

數碼港 *Cyberport*

ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22 年報



UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES
BEYOND BOUNDARIES

開拓領域展新機



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Vision

願景

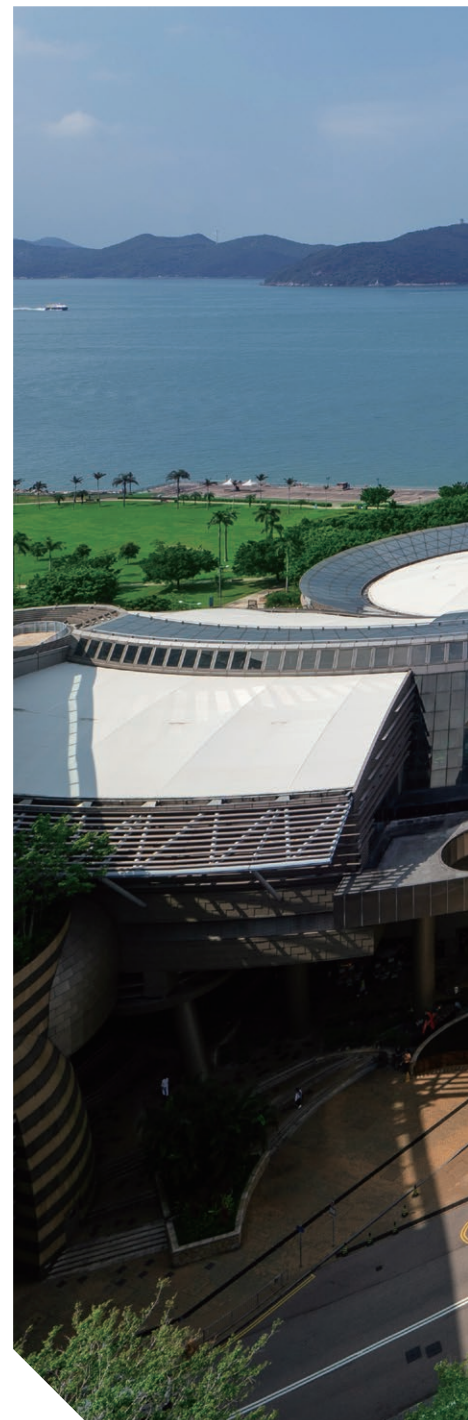
Cyberport aspires to be the hub for digital technology, creating a key economic driver for Hong Kong
數碼港致力推動數碼科技發展，為香港締造新經濟動力

Cyberport is an innovative digital community with over 1,800 start-ups and technology companies. 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 the youth; supporting start-ups on their growth journeys; fostering industry development by promoting collaborations 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 facilitating the growth of major technology trends such as FinTech, Smart Living, Digital Entertainment and Esports, as well as emerging technologies of Artificial Intelligence/Big Data, Blockchain and Cybersecurity, to foster the transformation of Hong Kong into a smart city.

數碼港為一個創新數碼社群，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，匯聚超過1,800間初創企業和科技公司。數碼港的願景是成為數碼科技樞紐，為香港締造新經濟動力。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，推動新經濟與傳統經濟融合。

數碼港致力促進金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂及電競的科技應用，並推動人工智能／大數據、區塊鏈及網絡安全的科技發展，助力香港轉型成為智慧城市。





ANNUAL SUMMARY

年度概要

From seed funding to mentorship and incubation, from support for business expansion to connection with global networks of investors and partners, Cyberport provides holistic backing to help entrepreneurs 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創業培育，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，協助他們發揮創新潛能，成就非凡。過去一年，數碼港推動數碼科技生態圈發展取得重大進展，為數碼港初創企業搭建世界舞台，讓他們各放異彩。

Entrepreneurial Community

初創社群

Total Companies
企業總數

1,800+

onsite / 駐園區: 800+
offsite / 非駐園區: 900+

FinTech
金融科技

398

Digital Entertainment and Esports
數碼娛樂及電競

Smart Living
智慧生活

744

151

Non-local founders of
onsite companies came from
駐園區企業的非本地創辦人來自

27

regions/countries
個地區/國家

180+

Female entrepreneurs supported by CCMF & CIP
女性創業家曾獲CCMF及CIP支持



Talent Cultivation

人才培育

CUPP participants (since launch)
CUPP參與人數 (自計劃開始)

419

CCMF grantees & CIP incubatees
CCMF資助項目及CIP培育公司

227

Jobs provided at Cyberport Career Fair & Youth Internships
「數碼港互動招聘博覽」提供職位及青年實習

1700+

Legends 標示

- CUPP** – Cyberport University Partnership Programme
數碼港·大學合作夥伴計劃
- CCMF** – Cyberport Creative Micro Fund
數碼港創意微型基金
- CIP** – Cyberport Incubation Programme
數碼港培育計劃
- CASP** – Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme
數碼港加速器支援計劃
- MDSS** – Overseas/ Mainland Market Development Support Scheme
海外及內地市場推廣計劃
- CMF** – Cyberport Macro Fund
數碼港投資創業基金



6 UNICORNS 獨角獸



2 LICENCED VIRTUAL BANKS 持牌虛擬銀行



3 LICENCED VIRTUAL INSURERS 持牌虛擬保險機構



Start-ups Achievements 初創企業成就

[Accumulated Figures 累計數字]

Funds raised
融資總額

HK\$33,903M

CMF investment projects/total amount
CMF投資項目/總額

23/ HK\$168M

Industry awards
行業獎項

1,159

Intellectual property rights
知識產權

441

Local and overseas accelerator admissions
本地及海外加速器入選者

219

Industry Development 產業發展

Jobs created by CIP incubatees & alumni
CIP培育公司及畢業公司
創造職位

1,800+

Local and overseas industry events
supported by MDSS (since launch)
MDSS支援本地及
海外業界活動(自計劃開始)

166

Non-local accelerator admissions
supported by CASP & engagement events
with non-local partners
CASP支援非本地加速器入選者及與非本地
夥伴聯繫活動

40+

Physical & virtual events/
Participation
實體及虛擬活動/參與人次

**201/
25,595**

As at March 2022
截至2022年3月

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

主席的話



Looking ahead to the prospects of economic revitalisation and increased demands for smarter ways of living, Cyberport will continue to support and champion our I&T community by leveraging our unique position as Hong Kong's digital technology hub, resource and network.

展望未來，隨着經濟復甦，加上社會對智慧生活的需求增加，數碼港將繼續善用作為香港數碼科技樞紐的獨特地位、資源和網絡，支持及推動我們的創科社群發展。

We see unprecedented opportunities for Cyberport to take an integrated approach to enhance Hong Kong's Innovation and Technology (I&T) competitiveness.

This is especially timely with recent national developments, including the 14th Five-Year Plan's support for Hong Kong to establish the "four emerging centres" (including an international I&T centre) and strategies relating to the Greater Bay Area (GBA) development. In addition, the Plan for Comprehensive Deepening Reform and Opening Up of the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone underscored the promotion of institutional innovation. Further, the Northern Metropolis Development Strategy and the concept of "Twin Cities and Three Circles" for Hong Kong's integration into the GBA also inject new impetus into the collaboration related to the development of I&T. As Hong Kong's digital technology flagship, Cyberport will continue to leverage Hong Kong's status as an international centre in various arenas to contribute to the development of the GBA into an international I&T hub.

Extending New Frontiers through Partnerships

Cyberport recognises the importance of international opportunities and collaboration. In the context of the GBA development, we fostered strong bonds within the GBA through close collaborations with the **Qianhai Authority** and the **GBA Business School** to promote the development of a more diverse and sustainable shared technology ecosystem. We also collaborated with the **Chinese University of Hong Kong** to nurture young talents for future contribution in the GBA. Furthermore, Cyberport signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with **Hang Seng Bank** to help community start-ups and companies secure and enhance their presence in the GBA through various forms of initiatives to unlock opportunities in banking and financial services, FinTech, venture capital access and more. We further concluded a collaboration framework with the **MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL)**, where both the Corporation and Cyberport will co-invest in high potential start-ups in areas, including railway technology and smart city which cater for the MTRCL's development needs.

數碼港會抓緊前所未有的機遇，全面提升香港創新科技的競爭力。

這正及時配合國家近年提出的發展策略，包括「十四五」規劃中支持香港建設四個新興領域，其中包括國際創新科技中心、發展大灣區策略、落實《全面深化前海深港現代服務業合作區改革開放方案》，以進一步促進制度創新和變革。同時，《北部都會區發展策略》以及港深「雙城三圈」概念，亦積極促進深港融合及創科合作與發展。作為香港數碼科技旗艦，數碼港將繼續借助香港在各領域的國際中心地位，為建設大灣區成為國際創科樞紐作出貢獻。

廣結聯盟 開拓新域

數碼港明白抓緊國際機遇及加強合作的重要性。為配合大灣區發展步伐，我們與**前海管理局**和**大灣區商學院**合作，在大灣區內建立緊密聯繫，促進一個更多元化和可持續的共享科技生態圈。我們亦與**香港中文大學**合作，致力培育新一代人才，為大灣區的未來作出貢獻。此外，數碼港與**恒生銀行**簽署了合作諒解備忘錄，通過各種計劃，扶助社群初創企業，提升其於大灣區的影響力，以創造更多銀行及金融服務、金融科技、創投資本的機會。此外，我們與**香港鐵路有限公司(港鐵公司)**建立合作框架，港鐵公司將與數碼港攜手投資於鐵路科技和智慧城市等領域的極具潛力初創企業，配合港鐵公司業務發展的需求。



Cyberport and MTRCL signed a MoU for joint investment in digital technology start-ups.
數碼港與港鐵公司簽署有關共同投資於數碼科技初創企業的合作諒解備忘錄。

In addition to new partnerships, considering the larger picture of our international outreach, at the **6th Belt and Road Summit**, Cyberport co-hosted a fireside chat with industry leaders and community start-ups in the “Embracing Digital Technology in the GBA for the Post-pandemic Era” session. The “Empowering Smart City Transformation across GBA in the Post-pandemic Era” and “How Digital Technologies are Enabling Innovation for the New Normal” panels organised by Cyberport also received positive feedback from the audience. We also co-organised the **Scaling Hong Kong to the Nordics** programme to drive mutual exchange of gaming industry know-hows between community enterprises and Scandinavian business partners.

除了達成新的合作關係外，在**第六屆「一帶一路高峰論壇」**上，數碼港以「後疫情時代於大灣區的數碼科技發展」為題，舉辦了一場專題分組論壇，並邀請知名業界領袖和社群初創企業代表參與對談。我們亦分別以「在後疫情時代構建大灣區智慧城市」及「數碼科技如何成就新常態下的創新發展」進行討論，獲得觀眾的正面迴響。此外，我們亦合辦了「**香港數碼娛樂及遊戲企業北歐市場擴展計劃**」，推動社群企業與北歐商業夥伴在遊戲領域的合作交流。



Delegates of “Scaling Hong Kong to the Nordics” participated in Sweden’s Nordic Game, a major annual event for the global game industry. 「數碼娛樂及遊戲企業北歐市場擴展計劃」的訪問團參與一年一度的遊戲界盛會 Nordic Game。

Unleashing Capital for Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Cyberport saw the proud addition of two unicorns in the past year, namely **Animoca Brands** and **ZA International**. From Blockchain to FinTech, the success of these two community start-ups gives a glimpse to the diversity of Cyberport’s portfolio and the underlying driver of technology. Furthermore, we were encouraged by the successful listing of **GOGOX**, the first Cyberport-incubated unicorn, on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX) in June 2022.

An important part of Cyberport’s practical work is supporting start-ups and connecting them to funding. Our community start-ups raised HK\$18.2 billion worth of funding during the year, and accumulated funds exceeding HK\$33.9 billion. Further to connecting our start-ups to investors, Cyberport also co-invests in promising start-ups. Our self-owned fund, the **Cyberport Macro Fund (CMF)** achieved record performance this year, where the co-investment ratio increased to 1:8, despite challenges posed by the pandemic. To support the development of the I&T sector, Cyberport has further injected HK\$200 million into the CMF.

創新資金 持續不斷

在過去一年，數碼港欣見兩間新的「獨角獸」企業誕生—**Animoca Brands**和**眾安國際**。他們的業務涵蓋區塊鏈和金融科技。這兩間社群初創企業的成功，讓我們得以一窺數碼港社群的多樣性和科技的潛力。此外，我們對數碼港培育的首間獨角獸企業**GOGOX**於2022年6月在香港交易所成功上市，感到鼓舞。

數碼港其中一個重要的實務工作，是扶植初創企業並為其引進資金。年內，我們的社群初創企業已籌集高達182億港元的資金，累計籌集資金超過339億港元。除了連繫我們的初創企業和投資者，數碼港亦投資有前景的商業方案。我們的共同投資基金—「**數碼港投資創業基金**」，今年取得破紀錄的佳績。面對疫情的挑戰，基金的共同投資比例仍增加至1:8。數碼港向「數碼港投資創業基金」再注資2億港元，以支持創科業界的發展。



Cyberport recognised the outstanding achievements of successful fundraising by its community start-ups at the HKEX's Market Closing Ceremony.

數碼港於香港交易所舉行收市敲鐘慶祝儀式，以表揚數碼港社群企業獲得高額融資的傑出表現。

Riding on New Prospects for Emerging Technology Sectors

Under the 14th Five-Year Plan, we continue to play a leading role in enhancing Hong Kong's status as an international financial, trade and cultural centre in the region.

The **FinTech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme** fuels the growth of novel FinTech solutions by encouraging collaborations between financial institutions and FinTech start-ups. In addition, **Cyberport FinTech InnoCon 2021** combined brilliant minds from the I&T sector to steer FinTech forward.

We have also observed significant strides in Smart Living, which is the largest application cluster at Cyberport. With the pandemic's ripple effects, we have seen growing demands for ways to effectively adapt to the pandemic's challenges and to assume a more human-centred lifestyle. Smart Living start-ups and companies have mounted to over 700 at Cyberport.

As public awareness and concern for health grow, the demand for health care services also increases. Over 100 Cyberport companies are now providing wide-ranging **HealthTech** solutions, from health monitoring to telemedicine and rehabilitation. Cyberport is also committed to nurturing more community start-ups to engage in **Environmental Technology** with a view to combating climate change, where ventures range from recycling to Electric Vehicle (EV) charging.

Under **Educational Technology (EdTech)**, Cyberport now has over 170 community companies. We organised **STEAM Week**, which showcased cutting-edge solutions from EdTech start-ups in the Cyberport community to meet different needs within the education sector. We also collaborated with Esperanza to co-organise the Edventures Global Business Acceleration Summit, which saw international EdTech experts share their wisdom on solving educational issues and present possibilities of morphing Hong Kong into an educational innovation hub in the GBA.

In the area of Digital Entertainment and Esports, Cyberport hosted the **Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021 (DELFF 2021)**, with over 600,000 online views. Echoing Hong Kong's positioning of an East-meets-West Cultural Exchange Centre, we hosted an **Arts x Tech Meetup**, where over 300 members from the arts and culture sector and 11 start-ups from the Cyberport community came together to exchange ideas and explore opportunities for collaboration.

Opening up New Pathways for Young Innovators

We continue to actively cultivate talents, nurture start-ups and foster innovation and entrepreneurship through our comprehensive entrepreneurship programmes.

迎接新氣象 續推新科技

在國家「十四五」規劃下，我們將繼續發揮主導角色，提升香港作為區內國際金融、貿易和文化中心的地位。

「拍住上」金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃透過鼓勵金融機構和金融科技初創企業合作，推動創新金融科技解決方案的發展。此外，我們主辦的「2021數碼港金融科技創新論壇」，匯聚創科業界的傑出人才，引領金融科技向前發展。

智慧生活的發展一日千里，亦同時是數碼港最大的應用集群。隨著疫情產生的連鎖效應，大眾對有效應對疫情的方法，和更以人為本的生活方式，需求越見殷切。數碼港已匯聚超過700間相關初創企業。

隨著公眾健康意識日漸提升，對醫療保健服務的需求亦與日俱增。從健康監測到遠程醫療和復健，超過100間數碼港公司正提供廣泛的**健康科技**解決方案。數碼港亦繼續致力培育更多社群企業投入開發**環境科技**以應對氣候變化，包括研究物料回收以及電動車充電。

目前，數碼港有超過170間**教育科技**的社群企業。今年，我們舉辦了「**STEAM教育科技周**」，展示數碼港社群內從事教育科技的初創企業配合學校不同教學需要的最新科技方案。此外，我們再次聯同「薯片叔叔共創社」(Esperanza)，合辦「**全球教育科技峰會**」，並邀請國際教育科技專家分享他們在解決教育問題上的心得，探討將香港轉化為大灣區教育創新中心的可能性。

在數碼娛樂及電競方面，數碼港舉辦「**2021數碼娛樂領袖論壇**」，吸引超過60萬次瀏覽量。配合香港東西方文化交匯中心的定位，我們舉辦「**藝術x科技相匯**」，逾300名來自文化藝術界人士與11家數碼港的社群初創企業匯聚一堂，相互交流並探討合作機會。

為創新青年廣開前路

我們不斷透過全面的創業計劃，積極培育人才、扶植初創企業，致力促進創新創業。

As an innovation hub, Cyberport actively leverages our resources and strategic networks, such as the **Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN)**, **Cyberport Investors Network (CIN)**, **Cyberport Technology Network (CTN)** and **Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN)** to develop partnerships and collaborations across the innovation ecosystem to support our start-ups in building sustainable business models for expansion into the GBA, Asia and beyond.

Cyberport Academy, which includes various mentorship programmes and technology trainings, has expanded Cyberport's capacity for youth entrepreneurship and co-creation, enhanced digital upskilling for industry practitioners and equipped entrepreneurs for success. We also continue to host the annual **Cyberport Career Fair** to inspire aspiring youth to engage in I&T careers and provide job opportunities.

作為創新樞紐，數碼港積極利用自身的資源和策略網絡，如「數碼港企業網絡」、「數碼港投資者網絡」、「數碼港科技網絡」及「數碼港專業服務網絡」，在整個創科生態圈發展夥伴和合作關係，建立可持續商業模式，協助我們的初創企業進軍大灣區、亞洲和其他市場。

透過各種師友計劃和科技培訓，數碼港學院增強了我們培育青年創業和共同創新能力，同時提高業界從業員的數碼技能，以及裝備好未來的創業家。我們亦繼續舉辦年度「數碼港互動招聘博覽」，啟發有志青年投入創科事業，並提供就業機會。



Mr Simon Chan, Cyberport Chairman, looks forward to the fruitful results of the Cyberport Career Fair to bring in new blood for the I&T industry, and provide opportunities for young people interested in the sector to seize the golden age of I&T development in Hong Kong.

數碼港主席陳細明先生期望「數碼港互動招聘博覽」能幫助業界吸納新血，同時為有意投身創科的年青人提供機會，把握香港創科的黃金時代。

Heralding a More Sustainable Future

We recognise the importance of taking action on sustainability for a better future. Cyberport's target for carbon neutrality by 2050 is in line with that of the Government, through our commitment to the **4T Partnership** initiated by the then Environment Bureau (currently known as the Environment and Ecology Bureau).

Cyberport continues to align our communal strengths with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG). In terms of the environmental aspects, we leveraged technology in our climate change response through our start-ups' products and services. As for the social aspects, we served and brought positive impact to the community through technological enhancement, for example through the "**Braving the Epidemic**" campaign.

Looking forward to **Cyberport's expansion**, we have considered how to incorporate sustainability in our growth. Our Cyberport Expansion Project has included sustainable features, such as green building designs, application of construction technologies and smart property management that minimise waste.

Looking Forward to the Next Milestone

We believe that seizing opportunities in the new era calls for a proactive approach to ride on developments at multiple levels. Cyberport will continue its efforts to strengthen existing support programmes and networks, as well as spur the growth of cluster development through the advancement and application of technology. Further, the Cyberport 5 expansion will help drive digital technology development and entrepreneurship by accommodating more start-ups and creating a space for the application and demonstration of more solutions.

永續發展 未來可期

我們意識到為了更好的未來，採取行動實踐可持續發展十分重要。通過參與前環境局（現為環境及生態局）發起的「**4T**夥伴計劃」，數碼港將配合香港政府，爭取於2050年前實現碳中和的目標。

數碼港繼續將自身優勢，融入環境、社會及管治範疇。在環境方面，我們通過採用初創企業的產品和服務，以科技應對氣候變化，至於社會方面，我們通過提升科技應用，服務社會並帶來正面影響，「**敢創抗疫**」行動是其中一個好例子。

我們研究如何將可持續發展理念融入數碼港園區的發展。數碼港擴建計劃包含不同可持續發展元素，如綠色建築設計、建築科技以及智慧物業管理，以減少浪費。

繼往開來 締造里程

我們相信，必須積極主動從多角度發展，才能把握新時代的機遇。數碼港將繼續努力，加強現有的支援計劃和網絡，通過提升科技創新和應用，促進各集群發展和成長。此外，數碼港透過第五期擴建，可容納更多初創企業，並為他們提供空間實踐和展示不同的解決方案，有助帶動數碼科技發展及鼓勵創業。

In Hong Kong, we will continue to leverage smart urbanisation and the development of the Northern Metropolis. We look forward to continued synergies through integration into the GBA following the Twin Cities and Three Circles blueprint and integration into national development plans with positioning of the “eight centres” underpinned by 14th Five-Year Plan. In the GBA, we will bolster inter-city collaboration in strategic application clusters, including FinTech and Smart Living, and especially smart logistics, smart mobility and e-commerce. These collaborations will contribute to developing the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone (Qianhai Co-operation Zone) and building the GBA into an international hub for technological innovation.

Looking beyond Hong Kong and the GBA, digital transformation will play an even more significant role in sustainable development and regional growth as the Belt and Road Initiative, as well as Green Finance and IP trading, gain traction in the Asia-Pacific region. Considering the global arena, Cyberport will continue to serve as a springboard for local start-ups to fast-track their overseas expansion, while attracting international investors and entrepreneurs to scale up their businesses in Hong Kong and the GBA. We look forward to leveraging our strengths to capitalise on the national development of “dual circulation”, enhancing Hong Kong’s role as an engine in the post-pandemic economic revival.

我們會把握香港智慧城市和北部都會區概念發展方向，並期望按照與大灣區形成「雙城三圈」的藍圖，以及國家「十四五」規劃中「八大中心」定位，融入國家發展規劃，以繼續發揮協同效應。此外，在金融科技和智慧生活等戰略產業集群，我們將加強大灣區內的城際合作，尤其智慧物流、智慧出行和電子商貿等應用。這些合作將進一步推動前海深港現代服務業合作區（前海合作區）的發展，促進大灣區發展成為國際創新科技中心。

放眼香港和大灣區以外的市場，隨著「一帶一路」倡議，以及綠色金融和知識產權交易在亞太地區的發展，數碼轉型將在可持續發展領域和區域增長中發揮更加重要的作用。宏觀全球，數碼港將繼續作為本地初創企業的跳板，讓他們能夠加快海外拓展步伐，同時吸引國際投資者和企業家，以擴大在香港和大灣區的業務。我們期待善用自身優勢，積極把握國家「雙循環」新發展格局，讓香港在振興疫後經濟中發揮關鍵作用。



Professor Sun Dong, the Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry, accompanied by Mr Simon Chan, Cyberport Chairman, met with Cyberport entrepreneurs to learn about their digital technology solutions.
創新科技及工業局局長孫東教授在數碼港主席陳細明先生陪同下，與數碼港創業家交流，了解他們的數碼科技創新方案。

Message of Gratitude

I would like to thank our Board of Directors, especially former Chairman, Dr George Lam, and retired Board Members, Hon Duncan Chiu and Ms Annie Choi Suk-han, for their leadership and guidance. Thank you to our Cyberport colleagues, partners and stakeholders for their excellent contributions and unfaltering collaborations that have culminated in a burgeoning I&T industry. Let us all celebrate our achievements and transform them to a bright future ahead.

Simon Chan, BBS, JP
Chairman

衷心感謝

藉此機會，我希望向董事局表達衷心謝意，特別是前主席林家禮博士，和已退任的董事局成員丘達根議員以及蔡淑嫻女士，感謝他們的領導和支持。同時，感謝所有數碼港的同事、合作夥伴和持份者所作出的卓越貢獻和堅定不移的努力，使創科業界蓬勃發展，為我們取得引以自豪的成果，同時開闢光明前景。

主席
陳細明, BBS, JP

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

行政總裁報告



Innovation and Technology (I&T) has enabled forward thinking and opened up new frontiers, preparing society to reemerge with stronger tenacity into the post-pandemic era. Cyberport actively propels I&T entrepreneurship and continuously drives digital transformation to advance the new economy, leading society to embrace new opportunities ahead.

創新科技帶來前瞻性思維和開拓新視野，令整體社會展現更強韌力，步入後疫情時代。數碼港積極推動創科創業，持續推進數碼轉型以驅動新經濟發展，引領社會邁向充滿機遇的未來。

The pandemic has undoubtedly continued to disrupt the socio-economic environment and global connectivity. With the pandemic on the wane, it is time to prepare ourselves to forge ahead with renewed resilience. The continued emergence of revolutionary technologies in the post-pandemic era has pushed the integration of new and traditional economies, injecting new impetus into our economy.

With national, regional and local development blueprints, including the Belt and Road Initiative, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA), Twin Cities and Three Circles, and Northern Metropolis Development with San Tin Technopole, we are optimistic about how this environment serves to advance I&T through knowledge and economy sharing, as well as closer connectivity across the region, to enhance Hong Kong's competitiveness as the "eight centres" charted in the 14th Five-Year Plan.

Dedication to Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Through our holistic entrepreneurship incubation programmes, Cyberport cultivated start-ups in varied stages of development. Under **Cyberport University Partnership Programme (CUPP)**, over 45 students nominated from eight Hong Kong universities attended the Online Entrepreneurship Boot Camp hosted by the University of Cambridge Judge Business School (CJBS). Cyberport also encouraged cross-border exchanges among innovative youth. For example, the **Greater Bay Area Young Entrepreneurship Programme (GBA YEP)** brought young talent from Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong together to co-create digital technology innovations and entrepreneurship. Since the programme's inception, 167 teams were admitted and granted HK\$16.7 million under the **Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF)** and 25 teams were chosen to participate in **Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP)**.

During the year, **CIP** admitted 130 teams, bringing the aggregate admissions to over 1,000. **CCMF** awarded HK\$9.7 million to 97 teams to support innovative ideas and early-stage start-up development. The **Overseas/Mainland Development Support Scheme (MDSS)** has granted around HK\$1 million in subsidies to assist start-ups on Mainland and overseas expansion. The "Scaling Hong Kong to the Nordics" delegation visit was enabled by MDSS to allow outstanding companies to visit gaming companies in Nordic countries despite travel restrictions, and explore the latest business opportunities in the Nordic market. Meantime, the **Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme (CASP)** supported start-ups in joining 26 accelerator programmes with over HK\$2.8 million in financial assistance.

Cyberport continue to encourage youth to join the I&T industry and expand the tech-savvy talent pool for different sectors. The **Cyberport Career Fair 2022**, our annual I&T job-matching event, made available over 1,500 job opportunities from more than 150 enterprises. During the year, Cyberport matched around 200 internship opportunities in I&T start-ups for university and secondary students to explore career prospects in the I&T industry. In particular, Cyberport and the Home and Youth Affairs Bureau jointly organised the **Youth Start-up Internship Programme**, which was well-received with over 4,900 job applications for 100 openings.

疫情無疑繼續影響社會及經濟環境以及國際間的連結。隨著疫情漸退，正是我們整裝待發，再度向前的時候。在後疫情時代，革命性科技繼續湧現，促使新舊經濟融合，為經濟注入源源動力。

國家、區域和本地的發展藍圖在前，包括「一帶一路」倡議、《區域全面經濟夥伴關係協定》、《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》、「雙城三圈」、「北部都會區」發展（包括新田科技城）等，推進知識及經濟共享，大灣區互聯互通更趨緊密，並提升香港在「十四五」規劃下「八大中心」定位的競爭力，令我們對創科的前景更有信心。

著力成就創新創業

數碼港通過全面的創業培育計劃，扶植處於不同發展階段的初創企業。通過「**數碼港・大學合作夥伴計劃**」，逾45名來自香港八所大學的入選學生參加了劍橋大學賈吉商學院舉辦的網上創業訓練營。數碼港亦鼓勵創新青年跨境交流。例如，「**大灣區青年創業計劃**」匯聚來自香港、澳門及廣東的青年人才以數碼科技合作創新創業。自計劃推出以來，167支隊伍獲錄取並獲得「**數碼港創意微型基金**」共1,670萬港元的資助，其中25支隊伍入選「**數碼港培育計劃**」（培育計劃）。

年內，**培育計劃**取錄130間初創企業，令數碼港培育初創企業累計超過1,000家。「**數碼港創意微型基金**」亦向97個團隊資助970萬港元，以支持創新概念及早期初創企業的發展。「**海外及內地市場推廣計劃**」下所批准的資助額已達100萬港元，協助初創企業擴充內地及海外業務；其中，該計劃所資助的「**香港數碼娛樂及遊戲企業北歐市場擴展計劃**」讓傑出的企業得以破除外遊限制，遠赴北歐國家拜訪遊戲公司，了解北歐市場的最新商機。而「**數碼港加速器支援計劃**」支持初創企業參加26個加速器計劃，並提供逾280萬港元的財務資助。

數碼港持續鼓勵青年人投身創科業界，為不同行業擴大科技人才庫。超過150家企業於本年度的創科招聘活動「**數碼港互動招聘博覽2022**」中提供逾1,500個創科相關職位。年內，數碼港亦為大學及中學生配對約200個在科技初創企業實習的機會，讓其親身體會科技行業的前景。其中，數碼港聯同民政及青年事務局舉辦「**青年初創實習計劃**」，共提供100個職位，接獲超過4,900份求職申請。

Cyberport continued to strengthen various supportive networks to accelerate corporate growth and business expansion for start-ups in spite of the pandemic. Through well-developed platforms and business matching sessions, the **Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN)** connected start-ups with established corporates for extensive adoptions of digital technology solutions in public and private sectors. Cyberport collaborated with Google, a **Cyberport Technology Network (CTN)** member, to launch the **Igniting Start-ups & FinTechs Programme**, with approximately US\$1.4 million worth of Google Cloud credits allocated to seven selected start-ups. We also collaborated with Huawei, another CTN member, and the French Trade Commission, to organise **Huawei Digital InPulse X Cyberport 2022**, facilitating potential collaborations between Cyberport start-ups and French corporates. The **Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN)** supported GBA landing and local network ramification, including the **Road to GBA Start-up Challenge** in collaboration with PwC Hong Kong, where 12 winners participated in a nine-month GBA Go-to-Market Programme. Meanwhile, **Cyberport Investors Network (CIN)** culminated in start-up fundraising of more than US\$66.5 million (HK\$518.7 million) during the year.

Start-ups' Continued Excellence

With Cyberport's support to elevate start-ups' competitiveness in attracting venture capital, Cyberport start-ups achieved recording-breaking investments during the year. The accumulative funds raised by Cyberport start-ups in 2021/22 alone were HK\$18.2 billion, a six-fold increase compared to 2020/21. The total cumulative funds raised exceeded HK\$33.9 billion. Animoca Brands and ZA International emerged as two of our newest unicorn additions.

As at 31 March 2022, **Cyberport Macro Fund (CMF)** injected over US\$21 million (HK\$168 million) into 23 Cyberport start-up projects, driving US\$189.2 million (HK\$1,466 million) in co-investments with a co-investment ratio of 1:8, manifesting investors' confidence in Cyberport start-ups' high potential for growth.

Our start-ups' innovative powers and social value have also been recognised by the Government and industry. During the year, Cyberport start-ups received over 220 industry accolades and registered over 100 intellectual property rights.

儘管面對疫情，數碼港繼續加強不同支援網絡，加速初創企業發展及業務拓展。「**數碼港企業網絡**」透過完善的平台及業務配對環節，聯繫初創企業與大型企業，推動公私界別廣泛採用數碼科技方案。數碼港與「**數碼港科技網絡**」成員Google攜手推出「**初創與金融科技燃亮計劃**」，向獲選的七間初創企業提供價值約140萬美元的Google Cloud使用額。我們亦與另一網絡成員華為及法國貿易委員會合辦「**Huawei Digital InPulse X Cyberport 2022**」，促進數碼港初創企業與法國企業建立合作基礎。「**數碼港專業服務網絡**」支持企業在大灣區落戶及本地網絡擴展，包括與羅兵咸永道合辦的「**走進灣區創業計劃大賽**」，12家優勝企業參與為期九個月進軍大灣區的支援計劃。另外，「**數碼港投資者網絡**」於年內促成初創企業籌得超過6,650萬美元(5億1,870萬港元)資金。

初創企業續創佳績

數碼港不斷提升初創企業的融資競爭優勢，年內投資創新高，僅在2021/22年度社群初創企業籌集的資金達到182億港元，與2020/21年度相比增加了超過六倍，累計融資額超過339億港元。其中Animoca Brands與眾安國際更加入了獨角獸的行列。

截至2022年3月31日，「**數碼港投資創業基金**」已向23個數碼港初創項目投資超過2,100萬美元(1億6,800萬港元)，並吸引1億8,920萬美元(14億6,600萬港元)的共同投資，引資比例達到1:8，可見數碼港初創企業的高增長潛力備受投資者青睞。

數碼港初創企業的創新實力及社會價值亦備受特區政府及業界肯定，年內數碼港初創企業榮獲超過220項行業獎項及註冊逾100個知識產權。



The Cyberport community scooped a record-high of 32 awards at the Hong Kong ICT Awards 2021.
數碼港社群破紀錄囊括「2021香港資訊及通訊科技獎」32個獎項。

Leading Tech Industry Development

Cyberport has made significant contributions in application areas, including FinTech, Smart City and Smart Living, Digital Entertainment and Esports, bringing in numerous promising start-ups to unlock their potential and realise their vision.

