策確認。

於初步確認時指定按公允價值計入損益之金融資產，於初步確認日期且僅當符合香港會計準則第39號標準時作出指定。

貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項屬具有固定或可釐定付款之非衍生金融資產，並無於活躍市場報價。於初步計量後，該等資產其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本扣減任何減值撥備計量。計算攤銷成本時已計及任何收購折讓或溢價，並包括屬實際利率組成部分之費用及成本。實際利率攤銷計入損益中其他收入及收益。減值所產生虧損於損益中貸款財務費用及其他應收款項開支確認。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and investments (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held to maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in profit or loss. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in profit or loss in other expenses.

Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments are non-derivative financial assets in unlisted equity investments. Equity investments classified as available for sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve to the statement of profit or loss in other gains or losses. Interest and dividends earned whilst holding the available-for-sale financial investments are reported as interest income and dividend income, respectively and are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

When the fair value of unlisted equity investments cannot be reliably measured because (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for that investment or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value, such investments are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale financial assets in the near term are still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產及投資(續)

其後計量(續)

持至到期日投資

倘本集團有明確意向及能力將有固定或可釐定付款金額及有固定到期日之非衍生金融資產持至到期日，則將其分類為持至到期日。持至到期日投資其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本減任何減值撥備計量。計算攤銷成本時已計及任何收購折讓或溢價及屬實際利率組成部分之費用或成本。實際利率攤銷計入損益。減值所產生之虧損於損益之其他開支中確認。

可供出售金融投資

可供出售金融投資為未上市股本投資之非衍生金融資產。分類為可供出售之股本投資為並非分類為持作買賣或指定按公允價值計入損益之股本投資。

於初步確認後，可供出售金融投資其後按公允價值計量，而其未變現收益或虧損於可供出售金融投資重估儲備中確認為其他全面收入，直至該投資終止確認，屆時累計收益或虧損則在損益中確認；或直至該投資被確定為已減值，屆時累計收益或虧損則自可供出售投資重估儲備重新分類至損益之其他收益或虧損。持有可供出售金融投資期間所賺取之利息及股息分別呈報為利息收入及股息收入，並根據下文「收入確認」所載政策於損益中確認。

倘非上市股本投資之公平值因(a)合理公允價值估計範圍之變動對該項投資而言屬重大或(b)該範圍內多項估計之可能性不能合理評估並用於估計公允價值，則該等投資按成本減任何減值虧損列賬。

本集團評估其在短期內出售可供出售金融資產之能力及意向是否仍屬適當。倘(於罕有情況下)由於市場不活躍，本集團無法買賣該等金融資產，而管理層有能力並有意於可預見未來或直至到期日持有該等資產，則本集團可選擇將該等金融資產重新分類。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

終止確認金融資產

金融資產(或(倘適用)一項金融資產之一部分或一組類似金融資產之一部分)主要在下列情況下終止確認(即從本集團的綜合財務狀況表刪除):

- 自該項資產收取現金流量之權利已屆滿;或
- 本集團已轉讓其自該項資產收取現金流量之權利,或已承擔「轉付」安排項下悉數向第三方支付所收取現金流量之責任,且並無出現重大延誤;及(a)本集團已轉讓該項資產之絕大部分風險及回報,或(b)本集團並無轉讓或保留該項資產之絕大部分風險及回報,惟已轉讓該項資產之控制權。

倘本集團已轉讓其自該項資產收取現金流量之權利或已訂立轉付安排,其會評估其是否已保留該項資產所有權絕大部分之風險及回報以及保留程度。倘並無轉讓或保留該項資產之絕大部分風險及回報或轉讓該項資產之控制權,本集團將於其持續參與之程度內繼續確認已轉讓資產。在此情況下,本集團亦確認相關負債。已轉讓資產及相關負債按可反映本集團所保留權利及責任之基準計量。

以就所轉讓資產作出擔保之形式進行之持續參與,按該項資產之原賬面值及本集團或須償還之代價金額上限(以較低者為準)計量。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition).

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognised in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans and receivables together with any associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產減值

本集團於各報告期末評估是否存在任何客觀跡象顯示一項金融資產或一組金融資產已出現減值。倘於資產初步確認後出現一項或多項事件對該項金融資產或該等金融資產組別之估計未來現金流量產生能可靠計量之影響,則出現減值。減值跡象可包括一名債務人或一組債務人正面臨重大財務困難、違約或拖欠利息或本金款項,其將可能面臨破產或進行其他財務重組,以及可觀察數據顯示估計未來現金流量出現可計量之減少,例如欠款或與違約相關之經濟狀況出現變動。

按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產

就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產而言,本集團就個別屬重大之金融資產或就個別不屬重大之金融資產,進行個別或集體評估是否存在減值。倘本集團釐定經個別評估之金融資產(無論是否屬重大)並無客觀跡象顯示出現減值,則本集團會將該項資產納入一組類似信貸風險特性之金融資產內,並集體評估該組金融資產是否存在減值。經個別評估減值且現時或繼續將確認減值虧損之資產,不會納入集體減值評估。

任何已識別減值虧損金額按資產之賬面值與估計日後現金流量(不包括尚未產生之日後信貸虧損)現值間之差額計量。估計日後現金流量之現值按金融資產原實際利率(即初步確認時所計算之實際利率)折現。

資產賬面值透過使用撥備賬扣減,而虧損則在損益中確認。利息收入採用計量減值虧損時用以折現日後現金流量之利率按已扣減賬面值繼續累計。貸款及應收款項連同任何相關撥備在預計日後確實無法收回且全部抵押品已變現或已轉撥至本集團時撇銷。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost. "Significant" is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments classified as available for sale are not reversed through profit or loss. Increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產減值(續)

按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產(續)

倘於往後期間，估計減值虧損金額因確認減值後發生之事件而增加或減少，則先前確認之減值虧損將透過調整撥備賬增加或減少。倘其後收回撇銷，則該項收回計入損益。

可供出售金融投資

就可供出售金融投資而言，本集團會於各報告期末評估是否有客觀證據顯示一項投資或一組投資出現減值。

倘可供出售資產出現減值時，按其成本(扣除任何本金付款及攤銷)與其現時公允價值之間差額(減先前於損益中確認之任何減值虧損)計算之金額於其他全面收入中剔除，並於損益中確認。

倘股本投資被列作可供出售類別，則客觀證據應包括投資之公允價值大幅或長期跌至低於其成本。「大幅」乃按投資之原始成本評估，而「長期」乃按公允價值低於原始成本之時期評估。倘有證據顯示出現減值，則累計虧損(按收購成本與現時公允價值之差額減該投資先前於損益中確認之任何減值虧損計量)將從其他全面收入中剔除，並於損益中確認。歸類為可供出售之股本工具之減值虧損不可透過損益撥回。公允價值於減值後增加之部分會直接於其他全面收入中確認。

釐定何為「大幅」或「長期」須作出判斷。於作出判斷時，本集團會評估(其中包括)投資之公允價值低於其成本之持續時間或程度。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement – loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融負債

初步確認及計量

金融負債於初步確認時分類為貸款及借貸。

所有金融負債初步按公允價值確認，並扣除直接應佔交易成本。

其後計量－貸款及借貸

於初步確認後，計息貸款及借貸其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，除非折現影響並不重大，則按成本列賬。當終止確認負債並透過實際利率法攤銷時，收益及虧損於損益中確認。

攤銷成本計及收購之任何折讓或溢價以及組成實際利率一部分之費用或成本計算。實際利率攤銷計入損益之財務費用。

終止確認金融負債

倘負債項下之責任獲履行或撤銷或屆滿，則終止確認金融負債。

倘現有金融負債由同一債權人按有重大差別之條款提供之借貸取代，或現有負債之條款作出重大修訂，有關交換或修訂作為終止確認原有負債及確認新負債處理，相關賬面值間之差額於損益確認。

抵銷金融工具

倘當前有可依法強制執行之權利抵銷已確認金額，且有意以淨額結算或同時變現資產及清償負債，則金融資產與金融負債相互抵銷，淨額於綜合財務狀況表呈列。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs of disposal.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the consolidated statements of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of each reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值兩者中之較低者入賬。成本按先入先出基準釐定。可變現淨值按估計售價減任何估計出售成本計算。

