數碼港
Cyberport

ANNUAL REPORT 2020/21 年報

FUTURE REIMAGINED
未來 • 從新想像





Follow the two steps below to experience interactive AR effects on your smartphone!

請按照以下兩個步驟，用您的智能電話體驗AR互動效果！



▷ ▷ ▷



Step 1:
Scan the QR code

第一步：
掃描二維碼

Step 2:
Keep your mobile over the QR code to start your AR journey

第二步：
請繼續將電話對準二維碼以開啟AR旅程

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CORPORATE PROFILE
企業概況

Vision
願景

Cyberport aspires to be the hub for digital technology, creating a key economic driver for Hong Kong
數碼港致力推動數碼科技發展，為香港締造新經濟動力

Cyberport is an innovative digital community with around 800 start-ups and technology companies on-site. It is managed by Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited, which is wholly owned by the Hong Kong SAR Government. With a vision to be the hub for digital technology thereby creating a new economic driver for Hong Kong, Cyberport is committed to nurturing a vibrant tech ecosystem by cultivating talent; promoting entrepreneurship among youth; supporting start-ups on their growth journey; fostering industry development by promoting collaboration with local and international partners; and integrating new and traditional economies by accelerating digital adoption in the public and private sectors.

Cyberport is focused on building three major application clusters, including Financial Technology (FinTech), smart living and digital entertainment & esports, as well as three technology clusters, namely Artificial Intelligence (AI) & big data, blockchain and cybersecurity. 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 seeks to become the flagship for Hong Kong's digital technology industry.

數碼港為一個創新數碼社群，匯聚約800間駐園區初創企業和科技公司，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。數碼港的願景是成為數碼科技樞紐，為香港締造新的經濟動力。數碼港致力培訓科技人才、鼓勵年輕人創業、扶植初創企業，創造蓬勃的創科生態圈；透過與本地及國際夥伴合作，促進科技產業發展；同時加快公私營機構採納數碼科技，推動新經濟及傳統經濟融合。

數碼港集中發展三個應用集群 - 金融科技、智慧生活和數碼娛樂及電競，以及三個科技集群 - 人工智能及大數據、區塊鏈和網絡安全。數碼港擁有專業團隊，竭盡所能提供全面增值服務，配合頂尖科技設施，支持我們的數碼社群，致力成為香港數碼科技旗艦。



ANNUAL SUMMARY
年度概要

From seed funding to mentorship and incubation, from support for expansion to global networks of investors and partners, Cyberport provides all-round support to entrepreneurs to help them innovate and succeed. In the past year, Cyberport has made further progress in advancing the digital technology ecosystem, setting the stage for Cyberport start-ups to shine all over the world.

從提供種子資金到導師指導和培育，由支援業務擴展到連繫全球的投資者和合作夥伴，數碼港致力為創業家提供全方位支持，協助他們發揮創意，成就非凡。過去一年，數碼港在推動數碼科技生態圈的發展取得進一步的進展，奠定基礎讓數碼港初創企業在世界舞台上發光發亮。

Cyberport Community
數碼港社群



FinTech Companies
金融科技公司

386

On-site Community Members*
駐園區社群成員*

800+

Smart-Space companies
Smart-Space公司

677

Digital technology interns
數碼科技實習人數

362

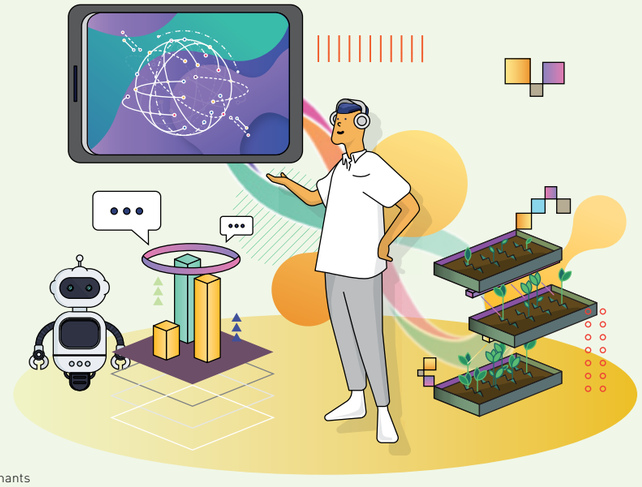
Cyberport Creative Mirco Fund (CCMF) grantees & Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP) incubatees
「數碼港創意微型基金」獲資助項目及「數碼港培育計劃」下的培育公司

226

Accumulated Cyberport University Partnership Programme (CUPP) participants
累計「數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃」參與學生人數

376

Talent Cultivation
人才培育



* Including on-site CIP incubatees, Smart-Space users and Office tenants
* 包括駐園區受培育公司、Smart-Space用戶及辦公室租戶

Industry Development
產業發展



Accumulated number of incubatees that expanded to global markets
累計已拓展海外市場的培育公司

180

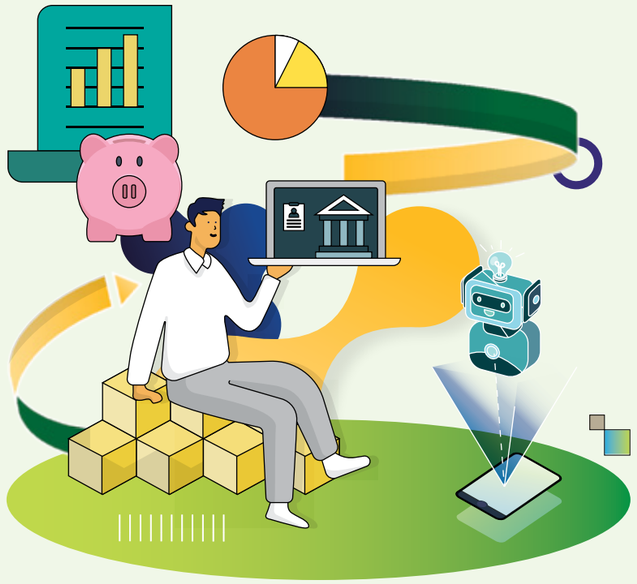
Accumulated number of local and overseas industry events supported by Overseas/ Mainland Market Development Support Scheme (MDSS)
累計獲「海外及內地市場推廣計劃」支援的本地及海外業界活動

142

Numbers of physical and virtual technology events/ participation
實體及虛擬科技活動數目/參與人次

210/25,479

Start-up Achievements
初創企業成就



Accumulated funds raised
累計籌集資金

HK$15,732M

Accumulated worldwide accolades earned to date
至今獲得國際獎項

935

Accumulated number of Cyberport Macro Fund approved projects and investment cost
累計「數碼港投資創業基金」已批出項目及總投資額

18/HK$126M

As of March 2021
截至2021年3月

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT
主席的話



Hong Kong's resilience and agility were highlighted amid the height of the pandemic. Cyberport has remained in solidarity with our I&T community to turn challenges into opportunities, seeing society through the tough times with innovations.

嚴峻疫情更凸顯香港堅强抗逆及靈活應變的能力。數碼港始終如一，與創新科技社群並肩同行，化挑戰為機遇；續獻新猷，與社會共渡時艱。

As we journey towards a reimagined future, I am honoured and pleased to present in the Annual Report 2020/21 the far-reaching achievements of the Cyberport innovation and technology (I&T) community over the last year, launching Hong Kong into a brand-new world reconstructed and spearheaded by I&T.

在通往「從」新想像未來的旅程中，我很榮幸及高興有機會在2020/21年度年報中，向各位介紹數碼港創科社群在過去一年間所取得的驕人成就，引領香港邁進由科技創領的新世界。

Last year, we witnessed Hong Kong's resilience and agility amid the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. From initially offering relief during the "once-in-a-century" health crisis to enabling rapid digital transformation throughout society, digital innovations led the way.

去年在新冠疫情最嚴峻的時候，我們共同見證了香港堅毅而靈活地對抗疫情。從最初在這場「百年一遇」的公共衞生危機中提供緩解方案，到為社會加速數碼轉型，數碼創新一直為我們開路。

As the world moved decisively into the smart economy era, Cyberport, encouraged by the community, further contributed to the development of I&T. The "Braving the Epidemic" campaign received widespread recognition by society for our start-ups' effective and timely solutions to facilitate the resumption of livelihood and business under the New Normal. We were thrilled by the continuing growth of our regional partnership network through conclusion of new Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with various collaborators and record-breaking investments in our start-ups from local and overseas venture funds.

在世界毅然踏入智慧經濟時代的同時，數碼港亦在各界支持下更致力振興創新科技。我們的「敢創抗疫」行動獲得社會的廣泛認同，肯定了我們初創企業有效而及時的解決方案，協助生活及業務在新常態下重回正軌。通過各區域的合作夥伴，我們締結了更多合作諒解備忘錄，並同時為初創企業引進了歷史性新高的本地和海外創投投資額。這些成績都讓我們感到非常振奮。

Meanwhile, Cyberport spared no efforts in enhancing our support for technopreneurs and start-ups, unlocking more opportunities. We uplifted our core support by launching the Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN) to complement the Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN), Cyberport Investors Network (CIN) and Cyberport Technology Network (CTN) to provide synergistic and dedicated facilitation for Cyberport Community companies. We also consolidated and integrated resources for digital technology and entrepreneurship under Cyberport Academy to offer premium services for Cyberport Community companies and digital upskilling for industry professionals. We continue to forge ahead with goal-driven corporate governance towards a sustainable future for our generations of enterprising talent to come.

與此同時，數碼港正不遺餘力地提升對科技企業家和初創企業的支持，為他們開啟更多機遇。「數碼港專業服務網絡」的成立加強了我們對數碼港社群企業的核心支持，並與「數碼港企業網絡」、「數碼港投資者網絡」及「數碼港科技網絡」互相補足，為社群成員公司提供協同及針對性的支援。我們同時匯聚及整合了數碼港學院旗下的數碼科技及創業等資源，以提供優質服務予數碼港社群公司，及為業界專業人士提升數碼技能。在企業管治方面，我們繼續以目標為本，盼為新一代的企業人才提供可持續發展的機會及前景。



Dr George Lam, Cyberport Chairman believes that the newly launched Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN) will become the growth engine for start-ups and further attract top-notch entrepreneurs and tech companies across the globe to join Cyberport.

數碼港主席林家禮博士相信，全新推出的「數碼港專業服務網絡」能成為初創企業的成長引擎，進一步吸引全球頂尖創業家和創科公司加入數碼港。



On its 3rd anniversary, Cyberport Investors Network (CIN) has lined up over 100 investors and generated over HK$6 million's worth of investment.
「數碼港投資者網絡」成立三年，已獲得超過100個投資者支持及超過6百萬港元投資。

Shoulder to Shoulder with Society

The breadth, depth and social impact of Cyberport Community's digital innovation solutions were most prominently featured in our "Braving the Epidemic" campaign. Government departments, business organisations and the general public welcomingly embraced over 70 digital products and services developed by our Community members to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. These included digital solutions to facilitate remote working, education technology (EdTech) for distance learning, robots for disinfection, and COVID-19 insurance designed by our virtual insurers. The campaign's success stories and use cases not only garnered tremendous local media coverage, but also attracted attention beyond borders. The campaign built up social capital for Hong Kong and manifested our commitment to social wellbeing through entrepreneurship. These solutions have continued to reap goodwill and various opportunities for our start-ups, as traditional economy enterprises look to Cyberport for innovative digital solutions to resolve their pain points.

與社會並肩同行

數碼港社群在「敢創抗疫」行動中，充分展現出他們各種數碼創新方案的廣度、深度和對社會的影響力。政府部門、商業組織和公眾欣見社群公司為對抗疫情而開發的超過70項數碼產品和服務。這些產品和服務包括了為遙距工作提供便利的數碼方案、用於遙距學習的教育科技、消毒機械人，以及由數碼港內的虛擬保險公司設計的新冠病毒保險等等。抗疫行動的成功故事及應用案例獲得本地媒體的廣泛報導之餘，亦在海外獲得關注。「敢創抗疫」成功為香港建立了社會資本，並以企業家精神展現出數碼港上下對社會福祉的承擔。我們的初創企業亦因此繼續贏得廣大社會支持並得到各種新機會，驅使更多傳統經濟企業透過數碼港為其發展痛點尋找創新數碼方案。

Better Prospects in View

As a global tech hub in Asia and China's major gateway to international markets, Hong Kong remains well-positioned to capture numerous exciting opportunities particularly from the thriving ASEAN countries and the burgeoning Greater Bay Area (GBA).

Riding on the city's technological and geographical edges, Cyberport extended its connections with Nansha (Guangzhou), Qianhai (Shenzhen) and Hengqin (Zhuhai), paving the way for Hong Kong's start-ups and tech companies to expand into these booming markets in the GBA. We also signed off MoU with the Shenzhen Qianhai Authority and the Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation to strengthen bilateral promotion and facilitation for start-ups to set up business locally, foster information exchanges, and attract more overseas talent to Hong Kong. In addition, Cyberport was named a "State-level Scientific and Technological Enterprise Incubator" by the Ministry of Science and Technology in 2020 in recognition of our accomplishments in cultivating and incubating technology companies. We will continue to offer best-in-class support for start-ups and young enterprising talent, strive to be the regional base for overseas start-ups and tech companies, and drive Hong Kong towards becoming China's international I&T hub.

康莊前景在望

作為亞洲地區的全球科技中心，亦是中國通向國際市場的主要門戶，香港繼續以最有利位置，抓緊尤其來自活躍的東盟國家和新興大灣區市場無數令人興奮的機遇。

為延伸香港在科技上和地理上的優勢，數碼港把聯繫網絡擴大至廣州南沙、深圳前海和珠海橫琴，好讓香港初創企業和科技公司能更順利地走入蓬勃發展的大灣區市場。我們同時與深圳市前海管理局，以及馬來西亞數碼經濟機構簽署了合作諒解備忘錄，加強為初創企業於當地開展業務提供的雙邊便利，促進資訊交流，並吸引更多的海外人才來港。此外，數碼港於2020年獲國家科學技術部認可為「國家級科技企業孵化器」，以表揚我們在培育和孵化科技公司方面的成就。我們將一如既往為初創企業和年輕企業人才提供強力支持，致力成為海外初創企業和科技公司的區域總部，將香港打造成中國的國際創科樞紐。



Cyberport and the Authority of Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone (the Authority of Qianhai) inked the MoU to deepen cross-border collaboration, driving I&T development in the GBA.
數碼港與深圳市前海深港現代服務業合作區管理局（前海管理局）簽署合作備忘錄，共同促進深港合作，推動大灣區的科創發展。

Capital to Stimulate Ventures

With technologies riding high around the globe, investments in tech companies reached new heights in 2020/21. Our Community members specialising in high-growth solutions fared especially well. In 2020, to our excitement, Cyberport's incubation programme alumnus and unicorn Klook, the online travel booking platform, raised US$200 million in Series E funding. Another incubation programme graduate, FinTech company Magnum Research, clinched US$30 million in a Series Pre-B round, while electronic sports (esports) company Talon Esports landed US$2 million in seed funding.

Cyberport's contribution for securing seed to Series A investment capital for Community companies was also reflected in the achievements of the Cyberport Macro Fund (CMF). With an investment of around US$4.48 million in six start-ups last year, around US$61.12 million in private capital was galvanised, achieving an unprecedented 1:13 multiplier effect in co-investment. This significant surge in the investment multiplier from the usual 1:7 attested to the strong brand value of Cyberport in bringing critical venture capital to help promising emerging and early-stage start-ups.

To bolster our capacity to help start-ups that are ready to scale, we have further committed to earmark HK$200 million for the CMF, signifying our steadfast support and determination to promote and facilitate Hong Kong's I&T development. We will also extend the CMF to cover Series B and later-stage investments to support more promising start-ups. We are confident that the combined strengths of the CMF and the CIN will create greater impetus for our start-ups, helping them to scale up with top-notch know-how, connections and talent.

引入資金激活創業

環顧全球，科技正以極速發展，投入於科技公司的投資在2020/21年度亦創下新高，而數碼港專注於高增長科技方案的社群成員表現尤其出色。2020年，我們迎來令人興奮的消息，網上旅遊產品訂購平台、「數碼港培育計劃」畢業生及「獨角獸」客路旅行（Klook），在E輪融資中籌集了2億美元資金。金融科技公司弘量研究，另一名培育計劃的畢業生，在年內亦從前B輪融資獲得3,000萬美元，電子競技（電競）公司Talon Esports則獲得了200萬美元的種子資金。

「數碼港投資創業基金」亦正正顯示數碼港為社群公司募集種子至A輪投資的貢獻。去年，「數碼港投資創業基金」為六家初創企業注入448萬美元投資，同時帶動私人資本市場籌集了高達6,112萬美元的共同投資，年內共同投資比率達到了史無前例的新高1:13，比歷年平均的1:7為高。這次顯著的投資增幅正引證了數碼港的強大品牌價值，為新興及早期初創企業帶來關鍵的創投資金。

為進一步加強我們協助預備擴大規模的初創企業的能力，我們亦已向「數碼港投資創業基金」進一步撥出2億港元，標誌了數碼港對推動香港創科發展的堅定支持及決心。我們亦將「數碼港投資創業基金」的投資擴展到B輪融資和後期投資，以支持更多具前景的初創企業發展。結合「數碼港投資創業基金」和「數碼港投資者網絡」的優勢，我們有足夠信心能為初創企業帶來更大推動力，鞏固他們的專業知識、網絡及人才，幫助他們更上一層樓。

Nourishment in Our Cradle for Start-ups

Patronage from our stakeholders is the key to the vitality of Cyberport's I&T ecosystem. We have endeavoured to deepen concerted efforts with stakeholders by effectively engaging investors, industry, universities, professional services providers, the Government, the media and the community.

In addition to offering programmes for start-ups during the year, we refined the ecosystem by harnessing the synergy of our support networks to meet the growing needs of Community companies. The newly launched CPN linked up Community companies with top professional services firms for legal, accounting, valuation, financing, recruiting, marketing and corporate development services as well as overseas market development opportunities. The CIN continually gathered new investors with different investment appetites and from different sectors to empower Cyberport start-ups with smart money and risk capital, as well as industry expertise. Meanwhile, the CEN welcomed new market leaders of diverse industries such as property development, retail, social services and entertainment to propel more collaborations between start-ups and established corporations, and I&T adoptions in conventional industries. Start-ups continued to leverage the technical prowess of leading tech companies through the CTN, allowing start-ups to ramp up their innovation calibre.

初創企業搖籃的養份

持份者的投入對數碼港創科生態系統的活力至關重要。我們努力不懈地與持分者深化協作關係，積極與投資者、業界、大學、專業服務供應商、政府、傳媒和廣大社區有效地互動。

除了於年內為初創企業提供不同的支援計劃，我們更利用數碼港數個資源網絡間的協同效應，滿足社群公司與日俱增的需求，完善生態系統。新推出的「數碼港專業服務網絡」將社群公司與頂尖的專業服務公司配對，為他們提供法律、會計、估值、融資、招聘、市場推廣和企業發展服務，以及海外市場發展機會。「數碼港投資者網絡」持續地匯聚不同投資取向及不同範疇的投資者，以賦予數碼港初創企業智慧資金及風險資本，以及業界專業知識的支援。同時，「數碼港企業網絡」迎來更多來自不同行業的新行業領袖，包括地產發展、零售、社會服務和娛樂等，促進初創公司與成熟企業間的合作，讓傳統行業應用更多創新科技方案。初創亦透過「數碼港科技網絡」配對主要科技公司，引領其加強創新能力。

Sustainable Future on the Horizon

At Cyberport, the promotion and facilitation of sustainability has become a core consideration in our efforts and has become apparent in the innovations of our Community companies. Through our start-ups' smart living solutions and FinTech developments, we champion green, digital and inclusive interactions, along with sustainable business practices such as ESG investing, green finance, and carbon trading and tracking. Two of our start-ups won top honours at the World Summit Awards 2020, a prestigious international award which celebrates innovative solutions for advancing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda.

Sustainable development practices were also in action at Cyberport to help Hong Kong reach carbon neutrality in 2050. During the year, Cyberport completed a series of initiatives to enhance the energy efficiency of our campus, including installing solar power systems and becoming a certified renewable energy producer.

持續發展的未來指日可待

推廣及推動可持續發展亦是數碼港的工作其中一個核心考量，並體現於社群公司創新工作中。通過初創企業的智慧生活方案和金融科技發展，我們倡導環保、數碼化及具包容性的互動及合作，以及可持續商業模式，包括環境、社會和企業管治投資、綠色金融，以及碳交易和追蹤等。兩家數碼港初創企業榮獲國際獎項「2020世界信息峰會大獎」，以表揚其創新方案在推進《聯合國可持續發展目標議程》的重要貢獻。

數碼港亦以行動實踐可持續發展，協助香港於2050年達到碳中和目標。過去一年，數碼港完成了一系列提高園區能源效益的措施，包括安裝太陽能發電系統，並成為受認可的再生能源生產商。

Rays of Hope from New Tech Talent

The world is moving towards digitalisation at a blistering pace and is set to kick into even higher gear once the COVID-19 pandemic stabilises. With no boundaries in the digital world, entirely new vistas of exploration are unfolding before us, and the future is being reimagined right here at Cyberport. I am fully confident that start-ups and tech companies in the Cyberport Community will set their sights further and higher, and Cyberport will continue to be right there by their side to springboard them to further success.

Cyberport will continue its efforts in talent cultivation, industry development, and integration of new and traditional economies at full tilt. Our work will be further augmented by the completion of our proposed Cyberport expansion project. More space to accommodate top-calibre start-ups and technopreneurs from around the globe will bring a more diverse talent mix and add to the vibrancy of the Cyberport ecosystem, enhancing our standing as an international I&T hub.

科技人才綻放曙光

世界正以驚人的速度走向數碼化，同時準備在新冠疫情穩定後加快發展。數碼世界無邊無際，嶄新的前景正於眼前展開，數碼港與社群成員也積極地對未來重新構想。我對於數碼港社群的初創企業和科技公司充滿信心，他們將把目光放得更高更遠，而數碼港亦繼續陪伴左右，協助他們更上一層樓。

數碼港將繼續全力培育人才、推動產業發展，以及融合新經濟與傳統經濟。在完成擬定的數碼港擴建計劃後，我們的工作將進一步擴大。擴建計劃將提供更多空間，吸納來自全球各地的優秀初創企業和科技企業家，為數碼港帶來更加多元化的人才庫，並為數碼港生態系統添注活力，增強我們作為國際創科樞紐的角色。

Cyberport will also be on the watch for emerging opportunities at home and beyond, and will continually recalibrate our support to maximise its influence on our I&T ecosystem and Hong Kong's socio-economic advancement. The national dual circulation economic strategy under the 14th Five-Year Plan, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the GBA Development Framework, the Belt and Road Initiative, Hong Kong's implementation of the Smart City Blueprint 2.0, exciting further developments in FinTech, smart living, digital entertainment and esports will all give the I&T community a bigger voice and a bigger role. Hong Kong is well endowed to capitalise on these developments, and Cyberport will press ahead at full steam to elevate Hong Kong's I&T readiness and to fortify our position as Asia's leading digital technology hub and smart economy.

數碼港亦會密切留意國內外的新機遇，不斷完善及調整我們的支援計劃，以更有效發揮對創科生態系統和香港社會經濟發展的影響。國家於「十四五」規劃下提出的「雙循環」經濟策略、《區域全面經濟伙伴關係協定》、《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》、「一帶一路」倡議、香港實施的《香港智慧城市藍圖2.0》，以及種種在金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂和電競方面的進一步發展，將讓創新科技社群發光發熱。香港具有充分的能力掌握這些發展，數碼港亦將全力以赴，引領香港的創科界做好準備，以鞏固我們作為亞洲領先數碼科技樞紐和智慧經濟的地位。



At Belt and Road Summit 2020, Cyberport and community start-ups shed light on emerging opportunities for digital technologies development in the GBA.
數碼港及社群初創在「一帶一路高峰論壇2020」就大灣區的數碼科技新機遇交流意見心得。

Message of Gratitude
衷心感謝

Finally, I would like to thank our Board of Directors for their unwavering commitment towards Cyberport's public missions by setting our strategic direction right and ensuring good corporate governance with expertise and diligence to ensure operational excellence and corporate credibility. I would also like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our colleagues, partners and friends for their ardour, dedication and contributions towards realising Cyberport's remarkable achievements in the past year.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation for how all of our stakeholders have fought well against the COVID-19 pandemic and emerged stronger with passion, courage and energy. Let us power on with this positive momentum and venture together resolutely into the future that knows no bounds with innovation and technology.

Dr George LAM, BBS
Chairman

最後，我希望藉此機會感謝董事局對數碼港的公共使命作出堅定不移的支持，以專業知識及努力為我們提供正確策略方向，確保數碼港能夠維持良好的企業管治，讓數碼港得以保持卓越的營運和良好的公司信譽。我同時要衷心感謝所有同事、合作夥伴和各界朋友，過去一年每位都為實現數碼港的卓越成就付出熱忱、投入和貢獻。

我更希望對於那些在抗疫路上，以熱情、勇氣和強大能量打過漂亮一仗的各位持份者致上崇高敬意。讓我們在這股正能量下繼續展現群策群力，以創新及科技精神堅定地迎接充滿無盡可能性的未來。

主席
林家禮博士, BBS

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
行政總裁報告



With exciting prospects in sight for I&T, Cyberport is committed to enhancing its comprehensive support to enrich the I&T ecosystem. We will continue to strengthen stakeholder engagement and create more conducive conditions for community companies and industries to thrive with technology.

創科發展興盛勃發，數碼港將努力不懈，拓展全面支援，豐富創科生態圈，加強持份者的投入參與，並營造更有利的條件，讓社群企業及業界得以藉科技蓬勃發展。

2020/21 marked a year of remarkable progress for the Innovation and Technology (I&T) industry as the world looked to the sector for solutions to overcome challenges and create new opportunities. The rapid digital transformation ushers in a future open to reimagination, and Cyberport joins hands to work with start-ups and industry to seize the new opportunities in the future.

The implementation of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is set to give fresh impetus for Hong Kong's I&T cross-regional expansion, as the city continues to leverage its well-established overseas networks. Meanwhile, Cyberport forges ahead with extending international footprint for Community companies to prosper in Asia and beyond. Within our country, the foreseeable surges in offshore RMB business, asset management, risk management and intellectual property trading will give rise to extensive industrial necessities for Financial Technology (FinTech), Regulatory Technology (RegTech) and Legal Technology (LegalTech). Meanwhile, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) with a GDP of nearly US$1.67 trillion in 2020 has risen as a promising market for business growth in I&T. In Hong Kong, with the goal of carbon neutrality by 2050, all walks of life have turned to I&T to expedite decarbonisation across the board, unlocking vast potential for Environmental Technology (EnviroTech) and leading more entrepreneurs into the field. These flourishing and favourable prospects presented unprecedented opportunities for the I&T industry in Hong Kong.

20/21年度見證創新科技的發展突飛猛進，全球各地人們相繼轉向創科界別，尋求克服挑戰、創出新機的出路。數碼轉型一日千里，開創無限想像的未來，數碼港已經蓄勢待發，與初創及業界攜手把握機遇，邁向新天。

《區域全面經濟伙伴關係協定》落實推行將令香港更好利用長久建立的海外網絡，帶動創科跨域拓展，而數碼港亦得以延展國際連結，助力社群企業立足亞洲以至更廣地區。至於國內，離岸人民幣業務、資產管理、風險管理及知識產權貿易的預期增長將引發業界對金融科技、監管科技及法律科技的需求。同時，粵港澳大灣區於2020年的生產總值接近16,700億美元，其市場極具發展創科業務的潛力。在香港，2050年或之前達到碳中和的目標在前，社會各界依賴創科方案加速全面減碳，開啓環境科技的龐大潛力，吸引更多創業者加入行列。發展前景豐盛利好，為香港的創科業界帶來前所未有的機遇。

Scaling New Heights in Industry Development

As the digital tech flagship and one of the key startup incubators in Hong Kong, Cyberport is proud to be the base for all four of Hong Kong virtual insurers, two of its virtual banks, five of its unicorns[1] and more up-and-coming startups. Last year, Cyberport capitalised on the momentous occasion to take forward the public missions of talent cultivation, industry development, and integration of new and traditional economies. We supported more enterprising pursuers to unleash entrepreneurial potential, the accumulative number of incubatees admitted to Cyberport Incubation Programme drew to 900. In recognition of our incubation endeavours by our nation, Cyberport was named a "State-level Scientific and Technological Enterprise Incubator" by the Ministry of Science and Technology. We also strived to catalyse the growth of technology sectors, and thus turning I&T into a substantial economic driver. More than 220 industry honours achieved and over 85 intellectual properties created by our community start-ups made our history, bearing testimony to our contribution to propelling economic advancement with technology. Needless to say, Cyberport also spared no efforts in accelerating digital transformation across conventional industries by bridging them to innovative solutions, thereby maximising I&T's positive impact on society. Major corporates and NGOs from our networks collectively awarded service commissions of over HK$10 million's worth to our start-ups to adopt innovative solutions for enhanced operational efficiency, while more collaborations with the Government were in place to steer the Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong 2.0. In joint forces with our Community members and stakeholders, we have been on track to empowering our I&T community and Hong Kong to thrive in a reimagined future.

產業發展　再造頂峰

作為香港數碼科技旗艦及主要創業培育基地之一，數碼港全力扶植初創，優秀的社群成員更搖身成為香港所有四間虛擬保險公司、其中兩間虛擬銀行及五間「獨角獸」[1]初創，並有更多後起之秀陸續長成。去年，數碼港抓緊難得機遇，推展人才培育、產業發展及新經濟與傳統經濟融合的公眾使命。我們支持更多創新求變的有志之士實踐創業理想，樂見「數碼港培育計劃」的累計錄取公司數目接近900間。我們對培育初創的努力亦得到國家認同，喜獲國家科學技術部認可為「國家級科技企業孵化器」。同時，我們著力推動創科產業增長，為經濟締造新動力。社群企業獲得超過220項業界榮銜及超過85個知識產權項目，足證我們竭力以科技推動經濟發展。當然，我們亦不遺餘力，促進傳統行業數碼化，通過結合企業及創新科技，擴大創科對社會的正面影響。我們網絡中的大型企業及非政府機構合共批出總值逾1,000萬港元的服務合約予我們的初創企業，以採用創新方案，提升營運效率；同時，我們與政府加強合作，引導推行《香港智慧城市藍圖2.0》。藉著與社群企業及持份者戮力協作，我們正帶領創科社群及香港步向重新想像的未來。

Investment Reaching All-time Highs

Despite investors behaving extra cautiously at the start of the year, the number of companies that reported successful deals in fund raising in the past year reached a record high of 66, and the cumulative funds secured by Community companies over the years climbed to HK$15.7 billion. Start-ups are increasingly showing their worth to merit the attention of investors. Several Community members sealed record-breaking deals during 2020. These included Klook raising US$200 million in a Series E round; Magnum Research closing a US$30 million Series Pre-B round financing round, which was the

投資規模　續攀新高

儘管年初投資者特別謹慎，在過去一年獲得融資的數碼港初創企業仍多達66間，創下歷年新高，而數碼港社群初創累計獲得的資金更升至157億港元。初創企業獲得更多機會彰顯價值，吸引投資者關注。在2020年，幾位社群成員相繼刷新的融資紀錄，包括客路旅行（Klook）在E輪融資中籌集2億美元；弘量研究在前B輪融資獲得3,000萬美元，成為亞洲區內數碼財富管理範疇中最大宗融資

Notes:

(1) Animoca Brands emerged as Cyberport's fifth unicorn in May 2021.

附註：

(1) Animoca Brands於2021年五月晉身成為數碼港第五間「獨角獸」初創。

largest funding deal in the Asian digital wealth management sphere; and Lynk securing US$24 million to bolster its North American business growth.

The Cyberport Macro Fund (CMF) continued to be an important instrument to solicit critical tech capital for early-stage but high-growth and high-impact start-ups. In 2020/21, the Fund injected US$4.48 million into six start-ups and brought in over US$60 million in co-investments, achieving an impressive 1:13 multiplier effect. The accomplishment was a vote of confidence by investors in Cyberport's capability to identify premium investment projects and in the potential of our start-ups to succeed in the new normal.

Our signature event Cyberport Venture Capital Forum (CVCF) 2020 took the online format for the first time, gathering more than 60 industry luminaries, investors, start-ups and members of academia to examine "Navigating the New Normal of Tech Venturing", and attracted nearly 100,000 views. In parallel, close to 50 one-minute project presentations were held, along with more than 120 Innovator Showcases and over 300 deal flows facilitated, a significant rise from 30 showcases and around 200 deal flows in 2019. As Education technology (EdTech) underwent vigorous proliferation during the pandemic, the Edventures Global Business Acceleration Summit co-hosted by Cyberport and Esperanza was featured on the occasion to explore EdTech's global developments and encourage EdTech start-ups to set their sights on worldwide markets.

Wider Stage for Smart Solutions

Last year, our start-ups were widely recognised for the effectiveness of their solutions, scoring adoptions by governments, industry and professional organisations locally and overseas. To name a few, Roborn's robots were deployed at multiple government departments to assist in temperature measurement and crowd control while minimising social contact. Rice Robotics' disinfection and delivery robots were utilised across Hong Kong and by SoftBank in Japan to lend a hand to logistics during critical times. More in the overseas arenas were Snapask's online tutoring platform and EdTech solution that landed in Vietnam, and Farmacy's hydroponic farms that received new patronage in Thailand.

More to our excitement, Cyberport community start-ups received widespread recognition from industry-leading sources, as crowned with more than 220 awards such as the overseas accolades of World Summit Awards, JUMPSTARTER and the IFTA FinTech Achievement Awards, and local honours such as the Hong Kong Pandemic Innovative Digital Solution Awards, Hong Kong ICT Awards and ETNet FinTech Awards. The total number of awards bestowed on community companies over the years surpassed 900, a public tribute to the calibre of our innovators and encouragement for them to reinvent the future with technology.

As for the employment outlook, while the macroeconomic conditions dampened manpower recruitment in many sectors, the I&T sector attracted record-breaking engagements to Career Fair 2021. The virtual event showcased more than 1,300 vacancies from more than 170 large enterprises, technology companies and start-ups. Openings and participating companies increased by 60% and 30% respectively year-on-year, signalling an upswing the I&T employment market.

交易；鏈知 (Lynk) 則獲得2,400萬美元，以支持其北美業務發展。

「數碼港投資創業基金」繼續作為重要渠道，為具備高增長和高影響力的早期初創企業，募集關鍵的科技投資。在2020/21年度，基金向六家初創企業注資448萬美元，並引入超過6,000萬美元的共同投資，實現1:13的引資比率。種種數字皆是投資者對我們投下信任的一票，肯定數碼港在發掘優質投資項目上的能力，以及我們的初創企業在新常態下取得成功的潛力。

年度標誌性活動「數碼港創業投資論壇2020」首次於線上進行，匯聚超過60位業界名人、投資者、初創企業和學術界成員，共同探討「領航科技創投新常態」，吸引近10萬次瀏覽量。同場還包括近50個項目提案演示、120多個創新科技展示，並促成了超過300個項目配對，相較2019年論壇的30個展示和約200個項目配對大幅提升。有見疫情期間教育科技發展強勁，數碼港及「薯片叔叔共創社」聯手在論壇期間舉辦「全球教育企業峰會」，探索教育科技的全球發展，並鼓勵教育科技初創放眼國際市場。



Cyberport Venture Capital Forum (CVCF) 2020 attracted nearly 100,000 views and facilitated over 300 deal flows.

「數碼港創業投資論壇2020」吸引近10萬次瀏覽量，並促成超過300個項目配對。

智慧方案　隨處演繹

去年，我們的初創企業各展所長，備受各方肯定，研發成果獲得本地及海外政府機構、業界及專業團體採納，成效顯著。其中，路邦科技的機械人用於多個政府部門採用，協助測量體溫和人流控制，減低社交接觸。在疫情嚴峻時，Rice Robotics的消毒和送遞機械人不但遍及香港多處地區，更於日本被軟銀集團採用，以協助物流運輸。其他進軍外地的初創企業包括落戶越南的Snapask網上補習平台和教育科技方案，而水耕細作的水耕農場亦在泰國覓得新客源。

更令我們振奮的，是社群成員廣受業界權威青睞，總共獲得超過220個獎項，包括「世界信息峰會大獎」、JUMPSTARTER和亞洲金融科技師學會的「IFTA金融科技成就大獎」等海外殊榮；以及「香港抗疫創新數碼方案獎」、「香港資訊及通訊科技獎」和「《經濟通》金融科技大獎」等本地榮譽。社群企業累計獲得超過900項殊榮，切實反映各界對我們創新人才的肯定，並鼓勵他們以科技重塑未來。

至於就業前景，縱使宏觀經濟狀況影響多個產業的招聘情況，創科界別仍為「數碼港虛擬互動招聘博覽2021」帶來破紀錄的迴響。博覽展示來自超過170家大型企業、科技公司和初創企業多於1,300個職位空缺，參與公司及職位數量比往年分別增加百分之三十和六十，可見創科就業市場穩步上揚。

Impactful Boosters for FinTech

We made significant inroads into FinTech innovation and talent development last year. In addition to our key programmes and initiatives, we administered various government schemes to spur the early deployment of and co-creation with key technologies to popularise FinTech, earning appreciation from the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau for speeding up digitalisation of the financial industry.

For collaborative innovation, we helped implement the Fintech Proof-of-Concept (PoC) Subsidy Scheme, connecting FinTech start-ups and financial institutions to solve industry pain points with technology. For talent cultivation, we helped launch the FinTech Anti-epidemic Scheme for Talent (FAST) Development to incentivise FinTech job creation. Meanwhile, for financial industry practitioners who are eager to stay updated with the market, we designed the Cyberport Financial Practitioners FinTech Training Programme to impart the latest knowledge of FinTech, RegTech, Insurance Technology (InsurTech) and more, concluding with participation from over 1,200 in-service personnel.

In appreciation for our undertaking to enrich the ecosystem for FinTech, Cyberport was conferred the "FinTech Ecosystem Contribution Honorary Award" at the Institute of Financial Technologists of Asia FinTech Achievement Awards alongside 16 Cyberport FinTech companies garnering 17 awards.

金融科技　强效推助

去年，我們在金融科技創新及人才發展方面都取得顯著進展。我們除了持續提升主要計劃和項目，也管理多項政府計劃，加快及早應用重點科技並以此共同創新，進一步普及金融科技，並得到財經事務及庫務局嘉許，支持我們加速金融界別數碼化。

在協作創新方面，我們協助實施了「『拍住上』金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃」，聯繫金融科技初創企業和金融機構，一同以科技解決業界痛點。在人才培育方面，我們亦協助推出「抗疫基金金融科技人才計劃」，以鼓勵金融科技產業創造就業機會。為讓金融業從業員緊貼市場動態，我們設計「數碼港金融從業員金融科技培訓計劃」的內容，以傳授金融科技、合規科技、保險科技等最新知識，獲得逾1, 200位金融從業員參加。

數碼港於亞洲金融科技師學會主辦的IFTA金融科技成就大獎中，獲得「金融科技生態貢獻獎」，以表揚我們貢獻生態發展，培育金融科技人才。同屆亦有16家數碼港金融科技公司獲得17個獎項。



Mr Peter Yan, CEO of Cyberport was pleased to see 29 Cyberport's FinTech companies from various disciplines recognised for their achievements at ETNet FinTech Awards 2020, exemplifying the diversity in Cyberport's FinTech community.

數碼港行政總裁任景信先生欣聞 29 間不同範疇的數碼港金融科技公司於經濟通舉辦的「2020金融科技大獎」獲獎，反映數碼港金融科技社群的多樣化。

Esports Making Headway

The esports sphere witnessed encouraging achievements over the past year. Most remarkably, Talon Esports, our esports incubatee specialising in esports team management, kickstarted the partnership with world-famous Paris Saint-Germain (PSG) to operate a co-branded "League of Legends" (LOL) team to take part in regional and global LOL contests. On top of multiple winning titles and worldwide supporters, Talon Esports succeeded in raising US$2 million in seed funding.

Furthermore, we staged the Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum (DELF) in a virtual mode for the very first time and invited more than 70 speakers to share insights on the "New Normal of Digital Entertainment: From Gamification to Esportification". The viewership of 600,000 from nearly 30 countries and regions stood as a firm testament to the success of the event in the new format. In addition, we launched the APRU Esports Fellowship Program in harness with the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) to nurture future esports leaders.

電子競賽　竿頭直上

電競產業在去年的發展成績亦令人鼓舞。專營電競戰隊管理的數碼港培育公司Talon Esports，與全球知名的巴黎聖日耳門展開合作，以聯合品牌形式營運「英雄聯盟」團隊，出戰區域及全球英雄聯盟錦標賽。Talon Esports在多項競賽中屢摘桂冠，廣受全球支持者擁戴，於年內更籌得200萬美元的種子資金。

此外，我們首次以虛擬形式舉辦「數碼娛樂領袖論壇」，邀請70多位演講者就「數碼娛樂新常態：從遊戲邁向電競」分享真知灼見。論壇吸引來自接近30個國家及地區的60萬次瀏覽量，足證以新形式舉行活動的成功。同時，我們與環太平洋大學協會(APRU)合作，推行「APRU電競人才培育計劃」，以栽培未來的電競才俊。

At the Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum (DELF) 2020, Cyberport and the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) held the first Esports MetaGame Conference and announced a number of collaboration initiatives, including the APRU Esports Fellowship Program.

在2020年「數碼娛樂領袖論壇」，數碼港與環太平洋大學協會合辦首屆Esports MetaGame Conference，及宣布多項合作計劃，包括推出「APRU電競人才培育計劃」。



Beacon for Tech Entrepreneurship

Cyberport's signature talent cultivation and development programmes continued from strength to strength, working at greater capacity to enable our innovative entrepreneurs to realise I&T dreams. For the youth interested in joining the I&T industry and entrepreneurship, we organised the Cyberport University Partnership Programme (CUPP), at which over 70 students from local universities received training from the IESE Business School of the University of Navarra, Spain on commercialising FinTech business ideas, and competed with their business proposals for sponsorship from Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF). Meanwhile, the Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP) received over 600 applications vying for 130 places for incubation and funding, while CCMF granted seed funding to 96 innovative projects to support their prototyping.

With the GBA brimming with potential, our Cyberport Greater Bay Area Young Entrepreneurship Programme continued to connect the youth from Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macau for tech co-creation and collaboration. Last year's programme received around 350 applications from GBA cities for 160 places to join the online bootcamp and to contest for HK$100,000 grants to realise innovations. Back in Hong Kong, Cyberport Digital Tech Internship Programme (CDTIP) 2020 matched I&T jobs for 120 students, reaching a record high in the recent decade.