引領科技產業發展

數碼港於金融科技、智慧城市及智慧生活、數碼娛樂及電競等多個應用領域作出重大貢獻，引進無數初創企業，發掘他們真正潛能及實現願景。

In the FinTech aspect, Cyberport was entrusted by the Government to administer various programmes. The **FinTech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme (PoC Scheme)**, which encourages traditional financial institutions to partner with FinTech companies to co-create digital innovations to advance the finance industry, provided a total grant of HK\$10 million to 93 approved projects, 14 of which involved cross-sectoral and cross-border applications (across the GBA and ASEAN countries). Under the **FinTech Anti-epidemic Scheme for Talent Development (FAST)**, which provided monetary support for companies to establish new positions for FinTech talents, over 1,000 applications were received and more than 700 newly created positions were filled. Riding on success of the first round, the **Financial Practitioners FinTech Training Programme** was rolled out again in 2022. The Webinars Series attracted over 7,100 registrations from in-service financial practitioners of 80 financial institutions.

For Smart City and Smart Living, we sparked industry development and innovation through various new endeavours. Following the widespread coverage of 5G networks, Cyberport has been playing an active role in supporting community start-ups to develop innovation solutions using 5G technologies. Cyberport is also coordinating with a number of telecom operators and enterprises to provide opportunities for the commercialisation of 5G solutions, so as to enhance the lifestyle experience and business applications in the city. Under the **Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Deployment of 5G** launched by the Government, 30 projects of Cyberport start-ups obtained subsidies totalling HK\$15 million. Cyberport also collaborated with Rotary International to host the **2021 Co-CREATE Smart Park Challenge**, which encouraged young individuals to think innovatively and apply sustainable technologies in building smart parks. More than 100 proposals were received, ranging from gaming experience to disaster prevention and control. Furthermore, HealthTech has a significant bearing on the development of social wellbeing in the post-pandemic era. Cyberport received the “**Outstanding Health Technology Ecosystem**” award at the ETNet Health Partnership Awards 2021 in recognition of its efforts towards promoting HealthTech.

在金融科技方面，數碼港受政府委託管理多項計劃。「『拍住上』金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃」向93個獲批項目批出1,000萬港元資助，其中14個項目涉及大灣區及東盟國家的跨行業及跨境應用，鼓勵金融科技初創及金融機構共創數碼方案，以科技賦能金融行業。而「**抗疫基金金融科技人才計劃**」為企業提供資金設立新職位，吸納金融科技人才。計劃收到逾1,000份申請，其中700多個新創職位已經聘用人員。「**金融從業員金融科技培訓計劃**」藉著第一輪計劃成功，於2022年再次推出，「網授課程」吸引來自80間金融機構超過7,100位金融從業員登記參與。

在智慧城市及智慧生活方面，我們通過不同新措施推動行業發展和創新。隨著5G流動通訊網絡普及化，數碼港積極協助社群初創企業開發配合5G技術的科技應用方案，並連繫多家電訊營運商及企業，為5G應用方案尋求落地的機會，讓市民和企業可以真正感受5G對提升生活體驗和商業效益的好處。在特區政府推出的「**鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃**」，數碼港初創企業的30多個項目合共獲得約1,500萬港元資助。數碼港亦與國際扶輪社合辦「**2021構建智慧公園**」比賽，鼓勵年青人以創意思維及可持續技術構建智慧公園，集得的100多份提案涵蓋遊戲體驗到災害預防與控制等方面。同時，在後疫情時代，健康科技對締造社區健康福祉至關重要。數碼港在《經濟通》主辦的「2021健康同行夥伴大獎」榮獲「**傑出健康科技生態圈**」獎項，以表彰其在推廣健康科技方面的努力。



Rotary International District 3450 announced its admission into the Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN) and its strengthened cooperation with Cyberport to boost environmental conservation and sustainable development.
國際扶輪 3450 地區宣佈加入「數碼港企業網絡」，並加強與數碼港在環境保育及可持續發展方面的合作。

For Digital Entertainment and Esports, our annual **Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021 (DELFF 2021)** presented an all-new digital entertainment carnival, attracting more than 600,000 views from close to 30 countries. Showcasing the ever-expanding reach for esports, DELFF 2021 also presented the **Elderly Esports Experience Day**, which invited senior citizens for an exciting taste of esports. Cyberport also collaborated again with the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) to co-host the **APRU MetaGames Conference**, to foster esports talents' growth and career development, as well as the first Students Esports Essay Competition to support academic specialisation in the esports field.

在數碼娛樂和電競方面，「**2021年數碼娛樂領袖論壇**」以全新的數碼娛樂嘉年華讓公眾親身體驗最新的數碼娛樂科技，並吸引近30個國家和地區超過60萬次瀏覽量。該論壇展示電競的觸及面不斷擴展，包括舉辦「**樂齡電競及體驗日**」，讓銀髮玩家親嘗電競的刺激快感；數碼港亦繼續與環太平洋大學聯盟(APRU)合辦「**APRU 電競MetaGames會議**」，促進電競人才培育及職業發展，以及首屆學生電競論文比賽，支持電競作為學術專業發展。



Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021 presented the Elderly Esports Experience Day, which invited senior citizens for an exciting taste of esports.

「2021年數碼娛樂領袖論壇」推出「樂齡電競及體驗日」，讓銀髮一族親嘗電競的刺激快感。

Inspiring Next-Generation Innovators

Cyberport strives to unleash the potential of youth for I&T entrepreneurship by empowering them with digital know-how and igniting their enterprising spirit in their early stages of growth. The **RoboMaster Robotics Competition**, co-organised by Cyberport and technology start-ups and companies, combined STEM and robotics and attracted participation from over 80 schools, including primary schools for the very first time, to strengthen STEM education for younger students.

Cyberport also joined hands with DreamStarter in the 6th **DreamStarter Programme**, in which more than 3,000 primary and secondary school students were inspired on entrepreneurial journeys by Cyberport start-up founders. The inaugural **CAFEA Young Talent Smart City Forum**, co-presented by Cyberport and community start-up, CAFEA Smart City Limited, enabled more than 80 selected secondary students to present creative proposals on smart city development. Meanwhile, the **Cyberport x Jumpstart: Entrepreneurial STEM Programme**, supported by the Education Bureau (EDB) Gifted Education Fund, allowed more than 20 students to apply STEM applications for entrepreneurship, and gain first-hand entrepreneurial knowledge from internships.

啟發新世代創新青年

數碼港期望在青少年成長早期授予數碼知識，開發他們的創新潛能。由數碼港、科技初創及企業合辦的「RoboMaster機器人大賽」，結合STEM和機器人技術，吸引了超過80所學校參與，並首次包括小學，及早加強年幼學生的STEM教育。

數碼港亦與 DreamStarter 攜手舉辦第六期「DreamStarter計劃」，超過3,000名中小學生在數碼港創業家的啟導下開展創業體驗。我們與社群成員 CAFEA Smart City Limited 共同舉辦首屆「CAFEA 青少年智慧城市論壇」，讓80多名獲選中學生就智慧城市發展發表創新建議。另外，由教育局資優教育基金支持的「數碼港x Jumpstart: Entrepreneurial STEM Programme」讓20多名學生將STEM思維應用到創業當中，從實習中親身體驗創業。



The inaugural CAFEA Young Talent Smart City Forum encouraged students to devise innovative proposals for smart cities, nurturing them to be I&T talents with solid knowledge and practical experience.

第一屆「CAFEA青少年智慧城市論壇」激勵學生構思嶄新的智慧城市方案，培養他們成為理論與實踐兼備的創科人才。

Care for Society and the Green Future

Through the "Braving the Epidemic" campaign, innovative solutions sprung up from the Cyberport start-up community to lessen the burden of the 5th wave of the epidemic on society. The campaign has been recognised again by the Health Partnership Awards, organised by ETNet, with the **Outstanding Leadership for Social Innovation Award** in 2022. We will continue to stand by our start-ups to maximise their innovative powers for social good.

心繫社會與綠色未來

第五波疫情期間，數碼港通過「敢創抗疫」行動匯聚眾多社群企業的創新方案，為社會減輕疫情帶來的負擔。行動再度獲得《經濟通》主辦的「健康同行夥伴大獎」肯定，於2022年榮獲「傑出社創領袖獎」殊榮。我們將繼續支持初創企業充分發揮創造力，回饋社會。

Many Cyberport projects have placed **sustainability** at their core, such as the ongoing Cyberport 5 expansion, in which green building designs, energy efficient systems and low carbon construction methods were used. The current campus also adopted various Environmental Technology solutions from Cyberport community companies to demonstrate their green powers to society, such as farm-to-table experiences at the newly renovated Le Méridien Hotel restaurants, smart energy metres and outdoor air quality sensors at Arcade, and smart recycling bins in our office buildings.

Seizing Opportunities Beyond Boundaries

During the year, Cyberport made strategic alliances with the GBA and overseas influential institutions, such as **Hang Seng Bank**, **GBA Business School** and **CUHK**, extending frontiers for collaborations to uncover new opportunities in the thriving regions.

數碼港多個項目都以**可持續發展**作為核心，例如數碼港第五期擴建工程便融合綠色建築設計、節能系統和低碳建築方法。而現有園區亦採用社群企業的環境科技方案，向社會大眾展現他們的綠色力量，例如翻新的艾美酒店融入「從農場到餐桌」的飲食體驗，在數碼港商場設置智能電表和室外空氣質量傳感器，以及在辦公大樓安裝智能回收箱。

開拓領域 抓緊新機

年內，數碼港與大灣區及海外重要機構包括**恒生銀行**、**大灣區商學院**及**香港中文大學**，建立策略聯盟，拓闊合作疆界，在機遇處處的區域發掘新機。



The strategic alliance between Cyberport and Hang Seng Bank helps Hong Kong innovation companies to secure firm footing and capitalise on the increasing cross-boundary business opportunities in the GBA.
數碼港與恒生銀行的策略性聯盟有助香港創新企業扎根成長，把握大灣區日漸增加的跨境商機。

Note of Appreciation

I would like to extend my gratitude to the Board of Directors for their unwavering support and guidance for us to better serve our start-ups, industry and the wider community. Thank you also to all our colleagues for their hard work and perseverance in furthering our public missions despite the challenges this year.

Pushing Boundaries to Capture New Opportunities

It is undeniable that the I&T sector has shown great tenacity amid the pandemic, emerging as a beacon that leads different industries into the new era. Cyberport will further its efforts to steer digital technology innovation by empowering young innovators, supporting entrepreneurship, advancing industry development and promoting integration of the new and traditional economies in harness with the Government and different social sectors. With flourishing opportunities in the GBA and Asia-Pacific regions, Cyberport aspires to help community entrepreneurs establish a foothold in vibrant spheres and unlock opportunities beyond boundaries.

Peter Yan, JP
Chief Executive Officer

群策群力 感銘致謝

藉此機會，我衷心感謝董事局堅定不移的支持和指導，使我們能夠更好地服務初創企業、行業以及廣泛社會。在充滿挑戰的一年裡，數碼港同事堅持不懈，努力推進我們的公眾使命，我對此深表謝意。

突破界限 把握新機

創新科技在疫情期間表現強韌，成為引領不同行業邁向新時代的明燈。數碼港將提升動力，積極與特區政府及各界合作，通過賦能青年創新人才、支持創業、驅動產業發展、促進新經濟與傳統經濟融合，領航數碼科技創新。展望大灣區及亞太區域發展蓬勃，數碼港將全力扶持社群創業家在充滿活力的地區穩步前行，發掘無限機遇。

行政總裁
任景信, JP

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

董事局

Mr Simon CHAN Sai-ming, BBS, JP 陳細明先生BBS JP

Chairman of Hong Kong Cyberport Management
Company Limited
香港數碼港管理有限公司董事局主席
Appointed on 1 April 2022
於2022年4月1日獲委任



Mr Simon Chan is the Vice Chairman and Executive Director of Nanyang Commercial Bank Limited, where he is a member of the Strategy and Development Committee, the Risk Management Committee and the Connected Transaction Committee. Mr Chan has been in the banking industry for more than 30 years, with solid experience in the financial industry, information technology industry and bank-wide operations. Before assuming his current role, Mr Chan was a senior executive of Group Audit of Bank of China (Hong Kong) and Nanyang Commercial Bank in different functions, responsible for information technology audit and the management of various areas of the bank.

Mr Chan is currently also a director of Cinda Financial Holdings Company Limited, Nanyang Commercial Bank (China) Limited, Nova Credit Limited, Hong Kong Interbank Clearing Limited ("HKICL"), HKICL Services Limited and Hong Kong Trade Finance Platform Company Limited.

Mr Chan actively participates in community service, including serving as the Chairman of Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited, the Chairman of the Banking & Finance Training Board of the Vocational Training Council of Hong Kong and a Member of the Banking Industry Training Advisory Committee of the Education Bureau. He is the past President of Information Systems Audit and Control Association China Hong Kong Chapter and is at present the Vice-chairman of Hong Kong Information Technology Joint Council Limited. He also serves as a director in the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association, a committee member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong, a member of the Financial & Treasury Services Committee of Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and an advisor of Our Hong Kong Foundation.

Mr Chan graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor's degree in Social Science and obtained a Master's degree in Science from the University of Ulster and a Master's degree in Commerce in Accounting from the University of New South Wales. He is also a Certified Information Systems Auditor and a Certified Internal Auditor.

陳細明先生為南洋商業銀行有限公司副董事長兼執行董事，亦在戰略與發展委員會、風險管理委員會以及關聯交易委員會中擔任委員。陳先生在銀行業工作超過三十年，於金融業、資訊科技行業及銀行運作擁有豐富經驗，在出任現職前，陳先生曾擔任中國銀行（香港）集團審計部及南洋商業銀行多個高級管理職位，從事資訊科技相關的審計工作，以及各種不同範疇的銀行管理工作。

陳先生現亦為信達金融控股有限公司、南洋商業銀行（中國）有限公司、諾華誠信有限公司、香港銀行同業結算有限公司、香港銀行同業結算服務有限公司及香港貿易融資平台有限公司董事。

陳先生積極參與社會事務，其中包括香港互聯網註冊管理有限公司主席、香港職業訓練局銀行及金融業訓練委員會主席及教育局銀行業培訓諮詢委員會委員。他亦為國際信息系統審計協會中國香港分會前會長、香港資訊科技聯會副會長、香港中國企業協會會董、香港中華總商會委員、香港總商會金融及財資服務委員會委員，以及團結香港基金顧問。

陳先生早年畢業於香港中文大學，獲社會科學學士學位，及後獲英國歐斯特大學頒發科學碩士學位及澳洲新南威爾斯大學頒發會計碩士學位，他亦為註冊信息系統審計師及註冊內部審計師。

Professor
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 has taken 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 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Adjunct Professor of Hong Kong Baptist University and School Advisor of the Li Ka Shing School of Professional and Continuing Education of Hong Kong Metropolitan University.

In 2017, Professor Chan founded the Hong Kong 020 E-Commerce Federation and was nominated as Founding Chairperson. In 2019, she received an Honorary Fellowship from the Vocational Training Council. She is also a recipient of the FHKI's Young Industrialist Award in 2009, the Young Women Innovator Award by APEC in 2013, the Ten Outstanding Young Persons Award in 2014, the JCI Tsuen Wan's Outstanding Family Business Award and Most Successful Women Award from Jessica Magazine in 2020 and Hong Kong Cultural & Creative Industries Award from Asia Pacific Creativity Industries Association (APCIA) in 2021.

Professor Chan 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.

陳嘉賢教授為德國寶的執行董事及時尚品牌Sparkle Collection創辦人。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、香港浸會大學客席教授及香港都會大學李嘉誠專業進修學院學院顧問。

於2017年，陳教授創辦香港020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」。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。2021年更獲亞太文化創意產業總會 (APCIA) 頒發香港文化創意產業大獎，廣受肯定。

陳教授在華盛頓大學取得工商管理及經濟學雙學位，並獲紐約大學教育碩士學位及香港中文大學市場學(理學)碩士學位。

Professor
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



Professor Christopher Chao is Vice President (Research and Innovation) and Chair Professor of Thermal and Environmental Engineering of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He oversees the planning and development of research, innovation and strategic research areas. As an accomplished scholar in thermal and environmental engineering, Professor Chao has published extensively in leading journals. He actively contributes to the professional community and the Government, and is keen to promote entrepreneurship and technology transfer.

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

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。作為優秀的熱能與環境工程學者，趙教授在主要期刊上發表了大量論文。他亦一直為工程業界和香港特別行政區政府作出積極貢獻，並致力參與及推廣創業及技術轉移。

趙教授以一級榮譽成績取得香港大學機械工程學士學位，並取得加州大學柏克萊分校機械工程碩士和博士學位。趙教授曾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。

Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han
張穎嫻女士

Managing Partner and Head of Audit with
KPMG, Hong Kong
畢馬威香港區管理合夥人及香港審計服務
主管合夥人



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

Ms Cheung was the Past President of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. She currently serves as member of various public service committees, including the Independent Commission on Remuneration for Members of the District Councils of the HKSAR, the Standing Committee on Disciplined Services Salaries and Conditions of Service and the Transport Advisory Committee. She is also an Honorary Advisor and a member of the Inspection Committee of the Financial Reporting Council. Ms Cheung is a board member of the Hong Kong Genome Institute and the Insurance Authority.

張穎嫻女士為畢馬威香港區管理合夥人及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，其中包括香港特別行政區區議會議員薪津獨立委員會、紀律人員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會及交通諮詢委員會。她亦為財務匯報局名譽顧問及其查察委員會委員。此外，張女士亦擔任香港基因組中心及保險業監管局董事局成員。

Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH JP
劉國勳先生MH JP

Legislative Council Member of the HKSAR
立法會議員



Hon Lau Kwok-fan is a Legislative Council Member of the HKSAR with extensive practical experience in serving the community and public. He has participated in various government consulting platforms, including the Hong Kong Youth Development Commission and the Council for Sustainable Development and Betting and Lotteries. Hon Lau also serves as consultant in several companies, including Principal Consultant of China Road and Bridge (H.K.) Ltd and Hong Kong Affairs Strategy Consultant of China Resources Land Limited.

Hon Lau graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong with a MA in Sociology. He is also one of the Council Members of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. As a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in both Beijing and Jiangmen, he is keen on facilitating 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，曾參與多個政府諮詢平台，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）有限公司首席顧問及華潤置地有限公司香港事務戰略顧問。

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交流和共同發展。

Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man, MH
梁建文先生MH

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



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

Mr Leung's current and prior public services include President of the Hong Kong Computer Society, member of the Executive Committee of The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers ("HKIB"), member of the Professional Standard & Examination Board and Chair of the FinTech Committee of HKIB; Chairman of Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association and member of several Social Welfare Department and Home Affairs Bureau committees. Mr Leung is also an Adjunct Professor and Chair of the Information Systems Departmental Advisory Committee of The City University of Hong Kong, member of the FinTech Advisory Board of The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology School of Business, member of the Innovation & Information Management Programme Advisory Board of The University of Hong Kong School of Business, Industry Advisor of Hong Kong Baptist University Faculty of Science, member of the Research Assessment Exercise 2020 Business & Economics Panel of the University Grants Committee and member of the Banking & Finance Training Board of the Vocational Training Council.

Mr Leung received the Engineering Faculty's Distinguished Alumni Award from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and obtained the Philips Scholarship to study in the Netherlands. He holds a Graduate Diploma in Bank Management, with distinction, from the University of Virginia.

梁建文先生為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、運營以及企業服務。梁先生曾擔任中信銀行國際的首席信息官和運營官，中國建設銀行(亞洲)及美國銀行(亞洲)的副總裁。

梁先生現任及曾任香港電腦學會會長，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，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。梁先生亦為城市大學兼任教授及資訊系統部門顧問委員會主席，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，浸會大學科學院行業顧問，大學教育資助委員會RAE2020商業和經濟小組成員，職業訓練局銀行及金融業訓練委員會成員。

梁先生獲香港中文大學授予工程學院傑出校友獎，並獲得荷蘭飛利浦獎學金。他持有佛吉尼亞大學銀行管理一等榮譽研究生文憑。

Professor LING Kar-kan, SBS
凌嘉勤教授SBS



Professor Ling Kar-kan is a professional town planner and was the Director of Planning of the Government from 2012 to 2016. He is a Fellow of Hong Kong Institute of Planners, a Registered Professional Planner and possesses the PRC Registered Urban Planner Qualification. He was the President of Hong Kong Institute of Planners from 2007 to 2009. He is currently the Director of the Jockey Club Design Institute for Social Innovation of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Vice Chairman of the Hong Kong Housing Society and Chairman of the Country and Marine Parks Board.

Professor Ling is also an Adjunct Professor of The University of Hong Kong and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Professor of Practice (Planning) of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, and Associate Fellow of the University College of Estate Management, United Kingdom.

凌嘉勤教授為專業城市規劃師，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。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。

凌教授也是香港大學和香港中文大學客席教授，香港理工大學實務教授(城市規劃)及英國產業管理大學副院士。

Ms Erica MA Yun
馬殷女士

Managing Partner of CoCoon Ignite Ventures and Co-founder of CoCoon and The CoCoon Foundation
科控資本執行合夥人，浩觀聯合創始人及浩觀基金聯合創始人

Appointed on 1 April 2022
於2022年4月1日獲委任



Ms Erica Ma is the Managing Partner of CoCoon Ignite Ventures and Co-founder of CoCoon and The CoCoon Foundation. She is focused on investing in the pioneers of our future and building a global home for entrepreneurs. She spent her early career in Silicon Valley at Macy's and eBay before returning to Hong Kong to build and operate CoCoon. Her work at CoCoon evolved to cover community, education and investments within an ecosystem for founders, students, investors, engineers, designers and corporate innovators. She is always looking for ideas and people who can turn them into reality. CoCoon is a partner of the Google for Startups network and runs the 92 Express Program to empower women founders globally to build hardware companies in the GBA. The CoCoon Foundation partners with the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust and brings entrepreneurship education to over 10,000 local secondary school students.

Ms Ma also serves on the Advisory Council of the Stanford Bing Overseas Program, Youth Development Commission and Women's Executives Club at the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

Ms Ma received a Bachelor's degree in Communication and a Master's degree in Psychology from Stanford University.

馬殷女士為科控資本執行合夥人，浩觀聯合創始人及浩觀基金聯合創始人。她專注於投資於我們未來的先驅者，並為創業家建立一個全球家園。她在矽谷的梅西百貨和eBay開始了她早期的職業生涯，然後返回香港建立和運營浩觀。她在浩觀的工作逐漸在一個由創辦人、學生、投資者、工程師、設計師和企業創新者組成的生態系統中發展到涵蓋社群、教育和投資。她總是找尋想法和能將想法變成現實的人。浩觀是Google for Startups網絡的合作夥伴，並運行92 Express計劃，以支持全球女性創始人在大灣區建立硬件公司。浩觀基金與香港賽馬會慈善信託基金合作，為超過10,000名本地中學生提供創業教育。

馬女士還擔任斯坦福Bing海外項目諮詢委員會、青年發展委員會和香港總商會卓妍社的成員。

馬女士擁有史丹福大學的傳播學學士學位及心理學碩士學位。

Mr Eddie MAK Tak-wai, JP
麥德偉先生JP

Permanent Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry
創新科技及工業局常任秘書長

Appointed on 20 July 2022
於2022年7月20日獲委任



Mr Eddie Mak is the Permanent Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Mr Mak joined the Administrative Service in 1991 and has served in various policy bureaux and departments, including the former Information Technology and Broadcasting Bureau, the Civil Service Bureau, the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office, Washington and the Post Office. He was Deputy Secretary for the Civil Service from August 2012 to July 2018, Hong Kong Commissioner for Economic and Trade Affairs, USA from July 2018 to September 2021, and served as Director, Celebrations Coordination Office from January to June 2022.

Mr Mak holds a bachelor's degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from The University of Hong Kong. He was a Freeman Fellowship recipient at the George Washington University in 2001-2002 and was awarded a master's degree in international policy and practice by the university.

麥德偉先生為香港特別行政區政府創新科技及工業局常任秘書長。

麥先生於1991年加入政務職系，曾在多個決策局及部門服務，包括前資訊科技及廣播局、公務員事務局、香港駐華盛頓經濟貿易辦事處及郵政署。他於2012年8月至2018年7月出任公務員事務局副秘書長，於2018年7月至2021年9月出任香港駐美國總經濟貿易專員，並於2022年1月至6月出任慶典統籌辦公室主任。

麥先生於香港大學取得電機電子工程學士學位。他於2001至2002年獲喬治華盛頓大學頒授Freeman Fellowship獎學金及國際政策暨實踐碩士學位。

**Mr Victor NG Chi-keung,
BBS, MH**
伍志強先生BBS MH



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

Mr Ng is currently a Director of Logistics and Supply Chain MultiTech R&D Centre Limited and Chairman of its Finance and Administration Committee. He served as council member of the Hong Kong Productivity Council ("HKPC") from 2006 to 2016, Chairman of the Audit Committee of HKPC from late 2005 to 2010, Deputy Chairman of HKPC and Chairman of the Finance and Administration Committee of HKPC from 2011 to 2016. He also served as a Director of Nano and Advanced Materials Institute Limited from July 2012 to the end of 2018.

Mr Ng holds a Bachelor's 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 as well as 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，曾擔任審計副管理合夥人，負責管理德勤中國事務所的審計運作。

伍先生現為物流及供應鏈多元技術研發中心董事，以及其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，並於2005年尾至2010年間擔任其審計委員會主席，以及於2011至2016年間出任其副主席和財務及行政委員會主席。伍先生於2012年7月至2018年年底曾擔任納米及先進材料研發院有限公司的董事局成員。

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, MH
冼漢迪先生MH

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



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. He 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 is President of the Internet Professional Association and the Executive Vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Software Industry Association. He was awarded the Young Industrialist Award of Hong Kong of 2018 by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Medal of Honour by the Government in 2021.

Mr Sin received a Master's degree in Engineering Economics and Operations Research from Stanford University. He also holds three Bachelor of Science degrees in Computer Science/Mathematics, Economics and Industrial Management (with college honors) from Carnegie Mellon University.

冼漢迪先生為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。冼先生曾獲香港工業總會頒發2018年香港青年工業家獎並於2021年獲香港特別行政區政府頒發榮譽勳章。

冼先生擁有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）。

Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun
冼超舜博士

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



Dr Charleston Sin is Executive Director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Hong Kong Innovation Node. Dr Sin has 25 years of experience in the technology industry and has 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 of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, and a Fellow of Hong Kong Institute of Directors.

冼超舜博士為麻省理工學院「香港創坊」執行董事。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。

Ms Maggie TSOI Tsz-shan
蔡芷珊女士

General Manager of Kenta Group
健大集團總經理

Appointed on 1 April 2022
於2022年4月1日獲委任



Ms Maggie Tsoi, the General Manager of Kenta Group, is an active participant in the tool industry in Hong Kong. Ms Tsoi is committed to promoting local industrial and smart manufacturing development. She is currently the Vice Chairman of Hong Kong Mould & Die Council, the Vice Chairman of Hong Kong Auto Parts Industry Association and the General Committee Member of Federation of Hong Kong Industries. She undertakes different roles across various sectors, and is a member of Industry Training Advisory Committees of Qualifications Framework and a member of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council Industry Advisory Committees.

Ms Tsoi received the Golden Bauhinia Women Entrepreneur Award and an Honorary Fellowship from The Professional Validation Council of Hong Kong Industries in 2020, and the Young Industrialist Award from Federation of Hong Kong Industries in 2021.

Ms Tsoi holds a Master's degree in International Business from University of Melbourne, and is currently an engineering doctorate candidate at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

蔡芷珊女士為健大集團總經理，亦是香港模具業界的重要骨幹。她在推動本地工業及智慧製造發展方面不遺餘力，擔任的職務包括香港模具協會副會長、香港汽車零部件協會副會長及香港工業總會理事。她同時亦為多個行業的諮詢委員會服務，例如資歷架構行業培訓諮詢委員會及香港貿易發展局諮詢委員會等。

蔡女士於2020年獲頒「金紫荊女企業家獎」及「香港工業專業評審局工商院士」，更於2021年榮獲「香港青年工業家獎」。

蔡女士在墨爾本大學取得國際商業碩士學位，現於香港理工大學攻讀工程博士學位。

Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man
黃慧敏女士

Executive Director of Yau Lee Holdings
Limited
有利集團有限公司執行董事



Ms Rosana Wong is an Executive Director of Yau Lee Holdings Limited and leads the Yau Lee Group to be an integrated green corporation providing multidisciplinary construction services. She is passionate about technology, innovation, science and urban spatial planning, and has solidified her vision by founding Ophylla Ventures and a group of start-ups in the context of sustainable smart city to create better choices for the community worldwide.

Ms Wong is the Vice President of Smart City Consortium, Deputy Director of China Green Building (HK) Council, and member of various Government bodies, including the Environment and Conservation Fund Committee, Transport Advisory Committee, Transport Complaints Unit, Green Minibus Operators Selection Board and Longterm Decarbonisation Strategies Support Group of Council for Sustainable Development. She is also member of the Construction Industry Council's Committee on Building Information Modelling and Council Member of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council Mainland Business Advisory Committee.

黃慧敏女士為有利集團有限公司執行董事，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，她成立承吳基金及一系列針對可持續智慧城市的初創公司，以為全世界的社區帶來更好的選擇。

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、交通投訴組、專線小巴營辦商遴選委員會及長遠減碳策略支援小組，並為建造業議會建築信息模擬專責委員會及香港貿易發展局內地商貿諮詢委員會之委員。

Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing, JP
楊全盛先生 JP

Co-founder and CEO 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 is co-founder and CEO of Skyzer VC Group and an active participant in the IT industry. He is the Founding President of the Esports Association Hong Kong and Founder and Honorary President of the Smart City Consortium.

Concerned for youth development, Mr Yeung advocates the contribution by youth to society. He also advocates the dissemination of positive information to the public, so as to shape a harmonious society with innovative technology. Mr Yeung is the Council Member of The Education University of Hong Kong and the Vice President of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Small and Medium Business. He has also taken up roles as Council Member of "Customs YES" Executive Committee, and as Member of the Road Safety Council and Junior Police Call – Central Advisory Board. In 2010, Mr Yeung was selected as the 4th Young Leader of the Junior Chamber International Harbour. He is also Honorary Associate Professor of the Lee Shau Kee School of Business and Administration of the Hong Kong Metropolitan University.

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。楊先生為香港電競總會創會會長以及香港智慧城市聯盟創辦人及榮譽會長。

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。楊先生為香港教育大學理事會成員及香港中小型企業總商會副會長，同時亦擔任「Customs YES」執行委員會的理事會成員，以及道路安全議會和少年警訊—中央諮詢委員會的成員。於2010年，楊先生更獲國際海港青年商會選為第四屆青年領袖。楊先生亦為香港都會大學李兆基商業管理學院榮譽副教授。

RETIRED BOARD MEMBERS

已退任董事局成員

Dr Lee George LAM, BBS 林家禮博士BBS

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

Retired on 31 March 2022
於2022年3月31日退任



Dr Lee George Lam, is Senior Advisor, Macquarie Group Asia. He has served in senior roles (including Chairman, Vice Chairman, CEO, COO, Managing Director 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 I&T sphere and in general management, strategy consulting, corporate governance, direct investment, investment banking and asset management fields.

Dr Lam actively participates in community service and international affairs. He is currently a member of the Governance Committee of the Hong Kong Growth Portfolio, and the Development Bureau Common Spatial Data Advisory Committee of the Government, Convenor of the Panel of Advisors on Building Management Disputes of the Government Home Affairs Department. He is also 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 International Advisory Board of the Lee Shau Kee School of Business and Administration of the Hong Kong Metropolitan University, the Lingnan University Advisory Board on Business Studies, the Advisory Board of the Tencent Finance Academy Hong Kong, and the Advisory Board of the Hong Kong Investor Relations Association, Honorary Advisor to the Hong Kong Business Angel Network, a Hong Kong accounting advisory expert of the PRC Ministry of Finance, a member of the Consultative Committee on Guangdong-Hong Kong Co-operation (Guangzhou Nansha), Chairman of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Sustainable Business Network and Vice Chairman of Pacific Basin Economic Council.

Dr Lam is committed to nurturing talent and youth and next generation small and medium enterprises, and fostering the development of Hong Kong's I&T sector and digital economy. He has previously 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.

Dr Lam is a solicitor of the High Court of Hong Kong and formerly a member of the Hong Kong Bar, as well as an Accredited Mediator of the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution, a Fellow of Certified Management Accountants Australia, the Hong Kong Institute of Arbitrators, the Hong Kong Institute of Directors and the Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia, and an Honorary Fellow of Certified Public Accountants Australia, the Hong Kong Institute of Facility Management and the HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education (HKU SPACE).

Dr Lam holds a BSc in Sciences and Mathematics, an MSc in Systems Science and an MBA from the University of Ottawa, an LLB (Hons) in law from Manchester Metropolitan University, a LLM in law from the University of Wolverhampton, a MPA and a PhD from The University of Hong Kong.