現金及現金等值項目

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括手頭現金、活期存款及可隨時兌換為已知金額現金之短期高流動性投資(該等投資之價值變動風險不大，並於購入時一般在三個月內到期)，減須按要求償還及構成本集團現金管理組成部分之銀行透支。

就綜合財務狀況表而言，現金及現金等價項目包括手頭現金與存放於銀行之現金(包括定期存款及性質與現金類似且用途不受限制之資產)。

撥備

倘若因過往事件導致現有債務(法定或推定)及日後可能需要資源流出以償還債務，則確認撥備，前提為對有關債務金額可以作出可靠估計。

倘折現影響重大，則確認之撥備金額為預期需用作償還債務之日後支出於各報告期末之現值。因時間推移而產生之折現現值增額，計入損益表的財務費用。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of each reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。有關損益外確認項目之所得稅於損益外(其他全面收入或直接於權益內)確認。

本期間及過往期間之即期稅項資產及負債根據於各報告期末已頒布或實際上已頒布之稅率(及稅法)，並考慮本集團業務所在國家之現行詮釋及慣例，按預期自稅務機關退回或付予稅務機關之金額計量。

遞延稅項採用負債法，就於各報告期末資產及負債之稅基與就財務申報之賬面值間所有暫時差額作出撥備。

遞延稅項負債就所有應課稅暫時差額而確認，惟下列情況除外：

- 遞延稅項負債於初步確認商譽或並非業務合併且於進行時概不影響會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損之交易之資產或負債時產生；及
- 就與於附屬公司投資相關之應課稅暫時差額而言，倘能控制暫時差額之撥回時間，且暫時差額不大可能在可預見未來撥回。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅(續)

遞延稅項資產就所有可扣稅暫時差額、未動用稅項抵免及任何未動用稅項虧損之結轉而確認。遞延稅項資產於可能有應課稅溢利以動用可扣稅暫時差額、未動用稅項抵免及未動用稅項虧損結轉之情況下確認，惟下列情況除外：

- 倘遞延稅項資產與初步確認並非業務合併且於進行時不影響會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損之交易之資產或負債所產生可扣稅暫時差額有關；及
- 就與於附屬公司投資相關之可扣稅暫時差額而言，僅於暫時差額可能於可預見未來撥回及可能有應課稅溢利以動用暫時差額之情況下確認遞延稅項資產。

遞延稅項資產之賬面值於各報告期末審閱，並予以扣減直至不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利以動用全部或部分遞延稅項資產。未確認之遞延稅項資產，會於各報告期末重新評估，並於有可能有足夠應課稅溢利以收回全部或部分遞延稅項資產之情況下予以確認。

遞延稅項資產及負債按預期於變現資產或清償負債期間適用之稅率計量，而該稅率基於各報告期末已頒布或實際上已頒布之稅率(及稅法)釐定。

倘存在可依法強制執行之權利，可將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債相互抵銷，而遞延稅項涉及相同課稅實體及相同稅務機關時，遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債可相互抵銷。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

- rental income and contingent rentals, on a straight-line basis over the terms of the lease and in the accounting period in which they are earned, respectively;
- management fee income, when the services are rendered;
- income from hotel operation, upon provision of services;
- car park fee and information technology facilities income, when the services are rendered and facilities are utilised;
- income from leasing of centre facilities, when the facilities are utilised;
- other incidental income and services income, when the income is entitled and services are rendered; and
- interest income, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

政府補助金

政府補助金於可合理保證將收取補助金且所有附帶條件將獲遵守時按公允價值確認。當補助金與開支項目相關時，則於其擬補償的成本支銷之期間按系統基準確認為收入。

收入確認

收入於經濟效益將可能流入本集團及能可靠地計量收入時按以下基準確認：

- 租金收入及或然租金分別於租約期及於賺取有關租金之會計期間按直線法確認；
- 管理費收入，於提供服務時確認；
- 酒店營運收入，於提供服務時確認；
- 泊車費及資訊科技設施收入，於提供服務及使用設施時確認；
- 租賃中心設施收入，於使用設施時確認；
- 其他雜項收入及服務收入，於有權獲得該收入及提供此類服務時確認；及
- 利息收入以實際利率法按應計基準，採用將金融工具預計年期或較短期間(倘適用)之估計未來現金收入準確貼現至金融資產賬面淨值之利率確認。

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all of its employees. 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.

Foreign currency transactions

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Group's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of each reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

3. Significant accounting estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated 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, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

僱員福利

退休福利計劃

根據強制性公積金計劃條例，本集團為所有僱員設立界定供款強制性公積金退休福利計劃(「強積金計劃」)。供款金額按僱員基本薪金之某一百分比計算，並於根據強積金計劃規則應付時自損益扣除。強積金計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開持有，存放於獨立監管之基金內。本集團向強積金計劃作出之僱主供款會全數歸屬僱員。

外幣交易

該等綜合財務報表以本集團之功能貨幣港元呈列。本集團旗下各實體自行決定其本身之功能貨幣，而各實體財務報表內之項目以該功能貨幣計量。本集團旗下實體記錄之外幣交易初步按其各自於交易日期適用之功能貨幣匯率記錄。以外幣計值之貨幣資產與負債按於報告期中各段期間結算日適用之功能貨幣匯率換算。結算或換算貨幣項目產生之差額均於損益內確認。按外幣歷史成本計量之非貨幣項目按初步交易日期之匯率換算。

3. 重大會計估計

於編製本集團綜合財務報表時，管理層須作出影響所申報收入、開支、資產與負債金額及其隨附之披露，以及或然負債披露之判斷、估計及假設。有關假設及估計具有不確定因素，可能導致日後須就受影響之資產或負債賬面值作出重大調整。

估計不確定因素

產生須對下一個財政年度資產與負債賬面值作出重大調整之重大風險之日後相關主要假設及於報告期末其他主要估計不確定因素來源所述如下。

3. Significant accounting estimates (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group performs review for impairment of non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable.

The Group reviews certain indicators of potential impairment of these assets such as reported sales and purchase prices, market demand and general market conditions. The Group considers "Buildings held for rental", "Hotel building" and "Building services and support facilities" as a portfolio of assets and identifies the cash-generating unit to which the portfolio of assets belongs by referring to the valuation performed by independent external valuers, after taking into consideration the net income allowing for reversionary potential. The assumptions adopted in the property valuation are based on the market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period, with reference to current market sales prices and the appropriate capitalisation rate.

Based on the Group's best estimates, no provision for impairment loss on the non-financial assets is necessary.

Investments in securities

The Group follows the guidance of HKAS 39 on initial classification of non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity if the Group has the intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity; or at fair value through profit or loss if the investments are managed by external fund managers and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, and information about the investments is provided internally on that basis to the Group's key management.

For held-to-maturity investments, the Group evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Group fails to keep these investments to maturity other than for specific circumstances – for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity – it will be required to reclassify the entire class as available-for-sale. The investments would, therefore, be measured at fair value not at amortised cost.

For investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the Group engages external fund managers to manage the investment portfolio which is evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis. Accordingly, these investments are designated as at fair value through profit or loss and are stated at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3. 重大會計估計(續)

估計不確定因素(續)

非金融資產之減值

每當出現顯示資產之賬面值未能收回之情況或情形變化時，本集團就會對非金融資產之減值進行審視。

本集團會檢討該等資產若干潛在之減值跡象，如所申報買賣價格、市場需求及一般市場狀況。本集團將「持作出租樓宇」、「酒店樓宇」及「樓宇服務及支援設施」視為一個資產組合，並經計及收入淨額及復歸潛力後參考獨立外聘估值師之估值，確定該資產組合所屬之現金產生單位。物業估值所採用之假設以報告期末現存之市況為依據，並參考當時市場成交價及合適資本化比率。

根據本集團之最佳估計，毋須對非金融資產之減值虧損作出撥備。

證券投資

本集團按照香港會計準則第39號之指引，將有固定或可預計付款並有固定到期日之非衍生金融資產初步分類為持有至到期日(倘本集團有意向及能力持有該等投資至到期日)或按公允價值計入損益(倘該等投資由外聘基金經理管理且其表現按公允價值基準評估，而有關該等投資之資料乃按此基準內部呈報予本集團主要管理人員)。

就持有至到期日投資而言，本集團評估其是否有意向及能力持有該等投資至到期日。倘除特定情況(例如於臨近到期日出售少量投資)外，本集團無法持有該等投資至到期日，則整個類別須重新分類為可供出售。因此，該等投資將按公允價值而非攤銷成本計量。

就指定按公允價值計入損益之投資而言，本集團委聘外聘基金經理負責管理按公允價值基準進行評估及作內部報告之投資組合。因此，該等投資乃指定按公允價值計入損益，並按公允價值列賬，而其後出現之公允價值變動則於綜合損益及其他全面收益表確認。

3. Significant accounting estimates (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of trade and other receivables

The Group determines the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables based on the credit history or the financial position of its customers and the current market conditions. The Group assesses the adequacy of provision for impairment of trade and other receivables at the end of each reporting period and significant level of judgement is required in determining the adequacy of such provision.

Fair value of unlisted equity investment

The unlisted equity investment has been valued based on the recent market transaction price. The fair value of the unlisted equity investment at 31 March 2017 was HK\$6,221,450. Further details are included in note 14 to the financial statements.

Useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment

In determining the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment, the Group has to consider various factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence arising from change or improvements in the provision of services, or from a change in the market demand for the service output of the asset, the expected usage of the asset, the expected physical wear and tear, the care and maintenance of the asset, and legal or similar limits on the use of the asset. The estimation of the useful life of the asset is based on the experience of the Group with similar assets that are used in a similar way. Adjustment of depreciation is made if the estimated useful lives and/or residual values of items of property, plant and equipment are different from previous estimation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period based on changes in circumstances.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

3. 重大會計估計 (續)

估計不確定因素 (續)

應收賬款及其他應收款項之減值

本集團依據其客戶之信貸歷史或財務狀況及現行市況來確定應收賬款及其他應收款項之減值撥備。本集團會在各報告期末評估應收賬款及其他應收款項減值撥備是否充足，而確定撥備是否充足時須作出重大判斷。

非上市股本投資之公允價值

非上市股本投資根據近期市場成交價進行估值。於2017年3月31日，非上市股本投資之公允價值為6,221,450港元。進一步詳情載於財務報表附註14。

物業、機器及設備項目之可使用年期及剩餘價值

於釐定物業、機器及設備項目之可使用年期及剩餘價值時，本集團須考慮諸多因素，包括所提供服務變動或改進或資產服務輸出之市場需求變動令技術或商業方面過時、資產擬定用途、預期實際損耗、資產維護保養以及資產使用方面之法律或類似限制。資產可使用年期之估計乃根據本集團就用途相似之類似資產方面之經驗作出。倘物業、機器及設備項目之估計可使用年期及/或剩餘價值有別於先前估計，則作出折舊調整。於各報告期末，本集團根據情況變動對可使用年期及剩餘價值進行檢討。

遞延稅項資產

遞延稅項資產僅於可能有應課稅溢利可用於抵銷虧損之情況下就未動用稅項虧損予以確認。管理層須根據未來應課稅溢利可能出現之時間及水平連同未來稅務規劃策略作出重大判斷，以釐定可予確認之遞延稅項資產金額。

4. Revenue and other net income

An analysis of revenue and other net income is as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Revenue	收入		
Rental income	租金收入	216,704,284	210,588,164
Building management income	物業管理收入		
– Management fee income	– 管理費收入	85,195,492	84,256,008
– Car park fee income	– 泊車費收入	13,506,822	11,736,728
– Other facilities income	– 其他設施收入	19,432,099	20,973,213
Income from hotel operation	酒店經營收入	113,926,173	119,421,577
Information technology facilities income	資訊科技設施收入	98,963	481,439
Other incidental income	其他雜項收入	109,356	79,983
		448,973,189	447,537,112
Other net income	其他收入淨額		
Interest income from held-to-maturity investments, net of amortisation of premium of HK\$4,023,765 (HK\$4,213,416)	持有至到期日投資之利息收入，扣除溢價攤銷4,023,765港元(4,213,416港元)	15,465,384	16,502,660
Interest income from investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資之利息收入	11,705,473	8,603,452
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款之利息收入	125,570	1,142,171
Services income from fellow subsidiaries	同系附屬公司之服務收入	4,201,654	4,201,654
Net realised/unrealised losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資之已變現/未變現虧損淨額	(3,764,570)	(3,370,038)
Foreign exchange differences, net	外匯差額淨額	(3,103,780)	(6,800,537)
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備項目之收益	70,000	-
Reversal of provision for impairment of trade receivables	撥回應收賬款之減值撥備	10,685	-
Sundry income	雜項收入	-	395,853
		24,710,416	20,675,215

Note:

On 24 May 2000, a portion of the Inland Lot No. 8969 at Telegraph Bay, Pokfulam ("Residential Portion") was assigned to Hong Kong Cyberport (Ancillary Development) Limited ("HKCADL"), a fellow subsidiary, by Hong Kong Cyberport Development Holdings Limited ("the immediate holding company"). Pursuant to the services agreement dated 25 October 2003 entered into between the Company and HKCADL, a fixed monthly services income of HK\$125,600 was received from HKCADL commencing from November 2003 for the provision of services by the Company to facilitate the operation of the Residential Portion. The fee was revised to HK\$200,000 commencing from April 2006 and to HK\$261,000 commencing from May 2008. Total amount received during the year was HK\$3,132,000 (2016: HK\$3,132,000).

Pursuant to the services agreement dated 12 March 2005 entered into between the Company and Skillful Limited, a fellow subsidiary, a monthly services income was received for the provision of information technology and telecommunications services to the Residential Portion. Total amount received during the year was HK\$1,069,654 (2016: HK\$1,069,654).

4. 收入與其他收入淨額

收入與其他收入淨額之分析如下：

附註：

於2000年5月24日，香港數碼港發展控股有限公司（「直接控股公司」）向同系附屬公司香港數碼港（附屬發展）有限公司（「HKCADL」）批出薄扶林鋼線灣內地段8969號其中一部分土地（「住宅部分」）。根據2003年10月25日本公司與HKCADL簽訂之服務協議，本公司就住宅部分之營運提供服務，自2003年11月開始每月向HKCADL收取125,600港元之固定服務收入。自2006年4月及2008年5月起，此項收費分別修訂為每月200,000港元及261,000港元。本年度已收總額為3,132,000港元（2016年：3,132,000港元）。

根據2005年3月12日本公司與同系附屬公司Skillful Limited簽訂之服務協議，本公司因就住宅部分提供資訊科技及電訊服務而每月收取服務收入。本年度已收總額為1,069,654港元（2016年：1,069,654港元）。

5. Staff costs

An analysis of staff costs is as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	95,084,816	91,558,818
Unutilised annual leave	未享用年假	2,424,568	1,641,257
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	4,453,490	4,328,642
Staff benefits and other staff costs	員工福利及其他員工成本	1,878,751	951,689
		103,841,625	98,480,406
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Hotel	酒店	53,942,073	53,934,639
Corporate office	公司辦事處	33,545,683	32,857,429
		87,487,756	86,792,068
Operating Teams (note 10)	營運團隊(附註10)	16,353,869	11,688,338
		103,841,625	98,480,406

6. Loss before tax

The Group's loss before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Rental income less outgoings of HK\$12,626,106 (2016: HK\$12,114,005)	租金收入扣除 開支12,626,106港元 (2016年：12,114,005港元)	(204,078,178)	(198,474,159)
Cost of inventories	存貨成本	15,578,728	15,599,794
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	208,000	430,600
Impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款之減值	121,493	10,685
Reversal of provision for impairment of trade receivables	撥回應收賬款之 減值撥備	(10,685)	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物業、機器及設備項目 之(收益)/虧損淨額	(54,602)	161,442
Finance costs:	財務費用：		
Finance charges on obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔之 財務支出	20,757	29,751