科技創業　指路明燈

數碼港的重點人才培育和發展計劃不斷壯大，加強力度協助創業新力軍實現創科夢想。針對有志加入創科產業及創業的青年，我們舉辦「數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃」，來自本地大學的超過70名學生接受由西班牙納瓦拉大學IESE商學院提供的培訓，學習如何將金融科技意念商業化，並以商業方案競逐「數碼港創意微型基金」資助。另外，「數碼港培育計劃」收到逾600份申請，爭取130個培育資助名額；而「數碼港創意微型基金」亦向96個創新項目提供種子資金，以支援原型設計。

大灣區蘊藏發展潛力，「數碼港大灣區青年創業計劃」繼續聯繫香港、廣東，以及澳門的青年，在科技領域共同創造和合作。去年，計劃收到約350份來自大灣區城市的申請，爭取160個名額，以獲取參與網上訓練營的機會，及競逐10萬港元資助以實現創新意念。而在香港，「數碼港數碼科技實習計劃」為120名學生配對創科產業的職位，數字為近十年新高。



Cyberport Digital Tech Internship Programme serves as a bridge between earnest youngsters and IT companies by providing cross-disciplinary job opportunities for talented young people to gain solid work experiences.

「數碼港數碼科技實習計劃」聯繫有志投身科技的年輕人及科技企業，為前者提供跨學科的實習機會，積累扎實的工作經驗。

During the year, we witnessed a continued surge of interest in I&T from all walks of life. Through the newly inaugurated Cyberport Academy, we strengthened our offerings and support for digital technology training to enable everyone from students to seasoned professionals to live out their aspirations with I&T.

過去一年，我們有見社會各界對創新科技的興趣持續增加。通過最新成立的數碼港學院，我們加強數碼科技培訓及支援，讓學生以至經驗豐富的專業人士，都能利用創新科技實現抱負。

Creative STEM for Bright Sparks

To spark inventiveness in young minds, Cyberport cooperated through the STEM Education Ambassador Scheme with dedicated educational organisations to orchestrate STEM events, arousing interest in cross-disciplinary discovery among 1,600 university, secondary and primary students through fun-filled activities. As a more immersive event for secondary school students, the exhilarating RoboMaster Youth Tournament (Hong Kong) set the scene for more than 200 students from 50 schools to exhibit their design thinking and creativity through experimentation with robotics and STEM, igniting their future pursuits in the I&T industry. In addition, on the STEM+E Summit x EdTech Demo Day, teachers and principals of some 70 primary and secondary schools learnt in depth and gained inspirations from the EdTech solutions of 23 start-ups.

靈思巧才　STEM創意體驗

為啓發青少年發明創作，數碼港通過「STEM教育大使計劃」與專業教育組織共同策劃STEM活動，1,600名大中小學生寓學於樂，激發探研跨學科的興趣。為讓中學生活學活用科技，我們更舉辦緊張刺激的「機甲大師青少年挑戰賽」（香港站），來自50家學校的超過200名學生施展設計思維及創意，試驗融合機械人技術及STEM，並燃點他們日後投身創科產業的志趣。除此之外，在「STEM+E Summit x EdTech Demo Day」，來自70間中小學的校長和教師深入了解23家初創企業研發的教育科技方案，並從中得到啓發。

Driving Change for the Better

On the outset of the public health crisis, the Cyberport community swiftly mobilized I&T solutions to help society cope with the pandemic. Cyberport's "Braving the Epidemic" campaign won territory-wide approval from the Government, industry and the public with extensive media coverage.

Meanwhile, Cyberport remained in solidarity with community members by supporting three rounds of rental concession for Cyberport community companies, including Smart-Space users, office and Arcade tenants, from October 2019 to March 2021. The relief measure helped carry Cyberport community companies through the grave economic conditions at the time.

In August 2020, Cyberport was awarded the "Excellence Award of the 2020 HKMA Quality Award" by the Hong Kong Management Association (HKMA) in recognition of Cyberport's quality management strategies and direction as well as its efforts in delivering the public missions of driving the I&T development in Hong Kong and supporting start-ups on their growth journey.

積極求變 回應挑戰

在公共衞生危機初現時，數碼港社群已經迅速調配創科方案，協助社會應對疫情。數碼港發起「敢創抗疫」行動，廣受政府、業界及公眾的贊許，並獲得廣泛媒體報導。

正當香港經濟備受疫情考驗，數碼港堅守與社群成員共度時艱，於2019年10月至2021年3月期間，向社群企業包括Smart Space共享工作間用戶、辦公室租戶及商場商戶提供合共三輪的租金寬減，以協助他們度過嚴峻的經濟狀況。

2020年8月，數碼港榮獲香港管理專業協會頒發2020年「優質管理獎 - 卓越獎」，以表揚數碼港的優質管理策略和方針，有效實踐推動香港創新科技發展及扶植初創企業的公眾使命。



Cyberport's excellent management and corporate governance have been recognised once again receiving the "Excellence Award of the 2020 HKMA Quality Award" by the Hong Kong Management Association (HKMA).

數碼港優質管理及企業管治再次獲得認可，榮獲香港管理專業協會頒發2020年度「優質管理獎 - 卓越獎」。

Note of Appreciation

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government and our Board of Directors for their steadfast support and guidance for Cyberport to back up start-ups, serve our community and industry stakeholders. My gratitude also goes to all colleagues for furthering our public missions with professionalism and dedication.

各界襄助　感銘致謝

藉此機會，我衷心感謝政府和董事局對數碼港的忠實支持及指導，令我們得以扶持初創企業、服務社會和業界持份者。我亦向所有同事表示由衷謝意，他們的專業精神及全意付出，令我們履行公眾使命更能行穩致遠。

Reimagining Our Future
未來可期　從新想像

With exciting prospects in sight for I&T, Cyberport is committed to enhancing its comprehensive support to enrich the I&T ecosystem. We will continue to strengthen stakeholder engagement and create more conducive conditions for community companies and industries to thrive with technology. We will double down on our missions, as well as elevate our services and campus infrastructure including execution of the Cyberport 5 expansion, to amplify our capacity to springboard start-ups to success.

創科發展興盛勃發，數碼港將努力不懈，拓展全面支援，豐富創科生態圈，加強持份者的投入參與，並營造更有利的條件，讓社群企業及業界得以藉科技蓬勃發展。我們將加緊執行我們的使命，並提升服務和園區基礎設施，包括擴建數碼港五期，以讓我們協助初創企業更上一層樓。

The golden age of digital transformation is upon us. Let us embrace technology and join hands to reimagine a boundless future for Hong Kong with ingenuity, imagination and innovation.

數碼轉型的黃金時代就在眼前，讓我們迎向科技，攜手以創造力、想像力、創新力，「從」新想像香港無邊無際的未來。

Peter YAN King-shun, JP
Chief Executive Officer

行政總裁
任景信, JP

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
董事局



Lee George LAM BBS
林家禮 BBS

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

Chairman

Dr George Lam has served in senior roles (including Chairman, Vice Chairman, Senior Advisor, Managing Director, CEO, COO and General Manager) with several leading multinational corporations including Hong Kong Telecom, A.T. Kearney, Singapore Technologies Telemedia (Temasek Holdings), BOC International Holdings (the Bank of China Group), Chia Tai Enterprises International Limited (CP Group), Macquarie Capital and Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets. He has extensive international experience and connections in the innovation and technology sphere and in general management, strategy consulting, corporate governance, direct investment, investment banking and asset management fields.

Dr Lam has also been actively participating in community service and international affairs. Currently, he is a member of the Committee on Innovation, Technology and Re-Industrialisation, the Governance Committee of the Hong Kong Growth Portfolio, and the Development Bureau Common Spatial Data Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (HKSAR), Convenor of the Panel of Advisors on Building Management Disputes of the HKSAR Government Home Affairs Department; a member of the Belt and Road and Greater Bay Area Committee of the Hong Kong Trade and Development Council, the Court of the City University of Hong Kong, the Open University of Hong Kong (OUHK) Lee Shau Kee School of Business and Administration International Advisory Board, the Advisory Board of the Tencent Finance Academy Hong Kong, the Advisory Board of the Hong Kong Investor Relations Association and the Sir Murray MacLehose Trust Fund Investment Advisory Committee; Honorary Advisor to the Hong Kong Business Angel Network (HKBAN), Chairman of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Sustainable Business Network (ESBN) and Vice Chairman of Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC). Dr Lam has also taught at Tsinghua University, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University and the City University of Hong Kong. He is committed to nurturing talents and youth and next-generation SMEs, and fostering the development of Hong Kong's innovation and technology sector and digital economy.

Dr Lam holds a BSc in Sciences and Mathematics, an MSc in Systems Science and an MBA from the University of Ottawa in Canada, an LLB (Hons) in law from Manchester Metropolitan University in the UK, a LLM in Law from the University of Wolverhampton in the UK, a MPA and a PhD from the University of Hong Kong. He is also a Solicitor of the High Court of Hong Kong (and formerly a member of the Hong Kong Bar), an Accredited Mediator of the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution (CEDR), a Fellow of Certified Management Accountants (CMA) Australia, the Hong Kong Institute of Arbitrators, and the Hong Kong Institute of Directors, and the Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia (ICDM), and an Honorary Fellow of Certified Public Accountants (CPA) Australia, the Hong Kong Institute of Facility Management, and the University of Hong Kong School of Professional and Continuing Education (HKU SPACE).

主席

林家禮博士曾在香港電訊、國際管理諮詢公司科爾尼、新加坡科技電訊媒體（淡馬錫控股旗下公司）、中銀國際（中銀集團旗下之投行）、泰國正大集團、麥格理資本及麥格理基礎建設及有形資產等擔任要職，具備豐富的國際經驗和人脈，涉獵範疇包括創新及科技、企業管理、策略諮詢、公司管治、直接投資、投資銀行及資產管理。

林博士亦積極參與社會服務工作及國際事務，包括出任香港特別行政區政府創新、科技及再工業化委員會委員、「香港增長組合」管治委員會成員及發展局空間數據共享諮詢委員會非官方成員、香港特別行政區政府民政事務總署大廈管理糾紛顧問小組召集人、香港貿易發展局「一帶一路」及大灣區委員會委員、香港城市大學顧問委員會委員、香港公開大學李兆基商業管理學院國際顧問委員會委員、香港騰訊金融學院顧問委員會成員、香港投資者關係學會顧問委員會成員、麥理浩爵士信託基金投資顧問委員會成員、香港天使投資者脈絡榮譽顧問、聯合國亞洲及太平洋經濟社會公署（UN ESCAP）可持續發展企業網絡（ESBN）主席及太平洋地區經濟理事會(PBEC)副主席等。此外，林博士亦曾在清華大學、香港科技大學、香港中文大學、香港浸會大學及香港城市大學兼職任教，於培育後進及新一代中小企業、推動香港創新及科技以及數碼經濟發展方面不遺餘力。

林博士持有加拿大渥太華大學科學及數學學士、系統科學碩士及工商管理碩士學位；英國曼徹斯特城市大學法律榮譽學士學位；英國胡佛漢頓大學法律碩士學位；香港大學公共行政碩士及哲學博士等學位。他亦為香港高等法院律師（前大律師）、CEDR認可調解員、澳洲管理會計師公會（CMA）、香港仲裁司學會、香港董事學會及馬來西亞企業董事學會(ICDM) 資深會員、澳洲會計師公會(CPA) 及香港設施管理學會榮譽資深會員以及香港大學專業進修學院榮譽院士。



Prof Karen CHAN Ka-yin JP
陳嘉賢教授 JP

Executive Director of German Pool Group Company Limited
德國寶集團有限公司執行董事

Professor Karen Chan is Executive Director of German Pool and founder of the Fashion Brand "Sparkle Collection". She holds a double degree in Business Administration and Economics from University of Washington, a Master in Education from New York University and a Master of Science in Marketing from the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Professor Chan takes up various public service roles in the manufacturing and vocational education sectors. She is Deputy Chairman of Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Vice Chairman of Q Mark Council Committee, Chairman of Hong Kong Furniture Industry Council, Appointed Council Member of Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Adjunct Professor of Hong Kong Baptist University. Professor Chan received FHKI's Young Industrialist Award in 2009, Young Women Innovator Award by APEC in 2013, and Ten Outstanding Young Persons Award in 2014. In 2017, she founded the Hong Kong O2O E-Commerce Federation and was nominated as Founding Chairlady. In 2019, she received an Honorary Fellowship from the Vocational Training Council. She also received JCI Tsuen Wan's Outstanding Family Business Award and Most Successful Women Award from *Jessica Magazine* in 2020.

陳嘉賢教授為德國寶的執行董事及時尚品牌「Sparkle Collection」的品牌創辦人。陳教授在西雅圖華盛頓大學取得工商管理及經濟學雙學位，並獲紐約大學企業及工商培訓碩士及香港中文大學市場學(理學) 碩士。

陳教授對公共服務不遺餘力，熱心推動製造業和職業教育，擔任多項公職，包括香港工業總會及香港優質標誌局副主席、香港家具協會主席，並獲委任香港理工大學校董會成員及香港浸會大學客席教授。陳教授於2009年榮獲「香港青年工業家獎」，於2013年獲APEC頒發「年青創新婦女」獎項，更於2014年當選「十大傑出青年」，廣受肯定。於2017年，陳教授創辦香港O2O電子商務總會並獲選為創會會長。2019年，陳教授更獲職業訓練局頒發榮譽院士。陳教授亦於2020年獲《旭茉JESSICA》成功女性大獎及荃灣青年商會傑出家族企業大獎 。



Prof Christopher CHAO Yu-hang
趙汝恒教授

Vice President (Research and Innovation) and Chair Professor of Thermal and Environmental Engineering of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
香港理工大學副校長（研究與創新）和熱能及環境工程講座教授
(Appointed on 1 April 2020
於2020年4月1日獲委任)

Professor Christopher Chao is Vice President (Research and Innovation) and Chair Professor of Thermal and Environmental Engineering of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU). He is responsible for the planning and development of research and innovation, as well as steering its development in strategic research areas.

Professor Chao received his BSc(Eng) degree in Mechanical Engineering (First Class) from The University of Hong Kong (HKU) in 1988, and obtained his MS and PhD degrees in Mechanical Engineering from the University of California, Berkeley, USA, in 1992 and 1994. He was Dean of Faculty of Engineering and Chair Professor of Mechanical Engineering at HKU as from 2018 and prior to joining PolyU in September 2021.

As an accomplished scholar in thermal and environmental engineering, Professor Chao has published extensively in leading journals and has been serving as regional editor and member of the editorial board of several international journals in his field. He has been making active contribution to the professional community and the Government; and is Fellow of several major professional organisations. Professor Chao has an excellent track record in securing external research grants from both the HKSAR Government and the industry, and is keen to promote entrepreneurship and technology transfer.

趙汝恒教授為香港理工大學副校長（研究與創新）和熱能及環境工程講座教授，主管大學在研究與創新方面的策劃和發展，並領導具策略性的科研發展。

趙教授於1988年以一級榮譽成績取得香港大學機械工程學士學位，並分別於1992年和1994年，取得美國加州大學柏克萊分校機械工程碩士和博士學位。趙教授自2008年起出任香港大學工程學院院長及機械工程學講座教授，直至2021年9月加入香港理工大學。

趙教授為優秀的熱能與環境工程學者，在期刊論文發表及爭取科研資助方面具卓越表現。他是多個國際期刊的區域編輯和編輯委員會成員，亦一直為工程業界和香港特別行政區政府作出積極貢獻；為多個主要專業團體的資深會員或院士，並致力參與及推廣創業及技術轉移。



Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han
張穎嫻

Head of Audit of KPMG, Hong Kong
畢馬威香港審計服務主管合夥人
(Appointed on 1 April 2020
於2020年4月1日獲委任)



Duncan CHIU
邱達根

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



Annie CHOI Suk-han JP
蔡淑嫻 JP

Permanent Secretary for
Innovation and Technology
創新及科技局常任秘書長



LAU Kwok-fan MH JP
劉國勳 MH JP

Legislative Councillor of the
Hong Kong SAR
立法會議員
(Appointed on 1 April 2021
於2021年4月1日獲委任)

Ms Ivy Cheung is the Head of Audit with KPMG, Hong Kong. She has been serving a portfolio of clients in government, property and infrastructure and telecommunication sectors and has extensive experience in helping companies listed in Hong Kong and overseas stock exchanges.

Ms Cheung was the Past President of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and serves as member of a number of public service committees, including the Standing Committee on Disciplined Services Salaries and Conditions of Service, the Transport Advisory Committee and the Independent Commission on Remuneration for Members of the District Councils of the HKSAR. She is also a board member of the Hong Kong Genome Institute.

張穎嫻女士是畢馬威香港審計服務主管合夥人。她主要為公營機構、房地產及基建企業和電訊行業的客戶提供服務。她累積了豐富的行業經驗，曾多次協助企業在香港和海外證券交易所上市。

張女士為香港會計師公會前會長，目前於多個公共服務委員會擔任委員，其中包括紀律人員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會、交通諮詢委員會和香港特別行政區區議會議員薪津獨立委員會。她也是香港基因組中心董事局成員。

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 on early-stage investments into technology start-ups. Since then, Radiant has already invested into more than 30 technology start-up companies in Mainland China and Hong Kong, the United States as well as Israel. He regularly participates and speaks at technology forums and conferences to promote the start-up culture in Hong Kong, and also helps young entrepreneurs through business plan workshops and mentorship. Mr Chiu is enthusiastic about information technology as well as social and community-related affairs. He is currently the President of the Hong Kong Information Technology Joint Council (HKITJC), Chairman of HKTDC Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Services Advisory Committee, Member of Hospital Authority 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，主要投資中國內地與香港、美國及以色列之初創期高科技企業，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，也積極參與社會和社區事務。他現為香港資訊科技聯會會長、香港貿易發展局資訊及通訊科技服務委員會主席、醫院管理局成員及深圳市科學技術協會常務委員。

Ms Annie Choi joined the Administrative Service in 1986 and has served in a number of policy bureaux and departments, including the Civil Service Bureau, the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau, and the Home Affairs Department. She was the Commissioner for Innovation and Technology from August 2015 to July 2019.

Ms Choi obtained her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Laws as well as Postgraduate Certificate in Laws from the University of Hong Kong. She also did postgraduate studies in Public Administration at Oxford University, UK and Tsinghua University, PRC.

蔡淑嫻女士於1986年加入政務職系，曾在多個決策局及部門服務，包括公務員事務局、商務及經濟發展局、財經事務及庫務局和民政事務總署。蔡女士於2015年8月至2019年7月出任創新科技署署長。

蔡女士於香港大學取得法學士學位、法學碩士學位，以及法學專業證書，亦曾於英國牛津大學及中國清華大學修讀公共行政學研究院課程。

Mr LAU Kwok-fan is a Legislative Councillor of the Hong Kong SAR with extensive practical experience in serving the community and public. Mr Lau participated in various government consulting platforms, including Hong Kong Youth Development commission, Council for Sustainable Development and Betting and Lotteries Commission, etc. Meanwhile, Mr Lau also serves as a consultant in several companies, such as China Road & Bridge Corporation (Hong Kong) Ltd and Yuehai Property Investment (International) Ltd.

Mr Lau graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong with a MA in Sociology. He is also one of the Council Members of CUHK. Being a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in both Beijing and Jiangmen City, he is keen on facilitating the communication and co-development between Hong Kong and Mainland China.

劉國勳先生為現任立法會議員，具有豐富的社區服務及公共事務經驗，曾參與多個政府咨詢平台，包括香港特別行政區青年事務委員會、可持續發展委員會、博彩及獎券事務委員會等。同時，劉先生亦為多間企業擔任顧問，包括中國路橋（香港）有限公司及粵海置業投資（國際）有限公司顧問等。

劉先生於香港中文大學取得社會學碩士學位，現為香港中文大學校董會成員。劉先生亦是北京市和江門市政協委員，致力於促進香港與內地的深度交流與共同發展。



Michael LEUNG Kin-man MH
梁建文 MH

CEO of BOA International Financial Group
亞銀國際金融集團行政總裁

(Appointed on 1 April 2020
於2020年4月1日獲委任)



Prof LING Kar-kan SBS
凌嘉勤教授 SBS



Victor NG Chi-keung BBS MH
伍志強 BBS MH



Hendrick SIN
冼漢廸

Co-founder and Vice Chairman of
CMGE Technology Group Limited
中手游科技集團有限公司共同創始
人及副董事長

Mr Michael Leung is the CEO of BOA International Financial Group with extensive banking experience in IT, operations, corporate services, and the FinTech Innovation Center. He was the CIO and COO of China CITIC Bank International and Deputy CE of China Construction Bank (Asia).

Mr Leung received the Engineering Faculty's Distinguished Alumni Award from CUHK, and then obtained Philips Scholarship to study in the Netherlands. He holds a Graduate Diploma in Retail Bank Management from the University of Virginia in US.

Public duties Mr Leung has served or is serving include President of HKCS; Member of Executive Committee, Professional Standard & Examination Board and Chair of FinTech Committee of HKIB; Adjunct Professor and Chair of Information Systems Departmental Advisory Committee of CityU; Member of FinTech Advisory Board of HKUST School of Business; Member of Innovation & Information Management Programme Advisory Board of HKU School of Business; Member of the RAE2020 Business & Economics Panel of UGC; Member of the Banking & Finance Training Board of VTC; Chairman of HK Down Syndrome Association and member of several SWD and HAB committees.

梁建文先生是亞銀國際金融集團行政總裁，具有豐富銀行經驗，專注於資訊科技領域、運營、企業服務以及金融科技創新中心。梁先生曾擔任中信銀行國際的首席信息官和運營官及中國建設銀行(亞洲)的副執行官。

梁先生獲香港中文大學授予工程學院傑出校友獎並獲得荷蘭的飛利浦獎學金。他持有美國佛吉尼亞大學零售銀行管理一等榮譽研究生文憑。

梁先生曾擔任或現擔任香港電腦學會會長、香港銀行學會行政委員會成員、專業標準及考試委員會成員及金融科技委員會主席、城市大學兼任教授及資訊系統部門顧問委員會主席、香港科技大學商學院金融科技顧問委員會成員、香港大學商學院創新及資訊管理課程顧問委員會成員、大學教育資助委員會商業和經濟小組成員、香港職業訓練局銀行及金融業訓練委員會成員、香港唐氏綜合症協會主席及多個社會福利署及民政事務局委員會成員。

Professor Ling Kar-kan 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 Adjunct Professor by The University of Hong Kong and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Professor of Practice (Planning) by The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He is now the Director of Jockey Club Design Institute for Social Innovation, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Vice Chairman of the Hong Kong Housing Society and Chairman of the Country and Marine Parks Board.

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、香港中文大學委任為客席教授，及獲香港理工大學委任為實務教授（城市規劃）。他現職香港理工大學賽馬會社會創新設計院總監、香港房屋協會副主席及郊野公園及海岸公園委員會主席。

Mr Victor Ng worked at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for 26 years. He was admitted to the partnership in 1996 and early retired in May 2010 holding the position as the deputy managing partner for its national audit function in China.

Other than Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited, he is a director of Logistics and Supply Chain MultiTech R&D Centre Limited, and the chairman of its Finance and Administration Committee (FAC). He served as a council member of Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC) from 2006 to 2016, the chairman of the Audit Committee of HKPC from late 2005 to 2010, the deputy chairman of HKPC and chairman of the FAC of HKPC from 2011 to 2016. He also acted as a director of Nano and Advanced Materials Institute Limited (NAMI) and a member of the FAC since July 2012, as well as the chairman of the FAC of NAMI since December 2012 till December 2018.

Mr Ng holds a Bachelor Degree in Social Sciences from The University of Hong Kong, an Executive Master Degree in Business Administration and a Master of Arts in Comparative and Public History from The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is a past president of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) in Hong Kong and currently a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a lifetime member of ACCA.

伍志強先生曾任職於德勤會計師事務所26年，並於1996年晉升為合夥人。他於2010年5月退休前，曾擔任審計副主管合夥人，負責管理德勤中國事務所的審計運作。

除了香港數碼港管理有限公司，他亦擔任物流及供應鏈多元技術研發中心董事，以及財務及行政委員會主席。他曾於2006至2016年擔任香港生產力促進局理事會成員，亦自其審計委員會於2005年尾成立起擔任主席至2010年，並於2011至2016年間出任香港生產力促進局副主席和財務及行政委員會主席。伍先生由2012年7月起擔任納米及先進材料研發院有限公司的董事局及其財務及行政委員會成員，並於同年12月起擔任其財務及行政委員會主席，其任期於2018年12月完結。

伍先生持有香港大學社會科學學士學位、香港中文大學行政人員工商管理碩士學位及比較及公眾史學文學碩士。他亦曾擔任香港特許公認會計師公會會長。他現為香港會計師公會資深會員及特許公認會計師公會終身會員。

Mr Hendrick Sin is a co-founder and the Vice Chairman of CMGE Technology Group Limited, the largest IP-oriented mobile game publisher in China. Mr Sin is also the founding and managing partner of China Prosperity Capital Fund, a leading private equity investment company with a primary focus on technology investment.

Mr Sin received a Master's degree in Engineering Economics and Operations Research from Stanford University in the US. He also holds three Bachelor of Science degrees in Computer Science/Mathematics, Economics and Industrial Management (with college honors) from Carnegie Mellon University. Mr Sin is the president of the Internet Professional Association and the executive vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Software Industry Association. Mr Sin has also been appointed by the Hong Kong SAR Government as a committee member of the Youth Development Commission. Mr Sin was awarded the Young Industrialist Award of Hong Kong of 2018 by Federation of Hong Kong Industries.

冼漢廸先生是中手游科技集團有限公司的共同創始人及副董事長。中手游是中國移動IP遊戲最大的發行商。冼先生同時是專注投資於科技行業的私募基金國宏嘉信資本的創始管理合夥人。

冼先生擁有美國史丹福大學的工程經濟和運籌學碩士學位，以及卡內基梅隆大學電腦科學／數學、經濟及工商管理三個理學士學位(榮譽畢業）。冼先生為香港互聯網專業協會會長及香港軟件行業協會常務副會長。冼先生獲香港特別行政區政府委任為青年發展委員會委員。冼先生曾獲香港工業總會頒發2018年香港青年工業家獎。



Charleston SIN Chiu-shun
冼超舜

Executive Director of
MIT Hong Kong Innovation Node
麻省理工學院「香港創坊」執行董事

Dr Charleston Sin is the Executive Director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Hong Kong Innovation Node. Prior to joining MIT, Dr Sin cumulated 25 years of industry experience in the technology industry, held executive positions in Research & Development, Product Management, and Sales & Marketing at VMware, Cisco Systems and Nortel Networks in North America, Asia Pacific/Japan, and Greater China.

Dr Sin received his PhD in Management Sciences at The University of Waterloo. He is also a Professor of Practice at the Faculty of Business, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, and a Fellow of Hong Kong Institute of Directors.

冼超舜博士現任麻省理工學院「香港創坊」執行董事。在加入麻省理工學院之前，冼博士在高科技行業擁有25年的經驗，曾分別在威睿、思科系統及北方電訊的北美洲、亞太區／日本及大中華地區擔任研發，產品管理和銷售與營銷職務。

冼博士獲得滑鐵盧大學管理科學博士學位。他亦為香港理工大學商學院實踐教授及香港董事學會資深會員。



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

Ms Rosana Wong, Executive Director of Yau Lee Holdings Limited, leads the Group to be a green integrated corporation providing multidisciplinary construction related services. She is driven by her passion in technology, innovation, science and urban spatial planning and has further solidified her vision by founding Ophylla Ventures and a group of start-ups in the context of smart city to create better choices towards a citizen-centric and sustainable ecosystem by dynamic intelligence.

Ms Wong is also the Vice President of Smart City Consortium, Deputy Director of China Green Building (HK) Council, Member of HKSAR Government organisations, including Environment and Conservation Fund Committee, Transport Advisory Committee, Longterm Decarbonisation Strategies Support Group of Council for Sustainable Development and, Green Minibus Operators Selection Board, Member of CIC's Committee on BIM, Council Member of HKTDC Mainland Business Advisory Committee and Advisory Board Member of Center for Integrated Facility Engineering (CIFE) at Stanford University.

黃慧敏女士現為有利集團執行董事，領導集團發展為綠色綜合企業，提供多元化建築服務。黃女士熱愛科技、創新、科學及城市空間規劃，為進一步實踐理念，她成立承昊基金及一系列針對智慧城市的初創公司，以動態智慧建設以人為本及可持續發展的生態系統，為生活帶來更好的選擇。

黃女士同時為智慧城市聯盟副會長、中國綠色建築與節能 (香港) 委員會副主任、香港特別行政區政府屬下機構之委員，包括環境及自然保育基金委員會、交通諮詢委員會、長遠減碳策略支援小組及專線小巴營辦商遴選委員會、並為建造業議會建築信息模擬專責委員會及香港貿發局內地商貿諮詢委員會之委員及史丹福大學Center for Integrated Facility Engineering顧問會成員。



Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing JP
楊全盛 JP

CEO and Co-founder of
Skyzer VC Group
天旭科技投資集團
聯合創辦人暨行政總裁

Mr Eric Yeung, the CEO and Co-founder of Skyzer VC Group, is also an active participant in the IT industry. He is the Founding President of the Esports Association Hong Kong and the Founder and Honorary President of Smart City Consortium and the Honorary Associate Professor of Lee Shau Kee School of Business and Administration OUHK.

Concerning for youth development, Mr Yeung advocates the youth to contribution to the society. And also disseminate the positive information to the public, shaping a harmonious society with innovative technology. Mr Yeung is the Chairman of Hong Kong United Youth Exchange Foundation. He also takes his role as a member of Council for Sustainable Development and committee member of Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education, Small and Medium Enterprises Committee and the Telecommunications Users Consumers Advisory Committee and member of HKTDC Innovation and Technology Advisory Committee. In 2010, Mr Yeung was selected as the 4th Young Leader of the Junior Chamber International Harbour.

楊全盛先生為天旭科技投資集團聯合創辦人暨行政總裁，同時亦為資訊科技界重要骨幹。其擔任職務包括香港電競總會創會會長、香港智慧城市聯盟創辦人及榮譽會長、香港公開大學李兆基商業管理學院榮譽副教授等。

楊先生關注資訊科技及青少年全人發展，透過各種社區公益活動，積極推廣創新科技及鼓勵青年人熱心貢獻社會。楊先生為現任香港青年聯會交流基金主席，同時亦為多個政府諮詢委員會服務，例如可持續發展委員會、公民教育委員會、中小型企業委員會、香港貿易發展局創新科技諮詢委員會以及委員電訊服務用戶及消費者諮詢委員會，於2010年，楊先生更獲海港青年商會選為第四屆青年領袖。

Retired Board Member 已退任董事局成員



LAU Chun-kong JP
劉振江 JP

Managing Director of
Colliers International
高力國際常務董事

(Retired on 31 March 2021
於2021年3月31日退任)

Mr Lau Chun-kong is a Managing Director of Colliers International and is responsible for the Asia valuation and advisory business of the firm. He is a chartered valuation surveyor and a fellow and Past President 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 Hong Kong Housing Authority including its Subsidised Housing Committee and Tender Committee, the HKSAR Trade and Industry Advisory Board, the Lantau Development Advisory Committee, the REIT Committee of Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission. He is also a member of the Tangible Assets Standards Board of the International Valuation Standards Council.

劉振江先生為高力國際常務董事，專責處理亞洲區估價及顧問業務。他是位特許估值師以及香港測量師學會資深會員及前會長。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。

劉先生為香港房屋委員會委員以及資助房屋小組及投標小組委員會委員，香港工業貿易諮詢委員會委員，大嶼山發展諮詢委員會委員，香港證監會房地產投資信託基金委員會委員。他亦是國際評估標準委員會有型資產標準委員會委員。

數碼港 Cyberport

FUTURE REIMAGINED

未來 • 「從」新想像



Management Team
管理團隊

1. Project Director
首席項目總監
Boris Lo
盧智恒

2. Assistant Project Director
助理項目總監
Will Yu
余達彰

3. Head of Entrepreneurship
創業家總監
Alice So
蘇雅麗

4. Head of Ecosystem Development
生態圈發展總監
Ivy Chan
陳麗雯

5. Head of Arcade Leasing & Operations
商場租務及營運部總監
Teresa Wong
黃妙珊

6. Head of Campus Management
設施及園區管理部總監
YT Chun
秦玉婷

7. Head of Marketing
企業市場部總監
Rebecca So
蘇碧琪

8. Head of Finance & Governance
財務及管治部總監
Glenn Ip
葉家綸

9. Head of Information and Communication Technology
資訊與通訊科技部總監
Allen Lee
李卓斌

10. Head of Engineering Services
技術工程部總監
Ernest Yeung
楊健平

11. General Manager of Le Méridien Hong Kong, Cyberport
香港數碼港艾美酒店總經理
Pierre-Antoine Penicaud
潘沛仁

12. Chief Public Mission Officer
首席公眾使命官
Eric Chan
陳思源

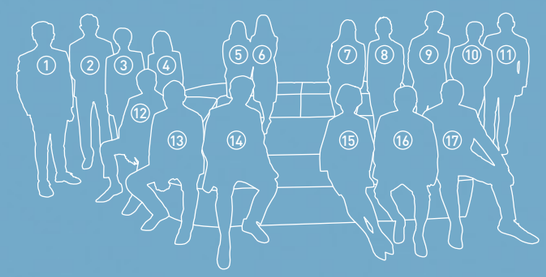
13. Chief Operating Officer
首席營運官
Howard Cheng
鄭希穎

14. Chief Executive Officer
行政總裁
Peter Yan
任景信

15. Chief Corporate Development Officer
首席企業發展官
Stella Kwan
關敏怡

16. Chief Financial Officer
首席財務官
Adonis Lee
李國銘

17. Chief Investment Officer
首席投資官
Johnny Chan
陳覺忠



CORPORATE INFORMATION
公司資料

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Fax: (852) 3166 3118
Email: enquiry@cyberport.hk
Website: www.cyberport.hk

註冊辦公室

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香港數碼港道100號
數碼港二座6樓
電話：(852) 3166 3800
傳真：(852) 3166 3118
電郵：enquiry@cyberport.hk
網址：www.cyberport.hk

Auditor

Ernst & Young

核數師

安永會計師事務所

Solicitors

Mayer Brown

律師

孖士打律師行

Principal Bankers

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

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）公司
瑞穗銀行

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The list of directors during the financial year and up to the date of this Annual Report was set out in page 87 of the Annual Report under the Directors' Report.

董事局

本年度及直至本年報日期的董事名單載於本年報第87頁的董事局報告內。

BOARD COMMITTEES

董事委員會

Audit Committee

Mr Victor NG Chi-keung BBS MH (Chairman)
Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin JP
Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han
Mr Duncan CHIU
Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han JP
Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man

審計委員會

伍志強先生 BBS MH（主席）
陳嘉賢教授 JP
張穎嫻女士
邱達根先生
蔡淑嫻女士 JP
黃慧敏女士

Construction and Facilities Committee

Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man (Chairman)
Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang
Mr Duncan CHIU
Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han JP
Mr LAU Kwok-fan MH JP
Professor LING Kar-kan SBS

建設及設施委員會

黃慧敏女士（主席）
趙汝恒教授
邱達根先生
蔡淑嫻女士 JP
劉國勳先生 MH JP
凌嘉勤教授 SBS

Entrepreneurship Committee

Professor LING Kar-kan SBS (Chairman)
Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang
Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han JP
Mr LAU Kwok-fan MH JP
Mr Hendrick SIN
Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun
Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man
Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing JP

企業發展委員會

凌嘉勤教授 SBS（主席）
趙汝恒教授
蔡淑嫻女士 JP
劉國勳先生 MH JP
冼漢廸先生
冼超舜博士
黃慧敏女士
楊全盛先生 JP

Finance and Administration Committee

Mr Duncan CHIU (Chairman)
Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han
Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han JP
Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man MH
Professor LING Kar-kan SBS
Mr Victor NG Chi-keung BBS MH

Macro Fund Investment Committee

Dr Lee George LAM BBS (Chairman)
Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin JP
Mr Victor NG Chi-keung BBS MH
Mr Hendrick SIN
Miss Charmaine Amy WONG Hoi-wan JP (Government representative)

Remuneration and People Committee

Dr Lee George LAM BBS (Chairman)
Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han JP
Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man MH
Mr Hendrick SIN
Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun
Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing JP

財務及行政委員會

邱達根先生 (主席)
張順嫻女士
蔡淑嫻女士 JP
梁建文先生 MH
凌嘉勤教授 SBS
伍志強先生 BBS MH

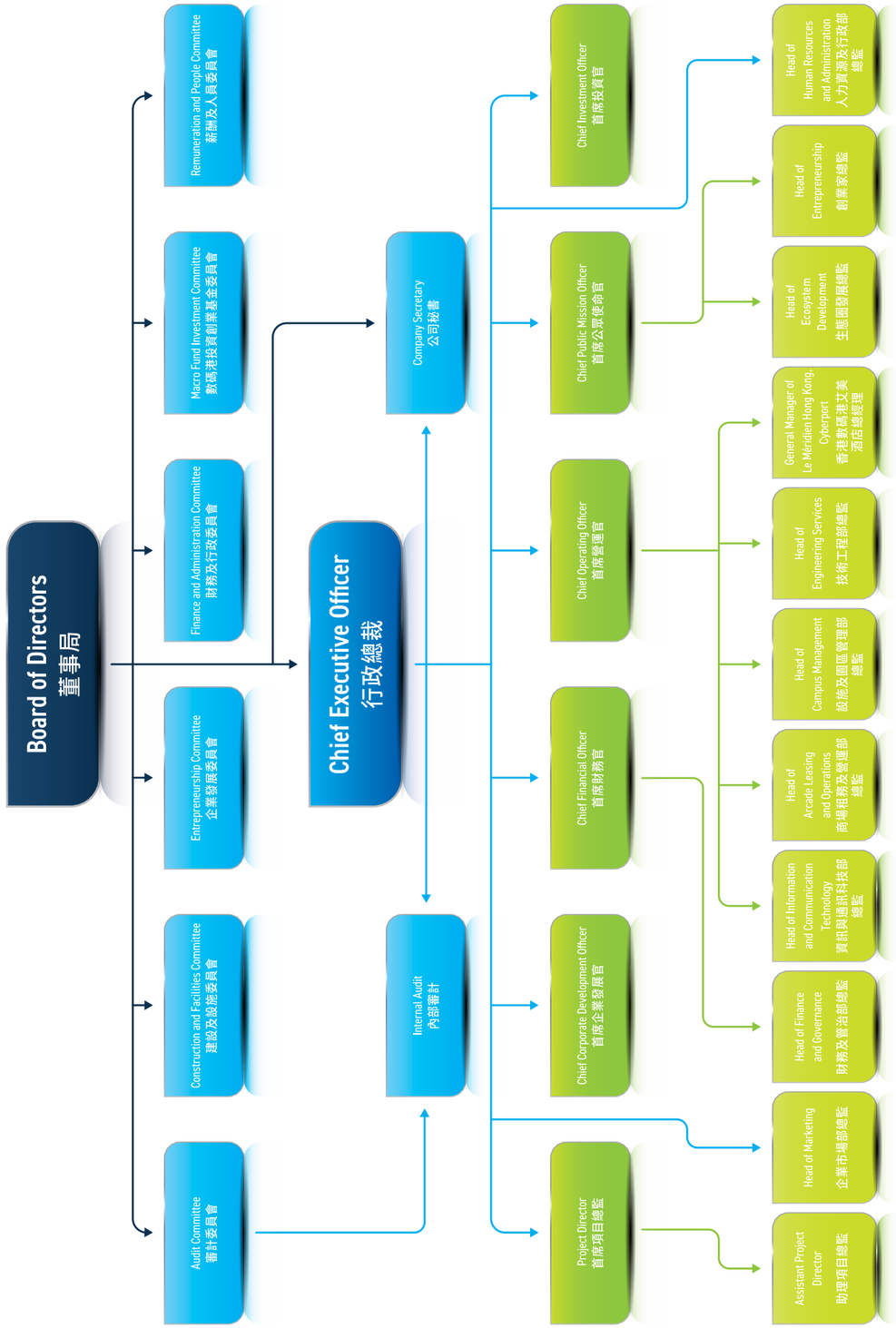
數碼港投資創業基金委員會

林家禮博士 BBS (主席)
陳嘉賢教授 JP
伍志強先生 BBS MH
冼漢迪先生
黃海韻女士 JP (政府代表)

薪酬及人員委員會

林家禮博士 BBS (主席)
蔡淑嫻女士 JP
梁建文先生 MH
冼漢迪先生
冼超舜博士
楊全盛先生 JP

CORPORATE STRUCTURE
公司架構





TALENT CULTIVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

人才培育與發展

2020/21 was the year that digital transformation gathered extraordinary pace as the continued pandemic heightened demands from individuals, businesses and the society for technological solutions to thrive continuously. The extensive emergence of tech start-ups has oiled the wheels of comprehensive digitalisation on all fronts, powering socio-economic advancements. As the indispensability of technology has been widely recognised by the public, Cyberport continues to reinforce its conviction to nurture entrepreneurial talents as changemakers and upskill in-service personnel in digital literacy for future-readiness. During the year, we enhanced our support for the entrepreneurial and working community by strengthening conducive elements and initiating targeted measures, creating a comprehensive ecosystem for incubatees, entrepreneurs and industry professionals to chart a new course in a world redefined by technology.

2020/21年度疫情持續，大大提升了個人、企業和社會對科技方案的需求，令數碼轉型更迅速發展。科技初創企業蓬勃發展，為各方面的數碼化注入動力，同時推動社會經濟進步。隨著科技應用獲得大眾認同，數碼港更加穩守使命，培育創科人才成為創新先驅，同時提升各行業從業員的數碼技能，以迎接科技未來。年內，我們加強了對創業及在職社群的支援，通過強化各種有利因素及採取針對性的措施，為培育公司、企業家及業界專才創造更全面的生態系統，讓他們得以在科技重塑的世界中開闢新的道路。

Community Support in Full Swing

Our signature incubation programmes, namely **Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF)**, **Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP)**, and **Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme (CASP)**, continued to go from strength to strength, bolstering incubatees in different stages of entrepreneurship.

Last year, the CCMF provided 96 successful applicants specialising in FinTech, smart living, digital entertainment, artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain and other clusters with pivotal seed funding to develop prototypes for business establishment and investor pitching. To pave way for young innovators to materialise start-up ventures, CCMF also provided enrichment activities and mentorship advised by industry professionals and start-up leaders to impart experiential insights, strengthening the youth's entrepreneurial calibre.