林家禮博士現為麥格理集團亞洲區高級顧問。林博士曾在香港電訊、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(中銀集團旗下之投資銀行)、泰國正大集團、麥格理資本、麥格理基礎建設及有形資產等擔任要職(包括主席、副主席、行政總裁、首席營運官、董事總經理及總經理)，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「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、香港城市大學顧問委員會、香港都會大學李兆基商業管理學院國際顧問委員會、嶺南大學商學院顧問委員會、香港騰訊金融學院顧問委員會及香港投資者關係學會顧問委員會委員、香港天使投資者脈絡榮譽顧問、中華人民共和國財政部香港會計諮詢專家、廣州南沙粵港深度合作諮詢委員會委員、聯合國亞洲及太平洋經濟社會公署可持續發展企業網絡主席及太平洋地區經濟理事會副主席等。

林博士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，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。

林博士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、香港仲裁司學會、香港董事學會及馬來西亞企業董事學會資深會員、澳洲會計師公會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。

林博士持有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；曼徹斯特城市大學法律榮譽學士學位；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。

Hon Duncan CHIU
邱達根先生

Legislative Council Member of the HKSAR –
Technology & Innovation Constituency
立法會議員－科技創新界代表

Retired on 31 March 2022
於2022年3月31日退任



Hon Duncan Chiu, the Legislative Council Technology & Innovation (“T&I”) constituency elected representative, has committed to T&I development in Hong Kong for nearly 20 years. He is not only a tech entrepreneur, but also a veteran investor and an influential advocator of T&I policies. He often speaks at forums and conferences to promote start-up culture and guides young entrepreneurs with workshops and mentorship. He is also active in advocating government policies and promoting collaborations with the Mainland.

Hon Chiu is the President of the Hong Kong Information Technology Joint Council, the Convenor of Innovate for Future, the Chairman of Information Technology Services Committee of the Hospital Authority, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Systems Engineering & Engineering Management of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, the member of the Advisory Committee of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University and the Chairman of Lai Yuen Company Limited.

邱達根先生是代表科技創新界的立法會議員。他致力推動本地科技創新發展近二十年，既是一位科技企業創業者，又是一位資深的投資者，更是本地科創政策的監察者。邱先生亦經常參與科技及創業交流活動，發表演說，倡議政府政策，推動業界到內地發展，並與初創企業家分享心得及提供指導。

邱先生同時是香港資訊科技聯會會長、智庫「創科未來」的召集人、醫院管理局資訊科技服務委員會主席、香港中文大學系統工程與工程管理學系諮詢委員會主席、香港理工大學顧問委員會委員及荔園有限公司主席。

Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han, GBS, JP
蔡淑嫻女士GBS JP

Former Permanent Secretary for Innovation,
Technology and Industry
前創新科技及工業局常任秘書長

Resigned on 20 July 2022
於2022年7月20日辭任



Ms Annie Choi is the former Permanent Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry. She joined the Government’s 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 and Tsinghua University.

蔡淑嫻女士為前創新科技及工業局常任秘書長。蔡女士於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，亦曾於牛津大學及清華大學修讀公共行政學研究院課程。



Management Team 管理團隊

- 1 Project Director
首席項目總監
Will Yu
余達彰
- 2 Head of Campus Management
設施及園區管理部總監
YT Chun
秦玉婷
- 3 Head of Engineering Services
技術工程部總監
Eddie Lock
樂鴻基
- 4 Head of Marketing
企業市場部總監
Rebecca So
蘇碧琪
- 5 Chief Operating Officer
首席營運官
Howard Cheng
鄭希穎
- 6 Chief Executive Officer
行政總裁
Peter Yan
任景信
- 7 Chief Investment Officer
首席投資官
Johnny Chan
陳覺忠
- 8 Head of Finance & Governance
財務及管治部總監
Rays Fong
方秀恩
- 9 Head of Information and Communication Technology
資訊與通訊科技部總監
Allen Lee
李卓斌
- 10 General Manager of
Le Meridien Hong Kong, Cyberport
香港數碼港艾美酒店總經理
Pierre-Antoine Penicaud
潘沛仁
- 11 Head of Human Resources
人力資源總監
Mary Lam
林栢澄
- 12 Head of Ecosystem Development
生態圈發展總監
Anita Chau
周依萍
- 13 Chief Public Mission Officer
首席公眾使命官
Eric Chan
陳思源



UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES BEYOND BOUNDARIES

開拓領域展新機

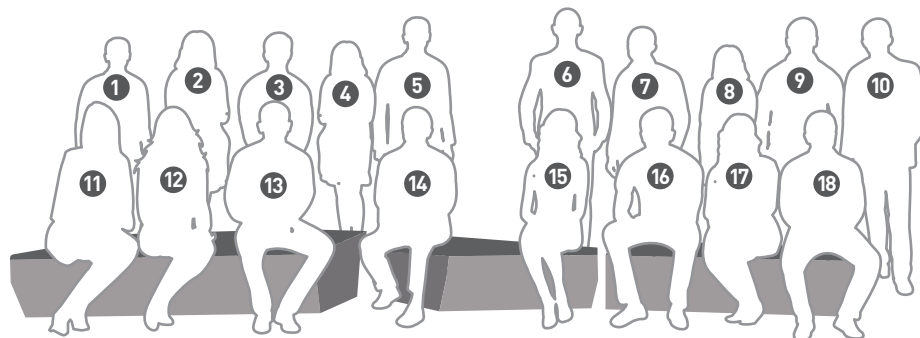
14 Chief Financial Officer
首席財務官
Adonis Lee
李國銘

15 Head of Entrepreneurship
創業家總監
Alice So
蘇雅麗

16 Head of FinTech
金融科技總監
Victor Yim
嚴滌宇

17 Head of Leasing
租務總監
Teresa Wong
黃妙珊

18 Chief Corporate
Development Officer
首席企業發展官
Ian Chan
陳志恒



CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司資料

Registered Office

Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited
Level 6, Cyberport 2
100 Cyberport Road, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 3166 3800
Fax: (852) 3166 3118
Email: enquiry@cyberport.hk
Website: www.cyberport.hk

Auditor

Ernst & Young

Solicitors

Mayer Brown
Iu Lai Li
King & Wood Mallesons

Principal Bankers

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

註冊辦事處

香港數碼港管理有限公司
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

核數師

安永會計師事務所

律師

孖士打律師行
姚黎李律師行
金杜律師行

主要往來銀行

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The list of directors was set out in page 95 of the Annual Report under the Directors' Report.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han (Chairperson)
Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin JP
Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man MH
Mr MAK Tak-wai JP
Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man

Construction and Facilities Committee

Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man (Chairperson)
Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang
Hon LAU Kwok-fan MH JP
Professor LING Kar-kan SBS
Mr MAK Tak-wai JP

Entrepreneurship Committee

Professor LING Kar-kan SBS (Chairman)
Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang
Hon LAU Kwok-fan MH JP
Ms Erica MA Yun
Mr MAK Tak-wai JP
Mr Hendrick SIN MH
Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun
Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing JP

董事局

董事名單載於本年報第95頁的董事局報告內。

董事委員會

審計委員會

張穎嫻女士(主席)
陳嘉賢教授JP
梁建文先生MH
麥德偉先生JP
黃慧敏女士

建設及設施委員會

黃慧敏女士(主席)
趙汝恒教授
劉國勳先生MH JP
凌嘉勤教授SBS
麥德偉先生JP

企業發展委員會

凌嘉勤教授SBS(主席)
趙汝恒教授
劉國勳先生MH JP
馬殷女士
麥德偉先生JP
冼漢迪先生MH
冼超舜博士
楊全盛先生JP

Finance and Administration Committee

Mr Victor NG Chi-keung BBS MH (Chairman)
Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han
Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man MH
Professor LING Kar-kan SBS
Mr MAK Tak-wai JP
Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man

財務及行政委員會

伍志強先生BBS MH (主席)
張穎嫻女士
梁建文先生MH
凌嘉勤教授SBS
麥德偉先生JP
黃慧敏女士

Macro Fund Investment Committee

Mr Hendrick SIN MH (Chairman)
Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin JP
Ms Erica MA Yun
Mr Victor NG Chi-keung BBS MH
Miss Charmaine Amy WONG Hoi-wan JP (Government representative)

數碼港投資創業基金委員會

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

Remuneration and People Committee

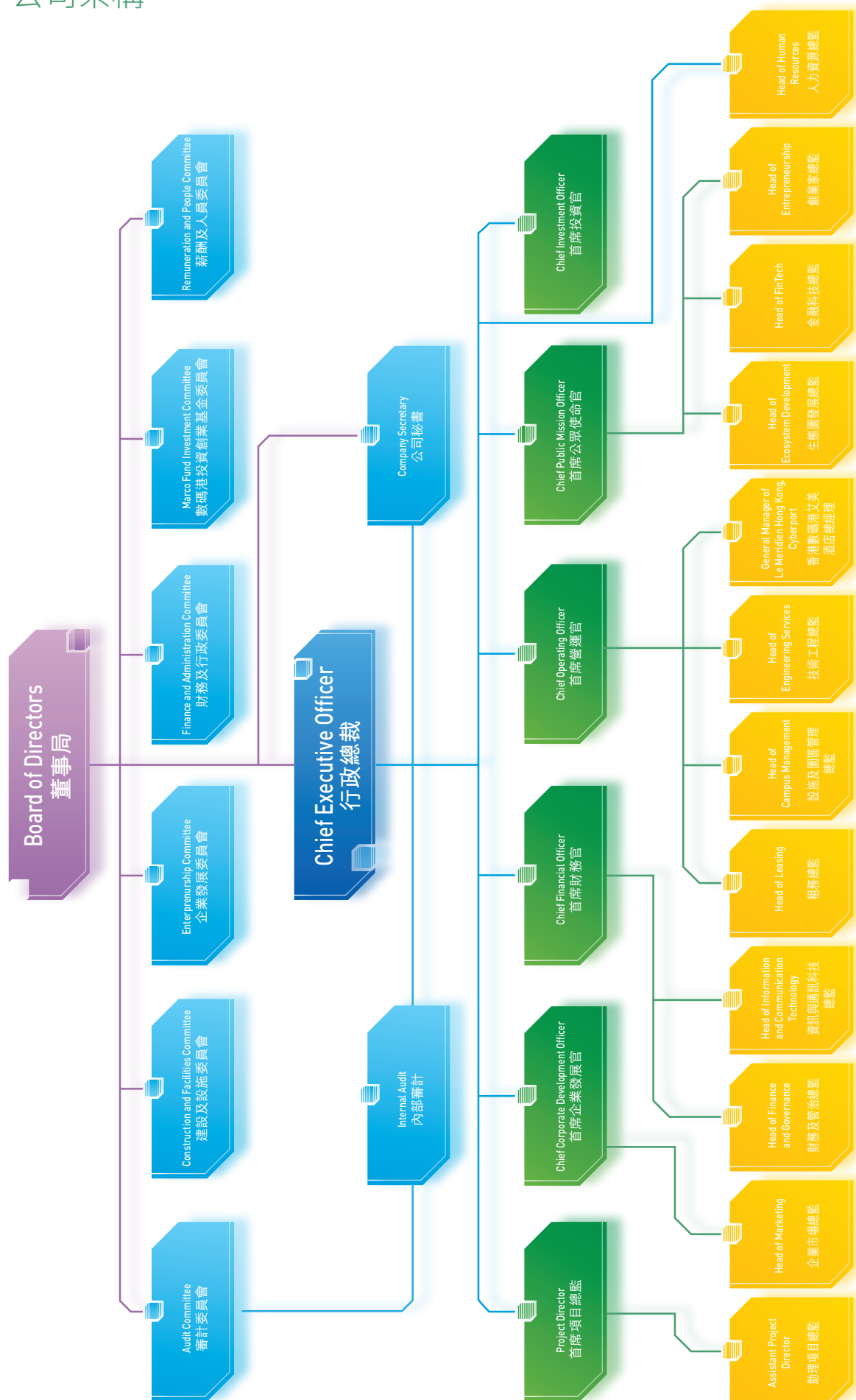
Mr Simon CHAN Sai-ming BBS JP (Chairman)
Mr MAK Tak-wai JP
Mr Victor NG Chi-keung BBS MH
Mr Hendrick SIN MH
Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun
Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing JP

薪酬及人員委員會

陳細明先生BBS JP (主席)
麥德偉先生JP
伍志強先生BBS MH
冼漢迪先生MH
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



The impact of the fifth wave of the COVID-19 pandemic has affected Hong Kong significantly, but it did not stop the momentum of Cyberport's development programmes. Technology has changed the lifestyle of many and the developments of various industries in the midst of the pandemic. It is an opportunity to fasten the pace of technology deployment, digital transformation and Cyberport has strengthened core programmes for the cultivation of innovative talent and entrepreneurship this year. Cyberport has also strengthened the development of start-ups and helped them to penetrate the GBA markets.

第五波新冠疫情爆發，對香港造成重大影響，但無阻數碼港各項計劃的發展動力。在疫情期間，科技改變了許多人的生活方式，以至各行各業的發展；數碼港認為是時候加快科技發展及數碼轉型的步伐，今年透過提升核心計劃，支持培育創新人才及創業。數碼港亦加強為初創企業的發展作準備，助其打入大灣區市場。

Entrepreneurial Journey with Cyberport

與數碼港同行創業路



Cyberport's flagship entrepreneurship programmes are still the core support for the start-up community in terms of critical funding. In 2021/2022, Cyberport Creative Micro Fund (CCMF) provided funding to 97 successful applicants alongside support on training, mentorship and business advice, and an alumni network. Successful completion of CCMF also increases the chance of admission to our Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP).

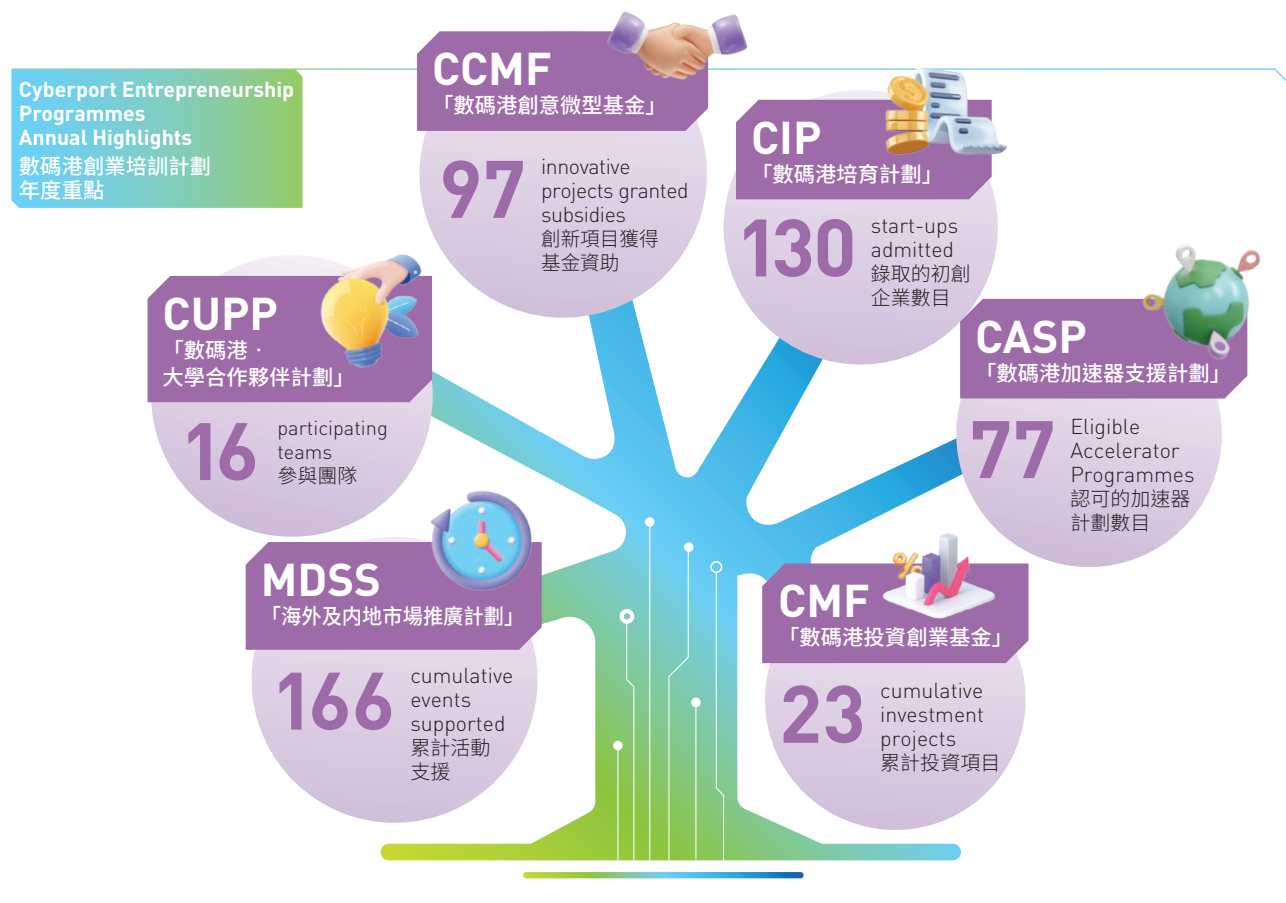
數碼港以一系列旗艦創業計劃為初創社群提供重要的資金支持。在2021/2022年度，「數碼港創意微型基金」已向97名成功申請者提供資金，並在培訓、指導及業務諮詢、畢業生網絡等方面提供支持。成功入選「數碼港創意微型基金」的初創企業，有更大機會獲得「數碼港培育計劃」錄取。

During the year, CIP admitted a total of 130 start-ups with support of up to HK\$500,000 funding, training, investor matching, mentoring and complimentary working space on Cyberport campus during the incubation period of two years.

After the start-ups become mature, professional support for scale-up is needed. To drive their growth, Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme (CASP) has further bridged start-ups with local and global accelerators to provide support on fundraising, market access and relevant training. During the year, CASP supported start-ups to participate in 26 accelerator programmes with a total of HK\$2.85 million in funding support. We also sought to land new accelerators to maximise the available scale-up support and introduced a total of 77 qualified accelerator programmes.

年內，「數碼港培育計劃」合共取錄130間初創企業，在為期兩年的培育計劃裡提供高達50萬港元的資助、培訓、投資者配對、指導，以及免費園區工作空間。

當初創企業日漸成熟，更需要專業支援來擴大規模。「數碼港加速器支援計劃」連繫初創企業與本地及全球加速器計劃，在募資、進入市場及相關培訓方面提供支援，推動其發展。年內，計劃支持初創企業參與26個加速器計劃，資助總額高達285萬港元。另外，我們亦全力物色新的加速器計劃，以擴大對初創企業發展的支援，令認可的計劃增加至77個。



Cyberport Networking

Apart from funding, Cyberport establishes strategic partnership networks in support of start-ups' growth journey:

Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN) provides comprehensive advice, including on corporate finance, corporate services and compliance, finance and taxation, human capital, legal advice, market development consulting, marketing and branding services, organisational design and technical consulting. Around 35 professional services firms/consultants have participated in CPN. Service clinics and workshops are made available to Cyberport community companies and start-ups via CPN.

Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN) proactively teams up potential mature start-ups with large enterprises in Hong Kong and the Mainland to promote technology adoption and achieve beneficial collaboration. Currently, there are around 110 CEN members. Through CEN, Cyberport promotes integration of new economy companies with traditional industries and drives digital transformation for different verticals. Strategic CEN partners also offer additional funding support to start-ups for conducting Proof-of-Concept testing and pilot implementation to promote adoption.

數碼港網絡

除提供資金外，數碼港亦建立了不同的合作夥伴網絡以支持初創企業的發展：

「數碼港專業服務網絡」提供全面的顧問建議，包括企業財務、企業服務與合規、財務與稅務、人力資源、法律意見、市場發展諮詢、營銷與品牌服務、企業架構和科技顧問服務。目前已有約35間專業服務公司／顧問加入網絡，為社群公司與初創企業提供「初創診所」服務和工作坊。

「數碼港企業網絡」致力開拓合作，為有潛力的成熟初創企業安排配對，連繫香港、內地大型企業，以推動科技應用，實現互惠共贏的合作機會。目前，「數碼港企業網絡」有約110名成員。通過「數碼港企業網絡」，數碼港促進新興經濟公司與傳統產業融合，加快不同行業的數碼轉型。此外，「數碼港企業網絡」的策略合作夥伴，亦向初創企業提供額外資金支援，以進行概念驗證及試點實踐來促進技術應用。

Cyberport Investors Network (CIN) is a structured platform that engages around 100 investors consisting of leading venture capitalists, angel investors and private equity funds to enhance the fundraising and deal-making capabilities of Cyberport start-ups. CIN-related projects have raised more than US\$66.5 million (equivalent to HK\$518.7 million) in 2021/22. In addition to accelerating start-up investments, CIN members also share their investment expertise to help attract strategic investors and facilitate more collaboration opportunities.

Cyberport Technology Network (CTN) is designed to connect global technology leaders with start-ups to support product development and shorten time-to-market. CTN engaged well-known partners, including Alibaba Cloud, Huawei, AWS, Google, IBM, Microsoft, and Tencent Cloud in which Cyberport collaborated with Google on "Igniting Startups & FinTechs Program" that benefited over 90 start-ups. CTN partners offer comprehensive technical training, preferential offers, such as free cloud service credits and technical support, to ensure the start-up community can leverage the latest and advanced technologies available in the market.

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 mentees' business plans in over 190 mentoring sessions with regards to business analytics and development, marketing and growth strategy, product development, fundraising and corporate governance. Our enhanced mentorship scheme enabled us to better support start-ups in different phases of development and engendered positive outcomes.

「數碼港投資者網絡」接洽約100個投資單位，包括知名的創業投資者、天使投資者及私募基金，以提升數碼港初創企業融資和交易能力。於2021/22年度籌得超過6,650萬美元(相等於5億1,870萬港元)。除了加快對初創企業的投資，「數碼港投資者網絡」成員亦分享其投資專業知識，幫助初創企業吸引策略投資者及促成更多合作機會。

「數碼港科技網絡」旨在連繫全球科技領袖和初創企業，支持產品開發及縮短進入市場時間。「數碼港科技網絡」的優秀合作夥伴，包括阿里雲、華為、亞馬遜網絡服務(AWS)、Google、國際商業機器(IBM)、微軟及騰訊雲等，當中數碼港與Google一起推出「初創與金融科技燃亮計劃」支援超過90間初創企業。為了確保初創企業社群能利用市場上最新和先進的科技，網絡夥伴向這些企業提供全面的科技培訓、優惠待遇(如免費雲服務的信用額)及科技支持。

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，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多次商業計劃指導環節中，提供商業分析及發展、營銷與增長策略、產品開發、融資以及企業管治方面的建議。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。

Cyberport Support Networks Annual Highlights 數碼港支援網絡 年度重點

CPN

「數碼港專業服務網絡」

22 engagement programmes and service clinics attracted a start-up turnout of over 190
22項交流活動及「初創診所」服務吸引超過190間初創企業參加

CIN

「數碼港投資者網絡」

Investor matching sessions facilitated fundraising of more than US\$ 66.5 million during the year
年內投資者配對環節促成初創集資超過6,650萬美元

CEN

「數碼港企業網絡」

Over 100 business matching sessions attracted a start-up turnout of over 300
超過100場業務配對環節吸引超過300間初創企業參加

CTN

「數碼港科技網絡」

27 matching sessions attracted a start-up turnout of over 40
27場業務配對環節，吸引超過40間初創企業參加

Youth and Start-ups Development

Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation among youth has long been one of Cyberport's main public missions under Cyberport Academy. The **Cyberport University Partnership Programme (CUPP)** has entered its seventh year in 2021/22. For the first time, the University of Cambridge Judge Business School (CJBS) was appointed as the programme partner. Over 45 students nominated from eight local universities formed 16 teams and participated in a two-week online entrepreneurship boot camp by CJBS for a series of training sessions related to FinTech and entrepreneurship, and designed innovative business solutions to vie for CCMF, where 10 teams were granted HK\$100,000 of funding each.

青年及初創企業發展

推動青年創業及創新，一直是數碼港學院的主要公眾使命之一。於2021/22年，「數碼港・大學合作夥伴計劃」已踏入第七年。劍橋大學賈吉商學院首次獲委任為「數碼港・大學合作夥伴計劃」合作夥伴。八所本地大學提名逾45名學生組成16支隊伍，參加劍橋大學賈吉商學院為期兩周的線上創業訓練營，接受一系列與金融科技、創業，以及設計創新商業方案有關的培訓，競逐「數碼港創意微型基金」，其中10支隊伍各獲得10萬港元的資助。

CUPP aims to nurture more I&T talents in Hong Kong. Since its inception in 2015, the programme has provided professional FinTech and entrepreneurship training to over 400 local university students. Participating teams who submitted their initial FinTech business proposals received over 120 hours of pre-camp nurturing that covered FinTech, RegTech, InsurTech, WealthTech, Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning and Cybersecurity, as well as entrepreneurial knowledge to further enhance their proposals.

「數碼港 • 大學合作夥伴計劃」旨在為香港培養更多創新科技人才。自2015年成立以來，該計劃已為超過400名本地大學生提供專業金融科技及創業的培訓。已提交初步金融科技商業方案的參與隊伍，接受逾120小時的營前培訓活動，涵蓋金融科技、合規科技、保險科技、財富管理科技、區塊鏈、人工智能和機器學習、網絡安全等範疇及創業的知識，進一步完善他們的提案。



CUPP participants attended a two-week online entrepreneurship boot camp organised by CJBS.
「數碼港 • 大學合作夥伴計劃」參與者參加了由劍橋大學賈吉商学院舉辦為期兩周的線上創業訓練營。

To explore the innovative capacity of young minds in primary and secondary schools, Cyberport co-organised the inaugural CAFEA Young Talent Smart City Forum with CAFEA Smart City Limited and Cyberport Academy at Cyberport campus. More than 80 secondary school students devised and presented their academic articles and demonstrated their innovative proposals for smart cities. This encourages more youngsters to contribute to the smart city development of Hong Kong.

為發掘中小學生的創新能力，數碼港聯同CAFEA Smart City Limited、數碼港學院，於數碼港園區合辦首屆「CAFEA青少年智慧城市論壇」。超過80位中學生構思及發表其學術文章，並展示有關智慧城市的創新方案，以鼓勵更多年青人為香港的智慧城市發展出謀劃策。

Cyberport has also arranged different summer training programmes for students, such as AI Bootcamp 2021 and FinTech Summer Programme 2021 in collaboration with the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and the University of Hong Kong respectively, and in partnership with two community start-ups. The two Cyberport Academy programmes aim at empowering secondary school students who are interested in careers in the I&T industry and inculcating basic skills and knowledge of FinTech and AI in them.

此外，數碼港分別與香港中文大學及香港大學合作，夥拍兩間社群初創企業，為學生安排各項暑期培訓計劃，如人工智能網上訓練營2021、金融科技暑期計劃2021。這兩個數碼港學院的項目旨在為有志投身創科行業的中學生及早裝備，掌握金融科技及人工智能的基礎技能和知識。

Apart from the expos and exchange programmes, Cyberport has joined hands with DreamStarter in organising the 6th DreamStarter Programme for students to design innovative solutions to tackle social issues. Cyberport matched a suitable start-up for students based on their submissions to facilitate hands-on experiential learning and engage students to make an impact on society for the better.

除了展覽會及交流活動外，數碼港還與DreamStarter合辦「第六屆啟夢者計劃」，好讓學生構思創新方案，解決社會上的問題。數碼港根據學生提交的方案，為其配對合適的初創企業，促使學生從實戰經驗中學習，讓他們為社會帶來裨益。

Cyberport has also co-organised a robotics competition with ASK Idea (Hong Kong) Limited, Hong Kong Computer Education Society and Da-Jiang Innovations (DJI). The **RoboMaster Youth Tournament (Hong Kong)** was open to students and teenagers to test their coding skills and problem-solving abilities of participants, boost their team spirit and develop their sense of responsibility. A total of 16 primary schools and 80 secondary schools who participated in this year's competition. Primary and secondary school students were also eligible for the RoboMaster Youth Tournament. The participants were able to establish a scientific mindset for tackling their future challenges with confidence.

數碼港又與艾思能達(香港)、香港電腦教育學會和大疆創新合辦機器人競賽。**機甲大師青少年挑戰賽(香港站)**(現稱「青少年對抗賽」)開放予學生及青年報名參與，目的是測試參賽者編碼技巧及解決問題的能力、提升他們的團隊精神及培養其責任感。今年一共有16間小學和80間中學參與，中小學生亦可參加「機甲大師青少年挑戰賽」(香港站)。參賽者透過該比賽建立科學思維，自信地應對未來的挑戰。



Primary students joined the RoboMaster Youth Tournament for the first time.

小學生首次參與「機甲大師青少年挑戰賽」(香港站)。

In addition, there are two new Esports-related courses funded by Cyberport's scholarships this year. The courses are namely Esports Ecosystem and Introduction to eSports, organised by the Hong Kong Metropolitan University and the Caritas Institute of Community Education, respectively. It will be the 28th funded course since the inception of the Esports Industry Facilitation Scheme (EIFS).

此外，數碼港獎學金於今年資助兩項全新的電競相關課程，分別由香港都會大學與明愛社區書院開設，名為電競生態及電子競技技術概論。這將是「電競行業支援計劃」成立以來，第二十八項資助課程。

Cyberport Incubated Company - Gense Technologies Limited 數碼港培育企業 - 尖思科研有限公司



Justin Chan 陳柏衡
- Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Gense Technologies Limited
尖思科研有限公司
聯合創辦人兼首席執行官

- 🏆 A HealthTech start-up founded in 2017, developing portable preventive screening imaging devices
成立於2017年，開發便攜式預防性篩查影像設備的健康科技初創企業
- 🏆 An alumnus of CCMF and CIP
「數碼港創意微型基金」和「數碼港培育計劃」已畢業的培育公司
- 🏆 High achievement under incubation period:
在孵化期內取得成就和肯定：
 - 1st runner-up of "Maker in China" Hong Kong Chapter 2022 from over 150 participating teams
 - 「創客中國」大賽香港分站賽2022 - 在逾150支參賽隊伍中，勇奪亞軍
 - Winner of JUMPSTARTER 2022
 - JUMPSTARTER環球創業大獎2022的優勝者
 - ICT Startup Grand Award and ICT Startup (Hardware and Devices) Gold Award 2021
 - 資訊科技初創企業大獎及資訊科技初創企業(硬件與設備)金獎2021

From the Co-Founder: 聯合創辦人表示：

"We are grateful to Cyberport for supporting our entrepreneurship work, so that we can offer more accessible and affordable medical technologies, namely portable medical imaging devices that target preventive screening and chronic disease monitoring in various settings, including at home and clinics. Cyberport's incubation programme and funding support has been a significant source of support in our work to develop health tracking and diagnostic solutions to assist the local community."

「多得數碼港對我們創業的支持，我們可以提供易於普及和讓大眾可以負擔的醫療技術，即用於各種環境(包括在家中和診所)的便攜式醫療成像設備，進行預防性篩查和慢性病監測。數碼港的培育計劃和資金支持，一直是我們開發健康追蹤和診斷解決方案的重要支援，讓我們能夠回饋社區。」

Career Opportunities

To continue the success of the career fair last year, we have proudly launched **Cyberport Career Fair 2022**. In view of social distancing measures, we have organised the Career Fair on a virtual conference platform. The online Career Fair gathered more than 150 enterprises, offering over 1,500 job opportunities in different areas, including FinTech, Smart Living, Digital Entertainment, AI, Big Data, Blockchain and Cybersecurity for I&T talents via a virtual interactive platform with elements of the Metaverse, the virtual 3D fair venue.

Participating organisations included large corporations and Cyberport start-ups. To enrich job seekers' understanding in recruitment trends of the industry, Cyberport organised more than 50 career forums and recruitment seminars to discuss popular trends in innovation. We also provided online services, such as free CV consultation, AI interview analysis and career development resources.

就業機會

為延續去年招聘博覽的成功，我們再接再厲，舉辦「**數碼港互動招聘博覽2022**」。鑑於社交距離措施，我們在虛擬會議平台上舉辦招聘博覽。這次線上互動招聘博覽匯聚了超過150間企業，通過具備元宇宙元素及虛擬3D展會場地的虛擬互動平台，向創科人才提供逾1,500個創科相關職位，涵蓋金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂、人工智能、大數據、區塊鏈及網絡安全等範疇。

參與機構眾多，包括大型企業和數碼港初創企業。為加深求職者對行業招聘趨勢的了解，數碼港於招聘博覽期間，舉行了50多場職業論壇及招聘講座，剖析創科熱門議題。我們亦免費提供履歷諮詢、人工智能面試分析及職涯發展資訊等線上服務。

In 2021, Cyberport launched its new integrated I&T talent acquisition platform, **iTalent**, which helps Cyberport community members to find the right talent while providing career opportunities for young people who aspire to join the I&T industry. The iTalent platform enables community companies to match suitable talents with job vacancies in FinTech, Smart Living, Digital Entertainment and Esports clusters in a cost-effective way. It features job search, job recommendations/reminders, CV generator, profile strength meter, practical job interview tips, experience sharing from past internship participants, as well as free learning resources from tech giants.

Cyberport Academy was established in 2020 to combine and improve our education and enrichment programmes, increase capability and professional possibilities and enhance our technology talent pool. **The Youth Start-up Internship Programme** in collaboration with the then Home Affairs Bureau (now Home and Youth Affairs Bureau) attracted 168 start-ups to provide 440 job vacancies, among which 30 were selected for students to step in the real working world and receive practical experience. Start-ups specialising in Smart Living provided the most vacancies, which encompassed EdTech, RetailTech, HealthTech, Internet of Things (IoT), as well as FinTech and Digital Entertainment and Esports.

The Cyberport Scale-up Placement Programme matched 18 start-ups with 23 university students to take up credit-bearing placements, helping start-ups with legal, communications, marketing and financial issues.

Digital Technology Upskilling

Cyberport was commissioned by the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau to launch a new round of the Financial Practitioners FinTech Training Programme in 2022, following the success of the first round that attracted over 1,200 participants. The programme aims to deepen in-service financial practitioners' understanding of FinTech in order to enrich the local FinTech talent pool. The training comprises two parts, namely the Webinar Series and Incentive Scheme. The Webinar Series received enthusiastic support from the financial services sector, with over 7,100 in-service financial practitioners from 80 financial institutions registered to participate.