5. 員工成本

員工成本之分析如下：

6. 除稅前虧損

本集團之除稅前虧損已扣除/(計入)
下列項目：

7. Directors' remunerations

The emoluments of the Directors of the Group disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Directors' fees	董事袍金	-	-
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利	-	-
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花紅	-	-
Retirement scheme contributions	退休計劃供款	-	-

8. Five highest paid employees

Details of the remuneration of the five non-director highest paid employees are as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	12,185,088	11,537,768
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	180,000	180,000
		12,365,088	11,717,768

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

		2017	2016
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	-	1
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	3	2
HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000	2,000,001港元至2,500,000港元	-	-
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	2,500,001港元至3,000,000港元	-	1
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	1	-
HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	3,500,001港元至4,000,000港元	1	1
		5	5

7. 董事酬金

根據香港公司條例第383(1)條及公司
(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部披露
之本集團董事酬金如下：

8. 五名最高薪僱員

五名非董事最高薪僱員之酬金詳情如
下：

酬金介乎以下範圍之非董事最高薪僱
員之數目如下：

9. Government rent and rates

An analysis of government rent and rates is as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Hotel	酒店	1,464,800	1,574,034
Corporate office	公司辦事處	12,626,106	12,114,005
		14,090,906	13,688,039
Operating Teams (note 10)	營運團隊(附註10)	433,273	446,880
		14,524,179	14,134,919

10. Public mission activities expenses

All direct and indirect expenses incurred for the primary and dominant purpose of public mission and that contribute to the successful running of public mission activities as described in note 1 to the financial statements are considered as public mission activities expenses. Such expenses comprise:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Staff costs	員工成本	16,353,869	11,688,338
Information technology facilities maintenance fees	資訊科技設施保養費用	27,854,812	27,328,963
Financial assistance to industry start-ups	向業內初創企業提供資助	24,072,657	15,585,096
Programme expenses (seminars, trainings, competitions, workshops and exhibitions)	節目支出(研討會、培訓、比賽、工作坊及展覽)	25,863,189	24,450,620
Government rent and rates	地租及差餉	433,273	446,880
Public mission communications	公眾使命通訊	10,652,440	2,637,354
Operating expenses	經營支出	5,896,496	7,501,721
Recovery of direct expenses (including government grants of HK\$1,542,594 (2016: HK\$1,572,510))	收回直接支出(包括政府補助金1,542,594港元(2016年: 1,572,510港元))	(6,956,222)	(6,979,256)
		104,170,514	82,659,716

11. Income tax

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made as the Group did not generate any assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year (2016: Nil).

9. 地租及差餉

地租及差餉之分析如下：

10. 公眾使命活動支出

就公眾使命主要目的及財務報表附註1所述成功舉辦公眾使命活動所產生之所有直接及間接支出均被視為公眾使命活動支出。有關支出包括：

11. 所得稅

由於本集團本年度並無於香港產生任何應課稅溢利，故並無就香港利得稅作出撥備(2016年：無)。

11. Income tax (continued)

A reconciliation of the tax credit applicable to the loss before tax at the Hong Kong statutory rate to the tax amount at the Group's effective tax rate is as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(74,847,537)	(48,130,539)
Tax credit at the Hong Kong statutory tax rate of 16.5%	按香港法定稅率16.5%計算之稅項抵免	(12,349,844)	(7,941,539)
Income not subject to tax	毋須課稅之收入	(20,719)	(299,555)
Tax losses not recognised	未確認之稅項虧損	12,370,563	8,241,094
Tax amount at the Group's effective tax rate	按本集團實際稅率計算之稅額	-	-

12. Deferred tax

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

		Losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits	Depreciation in excess of related depreciation allowance	Others	Total
		可供用作抵銷未來應課稅溢利之虧損	折舊超出有關折舊撥備之金額	其他	合計
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元	港元	港元
At 1 April 2015	於2015年4月1日	(64,003,388)	64,237,960	(234,572)	-
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year	年內於損益(計入)/扣除之遞延稅項	(15,317,908)	15,208,574	109,334	-
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	於2016年3月31日及2016年4月1日	(79,321,296)	79,446,534	(125,238)	-
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year	年內於損益(計入)/扣除之遞延稅項	(22,152,767)	22,162,629	(9,862)	-
At 31 March 2017	於2017年3月31日	(101,474,063)	101,609,163	(135,100)	-

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences arising from tax losses carried forward due to uncertainty of realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits. As at 31 March 2017, the Group had unrecognised tax losses of approximately HK\$2,097,000,000 (2016: approximately HK\$2,022,000,000). The tax losses have no expiry date and are yet to be agreed by the Inland Revenue Department.

11. 所得稅(續)

適用於按香港法定稅率計算之除稅前虧損之稅項抵免與按本集團實際稅率計算之稅額之對賬如下：

12. 遞延稅項

年內，遞延稅項資產及負債之變動如下：

由於無法確定能否透過未來應課稅溢利變現相關稅項利益，故不就滾存稅項虧損所產生之暫時差異確認遞延稅項資產。截至2017年3月31日，本集團擁有未予確認之稅項虧損約2,097,000,000港元(2016年：約2,022,000,000港元)。稅項虧損並無限期，但須待稅務局確認。

13. Property, plant and equipment

13. 物業、機器及設備

		Buildings held for rental 持作出租樓宇	Hotel building 酒店樓宇	Building services and support facilities 樓宇服務與支援設施	Information technology facilities 資訊科技設施	Centres equipment 中心設備	Leasehold improvements 租賃物改良工程	Furniture and equipment 傢俬與設備	Motor vehicles 車輛	Total 合計
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
31 March 2017	2017年3月31日									
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016:	於2016年3月31日及2016年4月1日:									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,173,977,271	236,249,498	60,886,254	80,518,905	156,834,546	1,018,019	5,541,546,181
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(923,708,426)	(71,464,008)	(1,151,441,535)	(226,641,810)	(60,886,254)	(27,067,964)	(83,826,319)	(996,005)	(2,546,032,321)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,633,415,350	203,473,904	22,535,736	9,607,688	-	53,450,941	73,008,227	22,014	2,995,513,860
At 1 April 2016, net of accumulated depreciation	於2016年4月1日，扣除累計折舊	2,633,415,350	203,473,904	22,535,736	9,607,688	-	53,450,941	73,008,227	22,014	2,995,513,860
Additions	添置	-	-	30,306,850	20,104,792	-	36,361,531	16,761,612	710,000	104,244,785
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提折舊	(77,142,965)	(5,955,334)	(3,488,279)	(5,661,984)	-	(8,150,635)	(22,527,813)	(140,347)	(123,067,357)
Disposal	出售	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,398)	-	(15,398)
At 31 March 2017, net of accumulated depreciation	於2017年3月31日，扣除累計折舊	2,556,272,385	197,518,570	49,354,307	24,050,496	-	81,661,837	67,226,628	591,667	2,976,675,890
At 31 March 2017:	於2017年3月31日:									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,197,781,244	256,354,290	60,886,254	116,880,436	171,780,908	1,338,151	5,637,082,971
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(1,000,851,391)	(77,419,342)	(1,148,426,937)	(232,303,794)	(60,886,254)	(35,218,599)	(104,554,280)	(746,484)	(2,660,407,081)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,556,272,385	197,518,570	49,354,307	24,050,496	-	81,661,837	67,226,628	591,667	2,976,675,890
31 March 2016	2016年3月31日									
At 1 April 2015:	於2015年4月1日:									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,159,978,681	235,556,454	60,886,254	75,485,808	150,109,754	1,018,019	5,515,096,658
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(846,565,460)	(65,508,674)	(1,149,969,676)	(221,561,857)	(60,886,254)	(19,695,776)	(63,853,689)	(945,480)	(2,428,986,866)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,710,558,316	209,429,238	10,009,005	13,994,597	-	55,790,032	86,256,065	72,539	3,086,109,792
At 1 April 2015, net of accumulated depreciation	於2015年4月1日，扣除累計折舊	2,710,558,316	209,429,238	10,009,005	13,994,597	-	55,790,032	86,256,065	72,539	3,086,109,792
Additions	添置	-	-	13,998,590	693,044	-	5,033,077	7,581,880	-	27,306,611
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提折舊	(77,142,966)	(5,955,334)	(1,471,859)	(5,079,953)	-	(7,372,188)	(20,640,276)	(50,525)	(117,713,101)
Disposal	出售	-	-	-	-	-	-	(189,442)	-	(189,442)
At 31 March 2016, net of accumulated depreciation	於2016年3月31日，扣除累計折舊	2,633,415,350	203,473,904	22,535,736	9,607,688	-	53,450,941	73,008,227	22,014	2,995,513,860
At 31 March 2016:	於2016年3月31日:									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,173,977,271	236,249,498	60,886,254	80,518,905	156,834,546	1,018,019	5,541,546,181
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(923,708,426)	(71,464,008)	(1,151,441,535)	(226,641,810)	(60,886,254)	(27,067,964)	(83,826,319)	(996,005)	(2,546,032,321)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,633,415,350	203,473,904	22,535,736	9,607,688	-	53,450,941	73,008,227	22,014	2,995,513,860