社群支援　全速開展

我們的重點孵化計劃「**數碼港創意微型基金**」、「**數碼港培育計劃**」和「**數碼港加速器支援計劃**」繼續不斷壯大，為處於不同階段的培育公司提供創業支援。

去年，「數碼港創意微型基金」為成功申請的96家從事金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂、人工智能、大數據、區塊鏈和其他業務範圍的初創企業，提供了關鍵的種子資金，以助他們研發解決方案的原型產品、建立業務和向投資者演示方案。為了讓年輕創新者更容易實現初創企劃，「數碼港創意微型基金」更提供增潤活動，以及由行業專才及初創領袖提供諮詢指導的師友計劃，以傳遞經驗灼見，增強青年的創業能力。

2020/21年度

Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF)
數碼港創意微型基金



HK$9.6 M

fund granted to start-up projects specialising in FinTech, smart living, AI and big data and others

基金資助從事金融科技、智慧生活、人工智能和大數據等科技範疇的初創企業

Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP)
數碼港培育計劃

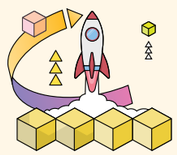


130 間

start-ups admitted

獲錄取初創企業

Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme (CASP)
數碼港加速器支援計劃



75 個

Eligible Accelerator Programmes

認可加速器計劃



Meanwhile, the CIP also garnered 649 applications. Upon completion of a vetting process by the Entrepreneurship Committee Advisory Group (ECAG) members, a total of 130 start-ups have been selected for substantial financial assistance of up to HK$ 500,000, investor matching, mentorship and free use of Cyberport's co-working spaces.

For more mature start-ups seeking specialist support from accelerators to advance their growth, the CASP continued to bridge and facilitate the connections. During the year, community members joined 33 accelerators and received a total of HK$3.12 million in financial assistance. We also strove to landing new accelerators to maximise available patronage, bringing a total of 75 accelerators into the Eligible Accelerator Programme.

至於「數碼港培育計劃」則接獲649份申請，經企業發展顧問組(ECAG)成員完成評審程序後，錄取共130家初創企業。數碼港為每家獲取錄的初創企業提供高達50萬港元的財務資助、投資者配對、指導計劃，以及讓其免費使用數碼港共享工作間。

「數碼港加速器支援計劃」一直為較成熟的初創企業，連繫能助其加快成長的專業資源。年內，數碼港社群成員成功加入了33個加速器計劃，獲得總額達312萬港元的財務資助。我們並全力物色新的加速器計劃，以擴大支援初創發展的能力，令認可加速器計劃增加至75個。

Cyberport Community Companies
數碼港社群企業



Peggy Choi 蔡碧琪
CEO & Company Founder, Lynk
Lynk創始人兼首席執行官

"As we expand across 8 locations working with more than 250 enterprise customers globally, the investment and support from Cyberport Macro Fund has given Lynk the boost we need as we continue to scale."

「Lynk的業務橫跨八個國家，為全球逾250個企業客戶提供服務。我們很慶幸有『數碼港投資創業基金』的投資及支持，為公司注入動力，繼續擴展版圖。」

- **Cyberport Incubation Programme Alumna**
  「數碼港培育計劃」畢業生
- **1st investee of Cyberport Macro Fund**
  首間獲「數碼港投資創業基金」投資的公司
- **Received follow-on investment from Cyberport Macro Fund in 2020/21**
  於2020/21年度再獲「數碼港投資創業基金」投資

Professional Advice on Hand

In answering community members' pressing needs for professional services in business development, the **Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN)** was newly established to connect Cyberport community start-ups with professional firms for thorough consultancy to accelerate growth, complementing the existing networks of **Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN)**, **Cyberport Investors Network (CIN)** and **Cyberport Technology Network (CTN)**. Holistic advisement encompasses company financing, corporate services and compliance, finance and taxation, human capital, legal services, market development advisory, marketing and branding services, organisation design and technology consultancy. Over 20 international and local consultancy entities have joined CPN. Through CPN, service clinics and workshops are made available to Cyberport community companies and start-ups. The first seven organised service clinics drew participation from over 70 start-ups.

Leveraging our network of mentors, we augmented the **Cyberport Mentorship Services (CMS)** by consolidating resources and expanding the mentor pool to offer additional support to aspiring entrepreneurs. Cyberport appointed close to 80 mentors who brought in a wealth of industry domain knowledge with need-based guidance for mentees while advising on the mentees' business plans in over 190 mentoring sessions with regards to financing, marketing, setting ESG and social innovation goals. Our enhanced mentorship scheme enabled us to better support start-ups in different phases of development and engendered positive outcomes.

專業建議 及時到位

為了滿足社群成員在發展業務時對專業服務的迫切需求，年內我們新成立了**「數碼港專業服務網絡」**，配合現有的**「數碼港企業網絡」**、**「數碼港投資者網絡」**及**「數碼港科技網絡」**，為數碼港社群內的初創企業聯繫專業顧問公司，以獲取全面的諮詢服務加速發展。全面的顧問服務包括公司融資、公司服務與合規、財務與稅務、人力資源、法律服務、市場發展諮詢、營銷與品牌服務、企業架構和科技顧問服務。超過20家國際及本地的顧問公司已加入網絡，提供「初創診所」服務和工作坊。網絡舉辦的首七場業務諮詢活動成功吸引超過70家初創企業參與。

我們亦善用現有的導師網絡，積極整合資源和擴展導師人才庫導師網絡，進一步加強**「數碼港創業導師服務」**，提供額外支援。數碼港已委任近80位創業導師，帶來豐富的行業知識，並按參加者需求提供指導，並在過去190多次指導環節中，提供涉及融資、營銷、制定環境、社會和企業管治（ESG）以及社會創新目標建議。這項針對性的強化服務讓我們更有效地為處於不同發展階段的初創企業提供支援，並取得正面成果。



Over 超過 20 間
international and local consultancy companies joined the Cyberport Professional Services Network
國際及本地的顧問公司已加入「數碼港專業服務網絡」





Over 超過 190 次
mentoring sessions via Cyberport Mentorship Services
「數碼港創業導師服務」創業指導環節



Fount of Youth Entrepreneurialism

Encouraging youth entrepreneurship and innovation has long been one of Cyberport's core public missions. The **Cyberport University Partnership Programme (CUPP)** returned for the sixth edition in virtual format in 2020/21. With renowned IESE Business School of the University of Navarra in Spain as a new partner, CUPP 2020 welcomed a record-high cohort of 73 students from local universities.

During CUPP, participants immersed themselves in the real-world setup of ventures through a series of FinTech-focused business training and mentorship from worldwide industry experts in a nine-day virtual bootcamp presented by IESE Business School. They then pitched their FinTech business proposals on Demo Day to vie for HK$100,000 in seed funding and a fast-track interview opportunity for the Cyberport Incubation Programme. The top teams awarded the IESE Business School Young Talent Path Award will attend the Young Talent Path Programme and an entrepreneurship bootcamp in Barcelona, Spain.

啟發年輕創業精神

鼓勵青年創業及創新，是數碼港一直以來的核心公眾使命。第六屆**「數碼港 · 大學合作夥伴計劃」**在2020/21年度以虛擬形式進行，並獲享負盛名的西班牙納瓦拉大學IESE商學院加入成為最新合作夥伴，吸引73名本地大學生參與，刷新參與人數記錄。

「數碼港 · 大學合作夥伴計劃」提供一系列針對金融科技的業務培訓和全球行業專家指導，透過由IESE商學院主辦、為期九天的虛擬訓練營，學生需要將意念商業化，並在活動最後的演示日，演示他們的金融科技業務計劃，爭奪10萬港元的種子資金，以及「數碼港培育計劃」的優先面試機會。獲得「IESE商學院青年人才獎」的優秀學生團隊，將可參與於西班牙巴塞羅那舉行的「Young Talent Path課程」及創業營。



The 11 winning teams selected by the judging panel each received HK$100,000 funding from Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF) and a fast-track interview opportunity for the Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP) to embark their start-up journeys.

由評審團選出的11隊優勝隊伍均獲得「數碼港創意微型基金」的港幣10萬元資助，以及「數碼港培育計劃」的優先面試機會，展開創業夢想。

To unleash innovative prowess in younger minds at secondary and primary schools, Cyberport joined hands through the **STEM Education Ambassador Scheme** with dedicated educational organisations to orchestrate 10 STEM events, kindling interest in cross-disciplinary exploration among 1,600 university, secondary and primary students. Among them, Cyberport supported **Outlier 2021 CSV Innovation Challenge** organised by AIESEC Hong Kong, at which over 650 university students ideated socially impactful yet profitable Creating Shared Value (CSV) business models to tackle pressing social issues in Hong Kong, manifesting students' regard for shared value and communal betterment in their co-creation.

為啓發中小學生的創新思維，數碼港與**「STEM教育大使計劃」**聯手，與專業的教育組織共同為1,600名大學及中小學生策劃10場活動，激發同學跨學科學習的興趣。此外，數碼港亦全力支持由國際經濟學商學學生會香港分會（AIESEC Hong Kong）舉辦的**「Outlier 2021 CSV創新挑戰賽」**，超過650位大學生以解決香港迫切社會問題為目標，構思既能為社會帶來正面影響、同時可獲利的商業方案，讓他們透過創作過程，體現共享價值和改善社區的重要性。

Window on the Start-up World

As one of Hong Kong's flagship incubators for I&T talent, Cyberport has made headway in grooming tech-savvy entrepreneurs and in-service practitioners of various sectors with diversified development efforts to meet their dynamic needs. Last year, **Cyberport Academy** was inaugurated to integrate and upgrade our training and development programmes, expand capacity and career opportunities for talents and enrich our tech talent pool.

窺探初創世界

作為香港其中一個創新科技人才旗艦培育基地，數碼港一直透過多元化發展，滿足科技企業家及各行各業的從業員不斷演變的需求。去年成立的**數碼港學院**，旨在整合和提升我們各項人才培訓計劃，為參與人士增值，並開拓更多就業機會，從而豐富我們的創科人才庫。





Cyberport Academy is established with the aim of further enriching Hong Kong's technology talent pool and enhancing Hong Kong's overall I&T competitiveness.

數碼港成立數碼港學院，旨在進一步擴大香港的科技人才庫，提升香港的整體創科競爭力。

Under the umbrella of Cyberport Academy, **Cyberport Digital Tech Internship Programme (CDTIP)** continued to provide students with hands-on experiences in start-up settings. 120 student participants were able to get a taste of entrepreneurship by interning with 40 companies in the fields of Fintech, digital entertainment, and smart living. Through collaboration with various faculties of tertiary institutions, **Cyberport Scale-up Placement Programme** matched 53 start-ups with 91 university students for credit-bearing practicums to contribute their expertise from their studied disciplines to start-ups. **Startup 101 Training Day 2020** was hosted to help 86 students gain essential skills in entrepreneurship.

數碼港學院旗下的**「數碼港數碼科技實習計劃」**持續為學生提供初創實戰經驗。120位學生通過計劃獲得40家金融科技、數碼娛樂及智慧生活等領域公司的實習機會，親身體驗初創的工作文化。**「數碼港學分實習計劃」**則與各大專院校不同學系合作，為91名大學生提供可累積學分的實習機會，並為他們配對到53間初創實習，貢獻所學的專業知識。年內舉行的**「Startup 101 Training Day 2020」**，亦幫助86名學生掌握創業所需的基本技能。



CDTIP serves as a bridge connecting youngsters who are eager to join the I&T industry and Cyberport community start-ups and tech companies, and offers cross-discipline job and training opportunities to students. Cyberport scaled up the programme this year and increased the internship quota more than two-fold to over 100, in order to enrich the talent pool.

「數碼港數碼科技實習計劃」旨在連繫有意投身創科行列的年輕人及數碼港社群初創及科技公司，為學生提供實習和培訓機會。數碼港今年擴大實習計劃的規模，將名額增加超過2倍至超過100個，進一步豐富人才資源。

As cloud technologies serve as the foundation for advanced technological applications and hold great promise for adoption across different trades, **Cyberport and AWS Educate Cloud Career Pathways Programme** was initiated in harness with Amazon Web Services Educate to equip university and secondary school students with fundamental knowledge in cloud computing technology and its commercial application through complimentary online learning. About 500 youngsters aged 14 or above opened their eyes with the latest know-how in areas such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, cybersecurity, Internet of Things (IoT), Robomaker and virtual reality, equipping them for a coveted career in relevant technology sectors.

雲端技術作為尖端科技應用的基礎，能廣泛應用於不同行業。有見及此，我們與AWS Educate共同推出**「數碼港X AWS Educate雲端運算基礎課程計劃」**，為大學及中學生提供免費的網上課程，向他們灌輸雲端科技的基礎知識，並了解技術不同的商業應用。約500位14歲或以上的年輕參加者接觸了最先進的人工智能、機器學習、網絡安全、物聯網、機器人製作及虛擬實境等科技，為他們及早裝備，日後投身有關科技界別。

Gateway to Tech Careers

As the labour market blooms in the tech sectors, Cyberport Academy also aims to become an internship and employment platform for those who are interested in I&T to bring their capabilities into the spotlight. At the **Cyberport Virtual Career Fair 2021**, a record high of more than 170 major enterprises, technology companies and start-ups created over 1,300 I&T job vacancies related to FinTech, smart living, digital entertainment, artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain, and cybersecurity, open to job seekers including students, graduates and IT professionals to gain firsthand experiences in the I&T sector.

To meet the growing interest from enterprises in Greater Bay Area (GBA) opportunities, the Career Fair also showcased dedicated virtual booths with vacancies provided by Cyberport community companies under the Government's Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme. Around 50 career-related webinars and recruitment talks including CV Clinics, career assessment sessions and one-on-one online career consultations conducted by professional human resources firms helped participants grasp the industry's manpower trends and channels of engagement.

開啟科技事業之門

科技界別的人才市場正蓬勃擴展，數碼港學院以成為實習和就業平台為目標，讓有志投身創科的求職者一展實力。**「數碼港虛擬互動招聘博覽2021」**參與企業數目為歷年之冠，匯聚超過170家大型企業、科技公司和初創企業，提供1,300多個與金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂、人工智能、大數據、區塊鏈和網絡安全相關的創新科技職位，讓學生、畢業生及資訊科技專業人員等求職者，有機會投身創科界。

企業對大灣區發展機會的興趣日益增加，招聘博覽更特設專區，展示政府「大灣區青年就業計劃」下，由數碼港社群公司提供的職位。博覽期間，我們同時舉行了約50場活動，包括網上就業研討會、招聘講座，以及由專業人力資源公司提供的個人履歷指導、職業評估環節及一對一線上職業諮詢等，幫助參加者掌握業界的人力資源趨勢和求職渠道。

Cyberport Virtual Career Fair 2021 continues to adopt a virtual exhibition format, with the participation of over 170 major enterprises, technology companies and start-ups.

2021年的「數碼港虛擬互動招聘博覽」繼續沿用虛擬展覽形式舉辦，匯聚了超過170家大型企業、科技公司和初創企業。

Cyberport Virtual Career Fair 2021 數碼港虛擬互動招聘博覽2021



Over 超過 **170** 間
hiring companies
招聘企業



Over 超過 **1,300** 個
openings
職位



Around 約 **50** 場
webinars and recruitment talks
網上研討會和招聘講座

Riding the Wave of GBA

With the Greater Bay Area evolving into an international hub of innovation and technologies on the horizon, more tech talents and companies are attracted year-on-year to converge for synergistic development. The **Cyberport Greater Bay Area Young Entrepreneurship Programme (GBA YEP)** was jointly organised by the Department of Industry and Information Technology of Guangdong Province, the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer of the HKSAR and Cyberport to facilitate exchange and collaboration among young talents from Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macau. Last year, 160 youths out of about 350 applications from the regions were handpicked to attend the programme including a virtual bootcamp co-hosted by the Hong Kong Productivity Council. Nine winning teams have embarked on realising their projects under the CCMF for another six months.

捉緊大灣區發展機遇

隨著大灣區發展為國際創新科技樞紐，每年吸引越來越多科技人才和公司把握機遇、協同發展。**「數碼港大灣區青年創業計劃」**由廣東省工業和信息化廳、香港特別行政區政府資訊科技總監辦公室和數碼港三方聯合舉辦，冀能促進香港、廣東和澳門之間青年人才的交流合作。去年，計劃從來自三地約350名申請者中，選出160位青年參與該計劃，出席包括我們與香港生產力促進局協辦的虛擬訓練營。九隊勝出隊伍已在「數碼港創意微型基金」計劃支持下，展開了額外六個月的項目實踐期。



Peter Yan, CEO of Cyberport (left) and Victor Lam, JP, Government Chief Information Officer of the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) (right), attended the Ninth Guangdong/Hong Kong Cloud Computing Conference cum the Fourth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area ICT Conference, and officiated at the opening of the Ninth **Cyberport Greater Bay Area Young Entrepreneurship Programme** virtually.

數碼港行政總裁任景信（左）及資訊科技總監辦公室資訊科技總監林偉喬JP（右）出席第九屆粵港雲計算大會暨第四屆粵港澳大灣區ICT大會，並以視像形式為第九屆**「數碼港大灣區青年創業計劃」**進行啟動儀式。

Elevating Tech Savvy in Industries

At Cyberport, we are committed to uplifting digital proficiency of the workforce to keep abreast of the technological developments driving the new economy. Last year, we were entrusted by the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau to debut the **Cyberport Financial Practitioners FinTech Training Programme**, covering a full range of FinTech topics such as RegTech, InsurTech, capital market trading, cybersecurity, blockchain, AI application, corporate ventures, etc. in 32 seminars and workshops. The Programme was met with enthusiasm from over 1,200 professional partakers from financial institutions. Attendees were particularly impressed by illustration of overseas and local FinTech applications by operating financial companies, and the transformative powers of blockchain and RegTech. The Government will work with Cyberport to explore the possibility of extending the Programme to enlighten more in-service practitioners with FinTech, thus boosting digital transformation of the industry.

提升業界科技技能

數碼港一直致力提高各行業從業員對數碼知識的掌握，以迎上帶動新經濟的各種科技發展。去年，我們受財經事務及庫務局委託，開展**「數碼港金融從業員金融科技培訓計劃」**。計劃的32場研討會及工作坊涵蓋金融科技的各個範疇，包括監管科技、保險科技、資本市場交易、網絡安全、區塊鏈、人工智能應用、企業創投等。計劃吸引了來自不同金融機構的1,200多位專業人士踴躍參與，他們對海外和本地金融科技應用、以及區塊鏈和監管科技所帶來的革新，留下深刻印象。政府將與數碼港合作，探索擴展計劃的可能性，讓更多金融從業員能從中得到啟發，進一步加速行業的數碼轉型。

To recognise the financial institutions for adopting FinTech applications from Cyberport start-ups during the Programme, Cyberport awarded the **FinTech Transformation Awards** to DBS Bank and JETCO, and the **FinTech Talent Development Award** to the Bank of China for signing up the most participants for the training sessions. Additionally, five practitioners from Sumitomo Mitsui Banking, China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited, and the Bank of East Asia were bestowed the **FinTech Talent Award** for having completed the most training sessions.

為表揚參與的金融機構，在計劃期間採用數碼港初創企業研發的金融科技應用方案，數碼港向星展銀行及銀通頒發**「金融科技數碼轉型獎」**。同時亦向有最多員工參與培訓環節的中國銀行，頒發**「金融科技人才發展獎」**。此外，五位分別來自三井住友銀行、中國民生銀行和東亞銀行的員工，獲頒發**「金融科技人才獎」**，以表揚他們完成最多培訓環節。



With enthusiastic support from the financial institutions, over 1200 in-service financial practitioners participated in the Cyberport Financial Practitioners FinTech Training Programme.
「數碼港金融從業員金融科技培訓計劃」獲1,200多位金融從業員參與，反應熱烈。

Looking Forward

Having served more than 3,500 participants during the first year of its inception, Cyberport Academy proved to be a productive nurturing ground for a broad spectrum of digital tech talent. We will build on the foundations to elevate Hong Kong's I&T competencies by diversifying its talent pipeline. Cyberport Academy will progress to be a transformative powerhouse with tech learning resources, enrichment courses, training programmes and internship opportunities offered by wide-ranging industries to set start-up pursuers and industry practitioners on the path to success.

Down the line, we strive to establish Cyberport Academy as a knowledge research institute and an IT think tank in a bid to tap into the creativity of tech bright sparks for cross-sectoral co-creation and steer our society and economy forward. We will also work towards deepening the ties with the Government, corporate institutions, academic entities and industry leaders to generate synergy for talent development and technological breakthroughs.

展望未來

數碼港學院成立短短一年，已為超過3,500位參加者提供服務，在培育全方位數碼科技人才方面，取得豐碩成果。我們將在此基礎上，強化多元化人才培訓，以提升香港的創科能力。數碼港學院將持續匯聚各行各業的科技學習資源、增潤課程、培訓計劃和實習機會，成為強大的增值及學習平台，扶助初創企業家和業界從業員踏上成功之路。

今後，我們將積極發展數碼港學院成為知識研究中心及創科產業智庫，引領跨行業共創，帶動社會和經濟穩步向前。同時，我們將著力加強與政府、企業、學術機構和業界領袖的聯繫，齊心協力推動人才發展，謀求科技突破。



INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT
產業發展

With the economy recovering from the pandemic, Cyberport reinforced its support to help community companies adapt to changes and turn challenges into opportunities. With steadfast commitment to creating a key economic driver for Hong Kong, we endeavoured to enrich the ecosystem for I&T, boost the development of our I&T industry, and propel digitalisation across industries and trades, taking the economy on track to make headway with sustainable growth.

隨著經濟逐漸從疫情中復甦，數碼港亦積極加强對社群成員的支援，助他們靈活應變、化危為機。我們一直秉持為香港締造新經濟動力的使命，豐富創科生態系統，促進創科產業發展，並推動各行各業數碼轉型，引領經濟在可持續發展路上邁步向前。

Professional Consultancy Paves the Way

Professional services are indispensable in bolstering growth of start-ups from initial to more sophisticated stages, laying solid foundations for up-and-coming enterprises to emerge as industry and economic drivers. In 2020/21, Cyberport launched the **Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN)** as a platform to source, bridge and match professional service providers with community companies, complementing the existing Cyberport Enterprise Network, Cyberport Investors Network and Cyberport Technology Network to enhance support for entrepreneurship.

Targeting the priority needs of start-ups, we have offered specific professional assistance in areas including legal, accounting, financing, marketing and corporate development services. The CPN was supported by over 20 full-service and specialised consultancy firms, including Deloitte China, Ernst & Young, KPMG, PwC, Baker & McKenzie and Grant Thornton Hong Kong, which provide services at competitive rates, with service clinics, engagement programmes and workshops free-of-charge or for nominal fees. We also launched an online service matching platform on iStartup.hk to facilitate further engagement and collaboration.

專業服務　助初創起飛

不論初創企業處於起步或較為成熟的階段，專業服務仍是不可或缺，以支持其穩健成長，發展成為驅動行業及經濟發展的新動力。2020/21年度，數碼港推出了**「數碼港專業服務網絡」**，提供平台讓社群企業接通專業顧問公司、建立聯繫和進行服務配對，配合現有的「數碼港企業網絡」、「數碼港投資者網絡」和「數碼港科技網絡」，提升創業支援。

我們針對初創企業發展上的特定需要，提供包括法律、會計、財務、市場營銷及企業發展等專業服務支援。「數碼港專業服務網絡」獲得超過20家提供一站式服務的專業顧問公司支持，包括德勤中國、安永、畢馬威、羅兵咸永道、貝克・麥堅時律師事務所和致同(香港)會計師事務所等。他們以優惠價格為社群企業提供專業服務，並以免費或象徵性收費提供「初創診所」服務、交流活動和工作坊。數碼港亦在iStartup.hk增設服務配對平台，支援初創企業與網絡成員進一步合作。

Tech Enhancement for Digitalisation

Synergising with CPN to buttress start-ups in different development stages with technological support, The **Cyberport Technology Network (CTN)** continued to empower start-ups with the latest technologies, tools and services of leading tech corporations to amplify the reach of their solutions. During the year, the CTN arranged 63 business matching sessions with 15 CTN members, taking a start-up attendance of over 140.

The free service credits offered by CTN members help start-ups get to market faster and at a lower cost, providing higher value-added to start-ups. During the year, the six CTN partners, AliCloud, Google, AWS, Microsoft, Huawei and Oracle offered free cloud service credits worth more than US$600,000 to community companies. Cyberport also entered into a collaboration with a new CTN member, IBM China/Hong Kong, to offer community companies with priority admission to the "Start-up with IBM" programme. Participating start-ups received up to US$120,000 of cloud credits per annum and gained access to IBM's experts and enterprise-grade cloud, data, IoT, blockchain and AI technologies.

技術提升　引領數碼化

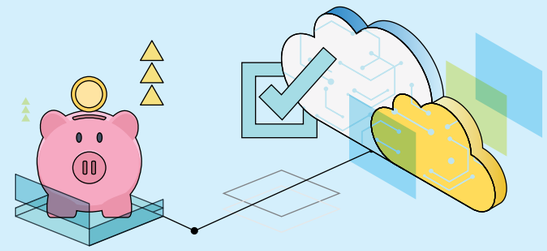
「數碼港科技網絡」則與「數碼港專業服務網絡」相輔相成，以科技支援在不同發展階段的初創企業，繼續為他們提供領先科技企業的最新技術、工具和服務，讓初創企業發揮所長，增強其方案的應用範圍。過去一年，我們安排了15家網絡成員舉行63場業務配對環節，初創企業參與次數超過140。

網絡成員提供的免費服務信用額，能協助初創企業更快地以更節省成本的方式投入市場，為初創企業提供高增值效益。年內，阿里雲、谷歌、亞馬遜網路服務公司、微軟、華為、甲骨文共六家科技網絡合作夥伴，為社群公司提供價值超過60萬美元的雲端信用額。數碼港同時與科技網絡新成員IBM中國／香港合作，為社群公司提供優先入圍「Start-up with IBM」計劃的機會。參與的初創企業每年可獲得高達12萬美元的雲端信用額，優先接觸IBM專家和其企業級的雲端系統、數據、物聯網、區塊鏈和人工智能的技術。

Cyberport Technology Network members offered free cloud service credits worth more than

「數碼港科技網絡」成員提供的免費雲端信用額總值超過

US$720,000

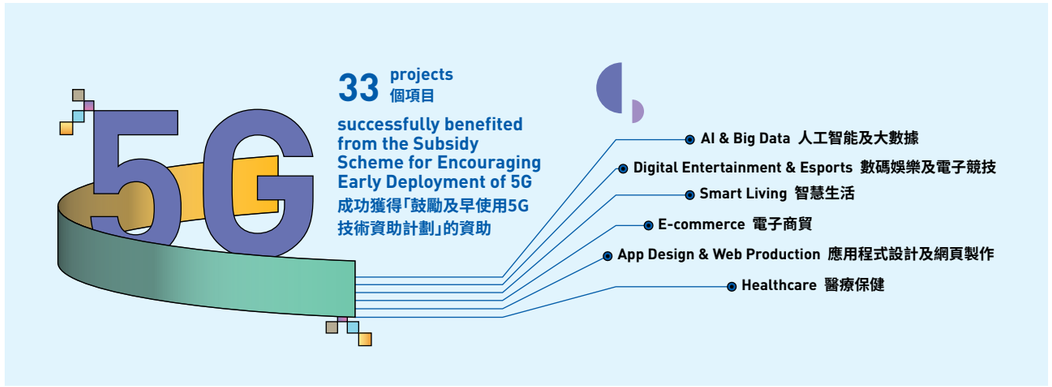


Many of the collaborations yielded powerful results. For example, with the launch of 5G and the "Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Deployment of 5G" initiated by the Government, Cyberport lined up community companies and the CTN's 5G operators to jointly apply for the subsidy and spur the development of 5G solutions. A total of 33 projects, ranging from e-commerce , smart living, and digital entertainment/esports to AI/big data, healthcare, and app design/web production, secured around HK$15 million of funding from the Scheme.

CTN members that are systems integrators, resellers, and service partners also bridged community companies with business opportunities. Through referral by AWS, Cyberport community member, Team Concepts, won two contracts to deploy smart healthcare and smart building systems at a government body. CLEARgo, an e-commerce company, was awarded three contracts to deploy its e-business solutions for Canon.

豐碩的合作成果並不此於止，例如當去年5G技術發展如火如荼之際，政府推出了「鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃」，數碼港連繫社群企業與「數碼港科技網絡」的5G營運商，共同申請資助計劃，以推動開發5G方案。合共33個項目透過計劃獲得超過1,500萬港元的資助，方案範疇涵蓋電子商貿、智慧生活、數碼娛樂與電競、人工智能和大數據、醫療保健、應用程式設計和網頁製作。

「數碼港科技網絡」成員中包括系統整合商、經銷商和服務合作夥伴，亦同時成為社群公司的商業橋樑。在亞馬遜網路服務公司轉介下，數碼港社群企業「天空社」成功取得兩份合約，將為政府機構提供智慧醫療保健及智慧建築系統。電子商貿服務公司CLEARgo則獲得三份合約，為佳能部署電子商貿方案。



Spotlight on New Tech

Our outreach and matching efforts also continued virtually. During the year, we organised a series of Demo Days to showcase solutions with new technologies such as RegTech, InsurTech, LegalTech, WealthTech and blockchain from community companies to wide-ranging sectors.

嶄新科技 亮眼面世

過去一年，我們馬不停蹄於線上拓展網絡和進行商業配對。年內，我們舉辦了一系列演示日，向不同業界展示社群企業的嶄新科技方案，包括監管科技、保險科技、法律科技、財富管理科技和區塊鏈等。



Cyberport organised the WealthTech Demo Day in partnership with the Chinese Financial Association of Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute. Seven Cyberport start-ups showcased their latest solutions for the securities sector virtually, helping financial institutions to identify partners.

數碼港聯同香港中國金融協會及香港證券及投資學會合辦WealthTech Demo Day，邀請七間數碼港初創企業，在網上向證券業界介紹其創新方案，為金融機構配對合作夥伴。

Notably, we partnered with InvestHK and Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation to host the online Hong Kong stop of the ITC+DIA World Tour, the world's largest international InsurTech event, to enable start-ups to build global networks and capture growth opportunities.

For blockchain, we rolled out the "Block adVenture" PoC Presentation Day in conjunction with industry leaders R3 and FORMS HK, inspiring start-ups to integrate blockchain technology into their innovations for diverse applications ranging from Chinese medicine quality control, small amount remittance to music distribution, facilitating the development of blockchain application in different areas.

Meanwhile, through active participation in large-scale industry events including Hong Kong FinTech Week, the Asian Financial Forum, and the Hong Kong Blockchain Week, Cyberport shared industry insights, discussed industry developments, taking advantage of the online format of the events to showcase our start-ups at the virtual Cyberport Pavilions to increase exposure for them.

當中最為矚目的，是我們與投資推廣署和香港科技園公司合作，舉辦了全球最大型網上巡迴保險科技會議「ITC+DIA World Tour」香港站，讓初創企業建立環球網絡，把握發展機會。

在區塊鏈方面，我們與業界先驅R3和FORMS HK合作，推出「Block adVenture區塊鏈方案比賽」，啓發初創企業將區塊鏈技術融入其創新方案，並作多元化應用，例如中醫藥品質監控、小額匯款及音樂發行等，推動區塊鏈在各個範疇的發展。

同時，數碼港亦積極參與不同大型業界活動包括「香港金融科技週」、「亞洲金融論壇」和「香港區塊鏈週」，分享業界洞見、討論產業發展，並善用活動的網上平台，在虛擬數碼港展館展示初創企業的解決方案，為他們爭取曝光。



As the city's largest FinTech community, Cyberport was the Asian Financial Forum's FinTech partner for the third consecutive year, hosting a thematic breakout session.

作為香港最大的金融科技社群，數碼港已連續第三年成為「亞洲金融論壇」的金融科技合作夥伴，並舉辦了專題分組論壇。

FinTech Forges Ahead

Our FinTech community remains the largest in Hong Kong. According to InvestHK, Hong Kong has over 600 FinTech companies and start-ups, among which nearly 400 companies belong to the Cyberport's FinTech community, accounting for two-thirds of the total. In addition to having all of Hong Kong's virtual insurers (Bowtie, OneDegree, ZA Life, Avo Insurance) and two of its virtual banks (WeLab Bank and ZA Bank) in our FinTech community, our FinTech ecosystem is continually growing in diversity and sophistication. In recognition of its efforts in nurturing FinTech start-ups and fostering the financial industry's digital transformation, Cyberport was awarded the "FinTech Ecosystem Contribution Honorary Award" by the Institute of Financial Technologists of Asia (IFTA) at the IFTA FinTech Achievement Awards.

金融科技　前進領先

數碼港金融科技社群繼續保持全港最大的規模。根據投資推廣署的資料，本港有逾600家金融科技公司及初創企業，當中接近 400家屬於數碼港金融科技社群，佔整體數目的三分之二。數碼港金融科技社群除了涵蓋香港所有虛擬保險公司（保泰人壽、OneDegree、眾安國際、安我保險）及兩家虛擬銀行（匯立銀行和眾安銀行），我們的金融科技生態圈亦更見多元和成熟。為表揚數碼港在培育金融科技初創，以及促進金融業數碼轉型的貢獻，數碼港於亞洲金融科技師學會「IFTA 金融科技成就大獎」中，獲頒發「金融科技生態貢獻獎」。



In recognition of the efforts in nurturing FinTech start-ups, Cyberport was awarded the FinTech Ecosystem Contribution Honorary Award.
數碼港致力培育金融科技初創，努力備受認可，獲頒「金融科技生態貢獻獎」。

To maintain the momentum of the FinTech sector, Cyberport partnered with the Government to implement several support initiatives to bolster the sector's growth. We were commissioned by the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (FSTB) to administer the **FinTech Anti-epidemic Scheme for Talent Development (FAST)** to incentivise FinTech job creation, encourage talent development and strengthen the ecosystem. During the year, more than 600 applications from start-ups and FinTech enterprises were approved, and over 430 newly created jobs were filled.

To expedite the launch of FinTech solutions into markets, increase industry adoption, and spark financial innovation in Hong Kong, we also launched the **Fintech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme**, as entrusted by the FSTB, in February 2021. The Scheme sought to match FinTech companies with regulated financial institutions to conduct proof-of-concept projects to help industry looking for solutions to resolve their pain points.

隨著金融科技趨勢已然成形，數碼港與政府合作，實施了多項支援措施以促進產業高速發展。我們獲財經事務及庫務局委託推行**「抗疫基金金融科技人才計劃」**，以創造更多與金融科技相關的就業機會、鼓勵人才發展及強化生態系統。年內，已有超過600個來自初創企業及金融科技企業的申請獲批，超過430個新增就業機會已聘得人手。

為了加快香港的金融科技方案投入市場、提高採用率，並啓發更多金融創新，我們同時接受財經事務及庫務局的委託，於2021年2月推出**「『拍住上』金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃」**。計劃旨在將金融科技公司與受監管的金融機構進行配對，進行概念驗證測試，以解決業界急需良策的困難痛點。

Smart Living Flourishes

The Cyberport Community now comprises over 750 companies that specialise in smart living domains such as HealthTech, IoT applications and EdTech, remaining to be the largest community cluster in Cyberport.

Cyberport launched the **Braving the Epidemic campaign** at the beginning of 2020 to connect our smart living cluster to the world. More than 70 solutions specialising in Distance Learning and Work from Home, Medical and Healthcare, Insurance and Relief Funds, and Household and Workplace Improvement have offered relief and empowerment to individuals, families and businesses to rise to challenges amid the pandemic.

The campaign also galvanised cross-sector collaboration, spurring the adoption of EdTech, HealthTech and green technologies in relevant industries. During the year, more than 30 collaborations were carried out with the Government, businesses and NGOs, benefitting over 40,000 users and generating significant social value. The campaign attracted widespread media attention with more than 300 pieces of media coverage. Six participating start-ups were recognised at ET Net's Health Partnership Awards 2020 and the Pandemic Innovative Digital Solution Awards 2020.

During the Connected Cities Conference organised by KPMG at the StartmeupHK Festival 2020, four Cyberport start-ups were invited to share their experiences in innovating for the new normal to an international audience. Through the events organised by the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, the campaign and solutions were promoted to ASEAN nations. Subsequently, Rice Robotics' disinfection and delivery robots were adopted in Japan and Thailand, Snapask's online tutoring platform and Education Technology (EdTech) solution was picked up in Vietnam, while Farmacy's hydroponic farms found new homes in Thailand.

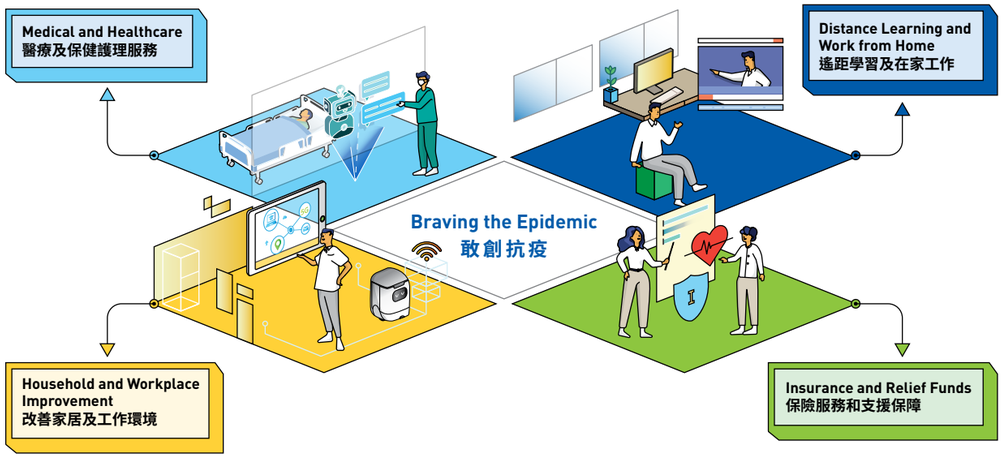
智慧生活　新機煥發

數碼港社群目前有超過750間專門研發智慧生活應用的公司，包括醫療科技、物聯網應用及教育科技等，繼續成為數碼港最大的社群。

2020年初數碼港發起**「敢創抗疫」**行動，將從事智慧生活創新的社群企業與世界聯繫起來。超過70個應對遙距學習及在家工作、提供醫療及保健護理服務、保險服務和支援保障，和改善家居及工作環境的方案，均為個人、家庭和企業提供了不同程度的支援，以面對疫情帶來的挑戰。

「敢創抗疫」行動也成功推動跨界別的合作，促使業界應用教育科技、健康科技和綠色科技。過去一年，超過30項與政府、企業和非政府組織的合作已經展開，受惠用家超過四萬名，創造顯著的社會價值，並獲超過300篇媒體報導。參與行動的六間初創企業更獲得《經濟通》主辦「2020健康同行夥伴大獎」，以及「抗疫創新數碼方案獎2020」的嘉許。

StartmeupHK創業節2020期間，在畢馬威舉辦的「互聯城市會議」中，四家數碼港初創企業獲邀向國際觀眾分享他們在新常態下的創新經驗。同時，透過商務及經濟發展局和香港貿易發展局舉辦的活動，我們的「敢創抗疫」行動及參與的智慧生活企業，亦獲推廣至東盟國家；現時Rice Robotics的消毒和送遞機械人已應用於日本和泰國，Snapask的網上補習平台和教育科技方案在越南被採用，而「水耕細作」的水耕農場亦成功落戶泰國。



Technology Augments Education

Education technology (EdTech) was unquestionably one of the fastest-growing sectors spurred by the pandemic. Cyberport is now home to around 140 EdTech start-ups. To bolster the growth of Hong Kong's EdTech start-ups, enrich the ecosystem and reinvent education for the 21st century, Cyberport partnered with Esperanza and launched the **EdVentures Global Business Acceleration (GBA) Fellowship** to support EdTech start-up development. The partners also hosted the Edventures Global Business Acceleration Summit during the Cyberport Venture Capital Forum 2020 to explore EdTech's global developments and ventures. We also organised the STEM+E Summit x EdTech Demo Day, inviting teachers and principals of some 70 primary and secondary schools to learn in-depth about the EdTech solutions from 23 start-ups.

科技發展 提升教育

教育科技無疑是疫情下應運而生、增長最快的產業之一。數碼港現時有約140家教育科技初創企業。為支援香港教育科技初創企業的發展，同時豐富生態系統和重塑21世紀的教育的模式，數碼港與「薯片叔叔共創社」合作推出**「教育科技企業全球拓展計劃」**，協助教育科技初創拓展市場。計劃的合作夥伴亦在「數碼港創業投資論壇2020」期間舉辦了「全球教育企業峰會」，共同探索教育科技的全球發展和機遇。我們亦舉行了「STEM+E Summit x EdTech Demo Day」，邀請約70間中小學的校長和教師到訪，深入了解23家初創企業研發的教育科技方案。

Digital Entertainment and Esports in Full Bloom

Cyberport's digital entertainment and esports cluster now houses nearly 150 start-ups and companies, specialising in the areas along the entire industry chain, from game publishing to digital entertainment tools, distribution and licensing, content and esports team management to game, media and tournament platforms.

數碼娛樂及電競 百花齊放

數碼港的數碼娛樂和電競社群現有接近150家初創企業和公司，覆蓋整個產業鏈的專業範疇，從遊戲開發到數碼娛樂內容創作工具、分銷及版權、內容及電競團隊管理，以至遊戲、傳播媒介和競賽平台。



While the pandemic shut down many physical esports events, our work in fostering the holistic development of the digital entertainment and esports industry was not deterred. The **Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum (DELF) 2020** returned in a virtual and interactive format to shed light on the "New Normal of Digital Entertainment: From Gamification to Esportification". The event featured over 70 speakers from gaming, entertainment, sports, esports, tech and education, alongside thrilling show matches and online tournaments, which garnered over 600,000 views from almost 30 countries or regions on the online platform.

縱然疫情導致實體電競賽事難以舉行，仍然無礙我們推動數碼娛樂和電競產業的整體發展。**「2020數碼娛樂領袖論壇」**以「數碼娛樂新常態：從遊戲邁向電競」為主題，透過虛擬互動形式進行。是次活動的逾70位講者來自遊戲、娛樂、體育、電競、科技和教育等多元化範疇，電競表演賽及線上賽事亦於論壇期間同步進行。活動網上平台錄得來自接近30個國家或地區的超過60萬次瀏覽量。



The two-day Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2020 was held in a virtual and interactive format.