Under the Cyberport Academy, we have also coordinated different speaking events for our community to enhance important skillsets, including the Cyberport Academy Distinguished Fellow Speakers Series and the Green Finance Speaker Series.



於2021年，數碼港推出全新創科人才綜合招聘平台「iTalent」，協助數碼港社群成員物色合適人才，同時為有志投身創科行業的青年提供就業機會。「iTalent」平台能以合乎成本效益的方式，替社群公司提供職位配對，為金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂及電競等集群的職位招聘合適人才。平台提供職位搜索、職位推薦及提示、簡歷建立器、簡歷測評、實用求職面試技能、過往實習參與者的經驗分享，以及來自科技龍頭的免費學習資源。

數碼港學院於2020年成立，旨在整合和改善我們的教育及增潤課程、提高培訓能力及增加專業選擇，以及擴展我們的科技人才庫。我們與民政事務局（現民政及青年事務局）合作推出「青年初創實習計劃」，吸引168間初創企業參加，提供440個實習職位空缺，其中挑選30個職位，讓學生能踏入真實的工作環境，並獲得實踐經驗。專注於智慧生活的初創企業提供的空缺最多，當中涵蓋教育科技、零售科技、健康科技、物聯網，以及金融科技、數碼娛樂與電競等範疇。

「數碼港學分實習計劃」為18間初創企業，配對23名大學生，讓他們參加學分實習計劃，幫助初創企業解決有關法律、傳訊、市場營銷及財務的問題。

提升數碼技能

繼首輪「金融從業員金融科技培訓計劃」成功吸引超過1,200名參與者後，數碼港受財經事務及庫務局委托，於2022年推出新一輪計劃。計劃旨在加深金融從業員對金融科技的了解，以擴大本地金融科技的人才庫。培訓分為網授課程和資助項目兩部分；網授課程獲得金融服務界的熱烈支持，來自80間金融機構的7,100多名金融從業員已登記參與。

在數碼港學院旗下，我們亦為社群企業舉辦不同的演講活動，包括數碼港學院傑出人士分享會系列及綠色金融講座系列，以提升重要技能。

Sustainability-related financial risks in Hong Kong and Asia amid Pandemic Era was one of the Green Finance Speaker Series Webinar hosted by Cyberport Academy to promote green finance in Hong Kong. 可持續發展 — 疫情時期香港及亞洲的相關金融風險是由數碼港學院舉辦的綠色金融演講者系列網絡研討會之一，以推動香港綠色金融發展。

GBA Development and Beyond

Cyberport has been actively supporting the development of start-ups in the GBA. In 2021, **Luo Huining, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government**, visited Cyberport and emphasised that the National 14th Five-Year Plan clearly supports Hong Kong in building an international I&T hub, creating huge development opportunities for young people in Hong Kong.

大灣區發展及展望

數碼港一直積極支持初創企業在大灣區的發展。於2021年，**中聯辦主任駱惠寧先生**到訪數碼港，強調國家於「十四五」規劃下，明確支持香港建設國際創新科技中心，為香港年青人創造可以大展身手的廣闊空間。

The Cyberport **Greater Bay Area Young Entrepreneurship Programme (GBA YEP) 2021** supported by CCMF brought young talent from Hong Kong, Macau and cities in Guangdong, including the GBA together to develop digital technology innovations. The programme aims to deepen participants' experiences in launching projects and facilitating early-stage development in a multicultural environment and to facilitate business soft-landing and development in the GBA and the Mainland.

Our community companies have participated in different competitions, such as the **Road to GBA Start-up Challenge**, jointly organised by Cyberport and PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). The 12 winning Cyberport community companies participated in a nine-month GBA Go-to-Market Programme. The programme provided comprehensive support and training for the winners to expand their businesses in the GBA, including themed workshops, corporate management consultation, product commercialisation, investment roadshows, business matching and assistance from I&T parks in partnership with Cyberport located in cities across the GBA and beyond.

In the Hong Kong Chapter of "**Maker in China 2021**" SME Innovation and Entrepreneurship Global Contest, co-organised by Cyberport, the top three winners were I2COOL, MAD Gaze and Greater Bay Biotechnology, respectively. The contest was met with great enthusiasm, drawing a record number of more than 100 teams. As a result of the event, more than 100 patents were created and 50 deal flows were facilitated, helping to bring promising start-ups to the GBA. As one of Hong Kong's winners, **MAD Gaze** incubated by Cyberport later on competed against other counterparts from Japan, South Korea, other ASEAN countries and Europe. MAD Gaze became the overall champion at the "Maker in China" SME Innovation and Entrepreneurship Global Contest.

「數碼港大灣區青年創業計劃2021」得到「數碼港創意微型基金」的全力支持，讓香港、澳門和廣東省內的城市及大灣區，攜手發展創新數碼科技。計劃旨在加深參與者累積經驗，在多元文化環境中啟動項目和促進初期營運，加快於大灣區以至內地的發展。

我們的社群公司參加了不同比賽，例如由數碼港和羅兵咸永道聯合主辦的「走進灣區創業計劃大賽」；12間勝出的數碼港社群公司，參加了為期九個月的「走進灣區」計劃。該計劃為優勝企業提供全方位的支援及培訓，包括主題工作坊、企業管理諮詢、產品商業化、投資路演、業務配對，以及灣區各城市創科園區合作夥伴支援。

初創企業創冷科技、MAD Gaze及華港龍生物科技，分別在數碼港共同承辦的2021「創客中國」國際中小企業創新創業大賽香港分站賽中位列前三甲。賽事反應熱烈，成功吸引超過100支隊伍參加，更創下歷屆之冠。此次活動中，有超過100項專利誕生，促成了50筆交易，協助大灣區引進極具潛力的初創企業。數碼港培育的**MAD Gaze**作為香港分站賽優勝企業之一，隨後與日本、韓國、其他東盟國家和歐洲的初創企業競賽，更成為「創客中國」國際中小企業創新創業全球大賽總冠軍。



Luo Huining, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government, visited Cyberport.
中聯辦主任駱惠寧先生到訪數碼港。



More than 100 teams participated in the Hong Kong Chapter of "Maker in China 2021" SME Innovation and Entrepreneurship Global Contest.
超過100支隊伍參加2021「創客中國」國際中小企業創新創業大賽 - 香港分站賽。

Cyberport has also signed the **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** with the **Greater Bay Area Business School and CUHK** to provide more training and support and to share facilities located in Shenzhen for young entrepreneurship and business development in the GBA. It also provides a channel for the Cyberport community to enter the GBA market.

數碼港亦與大灣區商學院及香港中文大學簽署了**合作諒解備忘錄**，為在大灣區創業的青年及商業發展，提供更多的培訓和支持，以及共享位於深圳的設施。數碼港還提供渠道，讓數碼港社群進入大灣區市場。

Looking Forward

At the forefront of promoting I&T in Hong Kong, Cyberport strives to support the community and youth in various stages of entrepreneurship, as well as to nurture innovative young minds. Cyberport will also continue to connect the Cyberport community with different stakeholders to prepare for the GBA market and beyond.

展望未來

數碼港屹立香港創新科技發展的前線，將繼續支持處於不同創業階段的初創社群，以及培育青年創新人才。我們亦會繼續加強初創企業與各方持份者聯繫，扶助數碼創新社群，為進軍大灣區以至更廣區域做好準備。

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT 產業發展



Despite the 5th wave of COVID-19 dealing a significant blow to the economy, Cyberport maintained its unwavering support to the I&T industry, striving to guide and assist the community and fellow tech companies towards new opportunities. Cyberport continues its endeavour towards cultivating the industry and leading the way for the technology disruptions of tomorrow.

Professional and Technology Support for Entrepreneurship

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Development

It is imperative for the tech entrepreneur to tap into the latest and brightest technologies with a view to creating technical advantages for their innovative products and solutions. As the digital technology hub of Hong Kong, Cyberport partners with global tech leaders to support the start-up ecosystem and facilitate the development of the ICT industry.

Operating at full throttle since its inception in 2018, **Cyberport Technology Network (CTN)** unshackles our start-ups from technological limitations by equipping them with the latest technologies, tools and services through our CTN partners. In 2021/22, we fostered 27 business matching sessions, assisting over 40 different start-ups with their unique challenges.

This extensive network not only helps our start-ups address their imminent needs, but also actively equips them with the ability to take on future challenges. To facilitate a swift adoption of 5G technology, we provided substantive support to 11 projects that used 5G technology developed by companies in fields across Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), AI and Robotics which received support from Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA)'s subsidy scheme for 5G deployment.

Finance Industry

To support Hong Kong as the leading international financial centre, Cyberport has been pivotal in promoting the development of FinTech and its adoption to support the growth of the finance industry.

Cyberport also collaborated with Google in the **Igniting Startups & FinTechs Program**. With a united pursuit of morphing Hong Kong into a smarter digital city, we made available Google Cloud credits and training/technical support for high-performance computing (HPC) to all start-ups in Cyberport. A suite of Google platforms is also available to our start-ups at a special discount to cultivate innovation with the help of geospatial data, cutting-edge data analytics and AI solutions. Start-ups can thus focus on developing their innovations without worrying about cloud computing infrastructure and capacity.

"Igniting Start-ups and FinTechs Program" in collaboration with Google 與Google合辦「初創與金融科技燃亮計劃」

儘管第五波新冠疫情衝擊經濟，數碼港仍堅定不移支持創科行業，致力帶領社群及科技公司迎接新機遇。數碼港會繼續用心扶植產業發展，引領未來科技革新。

專業服務及科技支援創業

資訊及通訊科技發展

科技創業者需要利用最新的尖端技術，為其創新產品和解決方案創造技術優勢。作為香港的數碼科技樞紐，數碼港與全球科技巨頭企業緊密合作，支持初創生態系統，促進資訊及通訊科技業界發展。

自2018年成立以來，「**數碼港科技網絡**」全速運行，透過網絡的合作夥伴，為我們的初創企業提供最新的科技、工具及服務，使他們擺脫技術限制。於2021/22年度，我們舉行了27場業務配對環節，協助超過40間不同初創企業應對他們的獨特挑戰。

這個全面的網絡不僅有助初創企業緩解燃眉之急，亦有助他們作好準備，以應對未來挑戰。為促進5G科技的應用，我們鼎力支持11個利用5G科技的項目，由從事擴增實境、虛擬實境、人工智能及機器人學等領域的公司研發並獲得通訊事務管理局辦公室（通訊辦）5G技術資助計劃支持。

金融業界

為助力香港成為領先的國際金融中心，數碼港一直發揮關鍵作用推動金融科技發展和應用，以支持金融業界發展。

數碼港亦與Google攜手，推出「**初創與金融科技燃亮計劃**」。為了共同追求將香港打造成更智能化的數碼城市，我們向數碼港所有初創企業，提供Google雲端使用額及高性能運算培訓／科技支援。初創企業還可以用特定折扣，使用一系列的Google服務平台，借助地理數據、尖端數據分析及AI開發解決方案，讓初創企業毋須顧慮雲端運算基礎的設施及能力，能專注發揮創意。



7 Cyberport start-ups
have been approved to each receive
up to **US\$200K**
of Google Cloud credits
7家數碼港初創企業
已獲批高達20萬美元的
Google Cloud使用額

Further, to fully support the ever-changing needs of community companies in different industry contexts and operational stages, the **Cyberport Professional Services Network (CPN)** connected 148 participating community companies with professional services to foster healthy growth with the help of professional consultants. To continue expanding this network, the CPN Circle, an online knowledge-sharing platform developed by one of our community companies, Lynk, was launched in March 2022. It allows participants to connect with professional experts in real-time.

During the year, we added 12 new CPN partners, culminating in a network of around 35 member firms, including 6 full-service consultancy firms Baker & McKenzie, Deloitte, Ernst & Young, Grant Thornton, KPMG and PwC, as well as other specialised consultancy firms. The weaving of this accomplished network, coupled with active member engagement in 19 service clinics and three key engagement programmes, has enabled community companies to benefit from further professional support and training at reasonable costs.

FinTech in Full Force

With more than a decade of continuous efforts, we have established a leading position in the FinTech sector and helped push the sector to ever-increasing heights. Our FinTech community encompasses nearly 400 FinTech companies out of around 600 FinTech companies and start-ups in all over Hong Kong, and our contribution to them has yielded celebrated results. In the **IFTA FinTech Achievement Awards**, 14 Cyberport FinTech companies were given 15 awards across multiple categories, including four community start-ups winning awards for 'Regulatory Tech' and two Cyberport entrepreneurs receiving recognition as the 'Leader of the Year'.

另一方面，社群公司各有不同行業背景及營運階段，為滿足他們不斷轉變的需求，「數碼港專業服務網絡」協助148間參與的社群公司聯繫專業顧問，透過他們的專業服務實現穩步成長。為繼續拓展網絡，於2022年3月，我們的社群公司Lynk推出線上知識分享平台CPN Circle，讓參與者與專家實時聯繫。

年內，我們新增12個「數碼港專業服務網絡」合作夥伴，最終形成了一個約有35間成員公司的網絡，包括六間一站式服務的顧問公司，貝克·麥堅時律師事務所、德勤、安永、致同(香港)會計師事務所、畢馬威及羅兵咸永道，以及其他專業顧問公司。透過完善的專業服務網絡，加上成員積極參與19個「初創診所」及三個重點主題活動，社群公司可以合理價格取得更多專業支援和培訓。

全力發展 金融科技

歷經十多年的不懈努力，我們已於金融科技界建立領導地位，並推動業界不斷壯大成長。全港有約600間金融科技公司及初創企業，我們的社群已涵蓋當中約400間，可見我們的投入已取得優秀成績。於「IFTA金融科技成就大獎」中，14間數碼港金融科技公司獲頒發15個不同類別的獎項，其中四間社群初創企業獲頒發「監管科技」獎，兩位數碼港社群的企業家獲頒「年度領袖」獎。



The FinTech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme was launched in 2021 to encourage creative Fintech ideas to be tested with government funding.

於2021年，我們推出「拍住上」金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃（「拍住上」資助計劃），在政府資助下鼓勵測試創新金融科技概念。

Industry acclaim has not slowed our pace in further driving disruption. Commissioned by the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (FTSB), the **FinTech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme (PoC Scheme)** was launched in 2021 with the goal to encourage creative ideas with the potential to become innovative financial services products to be tested out with government funding. It has been operating at full throttle, approving 93 applications and providing start-ups with a total grant of HK\$10 million for them to test run FinTech innovations with financial institutions. By promoting new means of cooperation between financial institutions and FinTech start-ups, the Scheme has led to numerous firm relationships of long-time collaboration within the industry, as well as cross-boundary applications among Hong Kong, the GBA and ASEAN countries.

業界的認可並沒有令我們放慢進一步推動革新的步伐。於2021年，我們受財經事務及庫務局委托推出「拍住上」金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃（「拍住上」資助計劃），目的是在政府資助下，鼓勵測試有潛力成為創新金融服務產品的概念。該計劃共通過93份申請，並向初創企業提供合共1,000萬港元的資助，讓他們與金融機構合作，試行金融科技创新方案。透過此計劃，促進金融機構與金融科技初創企業之間的新合作方式，於業內建立多個穩固的長期合作關係，實踐香港、大灣區、東盟國家之間的跨境應用。

FinTech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme

「拍住上」金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃

93

approved projects

個獲批項目



In addition, we gathered more than 30 representatives of regulatory and professional bodies, and participants of the PoC Scheme at the **Cyberport Fintech InnoCon 2021**, a spotlight event of the Cyberport Venture Capital Forum, to showcase successful FinTech Proofs-of-Concepts (PoCs). This enabled networking and the convergence of ideas for the I&T sector through practical lenses and input from regulatory experts, achieving a balanced FinTech vision that truly caters to industry needs.

To support Asia Pacific start-ups, we continued to co-organising the **FinTech Innovation Lab Asia Pacific (FILAP)** with Accenture for the eighth consecutive year. Through a 12-week programme, start-ups with the most innovative propositions were selected to receive world-class mentoring from financial institution executives and leading fintech entrepreneurs. This year's programme, with 11 selected companies, including five Cyberport FinTech start-ups, has successfully launched two PoCs, and with 21 more projects in the pipeline. We look forward to continuing our support in strengthening start-ups' ability to scale-up and their connections with potential investors.

With regard to rising discussions in Regulatory Technology (RegTech), Cyberport invited start-ups and renowned industry figures to the **Hong Kong FinTech Week**, in which the importance of technology used for regulation among other latest trends in FinTech, like ESG investment and open data, was thoroughly explored. To expedite RegTech adoption, especially for anti-money laundering, Cyberport collaborated with the **Hong Kong Monetary Authority** to organise the **AML Regtech Lab**, with the purpose of facilitating more comprehensive regulations over financial institutions and ensure a safe environment for businesses to flourish.

Continuing the conversation with our stakeholders, Cyberport received a delegation of around 35 Hong Kong Accounting Advisors appointed by the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The advisors learned about the latest developments in Hong Kong's I&T sector, as well as Cyberport community start-ups' tech solutions for accounting and finance.

此外，於「數碼港創業投資論壇」上，我們舉辦焦點活動「2021數碼港金融科技創新論壇」，匯聚超過30名監管、專業機構代表，及「拍住上」資助計劃參與者，展示成功的金融科技概念驗證測試方案。這次活動有助進一步交流及整合監管專家的意見，從務實的角度出發回應行業需求，實現金融科技平穩發展的願景。

為支持亞太地區的初創企業，我們連續第八年與埃森哲共同舉辦**亞太金融科技創新實驗室**。通過為期12周的計劃，最具有創新性的初創企業被選出接受金融機構高管和領先金融科技企業家的世界級指導。今年的計劃中，有11家被選中的公司，包括五家數碼港金融科技初創公司，已經成功推出了兩個概念驗證，並有21個項目正在籌備當中。我們期待繼續提供支持，以加強初創企業擴大規模的能力，以及他們與潛在投資者的聯繫。

由於對合規科技的討論日漸增多，數碼港邀請初創企業及知名業界人士參加「**香港金融科技周**」，深入探討運用科技進行監管的重要性，及其他新興金融科技領域，如ESG投資及開放數據。為了加快應用合規科技，尤其是在反洗錢方面，數碼港與**香港金融管理局**合作舉辦「**反洗錢合規科技實驗室**」，目的是對金融機構實施更全面的監管，並為企業提供安全的環境，確保他們能夠蓬勃發展。

數碼港持續與我們的持份者對話，接待了由財政部委任的約35名香港會計顧問組成的代表團。顧問們了解了香港創新科技行業的最新發展，以及數碼港社群的會計和金融方面技術解決方案。



Cyberport collaborated with InvestHK to invite start-ups and renowned industry leaders to the Hong Kong FinTech Week. 數碼港與投資推廣署合作，邀請初創企業及知名業界人士參加「香港金融科技周」。

To navigate the present and future of sustainable development, we also assembled ESG trailblazers from the financial, industrial and commercial sectors, along with Cyberport community companies, in the **Cyberport FinTech for ESG Conference 2021**. We hosted a thematic breakout session on “Shaping a Sustainable Financial Ecosystem: How to Integrate ESG Factors with FinTech”, in which participants jointly investigated the prospects of utilising FinTech to enhance efficiency for companies implementing ESG-related measures, as well as methods for companies to enjoy economic benefits presented by the global ESG trend.

Another area in the industry receiving rapid growth is WealthTech. By housing nearly 60 WealthTech start-ups in Cyberport, we provide ample resources for promising projects to germinate. These start-ups will become the quintessential tools in reducing cost of wealth management services and generating alternative investment opportunities for professional investors.

Furthermore, through the collaboration with R3, a global Blockchain leader, **Innovation Lab** was established at Cyberport to help Hong Kong FinTech start-ups seize Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC) opportunities. The Innovation Lab serves as an agile transformative space where Cyberport, R3 and all the Innovation Partners can come together to offer resources, training curriculum, technology comprehension, industry expertise and work closely with ecosystem stakeholders to co-create FinTech innovations in Hong Kong and the GBA.

Through the **FinTech Anti-epidemic Scheme for Talent Development (FAST)** commissioned by FTSB, we provided salary subsidies for a maximum of 12 months to FinTech companies that have created a new full-time position, fostering over 1,000 applications and more than 700 new positions being filled. The overwhelming response from the FinTech sector helped create FinTech-related employment opportunities for finance and technology professionals, as well as university graduates, widening the talent pool for the FinTech sector.

Our “Cyberport Community Connect” series supported various industries through knowledge and experience sharing sessions by industry leaders. Seminar topics included “Building Automation & Smart Property Management – Insider Perspectives” and “FinTech Development During the Pandemic”, which were co-organised with the Hong Kong Software Industry Association and the Internet Professional Association, respectively.

Smart Living for Communal Support

Cyberport is the home to over 700 companies that focus on various aspects of Smart Living, including HealthTech, EdTech, ArtTech, GeronTech and more. Our goal is to continue building up this Smart Living powerhouse and give back to our community.

Cyberport’s “**Braving the Epidemic**” campaign was first launched in early 2020 to connect our Smart Living cluster to the rest of the world amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. It has accumulated digital solutions focusing on Distance Learning and Work from Home, Medical and Healthcare, Insurance and Relief Funds, Household and Workplace Improvement, as well as community support and volunteering activities. In a swift response to the outbreak of the 5th wave of COVID-19 in 2022, Cyberport start-ups reinforced cooperation with the Government, hospitals and social welfare institutions by providing telemedicine services, COVID-19 testing, remote support service mobile apps and more.

We also expanded the campaign to Community Support and Volunteering – a new category – to deliver more extensive aid to the community. Our start-up, Farm66, cooperated with charities to dispense timely anti-epidemic supplies to

為把握當下和邁向可持續發展的未來，我們邀請金融、工業及商業界別的ESG開拓者，連同數碼港社群企業參加「**數碼港金融科技ESG論壇2021**」。我們舉辦有關「打造可持續金融生態系統：如何將ESG因素融入於金融科技」的專題分組論壇，與參與者共同探討利用金融科技，提高公司實施ESG相關措施的效率，以及掌握全球ESG趨勢帶來經濟效益的方法。

財富管理科技為業內另一個快速增長的領域。數碼港有近60間財富管理科技初創企業進駐。我們為發展潛力較大的項目，提供充足資源並協助其茁壯成長。這些初創企業將成為不可或缺的角色，減少理財服務成本，及為專業投資者創造另類投資機遇。

此外，透過與環球區塊鏈領導者R3合作，我們在數碼港設立「**創新實驗室**」，幫助香港金融科技初創企業把握央行數碼貨幣的機遇。「創新實驗室」成為靈活的轉型空間，讓數碼港、R3及所有創新夥伴聯合起來，提供資源、培訓課程、科技解讀、行業專業知識；並與生態系統的持份者緊密合作，於香港及大灣區共同創新金融科技服務。

透過財經事務及庫務局委托推行的「**抗疫基金金融科技人才計劃**」，我們為金融科技公司新開設的全職崗位，提供最長12個月的工資補貼，並成功收到超過1,000份申請，涉及開設逾700個新職位。業界對該計劃的熱烈反應為金融及科技專業人士、大學畢業生創造金融科技相關就業機會，擴大了金融科技領域的人才庫。

我們的「Cyberport Community Connect」系列通過行業領袖的知識和經驗分享會來支持各個行業。講座主題包括與香港軟件行業協會合辦的「行內視角-智能建築及智慧物業管理」和與互聯網專業協會合辦的「疫情下的金融科技發展」。

智慧生活 支援社區

數碼港匯聚逾700多間公司，專注於智慧生活各個層面，包括健康科技、教育科技、藝術科技，以及樂齡科技等。我們的目標是繼續構建和發揮園區作為推動智慧生活的角色，回饋社區。

數碼港於2020年初首次推出「**敢創抗疫**」行動，旨在於新冠疫情期間，將我們的智慧生活集群連繫世界其他地區。目前，數碼解決方案專注於遙距學習及在家工作、醫療及護理服務、保險服務和支援保障，改善家居和工作環境，以及社區支援及義工行動。為迅速應對2022年第五波疫情，數碼港初創企業已加強與政府、醫院及社會福利機構合作，提供遠程醫療服務、新冠病毒檢測、遠程支援服務流動應用程式等。

我們還將活動擴展到社區支援及志願服務的全新層面，為社區提供更廣泛的幫助。我們的初創公司Farm66與慈善機構合作，為100多間護理院及時發放

over 100 elderly homes. By leveraging agricultural technology, boxes of fresh vegetables and fruits were sent out to people under quarantine. The “Braving the Epidemic” campaign has been recognised again by the Health Partnership Awards organised by ETNet with the “Outstanding Leadership for Social Innovation” Award in 2022.

抗疫物資；而且運用農業科技，確保為隔離人士運送新鮮的蔬菜和水果。「敢創抗疫」行動再度獲得《經濟通》主辦的「健康同行夥伴大賽」肯定，於2022年榮獲「傑出社創領袖獎」殊榮。



Cyberport received the “Outstanding Leadership for Social Innovation” Award in the Health Partnership Awards organised by ETNet.

數碼港在由《經濟通》主辦的「健康同行夥伴大賽」中榮獲「傑出社創領袖獎」。

Our community contributions do not stop there. Over 100 start-ups are rigorously designing HealthTech products to boost convenience of access to medical services through digital means, including health monitoring, telemedicine, rehabilitation and more. Four of our HealthTech start-ups were exhibited in the Gerontech and Innovation Expo cum Summit 2021.

我們對社區的貢獻不止於此。超過100間初創企業積極設計健康科技產品，包括健康監測、遠程醫療、康復治療等，通過數碼方式，讓社會能更便利獲得醫療服務。我們的四間健康科技初創企業，亦在「2021年樂齡科技博覽暨高峰會」上，展示他們的健康科技產品。

Despite the pandemic causing a heavy blow to the industry, retailers see a way out through adopting creative digital solutions. Cyberport houses over 220 community companies that are focused on delivering RetailTech and e-commerce solutions, which form the largest sub-cluster under Smart Living. With the incorporation of AI, Big Data analytics and more into the retailing process, these companies hold limitless potential for the revitalisation of the retail industry.

儘管疫情對零售業造成沉重打擊，商家仍能通過採用創意數碼解決方案找到出路。數碼港擁有超過220間社群企業，專注於提供零售科技和電子商貿解決方案，形成智慧生活集群下最大的子集群。隨著人工智能、大數據分析等科技融入零售流程，這些公司為振興零售業帶來無限潛力。

We are also joining hands with Rotary International to create smart parks in the ‘2021 Co-Create Smart Park Challenge’. By calling both youngsters and I&T industry professionals to submit creative and feasible proposals to build a smart park, we collected ideas filled with both imagination and insight from experience, facilitating sustainable development with creative designs. Many suitable ideas and proposals will be considered for implementation at the Cyberport waterfront park as part of Cyberport’s mega Expansion Project.

我們又與國際扶輪社合辦「2021構建智能公園」比賽，吸引年輕人及創科專業人士，提交創意與可行性兼備的智能公園方案。我們徵集到的方案，集想像力和洞察力於一身，以創意設計促進可持續發展。我們將考慮在數碼港海濱公園實施多項合適構思和建議，作為數碼港大型擴建計劃的一部份。

Cyberport understands that youngsters are the future pillars of society, and new technology is needed to tackle current educational problems. Thus, over 170 community companies in Cyberport strive to provide EdTech solutions. We conducted the Cyberport Venture Capital Forum 2021, in which the **Edventures Global Business Acceleration Summit** was a spotlight event. Themed ‘Think Big with EdTech, From Quick Fix to Driver of Change,’ the summit saw international EdTech experts share insights on global EdTech application, bridging the digital divide chasm, and the prospects of Hong Kong becoming an education innovation hub in the GBA. Presentations of unique solutions for early childhood education and special education were also given by 12 EdTech start-ups around the globe.

數碼港深知青少年是未來社會的棟樑，現有的教育問題需利用新科技來解決；因此，超過170間在數碼港營運的社群企業，努力提供教育科技的解決方案。我們舉辦了「數碼港創業投資論壇2021」，其中**全球教育科技峰會**成為焦點活動，以「教育科技新天地：從快速修復到驅動變革」為主題，國際教育科技專家在峰會上就全球教育科技應用、跨越數碼鴻溝，以及香港成為大灣區教育创新中心的前景，分享各自的見解和看法。全球12間教育科技初創公司，亦介紹了針對幼兒教育及特殊教育的獨特解決方案。

Regarding the rising demands to enhance learning and teaching through STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics), we hosted **Cyberport STEAM Week** to introduce the latest innovative EdTech solutions to around 100 principals and teachers from primary and secondary schools. For example, using IoT, Cyberport start-up, FarmacyHK, installed smart hydroponic planting machines in schools to remotely cultivate a suitable environment for plant growth, with a view to establishing green practices in schools and fulfilling educational purposes at the same time. Moreover, 22 of our EdTech start-ups participated in the **Learning and Teaching Expo 2021**, displaying disruptive solutions to enhance self-directed learning through AI, AR and VR, among other technologies.

大眾對STEAM(科學、科技、工程、藝術與數學)課程提升學與教效能的需求越來越大，於是我們舉辦了「**數碼港STEAM周**」，向約100名中小學校長及教師介紹最新的創新教育科技解決方案。例如，數碼港初創企業FarmacyHK利用物聯網，在校園裡安裝智能水耕種植機，遙距打造適合植物生長的環境，既能在校內實踐環保，又能達到教育目的。此外，我們的22間教育科技初創公司參加了「**學與教博覽2021**」，展示如何透過人工智能、增強實境和虛擬實境等科技加強自主學習的革命性解決方案。



Cyberport hosted STEAM Week for educators for five consecutive days, where fresh EdTech ideas were showcased by community startups. 數碼港連續五天為教育工作者舉辦 STEAM 周，社區初創公司展示了嶄新教育科技創意方案。

Cyberport will continue to promote innovative technology in the education sector with our innovative community covering all major areas, such as e-learning solutions, game experience and immersive learning, interactive technology and school management system. EdTech has become one of the largest subclusters under Cyberport's Smart Living cluster.

Thriving Digital Entertainment and Esports

More than 150 Digital Entertainment and Esports start-ups have landed in Cyberport, forming an extensive cluster of talented digital entertainment minds. Game studios, publishers on different platforms, management and licensing experts and diverse gaming and tournament platforms intertwine and collaborate in harmony within this broad cluster.

數碼娛樂及電競發光發亮

超過150間數碼娛樂及電競初創企業已進駐數碼港，形成一個龐大的數碼娛樂集群，當中包括不同平台的遊戲工作室、發行商、管理及版權專業人士，好讓他們在各種遊戲及比賽平台中，互相交流及協作。

Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021

2021數碼娛樂領袖論壇



The blend of many-hued creative ideas continued in our **Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021 (DELFF 2021)**, which was a three-day international convention in a hybrid format of online and in-person participation. With the theme of "Infinity Games – Breaking the Limits of Digital Entertainment," DELFF 2021 devised a series of "Infinity Games" tournaments, workshops and innovator showcases, bringing the audience through a journey of "Sea", "Land" and "Air". The Forum accumulated over 600,000 views online. By hosting this Forum, we aim to position ourselves as a Digital Entertainment hub, leading the industry to thrive and advance beyond existing standards by leveraging disruptive technologies, business models and value chains.

為期三天的「2021數碼娛樂領袖論壇」，採用線上及實體混合形式，呈現多種創意的融合。以「無極限競賽：數碼娛樂 • 突破界限」為主題，設計了一系列「無極限」競賽、工作坊及創新展示，帶領觀眾穿越「海陸空」的數碼娛樂及電競體驗。論壇累計超過60萬次線上瀏覽量。數碼港期望透過舉辦是次論壇，致力打造數碼娛樂樞紐，藉利用革新科技、商業模式及價值鏈，引領行業發展蒸蒸日上，並超越現有水平。



DELFL 2021 encompassed a myriad of engaging activities with elements of "Sea", "Land" and "Air", the theme of the Digital Entertainment Experience Zone, culminating in an innovative digital entertainment carnival.

「2021數碼娛樂領袖論壇」的數碼娛樂體驗區以「海陸空」為主題，內容豐富多彩，帶來一場創新的數碼娛樂嘉年華。

Throughout the year, a collection of thrilling gaming tournaments was also held in Hong Kong's esports industry. The 2022 FIA World Motorsport Championship Esports Cup Hong Kong Representative Selection, co-organised by Cyberport, is Hong Kong's first esports car representative selection officially organised by the Hong Kong Automobile Association. The FiFAe Nations Cup 2022 Qualifiers supported by Cyberport's **Esports Industry Facilitation Scheme (EIFS)** will send five selected players to represent Hong Kong to compete with international players.

The Esports Association Hong Kong and Cyberport also jointly held the **Esports Premier League (EPL) Season 2** in anticipation of rising demands for esports entertainment. Featured games include "League of Legends," "Arena of Valor," and "Hearthstone." Attracting over 200 teams from different experience levels, the tournament provided winning teams a chance to compete at the Hangzhou Asian Games in pursuit of greater glories.

Aiming to shatter the stereotypical thinking that esports tournaments, or even gaming in general, are only for youngsters, the Hong Kong Innovative Technology Development Association (HKITDA) and Rotary Club of Smart Hong Kong (RCSHK) held the **Elderly Esports Experience Day** at DELF 2021, in which grey-haired gamers displayed their patience and strategic thinking in a FIFA tournament and enjoyed esports with their family members. Cyberport has been co-organising this event since 2018 to encourage the elderly to keep up with new technology and narrow the digital divide across generations.

Acknowledging that nurturing talents in the esports industry is paramount to its development, we facilitated the **Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU)**, a network of 60 leading universities, to set up its Asia base at Cyberport. In DELF 2021, we also collaborated with APRU to organise the **APRU MetaGame Conference** to discuss future digital skills and ways to nurture university students into young innovators and changemakers. Further, we co-organised the first APRU Student Esports Paper Competition to give recognition to outstanding papers submitted by students through granting certificates and scholarships, promoting long-term investment in the esports research field.