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Notes:

(i) On 22 May 2000, the Government of the HKSAR granted the Inland Lot No. 8969 at Telegraph Bay, Pokfulam to the Group for a term of 50 years at a lump sum initial premium of HK\$1,000 and an annual rent of an amount equal to 3% of the rateable value of the said Lot from time to time.

On 24 May 2000, the Company entered into a sub-lease agreement ("Sub-lease Agreement") with the immediate holding company whereby a portion of the Inland Lot No. 8969 at Telegraph Bay, Pokfulam ("Cyberport Portion") is sub-leased to the Company from the immediate holding company at nil rental.

(ii) The buildings are situated on the leasehold land granted.

(iii) Centres equipment represents equipment of Entrepreneurship Centre and Technology Centre funded by government grant and used for the purpose of the designated projects.

(iv) As at 31 March 2017, the fair value of the buildings held for rental (together with the associated building services and support facilities) amounted to HK\$6,602 million (2016: HK\$6,492 million). The aggregate carrying value of such assets amounted to HK\$2,606 million (2016: HK\$2,656 million). The fair value of the buildings held for rental (together with the associated buildings services and support facilities) as at 31 March 2017 was determined based on a valuation carried out by Colliers International (Hong Kong) Limited, an independent professional valuer.

The fair value of the buildings held for rental (together with the associated building services and support facilities) falls within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and is determined using the income capitalisation approach by discounting the expected rental income using capitalisation rate adjusted for the quality and location of the buildings.

(v) At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of furniture and equipment held under finance lease of the Group was HK\$4.2 million (2016: HK\$6.1 million).

13. 物業、機器及設備(續)

附註:

(i) 於2000年5月22日，香港特區政府向本集團批出一幅位於薄扶林鋼線灣內地段8969號之土地，一次性土地溢價為1,000港元，使用期為50年，而每年的租金金額相當於前述該地段不時的應課差餉租值3%。

於2000年5月24日，本公司與直接控股公司簽訂一份分租協議("分租協議")。根據該分租協議，本公司從直接控股公司分租薄扶林鋼線灣內地段8969號其中一部分土地("數碼港部分")，本公司無須支付租金。

(ii) 這些樓宇位於獲批租賃土地。

(iii) 中心設備乃由政府補助金資助並用於指定項目之企業發展中心和科技中心之設備。

(iv) 於2017年3月31日，持作出租樓宇(連同相關之樓宇服務與支援設施)之公允價值為66.02億港元(2016年: 64.92億港元)。這些資產之總賬面值為26.06億港元(2016年: 26.56億港元)。該等持作出租樓宇(連同相關之樓宇服務與支援設施)於2017年3月31日之公允價值乃根據獨立專業估值師高力國際物業顧問(香港)有限公司進行之估值釐定。

持作出租樓宇(連同相關之樓宇服務與支援設施)之公允價值屬於公允價值等級中之第三級，乃採用收入資本化方式釐定，方法為採用已就有關樓宇之質素及地點作出調整之資本化比率將預期租金收入折現計算。

(v) 於報告期末，本集團根據融資租賃持有之傢俬及設備之賬面值為420萬港元(2016年: 610萬港元)。

14. Cyberport Macro Fund Investment

	2017	2016
	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元
Unlisted equity investment, at fair value	6,221,450	-

During the year, to further extend the Group's entrepreneurial support to scalable start-ups, the Group has launched the CMF for Hong Kong-based digital entrepreneurs. With an initial size of HK\$200 million, the CMF aims to accelerate the growth of digital technology start-ups. As an investment fund that targets to co-invest in Cyberport digital entrepreneurs with other private and public investors as seed to Series A stage funding, the CMF also aims to encourage the development of a venture capital ecosystem for start-ups in Hong Kong.

The above investment consists of investment in equity securities which was designated as available-for-sale financial assets and has no fixed maturity date or coupon rate.

14. 數碼港投資創業基金投資

年內，為進一步加大本集團對可擴張初創企業之創業支援，本集團已為香港數碼創業家啟動數碼港投資創業基金。數碼港投資創業基金初始投資額為2億港元，主要助力數碼科技初創企業飛躍發展。數碼港投資創業基金作為一項投資基金，旨在與其他私人及公眾投資者共同投資數碼港之數碼創業家，提供種子項目投資以至A輪融資，亦旨在鼓勵香港初創企業發展風投生態。

上述投資包括指定為可供出售金融資產且無固定到期日或票面利率之股本證券投資。

15. Investments in Securities

	2017	2016
	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元
Non-current assets		
Held-to-maturity investments	430,053,583	559,202,194
Current assets		
Held-to-maturity investments	124,966,240	88,059,239
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	445,746,900	316,287,667
	570,713,140	404,346,906
	1,000,766,723	963,549,100

15. 證券投資

15. Investments in Securities (continued)

(a) Held-to-maturity investments

	2017	2016
	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元
Listed fixed interest debt securities in Hong Kong	531,872,373	600,607,945
Unlisted debt securities	23,147,450	46,653,488
Net book amount	555,019,823	647,261,433
The net book amount is analysed as follows:		
Maturing over one year	430,053,583	559,202,194
Maturing within one year	124,966,240	88,059,239
	555,019,823	647,261,433
Market value of listed debt securities	533,590,319	603,743,939
Market value of unlisted but quoted debt securities	23,257,827	46,611,452
	556,848,146	650,355,391

(b) Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2017	2016
	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元
Listed fixed interest debt securities:		
- In Hong Kong	119,141,970	83,203,222
- Outside Hong Kong	240,902,589	220,538,753
Unlisted but quoted fixed interest debt securities	85,702,341	12,545,692
	445,746,900	316,287,667

16. Trade receivables

	2017	2016
	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元
Trade receivables	10,069,383	5,428,888
Impairment	(869,829)	(759,021)
	9,199,554	4,669,867

15. 證券投資 (續)

(a) 持有至到期日投資

(b) 按公允價值計入損益之投資

16. 應收賬款

16. Trade receivables (continued)

The credit period given to customers is generally 0 to 30 days. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancement over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

The movements in provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
At beginning of year	年初	759,021	1,421,649
Impairment losses recognised (note 6)	確認減值虧損(附註6)	121,493	10,685
Impairment losses reversed (note 6)	撥回減值虧損(附註6)	(10,685)	-
Amount written off as uncollectible	撇銷為不可收回之款項	-	(673,313)
		869,829	759,021

An aged analysis of the trade receivables that are not individually nor collectively considered to be impaired is as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Neither past due nor impaired	未逾期亦無減值	4,101,963	1,316,826
Less than one month past due	逾期少於1個月	4,672,445	2,815,813
One to three months past due	逾期1至3個月	416,575	424,668
Over three months past due	逾期3個月以上	8,571	112,560
		9,199,554	4,669,867

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of independent customers that have a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, the Directors are of the opinion that no provision for impairment is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable.