一連兩日「2020數碼娛樂領袖論壇」以虛擬互動形式舉行。

The Esports Premier League (EPL), organised by the Esports Association Hong Kong and long supported by Cyberport to drive industry growth, launched its first season in May 2020. The month-long competitions for three game titles attracted more than 300 teams of pro-gamers and amateurs alike. To cultivate players even during social distancing, we supported more online esports tournaments and competitions catered for players of different levels. The Grand Final games of the Asia Mobile Esports Tournament 2021 attracted amateur, semi-pro and professional players. Meanwhile, the Student eSports Cup, jointly organised by the Hong Kong Student Esports Association, Razer and Cyberport, drew more than 800 students from secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

由香港電競總會舉辦的**「香港電競超級聯賽」**一直在數碼港支持下，推動產業發展，並於2020年5月推出首個賽季。為期一個月、圍繞三個電競遊戲的比賽吸引了超過 300 隊職業隊伍和業餘愛好者參加。為了在社交距離限制下繼續栽培電競選手，我們支持了更多為不同級別選手而設的網上電競錦標賽和賽事；包括獲業餘、半職業和職業選手參與的「亞洲手遊電競聯賽2021」總決賽。由香港學生電競總會、雷蛇和數碼港聯合主辦的「學生電競盃」，更吸引了超過800名來自中學和大專院校的學生。

Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2020 2020數碼娛樂領袖論壇



More than 超過
1,400
attendees
參加者



Over 超過
600,000
views from almost 30 countries or regions
次來自接近30個國家或地區的瀏覽量

With the injection of HK$100 million funding from the Government to develop Hong Kong as an Asian esports hub, the **Esports Industry Facilitation Scheme (EIFS)** and **Esports Internship Scheme (EIS)** were launched alongside other initiatives. Last year **EIFS** approved financial assistance and venue sponsorships for 68 events and competitions (including 34 online events), 12 talent cultivation and training courses, and three overseas exchanges. Meanwhile, the **EIS** provided subsidies for 55 internships in 26 companies.

為打造香港成為亞洲電子競技中心，香港政府向數碼港注資一億港元，推行包括**「電競行業支援計劃」**及**「電競實習支援計劃」**等相關措施。**「電競行業支援計劃」**於年內提供財政資助和場地贊助予68個活動和比賽（包括34個網上活動）、12個人才培育和訓練課程，以及三個海外交流項目。**「電競實習支援計劃」**則為26家公司的55個實習崗位提供資金補貼。



Esports racers the Mok Brothers and their coach share their secrets to success.

電競車手莫氏兄弟及其軍師教練於論壇上分享成功之道。



Multifaceted Cultivation of Esports Talent

Success stories continued to emerge from the start-up front in the esports sphere. Most remarkably, Talon Esports, a high-flying esports company and Cyberport incubatee, entered into a multi-year partnership with Paris Saint-Germain (PSG) to co-brand its "League of Legends" (LOL) team to compete in regional and global LOL tournaments. They were also appointed as the official partner by game developer Riot Games to organise competition in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Already enjoying millions of fans worldwide and success in multiple titles, Talon Esports also raised US$2 million in seed funding.

Esports and esportification are also gaining popularity in academia. In partnership with the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) which is now based in Cyberport, we launched the **APRU Esports Fellowship Program** to foster future esports leaders. In addition, we debuted the Esports MetaGame Conference during DELF 2020 to explore building socially beneficial and economically productive esports ecosystems.

We also organised more experiential and inspirational events for primary and secondary school students. These include hosting an exhilarating RoboMaster Youth Tournament (Hong Kong) that combined robotics and STEM, which attracted more than 200 students from 50 schools, and the first virtual concert in Hong Kong, C AllStar Virtual Live, hosted on Minecraft platform. To meet the growing appetite for esports events and to cultivate a spectator base for local players, casters, developers and creators, we launched a dedicated Cyberport Esports YouTube channel to stream local and international esports events for free. After only four months of operation, we already live-streamed 26 tournaments and accumulated more than 100 hours of content.

全方位培育電競人才

數碼港於培育電競初創方面亦屢創佳績，專營電競戰隊管理的數碼港培育公司Talon Esports，年內就與巴黎聖日耳門簽訂多年合作協議，以聯合品牌形式讓其「英雄聯盟」團隊，於區域性及全球英雄聯盟錦標賽作賽；他們亦成功獲遊戲開發商Riot Games授權，成為香港及台灣賽事的官方合作夥伴。Talon Esports及其戰隊在全球擁有數百萬支持者，在多項遊戲中屢獲殊榮，公司更於年內籌集了200萬美元的種子資金。

電競及電競化發展在教育界別亦漸受支持，我們與已進駐數碼港的環太平洋大學協會(APRU)合作，推出了**「APRU電競人才培育計劃」**，以栽培未來的電競先鋒。此外，我們在「2020數碼娛樂領袖論壇」期間，舉辦了「Esports MetaGame Conference」會議，探討如何構建具社會效益和經濟產能的電競生態系統。

我們亦為中小學生舉辦了眾多體驗式和具啟發性的電競活動，當中包括結合機械人競技、編程和STEM教育的「機甲大師青少年挑戰賽」（香港站），吸引來自50家學校超過200名學生參加；還有利用Minecraft遊戲平台舉辦的本港首個虛擬演唱會C AllStar Virtual Live。隨著觀賞電競賽事的需求日益增長，我們推出了專屬的數碼港電競YouTube頻道，免費串流播放本地和國際電競賽事，在滿足觀眾需求之餘，亦為本地選手、評述員、開發及創作人才拓展更廣闊的觀眾群。頻道啟用僅四個月，已直播了26場比賽，累計超過100小時的內容。

Awards Galore

Accolades and recognitions continued to mount for community companies of different sizes and specialisations. Last year witnessed the record-high number of 225 awards received by community companies. At the **Hong Kong ICT Awards 2020**, 21 members of the Cyberport community chalked up a total of 23 awards across eight categories, including Grand Awards in the Digital Entertainment category (3 MindWave) and Smart Mobility category (Maphive Technology). At the **ETNet FinTech Awards 2020**, 29 FinTech companies claimed 31 awards across 11 categories, including "FinTech of the Year 2020" (WeLab) and "FinTech of the Year 2020 in Start-up" (Digital Transaction).

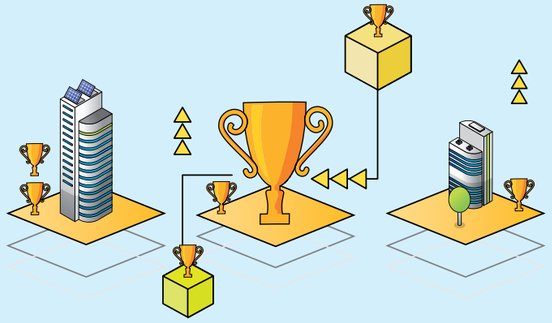
創科成果 屢獲殊榮

數碼港不同規模及各個專業的社群企業，均不斷獲得認可及殊榮，去年社群企業所獲的獎項達225項，為歷年之冠。在**2020年香港資訊及通訊科技獎**中，數碼港社群的21位成員囊括八個類別的23個獎項，包括「數碼娛樂大獎」(3 MindWave) 及「智慧出行大獎」(蜂圖科技)。由經濟通舉辦的**「2020金融科技大獎」**中，29家金融科技公司在11個類別中贏得31個獎項，包括「2020金融科技大獎」（匯立銀行）和「2020金融科技大獎－初創企業」（數字交易有限公司）。

Cyberport Community companies received a total of

數碼港社群公司獲得共

225 awards 個獎項



Internationally, at the revered **JUMPSTARTER 2021**, organised by the Alibaba Entrepreneurs Fund to recognise the world's best innovators and innovations, 24 Cyberport community companies were shortlisted into the Top 200. Two Cyberport start-ups even claimed four of the top awards. Rice Robotics nabbed the illustrious JUMPSTARTER 2021 award, the "Best JUMPSTARTER – Smart City" award, and the "Social Impact Startup Award", while Benefit Vantage claimed the "Best JUMPSTARTER – FinTech" award. At the **World Summit Awards 2020**, CoronAI and IPification were the only two companies from Hong Kong recognised for exemplary social impact in the categories of "Health & Well-Being" and "Business & Commerce" and for advancing the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals.

國際領域上，由阿里巴巴創業者基金會舉辦，並為表揚全球最佳創新者及創新意念而設的**JUMPSTARTER環球創業比賽2021**，就有24家數碼港社群公司晉身200強，當中兩家初創企業更獲得了四項大獎：Rice Robotics獲頒「JUMPSTARTER 2021優勝隊伍獎」、「最佳JUMPSTARTER獎–智能都市組別」、「最具社會影響力初創企業獎」；Benefit Vantage獲得了「最佳JUMPSTARTER獎–金融科技組別」。在**「2020世界信息峰會大獎」**上，獲獎者中僅有兩家香港公司CoronAI及IPification皆為數碼港社群公司，他們的創新方案分別於「健康及福祉組」及「商務及貿易組」中獲獎，表揚他們對社會帶來正面影響，並肯定了他們對推進聯合國「可持續發展目標」的貢獻。



Maphive Technology, with its barrier-free indoor navigation platform, won the "Smart Mobility Grand Award" and the Gold Award in the "Smart Mobility (Smart Tourism)" stream at Hong Kong ICT Awards 2020".

蜂圖科技憑藉「蜂圖無障礙室內導航平台」於2020年香港資訊及通訊科技獎中獲得「智慧出行大獎」及「智慧出行 (智慧旅遊) 獎」金獎。

Cyberport Community Companies
數碼港社群企業

Yat Siu 蕭逸
Founder of Animoca Brands
Animoca Brands 創辦人

"Animoca Brands is continuing to grow in Cyberport this new wave of internet and blockchain through non-fungible tokens (NFT) by delivering essentially Web3.0. 20 years after being here in Cyberport to deliver the next wave of industry revolution here at Cyberport."

「Animoca Brands通過非同質化代幣（NFT），繼續在數碼港推動互聯網及區塊鏈的新浪潮，打造Web3.0。在數碼港紮根20年後，我們希望在同一個地方引領下一波產業改革熱潮。」

Cyberport s 5th unicorn
數碼港第5間「獨角獸」企業

Cyberport s 1st blockchain gaming community member
數碼港首間開發區塊鏈遊戲的社群成員

Looking Forward

Cyberport will continue to set the stage for community companies to fly higher in the years to come, especially by strengthening connections with the GBA for start-ups to make capital out of new opportunities. With the support of Cyberport's various networks, new initiatives are underway to offer business training, market access, support and connections for community companies to expand business into the GBA and beyond. As digital transformation is on the rise in the financial sector with demand for a wider range of technologies, we will deepen support for the FinTech community to develop diversified solutions, speeding up the integration of technology into industry for enhanced competitiveness. Meanwhile, riding on the success of the "Braving the Epidemic"campaign, we endeavour to forge further collaborations and investment opportunities for start-up solutions for smart living. With promising prospects for the esports industry, more events combining educational and esports elements are in the pipelines to inject new blood into the industry through talent cultivation.

展望未來

數碼港將繼續為社群企業創造有利條件，尤其加強與大灣區聯繫，讓初創企業捉緊最新機遇，在來年飛得更高更遠。而在數碼港多個網絡夥伴的支持下，新計劃亦陸續展開，為社群企業提供商業培訓、拓展市場機會、支援和聯繫，以助其拓展業務至大灣區及其他地區。隨着金融業界加速數碼轉型，所需技術涉及更廣範疇，我們會加強對金融科技社群的支援，助企業研發更多元方案，以加快業界融匯科技，提升競爭力。而在「敢創抗疫」行動的成功基礎上，我們將積極為初創企業的智慧生活方案促成更多合作和投資機會。乘著電競產業發展熾熱，我們會舉辦更多結合教育和電競元素的活動，為產業發展培育人才，注入新血。



INTEGRATION OF NEW AND TRADITIONAL ECONOMIES

新經濟及傳統經濟融合

Accelerated digital transformation across industries has uncovered fresh opportunities for us to reimagine the old and invent the new. From FinTech, smart living, digital entertainment and esports, to AI, blockchain and cybersecurity – our community members are ready to revolutionise business practices with innovative solutions.

Cyberport expanded its engagement with business, government, industry and society to create synergy and amplify impact, bridging community companies with enterprises, fostering positive-sum developments, spurring adoption, and integrating new and traditional economies.

隨著各行各業數碼轉型、迅速發展所帶來的機遇，讓我們透過創新提升傳統價值，令行業煥發新姿。在數碼港社群內，不論是從事金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂及電競、人工智能、區塊鏈或網絡安全等範疇的初創企業和科技公司，也都蓄勢待發，以創新方案革新商業營運。

數碼港加強與商界、政府、不同行業和社會的聯繫，從而帶動協同效應並提升影響力。我們同時聯繫社群公司與企業，促進正和發展，帶動各界採用創新方案，融合新經濟與傳統經濟。

Fruitful Collaborations for Added Value

Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN) continued to dedicate efforts to enterprise outreach and business solutions matching. In 2020/21, the CEN welcomed new enterprise members from a broader diversity of industries, including property development, retail, entertainment, ICT and e-commerce. This is an apt reflection of value generation by our start-ups, tech companies and their market-ready solutions for society, and all industries and trades.

During the year, CEN engaged 45 members to arrange 74 business matching sessions, garnering an aggregate start-up turnout of over 260. The matching sessions spanned wide-ranging industries, which included food and beverage (F&B), logistics, property management, retail, ecommerce, cargo terminal services and NGOs, signifying that CEN went the extra mile to expand its outreach, connecting NGOs and social enterprises with our digital tech community companies to drive digital transformation in these sectors.

Success stories were aplenty. Indeed, many enterprises are turning to Cyberport as their one-stop shop for innovative solutions and regard us as their extended innovative teams. For instance, the Haven of Hope Christian Service (HOHCS) signed a PoC with the IoT start-up, Descamps.Technology, to deploy 20 Descamps' sensors at elderly homes and service centres to assist in elderly care.

通力合作　共創價值

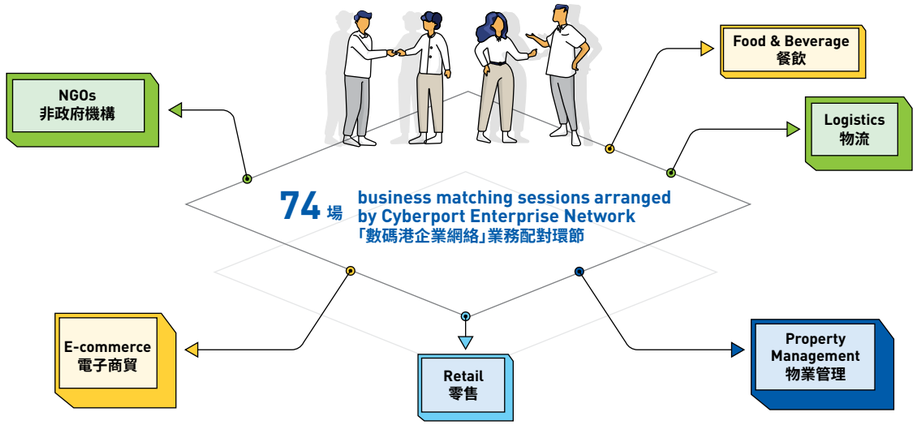
「數碼港企業網絡」一如既往，致力開拓企業聯繫及促進商業方案配對。於 2020/21 年度，「數碼港企業網絡」增添的企業成員來自更多元化的行業，包括物業發展、零售、娛樂、資訊及通訊科技，以及電子商貿。這正好反映我們的初創企業、科技公司及他們適合市場的方案，為社會和廣泛行業創造價值。

過去一年間，「數碼港企業網絡」聯繫45家網絡成員，以安排74場業務配對環節，獲得初創企業參與次數超過260次。業務配對環節橫跨不同行業，包括餐飲、物流、物業管理、零售、電子商貿、貨櫃碼頭服務和非政府組織等，顯示網絡積極拓展對外聯繫，更為非政府組織及社企搭建橋樑，連繫數碼科技社群企業，協助不同界別推動數碼轉型。

事實上，許多企業已視數碼港為尋找創新方案的一站式服務點，成為他們創新團隊的後援。「數碼港企業網絡」亦促成了不少成功例子，當中包括基督教靈實協會與物聯網初創企業德柯斯科技合作的概念驗證，協會經營的護老院和服務中心將會裝置20個智能感測器，為長者護理服務提供協助。

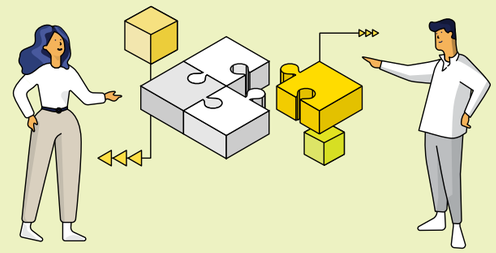


Cyberport Enterprise Network arranged visit for the Haven of Hope Christian Service to Descamps. Technology's office to explore possible collaboration.
「數碼港企業網絡」為基督教靈實協會安排到訪德柯斯科技的辦公室，探討合作機會。



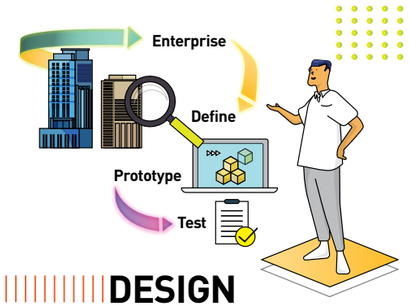
Counts of start-ups joining CEN business matching sessions
初創企業參與「數碼港企業網絡」舉辦的業務配對環節次數

over 超過 **260**



We curated business matching sessions for community start-ups to match with CEN members which are established corporates, such as Centaline Group, Chinachem Group, Sino Group, Chicco Hong Kong, Openrice (HK), Nan Fung Development, MTR and E-Business Solutions Ltd. The matchings resulted in various deals. These include Sino Group's award of a HK$600,000 contract to Studio-R to implement HOMEY solution in Sino Inno Lab for a new interactive experience in home living; Vision Matrix entering a service contract worth HK$600,000 to provide a bone recognition and happiness statistics solution for the dance institute, iDance; and digital marketer Mojodomo assisting Chicco Hong Kong to develop a commission-based marketing campaign on Alipay. Moreover, the Taste of Asia Group awarded two contracts worth more than HK$2.4 million to Legato to develop an app and an internal B2B ordering system for its restaurants.

我們精心策劃商業配對環節，讓初創企業與大型企業的網絡成員配對，例如中原集團、華懋集團、信和集團、Chicco香港、香港開飯喇、南豐發展、港鐵和資匯科技。配對環節促成多宗交易，包括信和集團批出價值60萬港元的合約予歷奇工作室，於「信和創意研發室」設置「HOMEY」應用程式，提供嶄新居家互動體驗；微馬科技簽訂了價值60萬港元的服務合約，為舞蹈學院iDance提供骨骼識別和快樂指數統計方案；電子市場推廣初創Mojodomo則協助Chicco香港在支付寶平台上，設計佣金式的市場推銷活動。另外，亞洲國際餐飲集團與手機程式及軟件開發公司Legato簽訂兩份總值超過240萬港元的合約，為集團旗下餐廳開發應用程式和內部商用B2B訂購系統。





Cyberport's start-ups joined a Design Thinking Workshop with Cyberport Enterprise Network members New World Development and Ho & Partners Architects Engineers & Development Consultants Ltd.

數碼港初創參加由「數碼港企業網絡」成員新世界發展及何顯毅建築工程師樓地產發展顧問有限公司舉辦的設計思維工作坊。

Innovations Embraced by the Public Sector

All along the line, Cyberport has served as a hub connecting the public sector with innovative solutions, and a supportive advocate of the Government's Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong 2.0 and the "iAM Smart" one-stop service platform. We organised an array of events in 2020/21, with the view to enabling start-ups and tech companies to better grasp the needs of Government departments, and for the Government departments to understand the scope, diversity and possibilities of digital technologies.

We charted six technology forums in joint forces with the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer, the Hong Kong Productivity Council, and the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation. Topics spanned robotics technologies for public services, 5G and Wi-Fi, technological solutions for remote work, open data and analytics, and support for the elderly and persons with disabilities. Our community companies including GRWTH, leapxpert, Unissoft, EventX, Teamnote and Microsoft, joined as speakers to share their insights. We also cooperated with the Efficiency Office of the Government and organised the Innovation and Technology Trade Show Live 2020 F/W. A total of 20 community companies pitched their solutions to over 300 representatives from nearly 50 Government bureaux and departments.

In addition, our start-ups participated in the virtual E&M I&T Day 2020, organised by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD). During the year, solutions were added to the EMSD's E&M InnoPortal that presents the digital solution needs of Government departments, and accepts project proposals and matching.

公共界別　力求創新

數碼港一直是連結公共界別與創新方案的樞紐，積極推動特區政府「智慧城市藍圖2.0」及「智方便」一站式服務平台。我們於2020/21年度籌劃了一系列活動，讓初創企業和科技公司更易掌握政府部門的需求，同時讓政府部門了解數碼科技所涉及的範圍、多樣性和可能性。

數碼港聯同政府資訊科技總監辦公室、香港生產力促進局及香港科技園公司舉辦六場科技論壇，主題涵蓋為公共服務而設計的機械人技術、5G和Wi-Fi、遙距工作科技方案、開放數據和分析，以及專為長者和殘疾人士而設的科技支援。我們的社群企業包括GRWTH、leapxpert、紫晟科技、EventX、Teamnote和微軟，均參與演講分享見解。我們亦與政府效率促進辦公室合作，舉辦「2020創新及科技商貿展覽」，有合共20家社群公司，向來自近50個政府決策局和部門的300多名代表演示及推廣他們的方案。

另外，我們的初創企業亦參與由機電工程署舉辦的虛擬「機電創科日2020」。同時亦有方案於年內新增至機電工程署的「機電創科網上平台」，該平台羅列各政府部門對數碼方案的需求，讓創科業界提供相應的創新科技解決方案以作配對。



A total of 20 Cyberport community members pitched their solutions to officials representatives from Government bureaux and departments at the Innovation and Technology Trade Show Live 2020 F/W.

合共20家數碼港社群公司於「2020創新及科技商貿展覽」向政府決策局和部門演示及推廣他們的方案。

Cross-sectoral Bridge for I&T

Cyberport continued to enhance engagement with ICT industry associations to spur cluster development and strengthen industry connections. In 2020/21, Cyberport collaborated with the Hong Kong Wireless Technology Industry Association, the Hong Kong Retail Technology Industry Association (HKRTIA), and the Communications Association of Hong Kong on hosting "Cyberport Community Connect" thematic webinars for industry exchanges. The webinars covered IoT, RetailTech, online to offline (O2O)/digital marketing, augmented reality (AR)/ virtual reality (VR), esports, digital entertainment, smart cities and 5G. Six community companies, namely Softhard.IO, Mad Gaze, Wada Bento, Mojodomo, Roborn and Formula Square, were invited to discuss industry trends, challenges and prospects with industry luminaries. More than 130 industry leaders and professionals joined the sessions to exchange views and insights. The events won the approval of participants, with more than 80% of respondents acknowledging the events as insightful in response to evaluations.

創新科技 跨界橋樑

數碼港繼續加強與資訊及通訊科技行業不同組織之間的互動，以推動業界發展及鞏固行業聯繫。2020/21年度，數碼港與香港無線科技商會、香港零售科技商會及香港通訊業聯會合作，舉辦「Cyberport Community Connect」主題網上研討會，促進業界交流。網上研討會涵蓋物聯網、零售科技、線上到線下營銷模式 (O2O) ／數碼營銷、擴增實境／虛擬實境 (AR/VR) 、電競、數碼娛樂、智慧城市和5G。六家數碼港社群公司，分別為Softhard.IO、Mad Gaze、和田弁当、Mojodomo、路邦科技和Formula Square，獲邀與業界知名人士討論行業趨勢、挑戰和前景。超過130位業界領袖和專業人士參與多個環節，互相交流意見和見解。活動備受與會者歡迎，超過八成受訪者在回應評價時，認為活動裨益良多。



Through Cyberport Community Connect programme, four major telecommunications service providers and Cyberport start-ups explored how 5G accelerated the development of smart city and digital entertainment in Hong Kong.
四大電訊商與數碼港初創透過「Cyberport Community Connect」計劃，探討5G如何推動香港在智慧城市及數碼娛樂的發展。



Co-presented by Cyberport Community Connect and HKRTIA, the webinar invited marketing and sales veterans, as well as our start-up members to share their insights on recovery through technologies.
由「Cyberport Community Connect」夥同香港零售科技商會舉行的網上活動，請來多位具營銷經驗的嘉賓及數碼港初創企業，向業界分享如何善用科技突破當前困局。

Cyberport Community Companies
數碼港社群企業



Kelvin Lei 雷春然
CEO & Co-founder of AQUMON
AQUMON 行政總裁兼聯合創辦人

"For AQUMON, one of the best decisions we have made was joining Cyberport Incubation Programme. Thanks to Cyberport's support, we managed to land US$30 million Series Pre-B funding from Cyberport Macro Fund and other investors, concluding the largest funding deal in the Asian digital wealth management industry in the year."

「對AQUMON來說，我們做過最正確的選擇之一便是加入『數碼港培育計劃』。我們有幸透過數碼港的支持，獲得『數碼港投資創業基金』及其他投資者合共超過3,000萬美元前B輪投資，創下亞洲數碼財富管理行業的年度融資記錄。」

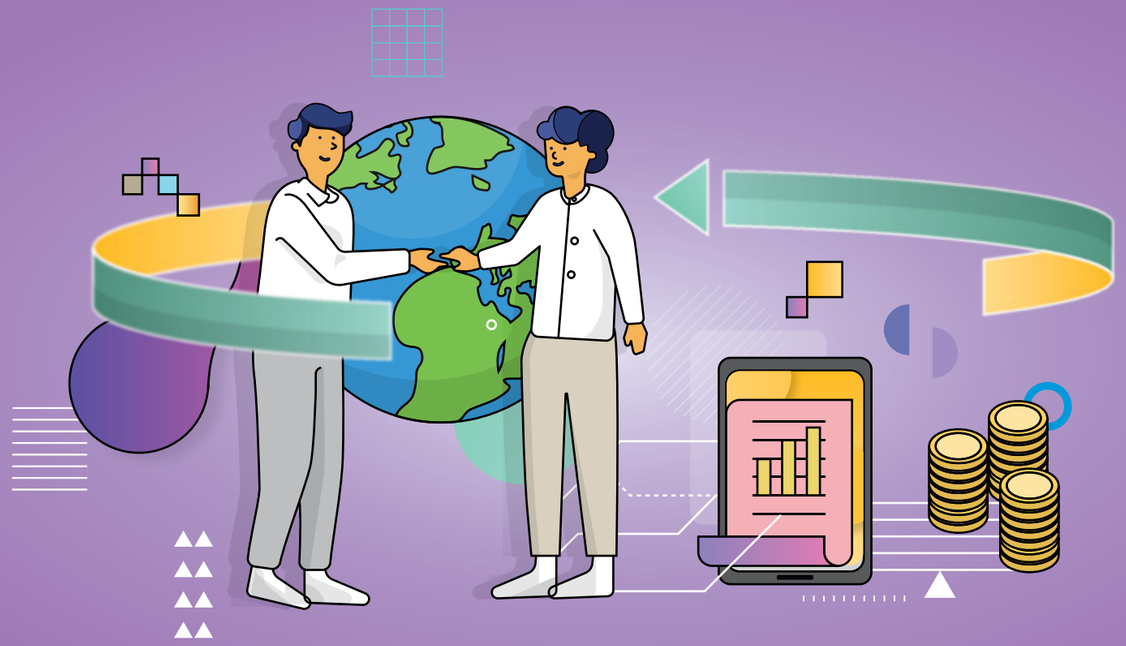
- **Cyberport Incubation Programme incubatee**
  數碼港培育企業
- **Secured US$30 million in Series Pre-B funding in 2020/21 and concluded the largest funding deal in the Asian digital wealth management sphere in 2020/21**
  在2020/21年度獲得總值3,000萬美元前B輪投資，創下亞洲數碼財富管理行業的融資記錄
- **Received investment from Cyberport Macro Fund in 2020/21**
  於2020/21年度獲得「數碼港投資創業基金」投資

Looking Forward

With enterprises, the Government, academia, NGOs and other members of society looking more zealously for I&T solutions to meet needs arising from the new normal, Cyberport will continue to leverage various networks, and our capacity as a digital tech innovation nexus to engage and connect community companies and stakeholders to foster win-win partnerships.

展望未來

在新常態下，大型企業、政府、學界、非政府組織和社會大眾發展更多不同的需要，對科技方案的渴求與日俱增。數碼港將繼續善用不同網絡，和我們作為數碼科技創新樞紐的能力，與所有社群企業和持分者共同投入，緊密協作，以建構雙贏的夥伴關係。



MARKET OUTREACH AND INVESTMENT
開拓海外市場及投資機會

Global economic uncertainty impacted global venture capital investments in 2020/21. As market sentiment recovered towards the year end, it was time to ride on the global attention for the entrepreneurial trend to drive venture capital for start-ups, especially early-stage and growth-stage start-ups.

2020/21年度環球經濟動蕩，創業投資市場亦受影響。然而，隨着整體投資氣氛於年底逐步回升，我們把握全球對創業風潮的關注，著力為初創企業，特別是處於早期及成長期的初創，爭取創業投資。

To enable start-ups to receive essential support to sustain growth, we continued to leverage the Cyberport Macro Fund and Cyberport Investors Network to bridge community companies to venture capital and generate deal flow. Amid the pandemic, we encouraged our community companies to make good use of public support funding such as the Anti-Epidemic Fund to enable sustainable growth with new impetus.

為了讓初創企業取得關鍵性的支援並持續發展，數碼港積極透過「數碼港投資創業基金」和「數碼港投資者網絡」連結社群企業與創投資金，促進項目對接。於疫情期間，我們亦鼓勵社群公司善用「防疫抗疫基金」等公共資助，為企業注入持續發展的動力。

Record-high Co-investments

To survive and thrive, our community companies need sustained access to funds. The Cyberport Macro Fund (CMF), our co-investment fund that specialises in seed to Series A stage and beyond funding, injected a total of HK$34.72 million (US$4.48 million) into six community companies in 2020/21 and brought in HK$474 million (US$61.12 million) in co-investments. The investees included AQUMON, CapBridge, GetLinks and MediConCen, as well as Lynk and OneDegree in respective follow-on rounds. These efforts achieved a co-investment ratio of 1:13, meaning every dollar injected by CMF attracted an additional 13 dollars in co-investments. This brought the cumulative number of projects that the CMF has invested to 18, and cumulative investment cost to HK$126 million (US$16.31 million), with the co-investment amount totalling HK$870 million (US$112.3 million).

跟投注資　再創新高

社群公司要維持運作及不斷發展，持續獲得資金至關重要。「數碼港投資創業基金」是我們的共同投資基金，提供種子項目投資至A輪或後期的融資。2020/21年度，基金向六家社群企業注入3,472萬港元（約448萬美元）投資後，獲得額外4.74億港元（約6,112萬美元）的共同投資。獲得投資的初創企業包括AQUMON、CapBridge、GetLinks和醫結 (MediConCen)，以及取得後續投資的Lynk和OneDegree。2020/21年度的共同投資比例達到1：13，即「數碼港投資創業基金」每投入一元，就吸引13元的共同投資。基金的累計投資項目達到18個，投資總額高達1.26億港元 (約1,631萬美元)，同時吸引8.7億港元(約1.12億美元)的共同投資。

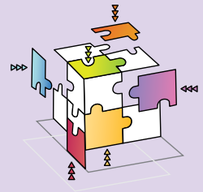
Further bolstering our companies, the Cyberport Investors Network (CIN) excelled as a dedicated platform to line up investors with high-potential and high-growth start-ups to boost deal flows. In 2020/21, the CIN connected investors to 23 projects that resulted in investments totalling HK$358 million (US$46 million). These projects covered a range of fields, including FinTech, AI and big data, corporate solutions, IoT and smart living. Since its establishment, the CIN has already facilitated HK$753 million in investments and supported 52 projects.

「數碼港投資者網絡」作為專為高潛力、高增長的初創聯繫投資者及促進項目對接的優質平台，亦進一步協助社群企業融資。在2020/21年度，網絡成功促成23個項目對接，為初創取得總值3.58億港元（約4,600萬美元）投資。獲注資的項目涵蓋金融科技、人工智能和大數據、企業方案、物聯網和智慧生活等範疇。自網絡成立以來，已達成7.53 億港元投資及支持了 52 個項目。

The CIN now boasts a membership of over 100, which includes global angel investors, venture capitalists, private equity funds, family offices and corporate ventures, some of which have operations in the GBA. To deepen the engagement between Cyberport companies and CIN investors, a CIN platform was launched on iStartupHK, enabling investors to easily search for and reach out to community companies and their founders, thus affording them greater exposure to win-win collaborations.

「數碼港投資者網絡」目前有超過100位投資者成員，包括環球天使投資者、創業投資者、私募基金、家族辦公室、企業創投等，部分機構更於大灣區營運業務。為加強數碼港企業與網絡投資者互動，網絡透過iStartupHK開通平台，讓投資者能夠搜羅及接觸不同社群企業及其創辦人，從而促成更多雙贏合作的機會。

Cyberport Macro Fund　數碼港投資創業基金



In 2020/21, total investment amounts to
在2020/21年度，投資總額合共

HK$34.72M



Total 合共

HK$474M

from co-investment funds
來自共同投資者



Co-invested in
共同投資於

6

investment projects
個投資項目

Centre Stage for Tech Ventures

At the Cyberport Venture Capital Forum (CVCF) 2020, held virtually for the first time, we invited more than 60 international and local investors, entrepreneurs, start-ups and academics to share insights into "Navigating the New Normal of Tech Venturing". The event attracted more than 1,700 participants and recorded nearly 100,000 views on its virtual event platform.

科技創投　引領新潮

2020年「數碼港創業投資論壇」首次以線上方式舉行，我們邀請了超過60位國際和本地投資者、企業家、初創企業及學者，共同探討「領航科技創投新常態」。論壇吸引超過1,700人參與，其網上互動平台更錄得近100,000次的瀏覽量。

In addition to providing knowledge and market intelligence, CVCF 2020 offered start-ups ample opportunities to meet with investors, showcase their solutions and hone their pitching skills. With more international investors participating, over 250 one-on-one meetings between investors and start-ups were arranged during the two-day event, including a new dedicated matching session arranged exclusively for Cyberport start-ups by Jumpstart Media to unlock more fundraising opportunities.

論壇不但提供行業知識和市場資訊，亦為初創企業創造與投資者互動機會。論壇吸引大批國際投資者參與，讓初創向其展示方案並磨練演示技巧，為期兩天的活動合共安排了逾250場投資者與初創企業的一對一會面，當中初創媒體Jumpstart Media亦為數碼港初創企業安排專門的配對環節，以帶動更多集資機會。



Cyberport Venture Capital Forum (CVCF) 2020 was held virtually for the first time and invited more than 60 international and local investors, entrepreneurs, start-ups and academics to shed light on "Navigating the New Normal of Tech Venturing".

2020年的「數碼港創業投資論壇」首次以虛擬方式舉行，並邀請了超過60位國際和本地投資者、企業家、初創企業及學者，就「領航科技創投新常態」探討意見。

Emerging Opportunities for Funding

During the year, Cyberport organised a series of webinars to familiarise community companies with the support services and programmes offered by the Government departments and industry supporting organisations. Working together with the Hong Kong Productivity Council, we hosted an "Overview of Government Funding Schemes" webinar, a start-up experience sharing session and online group advisory sessions to acquaint the 200 attending community members with public funding schemes. We also invited the Office of the Communications Authority to host an online briefing session on the Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Deployment of 5G. On the other hand, we invited Oracle, Huawei, Google, IBM, AliCloud, AWS and Microsoft to hold another session to highlight collaboration with global technology partners to apply to the Fintech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme.

創科資助　相繼推出

年內，數碼港舉辦了一系列網上研討會，為社群公司加深認識不同政府部門和業界組織提供的支援服務和計劃。透過與香港生產力促進局的合作，我們舉辦了「政府資助計劃概覽」網上研討會、初創經驗分享會，以及網上諮詢環節，讓參與的200家社群成員了解公共資助計劃。我們亦邀請了通訊事務管理局辦公室主持網上簡介會，向相關初創介紹「鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃」。另外，我們邀請了甲骨文、華為、谷歌、國際商業機器（IBM）、阿里雲、亞馬遜網路服務公司（AWS）和微軟舉辦另一個簡介會，向初創講解如何與國際科技夥伴合作，申請「『拍住上』金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃」。



Cyberport invited Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA) to host a briefing session for community members on the Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Deployment of 5G.

數碼港邀請了通訊事務管理局辦公室主持了一場網上簡介會，讓社群成員認識「鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃」。



Cyberport Venture Capital Forum (CVCF) held virtually for the first time and recorded nearly 100,000 views on its virtual event platform.

「數碼港創業投資論壇」首次以虛擬方式舉行，活動的網上平台上錄得近100,000次的瀏覽觀看。

Powerhouse in GBA

As the key engine for economic developments in the near future, the development of GBA has piqued the interest of a growing number of community companies. According to a survey we conducted with more than 260 community companies, around 60% of respondents expressed interest to tap the GBA's diverse opportunities and strengths for business expansion.

To propel mutually beneficial development, Cyberport and the Shenzhen Qianhai Authority signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to unleash greater entrepreneurial, business and funding opportunities for start-ups and enrich the I&T ecosystem in both cities. Under the MoU, Cyberport Community companies enjoy the Authority's landing services and policy support when they develop GBA markets. On the other hand, the Authority will refer outstanding companies in Qianhai to set up offices at Cyberport.

To pave the way for start-ups to go directly to market, we organised a series of Go-To-Market Webinars that featured market situations in Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Zhuhai and Dongguan. We also strengthened partnerships with key cities such as Hengqin and Qianhai, establishing business relationships with 12 GBA landing partners to unlock doorways for start-ups. Additionally, we partnered with KPMG and conducted a study entitled "Review and Study for Cyberport's Strategy and Action Plan in the GBA" to identify specific opportunities for community companies.

灣區發展　動力泉源

粵港澳大灣區是未來經濟增長的主要引擎，越來越多社群成員對大灣區發展有興趣。我們對260多家社群公司進行有關大灣區發展的調查便顯示，有六成公司表示有意把握大灣區的多元發展機會和優勢，並拓展業務至大灣區。

為進一步促進兩地互惠互贏，數碼港與深圳前海管理局簽署合作備忘錄，為初創企業開啓更多在當地的創業、商業和融資機會，從而豐富兩地的創科生態系統。數碼港社群企業進入大灣區市場，將可獲得前海管理局的落地服務和政策支援；另一方面，前海管理局亦會推薦優秀的前海企業落戶數碼港。

為加快初創企業進入大灣區市場，我們舉辦了「走進灣區」系列網上研討會，重點介紹深圳、廣州、珠海和東莞的市場現況，助初創加深對當地市場的了解。同時，為加強與大灣區重點城市如橫琴、前海等地的合作夥伴關係，我們已與12家大灣區落戶夥伴建立了業務合作，為初創企業接通進駐當地的渠道。與此同時，我們與畢馬威合作進行「數碼港大灣區策略和行動計劃的分析及建議」研究，為社群公司發掘合適機遇。



Cyberport Venture Capital Forum 2020
數碼港創業投資論壇 2020



Further boosting opportunities, Cyberport and the the Authority of Qianhai signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to unleash greater entrepreneurial, business, and funding opportunities for start-ups and enrich the I&T ecosystem of both cities.

數碼港與前海管理局簽署合作備忘錄，為初創企業釋放更多創業、商業和融資機會，從而豐富兩地的創科生態系統。

Prosperity in Worldwide Ventures

Aside from the GBA, Cyberport also helped I&T start-ups and entrepreneurs to explore regional and international opportunities. The Overseas/Mainland Market Development Support Scheme (MDSS) offers up to HK$200,000 for CIP or CCMF graduates to conduct market research, promotion, and participate in the Mainland and overseas business missions, trade fairs, and exhibitions. Launched in 2018, the MDSS has provided HK$3 million that supported 60 start-ups to attend 142 events, exhibitions, delegation missions, or tap landing services. In 2020/21, the ways of getting international exposure have been reimagined with the epidemic, turning to virtual events and exhibitions. Thus, we have amended the terms to include virtual events and exhibitions, supporting a total of 45 events.

Cyberport played an active part in international events to augment exposure and networking opportunities for community start-ups. At the 5th Belt and Road Summit organised by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, we hosted a breakout session on "Resilience of Digital Technologies in the Greater Bay Area – Emerging Opportunities in the New Normal". Eight community members participated in the virtual exhibition to display their innovative solutions to the event's international participants.

To prepare the community for overseas expansion, Cyberport debuted an Overseas Market Briefing Series to impart first-hand information and local insights. The five webinars featured Finland, Taiwan, Shenzhen Qianhai, Guangzhou Nansha and Zhuhai Hengqin respectively. At the sessions, we brought together our local partners to illuminate the market landscape, business opportunities, landing options, government support and funding patronage in each territory, benefiting nearly 200 community companies.

環球創業　機遇處處

除了大灣區，我們亦為創科初創及創業者發掘區域性和國際機遇。「海外及內地市場推廣計劃」為畢業於「數碼港培育計劃」或「數碼港創意微型基金」的公司，提供高達港幣20萬元資助，協助初創企業進行市場研究、宣傳推廣、出訪內地和海外市場、參與交易會和展覽。計劃於2018年推出以來，已提供港幣300萬元資金，支持60間初創企業參加142個活動、展覽、代表團或使用落地服務。在2020/21年度，疫情改變了初創企業拓展國際聯繫的模式，改為以虛擬活動及展覽為主，因此我們修訂了計劃條款，納入虛擬活動及展覽，年內支持了45個活動。

數碼港積極參與國際活動，為社群初創企業增加曝光和交流機會，當中包括香港貿易發展局主辦的第五屆「一帶一路高峰論壇」，除了舉辦「把握大灣區常態下數碼科技新機遇」分享環節，八名社群企業亦參加了論壇的虛擬展覽，向來自世界各地的參加者展示創新方案。

此外，數碼港推出了一系列以拓展海外市場為主題的研討會，為初創企業提供第一手資訊及當地市場的發展情報，以助社群公司為拓展海外業務做好充分準備。五場論壇分別邀請了芬蘭、台灣、深圳前海、廣州南沙和珠海橫琴的當地合作夥伴，解構每個地區的市場形勢、商業機會、落戶形式、政府和資金支援，近200家社群企業受惠。

We also supported the Asia Creative and Innovation Channel, organised by Knowledge Capital in Japan, to provide community companies with opportunities for exposure and exchange with their Japanese and Asian counterparts. At the webinars, start-ups shared their experiences in innovating for the new normal, with topics including how to engage the gaming community with technology, changing leisure living with smart entertainment, and generating innovative ideas for social good.