在這一年裡，香港電競業亦舉辦多項讓人興奮的電競賽事。數碼港協辦的「2022年國際汽聯世界賽車錦標賽電競盃—香港區代表選拔賽」，為香港首個由香港汽車會官方舉辦的電競賽車運動員代表選拔賽。此外，由數碼港「**電競行業支援計劃**」支持的「2022年國際足協電競世界盃選拔賽」將選出五名選手代表香港與國際選手同台競技。

因應電競娛樂需求不斷增加，香港電競總會與數碼港聯合舉辦「**香港電競超級聯賽**」第二季，遊戲項目包括《英雄聯盟》、《傳說對決》及《爐石戰記》。賽事吸引超過200支不同經驗水平的隊伍，勝出隊伍更有機會出戰杭州亞運會，爭取更大的殊榮。

電競遊戲不是年青人專利，在「2021數碼娛樂領袖論壇」上，香港創科發展協會與智慧香港扶輪社聯合舉辦「**樂齡電競及體驗日**」，讓銀髮玩家以FIFA電競遊戲作對賽，展現其耐力及策略思維，並享受與家人玩電競的樂趣。自2018年起，數碼港先後多次舉辦該活動，鼓勵長者接觸新科技，收窄數碼科技應用的跨代鴻溝。

我們深知培育電競人才對行業進一步發展的重要性，為此，我們促成了由60所頂級大學組成的**環太平洋大學協會 (APRU)**，在數碼港設立亞洲基地。在「2021數碼娛樂領袖論壇」上，我們合辦「**APRU電競MetaGame會議**」，討論未來的數碼技能，及培育大學生成為年輕一代創新者及變革者的方式。此外，我們還聯合舉辦了首屆「APRU學生電子競技論文比賽」，向提交優秀論文的學生頒發證書和獎學金，鼓勵對電子競技研究領域的長期投資。



Industry leaders were gathered at the APRU MetaGame Conference to discuss future digital skills and ways to nurture university students into young innovators and changemakers.

行業領袖匯聚APRU電競MetaGame會議，討論未來的數碼技能以及如何將大學生培養成年輕的創新者和變革者。

Moreover, Cyberport is also supplying the flourishing esports industry with ample financial support and personnel training. The **EIFS** funds a myriad of industry activities related to competition and events, talent cultivation and overseas exchange and development. It has culminated in benefited events with a total prize value of HK\$3 million and about 47,000 participating players. **Esports Internship Scheme (EIS)** has subsidised 58 internship opportunities and 28 training courses in tertiary institutes, and conferred 37 scholarships during this year.

To utilise novel technologies, like AI, AR/VR, to the fullest, we co-hosted the **Arts x Tech Meetup@Cyberport** with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD). Over 300 members from the arts and culture sector linked up with 11 start-ups in Cyberport to discuss and demonstrate digital solutions to performances, installations, exhibitions and media art. This allowed the nurturing of artistic sensibilities in brand new channels, where digital technologies are wielded to introduce artistic expressions in modern brush strokes.

Perhaps the most popular form of art blended with technology of the recent year is Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs). Cyberport organised “**Tech x Arts – Beyond Imagination**” – a digital art show for visual and auditory artwork tokenised into NFTs. With inspiring pieces from post-90s illustrators and local photographers, the exhibition showcased the potential of utilising blockchain technology to present new channels for art publishing, as well as increased economic benefits and ownership for artists.

Gallery of Awards

Cyberport and its community start-ups have received wide acclaim and numerous accolades for their contribution to the wider I&T industry's continuous development. A total of 224 awards were given to our community companies. To highlight a few, a record-high 28 Cyberport start-ups scored 30+ awards at the **Hong Kong ICT Awards 2021**. Gense Technologies stood out by winning both the Grand Award and the Gold Award. The rapid growth and innovative thinking of our start-ups were also recognised in the biennial **Deloitte Hong Kong Technology Fast & Rising Star Programme**, with seven of them ranked among the Technology Fast 10. In addition, three of our start-ups had entered the top ten at the **JUMPSTARTER 2022 Global Pitch Competition**, organised by Alibaba Entrepreneurs Fund, as Top 10 selections. Gense Technologies also reaped the top winner award at the competition.

Awards Won by Cyberport Community Companies during the year

年內數碼港社群公司所獲獎項

Cyberport community companies received a total of
數碼港社群公司獲得共

224 awards
個獎項



To increase the awareness of stakeholders on current technological circumstances and boost innovation, the **ETNet FinTech Awards** is organised annually and 17 Cyberport community companies received awards this year.

除此以外，數碼港亦為發展向好的電競行業，提供充足的資助及人員培訓。「**電競行業支援計劃**」資助賽事及活動、人才培育、海外交流與發展相關的活動。各項賽事的獎金及獎品總額高達300萬港元，參賽選手人數約47,000人。年內，**電競實習支援計劃**已贊助了58個實習機會及28個專上教育培訓課程，以及頒發了37個獎學金。

為充分利用人工智能、擴增實境／虛擬實境等科技，我們與康文署合辦了「**藝術X科技 相匯數碼港**」。超過300名來自藝術文化界的成員，與數碼港的11間初創企業聯手，探討及展示表演、裝置、展覽及媒體藝術的數碼解決方案。活動透過全新媒介培養藝術鑒賞力，並借助數碼科技，以現代手法來演繹藝術。

近年最流行的藝術形式，莫過於與科技結合的非同質化代幣 (NFTs)。數碼港舉辦「**科技X藝術—超乎想像**」，一場將視覺與聽覺藝術品化為NFT的數碼藝術展；展示了來自90後插畫家及本地攝影師打動人心的作品，體現利用區塊鏈科技的潛力，提供出版藝術的新渠道，以及增加藝術家的收益和保護相關產權。

獎項一覽

數碼港及其初創社群成員，對創科業界持續發展作出貢獻，一直備受讚譽和屢獲殊榮。社群公司至今獲頒授合共224個獎項。值得一提的是，在「**2021年香港資訊及通訊科技獎**」中，28間數碼港初創企業破紀錄獲得30多個獎項；當中，尖思科研表現亮眼，勇奪大獎及金獎兩個獎項。於兩年一度的「**德勤香港高科技高成長及明日之星**」評選中，數碼港社群企業的高速成長和持續創新備受肯定，在「高科技高成長10強」企業當中佔七席。另一方面，共三間數碼港初創企業成為最後十強，入圍「**JUMPSTARTER環球創業比賽2022**」；比賽由阿里巴巴創業者基金舉辦。尖思科研亦榮獲了「**JUMPSTARTER環球創業比賽2022**」冠軍。

經濟通每年舉辦「**金融科技大獎**」，旨在提高持份者對當前科技環境的認識並推動創新，今年共有17間數碼港社群企業獲獎。另外，為推動以創新解決方案改善

Another 22 Cyberport start-ups received 27 awards at the **ETNet Smart Living Partnership Awards 2021**, which is a new award with the goal of catalysing innovative solutions to better our daily lifestyles. In addition, Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited also won the Outstanding Health Technology Ecosystem award in the **ETNet Health Partnership Awards 2021**.

日常生活方式，經濟通又新辦「2021智慧生活夥伴大獎」，有22間數碼港初創企業獲27個獎項。而香港數碼港管理有限公司亦在經濟通舉辦的「2021健康同行夥伴大獎」中，榮獲「傑出健康科技生態圈」獎項。

Cyberport Incubated Company - Rice Robotics 數碼港培育企業 - 飯團機器人有限公司



Victor Lee 李國康
- Founder and CEO of Rice Robotics
Rice Robotics 創辦人及行政總裁

- Founded in 2019, providing widespread autonomous delivery and sanitising robot solutions
成立於2019年，提供能廣泛應用的全自動配送機械人及消毒機械人解決方案
- An alumnus of CIP and investee under CMF
「數碼港培育計劃」已畢業的受培育公司，獲得「數碼港投資創業基金」投資
- Garnered seed round investments of US\$9 million
獲得900萬美元種子輪投資
- Winner of JUMPSTARTER Awards 2021
JUMPSTARTER環球創業大獎2021的優勝者
- JUMPSTARTER Social Impact Award 2021
JUMPSTARTER環球創業大獎2021 - 最具社會影響力初創企業獎
- Outstanding Productivity Award of The Pandemic Innovative Digital Solution Awards 2020
抗疫創新數碼方案獎2020 - 傑出生產力類別獎
- ICT Startup (Hardware and Devices) Silver Award 2020
資訊科技初創企業(硬件與設備)銀獎2020

From the Founder: 創辦人表示：

“Cyberport's connection of start-ups and established corporations has been crucial to the adoption of our products at well-known organisations in Hong Kong, including the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre and K11 MUSEA, as well as success in scaling our business to Asian markets like Japan and Thailand. We look forward to enhancing our robotic products to help communities adapt to the epidemic with more effective responses.”

「數碼港持續聯繫初創與不同大型企業，對我們的產品得以落地應用有著重要作用。我們的機械人產品獲得香港知名機構包括會展中心和K11 MUSEA 採用，並進軍日本、泰國等亞洲市場。我們將繼續提升機械人產品，協助社會提高抗疫的應變能力。」

Looking Forward

Cyberport aims to keep at its unreserved efforts to cooperate with the Government's initiatives, especially on its vision to promote enhanced development of the I&T industry in Hong Kong, as expressed in the 2021 Policy Address and 2022 Budget Speech. One of the examples is the collaboration with the Hong Kong Housing Society in setting up a co-working space in the Northern Metropolis to encourage start-ups specialising in technologies such as smart building, property management, smart home, construction technology, green technology, smart retail, etc. to contribute to building a smart city. Also, by engaging in close-knit cooperative missions, Hong Kong and the rest of the GBA can weave a strong base for the technology ecosystem, in anticipation of more future joint endeavours, to deepen cooperation with the Qianhai Co-operation Zone. With the shining future in sight, we plan on propelling our community companies, as well as the rest of Hong Kong's I&T industry, to the next level.

展望未來

數碼港繼續全力配合政府的政策，特別是在2021年施政報告及2022年財政預算案演辭中，政府表示銳意推進香港創科行業發展。其中，數碼港與香港房屋協會合作，於北部都會區興建共享辦公室，鼓勵專注開發與智慧大廈、物業管理、智慧家居、建築科技、綠色科技、智慧零售等相關科技的初創企業，投入建設智慧城市。數碼港亦透過香港與大灣區的緊密合作，一同奠定紮實根基，共建科技生態圈，期待未來有更多共同合作的機會，以深化與前海合作區的合作。展望光明未來，我們計劃推動社群公司以及香港創科行業，邁向新高峰。

INTEGRATION OF NEW AND TRADITIONAL ECONOMIES

新經濟與傳統經濟融合



Digital transformation continues to generate value in traditional industries with the integration of innovative technologies and digital solutions. The collision of old practices and new ideas can bring value-creating opportunities and positive impacts to the business world, as well as our society. In the Cyberport community, we embrace the latest technologies from FinTech, Smart Living, Digital Entertainment and Esports, to AI, Blockchain and Cybersecurity – our community members are working to revolutionise business practices through innovative solutions.

Cyberport has been proactively bridging business corporations, government departments and NGOs with our community start-ups to drive business transformation. Through leveraging win-win collaborations, all parties co-create innovative solutions that facilitate the integration of traditional and new economies.

通過創新科技與數碼方案的運用，數碼轉型持續為傳統產業增加價值。當舊傳統遇上新思維，便能為商界以至社會帶來創造價值的機遇，產生正面的影響。數碼港社群匯聚各種最新科技，包括金融科技、智慧生活、數碼娛樂和電子競技、人工智能、區塊鏈及網絡安全，社群成員亦致力開發創新解決方案，為商業實務帶來變革。

數碼港一直積極配對不同持份者，支援社群初創企業，與企業、政府部門、非政府組織建立連繫，推動業務轉型。在互利互贏的協同關係下，各方合作共創創新解決方案，促進傳統經濟與新經濟融合。

Value-Added Collaborative Business Partnership

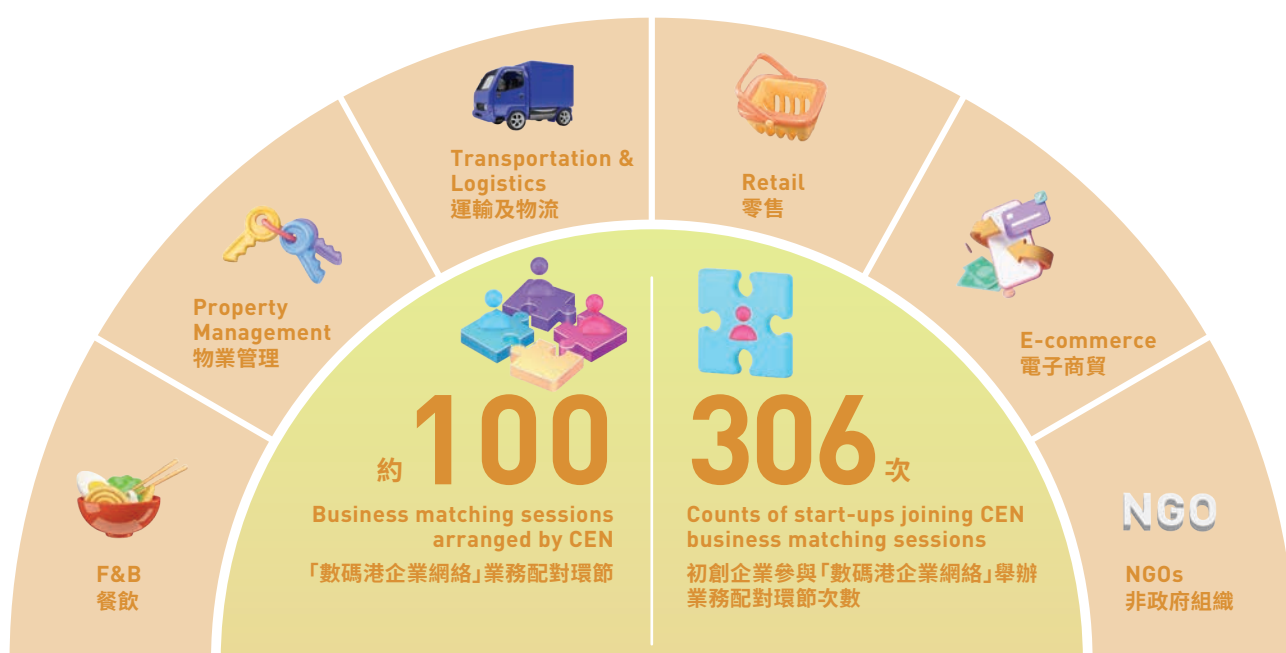
Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN) plays a key role in relationship building, especially in enterprise outreach and business solutions matching for high-growth start-ups and large enterprises, to facilitate the adoption of innovative business solutions. In 2021/22, the CEN continued to attract new enterprise members from a wide range of industries, including banking, logistics, insurance, office technology, medical, media and asset management and engaged over 80 members in around 100 business matching sessions, garnering an aggregate turnout of over 300 start-ups. A wide range of industries have been covered in these matching sessions, including Food and Beverage (F&B), transportation & logistics, property management, retail, e-commerce and NGOs. This reflects that CEN has taken steps forward in connecting both business and social enterprises with our digital tech community companies to drive digital transformation in the public and private sector.

攜手合作 共創價值

「數碼港企業網絡」是連繫各方的關鍵一環，有助促進企業聯繫及開拓商機；例如為高增長的初創企業配對大型企業，促成採納創新商業方案。於2021／22年度，「數碼港企業網絡」有更多成員參與，包括來自銀行、物流、保險、辦公室科技、醫療、媒體及資產管理等不同行業，並聯繫超過80家網絡成員，安排了約100場業務配對環節，初創企業的參與次數超過300次。配對環節涵蓋不同行業，包括餐飲、運輸及物流、物業管理、零售、電子商貿和非政府組織等，反映「數碼港企業網絡」積極拓展聯繫，為商業及社會企業搭建橋樑，促成與社群內的數碼科技公司合作，協助推動公私營機構的數碼轉型。

Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN)

數碼港企業網絡



With extensive support from CEN, Cyberport has become top of mind for many enterprises looking for innovative solutions and is regarded as their extended innovative arm. We curated business matching sessions for community start-ups to match with CEN members, such as DBS, Hang Seng Bank, Jetco, Housing Society, CLP, Fujifilm Business Innovation and Prior Global Asset Management Group Limited. Also, Hang Seng Bank has signed a cooperation agreement with Bull B to cross-promote Bull B's education app, reflecting the collective efforts on promoting EdTech. Furthermore, Jetco partnered with FundingReach, LeapXpert and Quantifeed to co-sell to Jetco's member banks. Such cross-sector cooperation leverages the adoption of innovative solutions and ultimately unlocks opportunities in the market.

We have also taken the initiative to support local start-ups by establishing formal business relationships with them through adopting their products and services. For example, the Cyberport campus has widely adopted various anti-pandemic technologies developed by our start-ups. Not only are we the customer of the innovative solutions generated by our start-ups, but we also set a great example to encourage large corporations to adopt these digital tech applications.

在「數碼港企業網絡」的大力支持下，數碼港已成為眾多企業尋求一站式創新科技解決方案的首選，為企業創新提供額外支援。我們策劃的業務配對環節，讓網絡成員例如星展銀行、恒生銀行、銀通、香港房屋協會、中華電力、富士膠片商業創新及升悅環球資產管理集團，與社群內的初創企業配對。當中，恒生銀行已與Bull B簽訂合作協議，營銷Bull B的教育應用程式，共同推動教育科技的應用。另外，銀通亦與FundingReach、LeapXpert、Quantifeed合作，向銀通的會員銀行進行共同營銷。該等跨界別合作藉創新方案發掘市場商機。

數碼港亦積極支持本地初創企業，透過選用其產品及服務，與其建立正式業務關係。例如，在園區內廣泛採用社群初創企業所開發的抗疫科技產品。數碼港除了作為初創企業客戶，同時亦希望能藉此舉樹立典範，鼓勵大企業採用這些數碼科技應用方案。



Cyberport incubatee Molekiu successfully landed adoption of its innovative mobile advertising robot RoBoMedia by Sino Group, Cyberport CEN corporate.

數碼港培育公司Molekiu的創新流動廣告機械人 RoBoMedia 成功獲「數碼港企業網絡」成員企業信和集團採用。



Through CEN, Cyberport incubatee Ark Space was connected to World-Link Logistics which adopted the start-up's delivery fleet management system to enhance operational efficiency.

透過「數碼港企業網絡」，數碼港培育公司Ark Space與環宇物流合作，後者採用了初創公司的送貨車隊管理系統，提升營運效率。

Enhancing Innovations through Public-Private Partnership

At Cyberport, we always remain committed to fostering connectivity in the public sector with technological empowerment. Supporting the Government's Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong 2.0 and the "iAM Smart" one-stop personalised digital services platform, Cyberport organised an array of events for our start-ups, tech companies and government departments in 2021/22. The ideas exchange sessions facilitated mutual understanding among the parties, and government departments were more empowered to understand the benefits and possibilities of adopting digital technologies in public services.

公私合作 加強創新

數碼港一直致力促進公營界別應用科技赋能服務。為支持特區政府發展「智慧城市藍圖2.0」，以及「智方便」一站式個人數碼服務平台，數碼港於2021/22年度，為初創企業、科技公司及政府部門籌備一系列交流活動，深化各方交流，並讓政府部門能更好理解於公共服務融匯數碼科技所帶來的好處和可能性。



Through the "iAM Smart" Sandbox Programme implemented by Cyberport and the Government, Cyberport start-up MediConCen developed API technologies; and later through the FinTech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme administered by Cyberport, the start-up further reached collaborations with Hong Kong Life, who became the first insurance company in Hong Kong to adopt "iAM Smart" identity authentication for account login.

數碼港初創公司醫結通過數碼港與特區政府合作的「智方便」沙盒計劃，開發應用程式介面技術；再透過數碼港执行的「拍住上」金融科技概念驗證測試資助計劃，促成與香港人壽合作，使其成為全港首間採用「智方便」進行身份認證作帳戶登錄的保險公司。

During the year, more than 30 projects from over 20 Cyberport start-ups were awarded subsidies totalling around HK\$15 million under the "Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Development of 5G" launched by the Government. With the support from Cyberport, successful projects were launched in the market. For example, our community member, Carbon World Limited, teamed up with a 5G operator, China Mobile, to establish a 5G Smart Recycling Machine, which reduced processing time for recyclables. The public-private partnership aims to bring digital choices to support strategic city development plans, which is conducive for Hong Kong to build a smart green city.

年內，超過20間數碼港初創企業開發了30多個項目，並從政府推出的「鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃」獲得合共約1,500萬港元的資助。在數碼港的支持下，成功項目已推出市場；例如，社群成員之一的碳世界，與5G營運商中國移動合作，設立利用5G網絡的智能回收機，可減少處理回收物品所需的時間。公私營合作旨在提供數碼選擇，以支持策略性城市發展計劃，有利於將香港打造成智慧綠色城市。

Furthermore, our start-ups participated in the virtual E&M I&T Day 2021, organised by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD). Throughout the event, there were significant ideas exchanged regarding innovative solutions in smart city and smart building via exhibition booths and seminars to facilitate cooperation between government departments and increase opportunities for translating research and development outcomes.

另外，數碼港的初創企業亦參與機電工程署於網上舉辦的「機電創科日2021」。於活動期間，透過展位及研討會，就智慧城市及智慧建築的創新方案進行深入交流，以促進政府部門之間的合作，及增加轉化研發成果的機會。

Strengthening I&T Industry Connections

By enhancing industry linkages, Cyberport continued to strengthen its community start-ups' engagement with organisations from different industries. In 2021/22, Cyberport collaborated with the Hong Kong Software Industry Association (HKSIA), Chinachem Group and Cyberport community companies, including Autodesk, Sinoini and Negawatt Utility to host "Cyberport Community Connect" thematic webinars for industry exchanges on the topic of smart building and smart property management.

行業交流 拓展聯繫

通過推動業界交流，數碼港繼續加強與不同行業組織的聯繫。於2021／22年度，數碼港與香港軟件行業協會、華懋集團及數碼港社群企業，包括Autodesk、國享源創科技有限公司及庫瓦有限公司合作，舉辦「Cyberport Community Connect」主題式研討會，就智慧建築及智慧物業管理等議題進行交流。



Co-presented by Cyberport and the HKSIA, Cyberport Community Connect invited representatives from Chinachem Group, and Cyberport community companies, including Autodesk, Sinoini and Negawatt Utility to share how to use smart building technology to improve production and competitiveness, and meet new market opportunities.

由數碼港及香港軟件行業協會聯合主辦的「Cyberport Community Connect」邀請了華懋集團及數碼港社群企業，包括Autodesk、國享源創科技有限公司及庫瓦有限公司多位代表分享如何利用智能建築技術，提高生產和競爭力，迎接新的市場機遇。

Leveraging Business Opportunities Under the New Normal

The rapid development of FinTech under the new normal has brought tremendous business opportunities to the I&T industry. Cyberport community members have grasped opportunities to develop various innovative FinTech solutions applicable to wide-ranging financial services, such as personal finance, insurance, trade finance, regulation and compliance, and ESG investment. In 2021/22, Cyberport collaborated with the Internet Professional Association to organise a seminar on the potential of WealthTech and InsurTech to capitalise on new market potential amid the epidemic. Our community member, WeSure is an insurance agency platform under Tencent who shared their experience of expanding into the GBA insurance market through strategic partnerships. Another community company, 10Life, developed an online insurance product comparison platform, which cooperated with that cooperates with Hong Kong insurance companies to help consumers make better-informed insurance choices, attaining total premiums exceeding HK\$50 million last year. Although the epidemic has brought many challenges to the financial services industry, it also created digital transformation opportunities, which enhanced the competitiveness of the industry and encouraged continued advancement of FinTech.

新常態 新機遇

在新常態之下，金融科技發展迅速，為創科行業帶來巨大商機。數碼港社群成員把握機遇，開發多項創新金融科技方案，可廣泛應用於個人理財、保險產品銷售、貿易融資、監管及合規，以及環境、社會及管治(ESG)投資等財務範疇。於2021／22年度，數碼港與互聯網專業協會舉辦研討會，探討如何利用財富管理科技和保險科技，把握疫情中的市場潛力。數碼港社群成員一微保，作為騰訊旗下的保險代理平台，分享通過與保險公司合作，拓展大灣區保險市場的經驗。而另一社群企業10Life則與香港保險公司合作，開發網上保險產品比較平台，協助消費者作出更明智的保險選擇，去年獲得保費總額超過5,000萬港元。儘管疫情為金融服務機構帶來眾多挑戰，但也創造數碼轉型契機，提升業界競爭力，並鼓勵金融科技持續發展。



Speakers of the Cyberport Community Connect webinar shared insights on how corporates utilised technology during the pandemic to adapt to the changing market and create new business opportunities for the GBA.

「Cyberport Community Connect」網絡研討會的演講者分享了企業如何在疫情下運用科技適應市場變化，以及為大灣區創造新的商機。

Cyberport Incubated Company - Pickup 數碼港培育企業 - Pickup



- Established in 2016, one of Asia's leading on-demand tech delivery platforms that covers both local and international deliveries, offering timely delivery services to over 10,000 clients on a daily basis
於2016年成立，為亞洲領先的物流模式的速遞平台之一，業務涵蓋本地及國際速遞服務，每天為逾10,000名客戶提供及時的速遞服務
- Exemplary CMF investee embodying innovation and disruption of the conventional logistics industry through its asset-light business model and customisable delivery services
「數碼港投資創業基金」所支持的模範企業：通過其輕資產業務模式和可定制的交付服務，體現創新和對傳統物流行業的顛覆力
- Raised about US\$15 million in Series A and Series A+ funding and US\$37 million in Series B funding to grow its e-commerce platform
於A輪及A+輪融資中募集約1,500萬美元，以及於B輪融資中募集3,700萬美元，以發展電子商貿平台
- Participated in the gong-strike ceremony at HKEX to celebrate outstanding fundraising achievements
獲邀參與香港交易所收市敲鑼儀式，以表揚他們在企業融資的卓越成果



Crystal Pang 彭子楓
- Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Pickup
Pickup 聯合創辦人及行政總裁

From the Co-Founder: 聯合創辦人表示：

“Pickup empowers businesses by disrupting traditional logistics with technology, building an open, connected and holistic supply chain network where over 270,000 customers can simplify complex logistics solutions that cater to their evolving delivery needs with over 33% cost savings.

Cyberport's continued support enables Pickup to build and scale the network across Asia-Pacific (APAC) cities.”

「Pickup以技術顛覆傳統物流，建立開放、互聯及完善的供應鏈網絡，讓超過270,000名客戶得以體驗簡化複雜的物流服務，以滿足其不斷變化的速遞需求，並節省逾33%的成本，從而為企業賦能。數碼港的持續支持使Pickup可於亞太地區城市建立及拓展網絡。」

Looking Forward

Entering the post-pandemic era, Cyberport will continue building and enhancing cross-sectoral relationships for integrating old and new economies. Cyberport will also continuously act as a digital technology innovation hub, working closely with all community members and stakeholders to steer digital transformation across industries.

展望未來

踏入後疫情時期，數碼港將繼續建立及加強跨界別的合作，以融合傳統經濟與新經濟。數碼港將繼續作為數碼科技創新樞紐，與所有社群成員及持份者緊密合作，推進各行各業的數碼升級轉型。

MARKET OUTREACH AND INVESTMENT

開拓海外市場及投資機會



It was an opportunistic period to boost up deal flows in promising start-ups set out to deliver innovations for the future.

To continue serving our community start-ups, Cyberport amplified efforts in the Cyberport Macro Fund (CMF) and Cyberport Investors Network (CIN) to connect venture capital to innovative solutions that speak for the digital future. This year, our community start-ups raised HK\$18.2 billion worth of funding and accumulated funds exceeding HK\$33.9 billion. We anticipate continued growth in global investments in new and emerging technologies and innovation.

Funding Digital Transformation Beyond Boundaries

To further unlock opportunities for growth, our community companies need dedicated funding at each stage of their development. The CMF, our co-investment fund that specialises in Series A stage funding and beyond for promising solutions and enterprises, has invested a cumulative total of US\$21.64 million (equivalent to HK\$168 million) in 23 projects, with co-investment reaching US\$189 million (equivalent to HK\$1.47 billion) since its inception, reaching a co-investment ratio of 1:8. To support the development of the I&T sector, we have further injected HK\$200 million into CMF. Investees during the year include GRWTH, GOGO, Rice Robotics, Hex Trust and Dash Living, who have all served to catalyse the digital disruption in Hong Kong.

This year, the CMF invested in five iconic start-ups, including two key strategic focuses – FinTech and Smart Living. The investments have attracted co-investments of approximately US\$80 million (equivalent to HK\$624 million). Following the expansion of investment scope in April 2021, the CMF made later stage investments of over HK\$100 million together with BOCOM International in GOGO. This was designed to accelerate community company GOGO's business expansion as a digital-driven intra-city logistics solutions provider. On 24 June 2022, GOGO became the first Cyberport-incubated unicorn to be successfully listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Further, Animoca Brands and ZA International are two additional unicorns that have been nurtured from Cyberport last year.

The CMF will continue to play a strategic role to bring in capital for start-ups in the future by leveraging and broadening its network with different stakeholders. The CMF will take the initiative to engage with promising companies to enable greater positive impact and value creation.

Cyberport Macro Fund (CMF)

數碼港投資創業基金

Annual Highlights

年度重點



在充滿機遇的時代，替具發展潛力的初創企業安排更多項目配對，能為未來提供創新動力。

為繼續服務社群內的初創企業，數碼港加強支持「數碼港投資創業基金」及「數碼港投資者網絡」，力求為代表數碼未來的創新解決方案尋得初創投資。年內，我們的社群初創企業已籌集高達182億港元的資金，累計籌集資金超過339億港元。數碼港預計全球對新興科技和創新的投資會與日俱增。

資助數碼轉型升級

為進一步拓展增長機會，數碼港社群公司在每個發展階段，均需要專項融資。我們透過引入共同投資的「數碼港投資創業基金」，向有潛力的解決方案及企業提供A輪或A輪以後的融資，自成立以來已向23個項目累計投資總額達2,164萬美元（相當於1.68億港元），共同投資額達1.89億美元（相當於14.7億港元），共同投資比率達到1:8。我們向「數碼港投資創業基金」再度注資2億港元，以支持創科業界的發展。年內被投資的初創企業，包括 GRWTH、GOGO、Rice Robotics、Hex Trust以及 Dash Living，均為推動香港數碼變革作出貢獻。

在今年，「數碼港投資創業基金」投資了五間標誌性初創企業，涵蓋兩大策略重點—金融科技及智慧生活。該投資同時為項目吸引約8,000萬美元（相當於6.24億港元）的共同投資。基金繼2021年4月擴大投資範圍後，再聯合交銀國際，向GOGO共同注入超過1億港元的後期投資，讓這間以數碼方式提供同城物流服務的供應商能加快業務擴張。於2022年6月24日，GOGO成為首間在香港聯交所成功上市的數碼港培育獨角獸企業。此外，數碼港在去年亦曾培育Animoca Brands和眾安國際兩間新進獨角獸企業。

「數碼港投資創業基金」將繼續扮演策略夥伴角色，通過利用和擴大與不同持份者的網絡，為未來的初創企業引入資本。「數碼港投資創業基金」將積極與有發展潛力的公司合作，以創造更大的價值和影響。

Further supporting our community companies' exploration beyond the local market, the **CIN** has been a dedicated platform to line up institutional investors with prospective investee companies demonstrating high growth potential in an effective and efficient way. The CIN facilitated investor-startup communications through matching sessions and has cumulatively initiated investment-matching activities with over 100 investors. The projects span across a wide range of technologies and applications, including FinTech, AI and Big Data, HealthTech, EnvironmentTech, EdTech and Metaverse, closely aligning with our three focus clusters.

In support of the CIN, the **Cyberport Venture Capital Forum (CVCF)** has been an annual flagship event to facilitate investor matching. 2021's CVCF was presented in a brand-new hybrid format, utilising both online and in-person participation. The event featured an Innovator Showcase for promising start-ups and an exclusive Investor Matching platform for deal-sourcing and fundraising. This year, under the theme of "Venturing for Success: Resilience, Growth & Opportunities," participants reflected on recent challenges and explored how technological innovations can bring about change in the venture ecosystem and wider community. Global venture capital experts and entrepreneurs shared their passion and expertise on the latest fundraising strategies, market dynamics and value creation to effectively attract investors' interest and stay ahead of the evolving era.

Having attracted a record 120,000 views on the CVCF online interactive platform and more than 2,500 attendees, CVCF 2021 was honoured to have 100 renowned speakers share their insights, and to have organised over 110 innovator showcases, connected over 250 investors, received more than 60 project presentations and facilitated around 350 deal flows.