16. 應收賬款(續)

給予客戶之信貸期一般為0至30天。本集團試圖嚴格控制其未收回之應收款項以使信貸風險降至最低。逾期結餘由高級管理層定期審閱。本集團並無就其應收賬款結餘持有任何抵押品或施行其他信貸提升措施。應收賬款為免息。

應收賬款減值撥備變動如下：

並未個別或集體視作減值之應收賬款之賬齡分析如下：

未逾期亦無減值之應收款項與多名近期並無違約記錄之獨立客戶有關。

逾期但未減值之應收款項與若干與本集團維持良好往績記錄之獨立客戶有關。根據過往經驗，董事認為毋須就該等結餘作減值撥備，原因是信貸質素並無重大轉變且有關結餘仍被視為可全數收回。

17. Prepayments, deposits and other receivables

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Prepayments	預付款項	4,466,568	3,598,833
Deposits	按金	4,506,960	5,068,642
Other receivables	其他應收款項	10,086,019	12,003,377
		19,059,547	20,670,852

None of the above assets is either past due or impaired. Financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default.

18. Cash and bank balances

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結存	84,678,485	147,444,907
Time deposits	定期存款	22,466,484	37,841,457
		107,144,969	185,286,364

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Time deposits are made for varying periods of between 1 to 3 months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earns interest at the respective time deposit rates. The bank balances and time deposits are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

19. Rental and other deposits

Included in rental deposits are amounts of HK\$49,076,395 (2016: HK\$42,576,790) which are not expected to be settled within one year.

17. 預付款項、按金及其他應收款項

上述資產概無逾期亦無減值。計入上述結餘之金融資產與並無違約記錄之應收款項有關。

18. 現金及銀行結存

銀行現金根據每日銀行存款利率以浮動利率賺取利息。定期存款視乎本集團之即時現金需求而定，存款期限介乎1至3個月不等，並以各自之定期存款利率賺取利息。銀行結存及定期存款存入近期並無違約記錄且信譽良好之銀行。

19. 租金及其他按金

租金按金包括預期不會於一年內償付之款項49,076,395港元(2016年：42,576,790港元)。

20. Obligations under a finance lease

The Group leases certain of its information technology facilities. The lease is classified as finance lease and has remaining lease terms of 1.75 years.

At 31 March 2017, the total future minimum lease payments under finance lease and their values were as follows:

		Minimum lease payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments
		最低租賃付款	最低租賃付款	最低租賃付款現值	最低租賃付款現值
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元	港元	港元
Amount payable:	應付款項：				
Within 1 year	一年內	2,107,080	2,107,080	2,095,355	2,086,322
In the second year	第二年	1,580,310	2,107,080	1,577,476	2,095,355
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	第三至五年(包括首尾兩年)	-	1,580,310	-	1,577,477
Total minimum finance lease payments	最低融資租賃付款總額	3,687,390	5,794,470	3,672,831	5,759,154
Future finance charges	未來融資費用	(14,559)	(35,316)		
Total net finance lease payable	總融資租賃應付款項淨值	3,672,831	5,759,154		
Portion classified as current liabilities	被分類為流動負債之部分	(2,095,355)	(2,086,322)		
Non-current portion	非流動部分	1,577,476	3,672,832		

20. 融資租賃承擔

本集團租賃若干資訊科技設施。該租賃被分類為融資租賃，餘下租期為1.75年。

於2017年3月31日，融資租賃項下之未來最低租賃付款總額及價值如下：

21. Development Maintenance Fund

It represents a fund received by the Group in accordance with the terms of a project agreement entered into among the Company, the immediate holding company, HKCADL, Pacific Century Cyberworks Limited (now renamed as PCCW Limited) and Cyber-Port Limited on 17 May 2000 (the "Project Agreement"). Pursuant to the Project Agreement, the purpose of the fund is for upkeep and maintenance of the common telecommunications, media and information technology facilities available to the tenants and visitors (the "Shared Cyberport facilities").

Upon acquisition of relevant assets for replacements, the costs of the acquired assets will be transferred from the Development Maintenance Fund ("DMF") account to the Capital Reserve account in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

During the year, Shared Cyberport facilities of HK\$20,104,792 (2016: HK\$693,044) were acquired and funded by the DMF. Accordingly, this amount has been transferred from the DMF to Capital Reserve account.

22. Facilities Maintenance Fund

On 5 September 2006, the Company, HKCADL, and the immediate holding company entered into a third agreement to amend the Project Agreement of the Cyberport Project with PCCW Limited and Cyber-Port Limited. Pursuant to the third agreement, a maintenance fund of HK\$50,000,000 for the purpose of maintenance and upgrading of the Cyberport Portion was received by the Group ("Facilities Maintenance Fund", "FMF").

Upon acquisition of the assets, the cost of the replaced assets will be transferred from the FMF account to the Capital Reserve account in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

During the year, building services and support facilities of HK\$29,975,074 (2016: HK\$9,633,700) were funded by the FMF. Accordingly, this amount has been transferred from the FMF to Capital Reserve account.

21. 發展維修基金

該項基金是本集團根據由本公司、直接控股公司、HKCADL、盈科數碼動力有限公司(現稱電訊盈科有限公司)及資訊港有限公司於2000年5月17日所簽訂之數碼港計劃協議(「計劃協議」)之條款所收取之基金。根據該計劃協議，該項基金用作保養及維修供租戶及訪客使用之共用電訊、媒體及資訊科技設施(「數碼港共用設施」)。

根據本集團之會計政策，於購置相關資產以作更換後，已購置資產之成本將從發展維修基金(「發展維修基金」)賬戶轉撥至資本儲備賬戶。

年內，金額為20,104,792港元(2016年：693,044港元)之數碼港共用設施已由發展維修基金購置並提供資金。因此，該筆款項已從發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備賬戶。

22. 設施維修基金

於2006年9月5日，本公司、HKCADL及直接控股公司與電訊盈科有限公司及資訊港有限公司簽訂第三份協議以修訂數碼港計劃協議。根據該第三份協議，本集團獲得一筆5,000萬港元之維修基金款項，用作保養及維修數碼港部分(「設施維修基金」)。

根據本集團之會計政策，於購置資產後，被更換之資產成本將自設施維修基金轉撥至資本儲備賬戶。

年內，金額為29,975,074港元(2016年：9,633,700港元)之樓宇服務及支援設施已由設施維修基金提供資金。因此，該筆款項已自設施維修基金轉撥至資本儲備賬戶。

23. Share capital

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：		
2 ordinary shares	2股普通股	2	2

24. Reserves

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

25. Operating lease arrangements

(a) As lessor

The Group leases certain buildings (note 13) under operating lease arrangements. The leases are negotiated for terms ranging from 1 to 6 years. The terms of the leases also require the tenants to pay a security deposit.

At 31 March 2017, the Group had total future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases with its tenants falling due as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Within one year	一年內	159,709,588	149,213,048
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	第二至五年(包括首尾兩年)	145,113,600	138,538,987
		304,823,188	287,752,035

23. 股本

24. 儲備

本集團本年度及過往年度之儲備金額及其變動呈列於綜合權益變動表。

25. 經營租賃安排

(a) 作為出租人

本集團根據經營租賃安排租賃若干樓宇(附註13)。該等租賃所議定之租期介乎1年至6年不等。租賃條款亦要求租戶支付保證按金。

於2017年3月31日，本集團根據其與租戶簽訂之不可撤銷經營租賃的未來最低應收租賃付款總額到期情況如下：

25. Operating lease arrangements (continued)

(b) As lessee

The Group leases its information technology facilities under operating lease arrangements. Leases for these facilities are negotiated for terms ranging from 1 month to 3 years.

As 31 March 2017, the Group had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases falling due as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Within one year	一年內	14,521,294	16,427,248
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	第二至五年(包括首尾兩年)	10,783,651	25,304,945
		25,304,945	41,732,193

26. Commitments

In addition to the operating lease commitments details in note 25 above, the Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period.