我們更協助日本Knowledge Capital發起的「亞洲創意及創新頻道」，為社群公司提供與日本和亞洲同業交流和曝光機會。透過頻道舉辦的多場網上研討會，初創企業分享了他們的新常態創新項目，主題包括如何以創新科技促進遊戲社群互動、利用智慧娛樂提升生活，以及如何借助數碼創新服務社會等。



At the 5th Belt and Road Summit, a fireside chat themed "Opportunities in Digital Assets across the GBA" invited representatives from two FinTech start-ups in the Cyberport community, HKBitEX and Hashkey, to share views on the development prospects of digital assets.

在第五屆「一帶一路高峰論壇」，以「大灣區數碼資產的發展機遇」為題的爐邊談話邀請到兩間數碼港社群的金融科技初創企業 HKBitEX 及 Hashkey 的代表分享數碼資產的發展前景。

Looking Forward

With more Cyberport community companies scaling up, the CMF would capitalise on the additionally earmarked HK$200 million funding to facilitate financing beyond Series A for start-ups. To amplify the impact of CIN investments and step up knowledge sharing, the CIN will also set up sub-committees based on different development stages of start-ups and conduct targeted business matchings to foster fundraising opportunities for all community companies.

展望未來

隨著更多數碼港社群企業擴大業務規模，「數碼港投資創業基金」將善用額外預留的兩億港元，推動A輪及其後的融資。為擴大「數碼港投資者網絡」的影響力，同時加強知識共享，網絡將為不同階段的初創企業設立小組委員會，以進行針對性的業務配對，為社群公司創造集資機會。



We are pleased to present our environmental, social and governance (ESG) chapter to highlight our ESG performance during the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

The scope of this chapter covers our key business operations to foster a vibrant and inclusive I&T ecosystem, and to maintain a smart, safe and green environment for all to enjoy. As the Hong Kong's hub for digital technology with a mission to spearhead Hong Kong's I&T development and digital transformation, we are committed to maintaining a high standard of sustainable development and creating long-term value for all.

Beyond our direct efforts to put our commitment to achieving sustainability in action, Cyberport also contributes to positive social progression through the development of ESG-conscious start-ups within our community. For example, we have partnered with ESG Matters, one of our community start-ups, which empowers businesses to gather essential ESG data to inform further actions, to offer courses to our community to impart fundamental knowledge of ESG best practices.

我們希望概述數碼港於截至2021年3月31日的財政年度在環境、社會及管治方面的表現。

本章節涵蓋數碼港的主要業務運作，力求凝聚一個具有活力及包容性的創科生態系統，同時維持一個智能、安全和綠色的社區環境予所有人共享。作為香港的數碼科技樞紐，我們以引領香港創新科技發展和數碼轉型為己任，致力保持高水平的可持續發展，為社會締造長遠價值。

我們不但致力將可持續發展的承諾付諸行動，更透過支持顧及環境、社會及管治(ESG)因素的社群初創企業，推動社會正向發展。例如，我們夥拍專為企業收集基本ESG數據、再為其訂制跟進方案的社群初創企業ESG Matters，向數碼港社群企業提供課程，助其掌握實踐ESG最佳做法的基本知識。

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
環境保護

Co-Building a Greener Campus

Being a corporate citizen, Cyberport seeks to minimise environmental impact through managing carbon emissions and improving resource efficiency. We continually enhance our eco-initiatives for building a greener campus and pursuing sustainability and decarbonisation, in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Hong Kong Government's goal to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

携手共建綠色園區

數碼港作為企業公民，積極管理碳排放及提高資源效率，以減少對環境的影響。我們不斷強化環保項目，以建設一個更綠化的園區，追求可持續發展和減低碳排放，以符合聯合國「可持續發展目標」，及配合香港政府於2050年前實現碳中和的目標。

Energy Saving in 2020/21 於2020/21年所節省的能源

Saving 節省
625,157 kWh
electricity 電力

=

Saving 減少
443,038 kg
carbon dioxide emissions 二氧化碳排放量

=

Planted 種植
19,262
trees[1] 棵樹木[1]

Multifaceted Resources Conservation

To enhance energy efficiency, we installed solar lighting at the Waterfront Park by retrofitting existing light poles with solar panels. Additionally, we installed a solar PV system with a maximum generation capacity of approximately 60kWp on the rooftop of Cyberport 4. We can generate around 235 kWh of electricity on average on a daily basis, equivalent to offsetting emissions of around 4,300 kg carbon dioxide per month. Apart from being a renewable energy producer, Cyberport attained the Hong Kong Electric's Renewable Energy Certificate by purchasing renewable energy. We also began replacing old chillers with a modern system adapted with advanced variable-speed chillers for elevating efficiency. In support of energy-saving and smart mobility, we installed Tesla's V3 Superchargers at the Cyberport 1 & 2 carpark, expanding our campus operational capacity for electric vehicle (EV) charging by 60%.

各方協力節省資源

為了提高能源效益，我們於海濱公園為燈柱加裝太陽能電池板，實行太陽能照明。此外，我們在數碼港四座的天台裝置了太陽能發電系統，最高發電容量約為60 kWp。我們每天平均產生約235 kWh的電力，以每月計，相當於抵消約4,300公斤的二氧化碳排放量。我們不但晉身為可再生能源製造商，亦通過購買可再生能源獲得香港電燈公司的「可再生能源證書」。我們亦安裝更具效益的變頻式製冷系統，逐步取代舊式設備。同時，為支持節能及智慧出行，我們在數碼港一座及二座停車場，安裝特斯拉電動車的V3快速充電器，提升園區電動車充電能力達60%。

Solar PV System at Cyberport 4 位於數碼港四座的太陽能發電系統

Generates around 每天產生約
235 kWh
electricity per day 電力

Offsetting 每月抵消
4,300 kg
carbon dioxide emissions per month 二氧化碳排放量

With a goal to conserve water and enhance sustainable management of natural resources, we installed a reverse osmosis water filtration system to provide clean drinkable water for Smart-Space users, minimising the use of plastic and disposable water bottles. As an ongoing practice, we also continue to recycle grey water, such as fountain water from Cyberport 4 and swimming pool water from Le Méridien Hong Kong, Cyberport, for general floor cleaning and Waterfront Park irrigation.

These initiatives have built upon the efforts of previous years, which saw us step up our efforts in de-lamping carpark areas, upgrading lighting with LEDs, decommissioning the heat exchanger to improve plant efficiency, and adjusting equipment and facility usage such as reducing the operating hours of LED displays and escalators on our campus, in response to urgent calls for climate actions. We have installed and distributed evenly 13 recycling facilities in convenient locations across our campus, allowing easy access for all visitors. Cyberport also took part in Earth Hour 2021 in March 2021, which was organised by the WWF, switching off all non-essential lights for one hour, to take part in the collective message that climate change is an issue we care deeply about.

我們以節約用水及提高天然資源的可持續管理為目標，安裝逆滲透水過濾系統，為 Smart-Space 用戶提供潔淨的飲用水，大幅減少使用塑膠及即棄水樽。此外，我們一直循環再用園區內的灰水，例如使用數碼港四座水池及香港數碼港艾美酒店的游泳池水，作為日常地板清潔和海濱公園灌溉的水源。

這些計劃都是建基於我們近年的努力之上，我們持續於停車場減少燈管數量、增加應用LED燈、停用換熱器以提高機房營運效益，以及調整各種設備和設施的使用量，例如減少LED顯示屏幕及扶手電梯的運作時間，以回應對抗氣候變化的急切需要。我們已安裝了13個回收設施，平均分佈在園區內的便利位置，讓所有訪客都可以輕鬆使用。數碼港亦於2021年3月份參加了由世界自然基金會主辦的「地球一小時2021」活動，把不必要的電燈關上一小時，共同傳達關心氣候變化的信息。

1. Based on the calculation that a 5-metre tall tree absorbs carbon dioxide at a rate of 23 kg per year.
以一棵五米高的樹木一年吸收約23公斤的二氧化碳計算。

Awards & Certifications
獎項及認證

Indoor Air Quality Certificate – Excellent Class from the Environmental Protection Department

The indoor air quality of the Cyberport premise was assessed to reach Excellent Class, the highest standard based on twelve parameters set out by the Environmental Protection Department.

環保署室內空氣質素檢定證書（卓越級）

根據環境保護署的認證，數碼港園區的室內空氣質素被評定為「卓越級」，符合檢定計劃十二項指標的最高標準。

IAQ Certification Scheme Objectives (8-hour average)
室內空氣質素檢定計劃指標（八小時平均值）

Parameter 參數		Unit 單位	Excellent Class 卓越級
Room Temperature	室內溫度	°C	20 to < 25.5
Relative Humidity	相對濕度	%	40 to < 70
Air movement	空氣流動速度	m/s	< 0.2
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	二氧化碳(CO_2)	ppmv	< 800
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	一氧化碳(CO)	μg/m³	< 2,000
		ppmv	< 1.7
Respirable Suspended Particulates (PM_{10})	可吸入懸浮粒子(PM_{10})	μg/m³	< 20
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	二氧化氮(NO_2)	μg/m³	< 40
		ppbv	< 21
Ozone (O_3)	臭氧(O_3)	μg/m³	<50
		ppbv	<25
Formaldehyde (HCHO)	甲醛(HCHO)	μg/m³	<30
		ppbv	<24
Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)	總揮發性有機化合物(TVOC)	μg/m³	<200
		ppbv	<87
Radon (Rn)	氡氣(Rn)	Bq/m³	<150
Airborne Bacteria	空氣中細菌	cfu/m³	<500

Renewable Energy Certificate from HK Electric

Apart from being a renewable energy producer, Cyberport attained Hong Kong Electric's Renewable Energy Certificate for purchasing renewable energy.

港燈可再生能源證書

數碼港除了透過太陽能發電系統生產可再生能源之外，更通過購買可再生能源獲得香港電燈公司的「可再生能源證書」。

Quality Water Supply Scheme for Buildings – Fresh Water (Management System) (Gold) from the Water Supplies Department

Cyberport demonstrated consistent compliance over six years with the Water Supplies Department's guidelines on managing its internal plumbing systems to safeguard the quality of drinking water, earning the Gold Certifate.

水務署大廈優質供水認可計劃 – 食水（管理系統）金獎

數碼港在管理其內部水管系統方面持續遵守水務署指引超過六年，有效保障食水質素，獲頒發金證書。

2020 HKMA Quality Award "Excellence Award" from the Hong Kong Management Association

Cyberport's exceptional corporate governance, directors' and management's contributions have taken forward Cyberport's public missions, strengthening its leading position in the vanguard of digital innovation and entrepreneurship.

香港管理專業協會頒發2020年度優質管理獎「Excellence Award」

數碼港卓越的企業管治備受肯定，加上董事局及管理層的貢獻，協助推動數碼港的公眾使命，並鞏固數碼港在數碼創新及創業的領導地位。

SOCIAL IMPACT
社群效益

Solidarity with the Community

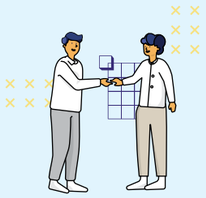
Cyberport initiated "Braving the Epidemic" campaign with over 70 practical digital solutions from the Cyberport community, with a view to empowering all walks of life to cope with the pandemic and acclimatise to the new normal. At ET Net's Health Partnership Awards 2020, Cyberport was awarded "Outstanding Leadership for Social Innovation (Corporate Social Responsibility category)" for the campaign in addressing societal needs during critical times.

與大眾共渡時艱

數碼港發起「敢創抗疫」行動，集合超過70個來自數碼港社群企業的實用科技方案，讓社會各界應付疫情及適應新常態。因此，數碼港獲得《經濟通》頒授「2020健康同行夥伴大獎 - 傑出社創領袖獎（企業社會責任）」，表彰我們在關鍵時刻以行動回應社會所需。

Braving the Epidemic 敢創抗疫

Over 超過 **70**
digital solutions from the Cyberport community
個來自數碼港社群企業的科技方案



Benefitting over 受惠用家超過
40,000 users 名

In the face of the epidemic hardship, we stood shoulder by shoulder with our community members to navigate challenges. With the third round of the Government's Anti-epidemic Fund in place, we extended the rental concessions to over 800 community companies, including office tenants, retailers, restaurant operators and Smart-Space users, for an additional six months starting from October 2020. The three rounds of rental relief spanned from October 2019 to the end of March 2021, helping Cyberport SMEs and start-ups substantially to alleviate their financial burden and pressure on cash flow.

面對疫情的艱難時刻，我們堅守崗位，與社群企業並肩同行、迎難而上。在政府第三輪抗疫基金的支持下，我們由2020年10月開始，為超過800間社群企業延長租金寬減六個月，惠及寫字樓租戶、零售商、餐廳營運商和Smart-Space用戶。前後共三輪的租金支援由2019年10月至2021年3月底實行，為數碼港的中小企和初創企業大幅紓緩財務負擔和現金周轉的壓力。

Enhanced Quality for the Smart Campus

Cyberport's commitment to building a smarter and more sustainable campus and advancing customer experience with technology is signified through multifaceted efforts. With communal hygiene topping our agenda over the year, robotic solutions innovated by Cyberport start-ups were utilised to step up public sanitation on Cyberport campus. Rice Robotics provided daily disinfection spray in indoor public areas, while Roborn handled immediate thorough cleansing with UV disinfection robots for locations with potential risk of virus exposure. We also plan to deploy a Cleaning Robot pre-programmed with cleaning patterns based on customised maps of our campus to operate deep cleansing in offices at night-time, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in sustaining our office cleanliness. Meanwhile, we will introduce Robotic Receptionists at the Cyberport office to help guide visitors and provide immediate services at peak hours.

智慧園區 優質體驗

數碼港著力建設更智能及可持續發展的園區，在多方面堅持不懈，以科技提升客戶體驗。去年，社區衛生乃重中之重，我們採用由數碼港初創公司研發的機械人，加强公共清潔。我們使用Rice Robotics 在室內公共空間進行噴灑消毒，路邦科技的紫外線消毒機械人則在有病毒傳播潛在風險的地方，進行即時深層消毒。我們亦計劃採用清潔機械人，按照預先定制的園區地圖編程清潔模式，在夜間於辦公室進行深度清潔，省時快捷，協助保持辦公室衛生。同時，我們將在數碼港辦公室引入機器人接待員，協助引導訪客，並在繁忙時段提供即時服務。

Facilities at the Arcade@Cyberport are timely upgraded to enhance operational effectiveness. In the pipeline are installation of sensors in some of the toilets to provide precise detection and timely alerts for reactive maintenance after intensive usage, and perform mass flow measurement to facilitate prompt follow-up action. Sensor installation throughout the campus is afoot for the future.

數碼港商場內的設施亦適時更新，以提升服務效能。我們正於部分洗手間安裝感應器，讓管理人員能夠精確地偵察需要維修的地方，例如設施被多次重複使用後，感應器可準確的檢測及提供需要維修的實時提示，同時亦可以評估流量以進行及時處理。日後，我們計劃於整個園區安裝有關裝置。



Cyberport adopted its incubatee Rice Robotics' product, Jasmine, to perform comprehensive sanitation on the campus.
數碼港採用培育初創Rice Robotics的產品Jasmine，在園區進行全面清潔。

Undeterred Connections

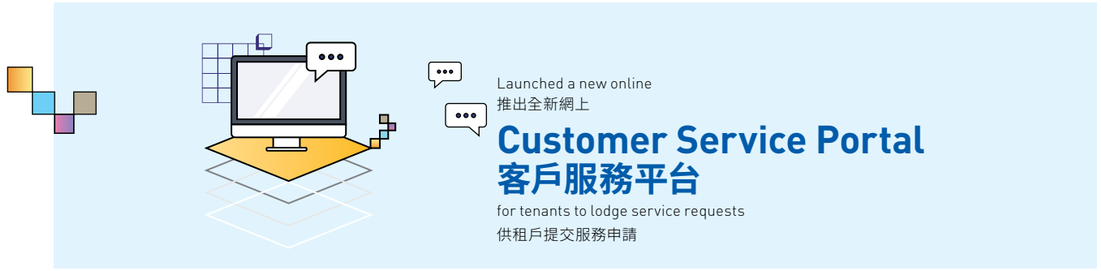
As social distancing hindered face-to-face meetings, we enriched the iStartup portal to offer start-ups more opportunities to connect with potential partners and investors, and conduct business matchings online. We also added a platform to enable over 100 members of the Cyberport Investors Network (CIN) to search for start-ups, solutions and investment opportunities with ease and convenience. The portal features a database of more than 1,200 start-ups and alumni, complete with the start-up's investment and funding history, past investors and other funding-related information, all searchable by keyword. Meanwhile, iStartup portal is also open for the Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN) which connects community members with customised professional services, one-on-one business consultations and start-up workshops provided by over 20 professional consultancy firms.

聯繫無間

因應疫情阻礙面談會議，我們改善了iStartup平台，讓初創企業能於線上聯繫潛在合作夥伴和投資者，以促成業務配對；另外亦新增可供「數碼港投資者網絡」成員使用的功能，讓超過100位網絡成員可方便快捷地尋找初創企業、解決方案和投資機會。平台提供備有關鍵詞搜索功能的數據庫，顯示超過 1,200多家初創企業和培育計劃畢業生的公司資料，以及各企業的投資和融資歷史、投資者紀錄和其他融資相關的資訊。同時，我們於iStartup平台增加專為「數碼港專業服務網絡」而設的功能，供數碼港社群成員聯繫超過20間專業服務顧問公司，選取合適的專業服務、一對一業務諮詢及初創工作坊。

At Cyberport, we recognise the importance of our rapport with campus members in delivering our targeted services efficiently. To enhance tenant services, we launched a new online Customer Service Portal where tenants can lodge service requests, report issues, track follow-up status, subscribe to IT&T services, and review service history to seek ready solutions. Over 80% of office and Arcade tenants have registered to be users with 60% of IT&T service requests submitted through the new portal. Service requests through hotline and repeated requests have significantly dropped, raising service responsiveness.

數碼港明白與園區成員保持緊密聯繫，對有效提供適切服務至關重要。為加強租戶服務，我們推出了一個全新的網上客戶服務平台，方便租戶提出服務申請、報告問題、查詢跟進狀況、申請資訊科技及電訊服務等，更可查看服務記錄尋找現成的解決方案。超過八成的辦公室和商場租戶已於平台註冊，並有約六成的資訊科技及電訊服務申請經此平台提交，有效減少電話服務申請及重複申請的情況，提高服務回應率。



Popularising New Tech

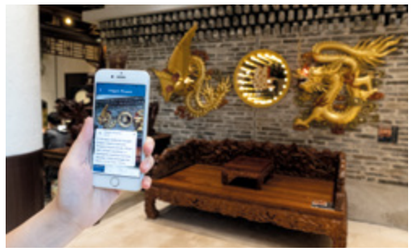
As the past year has witnessed, big data and its analytics have spawned a profusion of readily useful smart applications to advance smart living apace. As one of the Hong Kong's key champions of smart living, Cyberport continually enhanced our capacity to be an enabler, testing ground and exhibitor for our start-ups' innovations. Last year, Cyberport collaborated with the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer on rolling out "iAM Smart Pilot Sandbox Programme", encouraging financial and FinTech organisations learn about the system's Application Programming Interface (API). By testing through the APIs for identity authentication, form filling, personalised alerts and digital signature, companies can develop FinTech-related applications with enhanced usability to provide more digitalised personal finance services, advancing the development of smart living in Hong Kong.

推廣最新科技

從去年可見，大數據分析有助開發即時實用的應用程式，相關產品推陳出新，加快實踐智慧生活。數碼港作為智慧生活的倡導者之一，持續加強我們的支援，成就初創企業創新，並為其智慧生活產品提供測試和展示平台。本年度數碼港與政府資訊科技總監辦公室，向商業機構推行「『智方便』沙盒先導計劃」，讓金融業及金融科技公司了解該系統的應用程式介面（API），並試用平台的「身份認證」、「自動填寫表格」、「個人化提示」和「數碼簽署」等功能的應用程式介面，以助開發金融科技相關的應用程式，提高其可用性，令個人理財服務變得更數碼化，促進香港在智慧生活方面的發展。

iAM Smart Pilot Sandbox Programme 「智方便」沙盒先導計劃





Chung's House incorporated Connect AR's technology to provide voice navigation and narrate the stories behind the collections vividly.

鍾菜館採用了Connect AR的擴增實景技術，進行聲音導賞，生動地呈現店內多件展藏背後的故事。

More than 240 companies across Hong Kong have registered for the Programme, and 24 applications have been undergoing integration testing. Two applications were rolled out, including an insurance application developed by community member MediConCen for the digital insurer, Blue. Some community companies have even developed Software Development Kits (SDKs) for other companies to create applications that support iAM Smart.

超過240家香港公司已參加計劃，24個應用程式正密鑼緊鼓進行綜合測試。已推出的兩個應用程式包括由數碼港社群企業醫結（MediConCen）為虛擬保險公司Blue開發的保險應用程式。部份社群企業更已為其他公司開發軟件開發工具包，方便他們建立支援「智方便」的應用程式。

As 5G becomes widespread, we put together 5G Development Kits with sim cards, routers and 5G phones, and lent to over 20 community members for free so that they could test their solutions in a simulated 5G network environment, which shortened the go-to-market time for the products.

5G愈來愈普及，我們將5G開發工具，包括電話卡、路由器和5G電話，免費借予超過20間社群企業，讓他們在模擬5G網絡環境中測試不同產品，加快推出市場。

Smart living innovations are showcased across the Cyberport campus to kindle adoption and development. CyberLab has exhibited outstanding 5G solutions from over 10 community members, while the Smart Living Concept Store displayed smart retailing, marketing and management solutions. In addition, Arcade tenants and facilities put to use our start-ups' solutions, such as Chung's House incorporating Connect AR's AR technology to provide voice navigation and narrate the stories behind the collections vividly.

數碼港園區展示了眾多智慧生活的創新方案，以推廣產品應用並助力其發展。CyberLab展示來自超過10間社群企業的5G科技方案；而智慧生活概念店則示範智慧零售、營銷和管理方案。商場租戶和設施亦善用我們初創企業的方案，例如鍾菜館採用了Connect AR的擴增實景技術，進行聲音導賞，生動地呈現店內多件展藏背後的故事。

Lending a Hand in Need

People and society are always at the heart of operations by Cyberport and our community companies. Our contributions for community care were not deterred by the pandemic. We provided the venue for the promotional videos of STEM-Up HK Innovation and Technology Competition by Police Public Relations Branch and to hold Green Tech Fund Engagement Session by the Environmental Protection Department, and supported Universal Community Testing Programme Workshop by the Logistics and Supply Chain MultiTech R&D Centre and 30-Hour Famine 2021 by World Vision Hong Kong.

照顧社群所需

數碼港及社群企業營運以人為本，即使面對疫情，我們仍然積極支持社區關懷活動。我們提供數碼港場地予警察公共關係科拍攝「STEM-Up香港創新科技大賽」宣傳片段及環保署舉辦「低碳綠色科研基金」公眾交流會，並支持物流及供應鏈多元技術研發中心舉行「普及社區檢測計劃工作坊」，以及世界宣明會舉行「2021飢饉30」。



30-hour Famine 2021, organised by World Vision Hong Kong, held at Cyberport this year.

世界宣明會的2021飢饉30於數碼港舉行。

For details about the social impact created by Cyberport realising public missions, please refer to the following sections.

有關數碼港透過實踐公眾使命所達致的社群效益的詳情，請參閱以下章節。

Talent Cultivation and Development 人才培育與發展		Refer to 參閱
Providing seed funding to build prototypes	提供種子基金研發應用雛形	p.33
Nurturing promising start-ups	培育有潛力的初創公司	p.33
Providing I&T career opportunities	提供晉身創科行業機會	p.37
Uplifting digital proficiency in society	提高社會各界數碼科技知識	p.38

Industry Development 產業發展		Refer to 參閱
Enriching the I&T ecosystem	完善創科生態系統	p.41
Facilitating 5G Deployment	促進5G技術應用	p.42
Promoting development of FinTech	推動金融科技高速發展	p.44
Hosting signature industry events	舉辦產業旗艦活動	p.46

Integration of New and Traditional Industries 新經濟及傳統經濟融合		Refer to 參閱
Encouraging digital transformation	鼓勵數碼轉型	p.51
Enabling Smart Government	實現「智慧政府」	p.53
Enhancing engagements between new and traditional economies	加强新及傳統經濟交流	p.54

Market Outreach and Investment 開拓海外市場及投資機會		Refer to 參閱
Injecting impetus into the venture capital market	為創業投資市場注入動力	p.57
Promoting diverse developments in the GBA	拓展大灣區多元發展	p.59
Facilitating start-ups' overseas expansion	促進初創企業海外發展	p.60

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
企業管治

For details about our corporate governance, please refer to p.68-85.

有關我們企業管治的詳情，請參閱第68-85頁。



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

Our Commitment

Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited (the "Company") is committed to maintaining and upholding 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

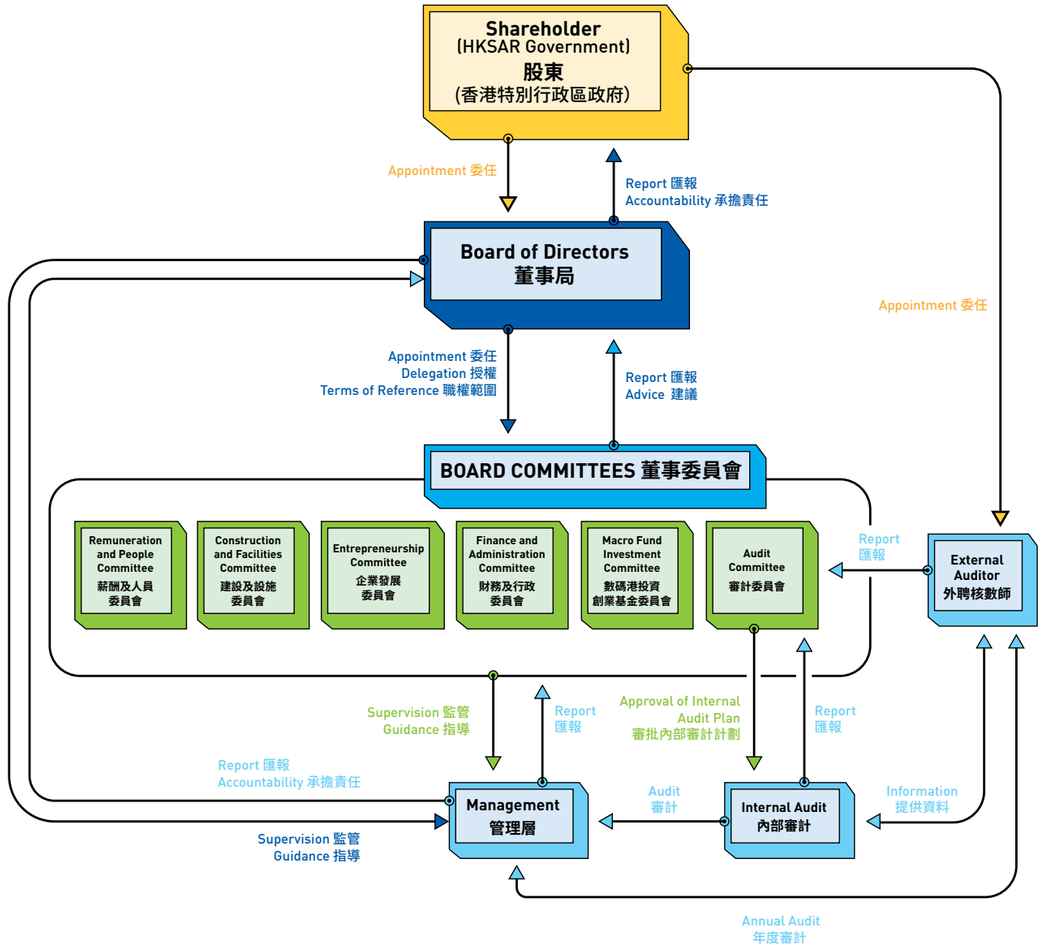
香港數碼港管理有限公司(「本公司」)致力維持並奉行卓越的企業管治,我們相信良好企業管治是良好企業表現的基礎,亦是履行公眾使命、滿足持份者期望及達到長期持續增長的要素。因此,本公司一直以問責性、具透明度、處事公允、注重道德操守及誠信作為企業管治架構的基石。

Corporate Governance Structure

(As at 31 March 2021)

企業管治架構

(於2021年3月31日)



Board of Directors

The board of directors (the "Board" or "Board Members") has the collective responsibilities for the leadership and control of the Company within a framework of prudent and effective controls. It governs and leads the Company in a responsible and effective manner.

The Board sets the corporate strategies and approves the operating plans proposed by the management of the Company ("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. All Board Members are kept abreast of the development of the Company through regular Board meetings, and receipt of regular financial and business updates.

Board Members may seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expense to discharge their duties.

The Company has also arranged appropriate Directors' and Officers' liability insurance to indemnify the Board Members against liabilities arising out of the discharge of their duties and responsibilities as the Board Members of the Company.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The roles of the Chairman of the Board, and the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company are complementary, but more importantly, they are distinct and separate with a clear and well established division of responsibilities, enhancing independence and accountability.

The Chairman of the Board, who is a Non-executive Director, 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, who is appointed by the Board as a remunerated full-time employee of the Company, is responsible to the Board for implementing the strategy and policy as established by the Board, and managing the day-to-day business of the Company.

Board Composition

As at the date of this Annual Report, the Board comprised of 14 Directors, of whom all are Non-executive Directors, Dr George Lam (Chairman), Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin, Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang, Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han, Mr Duncan CHIU, Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han, Mr LAU Kwok-fan, Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man, Professor LING Kar-kan, Mr Victor NG Chi-keung, Mr Hendrick SIN, Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun, Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man and Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing. This structure effectively ensures the independence, objectivity and impartiality of the Board's decision-making process and oversight of Management. Non-executive Directors bring an external perspective, constructively challenge and advise on proposals or strategy.

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.

董事局

董事局（「董事局」或「董事局成員」）透過審慎而有效的監管框架，集體負責領導和監管本公司，以盡責盡心和重視效益的態度管治及領導本公司。

董事局負責制定企業策略及審批由本公司管理層（「管理層」）所建議的營運計劃。董事局各成員均有責任本著誠信原則，並以本公司最佳利益為前提下履行職責。

為確保董事局成員有效履行職務，董事局有責任確保各董事局成員均有充分時間參與本公司的事務。所有董事局成員均可藉參與常規董事局會議及定期收取最新財務及業務資料，了解本公司之發展。

各董事局成員可於適當情況下尋求獨立專業意見，以履行其職責，有關費用由本公司承擔。

本公司已為各董事局成員購買適當之董事及高級職員責任保險，以保障他們免受因履行本公司董事職務及職責而引起的法律責任。

主席及行政總裁

本公司董事局主席和行政總裁的職務相輔相成，但重點是兩者的角色分明，職責分工亦有清楚界定，以增加獨立性及問責性。

董事局主席為非執行董事，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本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。

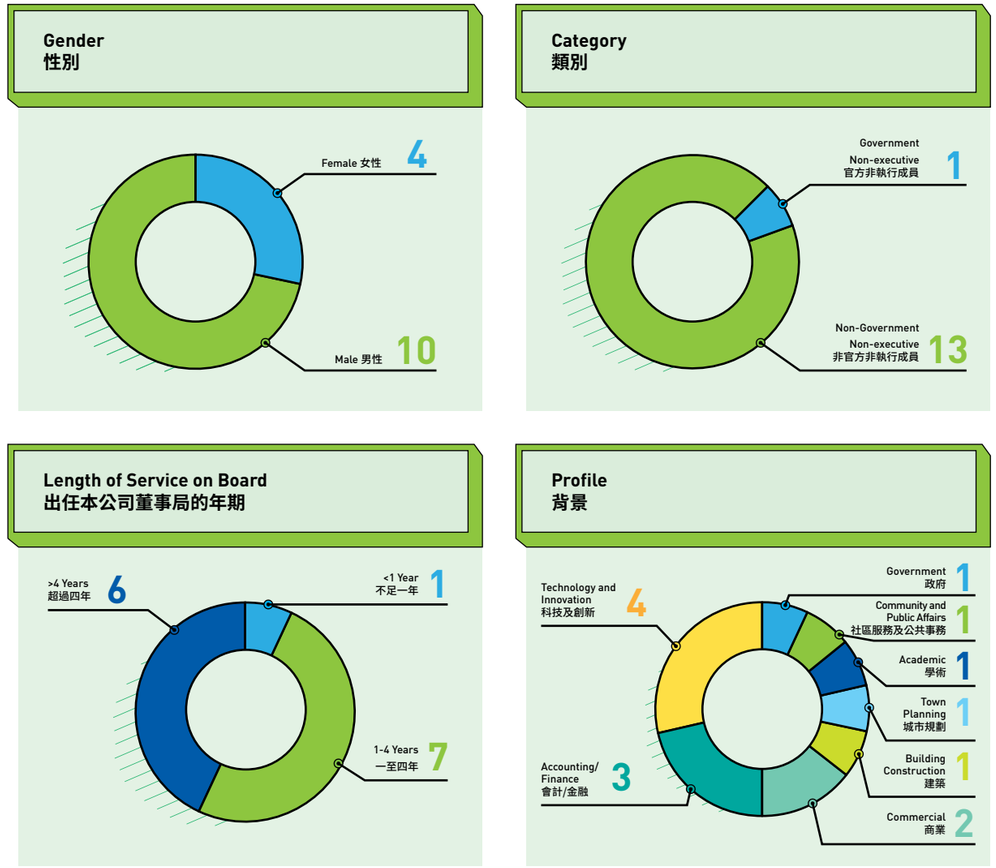
行政總裁由董事局委任，為本公司受薪全職人員，負責執行董事局所制訂的策略及政策，以及管理本公司日常業務。

董事局的組成

於本年報日期，董事局共有14名董事，均為非執行董事，計有林家禮博士（主席）、陳嘉賢教授、趙汝恒教授、張穎嫻女士、邱達根先生、蔡淑嫻女士、劉國勳先生、梁建文先生、凌嘉勤教授、伍志強先生、冼漢廸先生、冼超舜博士、黃慧敏女士及楊全盛先生。這架構有效地確保董事局決策過程及對管理層監督的獨立性、客觀性及公正性。非執行董事能夠從客觀的外界觀點，理性正面地質詢和審議策略方案。

所有董事局成員均由股東按指定任期獲委任，沒有收取任何酬金，任期屆滿後可再獲委任。

Board Composition
董事局成員組合



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, while one of them is from the Government, with others come from various business fields, including technology and innovation, accounting and finance, commercial, building construction, town planning, public affairs and academic, have both the breadth and depth of relevant experience to steer and oversee the business of the Company.

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. Biographical details of the Board Members are set out in the section "Board of Directors" in this Annual Report. The Company also maintains on its website (www.cyberport.hk) an updated list of its Board Members identifying their roles and functions.

Board Functions

The Board 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 focuses its attention on providing overall strategic guidance to the Company on its business development, finance and oversight over corporate governance. These include strategic planning, financial and business performance, governance and risk management, as well as human resources and remuneration issues.

At the 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.

In addition to the regular financial and business performance reports submitted to the Board at its regular meetings, the Board also receives monthly financial and business updates with information on the Company's latest financial performance. Directors can therefore have a balanced and comprehensive assessment of the Company's performance, business operations, financial position and prospects throughout the year. All Board Members have access to Management for obtaining necessary information.

董事局成員多元化

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。我們其中一名董事局成員來自政府，其餘成員則來自不同的業務範疇，包括科技及創新、會計及金融、商業、建築、城市規劃、公共事務及學術界。各董事局成員均具有相關豐富經驗和淵博知識，以督導和監督本公司的業務。

現有董事局成員的組合均衡，成員為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。各董事局成員的履歷詳情載列於本年報之「董事局」一節。本公司亦已於其網站(www.cyberport.hk)上載本公司的最新董事局成員名單，列明各董事擔任的職務及職責。

董事局職能

董事局負責對本公司的業務和事務管理作出指導。本公司整體業務的管理交由董事局負責。董事局專注就業務發展、財務範疇向本公司提供整體策略方針，同時負責監察企業管治，其中包括策略規劃、財務及業務表現、管治及風險管理和人力資源及薪酬事宜。

在董事局常規會議上，管理層向董事局匯報本公司的業務狀況，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本公司的業務狀況，並獲取充分資料，以作出符合本公司利益的知情決策。

除了在常規會議上向董事局提交的定期財務和業務表現報告外，董事局亦收取載有本公司最新財務表現資料的每月財務和業務更新。因此，董事可於年內對本公司的業績表現、業務營運、財務狀況和前景展望作出平衡和全面的評估。所有董事局成員均可聯絡管理層以獲取所需資料。

Induction for Board Members

Each newly appointed Board Member is given a comprehensive, formal and tailored induction programme so that they can discharge their responsibilities to the Company properly and effectively. The programme consists of meeting with the 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.

Further, all Board Members are provided with 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 ("Year").

Board Proceedings

Board meetings are held regularly and no less than once every quarter. Additional Board or Committee meetings to consider specific matters can be convened when necessary. All Board Members have full and timely access to all relevant information about the Company and may take independent professional advice at the Company's expense, if necessary, in accordance with the approved procedures, so that they can discharge their duties and responsibilities as Board Members.

Schedule for the regular Board and Committee meetings in each year is made available to all Board Members before the end of the preceding calendar year. Furthermore, notice of meetings will be given to the Board Members before each regular meeting.

Meeting agenda for regular meetings are set after consultation with the Chairman and CEO. In general, the agenda and papers are sent to the Board Members five working days before the intended date of the meeting.

Board Members may attend the Board meetings in person, via video conference or telephone conference.

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.

董事局成員就職

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，讓他們能恰當和有效地向本公司履行職責。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，使董事局新成員能夠了解本公司的目標、策略、業務、營運、內部監管，以及董事的一般及特定職責。

此外，董事局全體成員於獲委任時均獲發一份《董事手冊》，當中列載董事職責、道德操守、董事利益申報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恒，故於回顧年度（「本年度」）邀請董事局成員出席多個有關資訊科技的論壇及會議 。

董事局議事程序

董事局定期召開會議，而每季不少於一次。董事局可視乎需要另行召開董事局會議或委員會會議，以審議特定事項。董事局全體成員均可全面及適時取得有關本公司的所有相關資料。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，以履行董事局成員的職務及職責，有關費用由本公司支付。

每年的常規董事局及委員會會議之會期會於上一個曆年結束前通報董事局全體成員。此外，會議通告將於每次常規會議前提交予董事局成員。

常規會議的議程會於諮詢主席及行政總裁後擬定。議程和文件一般在會議擬定日期前5個工作天提呈予董事局成員。

董事局成員可親自、經視像會議或電話會議出席董事局會議。

將於董事局會議表決之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。

Board Meetings

During the Year, the Board held four meetings in hybrid format with overall attendance of 100.0%.

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Strategic plan and objectives
- Annual plan and performance targets
- Mid-Year key performance indicators review
- Annual report and audited financial statements
- Management accounts and reports
- Oversight of senior management
- Staff remuneration, pay structure and corporate performance assessment
- Annual pay review
- Performance assessment and variable pay 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.

The direction of Cyberport Three-Year Strategic Plan 2020/21 – 2022/23 was set in the 2019/20 so as to continue its public mission to drive Hong Kong's digital technology development. Progress of implementation of the key initiatives in the strategic plan was reported to and reviewed by the Board Members.

Financial Reporting

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. The Board has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, and has adopted appropriate accounting policies and 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.

Further, in order to make a comprehensive assessment of the Group's performance, the Board has reviewed an annual plan during the Year and the monthly reports on financial results and business performance.

董事局會議

於本年度，董事局共召開了4次混合會議，整體出席率達100.0%。

經董事局審議／議決的主要事項：

- 策略計劃及目標
- 年度計劃及表現目標
- 中期主要表現指標檢討
- 年報及經審核財務報表
- 管理賬目及報告
- 監督高級管理層
- 員工薪酬、薪酬結構及公司表現評估
- 年度薪酬檢討
- 管理層的表現評核及浮動薪酬
- 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。

於2019/20年度，已制訂數碼港2020/21至2022/23年三年策略計劃的方向，進一步加強其公眾使命，以推動香港的數碼科技發展。策略計劃內各項主要措施的實施進度須向董事局成員匯報並進行檢討。

財務匯報

董事局負責編製本公司及其附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）的財務報表，真實及公平地反映本集團於本年度之事務狀況、經營業績及現金流量。董事局按持續經營基準編製財務報表，並採納合適的會計政策，並貫徹應用，所作各項判斷和估計均屬審慎合理。

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

此外，所有新編製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。

董事局成員確認其責任是確保本集團根據法定要求及適用會計準則編製年度財務報表。

此外，為全面評估本集團的表現，董事局已於本年度審閱年度計劃和有關財務業績及業務表現的每月報告。

Code of Conduct

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

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 care, skill 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 should 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.

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.

道德操守

本公司是一家受《防止賄賂條例》規管的公共機構。因此，董事局成員均被視為防止賄賂條例所指的「公職人員」。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。

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以應有的謹慎、技能和勤勉盡責的態度行事，而履行其責任時，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；或如董事局成員僅透過參加正式會議了解本公司事務，並不免除他們所應承擔的責任。董事局成員須積極關心本公司之事務，並對本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資料，為會議做好準備工作。

董事局成員在首次獲委任時、其後每年度和之後有需要時，均須申報與本公司業務運作有關或可能有關並屬重大性質的任何利益。如發現過往申報的資料有任何更改或有任何新利益申報，董事局成員必須儘快通知公司秘書。董事利益申報登記冊由公司秘書保存，並可供董事局成員查閱。

各董事局成員亦須根據《公司條例》遵守其持續披露義務(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）的規定）。

除經董事局或委員會批准外，董事局成員不得就其在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視作董事局成員本身的利益。在董事局會議過程中，董事局成員如不獲准對某項決議案作出投票，則該成員並不計算在該項決議案的相關會議部分的法定人數內，惟該成員仍可計算在該次會議所有其他部分的法定人數內。這種做法可減少本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, the Board has six standing Committees, namely, the Audit Committee, Construction and Facilities Committee, Entrepreneurship Committee, Finance and Administration Committee, Macro Fund Investment Committee and Remuneration and People Committee, to assist it in carrying its responsibilities.