數碼港為進一步支持社群公司開拓本地以外的市場，透過專門平台「**數碼港投資者網絡**」，以有效和高效的方式，將機構投資者與具有高增長潛力的公司聯繫起來。通過配對活動，「數碼港投資者網絡」促使投資者與初創企業作交流，現已累計發起多場投資配對活動，吸引超過100名投資者。有關項目覆蓋多種科技及應用技術，包括金融科技、人工智能與大數據、健康科技、環境科技、教育科技和元宇宙等，均屬數碼港目前專注的三大集群。

配合「數碼港投資者網絡」，「**數碼港創業投資論壇**」亦已成為促成投資者配對的年度旗艦活動。「2021數碼港創業投資論壇」創新混合線上及線下形式，又特設創新科技展示，令有發展潛力的初創企業有展示機會；同時提供獨家投資者配對平台，促進項目對接，發掘投資及資金籌集機會。在「創投展韌力機遇締成就」主題下，與會者反思近期面臨的挑戰，並探討創新科技如何為創投生態系統和更廣泛的社區帶來變革。具熱誠及專業知識的全球創投專家及創業家，在會上分享最新融資策略、市場動向及價值創造，有助吸引投資者的興趣，在這個瞬息萬變的時代保持領先地位。

「2021數碼港創業投資論壇」吸引破記錄的120,000次網上互動平臺總瀏覽量，超過2,500名與會者參與交流。論壇有幸邀請到100名知名演講者分享其見解，組織超過110場創新科技展示，對接超過250名投資者，接獲超過60份專題報告，並促成約350個項目配對。

Cyberport Venture Capital Forum 2021

2021數碼港創業投資論壇





The Cyberport Venture Capital Forum 2021 facilitated around 350 deal flows.
「2021數碼港創業投資論壇」促成約350個項目配對。

Supporting Ambition Towards the GBA and Belt & Road

As an international finance hub and an emerging centre for the I&T industry, Hong Kong has the capability and responsibility to contribute to the development of the GBA. Cyberport will continue to ignite collaborations across the GBA through increased engagement and outreach with enterprises in the Mainland to support start-ups expanding their businesses to the GBA.

This year we have committed to expanding our partnership network through signing strategic MoUs to further equip and support our start-ups.

MoU with the Authority of Qianhai: Deepening collaboration between Hong Kong and Qianhai on the technology and innovation front by providing unique opportunities in market expansion, technology support and investments to start-ups on both sides and fostering closely-linked interactions and development among young people in the GBA.

MoU with Hang Seng Bank: Helping community start-ups and companies secure and enhance their businesses in the GBA by providing end-to-end support on banking and financial services, FinTech and venture capital access.

MoU with the Greater Bay Area Business School: Equipping young entrepreneurs with the knowledge of operating in the GBA and critical success factors, including business analytics and digital transformation, through jointly organised workshops and seminars.

MoU with the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK): Nurturing entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and the GBA through a collaboration framework where start-ups are offered matching opportunities in market expansion, technology support and investments with the goal of creating a more diverse and sustainable Shenzhen-Hong Kong technology ecosystem.

Furthermore, Cyberport will continue its collaboration with 12 technology parks in the GBA to speed up start-ups' access to the Mainland markets and provide support in various aspects, including legal matters, business operation and talent recruitment.

支持大灣區及一帶一路的發展

香港作為國際金融樞紐及新興創科產業中心，有能力亦有責任為大灣區的發展作出貢獻。數碼港將繼續加強與內地企業的接觸和交流，推動大灣區的合作，支持初創企業在大灣區開拓業務。

今年，我們致力拓展合作夥伴網絡，透過簽署策略合作諒解備忘錄，以進一步裝備及支持初創企業。

與前海管理局的合作諒解備忘錄：加強香港與前海在科技及創新領域的合作，為雙方初創企業提供獨有的市場拓展、技術支援及投資機會，促進大灣區年青人之間的緊密互動和發展。

與恒生銀行的合作諒解備忘錄：在銀行和金融服務、金融科技及創業投資方面，提供點對點服務，幫助社群初創企業及公司在大灣區鞏固及擴大其業務。

與大灣區商學院的合作諒解備忘錄：透過聯合舉辦的工作坊及研討會，讓青年創業者掌握大灣區的運營知識，以及商業分析與數碼轉型等關鍵成功因素。

與香港中文大學的合作諒解備忘錄：透過合作框架，培育香港與大灣區的創業家，為初創企業提供市場拓展、技術支援和投資方面的配對機會，以建立一個更多元化及可持續的深港科技生態圈。

此外，數碼港將繼續與大灣區的12個科技園合作，以加快初創企業進入內地市場的進度，並在法律事務、業務運作及人才招聘等各方面提供支援。

In addition to providing services for our community companies, Cyberport is dedicated to connecting thought leaders and industry experts across the region to share their insights with our entrepreneurs. At the **6th Belt and Road Summit**, Cyberport hosted one of the sessions in the breakout forum themed “Embracing Digital Technology in the GBA for the Post-pandemic Era” and invited industry leaders, as well as two community start-ups, to co-organise a fireside chat and a panel discussion themed “Empowering Smart City Transformation Across GBA in the Post-pandemic Era” and “How Digital Technologies are Enabling Innovation for the New Normal,” respectively.

除了為社群公司提供服務，數碼港亦致力於連繫區內的領袖及行業專家，與社群內的創業家分享見解。在**第六屆「一帶一路高峰論壇」**上，數碼港以「後疫情時代於大灣區的數碼科技發展」為主題，舉辦了一場專題分組論壇；透過「在後疫情時代構建大灣區智慧城市」對談及「數碼科技如何成就新常態下的創新發展賦能」討論環節，分別邀請業界領袖，以及兩間社群初創企業共同探討。



The 6th Belt and Road Summit connected thought leaders and industry experts across the region to share their insights.

第六屆「一帶一路高峰論壇」匯聚了地區的思想領袖和行業專家，分享他們的見解。

Leaping Into Global Opportunities

Beyond the GBA, Cyberport also supported I&T startups and entrepreneurs to step onto the global stage. The **Overseas/Mainland Market Development Support Scheme (MDSS)** offers up to HK\$200,000 of financial subsidy for CIP and CCMF grantees, incubatees or graduates to further develop into Overseas/Mainland markets through participating in Overseas/Mainland delegation missions, marketing exhibitions, local marketing exhibitions, landing services and online or offline marketing services targeting Overseas/Mainland markets. Launched in 2018, the MDSS has supported over 90 start-ups to attend 166 events, exhibitions, delegation missions or tap landing services. With strong momentum, Cyberport incubatees and alumni have expanded to various Overseas/Mainland markets, including Mainland China, Asia Pacific, United States, Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Sponsored by Create Hong Kong (CreateHK) of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, we also co-organised “**Scaling Hong Kong to the Nordics**” with the Finnish Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong. The programme included a series of seminars, exhibition, business matching activities and company visits for Hong Kong-based digital entertainment and game development companies to connect with counterparts, investors and players in the Nordic Region. A delegation of 12 Cyberport companies visited Sweden and Finland, as well as participated in the “Nordic Game Conference” in Malmö, Sweden on 17-20 May, sponsored by CreateHK. In addition, we collaborated with Huawei and the French Trade Commission to facilitate exchanges between Cyberport start-ups in FinTech and Smart Living with French corporates. Two French start-ups from our community, CHEKK and BistroChat, shared their experiences on working as foreign start-ups in Hong Kong.

把握全球機遇

大灣區以外，數碼港亦支持創科公司和企業家走上全球舞台。「**海外及內地市場推廣計劃**」為現正參與或已畢業於「數碼港培育計劃」及「數碼港創意微型基金」的培育公司，提供高達20萬港元資助；透過業務拓展代表團訪問、推廣展覽、本地展會、落地服務及線上或線下推廣服務，進一步開拓海外／內地市場。自2018年推出以來，「海外及內地市場推廣計劃」已支援超過90間初創企業參加166場活動、展覽、代表團訪問或使用落地服務。參與計劃的公司持續擴張版圖，當中包括中國內地、亞太區、美國、歐洲、中東及非洲在內的多個海外／內地市場。

我們亦與香港芬蘭商會共同舉辦，由香港特別行政區政府「創意香港」贊助的「**香港數碼娛樂及旅遊企業北歐市場擴展計劃**」，計劃內容包括為香港數碼娛樂及遊戲開發公司舉辦一系列的研討會、展覽、商務配對及公司參觀活動，聯繫北歐地區的同業、投資者及其他參與者。由12家數碼港公司組成的代表團到訪瑞典和芬蘭，並得到「創意香港」的贊助，於5月17日至20日參加了在瑞典馬爾默舉行的「北歐遊戲大會」。此外，我們與華為和法國商務專員公署合作，促進數碼港金融科技和智能生活領域的初創企業與法國企業之間的交流。來自我們社群的兩家法國初創企業，CHEKK和BistroChat，亦分享了他們在香港作為外國初創企業的經驗。



The "Scaling Hong Kong to the Nordics" programme included a series of seminars, exhibition, business matching activities and company visits for Hong Kong-based digital entertainment and game development companies to connect with counterparts, investors and players in the Nordic Region.

「香港數碼娛樂及旅遊企業北歐市場擴展計劃」，計劃內容包括為香港數碼娛樂及遊戲開發公司舉辦一系列的研討會、展覽、商務配對及公司參觀活動，聯繫北歐地區的同業、投資者及其他參與者。

Cyberport Incubated Company - ConsenSys Hong Kong Limited 數碼港培育企業 - ConsenSys Hong Kong Limited



- 📌 A global Ethereum software company founded in 2014
成立於 2014 年的環球以太坊(Ethereum) 軟件公司
- 📌 Focuses on business blockchain solutions, including strategic blockchain consultancy, design and development of blockchain solutions and token solutions development
專為企業設計和開發區塊鏈及代幣解決方案，並向他們提供諮詢服務，助其制訂策略
- 📌 Awarded the CBDC project by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority on the application of the CBDC for cross-border payments
獲香港金融管理局委托進行關於中央銀行數位貨幣(CBDC) 的跨境支付研究項目
- 📌 Current incubatee of CIP that took part in the gong-striking ceremony at HKEX to celebrate outstanding fundraising achievements
獲邀參與香港交易所收市敲鑼儀式的現屆「數碼港培育計劃」培育公司，以表揚他們在企業融資的卓越成果



Charles d' Haussy
- Managing Director
APAC at ConsenSys
ConsenSys 亞太區常務董事

From the Corporate Representative: 企業代表表示：

"Cyberport's support has enabled us to build a deeper local network and collaborate with partners from the Hong Kong community to advance the application of innovative technologies. We have been awarded blockchain projects by different central banks, as well as private institutions in the APAC region. Through Cyberport's networking platforms, we have also identified synergies with Cyberport's community start-ups."

「數碼港的鼎力支持使我們能夠建立更全面的地區網絡，與香港各界合作，推動創新科技應用。我們獲得了亞太地區不同中央銀行以及私人機構授予區塊鏈項目。通過數碼港交流平台，我們還與數碼港社群初創企業展開合作。」

Looking Forward

Cyberport will continue to leverage its strengths as a connector to support start-ups in scaling up their businesses in the GBA, Asia and beyond. The CMF and CIN will continue to act as our two major levers in funding and connecting international investors. We look forward to continuing to bridge capital and expertise from the Mainland and overseas markets to support the growth of our start-ups.

展望未來

數碼港將繼續連繫各方及提供服務，支持初創公司在大湾区、亞洲及其他地區擴展業務。「數碼港投資創業基金」和「數碼港投資者網絡」將繼續作為數碼港為初創企業融資及對接國際投資者的兩大支柱。數碼港期待繼續為社群企業連繫內地及海外市場的資本及專業知識，促進初創企業的發展。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE 環境、社會及管治



With climate change at the forefront of international concern, it is vital for businesses and organisations to rethink how they operate sustainably. Cyberport considers climate change to be a crucial topic that guides everyday decision making from management of the premises to funding start-ups that focus on this issue. We strongly encourage forward thinking and innovation to foster a society that thinks outside the box when tackling climate change. Achieving carbon neutrality, in particular, has been one of our key corporate goals. We have thus carried out several decarbonisation initiatives, including setting up a solar panel system in generating electricity, replacing a new air conditioning system to increase energy efficiency, recycling greywater to support campus operations, among others.

Cyberport will continue to work towards a more sustainable future by taking appropriate actions in becoming a more environmental and socially conscious enterprise. We build on our existing strengths and are constantly exploring new initiatives to attain net-zero carbon emissions and alignment on established international standards like the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This chapter includes Cyberport's ESG actions and targets during the financial year ended 31 March 2022. We share how we align Cyberport's communal strengths in technology with ESG and further elaborate on environmental aspects, including energy consumption and emissions reduction. During the year, Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited (HKCMCL) was one of the finalists nominated for Facilities Management Team of the Year at the annual Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Awards. Together with Jones Lang LaSalle Hong Kong (JLL Hong Kong), we were highly commended for our collective efforts in creating a vibrant community to facilitate growth of I&T in Hong Kong. Furthermore, we have identified key climate risks relevant to our operations that are detailed in the environmental section of this chapter.

隨著氣候變化成為國際關注的焦點，企業及組織有必要重新思考，如何以可持續的方式營運。數碼港認為氣候變化是關鍵因素，影響日常決策包括如何管理園區、對專注相關議題的初創企業提供資助。我們大力倡導前瞻性思維和創新，鼓勵社會跳出固有思維，應對氣候變化，而實現碳中和是我們其中一個主要企業目標。因此，我們開展多項減碳措施，包括裝設太陽能發電系統、更換空調系統以提高能源效益，以及回收灰水以支持園區營運等。

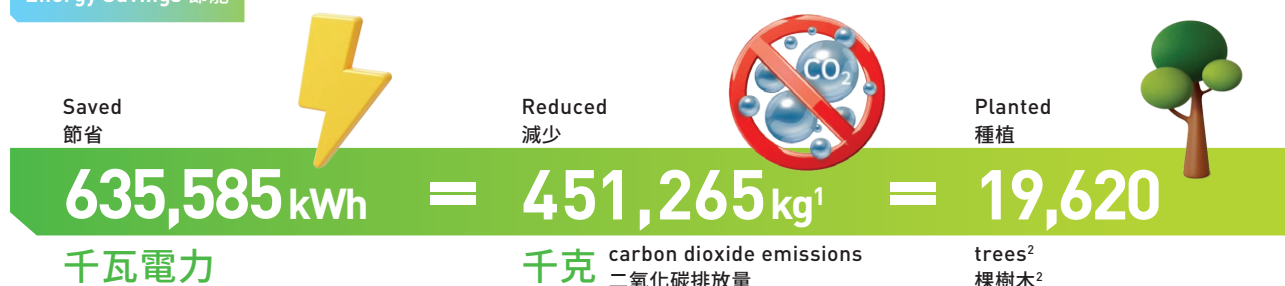
數碼港將繼續為可持續發展的未來而努力，並透過採取適切行動，成為更環保及履行企業社會責任的企業。我們會在已發展的基礎上，不斷探索新措施，以實現淨零碳排放，同時響應國際標準，包括17項聯合國可持續發展目標。

本章節涵蓋截至2022年3月31日止財政年度，數碼港在環境、社會及管治範疇的措施和目標。我們會分享，如何結合數碼港擁有的科技優勢與管治要素，進一步推行環境保護的舉措，包括減低能源消耗和碳排放等。今年，在皇家特許測量師學會舉辦的香港年度大獎，香港數碼港管理有限公司聯同香港仲聯量行，獲得「年度設施管理團隊」獎項，表彰共同努力創建一個充滿活力的社群，促進香港創科發展。我們亦已識別與營運相關的重大氣候風險，並在本章節的環境部分作出詳細說明。

Environmental Statistics

環境數據

Energy Savings 節能



Solar PV System 太陽能發電系統



¹ Figures were calculated based on the amount of carbon emissions per unit published on Hong Kong Electric Investments' corporate website (<https://www.hkelectric.com/en/customer-services/carbon-calculator>).
數據乃根據港燈電力投資公司網站(<https://www.hkelectric.com/en/customer-services/carbon-calculator>)公佈的每單位碳排放量計算。

² Based on the calculation of a 5-metre tall tree absorbing carbon dioxide at a rate of 23kg per year.
以一棵五米高的樹木一年吸收約23千克的二氧化碳計算。

We will expand our use of renewable energy as we plan to install more solar power systems at Cyberport 3 and Cyberport 4A. The target for these systems is an annual electricity generation of 80,000kWh, which will reduce over 57,000kg of carbon dioxide emissions.

我們將在數碼港3座及4A座安裝更多太陽能發電系統來增加可再生能源的使用。我們以實現每年產生80,000千瓦電力為目標，而這將減少超過57,000千克的二氧化碳碳排放量。

Consideration of Climate Risks

As an enterprise that seeks continuous progress to remain competitive, Cyberport stays up to date with market standards to better understand how the industry is evolving and expectations are changing. We have performed an assessment on climate risks to identify the risks and associated impacts for our organisation. Both physical and transitional risks are identified, which are further explained in the table below. In addition, we have implemented the necessary measures to address these climate risks.

氣候風險考量

作為一間尋求持續進步以保持競爭力的企業，數碼港緊貼市場標準，充分了解行業發展，應對市場不斷的改變和期望。我們對氣候風險進行評估，識別對數碼港帶來的危機和影響。識別實體及轉型風險並詳述於下表。此外，我們已實施必要措施，以應對該等氣候風險。

Type of Climate Risk 氣候風險類型	Specific Risk 特定風險	Potential Impacts 潛在影響	Resilience Measures 應對措施
Physical 實體	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme weather events (flooding, extreme heat and tropical typhoon) 極端天氣事件（洪水、極端高溫及熱帶颱風） Overpopulation leading to spread of disease [e.g. COVID-19] 人口過剩導致疾病傳播（例如新冠病毒） 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyberport may be affected by frequent extreme weather events due to climate change, so it is subject to more damage and higher risk of human endangerment. Appropriate safety measures need to be implemented to address this risk and minimise harm to tenants at Cyberport 面對氣候變化，當數碼港被頻繁的極端天氣事件威脅，有機會受到更大的破壞，令人面臨相對更高的危險。數碼港需要採取適當的安全措施，應對這種風險以儘量減少對租戶的影響 As the human population continues to grow, more densely populated areas will be prone to illnesses and infections [e.g. COVID-19] 隨著人口不斷增長，人口更密集的地區將更容易出現疾病和感染（例如新冠病毒） Contingency plans and precautionary actions are to be taken to protect members of the community where Cyberport operates 應採取適當的應變計劃和預防措施，以保護數碼港社群成員的健康及安全 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched the "Braving the Epidemic" platform providing information on applications to fight COVID-19 推出「敢創抗疫」平台，提供關於應對新冠病毒的抗疫信息 Implementing safety measures on campus during the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce transmission [see 'Care for Tenants' section of this chapter for more details] 於新冠疫情期間，在園區內實施各項安全措施，以減少病毒傳播（相關詳情，請參閱本章的「關懷租戶」一節） Collaborating with well-trusted contractors and procuring safe and high quality construction materials for building projects, such as the Cyberport Expansion Project to withstand extreme weather events 與值得信賴的承建商合作，為數碼港建築項目（如數碼港擴建計劃）採購安全和優質的建築材料以抵禦極端天氣事件 Supporting and investing in start-ups focusing on sustainability to reduce the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events 支持和投資以可持續發展為重點的初創企業，以減低氣候變化和極端天氣事件的影響 Hosting workshops that cover ESG topics to increase awareness on climate change and sustainability, thus, better preparing for responses to extreme weather events 舉辦涵蓋ESG主題的工作坊，以提高對氣候變化和可持續發展的意識，從而為應對極端天氣事件作更好的準備

Type of Climate Risk 氣候風險類型	Specific Risk 特定風險	Potential Impacts 潛在影響	Resilience Measures 應對措施
Transitional 轉型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy risk 政策風險 Reputation risk 聲譽風險 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory and policy changes in achieving a low-carbon economy affects the overall operations of the business. Any non-compliance will adversely affect the reputation and reliability of Cyberport. Cyberport needs to continually transition to renewable energy sources (i.e. solar, wind and hydro), reduce carbon emissions and incorporate innovative and sustainable designs to remain competitive in the industry 當落實低碳經濟的監管和轉型政策調整，會影響企業的整體運營。凡有違規行為，都會對數碼港的聲譽和可靠性造成不利影響。在這段過渡期間，數碼港需使用可再生能源(即太陽能、風能和水電)、減少碳排放，並採用創新和可持續的設計，在行業中保持競爭力 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation and coordination with tenants to provide one-stop shuttle buses to minimise traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions 與租戶整合協調，提供一站式穿梭專車，以減輕交通擠塞和減少碳排放 Installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations at carparks 在停車場安裝電動車充電站 Redevelopment of the Le Méridien to include sustainability features (see 'A Greener and More Efficient Cyberport' section of this chapter for more details) 改建艾美酒店，以融入可持續發展特色(詳情請參閱本章「更環保高效的數碼港」一節) Cyberport Expansion Project to implement carbon neutrality initiatives (see 'A Greener and More Efficient Cyberport' section of this chapter for more details) 開展數碼港擴建計劃，以推行碳中和措施(詳情請參閱本章「更環保高效的數碼港」一節) New Lotus Pond at Cyberport for greenery enhancement at the premises 數碼港新建蓮花池，增加綠化空間 Reskinning recycling facilities to enhance efficiency of sorting materials 改善回收設施，以提高分類的效率

Leveraging Technology in Our Climate Change Response

Technological advancements have enabled the world to pursue countless opportunities and make ideas into a reality. With Cyberport's focus and strength in technology, we have leveraged upon this specialty to respond to ESG opportunities and will continue to integrate technology in addressing climate change.

We have enhanced our waste management this year by refining our recycling facilities throughout our campus. The **'Big Belly' smart recycling bins** are solar powered and installed with an intelligent sensor and compressor that compacts recycled content when they are full and sends notifications to cleaning staff for collection. Through this upgrade, clean energy is utilised and working efficiency is increased. The 'Big Belly' bins have also been reskinned with vibrant colours for users to easily identify the types of materials to be placed in the associated bins. Proper categorisation and handling of recycled goods are crucial in reducing overall waste generated.

運用科技應對氣候變化

科技進步為世界帶來無限的機會，令創意變成現實。憑藉在科技方面的專注和實力，數碼港用已有的專長回應環境、社會及管治範疇的機遇，並將繼續通過整合科技，以應對氣候變化。

今年，我們通過改善園區的回收設施，加強廢物管理。園區內設置俗稱「大胃王」的**智能回收箱**，採用太陽能供電，並安裝智能傳感器及壓縮機，當快將滿溢時，會自動壓縮回收物，及通知清潔人員進行收集。升級的設施既使用潔淨能源，亦提高了工作效率。「大胃王」回收箱還換上色彩分明的外觀，方便用戶根據回收物品的類型，分門別類投進相應的回收箱。正確分類和處理回收物品，對於減少丟置廢物總量至關重要。



Colourful recycling bins are solar powered with intelligent sensor installed that allow them to send notifications to cleaning staff for collection when they are full.

色彩繽紛的回收箱均採用太陽能供電，並安裝了智能傳感器，當回收箱快將滿溢時，可以自動通知清潔人員進行收集。



A disinfection robot busily cleans the premises to ensure a germ-free environment.

消毒機器人忙於打掃場地，打造無菌環境。

Cyberport has implemented a 'smart system' for its washrooms around the campus, such as installation of sensors that provide updates to the Facility Management team on performing emergency repairs. We have worked with Softhard.IO, a Cyberport incubatee, since 2019 to utilise **Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) sensor technology** in restrooms to freshen up the environment.

We continue to use disinfection robots created by our incubatees, Rice Robotics and Avalon Steritech, on our premises in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce the spread of the virus and maintain a clean space for everyone.

With EVs currently dominating the market in response to lowering carbon emissions, Cyberport has engaged its incubatees, oneCHARGE Solutions and LHC New Energy Company, to apply an **EV charger system** at carpark areas to boost convenience for EV owners and encourage a cleaner alternative to travel. We will continue to engage in raising our campus capacity for EV charging.

A Greener and More Efficient Cyberport

During the year, Cyberport has furthered its efforts in applying sustainable features in its daily operational activities.

Improving the Tenant Bus System

We noticed that the independent operation of bus routes by Cyberport and individual tenants results in duplicated efforts, spare seating capacity and unnecessary traffic flow. As such, we have undergone an initiative to consolidate our tenant bus fleets with the purpose of increasing efficiency, as well as lowering the carbon footprint of our campus. Through centralising bus routes, we have increased the utilisation of bus capacities and reduced the campus' carbon emissions by around 55 tonnes per year. We complemented this consolidation effort with a new tenant bus app rolled out in January 2022, with features including real-time update of bus locations and instant alerts in the case of special situations.

數碼港已在園區內的洗手間，安裝「智能管理系統」，包括設有傳感器，及早通知設施管理團隊以提供緊急維修。另外，自2019年以來，我們與數碼港培育公司 Softhard.IO 合作，在洗手間中透過**室內空氣質量傳感器科技**，保持環境清新。

新冠疫情爆發後，我們在園區內引入培育公司 Rice Robotics 和 Avalon Steritech 研發的消毒機械人，以減少病毒傳播，保持公共場所清潔衛生。

因為能降低碳排放，電動車現今佔據市場主導地位。面對趨勢，數碼港已委託其培育公司 oneCHARGE Solutions 及 LHC New Energy Company，於停車場引入**電動車充電系統**，以方便電動車車主，並希望借此鼓勵更多採用環保的出行方式。其後，園區將繼續增加電動車充電設施。

更環保高效的數碼港

在過去一年間，數碼港加強在日常營運中，實踐可持續發展的舉措。

改良租戶專車服務

我們注意到，數碼港和個別租戶獨立經營巴士路線會導致工作重疊、閒置座位和不必要的交通流量。為提高運輸效率，並降低園區的碳足跡，數碼港實施整合租戶專車車隊的措施。透過統一管理，我們既提高了專車運作的使用率，亦減少園區每年的碳排放量約55噸。配合整合措施，我們又於2022年1月，推出一款新的租戶專車應用程式，具備實時更新專車位置，及在特殊情況下即時發出提示等功能。



Centralisation of bus route reduced campus' carbon emissions by
園區專車統一管理每年減少園區的碳排放量約

55 tonnes annually
噸

AI Chiller Plant Optimisation System

We are currently working on the enhancement of the Chiller Plant System, which is a two-year project to be completed in early 2023. The scope of this project entails replacing chiller units and heat exchangers that have already deteriorated and implementing an **AI chiller plant optimisation system**. The new system minimises manpower used on operational control and energy use due to the automatic tuning based on the actual cooling demand. Through saving energy and electricity, Cyberport is able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to a greener and low-carbon society.



As part of the AI chiller plant optimisation system, we have installed new chiller plant systems with energy saving features.

作為人工智能冷水機組優化系統的一部分，我們安裝了具有節能功能的新冷水機組系統。

人工智能冷水機組優化系統

我們正在進行為期兩年的冷水機組系統升級項目，預計於2023年初完成。項目範疇包括更換已經老化的冷水機組和熱交換器，並裝上**人工智能冷水機組優化系統**。由於新系統能根據實際降溫需求進行自動調整，能最大限度地減少控制操作及調整能源使用的人力。透過節約能源和電力，數碼港能夠減少溫室氣體排放，為推動綠色低碳社會作出貢獻。



We have replaced the heat exchangers that have already deteriorated to enhance efficiency of the system.

我們更換了已經老化的熱交換器，以提高系統效率。

Smart Car Park System Improvements

Cyberport's **Smart Car Park System** improvement project helps enhance management efficiency and reduce the reliance on manpower, by enabling contactless parking and use of e-payment, as well as providing real-time information on the availability of parking spaces via an application. Expected completion of this project will be in early 2023.

改善智能停車場系統

數碼港通過優化**智能停車系統**，讓用戶能夠使用免觸式泊車、電子支付、並透過應用程式搜尋實時可用停車位置資訊以提高停車場管理效率，並減低對人手的依賴。項目預計將於2023年初完成。

Le Méridien's Sustainability Components

Le Méridien Hong Kong went through a major facelift this year. The renovation is meant to provide state-of-the-art accommodations, refined dining and excellent multi-function spaces. Sustainable elements are incorporated into the design of the hotel, including Waterlogic slim water taps in place of plastic bottles to deliver purified water in guestrooms, smart room control technology for guest comfort and energy savings (includes passive infrared (PIR) and motion sensors), residential bathrooms amenities, the use of glass and other recyclable elements in guestroom items to reduce single use plastics. Sustainable food sourcing by the restaurants includes seafood suppliers with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) certification, as well as the smart hydroponics farm run by Cyberport company, FarmacyHK. Cyberport also partnered with O-Park to manage and minimise food waste. We have also deployed robots developed by Cyberport company Rice Robotics to provide smart concierge services for hotel guests.

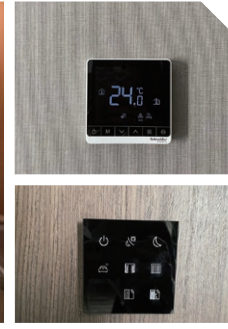
艾美酒店的可持續發展舉措

香港艾美酒店於今年進行全面翻新工程，旨在提供更優越的住宿體驗、精緻的餐飲及出色的多功能會議空間。酒店設計融入可持續特色，包括在客房設有提供純淨水的Waterlogic超薄水機，以代替瓶裝水；引入包括紅外線動作感測器在內的智能房控科技以為客人提高舒適度，並達到節能效果；以及提供家庭裝沐浴用品、房內物品選用玻璃或其他能循環再用物料製成，減少單次使用塑膠。餐廳以可持續模式管理採購，食材包括來自世界野生動物基金會認證的海鮮供應商、採用智能移動水耕種植農場的數碼港初創 FarmacyHK；另外又與O-Park合作管理廚餘，以杜絕浪費食物。我們亦採用社群培育公司Rice Robotics研發的機器人，為酒店客人提供智能迎賓服務。



The Smart Farm of Le Méridien uses smart hydroponics farm technology introduced by Cyberport start-up Farmacy HK.

艾美酒店的智慧農場，使用從數碼港初創 Farmacy HK引進的智能水培農場技術。



Sustainability elements are incorporated in the guest rooms of Le Méridien.
艾美酒店客房已融入了可持續發展元素。

Cyberport Expansion

For our continued growth, Cyberport is currently undergoing expansion (i.e. Cyberport 5) to provide new facilities, including office and co-working spaces equipped with advanced smart office facilities, data service platforms providing convenient and flexible cloud data services, a flexible multi-function hall with a capacity up to 800 persons and additional ancillary facilities, such as food and beverage services, convenience stores, retail shops, etc. Cyberport 5 will also designate part of the low zone floor spaces as greenery open spaces, sunset observation decks and naturally ventilated wind corridors for the public's enjoyment. The surrounding environment will be enhanced with the revitalisation of the existing waterfront park landscape features and smart facilities. Sustainability has been a key consideration at multiple stages of this project, from the design of the building to the construction processes and selection of construction materials used. Various sustainability design features will be incorporated in the Expansion Project, such as building-integrated photovoltaics panels, rainwater harvesting system, smart building management and monitoring system, EV charging system, AI-optimised high efficiency chiller and solar-powered lighting and landscape furniture, etc. **Modular Integrated Construction (MiC) Technology** has been implemented, whereby free-standing integrated modules completed with finishes, fixtures and fittings are transported from a prefabrication factory to the site for installation. To complement this, we have engaged in transportation of construction materials by sea to reduce road traffic and the associated GHG emissions. We have also sought ways to minimise noise pollution and shorten the overall construction time.

數碼港擴建工程

為配合我們的持續發展，數碼港現正進行擴建工程（即數碼港第五期）。新設施包括配置先進智能辦公設備的辦公室及共享工作空間，提供便捷雲端服務的數據服務平台，一個最多可容納800人的多功能會議廳，以及餐飲、便利店、零售等配套設施。第五期部分低層位置，設有綠化休憩空間、日落觀景台及自然通風走廊，供公眾使用。擴建工程亦包括活化毗鄰的海濱公園，引入全新的自然景觀及智能科技設施。項目無論是建築設計、施工過程、挑選建材等各個階段，均以可持續發展為重點考慮因素，項目融入多個可持續發展設計措施，例如選用與建築一體化之太陽能板、雨水收集系統、智慧化樓宇管理及監控系統、電動車充電系統、人工智能優化的高效製冷機、應用太陽能之照明及戶外設施等。項目亦採用**組裝合成建築技術**，將已於預製場完成之獨立組裝合成組件運送至工地，再於現場裝嵌。值得一提的是，擴建工程之建築材料盡量從海路運輸，以減少公路運輸引致之溫室氣體排放。我們亦設法於工程期間盡量降低噪音污染，及縮短整體施工時間。



Sustainability has been a key consideration at multiple stages of the Cyberport Expansion Project. Cyberport Expansion Project includes many sustainability features.
可持續發展始終是數碼港擴建計劃的一個核心理念。
數碼港擴建計劃包含了多項可持續發展的特點。

Minimising Construction Waste

Cyberport has implemented initiatives to minimise construction waste through performing need-based restorations only upon the departure of tenants. Furthermore, the Cyberport Expansion Project observes **BEAM Plus certification criteria** and aims for at least 30% of construction waste to be recycled during the construction processes.

力求減少建築廢物

數碼港已採取措施提倡在租戶遷出後只進行必要的復修工程以減少建築廢物。除此之外，數碼港擴建工程遵守**BEAM Plus綠建環評**，力求於施工過程中回收至少30%的建築廢物。

Co-building for a Sustainable Community

Cyberport has joined the **4T Partnership** established by the Government to align its targets and actions to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

Putting a spotlight on ESG topics will help enhance public awareness and understanding, which is what Cyberport has been doing in the past year. We shared our spaces with JLL Hong Kong to host **Journey to Zero Carbon with Technologies** in December 2021 to provide attendees insights on how to apply technologies effectively to reduce carbon emissions. Furthermore, we hosted the **Cyberport FinTech for ESG Conference 2021** to allow businesses to explore how to enhance efficiency when implementing ESG measures, as well as “Shaping a Sustainable Financial Ecosystem: How to Integrate ESG Factors with FinTech” with start-up representatives sharing how the industry is promoting global ESG and sustainable development.

共建可持續發展社群

數碼港已加入政府設立的「4T約章」，以調整其目標及行動，爭取到2050年實現碳中和。

在過去一年，數碼港不遺餘力，聚焦推動環境、社會及管治的議題，並提升公眾關注度，加強對相關範疇的認識。於2021年12月，我們提供空間，讓香港仲量聯行舉辦「以科技實現零碳之旅」活動，向與會者分享，如何有效運用科技減少二氧化碳排放。我們還主辦了「數碼港金融科技ESG論壇2021」，讓企業探討在實施環境、社會及管治措施時，如何提升效率，以及以「打造可持續金融生態圈：如何將ESG因素與金融科技相互融合」為題的專題環節，與初創企業代表剖析行業如何推動全球ESG及可持續發展的看法。



Cyberport co-hosted “Journey to Zero Carbon with Technologies” to inspire attendees with insights on how to apply technologies effectively to reduce carbon emissions.