		2017	2016
		HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元
Contracted, but not provided for	已訂約，但未撥備	29,075,604	44,089,527

25. 經營租賃安排(續)

(b) 作為承租人

本集團根據經營租賃安排租賃資訊科技設施。該等物業所議定之租期介乎一個月至三年。

於2017年3月31日，本集團根據不可撤銷經營租賃的未來最低應付租賃付款總額到期情況如下：

26. 承擔

除上文附註25詳述之經營租賃承擔外，本集團於報告期末之資本承擔如下。

27. Related party transactions

- (a) The Company is wholly owned by the Government of the HKSAR via The Financial Secretary Incorporated. In accordance with revised HKAS 24 "Related party disclosures" issued by HKICPA, government-related entities and their subsidiaries, directly or indirectly controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the Government of HKSAR are defined as related parties of the Group. On that basis, related parties include the immediate holding company and its subsidiaries (other than the Company), other government-related entities and their subsidiaries, other entities and corporations in which the Group is able to control or exercise significant influence and key management personnel of the Group.

During the year ended 31 March 2017, approximately 3% (2016: 3%) of the Group's revenue are rental income, building management income and other facilities income derived from the Government of HKSAR and other government-related entities. All these services are conducted in the normal course of business and in accordance with the Group's pricing policy.

- (b) The balances with the immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.
- (c) No compensation was paid to the key management personnel of the Group in respect of their services rendered to the Group during the year (2016: Nil).

27. 關聯方交易

- (a) 本公司由香港特別行政區政府透過財政司司長法團全資擁有。根據香港會計師公會頒布之經修訂香港會計準則第24號「關聯方披露」之規定，凡由香港特別行政區政府直接或間接控制、共同控制或受其重大影響之政府相關實體及其附屬公司，均界定為本集團之關聯方。根據該基礎，關聯方包括直接控股公司及其附屬公司（本公司除外）、其他政府相關實體及其附屬公司、本集團能控制或可施加重大影響之其他實體及企業以及本集團之主要管理人員。

截至2017年3月31日止年度，來自香港特別行政區政府及其他政府相關實體之租金收入、樓宇管理收入及其他設施收入約佔本集團收入之3%（2016年：3%）。所有該等服務均在正常業務過程中按本集團之定價政策進行。

- (b) 與直接控股公司及同系附屬公司之結餘均為無抵押、免息及按要求償還。
- (c) 年內，並無就本集團主要管理人員向本集團提供之服務而向彼等支付酬金（2016年：無）。

28. Financial instruments by category

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

31 March 2017

Financial assets

		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading	Available-for-sale investment	Held-to-maturity investments	Loans and receivables	Total
		按公允價值計入損益及持作買賣之金融資產	可供出售投資	持有至到期日投資	貸款及應收款項	總計
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金	-	-	-	15,738,361	15,738,361
Available-for-sale investment	可供出售投資	-	6,221,450	-	-	6,221,450
Investments in securities	證券投資	445,746,900	-	555,019,823	-	1,000,766,723
Trade receivables	應收賬款	-	-	-	9,199,554	9,199,554
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項之金融資產	-	-	-	14,592,979	14,592,979
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	-	-	-	2,348,448	2,348,448
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結存	-	-	-	107,144,969	107,144,969
		445,746,900	6,221,450	555,019,823	149,024,311	1,156,012,484

Financial liabilities

		Financial liabilities at amortised cost
		按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債
		HK\$ 港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	35,472,265
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用之金融負債	55,429,833
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	79,426,375
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,293,578
Obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔	3,672,831
		428,294,882

28. 按類別劃分的金融工具

各類別金融工具於報告期末之賬面值如下：

2017年3月31日

金融資產

金融負債

28. Financial instruments by category (continued)

31 March 2016

Financial assets

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading	Available-for-sale investment	Held-to-maturity investments	Loans and receivables	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元
Deferred rental receivables	-	-	-	14,690,545	14,690,545
Investments in securities	316,287,667	-	647,261,433	-	963,549,100
Trade receivables	-	-	-	4,669,867	4,669,867
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	-	-	-	17,072,019	17,072,019
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	-	-	-	1,892,385	1,892,385
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	185,286,364	185,286,364
	316,287,667	-	647,261,433	223,611,180	1,187,160,280

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
	按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債
	HK\$
	港元
Trade payables	45,693,220
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	24,621,250
Rental and other deposits	77,001,592
Amount due to the immediate holding company	254,303,568
Obligations under a finance lease	5,759,154
	407,378,784

28. 按類別劃分的金融工具(續)

2016年3月31日

金融資產

29. Fair value and fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that reasonably approximate to fair values, are as follows:

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	賬面值		公允價值	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元	港元	港元
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale investment	6,221,450	-	6,221,450	-
Investments in securities	1,000,766,723	963,549,100	1,002,595,046	966,643,058
	1,006,988,173	963,549,100	1,008,816,496	966,643,058
Financial liabilities				
Finance lease payables	3,672,831	5,759,154	3,672,831	5,759,154

The Group has assessed that the fair values of deferred rental receivables, trade receivables, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, cash and bank balances, balances with fellow subsidiaries and the immediate holding company, trade payables, financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals, rental and other deposits approximate to its carrying amount largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the financial asset and financial liability are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following method and assumption were used to estimate the fair value:

The fair value of unlisted available-for-sale equity investment has been estimated using the recent market transaction price.

The fair value of finance lease payable has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using rates currently available for instruments with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The Group's own non-performance risk for finance lease payables as at 31 March 2017 was assessed to be insignificant.

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

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級

本集團金融工具之賬面值及公允價值(賬面值與公允價值合理相若的金融工具除外)如下:

本集團已評估遞延應收租金、應收賬款、計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項之金融資產、現金及銀行結存、與同系附屬公司及直接控股公司之結餘、應付賬款、計入其他應付款項及應計費用之金融負債、租金及其他按金之公允價值與其賬面值相若, 主要由於該等工具於短期內到期。

金融資產及金融負債之公允價值以於各方自願(被迫或已算定的銷售除外)進行的當前交易中交換工具的金額入賬。下列方法及假設用於估計公允價值:

非上市可供出售股本投資之公允價值採用現行市場交易價作出估計。

融資租賃應付款項之公允價值已透過使用條款、信貸風險及餘下年期相若的工具目前可用的利率折現預期未來現金流量計算得出。於2017年3月31日, 本集團就融資租賃應付款項的自身不履行風險已被評估為微乎其微。

上市債務投資之公允價值按市場報價計算得出。

29. Fair value and fair value hierarchy of financial instruments (continued)

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 31 March 2017

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值採用以下各項計量			Total 總計
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場報價 (Level 1) (第一級)	Significant observable inputs 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 2) (第二級)	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 3) (第三級)	
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Available-for-sale investment	可供出售投資	-	6,221,450	-	6,221,450
Investments in securities	證券投資	360,044,559	85,702,341	-	445,746,900
		360,044,559	91,923,791	-	451,968,350

As at 31 March 2016

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值採用以下各項計量			Total 總計
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場報價 (Level 1) (第一級)	Significant observable inputs 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 2) (第二級)	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 3) (第三級)	
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Investments in securities	證券投資	303,741,975	12,545,692	-	316,287,667

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級

下表顯示本集團金融工具的公允價值計量等級：

按公允價值計量的資產：

於2017年3月31日

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值採用以下各項計量			Total 總計
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場報價 (Level 1) (第一級)	Significant observable inputs 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 2) (第二級)	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 3) (第三級)	
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Available-for-sale investment	可供出售投資	-	6,221,450	-	6,221,450
Investments in securities	證券投資	360,044,559	85,702,341	-	445,746,900
		360,044,559	91,923,791	-	451,968,350

於2016年3月31日

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值採用以下各項計量			Total 總計
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場報價 (Level 1) (第一級)	Significant observable inputs 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 2) (第二級)	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 3) (第三級)	
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Investments in securities	證券投資	303,741,975	12,545,692	-	316,287,667

29. Fair value and fair value hierarchy of financial instruments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Liabilities measured at fair value:

As at 31 March 2017

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2017.

As at 31 March 2016

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2016.

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 for both financial assets and financial liabilities (2016: Nil).

30. Financial risk management objectives and policies

(a) Financial risk factors

The Group's principal financial instruments comprises investments in securities, an available-for-sale investment and cash and bank balances. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance for the Group's operations.