Each of these Committees has specific written terms of reference, which set out in detail their respective authorities and responsibilities. The terms of reference of all Board Committees are reviewed from time to time in the light of the Company's evolving operational, business and development needs.

Attendance records of each individual member of the Board during the Year are shown on page 81 of the Annual Report.

All Committees are accountable to the Board for their recommendations and decisions. The meeting processes of the 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, principal duties and key matters considered or resolved during the Year.

董事委員會

於本年度，董事局轄下設有6個常務委員會，分別為審計委員會、建設及設施委員會、企業發展委員會、財務及行政委員會、數碼港投資創業基金委員會以及薪酬及人員委員會，以協助董事局履行其職責。

各個委員會均以書面具體訂明其職權範圍，詳細闡明其各自的權力及職責。因應本公司不斷變化的業務經營和發展需要，所有董事委員會的職權範圍將不時作出檢討。

董事局各成員於本年度的會議出席記錄載列於年報第81頁。

所有委員會須對其建議及決策向董事局負責。董事委員會的會議流程均嚴格按照董事局的規則進行。董事局及其轄下各委員會之間的連繫如下：

- 董事局全體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
- 各委員會會議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、其主要職責及於本年度審議或議決的主要事項詳情載列如下。

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 auditors and their independence assessments.

Principal duties:

- Review and endorse audited financial statements for the Board's approval
- Make recommendations on the appointment of external auditor, approve its audit fee 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
- Internal Audit Charter
- Annual corporate governance, risk management and internal control review
- Enterprise risk management framework guideline
- Internal audit job plan
- Internal audit review report
- Amendment to whistleblowing policy

審計委員會

審計委員會負責監察及檢討本公司內部監管、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之關係及評估彼等之獨立性。

主要職責：

- 審查並批准經審核財務報表，以供董事局批准
- 就外聘核數師的委任提出建議，並審批其審計費用及聘用條款，以及監督本公司與外聘核數師的關係
- 檢討會計政策
- 監督內部監管、財務監管、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／議決的主要事項：

- 年度經審核財務報表
- 外聘核數師報告、審計過程的客觀性及有效性
- 內部審計章程
- 年度企業管治、風險管理和內部監管檢討
- 企業風險管理架構指引
- 內部審計工作計劃
- 內部審計檢討報告
- 修訂舉報政策

Construction and Facilities Committee

The Construction and Facilities Committee ("CFC") was established on 1 April 2020 and is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the capital works related matters, facilities management and related consultancy services.

Principal duties:

- Approve or recommend the capital works projects (including new development, re-development and construction) to be undertaken by the Company and the modality for facilities management of the Company's premises
- Endorse and recommend the planning and development parameters for new capital projects including but not limited to master development plan, design, programme, budget and facilities provisions and related headcount requirements
- Approve the award, variations/claims and commercial settlement of contracts for capital works, facilities management works and related consultancy services
- Monitor the progress and control the expenditure of capital works projects, and facilities management matters
- Review and approve the capital works and facilities management related policies

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Review and endorse its terms of reference for the Board's approval
- Set up the terms of reference for co-opted members
- Appointment of co-opted member
- Authorisation limit for the special capital projects
- Review and endorse capital works related matters, including design scheme and development budget for the Board's approval
- Review campus facilities management works and contract awards

建設及設施委員會

建設及設施委員會於2020年4月1日成立，負責監察和監督資本工程相關事宜、設施管理及相關諮詢服務。

主要職責：

- 審批本公司進行的資本工程項目（包括新發展、再發展或建設項目）以及本公司物業的設施管理的基本方針或就此提供建議
- 認可及建議有關新資本工程的規劃及發展參數，包括但不限於總發展規劃、設計、計劃、預算及設施條文及相關人員編製規定
- 審批有關資本工程、設備管理工程及相關諮詢服務的合約之批授、修訂／索賠及商業結算
- 監察資本工程項目以及設施相關事宜之進度及監管其開支
- 檢討及審批資本工程及設施相關政策

經審議／議決的主要事項：

- 檢討及認可其職權範圍以供董事局批准
- 設立增選成員的職權範圍
- 委任增選成員
- 資本工程項目的授權限制
- 檢討及認可資本工程項目相關事宜，包括設計計劃及發展預算以供董事會批准
- 檢討園區設施管理工作及合同授約

Entrepreneurship Committee

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

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 technology start-ups through the CIP
  - Boosting technology start-ups' fundraising capability
- Approve the appointment and composition of the Entrepreneurship Committee Advisory Group ("ECAG") which comprises venture capitalists, business executives, technology 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:

- CIP vetting results
- CCMF vetting results and its refinement
- Cyberport Greater Bay Area Young Entrepreneurship Programme and its enhancement
- EIFS and Esports Internship Scheme
- Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum
- Cyberport Venture Capital Forum
- Cyberport University Partnership Programme
- Changes for the composition of ECAG

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各項初創企業及企業發展計劃及活動之行政及管理事宜，包括「數碼港培育計劃」、「數碼港創意微型基金」、「電競行業支援計劃」及「數碼港加速器支援計劃」。

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及活動之行政及管理事宜
- 監察及檢討有關以下3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
  - 促進科技初創企業募集資金能力
- 審批企業發展顧問組的組成及成員委任，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
- 審批本公司各項初創企業及企業發展計劃的申請
- 監察及檢討參與計劃的初創企業發展進度

經審議／議決的主要事項：

- 「數碼港培育計劃」評審結果
- 「數碼港創意微型基金」評審結果及改良
- 「數碼港大灣區青年創業計劃」及改良
- 「電競行業支援計劃」及「電競實習支援計劃」
- 「數碼娛樂領袖論壇」
- 「數碼港創業投資論壇」
- 「數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃」
- 改變企業發展顧問組的組成

Finance and Administration Committee

The Finance and Administration Committee ("FAC") was established on 1 April 2020 and is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the finance and administration aspects of the Company.

Principal duties:

- Approve any budgeted expenditures, commitments and payments by the Company
- Decide and approve appropriate action in response to any unplanned matters or approve any unbudgeted expenditures, commitments and payments
- Review and approve the corporate policies including leasing, procurement, finance, administration, marketing and IT
- Review resources for the execution and implementation of the approved business plans and corporate development strategies

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Review and endorse its terms of reference for the Board's approval
- Review and endorse annual budget, office leasing broad plan and office rental rates for the Board's approval
- Mid-Year financial review
- Amendment to procurement policy and leasing policy
- Tenancy related matters

財務及行政委員會

財務及行政委員會於2020年4月1日成立，負責監察及監督本公司的財務及行政範疇。

主要職責：

- 審批本公司任何預算開支、承擔及付款
- 因應任何未規劃事項決定和審批合適的行動，或審批任何未列入預算的開支、承擔及付款
- 檢討及審批企業政策，包括租賃、採購、財務、行政、市場及資訊科技
- 就已批准的業務計劃和相應公司發展策略之執行及實施進行資源檢討

經審議／議決的主要事項：

- 審查及認可其職權範圍，以供董事局批准
- 審查及認可年度預算、辦公室租賃計劃及辦公室
- 中期財政檢討
- 修訂採購及租賃政策
- 租務相關事宜

Macro Fund Investment Committee

The Macro Fund Investment Committee ("MFIC") is responsible for overseeing the administration, management and overall performance of the Cyberport Macro Fund ("CMF") and approval of the CMF related investments. The CMF, with a total size of HK$400 million, aims to provide seed to Series A stage and beyond 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.

Principal duties:

- Review and approve CMF related investments recommendations from Management
- Oversee administration, management and overall performance of the CMF
- Monitor and advise on the operation of the CMF

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Review on CMF investment portfolio
- CMF applications
- CMF follow-on application
- Review and endorse the enhancement to CMF for the Board's approval

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」基金的相關投資。「數碼港投資創業基金」的總投資額為4億港元，向數碼港「數碼科技創業家」提供種子項目投資至A輪及以上融資，協助公司業務飛躍發展；並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。

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

經審議／議決的主要事項：

- 檢討「數碼港投資創業基金」的投資組合
- 「數碼港投資創業基金」的申請
- 「數碼港投資創業基金」的跟進申請
- 檢討及認可改良「數碼港投資創業基金」，以供董事會批准

Remuneration and People Committee

The Remuneration and People Committee ("RPC") 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.

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
- Board approves the annual plan and delegate RPC to review the performance of the C-levels management of 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
- Corporate goals and performance measurements
- 2020/21 performance review of C-levels management and their variable pay
- Pay structure review of the Company
- Staff engagement and retention

薪酬及人員委員會

薪酬及人員委員會負責按照本公司的整體目標及宗旨，就企業架構以及有關員工編製、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。

主要職責：

- 檢討員工編製、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
- 董事局批准年度計劃，並委派薪酬及人員委員會按照由董事局批准的主要表現指標及目標，就本公司高級管理層的表現作出檢討

經審議／議決的主要事項：

- 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
- 企業目標及表現衡量方法
- 就高級管理層於2020/21年度的表現及其浮動薪酬進行檢討
- 本公司薪酬架構檢討
- 員工參與及留聘

Meeting Attendance

A summary of meeting attendance of Board Members in meetings of the Board and Committees for the financial year from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 is provided in the following table.

會議出席記錄

於2020年4月1日至2021年3月31日財政年度，董事局成員於董事局及董事委員會的會議出席記錄概要載列於下表。

Meetings 會議		Board 董事局	AC 審計委員會	CFC 建設及設施委員會	EC 企業發展委員會	FAC 財務及行政委員會	MFIC 數碼港投資創業基金委員會	RPC 薪酬及人員委員會
Board Members	**董事局成員**							
Lee George LAM (Chairman)	林家禮（主席）	4/4	–	–	–	–	4/4	4/4
Karen CHAN	陳嘉賢	4/4	2/2	–	–	–	4/4	–
Christopher CHAO[(1)]	趙汝恒[(1)]	4/4	–	7/7	4/4	–	–	–
Ivy CHEUNG[(2)]	張穎嫻[(2)]	4/4	2/2	–	–	4/4	–	–
Duncan CHIU	邱達根	4/4	2/2	7/7	–	4/4	–	–
Annie CHOI[(3)] or her alternate	蔡淑嫻[(3)]（或替代董事）	4/4	2/2	7/7	4/4	4/4	–	4/4
LAU Chun-kong[(4)]	劉振江[(4)]	4/4	2/2	7/7	–	–	–	3/4
Michael LEUNG[(5)]	梁建文[(5)]	4/4	–	–	–	4/4	–	4/4
LING Kar-kan	凌嘉勤	4/4	–	7/7	4/4	3/4	–	–
Victor NG	伍志強	4/4	2/2	–	–	4/4	3/4	–
Charleston SIN	冼超舜	4/4	–	–	4/4	–	–	3/4
Hendrick SIN	冼漢迪	4/4	–	–	2/4	–	3/4	–
Rosana WONG	黃慧敏	4/4	2/2	7/7	2/4	–	–	–
Eric YEUNG	楊全盛	4/4	–	–	4/4	–	–	4/4
Average Attendance Rate	**平均出席率**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%	95.8%	86.4%	91.7%

Notes:

(1) Prof Christopher CHAO was appointed as Board member, CFC member and EC member with effect from 1 April 2020.

(2) Ms Ivy CHEUNG was appointed as Board member, AC member and FAC member with effect from 1 April 2020.

(3) All the Committee meetings including AC, CFC, EC, FAC and RPC were attended by the alternate to Ms Annie CHOI.

(4) Mr LAU Chun-kong retired as Board member and ceased to be the respective Board Committees member with effect from 31 March 2021.

(5) Mr Michael LEUNG was appointed as Board member, FAC member and RPC member with effect from 1 April 2020.

附註：

(1) 趙汝恒先生已於2020年4月1日起獲委任為董事局成員、建設及設施委員會委員及企業發展委員會委員。

(2) 張穎嫻女士已於2020年4月1日起獲委任為董事局成員、審計委員會委員及財務及行政委員會委員。

(3) 所有董事委員會的會議包括審計委員會、建設及設施委員會、企業發展委員會、財務及行政委員會及薪酬及人員委員會均由蔡淑嫻女士的替任出席。

(4) 劉振江先生已於2021年3月31日起退任董事局成員，並不再擔任彼等各自之董事委員會委員。

(5) 梁建文先生已於2020年4月1日起獲委任為董事局成員、財務及行政委員會委員及薪酬及人員委員會委員。

Meeting Procedure

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.

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。在相關會議舉行前，管理層將會議文件送呈有關成員，及時向他們提供充足資料，以助審議事項及作出決策。相關董事局／委員會秘書負責記錄會議之討論重點、推薦建議、議決及跟進事宜。相關部門須負責跟進處理，並於往後的董事局／委員會會議上匯報進度。

Company Secretary

All Board Members have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary is accountable to the Board for ensuring that the Board procedures are followed and Board activities are efficiently and effectively conducted. To this end, the Company Secretary facilitates the Board and Management to adhere to Board processes as updated from time to time, and the provision of sufficient information to the Board by Management.

公司秘書

所有董事局成員均可獲取公司秘書的意見及服務。公司秘書向董事局負責，確保董事局程序獲得遵循及董事局事務可具效率和有效地進行。為達到此目的，公司秘書協助董事局及管理層依循不時更新的董事局程序，並促使管理層向董事局提供充分信息。

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 132.

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. Staffs are also reminded of the need for compliance with the Code from time to time.

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第132頁的綜合財務報表附註8中披露。

本公司之道德行為指引已於本公司的《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、接受饋贈及利益、處理機密資料及保密、知識產權以及職外業務或僱用等多個範疇，而本公司將不時檢討《守則》內容並作出相應調整。此外，本公司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 Board has overall responsibility for the risk management and internal control system of the Company and for reviewing its effectiveness. The internal control system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Company aims to maintain a high standard of corporate governance and enhance transparency and accountability. With the assistance of the in-house internal audit team established in June 2020, Management reviews the Company's internal control system with reference to the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") framework as recommended by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The review is designed to identify and evaluate significant risks associated with key processes and the effectiveness of related controls in mitigating the identified risks. Independent reviews of the effectiveness of controls are performed by the internal audit team.

Through the AC, the Board reviewed and concurred with the Management's assessment that the overall risk management and internal control system was effective based on the results of internal reviews performed during the year.

內部監管及風險管理

董事局整體負責本公司的風險管理及內部監管系統及其成效檢討。內部監管系統旨在管理而非排除未能達成業務目標的風險，並對重大錯誤陳述或損失取得合理而非絕對保證。

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。在於2020年6月成立的內部審計組的協助下，管理層參照由香港會計師公會建議的特雷德韋委員會贊助組織委員會內部監管框架，評估內部監管系統。評估會審閱及釐定與關鍵流程相關的重大風險及監管減輕風險的成效。內部審計組負責執行對監管成效的獨立審閱。

透過審計委員會，董事局基於年內審閱的結果，已審閱及同意管理層對整體風險管理及內部監管系統乃有效的評估。

Internal Audit

The internal audit team reports directly and regularly to the AC on control sufficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with in-house policies and procedures and relevant laws and regulations. Audit assignments were performed in accordance with the annual internal audit job plan as approved by the AC.

Independent reviews of financial, business and functional operations and activities by the internal audit team are conducted under a risk-based approach. Significant deficiencies in internal control are brought to the attention of the AC and the Board. Findings and internal control recommendations arising from audit assignments are reported to the respective Management for actions. The internal audit team performs follow-up reviews to ensure duly implementation of the agreed actions and the status of implementations are reported to the AC regularly.

內部審計

內部審計組定期直接向審計委員會匯報有關營運及遵守內部政策及程序、相關法例及規則的監管充分性、成效及效率，並依照審計委員會批准的內部審計工作計劃執行審計職務。

內部審計組以「風險為本」的原則執行財務、業務及職能運作的內部審查，並向審計委員會及董事局匯報內部監管嚴重不足的情況，及將審核職務所得的結果及內部監管建議送達有關管理層，以便執行。內部審計組會跟進審查，確保議定方案得以妥善執行，並定期向審計委員會匯報執行狀況。

External Audit

Ernst & Young was appointed as the Group's external auditor to conduct the audit of its financial statements. The AC is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment, removal and remuneration of the external auditor.

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 AC 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 year ended 31 March 2021, the remuneration paid/payable to the Company's external auditor, Messrs. Ernst & Young for audit services was approximately HK$479,000 (2020: HK$453,000) and for non-audit services was approximately HK$228,000 (2020: HK$8,000).

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，負責審計其財務報表。審計委員會負責就委任、續聘、罷免以及訂定外聘核數師酬金向董事局提出建議。

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已中肯地呈列。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，並在展開審計工作前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。外聘核數師亦會提出於審計過程中發現的內部監管建議，並匯報管理層所作之回應（如有）。

截至2021年3月31日止年度，就審計服務及非審計服務已付／應付予本公司外聘核數師安永會計師事務所之酬金分別約為479,000港元（2020年：453,000港元）及228,000港元（2020年：8,000港元）。

Audit Committee

The AC assists the Board in meeting its responsibilities for ensuring effective systems of internal control and compliance relating to financial reporting, and in meeting its financial reporting obligations.

Further, the AC 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 AC in advance. Each year, the AC reviews the results of the internal audit and evaluates the impact of the findings and the proposed management action plans, and verifies the adequacy and effectiveness of the mitigating controls.

審計委員會

審計委員會協助董事局履行其職責，確保與財務匯報相關之內部監管和合規制度能有效地運作，並履行其財務匯報責任。

此外，內部審計師之工作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及活動中較高風險的部分進行獨立審計。內部審計方案須先經審計委員會審閱及同意。審計委員會每年審閱內部審計結果，評估其對本公司的影響及管理層建議之應對方案，並評核減少風險的控制措施是否足夠及具有成效。

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.

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。本公司定期檢討授權制度，以確保配合業務及運作需要。

Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest

The Company has established policies and procedures to manage actual or potential conflicts of interest of its staff. Staff working in sensitive areas are required to adhere to job-specific rules on the avoidance of conflicts of interest in carrying out their duties.

避免利益衝突

本公司訂有政策及程序以監管員工的實際或潛在的利益衝突。負責敏感範疇的員工於履行職務時，須遵守與特定工作相關的避免利益衝突守則。

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.

舉報政策

本公司備有正式的舉報政策，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，而不會遭事後追究。其他持份者若發現與本公司有關的任何懷疑失當、舞弊或違規行為，本公司亦鼓勵其在保密情況下提出意見。

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.

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，當中包括本公司的財務業績。

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.

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。

The individual attendance records of Board Members at the Board and Committee meetings is also reported on page 81.

董事局及轄下委員會各成員的會議出席記錄亦詳列於第81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 Instagram for promotions and information dissemination.

本公司致力與外界持份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，包括透過本公司的官方網站、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。本公司透過網站刊載年報，並發放各項計劃和公司服務的資料，方便公眾查閱。本公司亦利用Facebook、LinkedIn及Instagram等社交媒體進行推廣及發放資訊。

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

儘管本公司毋須遵行《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	Non-executive directors should be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election. 非執行董事應按指定任期獲委任，並可膺選連任。	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. 這項條文不適用於本公司。董事的任期一般為兩年或根據委任函的指定任期。董事無須按膺選連任，但可由股東重新委任。
A.4.2 to A.4.3	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. 這些守則條文與委任董事以填補臨時空缺、委任獨立非執行董事，以及董事的輪值退任有關。	These provisions are not applicable to the Company. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, Directors are appointed by the shareholders. 這些條文不適用於本公司。根據本公司之《章程細則》，董事由股東委任。
A.5.1 to A.5.5	These code provisions deal with the nomination committee. 這些守則條文與提名委員會有關。	These provisions are not applicable to the Company since Directors are appointed by the shareholders. 這些條文不適用於本公司，因董事均由股東委任。
A.6.4	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. 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。	This provision is not applicable because all of the Company's shares are beneficially owned by the HKSAR Government and are not publicly traded. 這項條文不適用於本公司，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。
B.1.2	The Remuneration Committee should make recommendation to the Board on policy and package for all remuneration of directors. 薪酬委員會應就所有董事局成員的薪酬政策及待遇向董事局提出建議。	This provision is not applicable to the Company because Board Members do not receive any remuneration. 這項條文不適用於本公司，因董事局成員並不收取任何薪酬。
E.1.1 to E.1.5 & E.2.1	These code provisions deal with the proceedings for annual general meetings. 這些守則條文與股東周年大會的程序有關。	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. 這些條文不適用於本公司，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。

Continuing Evolution of Corporate Governance

We will continue to review and, where appropriate, enhance our corporate governance practices in light of the regulatory requirements.

不斷演進的企業管治

我們將會繼續就本公司的企業管治實務進行檢討，亦會因應監管要求適時作出改進。

Report of the Directors and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements
董事局報告及經審計綜合財務報表

HONG KONG CYBERPORT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
香港數碼港管理有限公司

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The Directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

董事局同寅謹提呈截至2021年3月31日止年度的報告及經審核綜合財務報表。

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.

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。

Results

The Group's loss for the year and the Group's financial position at 31 March 2021 are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 94 to 168.

業績

本集團的年度虧損及本集團於2021年3月31日的財務狀況載於綜合財務報表第94至168頁。

Directors

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

董事

年內及直至本報告日期止的本公司董事如下：

Lee George LAM (Chairman)	林家禮（主席）
Karen CHAN Ka-yin	陳嘉賢
Duncan CHIU	邱達根
Annie CHOI Suk-han	蔡淑嫻
LING Kar-kan	凌嘉勤
Victor NG Chi-keung	伍志強
Hendrick SIN	冼漢廸
Charleston SIN Chiu-shun	冼超舜
Rosana WONG Wai-man	黃慧敏
Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing	楊全盛
Christopher CHAO Yu-hang (appointed on 1 April 2020)	趙汝恒（於2020年4月1日獲委任）
Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han (appointed on 1 April 2020)	張穎嫻（於2020年4月1日獲委任）
Michael LEUNG Kin-man (appointed on 1 April 2020)	梁建文（於2020年4月1日獲委任）
LAU Kwok-fan (appointed on 1 April 2021)	劉國勳（於2021年4月1日獲委任）
LAU Chun-kong (retired on 31 March 2021)	劉振江（於2021年3月31日退任）
Charmaine Amy WONG Hoi-wan (alternate director to Annie CHOI Suk-han, appointed on 8 June 2021)	黃海韻（蔡淑嫻的替任董事，於2021年6月8日獲委任）
Eva YAM Ya-ling (alternate director to Annie CHOI Suk-han, appointed on 1 February 2021 and resigned on 8 June 2021)	任雅玲（蔡淑嫻的替任董事，於2021年2月1日獲委任並於2021年6月8日辭任）
Davey CHUNG Pui-hong (alternate director to Annie CHOI Suk-han, resigned on 1 February 2021)	鍾沛康（蔡淑嫻的替任董事，於2021年2月1日辭任）

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.

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:

Peter YAN King-shun

LEE Kok-ming

WONG Kiu-hei (alternate director to Peter YAN King-shun, resigned on 29 August 2020)

董事 (續)

年內及直至本報告日期止，擔任本公司附屬公司董事的人士如下 (除另有說明外)：

任景信

李國銘

黃喬熙 (任景信的替任董事，於2020年8月29日辭任)

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.

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。

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 the Company or any of the Company's holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the year.

董事於交易、安排或合約的權益

年內，概無董事於本公司或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。

Management contracts

Save for the management agreement of Le Méridien Hong Kong, 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.

管理合約

除與香港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，本公司及其附屬公司於年內並無就全盤業務或其中任何重大部分的管理及行政事宜簽訂或存有任何其他合約。

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.

獲准許的彌償條文

年內及直至本報告日期止，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。

Events after the reporting period

Details of the significant events of the Group after the reporting period are set out in note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

報告期後事項

本集團的報告期後重大事項之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註31。

Auditor

Ernst & Young retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment. A resolution for the reappointment of Ernst & Young as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

核數師

安永會計師事務所退任並符合資格獲得重新委任。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週年大會上提呈。

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD
Lee George LAM
Chairman

代表董事局
林家禮
主席

Hong Kong
10 September 2021

香港
2021年9月10日

EY安永

Independent auditor's report
To the member of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited
香港數碼港管理有限公司
(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 94 to 168, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

獨立核數師報告
致香港數碼港管理有限公司股東
香港數碼港管理有限公司
(於香港註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

我們已審計載於第94至168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2021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表、綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表,以及綜合財務報表附註(包括主要會計政策概要)。

我們認為,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2021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。

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.

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。

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,以作出真實而公平的反映,並落實其認為編製綜合財務報表所必需的內部監控,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不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證,並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，或凌駕於內部監控之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。

- 了解與審計相關的內部監控，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對　貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。

- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計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.

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong
10 September 2021

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計憑證，以就綜合財務報表發表意見。我們須負責指導、監督及執行集團審計工作。我們須為我們的審計意見承擔全部責任。

我們與董事局就（其中包括）審計的計劃範圍及時間，以及重大審計發現進行溝通，其中包括我們在審計過程中所識別內部監控的任何重大不足之處。

執業會計師

香港
2021年9月10日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
綜合損益表
Year ended 31 March 2021 截至2021年3月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
REVENUE	收入	4	**352,245,316**	478,264,533
Other net income	其他收入淨額	4	**141,876,221**	35,731,925
			494,121,537	513,996,458
EXPENSES BEFORE PUBLIC MISSION ACTIVITIES EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION	未計公眾使命活動支出及折舊之支出			
Building management expenses	物業管理支出		**(176,618,733)**	(159,133,049)
Staff costs	員工成本	5	**(94,478,289)**	(102,402,072)
Government rent and rates	地租及差餉	9	**(16,174,321)**	(16,881,122)
Other operating expenses	其他經營支出		**(76,392,941)**	(82,662,362)
Finance costs	財務費用	6	**(120,095)**	(154,787)
			(363,784,379)	(361,233,392)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE PUBLIC MISSION ACTIVITIES EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION	未計公眾使命活動支出及折舊之經營溢利		**130,337,158**	152,763,066
Public mission activities expenses	公眾使命活動支出	10	**(187,529,534)**	(153,418,150)
Fair value losses on debt investments at fair value through profit or loss, net	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資公允價值淨虧損		**(6,494,109)**	(2,305,517)
OPERATING LOSS BEFORE DEPRECIATION	未計折舊的經營虧損		**(63,686,485)**	(2,960,601)
Depreciation	折舊		**(149,101,154)**	(137,511,547)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	除稅前虧損	6	**(212,787,639)**	(140,472,148)
Income tax	所得稅	11	**-**	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年內虧損		**(212,787,639)**	(140,472,148)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
綜合全面收益表
Year ended 31 March 2021 截至2021年3月31日止年度

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年內虧損	**(212,787,639)**	(140,472,148)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	其他全面收益／（虧損）		
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於隨後期間不會重新分類至損益之其他全面收益／（虧損）：		
- Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資之公允價值變動	**19,150,647**	(6,492,498)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	年內其他全面收益／（虧損）（扣除稅項）	**19,150,647**	(6,492,498)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年內全面虧損總額	**(193,636,992)**	(146,964,646)

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**非流動資產**			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	13	**2,757,289,540**	2,834,964,584
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	14(a)	**5,831,665**	6,606,435
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金		**13,295,348**	7,274,144
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	數碼港投資創業基金投資	15	**149,017,792**	99,768,100
Investments in securities	證券投資	16	**49,108,104**	84,074,954
Prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金	18	**36,488,433**	22,999,823
Total non-current assets	**非流動資產總額**		**3,011,030,882**	3,055,688,040
CURRENT ASSETS	**流動資產**			
Inventories	存貨		**212,200**	319,821
Trade receivables	應收賬款	17	**20,403,184**	19,780,948
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	18	**44,298,659**	26,514,196
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	27(b)	**2,041,992**	3,293,234
Investments in securities	證券投資	16	**758,439,671**	708,251,929
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	19	**383,979,684**	417,576,079
Total current assets	**流動資產總額**		**1,209,375,390**	1,175,736,207
CURRENT LIABILITIES	**流動負債**			
Trade payables	應付賬款		**50,240,157**	41,976,221
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	20	**275,983,171**	101,432,350
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	21	**95,430,483**	94,797,218
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	27(b)	**254,293,578**	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	14(b)	**2,533,072**	1,941,181
Total current liabilities	**流動負債總額**		**678,480,461**	494,440,548
NET CURRENT ASSETS	**流動資產淨值**		**530,894,929**	681,295,659
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	**資產總額減流動負債**		**3,541,925,811**	3,736,983,699

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
綜合財務狀況表
As at 31 March 2021 於2021年3月31日

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**非流動負債**			
Development maintenance fund	發展維修基金	22	**387,752,187**	390,999,654
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	14(b)	**3,534,463**	4,955,359
Total non-current liabilities	**非流動負債總額**		**391,286,650**	395,955,013
Net assets	**資產淨值**		**3,150,639,161**	3,341,028,686
EQUITY	**權益**			
Share capital	股本	23	**300,000,002**	300,000,002
Reserves	儲備		**2,850,639,159**	3,041,028,684
Total equity	**權益總額**		**3,150,639,161**	3,341,028,686

Lee George LAM
林家禮
Director
董事

Victor NG Chi-keung
伍志強
Director
董事

		Notes 附註	Share capital 股本 HK$ 港元	Capital reserve 資本儲備 HK$ 港元	Fair value reserve 公允價值儲備 HK$ 港元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 HK$ 港元	Total equity 權益總額 HK$ 港元
At 1 April 2019	於2019年4月1日		300,000,002	5,367,633,829	14,569,725	(2,200,823,152)	3,481,380,404
Loss for the year	年內虧損		-	-	-	(140,472,148)	(140,472,148)
Other comprehensive loss for the year:	年內其他全面虧損：						
- Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	- 指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資之公允價值變動（扣除稅項）		-	-	(6,492,498)	-	(6,492,498)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年內全面虧損總額		-	-	(6,492,498)	(140,472,148)	(146,964,646)
Subtotal	小計		300,000,002	5,367,633,829	8,077,227	(2,341,295,300)	3,334,415,758
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	22	-	6,612,928	-	-	6,612,928
At 31 March 2020 and at 1 April 2020	於2020年3月31日及於2020年4月1日		300,000,002	5,374,246,757*	8,077,227*	(2,341,295,300)*	3,341,028,686
Loss for the year	年內虧損		-	-	-	(212,787,639)	(212,787,639)
Other comprehensive income for the year:	年內其他全面收益：						
- Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	- 指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資之公允價值變動（扣除稅項）		-	-	19,150,647	-	19,150,647
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年內全面虧損總額		-	-	19,150,647	(212,787,639)	(193,636,992)
Subtotal	小計		300,000,002	5,374,246,757	27,227,874	(2,554,082,939)	3,147,391,694
Transfer of fair value reserve upon the deregistration of an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值儲備轉撥其他全面收益之之註銷股本投資之公允價值變動		-	-	5,896,600	(5,896,600)	-
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	22	-	3,247,467	-	-	3,247,467
At 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日		300,000,002	5,377,494,224*	33,124,474*	(2,559,979,539)*	3,150,639,161

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK$2,850,639,159 (2020: HK$3,041,028,684) in the consolidated statement of financial position.
該等儲備賬目包括綜合財務狀況表之綜合儲備2,850,639,159港元（2020年：3,041,028,684港元）。

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動之現金流量			
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損		**(212,787,639)**	(140,472,148)
Adjustments for:	調整：			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	6	**147,055,454**	135,595,484
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	6	**2,045,700**	1,916,063
Realisation of government grants	政府補助金變現		**(129,270,528)**	(4,297,395)
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost, net of amortisation of premium	按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產利息收入減攤銷溢價	4	**(2,757,876)**	(3,376,292)
Interest income from investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資利息收入	4	**(19,213,670)**	(20,935,716)
Fair value losses on debt investments at fair value through profit or loss, net	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資公允價值虧損		**6,494,109**	2,305,517
Net realised/unrealised (gains)/losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資已變現／未變現（收益）／虧損淨額	4	**(8,583,560)**	3,090,074
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款利息收入	4	**(2,557,919)**	(9,146,004)
Impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款減值	6	**1,292,484**	48,507
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款減值撥回	6	**(48,507)**	(60,908)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物業、機器及設備項目之虧損淨額	6	**6,800,860**	153,327
Finance costs	財務費用		**120,095**	154,787
Revaluation (gains)/losses on investments	投資重估（收益）／虧損		**(214,200)**	996,824
			(211,625,197)	(34,027,880)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金（增加）／減少		**(6,021,204)**	1,229,011
Decrease in inventories	存貨減少		**107,621**	17,590
Increase in trade receivables	應收賬款增加		**(1,866,213)**	(8,782,281)
Increase in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項增加		**(27,049,150)**	(16,100,683)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項減少／（增加）		**1,251,242**	(3,032,234)
Increase in trade payables	應付賬款增加		**8,263,936**	13,487,886
Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用增加／（減少）		**59,605,517**	(47,875,990)
Decrease in an amount due to a fellow subsidiary	應付同系附屬公司款項減少		**-**	(192,321)
Increase in rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金增加		**633,265**	12,664,932
Cash used in operations	經營所用之現金流量		**(176,700,183)**	(82,611,970)
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息		**(120,095)**	(154,787)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	經營活動所用之現金流量淨額		**(176,820,278)**	(82,766,757)

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動之現金流量			
Purchase of items of property, plant and equipment	購入物業、機器及設備項目		**(54,191,685)**	(96,641,012)
Prepayment and deposits paid for the purchase of items of property, plant and equipment	購入物業、機器及設備項目所付預付款項及按金		**(21,989,585)**	(10,888,302)
Purchase of Cyberport Macro Fund investments	購入數碼港投資創業基金投資		**(36,593,154)**	(39,570,276)
Purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss	購入按公允價值計入損益之投資		**(254,105,772)**	(395,718,342)
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost	購入按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產		**-**	(14,331,839)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of financial assets at amortised cost	出售及贖回按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產所得款項		**-**	151,188,111
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之投資所得款項		**247,542,194**	213,575,419
Interest income received from:	已收利息收入：			
- Financial assets at amortised cost	- 按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產		**2,896,146**	5,477,885
- Investments at fair value through profit or loss	- 按公允價值計入損益之投資		**20,208,404**	25,562,253
- Bank deposits	- 銀行存款		**2,841,438**	8,712,784
(Increase)/decrease in time deposits with original maturity of more than three months	原到期日為三個月以上之定期存款（增加）／減少		**(25,259,195)**	358,873,875
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	投資活動（所用）／所得現金流量淨額		**(118,651,209)**	206,240,556

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	財務活動之現金流量			
Government grants received	已收政府補助金		**238,715,832**	6,853,195
Principal portion of lease payments	租賃付款之本金部分	25(b)	**(2,099,935)**	(1,874,773)
Net cash flows from financing activities	財務活動所得現金流量淨額		**236,615,897**	4,978,422
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目（減少）／增加淨額		**(58,855,590)**	128,452,221
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	年初之現金及現金等值項目		**417,576,079**	289,123,858
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	年終之現金及現金等值項目		**358,720,489**	417,576,079
ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目結餘分析			
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position	綜合財務狀況表所列現金及現金等值項目	19	**383,979,684**	417,576,079
Non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	於獲得時原到期日為三個月以上之無抵押定期存款	19	**(25,259,195)**	-
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of cash flows	綜合現金流量表所列現金及現金等值項目		**358,720,489**	417,576,079

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 Level 6, 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 is anchored on three strategic directions:

- Nurtures youth and start-ups by providing comprehensive entrepreneurship programmes and early stage funding;
- Scales digital tech 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.

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 in 2017. With an initial size of HK$200 million, the CMF aims to provide Cyberport's start-ups with early financing and promote the development of venture capital ecosystem in Hong Kong. In April 2021, Cyberport has committed to inject an additional HK$200 million into the CMF and extend the scope to cover Series B and later stage investments. Further details of the investments made up to the end of the reporting period are included in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

1. 公司資料

香港數碼港管理有限公司(「本公司」)為於香港註冊成立之有限公司,其註冊辦事處地址為香港數碼港道100號數碼港2座6樓。

本公司之主要業務為透過創立匯聚數碼技術公司之綜合生態系統促進和推動香港之創新及科技發展。

數碼港之願景是發展成為數碼科技產業之主力軍,並將數碼科技產業締造成香港之主要經濟驅動力(「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;
- 藉數碼港之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。

本集團孜孜不倦追求卓越,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之需要,本公司積極與來自科技業界、學界、研究所及專業團體之領袖建立強大夥伴關係。

為進一步加大本集團對可擴展初創企業之創業支持,本公司於2017年為以香港為基地之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之初始投資額為2億港元,旨在為數碼港初創企業提供早期投資,鼓勵香港之初創企業發展風險投資生態環境。於2021年4月,數碼港承諾於「數碼港投資創業基金」注資額外兩億港元,並擴大至B輪及後期的融資。截至報告期末,已作出投資之進一步詳情載於綜合財務報表附註15。

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綜合財務報表附註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」)政府透過財政司法團全資擁有的公司)之直接全資附屬公司。

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

1. 公司資料 (續)

有關附屬公司的資料

本公司之附屬公司詳情如下:

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 本公司應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			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	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Three Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Four Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Five Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Six Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Seven Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
CMF Eight Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股

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 ("HKASs") 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, debt investments at fair value through profit or loss and equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income which have 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.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2021. 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.

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之香港財務報告準則(「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之金融資產、按公允價值計入損益之債務投資及按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本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,而港元亦是本集團之功能貨幣。

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2021年3月31日止年度之財務報表。附屬公司指由本集團直接或間接控制之實體(包括結構性實體)。當本集團就自參與被投資方而產生之可變回報承擔風險或有權獲取有關回報且有能力透過其對被投資方之權力影響該等回報(即賦予本集團指導被投資方進行相關活動之現有能力之現時權利)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之投票權或類似權利,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之合約安排;

(b) 其他合約安排所產生之權利;及

(c) 本集團之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之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之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之交易之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。

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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 above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

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.

2.1 編製基準 (續)

綜合基準 (續)

倘事實及情況顯示上文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。並無失去控制權之附屬公司擁有權權益變動以權益交易入賬。

倘本集團失去對附屬公司之控制權,則終止確認(i)該附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債,(ii)任何非控股權益之賬面值及(iii)於權益內記錄之累計換算差額;及確認(i)已收代價之公允價值,(ii)所保留任何投資之公允價值及(iii)損益中任何因此產生之盈餘或虧絀。先前已於其他全面收益內確認之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 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the following revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	*Definition of a Business*
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*
Amendment to HKFRS 16	*Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions* (early adopted)
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	*Definition of Material*

The nature and the impact of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the revised HKFRSs are described below:

a. *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* (the "Conceptual Framework") sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting and standard setting, and provides guidance for preparers of financial statements in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to all parties to understand and interpret the standards. The Conceptual Framework includes new chapters on measurement and reporting financial performance, new guidance on the derecognition of assets and liabilities, and updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities. It also clarifies the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting. The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The Conceptual Framework did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

b. Amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify and provide additional guidance on the definition of a business. The amendments clarify that for an integrated set of activities and assets to be considered a business, it must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continue to produce outputs. Instead, the focus is on whether acquired inputs and acquired substantive processes together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments have also narrowed the definition of outputs to focus on goods or services provided to customers, investment income or other income from ordinary activities. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional fair value concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The Group has applied the amendments prospectively to transactions or other events that occurred on or after 1 April 2020. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.2 會計政策及披露變動

本集團已於本年度之綜合財務報表首次採納*2018年財務報告概念框架*以及下列經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂	*業務的定義*
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂	*利率基準改革*
香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂	*COVID-19相關租金減免*(提早採納)
香港會計準則第1號、香港會計準則第8號的修訂	*重大性之定義*

*2018年財務報告概念框架*及經修訂香港財務報告準則之性質及影響說明如下：

a. *2018年財務報告概念框架*(「*概念框架*」)就財務報告和準則制定提供了一整套概念，並為財務報告編製者制定一致的會計政策提供指引，協助所有人理解和解讀準則。概念框架包括有關計量和報告財務績效的新章節，有關資產和負債終止確認的新指引，以及更新了有關資產和負債定義和確認的標準。該等框架亦闡明瞭管理，審慎和衡量不確定性在財務報告中的作用。概念框架並非準則，其中包含的任何概念都不會凌駕於任何準則中的概念或要求之上。概念框架對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無產生任何重大影響。

b. 香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂澄清及訂明有關業務釋義的額外指引。該等修訂釐清，對於視作一項業務的一整套活動及資產而言，其必須至少包含可共同對創造產出的能力做出重大貢獻的輸入資源及實質性過程。在不包含需要創造產出的所有輸入資源及過程的情況下，亦可視作一項業務存在。該等修訂移除了對市場參與者是否能夠取得業務及持續產出產品的評估。反之，其重心放在所取得的輸入資源及所取得的實質性過程是否共同對創造產出的能力做出重大貢獻。該等修訂亦縮小了產出的定義，集中在向客戶提供的商品或服務、投資收入或正常業務的其他收入。此外，該等修訂就評估所取得的過程是否具有實質提供指引，並引入選擇性公允價值集中度測試，以允許按簡化法評估所取得的一套業務活動及資產是否構成一項業務。本集團已於2020年4月1日或之後發生之交易或其他事件追溯應用該等修訂本。該等修訂對本集團之財務狀況及表現無造成任何影響。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

c. Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7 address issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative risk-free rate ("RFR"). The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the introduction of the alternative RFR. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group as the Group does not have any interest rate hedging relationships.

d. Amendment to HKFRS 16 provides a practical expedient for lessees to elect not to apply lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the pandemic and only if (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted and shall be applied retrospectively. The amendment did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

e. Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 provide a new definition of material. The new definition states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. The amendments did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.2 會計政策及披露變動 (續)

c. 香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂旨在解決以替代無風險利率(「無風險利率」)取代現有利率基準前期間之財務報告之影響。該等修訂提供可在引入替代無風險利率前之不確定期限內繼續進行對沖會計處理之暫時性補救措施。此外，該等修訂規定公司須向投資者提供有關直接受該等不確定因素影響之對沖關係之額外資料。由於本集團並無任何利率對沖關係，故此，該等修訂對本集團之財務狀況及表現並無造成任何重大影響。

d. 香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂為承租人提供實際權宜辦法，可選擇不就COVID-19疫情直接導致的租金優惠應用租賃修訂會計處理。該實際權宜辦法僅適用於疫情直接導致的租金優惠，並僅在以下情況下適用：(i)租賃付款變動所導致的經修訂租賃代價與緊接該變動前的租賃代價大致相同或低於有關代價；(ii)租賃付款的任何減幅僅影響原到期日為2021年6月30日或之前的付款；及(iii)其他租賃條款及條件並無實質變動。該等修訂於2020年6月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，允許提早應用，並須追溯應用。該等修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無造成任何重大影響。

e. 香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號的修訂對重大提供新定義。新定義指出，倘遺漏、錯誤陳述或隱藏資料可合理預期地會對一般用途財務報表之主要使用者根據該等財務報表作出之決定造成影響，則有關資料屬重大。該等修訂澄清，重大與否將視乎資料性質或程度或兩者而定。該等修訂對本集團之財務狀況及表現並無造成任何重大影響。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	*Reference to the Conceptual Framework*[3]
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase*[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*[5]
Amendment to HKFRS 16	*COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021*[2]
HKFRS 17	*Insurance Contracts*[4]
Amendments to HKFRS 17	*Insurance Contracts*[4,7]
Amendments to HKAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*[4,6]
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	*Disclosure of Accounting Policies*[4]
Amendments to HKAS 8	*Definition of Accounting Estimates*[4]
Amendments to HKAS 12	*Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*[4]
Amendments to HKAS 16	*Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*[3]
Amendments to HKAS 37	*Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*[3]
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020	*Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41*[3]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021

[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

[4] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

[5] No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

[6] As a consequence of the amendments to HKAS 1, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised in October 2020 to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

[7] As a consequence of the amendments to HKFRS 17 issued in October 2020, HKFRS 4 was amended to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is described below.