數碼港合辦「以科技實現零碳之旅」活動，向與會者分享如何有效運用科技減少二氧化碳排放。



Industry leaders shared insights on how newly developed data management system ESG Dashboard can enhance the efficiency of ESG report preparation at Cyberport FinTech for ESG Conference 2021.

在「數碼港金融科技 ESG 論壇2021」上，知名業界領袖分享如何利用數據管理系統 ESG Dashboard，提升編製 ESG 報告的效率。



Representatives from the Cyberport FinTech Community, PortageBay and ProMEX, discussed how start-ups could help companies seize opportunities brought by global ESG trends.

數碼港及其金融科技社群企業PortageBay及ProMEX代表探討科技初創企業如何協助企業迎接 ESG 全球趨勢所帶來的機遇。



Special Recognition 特別嘉許

RICS Awards 2021 – HKCMCL received a highly commended recognition as the “Facilities Management Team of the Year” alongside JLL Hong Kong

Together with JLL Hong Kong, Cyberport was highly commended as **Facilities Management Team of the Year** at the RICS Awards Hong Kong 2021 due to our outstanding achievements. In addition, we were the finalists for the Agency Team of the Year and Property Management Team of the Year.

2021年皇家特許測量師學會香港年度大獎——香港數碼港管理有限公司聯同香港仲量聯行，榮獲「年度設施管理團隊」獎項肯定

數碼港聯同香港仲量聯行，於皇家特許測量師學會舉辦的2021香港年度大獎中，榮獲「年度設施管理團隊」獎項肯定，以表彰我們的傑出成就。此外，我們也在「年度物業代理團隊」及「年度物業管理團隊」評選中入圍。

Social

Care for Tenants

Cyberport continues to strive for the wellbeing of its tenants. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed many challenges to businesses and continues to risk the health of those who operate within this community. Cyberport has contributed its efforts to alleviate the burden of its tenants throughout these difficult times, standing by the principle of fostering a healthy community.

Cyberport welcomed the Government’s measure to provide a six-month **rental concession** for Cyberport’s commercial tenants through the 6th round of Anti-epidemic Fund, to help Cyberport’s commercial tenants weather operation pressures and challenges arising from the current pandemic. From 1 April to 30 September 2022, the Government will grant a 75% rental concessions for all Cyberport office tenants, Smart-Space users in Cyberport’s main campus and Tsuen Wan, as well as retailers and restaurant operators. The rental concession is capped at 5,000 sq. ft. of rental space per tenant. A total of some 930 companies and start-ups are expected to benefit from the rental concession.

Staying true to our goal in preventing the spread of COVID-19, we have implemented appropriate measures to ensure the health and safety of our community. We utilise disinfection robots that carry out daily campus-wide disinfections, anti-epidemic coatings applied to communal areas, temperature checks at entrances to screen out individuals with symptoms and other standard safety measures. In doing so, we ensure the physical wellbeing of everyone and do our part in combatting the pandemic.

社會

關懷租戶

數碼港繼續為租戶的福祉而努力。新冠疫情為企業帶來諸多挑戰，持續威脅社群成員的健康，我們以打造健康社群為本，同時盡力減輕租戶的負擔，幫助他們渡過難關。

我們積極配合政府措施，通過第六輪防疫抗疫基金，向數碼港的商業租戶提供六個月的**租金寬減**幫助企業應對當前疫情帶來的經營壓力及挑戰。自2022年4月1日至9月30日，政府將向所有數碼港辦公室租戶、數碼港主園區及荃灣的Smart-Space用戶、零售商及餐廳經營者提供75%的租金寬減；每名租戶可享的租金寬減以租用面積5,000平方呎為上限，預計共約930家公司及初創企業將會受益。

為嚴防新冠肺炎擴散，我們已採取適當措施，以確保社群的健康與安全。我們在園區使用消毒機器人進行日常消毒，又在公共區域噴灑抗病毒殺菌塗層，並在入口設體溫檢測以篩選出有症狀的人士，還有其他常規的防護措施。以上種種，都是為確保每個人的身體健康，為抗疫出一分力。



We applied anti-epidemic coatings to communal areas on the Cyberport campus. 我們在數碼港園區內的公共區域噴灑抗病毒殺菌塗層。



We installed equipment to conduct temperature checks at all Cyberport entrances. 我們在數碼港所有入口安裝了溫度檢查設備。



Disinfection robots make their rounds on campus to perform adequate cleaning and sterilisation to avoid the spread of illnesses. 消毒機器人在園區內巡視，進行充分的清潔和消毒，避免疾病傳播。

We care for our tenants' mental wellbeing and understand the importance of beautification and accessibility to promoting good mental health. Cyberport constructed a new Lotus Flower Pond within its campus, which provides a recreation area for both Cyberport occupants and visitors to relax and rest. At the Arcade, we adopted **pet friendly measures** to increase accessibility and convenience for pet owners.

我們亦關心租戶的心理健康，明白富美感的空間、無障礙的環境，能有益身心健康。數碼港在園區新建一個蓮花池，讓數碼港用戶及訪客有一個放鬆及休憩的區域。至於商場，我們採取了對**寵物友善的措施**，為寵物主人提供更多便利。



An array of flora and fauna surrounding the newly constructed Lotus Flower Pond.
新建成的蓮花池周圍有一系列植物增加綠化空間。

Care for Our Staff

COVID-19 has impacted multiple facets of our lives, which has compelled many organisations to reassess their working practices. There is no doubt that Cyberport has demonstrated progress to improve employee work-life balance and health by implementing work from home arrangements. We also offer reimbursement for employees who conduct the COVID-19 test at private laboratories and/or purchase Rapid Antigen Tests to alleviate their financial burden. To align with the Government's efforts in vaccinating everyone in the community, we encourage our staff to make their vaccination appointments and provide them with one day paid leave to recover. We will closely monitor the COVID-19 situation and have appropriate measures to allow our employees to work in a safe and positive environment.

Training workshops and programmes are attended by Cyberport employees to ensure proper procedures are followed and that they are equipped with the necessary skills to meet day-to-day demands of their positions. Topics on training events include data privacy, safety and emergency and IT security. Cyberport actively assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of the training programmes to further refine the content and to continue developing our talent pool.

關愛員工

新冠肺炎影響生活日常，令許多機構重新評估其工作模式。無疑，數碼港通過實施居家辦公安排，在改善員工工作與生活的平衡，以及健康方面卓有成效。我們亦為在私人實驗室進行新冠病毒檢測及／或購買快速抗原測試的員工提供報銷，以減輕其經濟負擔。為配合政府推動社群全員接種疫苗，我們鼓勵員工預約疫苗接種，並向他們提供一天的有薪假期作休養。我們將密切關注新冠疫情，同時採取適當的措施，為員工營造安全及良好的工作環境。

數碼港員工亦參加培訓工作坊及活動，以確保遵守適當的程序，及具備必要技能以滿足其職務的日常需要；培訓主題包括數據私隱、安全與應急，以及資訊科技安全。數碼港積極評估培訓活動是否充實及有效，以建立更全面的培訓內容，支持持續培育人才。

Serving the Community through Technology

As Hong Kong's premier tech epicentre, Cyberport strives to serve the community through its use of innovative technology. Whether it is to support businesses, green initiatives or charities, technology is utilised to support our community.

The **iAM Smart Sandbox Programme**, implemented by Cyberport and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO), has continued to support its benefactor companies and businesses this year. Member companies grew and exceeded 300 entities, including 230 companies from the financial and FinTech sector. The programme has successfully helped seven organisations roll out iAM Smart enabled services, including five financial service organisations. Service to member companies has also extended to cover free technical training, where 10 training sessions were held as of 31 March 2022.

We are also committed to supporting community start-ups with their innovative solutions, for example through 5G technology. We are providing free development kits to help shorten start-ups' development time of 5G solutions, as well as free exhibit areas to allow them to showcase their 5G solutions in our CyberLab. In addition, we are coordinating with telecommunication operators to provide opportunities for the commercialisation of 5G solutions to enhance overall lifestyle and business applications. Other than entertainment and F&B projects, start-ups have also utilised 5G in green technology projects. For example, the high speed and low latency of 5G has enabled Carbon World, a green technology company, to upgrade its self-developed PET bottle recycling machines. With the help of 5G, the bottle identification process is shortened from twenty to five seconds. The new technology has also made real-time machine inspections possible. Advancements enabled by technology such as this one, has helped make recycling more efficient and encouraged individuals to "go green" in their everyday lives. Further to this green technology example, different 5G rental cases have been facilitated for the use of our community members during the year.

In the spirit of giving back to the community, we held several **Corporate Social Responsibility** related events to support various initiatives. These events included ones with the theme of innovation and charity events such as Yan Oi Tong's Charity Walk Day, where more than 1,000 individuals attended.

Undeterred Connections

Despite the pandemic limiting gatherings and events, we were able to follow proper social distancing regulations while maintaining strong community bonds and connections. **CyberLab** is a platform for technology companies and start-ups in the Cyberport community to showcase their I&T products and solutions. Cyberlab successfully organised 98 visits to connect start-ups and industry members with proper social distancing in place. Showcases were divided into four major areas, namely esports, green, health and robotics, with the goal of providing a spotlight and additional support to these ventures. A new "**Live Stream Experience Zone**" – a venue for livestreaming performances and seminars was established in December 2021. "CyberArena" has also been upgraded with enhanced safety and entertainment technologies. The fire protection system was enhanced after renovation, with the addition of new sprinkler pipes, which improved safety measures of the venue.

以科技服務社群

作為香港重要的科技中心，數碼港致力使用創新科技服務社群。無論是支持企業、綠色倡議或慈善，始終以科技支持社群為初心。

由數碼港與政府資訊科技總監辦公室實施的「**智方便**」**沙盒計劃**繼續為其贊助公司及企業提供支持，現時，成員已增至300多間公司，當中230間來自金融及金融科技領域。該計劃成功幫助七間機構推出「智方便」賦能服務，其中包括五間金融服務機構。而向成員公司提供的服務，亦擴展至涵蓋免費的科技培訓，截至2022年3月31日，已成功策劃10場培訓課程。

我們致力透過5G科技，支持社群初創企業的創新解決方案。數碼港提供免費的開發工具，縮短初創企業開發5G解決方案的時間，並提供免費的展區，讓初創企業可於CyberLab上展示其5G解決方案。此外，我們正與電訊服務供應商商討，提供讓5G解決方案商業化的機會，以提升用戶整體生活方式和商業應用的效率。除娛樂及餐飲項目外，初創企業亦於綠色科技項目中使用5G科技；例如，高速、低時延的5G特性，令綠色科技公司Carbon World得以升級其自主開發的膠瓶回收機；藉助5G網絡，空樽識別程序的時間由二十秒縮短至五秒，又能實時監察運作情況。此類科技帶來的進步，有助於提高回收效率，鼓勵個人在其日常生活中「奉行環保原則」。除此項綠色科技的例子外，年內我們已促成不同的5G網絡租賃案例，以供我們的社群成員使用。

本著回饋社群的精神，我們舉辦多場**企業社會責任**相關的活動，以支持不同的計劃，當中包括以創新及慈善為主題的活動，例如「仁愛堂慈善步行日」，超過1,000人參加了該活動。

聯繫無間

儘管疫情限制聚集及活動，我們仍然能够在遵守適當社交距離規例的同時，建立緊密的社群連結及聯繫。**CyberLab**是一個供數碼港園區的科技公司及初創企業展示創科產品及解決方案的平台。在採取適當社交距離措施的前提下，CyberLab成功組織98場參觀活動，讓初創企業與行業成員進行配對。展示活動場館被劃分成四個區域，包括電子競技、環保、健康及機械人，旨在為這些新興行業提供曝光機會及額外支持。於2021年12月，全新的**Live Stream Experience Zone**正式對外開放，可舉行直播表演及舉行研討會。電競場地CyberArena翻新後，採用升級的安全及娛樂科技，並為消防系統加裝新的灑水裝置，加強場館的保護。



The Live Stream Experience Zone extends outreach to audiences on virtual platforms.
直播體驗區在虛擬平台上向觀眾延伸。



CyberLab showcases innovative solutions from the Cyberport community.
CyberLab展示數碼港社群內的創新解決方案。

Other details on the social impact created by Cyberport in realising its public missions are covered in different sections of this report. For more details, please refer to the respective "Public Missions" sections.

Corporate Governance

Cyberport places corporate governance at the core of its operations and instills accountability, transparency, fairness, ethics and integrity as the cornerstones of its corporate governance framework. A comprehensive governance structure has been established consisting of the Board of Directors and six Board Committees to monitor and oversee relevant matters of Cyberport on behalf of the Board, while an internal audit team was set up to review the controls sufficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with in-house policies, as well as relevant laws and regulations. There is a wide range of expertise and backgrounds within the Board of Directors, enabling Cyberport to have specialised insights and knowledge to handle various aspects of its operations. Newly appointed Board Members are given a tailored induction programme to familiarise themselves with Cyberport's objectives, business, major developments and other specific directorial duties. Furthermore, policies on corporate governance are in place, including a Code of Conduct, Conflict of Interests and Whistleblowing Policy to lay out responsible and conscionable behaviours to be enacted at the workplace. For more details on Cyberport's corporate governance practices, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report on pages 76 to 93.

Looking Forward

Cyberport looks forward to continuing the ESG journey in creating a sustainable and green future. Our upcoming **eco-friendly initiatives**, including the solar power system project at Cyberport 3 and 4A and the Cyberport 5 Expansion Project will further our commitment to elevate the standards and operational strategies to becoming an environmentally and socially conscious enterprise. Stay tuned for more exciting news to come, as we venture into another chapter of innovation and entrepreneurship.

有關數碼港透過實踐公眾使命所產生的社會效益，載於本報告其他章節。更多詳情，請參閱各自的「公眾使命」章節。

企業管治

數碼港以企業管治為營運核心，並以問責性、透明度、公平性、道德操守和誠信作為其企業管治架構的基石。由董事局以及六個董事委員會組成的全面管治架構，協助董事局監察和監督數碼港的相關事項，同時成立了內部審計團隊，以審查監管是否充分、營運的有效性和效率以及是否已遵守內部政策和法律法規。董事局擁有廣泛的專業知識和背景，使數碼港在處理運營中的各個方面的問題時都可以運用其專業的見解和知識支持。新獲委任的董事局成員均獲提供特為其而設的就職計劃，以熟悉數碼港的目標、業務、主要發展和其他特定的董事職責。此外，我們亦制定了一系列的企業管治政策，包括行為準則、利益衝突和舉報政策，以制定在職場的負責任和合乎情理的行為準則。有關數碼港企業管治實踐的詳情，請參閱「企業管治報告」(第76至93頁)。

展望未來

數碼港期待繼續於ESG範疇發展，打造可持續發展及綠色未來。我們即將實施的**環保措施**，包括數碼港3座及4A座的太陽能發電系統項目，以及數碼港第五期擴建計劃；將繼續實踐我們改善營運策略及提升標準的承諾，以成為一間重視環保和具有社會責任的企業。我們即將開啟創新創業的新篇章，敬請期待更多令人振奮的新消息。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告



The board of directors (the “Board” or “Board Members”) and the management (“Management”) of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited (the “Company”) are committed to maintaining and upholding high standards of corporate governance. The Company believes 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. The Company has therefore adopted accountability, transparency, fairness, ethics and integrity as the cornerstones of our corporate governance framework.

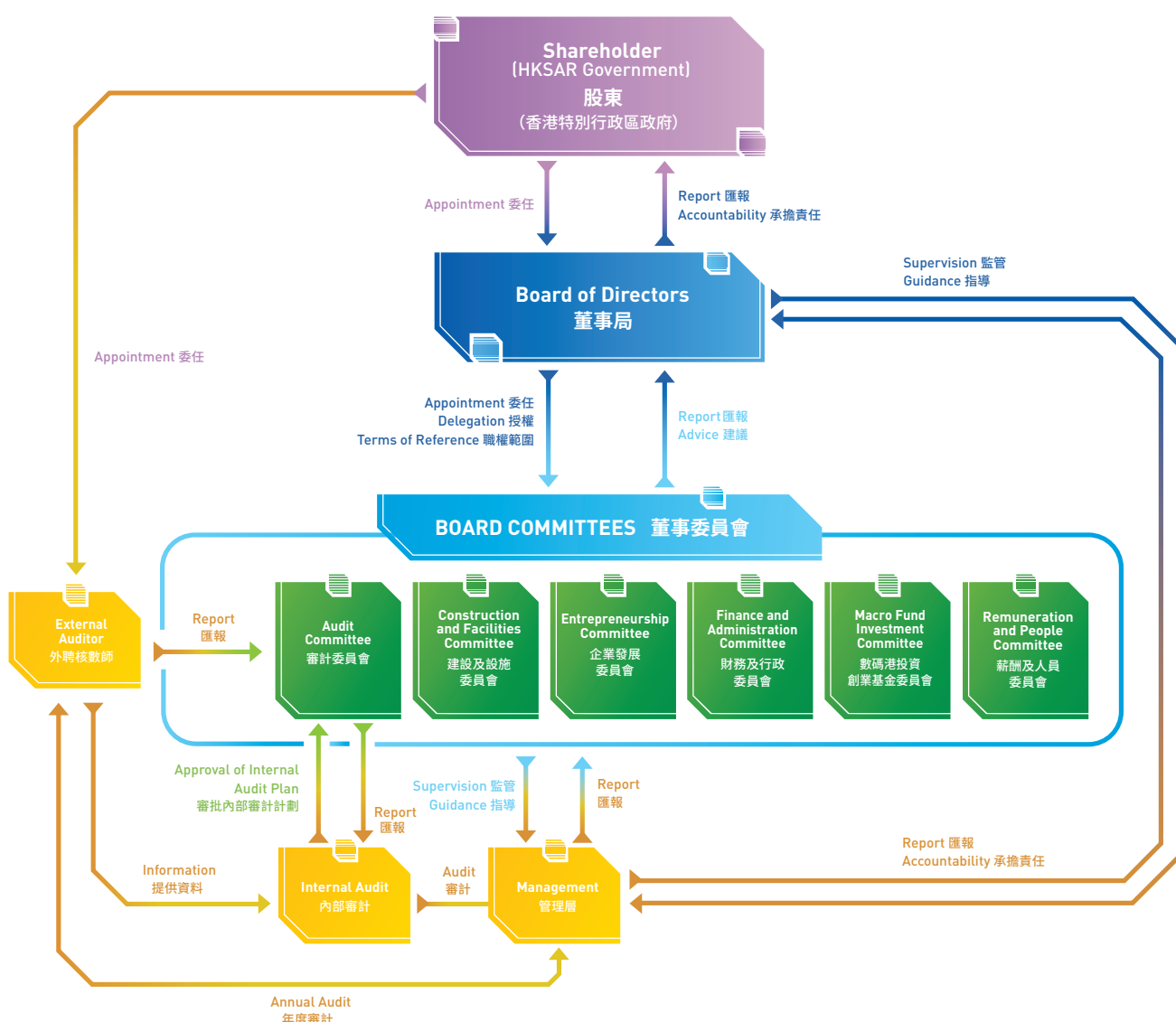
香港數碼港管理有限公司(「本公司」)董事局(「董事局」或「董事局成員」)及管理層(「管理層」)致力維持並奉行卓越的企業管治。本公司相信良好企業管治是良好企業表現的基礎，亦是履行公眾使命、滿足持份者期望及達到長期持續增長的要素。因此，本公司一直以問責性、具透明度、處事公允、注重道德操守及誠信作為企業管治架構的基石。

Corporate Governance Structure

(As at 31 March 2022)

企業管治架構

(於2022年3月31日)



Board of Directors

The Board 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 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 in 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 15 Directors, of whom all are Non-executive Directors, Mr Simon CHAN Sai-ming (Chairman) *(appointed on 1 April 2022)*, Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin, Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang, Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han, Hon LAU Kwok-fan, Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man, Professor LING Kar-kan, Ms Erica MA Yun *(appointed on 1 April 2022)*, Mr MAK Tak-wai *(appointed on 20 July 2022)*, Mr Victor NG Chi-keung, Mr Hendrick SIN, Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun, Ms Maggie TSOI Tsz-shan *(appointed on 1 April 2022)*, 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.

董事局

董事局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（「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15名董事，均為非執行董事，計有陳細明先生（主席）（於2022年4月1日獲委任）、陳嘉賢教授、趙汝恒教授、張穎嫻女士、劉國勳先生、梁建文先生、凌嘉勤教授、馬殷女士（於2022年4月1日獲委任）、麥德偉先生（於2022年7月20日獲委任）、伍志強先生、冼漢迪先生、冼超舜博士、蔡芷珊女士（於2022年4月1日獲委任）、黃慧敏女士及楊全盛先生。這種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。

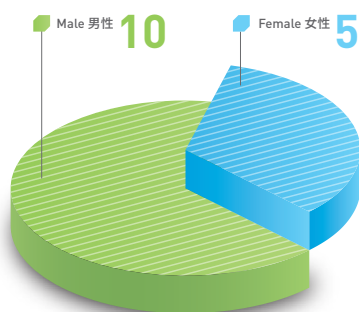
All Board Members are appointed by the shareholders without receiving any honorarium, generally for a two-year term and subject to re-appointment upon expiry of their terms.

所有董事局成員均由股東委任，沒有收取任何酬金，一般任期為兩年及任期屆滿後須再獲委任。

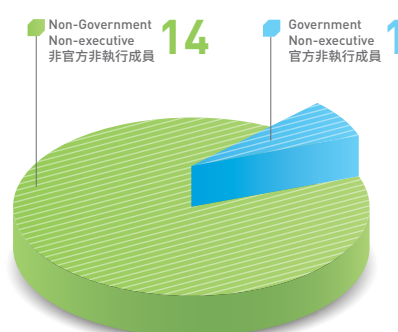
Board Composition

董事局成員組合

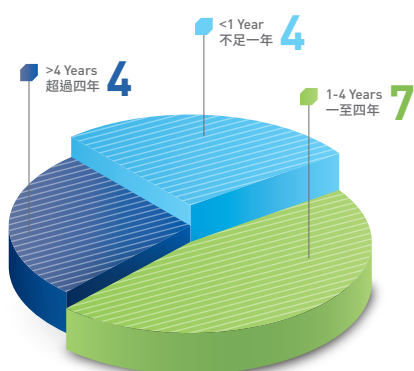
Gender 性別



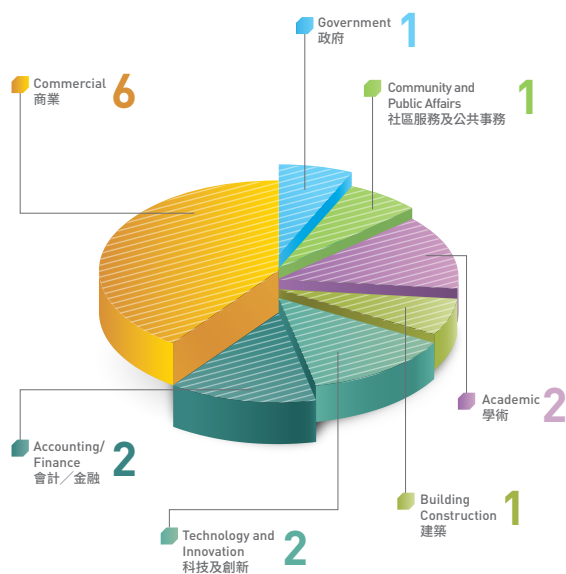
Category 類別



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



Profile 背景



Board Diversity

We recognise the importance of ensuring an appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience and gender on the Board to our corporate governance. Our Board Members, 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通盤掌握本公司的業務狀況，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。

Directors Continuous Training and Development Programme

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"). A briefing session on "Northern Metropolis Strategy" hosted by the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation of Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office was arranged for the Board on 6 December 2021 to share the transformation and development of northern Hong Kong into an international I&T hub.

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 fiscal 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 or through electronic means of communication.

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.

董事持續培訓及發展計劃

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恆，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。董事局於2021年12月6日安排港深合作政策創新聯合辦公室舉辦有關「北部都會區發展策略」的簡介會，分享香港北部轉型及發展為國際創新科技中心。

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財政年度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個工作日提呈予董事局成員。

董事局成員可親自或透過電子通訊方式出席董事局會議。

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 89.3%.

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
- Amendment of code of conduct for Directors
- Amendment of code of conduct and business ethics for staff ("Staff Code")
- Oversight of senior management
- Corporate goals and performance assessment
- Annual performance assessment of 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89.3%。

經審議／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
- 修訂董事行為準則
- 修訂員工行為準則及商業道德(「員工守則」)
- 監督高級管理層
- 公司目標及表現評估
- 管理層的年度表現評核
- 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，並再提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／委員會批准外，董事局成員不得就其在當中擁有權益及其知悉屬重大性質的任何合約、交易、安排或任何其他建議議案進行投票。就此而言，與董事局成員（包括其任何聯繫人士）有關連的人士之利益均視作董事局成員本身的利益。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 89 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.

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. As at 31 March 2022, the AC comprised six members, all Non-executive Directors, Mr Victor NG Chi-keung (Chairman of the AC), Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin, Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han, Hon Duncan CHIU, Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han and Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man.

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

Key matters considered/resolved:

- Annual audited financial statements
- External auditor's report, objectivity and effectiveness of audit process
- Risk management and internal control review
- Risk register and risk assessment results
- Internal audit job plan
- Internal audit review reports
- Whistleblowing cases

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89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。

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。於2022年3月31日，審計委員會由六名成員組成，均為非執行董事，即伍志強先生（審計委員會主席）、陳嘉賢教授、張穎嫻女士、邱達根先生、蔡淑嫻女士及黃慧敏女士。

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

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
- 風險管理和內部監管檢討
- 風險登記冊及風險評估結果
- 內部審計工作計劃
- 內部審計檢討報告
- 舉報個案

Construction and Facilities Committee

The Construction and Facilities Committee ("CFC") is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the capital works related matters, facilities management and related consultancy services. As at 31 March 2022, the CFC comprised six members, all Non-executive Directors, Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man (Chairperson of the CFC), Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang, Hon Duncan CHIU, Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han, Hon LAU Kwok-fan and Professor LING Kar-kan.

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:

- Monitor the progress of Cyberport Expansion Project and hotel renovation works
- Review campus facilities management works and contract awards
- Transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance

建設及設施委員會

建設及設施委員會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。於2022年3月31日，建設及設施委員會由六名成員組成，均為非執行董事，即黃慧敏女士（建設及設施委員會主席）、趙汝恒教授、邱達根先生、蔡淑嫻女士、劉國勳先生及凌嘉勤教授。

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管理事宜之進度及監管其開支
- 檢討及審批資本工程及設施管理相關政策

經審議／議決的主要事項：

- 監察數碼港擴建計劃及酒店翻新工程之進度
- 檢討園區設施管理工作及合同授約
- 重大交易、安排及合同

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. As at 31 March 2022, the EC comprised of eight members, all Non-executive Directors, Professor LING Kar-kan (Chairman of the EC), Professor Christopher CHAO Yu-hang, Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han, Hon LAU Kwok-fan, Mr Hendrick SIN, Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun, Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man and Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing.

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 and its enhancement
- CCMF vetting results and its enhancement
- Cyberport Greater Bay Area Young Entrepreneurship Programme vetting results
- EIFS and Esports Internship Scheme vetting results and its enhancement
- Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum
- Cyberport Venture Capital Forum
- Internet Economy Summit
- Cyberport Career Fair
- 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」。於2022年3月31日，企業發展委員會共有八名成員，均為非執行董事，計有凌嘉勤教授（企業發展委員會主席）、趙汝恒教授、蔡淑嫻女士、劉國勳先生、冼漢迪先生、冼超舜博士、黃慧敏女士及楊全盛先生。

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三大範疇之業務或財務計劃及建議書、行政事宜、業務方向及策略：
 - 透過「數碼港創意微型基金」激發創意
 - 透過「數碼港培育計劃」扶植科技初創企業
 - 促進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」評審結果及改良
- 「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」評審結果
- 「電競行業支援計劃」及「電競實習支援計劃」評審結果及改良
- 「數碼娛樂領袖論壇」
- 「數碼港創業投資論壇」
- 「互聯網經濟峰會」
- 「數碼港招聘博覽」
- 「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") is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the finance and administration aspects of the Company. As at 31 March 2022, the FAC comprised of six members, all Non-executive Directors, Hon Duncan CHIU (Chairman of the FAC), Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han, Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han, Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man, Professor LING Kar-kan and Mr Victor NG Chi-keung.

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 annual budget and office rental rates for the Board approval
- Mid-Year financial review
- Review and endorse Cyberport Expansion Project financing arrangement for the Board approval
- Tenancy related matters

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. As at 31 March 2022, the MFIC comprised five members, including four Non-executive Directors, Dr George Lam (Chairman of the MFIC), Professor Karen CHAN Ka-yin, Mr Victor NG Chi-keung and Mr Hendrick SIN, and a government representative, Miss Charmaine Amy WONG Hoi-wan.

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 and exit
- Review and endorse the first CMF beyond Series A investment for the Board approval

財務及行政委員會

財務及行政委員會負責監察及監督本公司的財務及行政範疇。於2022年3月31日，財務及行政委員會共有六名成員，均為非執行董事，計有邱達根先生（財務及行政委員會主席）、張穎嫻女士、蔡淑嫻女士、梁建文先生、凌嘉勤教授及伍志強先生。

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：

- 審查及認可年度預算及辦公室租金，以供董事局批准
- 中期財政檢討
- 審查及認可數碼港擴建計劃財務安排，以供董事局批准
- 租務相關事宜

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。於2022年3月31日，數碼港投資創業基金委員會共有五名成員，包括四名非執行董事林家禮博士（數碼港投資創業基金委員會主席）、陳嘉賢教授、伍志強先生及冼漢迪先生以及一名政府代表黃海韻女士。

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」的申請及退出
- 審查及認可「數碼港投資創業基金」首筆A輪後投資，以供董事局批准

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. As at 31 March 2022, the RPC comprised six members, all Non-executive Directors, Dr George Lam (Chairman of the RPC), Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han, Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man, Mr Hendrick SIN, Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun and Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing.

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:

- Corporate goals and performance measurements
- Annual performance review of C-levels management
- Staff engagement and retention
- Amendment of the Staff Code

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。於2022年3月31日，薪酬及人員委員會共有六名成員，均為非執行董事，計有林家禮博士（薪酬及人員委員會主席）、蔡淑嫻女士、梁建文先生、冼漢迪先生、冼超舜博士及楊全盛先生。

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：

- 企業目標及表現衡量方法
- 檢討高級管理層的年度表現
- 員工參與及留聘
- 修訂員工守則

Meeting Attendance

A summary of meeting attendance of Board Members in meetings of the Board and Committees for the financial year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 is provided in the following table.

會議出席記錄

於2021年4月1日至2022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。

Board Members 董事局成員		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
Number of meeting(s) held	舉行會議次數		4	2	5	3	3	2	3
Lee George LAM (Chairman)	林家禮 (主席)		4/4	-	-	-	-	2/2	3/3
Karen CHAN	陳嘉賢		3/4	2/2	-	-	-	2/2	-
Christopher CHAO	趙汝恒		3/4	-	5/5	3/3	-	-	-
Ivy CHEUNG	張穎嫻		4/4	2/2	-	-	3/3	-	-
Duncan CHIU	邱達根		4/4	1/2	4/5	-	3/3	-	-
Annie CHOI ⁽¹⁾ or her alternate	蔡淑嫻 ⁽¹⁾ (或替代董事)		4/4	2/2	5/5	3/3	3/3	-	3/3
LAU Kwok-fan ⁽²⁾	劉國勳 ⁽²⁾		3/4	-	4/5	3/3	-	-	-
Michael LEUNG	梁建文		3/4	-	-	-	2/3	-	3/3
LING Kar-kan	凌嘉勤		3/4	-	3/5	2/3	3/3	-	-
Victor NG	伍志強		4/4	2/2	-	-	3/3	2/2	-
Hendrick SIN	冼漢迪		4/4	-	-	3/3	-	2/2	3/3
Charleston SIN	冼超舜		4/4	-	-	3/3	-	-	3/3
Charmaine WONG ⁽³⁾	黃海韻 ⁽³⁾		-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-
Rosana WONG	黃慧敏		3/4	2/2	5/5	2/3	-	-	-
Eva YAM ⁽⁴⁾	任雅玲 ⁽⁴⁾		-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-
Eric YEUNG	楊全盛		4/4	-	-	3/3	-	-	1/3
Average Attendance Rate	平均出席率		89.3%	91.7%	86.7%	91.7%	94.4%	100.0%	88.9%

Notes:

- (1) All the Committee meetings including AC, CFC, EC, FAC and RPC were attended by the alternate to Ms Annie CHOI.
- (2) Hon LAU Kwok-fan was appointed as Board member, CFC member and EC member with effect from 1 April 2021.
- (3) Miss Charmaine WONG was appointed as alternate Director to Ms Annie CHOI and MFIC member with effect from 8 June 2021.
- (4) Miss Eva YAM resigned as alternate Director to Ms Annie CHOI and ceased to be MFIC member with effect from 8 June 2021.

附註：

- (1) 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。
- (2) 劉國勳先生已於2021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。
- (3) 黃海韻女士已於2021年6月8日獲委任為蔡淑嫻女士的替任董事及數碼港投資創業基金委員會委員。
- (4) 任雅玲女士已於2021年6月8日辭任蔡淑嫻女士的替任董事，並不再擔任數碼港投資創業基金委員會委員。

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 on 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.

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.

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 141.