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

Credit risk

Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Details in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements. The credit risk of the Group's other financial assets, which comprise deferred rental receivables, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, amounts due from fellow subsidiaries, investments in securities, available-for-sale investment, cash and bank balances, arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級 (續)

按公允價值計量的負債：

於2017年3月31日

本集團於2017年3月31日並無任何按公允價值計量的金融負債。

於2016年3月31日

本集團於2016年3月31日並無任何按公允價值計量的金融負債。

年內，就金融資產及金融負債而言，第一級與第二級之間並無轉移公允價值計量，亦無轉入或轉出第三級 (2016年：無)。

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策

(a) 財務風險因素

本集團的主要金融工具包括證券投資、可供出售投資以及現金及銀行結存。該等金融工具的主要目的是為本集團的營運提供資金。

本集團金融工具產生的主要風險為信貸風險、流動資金風險及股價風險。董事會審查及協定管理各項相關風險的政策，該等政策概述如下。

信貸風險

本集團持續監察應收結餘的情況，故面對的壞賬風險並不重大。

有關本集團應收賬款所產生的信貸風險的詳情披露於財務報表附註16。本集團其他金融資產 (包括遞延應收租金、計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的金融資產、應收同系附屬公司款項、證券投資、可供出售投資、現金及銀行結存) 的信貸風險來自交易對手的違約，最大風險相當於該等工具的賬面值。

30. Financial risk management objectives and policies
(continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity securities decrease as a result of change in the value of underlying individual securities. The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from individual equity investment classified as available-for-sale investment (note 14) as at 31 March 2017.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to every 10% change in the fair value of the equity investment to which the Group has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables held constant and before any impact of on tax. For the purpose of this analysis, in regards of the available-for-sale investment, the impact is deemed to be on the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve and no account is given for factors such as impairment which might impact the profit or loss.

	Carrying amount of investments 投資賬面值	Change in equity* 權益變動*
	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Unlisted equity investment: - available-for-sale	非上市股本投資： - 可供出售	6,221,450 622,145

* Excluding accumulated loss

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its current obligations when they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through operating cash flows and advance from the immediate holding company.

The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(a) 財務風險因素(續)

股價風險

股價風險指證券公允價值因相關個別證券的價值變動而降低的風險。於2017年3月31日，本集團面對的股價風險來自分類為可供出售投資的個別股本投資(附註14)。

下表顯示於報告期末本集團承擔重大風險的股本投資公允價值每變動10%(所有其他變量保持不變且未計入任何稅務影響前)的敏感度。就此分析而言，有關可供出售投資的影響被視為與可供出售投資重估儲備有關，且並不計入可能影響損益的減值等因素。

流動資金風險

流動資金風險指本集團未能償還到期的當期債務的風險。審慎的流動資金風險管理包括透過營運現金流量及直接控股公司的墊款維持充裕現金及可供動用資金。

本集團的政策是定期監察目前及預期的流動資金需求，確保維持足夠的現金儲備，滿足其短期及長期流動資金需要。

30. Financial risk management objectives and policies
(continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (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:

		2017			Total
		Repayable on demand/ less than 1 year 按要求償還/ 一年以下	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	35,472,265	-	-	35,472,265
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的金融負債	55,429,833	-	-	55,429,833
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	30,349,980	21,712,083	27,364,312	79,426,375
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,293,578	-	-	254,293,578
Obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔	2,107,080	1,580,310	-	3,687,390
		377,652,736	23,292,393	27,364,312	428,309,441

		2016			Total
		Repayable on demand/ less than 1 year 按要求償還/ 一年以下	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	45,693,220	-	-	45,693,220
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的金融負債	24,621,250	-	-	24,621,250
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	34,424,802	16,991,792	25,584,998	77,001,592
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,303,568	-	-	254,303,568
Obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔	2,107,080	2,107,080	1,580,310	5,794,470
		361,149,920	19,098,872	27,165,308	407,414,100

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(a) 財務風險因素(續)

流動資金風險(續)

本集團於報告期末根據合約未折現付款的金融負債到期情況如下：

30. Financial risk management objectives and policies
(continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

Currency risk

The Group's functional currency is Hong Kong dollars. The Group is exposed to currency risk primarily through investment in securities that are denominated in other currencies, being primarily United States dollars ("USD") and Renminbi ("RMB"). As the Hong Kong dollars is pegged to the USD, the Group considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between the Hong Kong dollars and the USD to be insignificant.

In respect of balances denominated in RMB, the Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by adjusting the level of RMB denominated investments.

As at 31 March 2017, investment in securities denominated in RMB amounting to HK\$31,833,405 (2016: HK\$101,128,675). Management estimated that a 5% appreciation/depreciation of RMB against Hong Kong dollars would have decreased/increased the Group's loss for the year and increased/decreased total equity by HK\$1,591,670 (2016: HK\$5,056,434). The sensitivity analysis assumes that the change in foreign exchange rates had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments which expose the Group to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year.

Capital of the Group comprises all components of shareholder's equity. Management reviews the capital structure periodically and manages its overall capital structure if necessary. As at 31 March 2017 and 2016, the Group was in a net cash position.

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(a) 財務風險因素(續)

貨幣風險

本集團的功能貨幣為港元。本集團承擔的貨幣風險主要來自以其他貨幣(主要為美元及人民幣)計值的證券投資。由於港元與美元掛鈎，本集團認為港元與美元間的匯率變動風險不大。

就以人民幣計值的結存而言，本集團透過調整人民幣計值投資規模確保將風險淨額保持於可接受水平。

於2017年3月31日，以人民幣計值的證券投資為31,833,405港元(2016年：101,128,675港元)。管理層估計，人民幣兌港元升值/貶值5%將導致本集團的年度虧損減少/增加及權益總額增加/減少1,591,670港元(2016年：5,056,434港元)。敏感度分析假設外匯匯率變動適用於重新計量該等令本集團於報告期末承擔外匯風險的金融工具。

(b) 資本管理

本集團資本管理的主要目標為保障本集團持續經營的能力，從而為股東帶來回報及為其他持分者帶來利益，並維持最理想的資本結構，以減少資本成本。年內，資本管理的目標、政策或程序並無任何變動。

本集團的資本包括股東權益的所有部分。管理層定期檢討資本結構，並在必要時調度其總體資本結構。本集團於2017年及2016年3月31日均處於現金淨額狀況。

31. 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:

		2017	2016
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
	港元	港元	港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	2,976,675,890	2,995,513,860
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金	15,738,361	14,690,545
Investments in securities	證券投資	430,053,583	559,202,194
Investment in a subsidiary	附屬公司投資	1	-
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值	3,422,467,835	3,569,406,599
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產		
Inventories	存貨	595,761	450,650
Trade receivables	應收賬款	9,199,554	4,669,867
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	19,059,547	20,670,852
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	2,348,448	1,892,385
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	6,796,422	-
Investments in securities	證券投資	570,713,140	404,346,906
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結存	107,144,969	185,286,364
Total current assets	流動資產總值	715,857,841	617,317,024
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債		
Trade payables	應付賬款	35,472,265	45,693,220
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	60,388,352	24,621,250
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	79,426,375	77,001,592
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,293,578	254,303,568
Obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔	2,095,355	2,086,322
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	431,675,925	403,705,952
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值	284,181,916	213,611,072
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	總資產減流動負債	3,706,649,751	3,783,017,671
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債		
Development maintenance fund	發展維修基金	402,110,194	422,214,986
Facilities maintenance fund	設施維修基金	-	29,975,074
Obligations under a finance lease	融資租賃承擔	1,577,476	3,672,832
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額	403,687,670	455,862,892
Net assets	資產淨值	3,302,962,081	3,327,154,779
EQUITY	權益		
Share capital	股本	2	2
Capital reserve	資本儲備	5,363,136,217	5,313,056,351
Accumulated losses	累計虧損	(2,060,174,138)	(1,985,901,574)
Total equity	權益總額	3,302,962,081	3,327,154,779

31. 本公司財務狀況表

本公司財務狀況表於報告期末的資料如下：

Lee George LAM
林家禮
Director
董事

Rosanna CHOI Yi-tak
蔡懿德
Director
董事

32. Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2017.

32. 核准綜合財務資料

綜合財務報表於2017年9月26日獲董事局核准並許可發出。



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