Amendments to HKFRS 3 are intended to replace a reference to the previous *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* with a reference to the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in June 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments also add to HKFRS 3 an exception to its recognition principle for an entity to refer to the Conceptual Framework to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability. The exception specifies that, for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 if they were incurred separately rather than assumed in a business combination, an entity applying HKFRS 3 should refer to HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 respectively instead of the Conceptual Framework.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則

本集團並未於此等財務報表內應用下列已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂	*概念框架的提述*[3]
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂	*利率基準改革–階段*[1]
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*[5]
香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂	*2021年6月30日後與COVID-19相關的租金減免*[2]
香港財務報告準則第17號	*保險合約*[4]
香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂	*保險合約*[4,7]
香港會計準則第1號的修訂	*負債分類作流動或非流動*[4,6]
香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務準則第2號的修訂	*會計政策的披露*[4]
香港會計準則第8號的修訂	*會計估計的定義*[4]
香港會計準則第12號的修訂	*與單一交易所產生資產及負債有關的遞延稅項*[4]
香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂	*物業、廠房及設備:於擬定用途前的所得款項*[3]
香港財務報告準則第37號的修訂	*繁重合約–履行合約的成本*[3]
香港財務報告準則2018至2020年週期的年度改進	*香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號的相應闡釋範例及香港會計準則第41號的修訂*[3]

[1] 於2021年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

[2] 於2021年4月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

[3] 於2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

[4] 於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

[5] 並未釐定強制生效日期,惟可供採納

[6] 由於香港會計準則第1號的修訂,香港詮釋第5號*呈列財務報表—借款人對包含按要求償還條款之定期貸款之分類*於2020年10月修訂,使相應措詞保持一致而結論不變

[7] 由於2020年10月刊發香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂,香港財務報告準則第4號已修訂以延長臨時豁免,允許保險人於2023年1月1日前開始的年度期間應用香港會計準則第39號而非香港財務報告準則第9號

下文載述有關預期將適用於本集團之該等香港財務報告準則之進一步資料。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂旨在以2018年6月頒佈的*財務報告提述概念框架*取代先前*財務報表編製及呈列框架*之提述,而毋須大幅更改其規定。該等修訂亦對香港財務報告準則第3號有關實體參考概念框架以釐定資產或負債之構成之確認原則加入一項例外情況。該例外情況規定,對於屬香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)–詮釋第21號範圍內的負債及或然負債而言,倘該等負債屬單獨產生而非於業務合併中產生,則應用香港財務報告準則第3號的實體應分別參考香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Furthermore, the amendments clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The Group expects to adopt the amendments prospectively from 1 April 2022. Since the amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the date of first application, the Group will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16 address issues not dealt with in the previous amendments which affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced with an alternative risk-free rate. The Phase 2 amendments provide a practical expedient to allow the effective interest rate to be updated without adjusting the carrying amount when accounting for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial assets and liabilities, if the change is a direct consequence of the interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis immediately preceding the change. Furthermore, the amendments require an entity to disclose additional information to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of interest rate benchmark reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and shall be applied retrospectively, but entities are not required to restate the comparative information.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) address an inconsistency between the requirements in HKFRS 10 and in HKAS 28 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require a full recognition of a gain or loss when the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture constitutes a business. For a transaction involving assets that do not constitute a business, a gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognised in the investor's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in that associate or joint venture. The amendments are to be applied prospectively. The previous mandatory effective date of amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) was removed by the HKICPA in January 2016 and a new mandatory effective date will be determined after the completion of a broader review of accounting for associates and joint ventures. However, the amendments are available for adoption now.

Amendments to HKAS 1 clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments specify that if an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions, the entity has a right to defer settlement of the liability at the end of the reporting period if it complies with those conditions at that date. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability. The amendments also clarify the situations that are considered a settlement of a liability. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and shall be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

會)–詮釋第21號而非概念框架。此外,該等修訂本澄清或然資產於收購日期不符合確認條件。該等修訂於2022年4月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效。由於該等修訂本前瞻性應用於收購日期為首次應用日期或之後的業務合併,因此本集團於過渡日期將不會受該等修訂本的影響。

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂於現有利率基準被可替代無風險利率替換時解決先前修訂中未處理但影響財務報告之問題。第二階段之修訂提供一項實際權宜辦法,允許對釐定金融資產及負債之合約現金流量之基準變動進行會計處理時更新實際利率而無需調整賬面值,前提是有關變動為利率基準改革之直接後果且釐定合約現金流量的新基準於經濟上等同於緊接變動前的先前基準。此外,該等修訂允許就對沖指定項目及對沖文件作出利率基準改革所要求的變動,而不會終止對沖關係。此外,該等修訂要求實體須披露額外資料,以使財務報表的使用者能夠瞭解利率基準改革對實體的金融工具及風險管理策略的影響。該等修訂於2021年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效,並應追溯應用,但實體毋須重列比較資料。

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)的修訂解決香港財務報告準則第10號與香港會計準則第28號(2011年)之間有關處理投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資的規定的不一致情況。該等修訂規定,倘投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資構成一項業務,則須悉數確認收益或虧損。倘交易涉及不構成一項業務的資產,則該交易產生的收益或虧損於投資者的損益內確認,惟以不相關投資者於該聯營公司或合營企業的權益為限。該等修訂將予以前瞻性應用。香港會計師公會於2016年1月剔除香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)修訂的以往強制生效日期,而新的強制生效日期將於對聯營公司及合營企業的會計處理完成更廣泛的審閱後釐定。然而,該等修訂目前可供採納。

香港會計準則第1號的修訂澄清將負債分類為流動或非流動的規定。該等修訂指明,倘實體延遲償還負債的權利受限於該實體須符合特定條件,則倘該實體符合當日之有關條件,其有權於報告期末延遲償還負債。負債的分類不受該實體行使權利延遲償還負債的可能性所影響。該等修訂亦澄清被視為償還負債的情況。該等修訂於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效,並應追溯應用。允許提早應用。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling any such items, and the cost of those items, in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and shall be applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 37 clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous under HKAS 37, the cost of fulfilling the contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (e.g., direct labour and materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling that contract (e.g., an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract as well as contract management and supervision costs). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and shall be applied to contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted. Any cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognised as an adjustment to the opening equity at the date of initial application without restating the comparative information. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 sets out amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41. Details of the amendments that are expected to be applicable to the Group are as follows:

- HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*: clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
- HKFRS 16 *Leases*: removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 accompanying HKFRS 16. This removes potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives when applying HKFRS 16.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則（續）

香港會計準則第16號的修訂禁止實體從物業、廠房及設備項目的成本中扣除使資產達到管理層擬定之營運狀態所需位置與條件過程中產生的項目銷售之任何所得款項。相反，實體須於損益中確認銷售任何有關項目之所得款項及該等項目之成本。該等修訂於2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並僅追溯應用於實體首次應用該等修訂的財務報表中所呈列的最早期間開始或之後可供使用的物業、廠房及設備項目。允許提早應用。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。

香港會計準則第37號的修訂澄清，就根據香港會計準則第37號評估合約是否屬虧損性而言，履行合約的成本包括與合約直接相關的成本。與合約直接相關的成本包括履行該合約的增量成本（例如直接勞工及材料）及與履行合約直接相關的其他成本分配（例如分配履行合約所用物業、廠房及設備項目的折舊費用以及合約管理及監管成本）。一般及行政成本與合約並無直接關連，除非根據合約明確向對手方收取，否則不包括在內。該等修訂於2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並將應用於實體於其首次應用該等修訂的年度報告期間開始尚未履行其所有責任的合約。允許提早應用。初步應用該等修訂的任何累計影響將確認為對首次應用日期之期初權益的調整，而毋須重列比較資料。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。

*香港財務報告準則2018年至2020年*之年度改進載列香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號隨附之說明性示例及香港會計準則第41號的修訂。預期將適用於本集團之該等修訂本詳情如下：

- 香港財務報告準則第9號*金融工具*：澄清實體於評估一項新訂或經修訂金融負債之條款是否實質上不同於原金融負債之條款時所計入之費用。該等費用僅包括借款人與貸款人之間已付或已收之費用，其中包括借款人或貸款人代表另一方支付或收取之費用。實體對於該實體首次採用修訂的年度報告期間開始或之後經修訂或交換之金融負債應用該修訂。該修訂於2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效。允許提早應用。該修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表產生重大影響。
- 香港財務報告準則第16號*租賃*：於香港財務報告準則第16號隨附之第13項說明性示例中移除出租人就租賃物業裝修作出之付款說明。此舉消除了應用香港財務報告準則第16號時對租賃優惠進行處理之潛在混淆。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, debt investments at fair value through profit or loss, and equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 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 consolidated 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.

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.

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之金融資產、按公允價值計入損益之債務投資及按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資／可供出售投資。公允價值為於計量日期在市場參與者之有序交易中因出售資產而收取或因轉讓負債而支付之價格。公允價值計量乃基於假設出售資產或轉讓負債之交易於資產或負債之主要市場發生，或如並無主要市場，則於資產或負債之最有利市場發生。主要或最有利市場須為本集團可進入之市場。資產或負債之公允價值乃使用市場參與者於對資產或負債進行定價時所使用之假設予以計量（假設市場參與者按其最佳經濟利益行事）。

本集團採納適用於不同情況且具備充分數據以供計量公允價值之估值技術，以最大限度使用相關可觀察輸入數據及盡量減少使用不可觀察輸入數據。

公允價值於綜合財務報表計量或披露之所有資產及負債，乃根據對整體公允價值計量而言屬重大之最低層級輸入值於公允價值等級分類，載列如下：

第一級 — 基於相同資產或負債於活躍市場之報價（未經調整）

第二級 — 基於對公允價值計量而言屬重大之最低層級輸入值可觀察（不論直接或間接）之估值技術

第三級 — 基於對公允價值計量而言屬重大之最低層級輸入值不可觀察之估值技術

就按經常性基準於綜合財務報表確認之資產及負債而言，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之最低層輸入值）以釐定不同層級之間是否發生轉撥。

非金融資產之減值

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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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.

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)

非金融資產之減值 (續)

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之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。

本公司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。

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:

Buildings	Over the period of the lease
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 (如適用)。

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，並於其終止確認年度在損益中確認。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

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

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

a. Right-of-use assets
Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

b. Lease liabilities
Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate the lease. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

c. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

租賃

本集團於合約開始時評估合約是否為租賃或包含租賃。倘合約轉讓於一段時間內控制已識別資產使用的權利以換取代價，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。

本集團作為承租人

本集團對所有租賃採用單一確認及計量方法，惟短期租賃及低價值資產租賃除外。本集團確認用於支付租賃款項的租賃負債及代表相關資產使用權的使用權資產。

a. 使用權資產
使用權資產於租賃開始日期（即相關資產可供使用日期）確認。使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量，並可就任何租賃負債重新計量予以調整。使用權資產的成本包括已確認租賃負債金額、已產生初始直接成本以及於開始日期或之前所作出租賃付款減任何已收取租賃優惠。使用權資產按直線法於租期內折舊。

倘租賃資產的擁有權於租期完結前轉讓予本集團，或成本反映購買權獲行使，則使用資產的估計可使用年期計算折舊。

b. 租賃負債
租賃負債於租賃開始日期按於租期內作出之租賃付款現值確認。租賃付款包括固定付款（包括實質固定付款）減任何應收租賃優惠、取決於某一指數或比率之可變租賃付款及預期根據在剩餘價值擔保中將支付之金額。租賃付款亦包括本集團合理確定行使購買選擇權之行使價，並倘租期反映了本集團行使終止租賃選擇權，則須就終止租賃支付罰款。並非取決於某一指數或比率之可變租賃付款於觸發付款之事件或狀況出現期間確認為開支。

於計算租賃付款現值時，由於租賃中所隱含之利率不易釐定，本集團則於租賃開始日期使用其遞增借貸利率。於開始日期後，租賃負債金額增加，以反映利息增加及就所付之租賃付款減少。此外，倘出現修改、租期變動、租賃付款變動（如指數或比率變動所產生之未來租賃付款變動）或購買相關資產之選擇權評估更改，則租賃負債之賬面值將重新計量。

c. 短期租賃及低價值資產租賃
本集團將短期租賃確認豁免應用於其短期租賃（即自開始日期起租期為12個月或以下且不包含購買選擇權的租賃）。短期租賃及低價值資產租賃的租賃付款於租期內按直線法確認為開支。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it classifies at lease inception (or when there is a lease modification) each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, a sublease is classified as a finance lease or operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the on-balance sheet recognition exemption, the Group classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15 in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為出租人

當本集團為出租人時，在租賃開始時（或發生租賃變更時）將其每項租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃。

本集團不轉移與資產所有權有關的絕大部分風險及回報的租賃分類為經營租賃。當合約包含租賃及非租賃組成部分時，本集團以相對獨立的售價為基礎將合約中的代價分配至各組成部分。租金收入在租期內按直線法入賬，且由於其經營性質而計入損益表的收入內。磋商及安排經營租賃所產生的初始直接成本加入租賃資產的賬面值中，並在租期內以與租金收入相同的基礎確認。或然租金在其獲得的期間內確認為收入。

倘本集團為中間出租人，分租乃參考原租賃之使用權資產分類為融資租賃或經營租賃。倘原租賃為本集團應用資產負債表確認豁免的短期租賃，則本集團將分租分類為經營租賃。

投資及其他金融資產

初步確認及計量

金融資產在初步確認時乃分類為其後按攤銷成本、按公允價值計入其他全面收益以及按公允價值計入損益計量。

金融資產在初步確認時之分類取決於其合約現金流量特徵以及本集團管理該等金融資產之業務模式。惟不包含重要融資成分或本集團已採取不調整重大融資成分影響之可行權宜方法之應收賬款除外，本集團初步按其公允價值加交易成本（如屬並非按公允價值計入損益之金融資產）計量金融資產。不包含重要融資成分或本集團已採取可行權宜方法之應收賬款根據下文「收入確認」所載政策按香港財務報告準則第15號所釐定之交易價格計量。

為使金融資產按攤銷成本或按公允價值計入其他全面收益進行分類及計量，需產生僅為支付本金及未償還本金之利息（「僅為支付本金及利息」）之現金流量。現金流量並非僅為支付本金及利息的金融資產按公允價值計入損益分類及計量，而不論業務模式。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under HKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

投資及其他金融資產 (續)

初步確認及計量 (續)

本集團管理金融資產之業務模式指其如何管理其金融資產以產生現金流量。業務模式釐定現金流量是否來自收取合約現金流量、出售金融資產或兩者同時進行。按攤銷成本分類及計量的金融資產於以持有金融資產為目標的業務模式內持有，旨在收取合約現金流量，而按公允價值計入其他全面收益分類及計量的金融資產於旨在持有以收取合約現金流量及出售的業務模式內持有。並非以上述業務模式內持有的金融資產按公允價值計入損益分類及計量。

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。

其後計量

金融資產之其後計量取決於其下列分類：

按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產 (債務工具)

按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產其後使用實際利率法計量並可能受減值影響。當資產終止確認、修訂或減值時，收益及虧損於損益表中確認。

指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產 (股本投資)

於初步確認後，倘股本投資符合香港會計準則第32號金融工具：呈列項下之股本定義，且並非持作買賣，本集團可選擇不可撤回地將其股本投資分類作指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資。分類乃按個別工具基準而釐定。

該等金融資產之收益及虧損永不重新計入至損益。當支付權確立，股息相關經濟利益很可能流向本集團，且股息金額能可靠計量時，則股息會於損益確認為其他收入，惟倘本集團受惠於該等所得款項作為收回部分金融資產成本則作別論，在此情況下，有關收益會入賬為其他全面收益。指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資無須進行減值評估。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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 the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

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)

投資及其他金融資產 (續)

其後計量 (續)

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按公允價值於財務狀況表入賬，而公允價值變動淨值於損益表確認。

此類別包括衍生工具及股本投資，而本集團並無不可撤銷地選擇按公允價值計入其他全面收益進行分類。分類為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產之股本投資股息亦於支付權確立，股息相關經濟利益很可能流向本集團，且股息金額能可靠計量時，在損益表確認為其他收入。

嵌入於混合合約 (包含金融資產主合約) 之衍生工具並非單獨入賬。金融資產主合約連同嵌入式衍生工具須全部分類為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產。

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 (即從本集團之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 recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs

Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產減值

本集團確認對並非按公允價值計入損益之所有債務工具之預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)撥備。預期信貸虧損乃基於根據合約到期之合約現金流量與本集團預期收取之所有現金流量之間的差額而釐定，並以原實際利率之近似值折現。預期現金流量將包括出售所持抵押之現金流量或組成合約條款之其他信貸提升措施。

一般方法

預期信貸虧損分兩個階段進行確認。就自初步確認起未有顯著增加之信貸風險而言，預期信貸虧損提供予由未來12個月內可能發生違約事件而導致之信貸虧損（12個月預期信貸虧損）。就自初步確認起已經顯著增加之信貸風險而言，不論何時發生違約，於餘下風險年期內之預期信貸虧損均須計提虧損撥備（全期預期信貸虧損）。

於各報告日期，本集團評估金融工具信貸風險是否自初步確認以來大幅上升。於作出評估時，本集團會比較於報告日期金融工具發生違約之風險與於初步確認日期金融工具發生違約之風險及本集團會考慮合理可靠、毋須付出過多成本或努力即可獲得之資料，包括過往資料及前瞻性資料。

本集團會在合約付款逾期90日時考慮金融資產違約。然而，在若干情況下，倘內部或外部資料顯示，在沒有計及本集團任何現有信貸提升措施前，本集團不大可能悉數收取未償還合約款項，則本集團亦可認為金融資產將會違約。金融資產於無合理期望可收回合約現金流量時撇銷。

按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產按一般方法進行減值，並就計量預期信貸虧損於下列階段進行分類，惟下文詳述應用簡化法之應收賬款除外。

階段一 – 金融工具之信貸風險自初步確認以來並無顯著增加，其虧損撥備按等同12個月預期信貸虧損之金額計量

階段二 – 金融工具之信貸風險自初步確認以來顯著增加但並非信貸減值金融資產，其虧損撥備按等同全期預期信貸虧損之金額計量

階段三 – 於報告日期為信貸減值之金融資產（但並非購買或源生信貸減值），其虧損撥備按等同全期預期信貸虧損之金額計量

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Simplified approach

For trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and lease receivables, the Group chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings and payables)

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.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

簡化法

就不含重大融資成分之應收賬款或當本集團採取不調整重大融資成分影響之可行權宜方法而言，本集團於計算預期信貸虧損時採用簡化法。根據簡化法，本集團並無追蹤信貸風險之變化，而是於各報告日期根據全期預期信貸虧損確認減值撥備。本集團已根據其過往信貸虧損經驗，建立撥備矩陣，並就債務人及經濟環境之特定前瞻性因素作出調整。

就包含重大融資成分之應收賬款及租賃應收款項而言，本集團選擇採用簡化法根據上述政策計算預期信貸虧損作為其會計政策。

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以及應付款項。

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。

按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債（貸款及借貸以及應付款項）的其後計量

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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. 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 statement 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 statement of financial position, cash and bank balances 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)

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所提供借貸取代，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，相關賬面值之間的差額於損益確認。

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。

存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值兩者中之較低者入賬。成本按加權平均成本法計算。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，現金及銀行結存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，計入損益之財務費用。

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 jurisdictions 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and 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, and 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.

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（其他全面收益或直接於權益內）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司法權區之現行詮釋及慣例，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之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。

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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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 and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

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, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group with a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

所得稅 (續)

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。

僅當本集團有可合法執行權利，可將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，且遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債與同一稅務機關對同一應稅實體或於各未來期間預期有大額遞延稅項負債或資產需要結算或清償時，擬按淨額基準結算即期稅項負債及資產或同時變現資產及結算負債之不同稅務實體徵收之所得稅相關，則遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債可予抵銷。

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，則於其擬補償之成本支銷之期間按系統基準確認為收入。

收入確認

客戶合約收入

客戶合約收入於貨品或服務之控制權轉移至客戶時確認，有關金額反映本集團預期就交換該等貨品或服務有權獲得之對價。

當合約中之對價包括可變金額時，估計對價金額將為本集團有權以換取將貨品或服務轉移至客戶之金額。可變對價在合約開始時估計並受到限制，直至與可變對價之不確定性其後得以解決時，很有可能所確認累計收益金額中不會出現重大收入撥回。

倘合約載有向客戶提供超過一年之貨品或服務轉讓之重大融資利益之融資部分，則收入按應收賬款之現值計量，並使用反映於本集團與客戶之間在合約開始時之獨立融資交易之折現率進行折現。倘合約載有向本集團提供超過一年之重大融資利益之融資部分，則根據該合約確認之收入包括根據實際利率法合約負債附有之利息開支。就客戶付款與轉讓承諾貨品或服務之間的期限為一年或更短之合約而言，交易價格不會使用香港財務報告準則第15號之可行權宜方法就重大融資部分之影響作出調整。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Hotel and management services
Revenue from the provision of hotel and management services is recognised over the scheduled period on a straight-line basis because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Revenue from food and beverage
Revenue from sale of food and beverages is recognised at the point in time when the control of the assets is transferred to the buyer, generally upon consumption of the food and beverage items by the customer.

Other facilities services
Revenue from promotion, additional air-conditioning and chilled water charge, license fee and other facilities charge is recognised over time as services are rendered if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Revenue from event and venue fee, vetting and coordination fee, tenants bus ticket and other premise fee is recognised at the point in time when customer has obtained control of the service, generally when the services are rendered.

Revenue from other sources

Rental income is recognised on a time proportion basis over the lease terms. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Car park fee is recognised when the services are rendered.

Other incidental income and services income are recognised when the income is entitled and services are rendered.

Other income

Interest income is recognised 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)

收入確認 (續)

客戶合約收入 (續)

酒店及管理服務
提供酒店及管理服務之收入於預定期間內以直線法確認，原因為客戶同時接收及消耗本集團提供之利益。

食品及飲料收入
銷售食品及飲料之收入於資產控制權轉移予買方時 (通常於客戶消耗食品及飲料後) 確認。

其他設施服務
推廣、額外空調及冷凍水費、牌照費及其他設施費用之收入於提供服務時隨著時間推移而確認，惟客戶同時收取及消耗本集團提供之利益。

活動及場地費、審批及統籌費、租戶巴士車票及其他物業費用之收入於客戶獲得服務控制權之時間點 (通常於提供服務時) 確認。

其他來源之收入

租金收入於租約期按時間比例確認。並非取決於某項指數或收費率的可變租賃付款於產生的會計期間內確認為收入。

泊車費於提供服務時確認。

其他雜項收入及服務收入於獲取收入及提供服務時確認。

其他收入

利息收入按應計基準以實際利率法，透過採用將金融工具在預期可使用年期 (或較短期間) (倘適用) 之估計未來現金收入準確折現至金融資產賬面淨值之比率予以確認。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

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 consolidated 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.

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

合約負債

在本集團轉移有關貨品或服務前，合約負債於從客戶收取付款或付款到期時 (以較早者為準) 確認。合約負債於本集團履行合約時 (即向客戶轉移有關貨品或服務的控制權時) 確認為收入。

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100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於僱員。

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，而各實體綜合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各報告期末規定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。

就終止確認與預付代價有關之非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債之相關資產、開支或收入而言，於釐定初步確認之匯率時，初步交易日期為本集團初步確認預付代價所產生之非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債之日期。倘有多筆預付付款或收款，本集團就每筆預付代價之付款或收款分別釐定交易日期。

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 uncertainties

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.

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 professional 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.

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。

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專業估值師之估值，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。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainties (continued)

Investments in securities

The Group follows the guidance of HKFRS 9 on initial classification of non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as financial assets at amortised cost 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 financial assets at amortised cost, 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 debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. 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.

Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the financial services, media and retail sectors, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of a customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

3. 重大會計估計 (續)

估計不確定因素 (續)

證券投資

本集團按照香港財務報告準則第9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按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產（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）。

就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產而言，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按公允價值計入其他全面收益之債務投資。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，本集團委聘外界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表內確認。

應收賬款之預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團使用撥備矩陣計算應收賬款之預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃根據具有類似模式（即按地理位置、產品類型、客戶類型及評級以及信用證及其他形式之信貸保險之覆蓋範圍）之多個客戶分部組別之逾期天數釐定。

撥備矩陣最初基於本集團之歷史觀察違約率作出。本集團將校準矩陣以調整歷史信貸虧損經驗與前瞻性資料。例如，倘預測經濟狀況（即國內生產總值）預期將在未來一年內惡化，可能導致金融服務、媒體及零售業違約數量增加，歷史違約率將會調整。在各報告日期，本公司會更新歷史觀察違約率，並分析前瞻性估計之變化。

對歷史觀察違約率、預測經濟狀況及預期信貸虧損之間的相關性評估乃重大估計。預期信貸虧損之金額對環境變化及預測經濟狀況較為敏感。本集團之歷史信貸虧損經驗及預測經濟狀況也可能無法代表未來客戶之實際違約。有關本集團應收賬款之預期信貸虧損之資料於綜合財務報表附註17披露。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainties (continued)

Fair value of Cyberport Macro Fund investments

The unlisted equity investments and unlisted debt investments have been valued based on the recent market transaction prices, market-based valuation technique and expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics. The valuations require the Group to make estimates about expected future cash flows, credit risk, volatility and discount rates, and to determine the comparable public companies (peers) and select the price multiple or enterprise value multiple, and hence, they are subject to uncertainty. The fair values of the unlisted equity investments and unlisted debt investments at 31 March 2021 were HK$139,467,740 and HK$9,550,052, respectively. Further details are included in notes 15 and 29 to the consolidated 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. An 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.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in a lease, and therefore, it uses an incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group "would have to pay", which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as the Group that does not enter into financing transactions) or when it needs to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the Group's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the Company's stand-alone credit rating).

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)

數碼港投資創業基金投資之公允價值

非上市股本投資及非上市債務投資根據近期市場成交價及以市場為基準估值技巧進行估值。估值時需要本集團釐定可比較的公眾公司和選用價格倍數或企業估值倍數，因而具有不確定性。於2021年3月31日，非上市股本投資及非上市債務投資之公允價值分別為139,467,740港元及9,550,052港元。進一步詳情載於綜合財務報表附註15及29。

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使技術或商業方面過時、資產預期用途、預期實際損耗、資產維護保養以及資產使用之法律或類似限制。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。

租賃 — 估計遞增借貸利率

本集團無法輕易釐定租賃內所隱含的利率，因此使用遞增借貸利率（「遞增借貸利率」）計量租賃負債。遞增借貸利率為本集團於類似經濟環境中為取得與使用權資產價值相近之資產，而以類似抵押品與類似期間借入所需資金應支付之利率。因此，遞增借貸利率反映了本集團「應支付」的利率，當無可觀察的利率時（例如對於並無訂立融資交易之本集團而言）或當須對利率進行調整以反映租賃之條款及條件時（如當租賃並非以本集團的功能貨幣訂立時），則須作出利率估計。當可觀察輸入數據可用時，本集團使用可觀察輸入數據（如市場利率）估算遞增借貸利率並須作出若干實體特定之估計（例如本公司的獨立信貸評級）。

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 is as follows:

4. 收入與其他收入淨額

收入之分析如下：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Revenue from contracts with customers	*客戶合約收入*		
Income from hotel operation	酒店營運收入	**52,453,120**	92,786,366
Building management income	物業管理收入		
- Management fee income	— 管理費收入	**94,703,372**	89,628,540
- Other facilities income	— 其他設施收入	**22,333,087**	24,104,714
		169,489,579	206,519,620
Revenue from other sources	*其他來源之收入*		
Rental income	租金收入		
Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	並不取決於某項指數或收費率之可變租賃付款	**3,360,287**	6,267,562
Other lease payments, including fixed payments	其他租賃付款，包括固定付款	**165,543,237**	250,968,235
		168,903,524	257,235,797
Car park fee income	泊車費收入	**13,758,379**	14,232,358
Other incidental income	其他雜項收入	**93,834**	276,758
		182,755,737	271,744,913
		352,245,316	478,264,533

4. REVENUE AND OTHER NET INCOME (continued)

4. 收入與其他收入淨額 (續)

a. Disaggregated revenue information for revenue from contracts with customers

a. 客戶合約收入之分類收入資料

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Type of services	**服務類型**		
Income from hotel operation	酒店營運收入		
- Room income	—客戶收入	**29,506,491**	44,962,542
- Food and beverage income	—食品及飲料收入	**22,946,629**	47,823,824
Building management income	物業管理收入		
- Management fee income	—管理費收入	**94,703,372**	89,628,540
- Other facilities income	—其他設施收入	**22,333,087**	24,104,714
Total revenue from contracts with customers	客戶合約收入總額	**169,489,579**	206,519,620
Geographical markets	**地理市場**		
Hong Kong	香港	**169,489,579**	206,519,620
Timing of revenue recognition	**收入確認時間**		
Services transferred at a point in time	於某一個時間點轉移之服務	**35,197,606**	63,034,579
Services transferred over time	隨時間轉移之服務	**134,291,973**	143,485,041
Total revenue from contracts with customers	客戶合約收入總額	**169,489,579**	206,519,620

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:

下表載列於本報告期所確認計入報告期初合約負債中之收入金額：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:	確認計入報告期初合約負債中之收入		
Income from hotel operation	酒店營運收入	**2,528,683**	1,979,225

b. Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Income from hotel operation

The performance obligation is satisfied over time when services are rendered.

Revenue from food and beverages

The performance obligation is satisfied when the customer obtains control of the promised goods, being at the point when the customer consumes the food and beverage at the restaurants. Payment of the transaction is due immediately at the point when the customer consumes the food and beverage.

b. 履約責任

有關本集團履約責任之資料概述如下：

酒店營運收入

履約責任於提供服務時隨著時間推移而履行。

食品及飲料收入

履約責任於客戶取得承諾貨品之控制權時（即客戶在餐館消耗食品及飲料時）履行。客戶消耗食品及飲料時立即支付交易。

4. REVENUE AND OTHER NET INCOME (continued)

b. Performance obligations (continued)

Management fee income

The performance obligation is satisfied over time as services are rendered.

Other facilities income

The performance obligation is satisfied over time or at the point in time as services are rendered.

The amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) which amounted to HK$1,554,816 as at 31 March 2021 (2020: HK$2,528,683) are expected to be recognised within one year.

4. 收入與其他收入淨額 (續)

b. 履約責任 (續)

管理費收入

履約責任於提供服務時隨著時間推移而履行。

其他設施收入

履約責任隨著時間推移或於提供服務時履行。

於2021年3月31日，分配至剩餘履約責任(未獲履行或部分未獲履行)之交易價格為1,554,816港元 (2020年：2,528,683港元)，預期將於一年內確認。

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Other net income	**其他收入淨額**		
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost, net of amortisation of premium of HK$140,445 (2020: HK$166,967)	按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產之利息收入，扣除溢價攤銷140,445港元 (2020年：166,967港元)	**2,757,876**	3,376,292
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	**19,213,670**	20,935,716
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款之利息收入	**2,557,919**	9,146,004
Services income from fellow subsidiaries (note)	同系附屬公司之服務收入 (附註)	**4,201,654**	4,201,654
Net realised/unrealised gains/(losses) on investments fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資之已變現／未變現收益／(虧損) 淨額	**8,583,560**	(3,090,074)
Foreign exchange differences, net	外匯差額淨額	**1,884,271**	(5,096,946)
Bad debts recovered	壞賬開支撇回	**-**	790,113
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	撥回應收賬款之減值	**48,507**	60,908
Government grants	政府補助金	**2,358,000**	880,000
Government subsidies on rental waiver	豁免租金之政府資助津貼	**96,394,713**	-
Others	其他	**3,876,051**	4,528,258
		141,876,221	35,731,925

Note:

On 24 May 2000, a portion of the Inland Lot No. 8969 at Telegraph Bay, Pokfulam (the "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, 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. The total amount received during the year was HK$3,132,000 (2020: HK$3,132,000).

Pursuant to the services agreement dated 12 March 2005 entered into between the Company and Skillful Limited, a fellow subsidiary, monthly services income was received for the provision of information technology and telecommunications services to the Residential Portion. The total amount received during the year was HK$1,069,654 (2020: HK$1,069,654).

附註：

於2000年5月24日，香港數碼港發展控股有公司（「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」）。根據本公司與HKCADL所訂立日期為2003年10月25日之服務協議，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 (2020年：3,132,000港元)。

根據本公司與同系附屬公司Skillful Limited所訂立日期為2005年3月12日之服務協議，本公司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 (2020年：1,069,654港元)。

5. STAFF COSTS

An analysis of staff costs is as follows:

5. 員工成本

員工成本之分析如下

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	**127,248,326**	122,073,882
Unutilised annual leave	未享用年假	**2,427,735**	2,658,055
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	**5,637,175**	5,112,622
Staff benefits and other staff costs	員工福利和其他員工成本	**1,843,750**	1,161,760
		137,156,986	131,006,319
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Hotel	酒店	**42,597,092**	53,389,069
Corporate office	公司辦事處	**51,881,197**	49,013,003
		94,478,289	102,402,072
Operating Teams (note 10)	營運團隊 (附註10)	**42,678,697**	28,604,247
		137,156,986	131,006,319

6. LOSS BEFORE TAX

The Group's loss before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

6. 除稅前虧損

本集團之除稅前虧損已扣除／(計入) 下列項目：

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Rental income less outgoings of HK$14,946,321 (2020: HK$15,277,822)	租金收入扣除開支14,946,321港元 (2020：15,277,822港元)		**(153,957,203)**	(241,957,975)
Cost of inventories	存貨成本		**9,637,808**	14,621,743
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	13	**147,055,454**	135,595,484
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	14(a)	**2,045,700**	1,916,063
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	不計入租賃負債計量的租賃付款	14(c)	**210,781**	2,711,686
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		**336,000**	310,000
Impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款之減值	17	**1,292,484**	48,507
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	撥回應收賬款之減值	17	**(48,507)**	(60,908)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物業、機器及設備項目之虧損淨額		**6,800,860**	153,327
Finance costs:	財務費用：			
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債之利息		**120,095**	154,787

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

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:

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：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 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:

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：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	**13,302,366**	12,753,288
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	**180,000**	180,000
		13,482,366	12,933,288

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

酬金介乎以下範圍之非董事最高薪僱員之數目如下：

HK$2,000,001 to HK$2,500,000	2,000,001港元至2,500,000港元	**3**	3
HK$2,500,001 to HK$3,000,000	2,500,001港元至3,000,000港元	**1**	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

9. GOVERNMENT RENT AND RATES

An analysis of government rent and rates is as follows:

9. 地租及差餉

地租及差餉之分析如下：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Hotel	酒店	**1,228,000**	1,603,300
Corporate office	公司辦事處	**14,946,321**	15,277,822
		16,174,321	16,881,122
Operating Teams (note 10)	營運團隊（附註10）	**430,985**	508,187
		16,605,306	17,389,309

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 consolidated financial statements are considered as public mission activities expenses. Such expenses comprise:

10. 公眾使命活動支出

就公眾使命為主要目的及綜合財務報表附註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：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Staff costs	員工成本	**42,678,697**	28,604,247
Information technology facilities maintenance fees	資訊科技設備保養費用	**28,245,175**	29,422,785
Financial assistance to industry start-ups	向業內初創企業提供資助	**93,501,733**	64,457,195
Programme expenses (seminars, trainings, competitions, workshops and exhibitions)	計劃支出（研討會、培訓、比賽、工作坊及展覽）	**13,797,925**	31,275,521
Government rent and rates	地租及差餉	**430,985**	508,187
Public mission communications	公眾使命通訊	**6,731,163**	7,216,218
Operating expenses	經營支出	**10,400,182**	5,882,120
Government project expenses	政府項目支出	**28,396,883**	-
Recovery of direct expenses (including government grants of HK$30,517,815 (2020: HK$3,417,395))	收回直接支出（包括政府補助金30,517,815港元（2020年：3,417,395港元））	**(36,653,209)**	(13,948,123)
		187,529,534	153,418,150

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 (2020: Nil).

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:

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（2020年：無）。

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：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	**(212,787,639)**	(140,472,148)
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	**(35,109,960)**	(23,177,904)
Income not subject to tax	毋須課稅之收入	**(1,948,887)**	(1,875,688)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不可扣稅之開支	**1,739,798**	523,099
Tax losses not recognised	未確認之稅項虧損	**35,319,049**	24,530,493
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 are as follows:

12. 遞延稅項

遞延稅項資產及負債之變動如下：

		Losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits 可供用作抵銷未來應課稅溢利之虧損 HK$ 港元	Depreciation in excess of related depreciation allowance 折舊超出有關折舊撥備之金額 HK$ 港元	Others 其他 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
At 1 April 2019	於2019年4月1日	(126,945,359)	128,192,909	(1,247,550)	-
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	(23,047,587)	21,808,041	1,239,546	-
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	於2020年3月31日及2020年4月1日	(149,992,946)	150,000,950	(8,004)	-
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	(15,190,501)	15,183,782	6,719	-
At 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日	(165,183,447)	165,184,732	(1,285)	-

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 2021, the Group had unrecognised tax losses of approximately HK$2,605,000,000 (2020: approximately HK$2,390,000,000). The tax losses have no expiry date and are yet to be agreed by the Inland Revenue Department.

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，故不就結轉稅項虧損所產生之暫時差額確認遞延稅項資產。於2021年3月31日，本集團之未確認稅項虧損約為2,605,000,000港元（2020年：約2,390,000,000港元）。稅項虧損並無到期日，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 HK$ 港元	Hotel building 酒店樓宇 HK$ 港元	Building services and support facilities 樓宇服務與支援設施 HK$ 港元	Information technology facilities 資訊科技設施 HK$ 港元	Centres equipment 中心設備 HK$ 港元 (note (iii)) (附註(iii))	Leasehold improvements 租賃物改良 HK$ 港元	Furniture and equipment 傢俬與設備 HK$ 港元	Motor vehicles 車輛 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
31 March 2021	2021年3月31日									
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020 :	於2020年3月31日及2020年4月1日：									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,276,769,414	243,780,330	60,886,254	200,299,806	245,595,799	930,137	5,860,323,428
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(1,232,280,286)	(95,285,344)	(1,177,139,890)	(227,304,726)	(60,886,254)	(76,222,377)	(155,475,497)	(764,470)	(3,025,358,844)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,324,843,490	179,652,568	99,629,524	16,475,604	-	124,077,429	90,120,302	165,667	2,834,964,584
At 1 April 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於2020年4月1日，扣除累計折舊	2,324,843,490	179,652,568	99,629,524	16,475,604	-	124,077,429	90,120,302	165,667	2,834,964,584
Additions	添置	-	-	40,125,707	4,193,051	-	13,756,787	18,105,725	-	76,181,270
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提累折舊	(77,142,965)	(5,955,334)	(14,383,896)	(5,417,817)		(19,236,663)	(24,776,779)	(142,000)	(147,055,454)
Disposal/write-off	出售／撇銷	-	-	-	-	-	(5,605,780)	(1,195,080)	-	(6,800,860)
At 31 March 2021, net of accumulated depreciation	於2021年3月31日，扣除累計折舊	2,247,700,525	173,697,234	125,371,335	15,250,838	-	112,991,773	82,254,168	23,667	2,757,289,540
At 31 March 2021:	於2021年3月31日：									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,316,895,121	247,973,381	60,886,254	200,129,933	244,186,851	710,000	5,902,843,228
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(1,309,423,251)	(101,240,678)	(1,191,523,786)	(232,722,543)	(60,886,254)	(87,138,160)	(161,932,683)	(686,333)	(3,145,553,688)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,247,700,525	173,697,234	125,371,335	15,250,838	-	112,991,773	82,254,168	23,667	2,757,289,540

13 . PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

13. 物業、機器及設備（續）

		Buildings held for rental 持作出租樓宇 HK$ 港元	Hotel building 酒店樓宇 HK$ 港元	Building services and support facilities 樓宇服務與支援設施 HK$ 港元	Information technology facilities 資訊科技設施 HK$ 港元	Centres eqiupment 中心設備 HK$ 港元 (note (iii)) (附註(iii))	Leasehold improvements 租賃物改良 HK$ 港元	Furniture and equipment 傢俬與設備 HK$ 港元	Motor vehicles 車輛 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
31 March 2020	2020年3月31日									
At 1 April 2019:	於2019年4月1日：									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,264,350,171	237,234,722	60,886,254	171,485,488	193,484,489	930,137	5,760,432,949
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(1,155,137,321)	(89,330,010)	(1,164,904,220)	(222,077,319)	(60,886,254)	(59,524,108)	(138,444,935)	(622,470)	(2,890,926,637)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,401,986,455	185,607,902	99,445,951	15,157,403	-	111,961,380	55,039,554	307,667	2,869,506,312
At 1 April 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於2019年4月1日，扣除累計折舊	2,401,986,455	185,607,902	99,445,951	15,157,403	-	111,961,380	55,039,554	307,667	2,869,506,312
Additions	添置	-	-	13,351,343	6,612,928	-	29,085,900	53,563,167	-	102,613,338
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提累折舊	(77,142,965)	(5,955,334)	(12,235,670)	(5,294,727)	-	(16,709,271)	(18,115,517)	(142,000)	(135,595,484)
Disposal/write-off	出售／撇銷	-	-	(932,100)	-	-	(260,580)	(366,902)	-	(1,559,582)
At 31 March 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於2020年3月31日，扣除累計折舊	2,324,843,490	179,652,568	99,629,524	16,475,604	-	124,077,429	90,120,302	165,667	2,834,964,584
At 31 March 2020:	於2020年3月31日：									
Cost	成本	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,276,769,414	243,780,330	60,886,254	200,299,806	245,595,799	930,137	5,860,323,428
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(1,232,280,286)	(95,285,344)	(1,177,139,890)	(227,304,726)	(60,886,254)	(76,222,377)	(155,475,497)	(764,470)	(3,025,358,844)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	2,324,843,490	179,652,568	99,629,524	16,475,604	-	124,077,429	90,120,302	165,667	2,834,964,584

Notes:

i. On 22 May 2000, the Government of the HKSAR granted the Inland Lot No. 8969 at Telegraph Bay, Pokfulam to the immediate holding company 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 with the immediate holding company whereby a portion of the Inland Lot No. 8969 at Telegraph Bay, Pokfulam (the "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 2021, the fair value of the buildings held for rental (together with the associated building services and support facilities) amounted to HK$6,697 million (2020: HK$7,012 million). The aggregate carrying value of such assets amounted to HK$2,373 million (2020: HK$2,424 million). The fair value of the buildings held for rental (together with the associated buildings services and support facilities) as at 31 March 2021 was determined based on a valuation carried out by Knight Frank Petty Limited (2020: 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 a capitalisation rate adjusted for the quality and location of the buildings.

附註：

i. 於2000年5月22日，香港特區政府向直接控股公司批出一幅位於薄扶林銅線灣內地段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上述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訂立一份分租協議，據此，本公司從直接控股公司分租薄扶林銅線灣內地段8969號其中一部分土地（「數碼港部分」），毋須支付租金。

ii. 該等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2021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66.97億港元（2020年：70.12億港元）。該等資產之賬面總值為23.73億港元（2020年：24.24億港元）。該等持作出租樓宇（連同相關之樓宇服務與支援設施）於2021年3月31日之公允價值乃根據獨立專業估值師萊坊測量師行有限公司（2020年：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。

14 . LEASES

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for office premises, office equipment, information technology facilities, storage area and accommodation used in its operations. Lease of office premises has a lease term of six years, while office equipment, information technology facilities and storage area have lease terms of five years, and an accommodation has a lease term of two years. There are several lease contracts that include variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

14. 租賃

本集團作為承租人

本集團就其營運中使用的辦公室物業、辦公室設備、資訊科技設施，儲存區及住宿訂有租賃合約。辦公室物業的租賃期為六年，而辦公室設備、資訊科技設施及儲存區的租賃期為五年，住宿的租賃期為兩年。本集團訂有數項其中包含可變租賃付款的租賃合約，其在下文進一步論述。

a. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

a. 使用權資產

本集團的使用權資產之賬面值及年內變動如下：

		Office premises 辦公室物業 HK$ 港元	Office equipment 辦公室設備 HK$ 港元	Information technology facilities 資訊科技設施 HK$ 港元	Storage area 儲存區 HK$ 港元	Accommodation 住宿 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
As at 1 April 2019	於2019年4月1日	7,382,087	570,020	285,975	-	-	8,238,082
Additions	添置	-	157,754	-	126,662	-	284,416
Depreciation charge	折舊開支	(1,554,120)	(188,672)	(95,325)	(77,946)	-	(1,916,063)
As at 31 March 2020 and as at 1 April 2020	於2020年3月31日及於2020年4月1日	5,827,967	539,102	190,650	48,716	-	6,606,435
Additions	添置	-	-	-	-	1,270,930	1,270,930
Depreciation charge	折舊開支	(1,554,121)	(188,672)	(95,325)	(48,716)	(158,866)	(2,045,700)
As at 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日	**4,273,846**	**350,430**	**95,325**	**-**	**1,112,064**	**5,831,665**

14. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

b. Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Carrying amount at 1 April	於4月1日之賬面值	**6,896,540**	8,486,897
New leases	新租賃	**1,270,930**	284,416
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年內確認之利息增幅	**120,095**	154,787
Payments	付款	**(2,220,030)**	(2,029,560)
Carrying amount at 31 March	於3月31日之賬面值	**6,067,535**	6,896,540
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Current portion	流動部分	**2,533,072**	1,941,181
Non-current portion	非流動部分	**3,534,463**	4,955,359
		6,067,535	6,896,540

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 30(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

c. The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	**120,095**	154,787
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊開支	**2,045,700**	1,916,063
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease terms ended on or before 31 March (included in public mission activities expenses)	有關短期租賃及餘下租期於3月31日或之前完結的其他租賃之支出 (計入公眾使命活動支出)	**32,413**	2,529,351
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (included in other operating expenses)	不計入租賃負債計量之可變租賃付款 (計入其他經營支出)	**178,368**	182,335
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之總金額	**2,376,576**	4,782,536

14. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

d. Variable lease payments

The Group has a lease contract for an office equipment that contains variable payments based on the meter rate of additional printout. The term is negotiated by management for the office equipment that is used to print without steady usage. Management's objective is to align the lease expense with the additional printout. The following provides information on the Group's variable lease payments, including the magnitude in relation to fixed payments:

		2021 Fixed payments 固定付款 HK$ 港元	Variable payments 可變付款 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
Fixed rent	固定租金	156,000	-	156,000
Variable rent only	僅支付可變租金	-	80,592	80,592
		156,000	80,592	236,592

Fixed rent	固定租金	156,000	-	156,000
Variable rent only	僅支付可變租金	-	63,915	63,915
		156,000	63,915	219,915

In addition, the Group leased a warehouse which contains a variable lease payment term that is based on the Group's storage per carton box in the warehouse. The amount of the variable lease payments recognised in profit or loss for the current year for the lease is HK$97,776 (2020: HK$118,420).

e. The total cash outflow for leases is disclosed in note 25(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

14 . LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessor

The Group leases certain buildings (note 13) in Hong Kong under operating lease arrangements. The terms of the leases also require the tenants to pay a security deposit. Rental income recognised by the Group during the year was HK$168,903,524 (2020: HK$257,235,797), details of which are included in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

At the end of the reporting period, the undiscounted lease payments receivable by the Group in future periods under non-cancellable operating leases with its tenants are as follows:

14. 租賃 (續)

本集團作為出租人

本集團根據經營租賃安排出租香港若干樓宇 (附註13)。租賃條款亦要求租戶支付保證金。本集團於年內確認之租金收入為168,903,524港元 (2020年:257,235,797港元),有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註4。

於報告期末,本集團根據與租戶訂立的不可撤銷經營租賃於未來期間應收的未折現租賃付款如下:

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Within one year	一年內	**204,224,981**	227,155,630
After one year but within two years	一年後但兩年內	**129,987,428**	130,144,148
After two years but within three years	兩年後但三年內	**40,486,359**	66,130,531
After three years but within four years	三年後但四年內	**20,923,132**	15,430,218
After four years but within five years	四年後但五年內	**14,527,258**	9,538,220
After five years	五年後	**39,799,330**	49,965,009
		449,948,488	498,363,756

15 . CYBERPORT MACRO FUND INVESTMENTS

15. 數碼港投資創業基金投資

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	**指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資**		
- Unlisted equity investments, at fair value	一非上市股本投資,按公允價值	**139,467,740**	91,921,406
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	**按公允價值計入損益之債務投資**		
- Unlisted debt investment, at fair value	一非上市債務投資,按公允價值	**9,550,052**	7,846,694
		149,017,792	99,768,100

The above equity investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Group considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

由於本集團認為該等投資屬策略性質,故上述股本投資不可撤銷地指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益。

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group did not recognise any dividend income (2020: Nil) from the equity investments held at the end of the reporting period.

於截至2021年3月31日止年度,本集團並無確認來自報告期末所持有的股本投資之任何股息收入(2020年:無)。

The above debt investments were hybrid contracts consisting of a bond and an embedded derivative. They were mandatorily classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as their contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest.

上述債務投資為由債券及嵌入式衍生工具組成之混合合約。其被強制分類為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產,原因為其合約現金流量並非僅為支付本金及利息。

To further extend the Group's entrepreneurial support to scalable start-ups, the Group has launched the CMF for Hong Kong-based digital entrepreneurs in 2017. With an initial size of HK$200 million, the CMF aims to provide Cyberport's start-ups with early financing and promote the development of venture capital ecosystem in Hong Kong. In April 2021, Cyberport has committed to inject an additional HK$200 million into the CMF and extend the scope to cover Series B and later stage investments.

為進一步加大本集團對可擴展初創企業之創業支持,本集團於2017年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,旨在為數碼港初創企業提供融資並促進香港的風險投資生態環境的發展。於2021年4月,數碼港承諾向數碼港投資創業基金額外注資兩億港元,並擴大至B輪及後期的融資。

16 . INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES　16. 證券投資

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Non-current assets	**非流動資產**		
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產	**49,108,104**	84,074,954
Current assets	**流動資產**		
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產	**35,041,864**	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資	**723,397,807**	708,251,929
		758,439,671	708,251,929
Total	總計	**807,547,775**	792,326,883

a. Financial assets at amortised cost　a. 按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Listed fixed interest debt securities in Hong Kong	香港上市固定利息債務證券	**84,149,968**	84,074,954
The net book amount is analysed as follows:	賬面淨值分析如下：		
Maturing over one year	於一年以上到期	**49,108,104**	84,074,954
Maturing within one year	於一年內到期	**35,041,864**	-
		84,149,968	84,074,954
Market value of listed debt securities	上市債務證券之市值	**86,052,761**	86,550,506

b. Investments at fair value through profit or loss　b. 按公允價值計入損益之投資

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Listed fixed interest debt securities:	上市固定利息債務證券：		
- In Hong Kong	— 香港境內	**252,865,574**	249,367,429
- Outside Hong Kong	— 香港境外	**361,417,256**	351,773,574
Unlisted but quoted fixed interest debt securities	非上市但有報價固定利息債務證券	**109,114,977**	107,110,926
		723,397,807	708,251,929

17 . TRADE RECEIVABLES　17. 應收賬款

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Trade receivables	應收賬款	**21,695,668**	19,829,455
Impairment	減值	**(1,292,484)**	(48,507)
		20,403,184	19,780,948

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.

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。

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

應收賬款減值撥備變動如下：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
At beginning of year	年初	**48,507**	60,908
Impairment losses recognised (note 6)	確認減值虧損 (附註6)	**1,292,484**	48,507
Impairment losses reversed (note 6)	撥回減值虧損 (附註6)	**(48,507)**	(60,908)
At end of year	年末	**1,292,484**	48,507

17 . TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

17. 應收賬款 (續)

本集團於各報告日期使用撥備矩陣進行減值分析，以計量預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃根據具有類似模式(即按地理位置、產品類型、客戶類型及評級以及信用證及其他形式之信貸保險之覆蓋範圍) 之多個客戶分部組別之逾期天數釐定。該計算反映概率加權結果、貨幣時間價值以及於報告日期可獲得有關過往事件、當前狀況及未來經濟狀況預測之合理可靠資料。一般而言，應收賬款如逾期超過一年且不受強制執行影響，則予以撇銷。

以下載列有關本集團應收賬款使用撥備矩陣之信貸風險資料：

As at 31 March 2021 **於2021年3月31日**

			Past due 逾期			
		Current 即期 HK$ 港元	Less than one month 少於一個月 HK$ 港元	One to three months 一至三個月 HK$ 港元	Over three months 超過三個月 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	**0%**	**12.99%**	**15.59%**	**10.03%**	**5.96%**
Gross carrying amount (HK$)	賬面總值 (港元)	**11,374,385**	**2,779,584**	**3,143,450**	**4,398,249**	**21,695,668**
Expected credit losses (HK$)	預期信貸虧損 (港元)	**-**	**360,979**	**490,208**	**441,297**	**1,292,484**

As at 31 March 2020 **於2020年3月31日**

			Past due 逾期			
		Current 即期 HK$ 港元	Less than one month 少於一個月 HK$ 港元	One to three months 一至三個月 HK$ 港元	Over three months 超過三個月 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	0%	0%	0%	1.63%	0.24%
Gross carrying amount (HK$)	賬面總值 (港元)	12,610,432	2,207,493	2,040,480	2,971,050	19,829,455
Expected credit losses (HK$)	預期信貸虧損 (港元)	-	-	-	48,507	48,507

18 . PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

18. 預付款項、按金及其他應收款項

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Prepayments	預付款項	**9,087,783**	2,882,951
Lease incentives	租賃優惠	**32,773,812**	19,649,943
Prepayments and deposits paid for the purchase of items of property, plant and equipment	就購入物業、機器及設備項目支付之預付款項及按金	**23,650,198**	16,600,613
Deposits paid for premises leasing	就物業租賃支付之按金	**685,008**	685,008
Government grants receivable	應收政府補助金款項	**5,500,000**	-
Other deposits	其他按金	**2,394,600**	2,307,583
Other receivables	其他應收款項	**6,695,691**	7,387,921
		80,787,092	49,514,019
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Non-current portion	非流動部分	**36,488,433**	22,999,823
Current portion	流動部分	**44,298,659**	26,514,196
		80,787,092	49,514,019

Impairment of deposits and other receivables

The carrying amount of deposits and other receivables approximated to their fair value as at 31 March 2021 and 2020. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit losses as at 31 March 2021 and 2020 were considered to be minimal.

按金及其他應收款項之減值

於2021年及2020年3月31日，按金及其他應收款項之賬面值與其公允價值相若。其可收回性乃參考債務人之信貸狀況評估，而於2021年及2020年3月31日之預期信貸虧損被視為甚低。

19 . CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

19. 現金及現金等值項目

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結存	**104,902,248**	109,010,217
Non-pledged time deposit with an original maturity of less than three months when acquired	於獲得時原到期日為少於三個月之無抵押定期存款	**253,818,241**	308,565,862
Non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	於獲得時原到期日為三個月以上之無抵押定期存款	**25,259,195**	-
		383,979,684	417,576,079

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Time deposits are made for varying periods of between one month and one year 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.

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，存款期限介乎一個月至一年不等，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。

20 . OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

20. 其他應付款項及應計費用

		Notes 附註	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(a)	**1,554,816**	2,528,683
Other payables	其他應付款項	(b)	**1,816,708**	1,387,502
Accruals	應計費用		**135,340,048**	83,753,225
Receipt in advance	預收款項		**6,606,703**	2,424,808
Government grants	政府補助金		**117,501,104**	2,555,800
Provisions	撥備		**13,163,792**	8,782,332
			275,983,171	101,432,350

Notes:
a. Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

附註：
a. 合約負債詳情如下：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Short-term advances received from customer	向客戶收取之短期墊款		
Income from hotel operation	酒店營運收入	**1,554,816**	2,528,683

The decrease in contract liabilities in 2021 was mainly due to the decrease in short-term advances received from customers at the end of the year.

於2021年合約負債減少，主要由於向客戶收取之短期墊款於本年度末減少所致。

b. Other payables are non-interest-bearing and have an average term of three months.

b. 其他應付款項為免息，平均期限為三個月。

21. RENTAL AND OTHER DEPOSITS

21. 租金及其他按金

Included in rental deposits are amounts of HK$80,473,935 (2020: HK$49,888,836) which are not expected to be settled within one year.

租金按金包括預期不會於一年內償付之款項80,473,935港元（2020年：49,888,836港元）。

22. DEVELOPMENT MAINTENANCE FUND

22. 發展維修基金

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").

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」）。

Upon acquisition of relevant assets for replacements, the costs of the acquired assets will be transferred from the Development Maintenance Fund (the "DMF") account to the Capital Reserve account in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

根據本集團之會計政策，於購置相關資產以作更換後，已購置資產之成本從發展維修基金（「發展維修基金」）賬戶轉撥至資本儲備賬戶。

During the year, the Shared Cyberport facilities of HK$3,247,467 (2020: HK$6,612,928) were acquired and funded by the DMF. Accordingly, this amount has been transferred from the DMF to the Capital Reserve account.

年內，金額為3,247,467港元（2020年：6,612,928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。

23. SHARE CAPITAL

23. 股本

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：		
300,000,002 (2020: 300,000,002) ordinary shares	300,000,002股（2020年：300,000,002股）普通股	**300,000,002**	300,000,002

24 . RESERVES

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

24. 儲備

本集團於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 . NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

a. Major non-cash transactions

During the year, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK$1,270,930 (2020: HK$284,416) and HK$1,270,930 (2020: HK$284,416), respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for accommodation (2020: office equipment and storage area).

25. 綜合現金流量表附註

a. 主要非現金交易

於年內，本集團就住宿（2020年：辦公室設備及儲存區）之租賃安排有使用權資產之非現金添置及租賃負債分別為1,270,930港元（2020年：284,416港元）及1,270,930港元（2020年：284,416港元）。

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

2021

b. 融資活動所產生負債變動

2021年

		Government grants included in other payables and accruals 計入其他應付款項及應計費用之政府補助金 HK$ 港元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK$ 港元
At 1 April 2019	於2019年4月1日	-	8,486,897
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	6,853,195	(1,874,773)
New leases	新租賃	-	284,416
Realisation of government grants	政府補助金兌現	(4,297,395)	-
Interest expense	利息支出	-	154,787
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量之已付利息	-	(154,787)
At 31 March 2020 and at 1 April 2020	於2020年3月31日及於2020年4月1日	2,555,800	6,896,540
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	238,715,832	(2,099,935)
Government grants receivable	應收政府補助金款項	5,500,000	-
New leases	新租賃	-	1,270,930
Realisation of government grants	政府補助金兌現	(129,270,528)	-
Interest expense	利息支出	-	120,095
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量之已付利息	-	(120,095)
At 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日	117,501,104	6,067,535

25 . NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

25. 綜合現金流量表附註 (續)

c. Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the consolidated statement of cash flows is as follows:

c. 租賃之現金流出總額

計入綜合現金流量表之租賃現金流出總額如下：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Within operating activities	在經營活動內	330,876	2,866,473
Within financing activities	在融資活動內	2,099,935	1,874,773
		2,430,811	4,741,246

26. COMMITMENTS

The Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period.

26. 承擔

本集團於報告期末有以下資本承擔。

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Contracted, but not provided for	已訂約但未撥備	**184,945,240**	68,100,956

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 the HKICPA, government-related entities and their subsidiaries, directly or indirectly controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the Government of the 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), 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 2021, approximately 3% (2020: 3%) of the Group's revenue was rental income, building management income and other facilities income derived from the Government of the HKSAR. 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. Details of the compensation of the key management personnel of the Group in respect of their services rendered to the Group are disclosed in notes 7 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

27. 關聯方交易

a. 本公司由香港特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）、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2021年3月31日止年度，來自香港特區政府之租金收入、樓宇管理收入及其他設施收入約佔本集團收入之3%（2020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. 本集團主要管理人員向本集團提供服務而獲支付之酬金的詳情於綜合財務報表的附註7及8披露。

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:

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：

31 March 2021 / **2021年3月31日**

Financial assets / 金融資產

		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允價值計入損益之金融資產		Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產	Total 總計
		Equity investments 股本投資 HK$ 港元	Mandatorily designated as such 強制指定為該類別 HK$ 港元	Debt investments 債務投資 HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金	-	-	-	**13,295,348**	**13,295,348**
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	數碼港投資創業基金投資	**139,467,740**	-	**9,550,052**	-	**149,017,792**
Investments in securities	證券投資	-	**723,397,807**	-	**84,149,968**	**807,547,775**
Trade receivables	應收賬款	-	-	-	**20,403,184**	**20,403,184**
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	-	-	-	**15,275,299**	**15,275,299**
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	-	-	-	**2,041,992**	**2,041,992**
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	-	-	-	**383,979,684**	**383,979,684**
		139,467,740	**723,397,807**	**9,550,052**	**519,145,475**	**1,391,561,074**

Financial liabilities / 金融負債

		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	**50,240,157**
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	**147,528,830**
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	**95,430,483**
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	**254,293,578**
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	**6,067,535**
		553,560,583

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

28. 按類別劃分的金融工具 (續)

31 March 2020
Financial assets

2020年3月31日
金融資產

		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允價值計入損益之金融資產			
		Equity investments 股本投資	Mandatorily designated as such 強制指定為該類別	Debt investment 債務投資	Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產	Total 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	-	-	-	7,274,144	7,274,144
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	數碼港投資創業基金投資	91,921,406	-	7,846,694	-	99,768,100
Investments in securities	證券投資	-	708,251,929	-	84,074,954	792,326,883
Trade receivables	應收賬款	-	-	-	19,780,948	19,780,948
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	-	-	-	11,914,566	11,914,566
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	-	-	-	3,293,234	3,293,234
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	-	-	-	417,576,079	417,576,079
		91,921,406	708,251,929	7,846,694	543,913,925	1,351,933,954

Financial liabilities

金融負債

		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	41,976,221
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	91,473,312
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	94,797,218
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	6,896,540
		489,436,869

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級

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:

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之金融工具除外) 如下:

		Carrying amounts 賬面值		Fair values 公允價值	
		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元	2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Financial assets	**金融資產**				
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資	**139,467,740**	91,921,406	**139,467,740**	91,921,406
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	**9,550,052**	7,846,694	**9,550,052**	7,846,694
Investments in securities	證券投資	**807,547,775**	792,326,883	**809,450,568**	794,802,435
		956,565,567	892,094,983	**958,468,360**	894,570,535

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 cash equivalents , balances with fellow subsidiaries and the immediate holding company, trade payables, financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals, and rental and other deposits approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

本集團已評估遞延應收租金、應收賬款、計入預付款項、按金及其他應收賬款之金融資產、現金及現金等值項目、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。

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities 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 assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

金融資產及金融負債之公允價值以於各方自願 (強迫或清盤出售除外) 進行之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:

The fair values of the lease liabilities have been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using rates currently available for instruments with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The changes in fair values as a result of the Group's own non-performance risk for lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 were assessed to be insignificant.

租賃負債之公允價值乃使用現時可得的具類似條款、信貸風險及餘下年期的工具之利率,將預期未來現金流量折現而計算。因本集團本身於2021年3月31日及2020年3月31日就租賃負債承擔的不履約風險而產生的公允價值變動被評定為不重大。

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair values of six (2020: one) unlisted equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 have been estimated using the market-based valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates. The valuation requires the Directors to determine comparable public companies (peers) based on industry, size, leverage and strategy, and to calculate an appropriate price multiple, such as price to sales ("P/S") multiple and enterprise value to sales ("EV/S") multiple, for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by dividing the enterprise value of the comparable company by sales measure. The Directors believe that the estimated fair values resulting from the valuations carried out by an independent professional valuer, which are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the related changes in fair values, which are recorded in other comprehensive income, are reasonable, and that they were the most appropriate values at the end of the reporting period.

The fair values of seven (2020: nine) unlisted equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 have been estimated using the recent market transaction prices.

The fair values of two (2020: one) unlisted debt investments at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 have been estimated using either the market-based valuation technique or binomial tree pricing model based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates. The valuation requires the Directors to make estimates about the expected future cash flows discounted at the interest. The Directors believe that the estimated fair value resulting from the valuation carried out by an independent professional valuer, which is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the related changes in fair value, which are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, are reasonable, and that they were the most appropriate values at the end of the reporting period.

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（續）

於2021年3月31日及2020年3月31日，指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之六項（2020年：一項）非上市股本投資之公允價值已採用以市場為基準估值技巧，根據並非由可觀察市價或費率支持之假設進行估計。進行估值時，董事須要根據行業、規模、槓桿及策略來釐定可比較公眾公司（同業），並就每間識別的可比較公司計算合適的價格倍數（例如市銷倍數及企業價值倍數）。該倍數乃按可比較公司的企業價值除以銷售計量數字而計算。董事認為，於報告期末因由獨立專業估值師評估之估計公允價值（計入綜合財務狀況表）及公允價值之相關變動（計入其他全面收益）屬合理，並為最合適的價值。

於2021年3月31日及2020年3月31日，指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之七項（2020年：九項）非上市股本投資之公允價值已採用近期市場成交價作出估計。

於2021年3月31日及2020年3月31日，按公允價值計入損益之兩項（2020年：一項）非上市債務投資之公允價值已採用市場估值方法或二項式樹狀定價模型，根據並非由可觀察市價或費率支持之假設進行估計。估值要求董事就預期未來現金流量按利息折現作出估計。董事認為，於報告期末因由獨立專業估值師評估之估計公允價值（計入綜合財務狀況表）及公允價值之相關變動（計入綜合損益表）屬合理，並為最合適之價值。

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)

Below is a summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial instruments together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2021 and 2020:

As at 31 March 2021

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Amount 數額	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允價值對輸入數值之敏感度
Unlisted equity investment	Valuation multiples	P/S multiple of peers	2.9x	1% increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/ decrease in fair value by HK$68,000/ HK$68,000
非上市股本投資	估值倍數	同業市銷倍數	2.9倍	倍數上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少68,000港元／68,000港元
		Discount for lack of marketability	20%	1% increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/increase in fair value by HK$17,000/ HK$17,000
		缺乏市場流通性之折讓	20%	折讓上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值減少／增加17,000港元／17,000港元
	Valuation multiples	EV/S multiple of peers	4x	1% increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by HK$56,000/ HK$56,000
	估值倍數	同業企業價值倍數	4倍	倍數上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少56,000港元／56,000港元
		Discount for lack of marketability	20%	1% increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/increase in fair value by HK$14,000/ HK$14,000
		缺乏市場流通性之折讓	20%	折讓上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值減少／增加14,000港元／14,000港元

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts of premiums and discounts determined by the Group that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

缺乏市場流通性之折讓指本集團釐定市場參與者在為投資定價時會考慮的溢價及折讓金額。

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級（續）

As at 31 March 2021 (continued)

於2021年3月31日（續）

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Amount 數額	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允價值對輸入數值之敏感度
Unlisted equity investment	Recent transaction	Discount applied to the transaction price pending completion	50%	1% increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/ increase in fair value by HK$100,000/ HK$100,00
非上市股本投資	近期交易	未完成交易價格之折讓	50%	折讓上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值減少／增加100,000港元／100,000港元
Unlisted debt investment	Binomial tree pricing model	Risk free rate	0.045%	1% increase/decrease in risk free rate would have no impact to result.
非上市債務投資	二項樹式定價法	無風險利率	0.045%	無風險利率上升／下跌1%將不會導致任何影響

As at 31 March 2020

於2020年3月31日

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Amount 數額	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允價值對輸入數值之敏感度
Unlisted debt investment	Valuation multiples	P/S multiple of peers	2.2X	1% increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/ decrease in fair value by HK$23,000/ HK$23,000
非上市債務投資	估值倍數	同業市銷倍數	2.2倍	倍數上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少23,000港元／23,000港元
		Discount for lack of marketability	20%	1% increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/increase in fair value by HK$8,000/ HK$8,000
		缺乏市場流通性之折讓	20%	折讓上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值減少／增加8,000港元／8,000港元

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts of premiums and discounts determined by the Group that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

缺乏市場流通性之折讓指本集團釐定市場參與者在為投資定價時會考慮的溢價及折讓金額。

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級（續）

As at 31 March 2020

於2020年3月31日

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Amount 數額	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允價值對輸入數值之敏感度
Unlisted equity investment	Binomial tree pricing model	Credit spread	14.65%	1% increase/decrease in credit spread would result in decrease/ increase in fair value by HK$16,000/ HK$16,000
非上市股本投資	二項樹式定價法	信貸息差	14.65%	信貸息差上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值減少／增加16,000港元／16,000港元
		Risk free rate	0.38%	1% increase/decrease in risk free rate would result in decrease/increase in fair value by HK$1,000/ HK$1,000
		無風險利率	0.38%	無風險利率上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值減少／增加1,000港元／1,000港元
		Risky rate	15.03%	1% increase/decrease in risky rate would result in decrease/increase in fair value by HK$16,000/ HK$16,000
		風險利率	15.03%	風險利率上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值減少／增加16,000港元／16,000港元
		Volatility	61.42%	1% increase/decrease in volatility would result in increase/decrease in fair value by HK$16,000/ HK$16,000
		波動率	61.42%	波動率上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少16,000港元／16,000港元

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 2021

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值採用以下各項計量			
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) 活躍市場報價（第一級）	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可觀察輸入數據（第二級）	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) 重大不可觀察輸入數據（第三級）	Total 總計
		HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資	-	**116,255,771**	**23,211,969**	**139,467,740**
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	-	**8,367,107**	**1,182,945**	**9,550,052**
Investments in securities	證券投資	**614,282,830**	**109,114,977**	-	**723,397,807**
		614,282,830	**233,737,855**	**24,394,914**	**872,415,599**

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之公允價值計量等級：

按公允價值計量之資產：

於2021年3月31日

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Assets measured at fair value: (continued)

As at 31 March 2020

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值採用以下各項計量			
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) 活躍市場報價（第一級）	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可觀察輸入數據（第二級）	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) 重大不可觀察輸入數據（第三級）	Total 總計
		HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資	-	89,486,760	2,434,646	91,921,406
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	-	-	7,846,694	7,846,694
Investments in securities	證券投資	601,141,003	107,110,926	-	708,251,929
		601,141,003	196,597,686	10,281,340	808,020,029

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）

按公允價值計量之資產：（續）

於2020年3月31日

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 for financial assets (2020: Nil). The movements in fair value measurements within Level 3 are as follows:

年內，就金融資產而言，第一級與第二級之間並無轉移公允價值計量（2020年：無）。第三級內之公允價值計量變動如下：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or profit or loss:	按公允價值計入其他全面收益或損益之金融資產		
At 1 April	於4月1日	**10,281,340**	10,152,211
Transfer from Level 2 during the year	年內由第二級轉出	**21,344,675**	6,286,952
Total loss recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	於綜合損益表確認之虧損總額	**(6,711,749)**	(2,305,517)
Total loss recognised in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益確認之虧損總額	**(519,352)**	(3,852,306)
At 31 March	於3月31日	**24,394,914**	10,281,340

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liabilities measured at fair value:

As at 31 March 2021

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2021.

As at 31 March 2020

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2020.

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 financial liabilities (2020: Nil).

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

a. Financial risk factors

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise investments in securities, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt investments at fair value through profit or loss and cash and cash equivalents. 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, equity price risk, liquidity risk and currency risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Credit risk

All the Group's cash and cash equivalents are held in major financial institutions located in Hong Kong, which management believes are of high credit quality. The Group has policies in place to evaluate credit risk when accepting new business and to limit its credit exposure to individual customers.

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 March. For listed debt investments, the Group also monitors them by using external credit ratings. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級（續）

按公允價值計量之負債：

於2021年3月31日

本集團於2021年3月31日並無任何按公允價值計量之金融負債。

於2020年3月31日

本集團於2020年3月31日並無任何按公允價值計量之金融負債。

年內，就金融負債而言，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（2020年：無）。

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策

a. 財務風險因素

本集團之主要金融工具包括證券投資、按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資、按公允價值計入損益之債務投資以及現金及現金等值項目。該等金融工具之主要目的是為本集團之營運提供資金。

本集團金融工具產生之主要風險為信貸風險、股價風險、流動資金風險及貨幣風險。董事局審查及協定管理各項相關風險之政策，概述如下。

信貸風險

本集團所有現金及現金等值項目均存放於管理層認為信貸素質良好之香港主要金融機構。本集團已制定政策，以評估接納新業務時之信貸風險及限制其所承受來自個別客戶之信貸風險。

最高風險及年末分階段分類

下表顯示基於本公司信貸政策之信貸素質及最高信貸風險（主要根據逾期資料得出，除非其他資料毋須付出過多成本或努力即可獲得），以及於3月31日之年末分階段分類。就上市債務投資而言，本集團亦使用外部信貸評級進行監控。所呈列數額為金融資產之賬面總值。

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 March 2021

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策（續）

a. 財務風險因素（續）

信貸風險（續）

最高風險及年末分階段分類（續）

於2021年3月31日

		12-month ECLs 12個月預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECLs 全期預期信貸虧損			
		Stage 1 階段一	Stage 2 階段二	Stage 3 階段三	Simplified approach 簡化法	Total 總計
		HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元
Investments in securities#	證券投資#	**84,149,968**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**84,149,968**
Trade receivables*	應收賬款*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,695,668**	**21,695,668**
Deferred rental receivables#	遞延應收租金#	**13,295,348**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,295,348**
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#	**15,275,299**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,275,299**
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries - Not yet past due	應收同系附屬公司款項 — 尚未逾期	**2,041,992**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,041,992**
Cash and cash equivalents - Not yet past due	現金及現金等值項目 — 尚未逾期	**383,979,684**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**383,979,684**
		498,742,291	**-**	**-**	**21,695,668**	**520,437,959**

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

a. 財務風險因素 (續)

Credit risk (continued)

信貸風險 (續)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

最高風險及年末分階段分類 (續)

As at 31 March 2020

於2020年3月31日

		12-month ECLs 12個月預期信貸虧損	Lifetime ECLs 全期預期信貸虧損			
		Stage 1 階段一 HK$ 港元	Stage 2 階段二 HK$ 港元	Stage 3 階段三 HK$ 港元	Simplified approach 簡化法 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
Investments in securities#	證券投資#	84,074,954	-	-	-	84,074,954
Trade receivables*	應收賬款*	-	-	-	19,829,455	19,829,455
Deferred rental receivables#	遞延應收租金#	7,274,144	-	-	-	7,274,144
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#	11,914,566	-	-	-	11,914,566
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項					
- Not yet past due	— 尚未逾期	3,293,234	-	-	-	3,293,234
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目					
- Not yet past due	— 尚未逾期	417,576,079	-	-	-	417,576,079
		524,132,977	-	-	19,829,455	543,962,432

* For trade receivables to which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

The credit quality of the financial assets is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Otherwise, the credit quality of the financial assets is considered to be "doubtful".

* 就本集團採用簡化減值法之應收賬款而言，根據撥備矩陣計量之資料於綜合財務報表附註17披露。

金融資產之信貸質素在尚未逾期，且並無資料顯示金融資產之信貸風險自初步確認以來大幅增加時被視為「正常」。否則金融資產之信貸質素被視為「可疑」。

Details in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are disclosed in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

有關本集團應收賬款之信貸風險之詳情，於綜合財務報表附註17披露。

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

30. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

a. 財務風險因素 (續)

Equity price risk

信貸風險 (續)

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity securities decrease as a result of changes in the value of underlying individual securities. The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from individual equity investments classified as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 15) as at 31 March 2021.

股價風險指股本證券公允價值因相關個別證券之價值變動而降低之風險。於2021年3月31日，本集團面對之股價風險來自分類為指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資之個別股本投資 (附註15)。

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to every 10% change in the fair values of the equity investments to which the Group has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables held constant and before any impact on tax. For the purpose of this analysis, the impact is deemed to be on the fair value reserve.

下表顯示於報告期末本集團承擔重大風險之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) 之敏感度。就此分析而言，有關影響被視為與公允價值儲備有關。

		Carrying amount of investments 投資賬面值 HK$ 港元	Change in equity* 權益變動* HK$ 港元
As at 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日		
Unlisted equity investments:	非上市股本投資：		
- Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	— 指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資	**139,467,740**	**13,946,774**
As at 31 March 2020	於2020年3月31日		
Unlisted equity investments:	非上市股本投資：		
- Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	— 指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資	**91,921,406**	**9,192,141**

** Excluding accumulated losses*

**不包括累計虧損*

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

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.

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:

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

流動資金風險指本集團未能償還到期之即期債務之風險。審慎之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之墊款維持充裕現金及可供動用資金。

本集團之政策是定期監察目前及預期之流動資金需求，確保維持足夠現金儲備，以滿足其短期及長期流動資金需求。

本集團於報告期末根據合約未折現付款之金融負債到期情況如下：

		2021			
		Repayable on demand/less than 1 year 按要求償還／一年以下	1 to 2 years 一至兩年	Over 2 years 兩年以上	Total 總計
		HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	**50,240,157**	**-**	**-**	**50,240,157**
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	**147,528,830**	**-**	**-**	**147,528,830**
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	**14,956,548**	**6,100,243**	**74,373,692**	**95,430,483**
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	**254,293,578**	**-**	**-**	**254,293,578**
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	**2,617,920**	**2,302,760**	**1,291,320**	**6,212,000**
		469,637,033	**8,403,003**	**75,665,012**	**553,705,048**

		2020			
		Repayable on demand/less than 1 year 按要求償還／一年以下	1 to 2 years 一至兩年	Over 2 years 兩年以上	Total 總計
		HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元	HK$ 港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	41,976,221	-	-	41,976,221
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	91,473,312	-	-	91,473,312
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	44,908,382	21,643,443	28,245,393	94,797,218
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,293,578	-	-	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,030,670	1,981,920	3,117,080	7,129,670
		434,682,163	23,625,363	31,362,473	489,669,999

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

Currency risk

The Group's functional currency is HK$. The Group is exposed to currency risk primarily through investments in securities that are denominated in another currency, being primarily United States dollars ("USD"). As the HK$ is pegged to the USD, the Group considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between the HK$ and the USD to be insignificant.

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 shareholder 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 2021 and 2020, the Group was in a net cash position.

31. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 11 June 2021, the Legislative Council Finance Committee reviewed the financing arrangement for the Cyberport Expansion Project (the "Project"), and approved a commitment to inject HK$3,834 million as equity from the Capital Investment Fund to the immediate holding company of the Company and a guarantee by the Government for a debt financing amounting to HK$1,191 million to the Company. The Project involves construction of a new office building (Cyberport 5), improvement of the waterfront park and road; and other external works.

On 1 September 2021, 238,000,000 ordinary shares of the Company of $1 each were issued and allotted to the immediate holding company of the Company in consideration of the injection of an aggregate sum of HK$238 million into the Company.

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

本集團之功能貨幣為港元。本集團承擔之貨幣風險主要來自以其他貨幣（主要為美元）計值之證券投資。由於港元與美元掛鈎，本集團認為港元與美元之間的匯率變動風險不大。

b. 資本管理

本集團資本管理之主要目標為保障本集團持續經營之能力，從而為股東帶來回報及為其他持分者帶來利益，並維持最理想之資本結構，以減少資本成本。年內，資本管理之目標、政策或程序並無任何變動。

本集團之資本包括股東權益之所有部分。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2021年及2020年3月31日均處於現金淨額狀況。

31. 報告期後事項

2021年6月11日，立法會財務委員會審閱了數碼港擴建計劃 ("本計劃") 的財務安排，並批核政府從資本投資基金向本公司的直接控股公司注資38億3,400萬港元，及政府向本公司提供債務總額約為11億9,100萬港元的擔保。本計劃包括興建一幢新辦公大樓（數碼港第五期），優化目前的海濱公園和週邊馬路及其他對外工程。

2021年9月1日，本公司向其直接控股公司發行並配發238,000,000股每股面值1元港元的普通股，作為向本公司注入總值2億3,800萬港元的總代價。

32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

32. 本公司財務狀況表

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

本公司財務狀況表於報告期末之資料如下：

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**非流動資產**		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	**2,757,289,540**	2,834,964,584
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	**5,831,665**	6,606,435
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應付租金	**13,295,348**	7,274,144
Investments in securities	證券投資	**49,108,104**	84,074,954
Investment in a subsidiary	附屬公司投資	**1**	1
Prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金	**36,488,433**	22,999,823
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總額	**2,862,013,091**	2,955,919,941
CURRENT ASSETS	**流動資產**		
Inventories	存貨	**212,200**	319,821
Trade receivables	應付賬款	**20,403,184**	19,780,948
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	**44,298,659**	26,514,196
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	**2,041,992**	3,293,234
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	**134,347,156**	96,590,998
Investments in securities	證券投資	**758,439,671**	708,251,929
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	**383,895,966**	417,492,361
Total current assets	流動資產總額	**1,343,638,828**	1,272,243,487
CURRENT LIABILITIES	**流動負債**		
Trade payables	應付賬款	**50,240,157**	41,976,221
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	**275,983,171**	101,432,350
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	**95,430,483**	94,797,218
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	**254,293,578**	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	**2,533,072**	1,941,181
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	**678,480,461**	494,440,548
NET CURRENT ASSETS	**流動資產淨值**	**665,158,367**	777,802,939
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	**資產總額減流動負債**	**3,527,171,458**	3,733,722,880

32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

32. 本公司財務狀況表（續）

		2021 HK$ 港元	2020 HK$ 港元
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**非流動負債**		
Development maintenance fund	發展維修基金	**387,752,187**	390,999,654
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	**3,534,463**	4,955,359
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額	**391,286,650**	395,955,013
Net assets	資產淨值	**3,135,884,808**	3,337,767,867
Equity	**權益**		
Share capital	股本	**300,000,002**	300,000,002
Reserves (Note)	儲備（附註）	**2,835,884,806**	3,037,767,865
Total equity	權益總額	**3,135,884,808**	3,337,767,867

Lee George LAM
林家禮
Director
董事

Victor NG Chi-keung
伍志強
Director
董事

32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

32. 本公司財務狀況表 (續)

Note:

Movements of the Company's reserves are as follows:

附註

本公司儲備之變動如下：

		Capital reserve 資本儲備 HK$ 港元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 HK$ 港元	Total 總計 HK$ 港元
At 1 April 2019	於2019年4月1日	5,367,633,829	(2,197,771,762)	3,169,862,067
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	(138,707,130)	(138,707,130)
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	6,612,928	-	6,612,928
At 31 March 2020 and at 1 April 2020	於2020年3月31日及2020年4月1日	5,374,246,757	(2,336,478,892)	3,037,767,865
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	(205,130,526)	(205,130,526)
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	3,247,467	-	3,247,467
At 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日	**5,377,494,224**	**(2,541,609,418)**	**2,835,884,806**

33. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

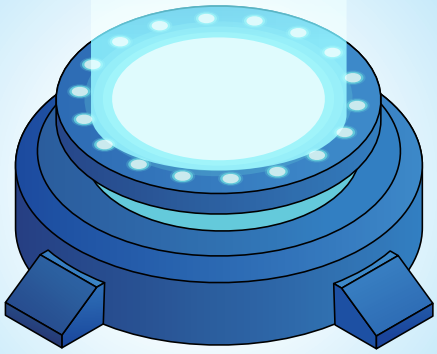
The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 September 2021.

33. 核准綜合財務報表

綜合財務報表於2021年9月10日獲董事局核准並許可發出。

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