Guidance on the ethical behaviour of the Company has been well defined in the Company's Staff Code. From time to time, the Staff 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 Staff Code from time to time.

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 internal audit team, 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.

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。

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。

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141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《員工守則》內詳細列明。《員工守則》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《員工守則》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《員工守則》的規定。

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 are 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 proper implementation of the agreed actions and the implementation status is reported to the AC regularly.

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 2022, the remuneration paid/payable to the Company's external auditor, Messrs. Ernst & Young for audit services was approximately HK\$493,370 (2021: HK\$479,000) and for non-audit services was approximately HK\$262,000 (2021: HK\$228,000).

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 audit team. 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 approved by the AC in advance. Each year, the AC reviews the results of the internal audit assignments and evaluates the impact of the findings and the proposed Management action plans, and verifies the adequacy and effectiveness of the mitigating controls.

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.

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。

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2022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493,370港元(2021年：479,000港元)及262,000港元(2021年：228,000港元)。

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，內部審計團隊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批准。審計委員會每年審閱內部審計工作結果，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。

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.

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.

Constitutional Documents

There was no change in the Company's Articles of Association during the Year.

Transparency

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

To enhance transparency and openness, the Company voluntarily discloses its compliance with the Corporate Governance Code ("CG Code") as set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The new CG Code which has been amended with effect from 1 January 2022 will be implemented in the Corporate Governance Report where applicable.

The individual attendance records of Board Members at the Board and Committee meetings is also reported on page 89.

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, Instagram etc. for promotions and information dissemination.

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。

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。

組織章程文件

本公司章程細則於年內並無任何變動。

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。

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。自2022年1月1日起生效的經修訂新《企業管治守則》將適時在企業管治報告內實施。

董事局及轄下委員會各成員的會議出席記錄亦詳列於第89頁。

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 第A.4.2至A.4.3條	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 第A.5.1至A.5.5條	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。
A.6.5	All directors should participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that their contribution to the board remains informed and relevant. The issuer should be responsible for arranging and funding suitable training, placing and appropriate emphasis on the roles, functions and duties of a listed company director. 所有董事應參與持續專業發展，發展並更新其知識及技能，以確保各董事繼續在知情及切合所需的情況下對董事局作出貢獻。發行人應負責安排適當的培訓並提供有關經費，以及適切着重上市公司董事的角色、職能及責任。	Board Members of the Company are appointed by the HKSAR Government via The Financial Secretary Incorporated who are elite in their fields of profession and possess adequate and updated knowledge and skills. The Company provided relevant information or invited all directors to events and programmes which enriched their knowledge to facilitate the discharge of their Directors' duties. 本公司董事局成員由香港特區政府透過財政司司長法團委任，成員均為專業領域的精英，並具備足夠和最新的知識及技能。本公司提供有關資料或邀請全體董事參加活動及項目，以豐富他們的知識，協助他們履行董事職責。
[(i)]	To provide transparency, the issuers must include the following information for the accounting period covered by the annual report and significant subsequent events for the period up to the date of publication of the annual report, to the extent possible: How each director, by name, complied with A.6.5 為提供透明度，發行人必須盡可能載入以下資料於年報所涵蓋會計期間及直至刊登年報日期期間的重大期後事項： 具名列載每名董事如何遵守第A.6.5條	
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 第E.1.1至E.1.5及E.2.1條	These code provisions deal with the proceedings for annual general meetings. 這些守則條文與股東週年大會的程序有關。	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，本公司之股東週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 2022.

Principal activities

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

Results

The Group's loss for the year and the Group's financial position at 31 March 2022 are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 101 to 176.

Directors

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

Karen CHAN Ka-yin

Christopher CHAO Yu-hang

Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han

LAU Kwok-fan

Michael LEUNG Kin-man

LING Kar-kan

Victor NG Chi-keung

Hendrick SIN

Charleston SIN Chiu-shun

Rosana WONG Wai-man

Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing

Simon CHAN Sai-ming (Chairman appointed on 1 April 2022)

Erica MA Yun (appointed on 1 April 2022)

Maggie TSOI Tsz-shan (appointed on 1 April 2022)

MAK Tak-wai (appointed on 20 July 2022)

Duncan CHIU (retired on 31 March 2022)

Lee George LAM (retired on 31 March 2022)

Annie CHOI Suk-han (resigned on 20 July 2022)

Charmaine Amy WONG Hoi-wan (alternate director to MAK Tak-wai, appointed on 20 July 2022; alternate director to Annie CHOI Suk-han, appointed on 8 June 2021 and resigned on 20 July 2022)

董事局同寅謹提呈截至2022年3月31日止年度的報告及經審核綜合財務報表。

主要業務

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

業績

本集團的年度虧損及本集團於2022年3月31日的財務狀況載於綜合財務報表第101至176頁。

董事

年內及直至本報告日期止的本公司董事如下：

陳嘉賢

趙汝恒

張穎嫻

劉國勳

梁建文

凌嘉勤

伍志強

冼漢迪

冼超舜

黃慧敏

楊全盛

陳細明(於2022年4月1日獲委任為主席)

馬殷(於2022年4月1日獲委任)

蔡芷珊(於2022年4月1日獲委任)

麥德偉(於2022年7月20日獲委任)

邱達根(於2022年3月31日退任)

林家禮(於2022年3月31日退任)

蔡淑嫻(於2022年7月20日辭任)

黃海韻(麥德偉的替任董事，於2022年7月20日獲委任；蔡淑嫻的替任董事，於2021年6月8日獲委任並於2022年7月20日辭任)

Directors (continued)

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.

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

董事(續)

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。

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

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，沒有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.

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.

Auditors

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

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。

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。

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
Simon CHAN Sai-ming
Chairman

Hong Kong
26 October 2022

代表董事局
陳細明
主席

香港
2022年10月26日

Independent auditor's report

To the members 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 101 to 176, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, 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 2022, 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 ("HKSA") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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.

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101至176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2022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2022年3月31日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量,並已按照香港《公司條例》妥為編製。

意見的基礎

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

綜合財務報表及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。

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 HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAAs, 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.

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。

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。

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong
26 October 2022

核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任(續)

- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論，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。
- 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。

安永會計師事務所
執業會計師

香港
2022年10月26日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
綜合損益表
Year ended 31 March 2022 截至2022年3月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
REVENUE	收入	4	416,817,592	352,245,316
Other net income	其他收入淨額	4	6,366,632	141,876,221
			423,184,224	494,121,537
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		(175,145,689)	(176,618,733)
Staff costs	員工成本	5	(71,777,349)	(94,478,289)
Government rent and rates	地租及差餉	9	(15,692,883)	(16,174,321)
Other operating expenses	其他經營支出		(44,049,095)	(76,392,941)
Finance costs	財務費用	6	(84,848)	(120,095)
			(306,749,864)	(363,784,379)
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		116,434,360	130,337,158
Public mission activities expenses, net	公眾使命活動淨支出	10	(180,621,855)	(194,023,643)
OPERATING LOSS BEFORE DEPRECIATION	未計折舊的經營虧損		(64,187,495)	(63,686,485)
Depreciation	折舊		(155,085,613)	(149,101,154)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	除稅前虧損	6	(219,273,108)	(212,787,639)
Income tax	所得稅	11	-	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年內虧損		(219,273,108)	(212,787,639)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
 綜合全面收益表
 Year ended 31 March 2022 截至2022年3月31日止年度

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年內虧損	(219,273,108)	[212,787,639]
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	其他全面收益		
Other comprehensive income 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：		
– 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	99,193,026	19,150,647
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	年內其他全面收益(扣除稅項)	99,193,026	19,150,647
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年內全面虧損總額	(120,080,082)	[193,636,992]

		Notes 附註	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	13	2,942,946,396	2,757,289,540
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	14(a)	3,358,084	5,831,665
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金		10,453,908	13,295,348
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	數碼港投資創業基金投資	15	273,269,615	149,017,792
Investments in securities	證券投資	16	–	49,108,104
Prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金	18	5,163,496	36,488,433
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總額		3,235,191,499	3,011,030,882
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨		171,488	212,200
Trade receivables	應收賬款	17	18,743,644	20,403,184
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	18	47,115,314	44,298,659
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	27(b)	1,938,909	2,041,992
Investments in securities	證券投資	16	692,395,437	758,439,671
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	19	294,335,411	383,979,684
Total current assets	流動資產總額		1,054,700,203	1,209,375,390
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債			
Trade payables	應付賬款		45,531,974	50,240,157
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	20	235,923,137	275,983,171
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	21	94,287,294	95,430,483
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	27(b)	254,303,568	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	14(b)	2,254,797	2,533,072
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額		632,300,770	678,480,461
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值		422,399,433	530,894,929
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	資產總額減流動負債		3,657,590,932	3,541,925,811

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 March 2022 於2022年3月31日

		Notes 附註	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債			
Development maintenance fund	發展維修基金	22	379,206,407	387,752,187
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	14(b)	1,279,666	3,534,463
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額		380,486,073	391,286,650
Net assets	資產淨值		3,277,104,859	3,150,639,161
EQUITY	權益			
Share capital	股本	23	538,000,002	300,000,002
Reserves	儲備		2,739,104,857	2,850,639,159
Total equity	權益總額		3,277,104,859	3,150,639,161

Simon CHAN Sai-ming

陳細明

Director

董事

Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han

張穎嫻

Director

董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

Year ended 31 March 2022 截至2022年3月31日止年度

	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 2020	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 and at 1 April 2021	於2021年3月31日及於2021年4月1日	300,000,002	5,377,494,224*	33,124,474*	(2,559,979,539)*	3,150,639,161
Loss for the year	年內虧損	-	-	-	(219,273,108)	(219,273,108)
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)	-	-	99,193,026	-	99,193,026
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年內全面虧損總額	-	-	99,193,026	(219,273,108)	(120,080,082)
Subtotal	小計	300,000,002	5,377,494,224	132,317,500	(2,779,252,647)	3,030,559,079
Issue of shares	發行股份	23	238,000,000	-	-	238,000,000
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註銷股本投資之公允價值變動	-	-	(4,327,093)	4,327,093	-
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	22	8,545,780	-	-	8,545,780
At 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	538,000,002	5,386,040,004*	127,990,407*	(2,774,925,554)*	3,277,104,859

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK\$2,739,104,857 (2021: HK\$2,850,639,159) 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2,739,104,857港元(2021年：2,850,639,159港元)。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 March 2022 截至2022年3月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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		(219,273,108)	[212,787,639]
Adjustments for:	調整：			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	6	152,612,032	147,055,454
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	6	2,473,581	2,045,700
Realisation of government grants	政府補助金變現		(87,913,826)	[129,270,528]
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	(2,603,975)	[2,757,876]
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	(15,049,857)	[19,213,670]
Interest income from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之投資利息收入	10	(2,334,269)	-
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淨額		138,781	6,494,109
Net realised/unrealised losses/(gains) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資已變現／未變現虧損／(收益)淨額	4	28,552,189	[8,583,560]
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款利息收入	4	(1,638,215)	[2,557,919]
Impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款減值	6	29,625	1,292,484
Impairment of other receivables	其他應收款項減值	6	8,497,518	-
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款減值撥回	6	-	[48,507]
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
Finance costs	財務費用	6	84,848	120,095
Revaluation gains on investments	投資重估收益		(408,687)	[214,200]
			(136,833,363)	[211,625,197]
Decrease/(increase) in deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金減少／(增加)		2,841,440	[6,021,204]
Decrease in inventories	存貨減少		40,712	107,621
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	應收賬款減少／(增加)		1,629,915	[1,866,213]
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項減少／(增加)		14,458,969	[27,049,150]
Decrease in amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項減少		103,083	1,251,242
Decrease/(increase) in trade payables	應付賬款減少／(增加)		(4,708,183)	8,263,936
Increase in other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用增加		12,740,546	59,605,517
(Decrease)/increase in rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金(減少)／增加		(1,143,189)	633,265
Cash used in operations	經營所用之現金		(110,870,070)	[176,700,183]
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息		(84,848)	[120,095]
Net cash flows used in operating activities	經營活動所用之現金流量淨額		(110,954,918)	[176,820,278]

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
綜合現金流量表
Year ended 31 March 2022 截至2022年3月31日止年度

	Notes 附註	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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	(311,645,142)	(54,191,685)
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)
Purchase of Cyberport Macro Fund investments	購入數碼港投資創業基金投資	(42,146,518)	(36,593,154)
Purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss	購入按公允價值計入損益之投資	(344,756,154)	(254,105,772)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of held for maturity investments	出售及贖回持作到期投資所得款項	34,981,200	–
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	396,590,932	247,542,194
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	2,908,304	2,896,146
– Investments at fair value through profit or loss	– 按公允價值計入損益之投資	16,017,365	20,208,404
– Bank deposits	– 銀行存款	1,646,494	2,841,438
Decrease/(increase) 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減少／(增加)	326,331	(25,259,195)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金流量淨額	(246,077,188)	(118,651,209)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 March 2022 截至2022年3月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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	25(b)	32,237,246	238,715,832
Principal portion of lease payments	租賃付款之本金部分	25(b)	(2,533,072)	(2,099,935)
Proceeds from issue of shares	發行股份所得款項		238,000,000	–
Increase in amount due from immediate holding company	應收直接控股公司款項增加		9,990	–
Net cash flows from financing activities	財務活動所得現金流量淨額		267,714,164	236,615,897
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目減少淨額		(89,317,942)	(58,855,590)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	年初之現金及現金等值項目		358,720,489	417,576,079
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	年終之現金及現金等值項目		269,402,547	358,720,489
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	294,335,411	383,979,684
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	(24,932,864)	(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		269,402,547	358,720,489

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 the 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 in three strategic directions:

- Talent Cultivation and Development;
- Industry Development; and
- Integration of New and Traditional economies.

In 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 (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 amount of 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 ("Public Mission Teams") to achieve the above public mission. The expenses incurred by Public Mission 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：

- 人才培育與發展；
- 產業發展；及
- 新經濟與傳統經濟融合。

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兩億港元，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輪及後期的投資。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(「公眾使命團隊」)。公眾使命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 2022. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 編製基準

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(「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2022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透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權力之現時權利)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。

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益變動以權益交易入賬。

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

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

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

Amendment to HKFRS 16 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond
30 June 2021

The nature and the impact of the revised HKFRSs are described below:

- (a) 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 ("RFR"). The amendments provide a practical expedient to allow the effective interest rate to be updated without adjusting the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities 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. In addition, the amendments permit changes required by the interest rate benchmark reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued. Any gains or losses that could arise on transition are dealt with through the normal requirements of HKFRS 9 to measure and recognise hedge ineffectiveness. The amendments also provide a temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR is designated as a risk component. The relief allows an entity, upon designation of the hedge, to assume that the separately identifiable requirement is met, provided the entity reasonably expects the RFR risk component to become separately identifiable within the next 24 months. 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 did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.1 編製基準 (續)

綜合基準 (續)

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 會計政策及披露變動

本集團在本年度的綜合財務報表中首次採用以下經修訂的香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第9號、利率基準改革 – 第二階段

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

香港財務報告準則第16號 2021年6月30日後之COVID-19相關租金
的修訂 寬減

經修訂的香港財務報告準則的性質及影響載列如下：

- (a) 當現有利率基準被替代為無風險利率(「無風險利率」)取代時，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號的修訂解決先前影響財務報告之修訂未處理的問題。該等修訂提供對於釐定金融資產及負債之合約現金流量之基準之變動進行會計處理時無需調整金融資產及負債之賬面值而更新實際利率的可行權宜方法，前提為該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，該等修訂允許利率基準改革所規定對沖指定及對沖文件進行更改，而不會中斷對沖關係。過渡期間可能產生的任何損益均通過香港財務報告準則第9號的正常規定進行處理，以衡量及確認對沖無效性。倘無風險利率被指定為風險組成部分時，該等修訂亦暫時減輕了實體必須滿足可單獨識別的要求的風險。倘實體合理地預期無風險利率風險組成部分於未來24個月內將變得可單獨識別，則該減免允許實體於指定對沖後假定已滿足可單獨識別之規定。此外，該等修訂亦規定實體須披露額外資料，以使財務報表使用者能夠了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。該等修訂並未對本集團的財務狀況及業績造成任何影響。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

- (b) Amendment to HKFRS 16 issued in April 2021 extends the availability of the 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 by 12 months. Accordingly, the practical expedient applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met. The amendment is effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021 with any cumulative effect of initially applying the amendment recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained profits at the beginning of the current accounting period. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

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	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework¹</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture³</i>
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts²</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts^{2, 5}</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Initial Application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS – Comparative Information²</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current^{2, 4}</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	<i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies²</i>
Amendments to HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates²</i>
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction²</i>
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use¹</i>
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract¹</i>
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020	<i>Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41¹</i>

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

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

³ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

⁴ 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

⁵ 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

2.2 會計政策及披露變動(續)

- (b) 2021年4月發佈的香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂將承租人選擇不就因COVID-19疫情直接導致的租金寬減應用租賃修訂會計處理的可行權宜方法延長12個月。因此，在滿足應用可行權宜方法的其他條件下，可行權宜方法適用於租金的寬減，租賃付款的任何減少僅影響原定於2022年6月30日或之前到期的付款。該修訂對自2021年4月1日或之後開始的年度期間追溯生效，初始應用該修訂的任何累積影響確認為對當前會計期間初保留盈利期初結餘的調整。該修訂允許提前應用。該等修訂並無對本集團的財務狀況及業績造成任何影響。

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則

本集團並未於此等綜合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 ¹
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號的修訂(2011年)	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ³
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ²
香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂	保險合約 ^{2, 5}
香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂	首次應用香港財務報告準則第17號及香港財務報告準則—比較資料 ²
香港會計準則第1號的修訂	負債分類作流動或非流動 ^{2, 4}
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 ²
香港會計準則第8號的修訂	會計估計的定義 ²
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 ²
香港會計準則第16號的修訂	物業、廠房及設備：於擬定用途前的所得款項 ¹
香港會計準則第37號的修訂	繁重合約—履行合約的成本 ¹
香港財務報告準則2018年至2020年的年度改進	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 ¹

¹ 於2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

² 於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

³ 並未釐定強制生效日期，惟可供採納

⁴ 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

⁵ 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

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

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. 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 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 resulting from a downstream transaction 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.

HKFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, HKFRS 17 will replace the existing HKFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*. The standard applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of the standard is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in HKFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, the standard provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of the standard is the general model, supplemented by:

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則 (續)

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)一詮釋第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會)一詮釋第21號而非概念框架。此外，該等修訂澄清或然資產於收購日期不符合確認條件。本集團預期將自2022年4月1日起前瞻應用該等修訂。由於該等修訂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的影響。

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，則須悉數確認下游交易所產生的收益或虧損。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。

香港財務報告準則第17號為一項就保險合約，涵蓋確認及計量、呈列及披露的全面新會計準則。香港財務報告準則第17號一旦生效，將取代現有香港財務報告準則第4號保險合約。該準則適用於各類保險合約(即人壽、非人壽、直接及再保險)以及若干擔保及具備酌情參與特徵的金融工具，不限於發行實體類別。少數範圍例外情況將會適用。該準則的整體目標是為保險合約提供對保險公司更實用及一致的會計模式。相對於香港財務報告準則第4號(該準則主要沿用過往本地會計政策)的規定，該準則為保險合約提供一套全面模式，涵蓋所有相關會計方面。該準則的核心為一般模式，由以下幾點補充：

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

- a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach); and
- a simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

HKFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Early application is permitted, provided that the entity also applies HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies HKFRS 17. The standard is not expected to have any impact on the Group.

Amendments to HKFRS 17 include changes to simplify certain requirements in the standard and make financial performance easier to explain. The amendments also provide additional reliefs to reduce the effort required for the transition to HKFRS 17. In addition, the amendments defer the effective date of HKFRS 17 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. As a result of the deferral, the HKICPA issued the amendments to HKFRS 4 to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

The amendment is a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of HKFRS 17. The amendment is aimed at helping entities to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities, and therefore improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

Amendments to HKAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current 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)

- 特別應用於具備直接參與特徵(浮動收費法)的合約;及
- 主要就短期合約應用簡化法(保費分配法)。

香港財務報告準則第17號於2023年1月1日或之後開始的報告期間生效。若實體於首次應用香港財務報告準則第17號當日或之前亦應用香港財務報告準則第9號及香港財務報告準則第15號,則可提早應用香港財務報告準則第17號。該準則預期不會對本集團產生任何影響。

香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂包括簡化準則內若干規定,並使財務表現更易於解釋其變動。修訂亦提供額外的寬免,以減少就香港財務報告準則第17號過渡所需的努力。此外,修訂將香港財務報告準則第17號的生效日期推遲至2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度報告期,並允許提前應用。由於延期,香港會計師公會發佈了香港財務報告準則第4號的修訂,以延長臨時豁免,允許保險公司在2023年1月1日或之後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。該等修訂預期不會對本集團產生任何影響。

該等修訂為初始應用香港財務報告準則第17號時所呈列有關金融資產比較資料之過渡性選項。該等修訂旨在協助實體避免金融資產與保險合約負債之間的暫時會計錯配,從而改善比較資料對財務報表使用者的用處。該修訂於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度報告期間生效。該等修訂預期不會對本集團產生任何影響。

香港會計準則第1號的修訂負債分類作流動或非流動明確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 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. Amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. Amendments to HKAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted. Since the guidance provided in the amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 is non-mandatory, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on the Group's accounting policy disclosures.

Amendments to HKAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies. Accounting estimates are defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 12 narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Therefore, entities are required to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising from these transactions. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and shall be applied to transactions related to leases and decommissioning obligations at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained profits or other component of equity as appropriate at that date. In addition, the amendments shall be applied prospectively to transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations. Earlier application is permitted.

The Group has applied the initial recognition exception and did not recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences for transactions related to leases. Upon initial application of these amendments, the Group will recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained profits at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. 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)

香港會計準則第1號的修訂會計政策的披露規定實體披露其重大會計政策資料，而非重大會計政策。倘與計入實體財務報表的其他資料共同考慮時，其可合理地預期影響一般用途財務報表主要使用者基於該等財務報表所作出的決定時，則會計政策資料屬重大。香港財務報告準則實務準則第2號的修訂就如何應用會計政策披露重大性的概念提供非強制性指引。香港會計準則第1號的修訂於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並允許提早應用。由於香港財務報告準則實務準則第2號的修訂所訂明的指引並非強制性，毋須就該等修訂制定生效日期。本集團目前正評估該等修訂對本集團會計政策披露的影響。

香港會計準則第8號的修訂澄清會計估計變動與會計政策變動的區別。會計估計定義為財務報表內面臨計量不確定性的金錢金額。該等修訂亦澄清實體如何使用計量技術及輸入數據得出會計估計。該等修訂於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度報告期間生效，並適用於該期間開始或之後發生的會計政策變動及會計估計變動。允許提早應用。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表造成任何重大影響。

香港會計準則第12號的修訂收窄初步確認豁免的範圍，致使其不再適用於產生相等應課稅及可扣減暫時差異的交易，如租賃及退役責任。因此，實體須就該等交易產生的暫時差異確認遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債。該等修訂於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度報告期間生效，並將應用於所呈列最早比較期間開始時的租賃及退役責任相關的交易，而任何累計影響則確認為調整於該日的保留溢利或其他權益部分(如適當)的年初結餘。此外，該等修訂將前瞻性應用於租賃及退役責任以外的交易。允許提早應用。

本集團已應用初步確認豁免，而未有就有關租賃的交易產生的暫時差異確認遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債。於首次應用該等修訂後，本集團將就有關使用權資產及租賃負債的可扣減及應課稅暫時差異確認遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債，並將首次應用該等修訂的累計影響確認為於所呈列最早比較期間的保留溢利的年初結餘的調整。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表造成任何重大影響。

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.

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。

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

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.

2.4 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.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則 (續)

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之詳情如下：

- 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 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。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）。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

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 (續)

公允價值計量 (續)

本集團採用適用於不同情況且具備充分數據以供計量公允價值之估值技術，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，說明如下：

- 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 the statement of 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 the statement of 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;

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表中扣除。

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表中。

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；

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

or

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

- (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;
- (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
- (iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;
- (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;
- (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
- (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
- (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

關聯方(續)

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 the statement of 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
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 the statement of 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.

Construction in progress represents a building under construction, which is stated at cost less any impairment losses, and is not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction and capitalised borrowing costs on related borrowed funds during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

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表中扣除。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、機器及設備成本攤銷至剩餘價值。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 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
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表中確認。

在建工程指興建中的樓宇,乃按成本減任何減值虧損列賬,並不予折舊。成本包括直接建築成本及於建築期內有關借貸資金之資本化借款成本。在建工程於竣工且可供使用時將重新分類至適當之物業、機器及設備類別。

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.

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，以及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的罰款。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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(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.

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.

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.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

(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)。短期租賃的租賃付款於租期內按直線法確認為開支。

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。或然租金在其賺取的期間內確認為收入。

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。除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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

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.

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)

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。

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表。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，則股息會於損益表確認為其他收入，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.

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日時將金融資產視為違約。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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

General approach (continued)

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

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 the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

一般方法 (續)

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

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虧損撥備。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，收益及虧損於損益表中確認。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings and payables) (continued)

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 the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of 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 cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融負債(續)

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(續)

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表之財務費用。

終止確認金融負債

倘負債項下之責任獲履行或撤銷或屆滿，則終止確認金融負債。

倘現有金融負債由同一貸款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表確認。

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報。

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，且屬短年期，於購入時一般在三個月內到期)，減須按要求償還及構成本集團現金管理組成部分之銀行透支。

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 the statement of profit or loss.

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.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

撥備

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

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

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),並考慮本集團經營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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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.

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.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅

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

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

僅當本集團有可合法強制執行權利，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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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 beverages

Revenue from the 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, tenant bus ticket and other premise fee is recognised at the point in time when the customer has obtained control of the service, generally when the services are rendered.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

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代價。

當合約中之代價包括可變金額時，估計代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。可變代價在合約開始時估計並受到限制，直至與可變代價有關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為止。

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。

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(倘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。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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.

Revenue from the 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.

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.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

收入確認(續)

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時的會計期間內確認為收入。

泊車費收入於提供服務時確認。

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。

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個百分比計算，並於根據強積金計劃規則成為應付時自損益扣除。強積金計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開持有，存放於獨立管理之基金內。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採用該功能貨幣計量。本集團旗下實體記錄之外幣交易初步採用其各自於交易日期當時有效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採用初步交易日期之匯率換算。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency transactions (continued)

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.

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 reviews 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, provision for impairment loss on the non-financial assets is not necessary.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

外幣交易 (續)

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. 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性，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性來源說明如下。

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事件或情況變化時，本集團則會對非金融資產減值進行審閱。

本集團會檢討該等資產若干潛在減值跡象，如所申報買賣價格、市場需求及一般市況。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 financial assets with 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，將有固定或可釐定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之金融資產(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金融資產)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，本集團委聘外聘基金經理負責管理按公允價值基準進行評估及作內部報告之投資組合。因此，該等投資乃指定按公允價值計入損益，並按公允價值列賬，而其後出現之公允價值變動則於綜合損益表內確認。

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虧損模式(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，則歷史違約率將會調整。於各報告日期，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情況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亦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的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 techniques 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. Hence, they are subject to uncertainty. The fair values of the unlisted equity investments and unlisted debt investments at 31 March 2022 were HK\$263,803,894 and HK\$9,465,721, 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、以市場為基準估值技巧及按適用於具類似條款及風險特徵之項目之現行利率貼現之預期現金流量進行估值。估值需要本集團對預期未來現金流量、信貸風險、波動性及貼現率進行估計並釐定可比較的公眾公司及選用價格倍數或企業估值倍數，因而具有不確定性。於2022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263,803,894港元及9,465,721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，本集團須考慮多項因素，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（例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（例如市場利率）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

遞延稅項資產於可能有應課稅溢利可用於抵銷虧損之情況下始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：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>	客戶合約收入		
Income from hotel operation	酒店營運收入	1,536,481	52,453,120
Building management income	物業管理收入		
– Management fee income	—管理費收入	92,394,809	94,703,372
– Other facilities income	—其他設施收入	30,835,496	22,333,087
		124,766,786	169,489,579
<i>Revenue from other sources</i>	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	9,014,218	3,360,287
Other lease payments, including fixed payments	其他租賃付款，包括固定付款	265,886,165	165,543,237
		274,900,383	168,903,524
Car park fee income	泊車費收入	13,301,802	13,758,379
Other incidental income	其他雜項收入	3,848,621	93,834
		292,050,806	182,755,737
		416,817,592	352,245,316

(a) Disaggregated revenue information for revenue from contracts with customers

(a) 客戶合約收入之分類收入資料

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Type of services	服務類型		
Income from hotel operation	酒店營運收入		
– Room income	—客房收入	1,097,882	29,506,491
– Food and beverage income	—食品及飲料收入	438,599	22,946,629
Building management income	物業管理收入		
– Management fee income	—管理費收入	92,394,809	94,703,372
– Other facilities income	—其他設施收入	30,835,496	22,333,087
Total revenue from contracts with customers	客戶合約收入總額	124,766,786	169,489,579

4. REVENUE AND OTHER NET INCOME (continued)

(a) Disaggregated revenue information for revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Geographical markets	地理市場		
Hong Kong	香港	124,766,786	169,489,579
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	19,126,223	35,197,606
Services transferred over time	隨時間轉移之服務	105,640,563	134,291,973
Total revenue from contracts with customers	客戶合約收入總額	124,766,786	169,489,579

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：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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	1,460,345	2,528,683

(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 beverages at the restaurants. Payment of the transaction is due immediately at the point when the customer consumes the food and beverages.

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.

4. 收入與其他收入淨額 (續)

(a) 客戶合約收入之分類收入資料 (續)

(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。

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。

4. REVENUE AND OTHER NET INCOME (continued)

(b) Performance obligations (continued)

The amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) which amounted to HK\$1,106,162 as at 31 March 2022 (2021: HK\$1,554,816) 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)

於2022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1,106,162港元（2021年：1,554,816港元），預期將於一年內確認。

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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\$137,588 (2021: HK\$140,445)	按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產之利息收入，扣除溢價攤銷137,588港元 (2021年：140,445港元)	2,603,975	2,757,876
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	15,049,857	19,213,670
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款之利息收入	1,638,215	2,557,919
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 (losses)/gains on investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資之已變現／未變現(虧損)／收益淨額	(28,552,189)	8,583,560
Foreign exchange differences, net	外匯差額淨額	2,784,780	1,884,271
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	撥回應收賬款之減值	–	48,507
Government grants	政府補助金	2,684,200	2,358,000
Government subsidies on rental waiver	豁免租金之政府資助津貼	–	96,394,713
Others	其他	5,956,140	3,876,051
		6,366,632	141,876,221

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 (2021: 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 (2021: HK\$1,069,654).

附註：

於2000年5月24日，香港數碼港發展控股有限公司（「直接控股公司」）向同系附屬公司香港數碼港（附屬發展）有限公司（「HKCADL」）批出薄扶林銅線灣內地段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（2021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（2021年：1,069,654港元）。

5. STAFF COSTS

An analysis of staff costs is as follows:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	106,622,749	127,248,326
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	4,854,533	5,637,175
Staff benefits and other staff costs	員工福利和其他員工成本	846,120	4,271,485
		112,323,402	137,156,986
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Hotel	酒店	19,552,360	42,597,092
Corporate office	公司辦事處	52,224,989	51,881,197
		71,777,349	94,478,289
Public Mission Teams (note 10)	公眾使命團隊(附註10)	40,546,053	42,678,697
		112,323,402	137,156,986

5. 員工成本

員工成本之分析如下：

6. LOSS BEFORE TAX

The Group's loss before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Notes 附註	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Rental income less outgoings of HK\$14,986,883 (2021: HK\$14,946,321)	租金收入扣除開支14,986,883港元 (2021年：14,946,321港元)	(259,913,500)	(153,957,203)
Cost of inventories	存貨成本	2,339,220	9,637,808
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	13 152,612,032	147,055,454
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	14(a) 2,473,581	2,045,700
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) 516,685	210,781
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	346,080	336,000
Impairment of trade receivables	應收賬款之減值	17 29,625	1,292,484
Impairment of other receivables	其他應收款項之減值	8,497,518	-
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	撥回應收賬款之減值	17 -	(48,507)
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
Finance costs:	財務費用：		
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債之利息	84,848	120,095

6. 除稅前虧損

本集團之除稅前虧損已扣除／(計入)下列項目：

7. DIRECTORS' 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:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Salaries and allowances (Including discretionary performance bonuses)	薪金及津貼 (包括酌情績效花紅)	17,395,237	16,561,617
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	180,000	180,000
		17,575,237	16,741,617

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

		2022	2021
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	2,500,001港元至3,000,000港元	1	2
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	2	2
HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	3,500,001港元至4,000,000港元	1	-
HK\$4,000,001 to HK\$4,500,000	4,000,001港元至4,500,000港元	1	1
		5	5

7. 董事酬金

根據香港公司條例第383(1)條及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部披露之本集團董事酬金如下：

8. 五名最高薪僱員

五名非董事最高薪僱員之酬金詳情如下：

酬金介乎以下範圍之非董事最高薪僱員之數目如下：

9. GOVERNMENT RENT AND RATES

An analysis of government rent and rates is as follows:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Hotel	酒店	706,000	1,228,000
Corporate office	公司辦事處	14,986,883	14,946,321
		15,692,883	16,174,321
Public Mission Teams (note 10)	公眾使命團隊(附註10)	353,439	430,985
		16,046,322	16,605,306

9. 地租及差餉

地租及差餉之分析如下：

10. PUBLIC MISSION ACTIVITIES EXPENSES, NET

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. 公眾使命活動淨支出

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：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Staff costs	員工成本	40,546,053	42,678,697
Information technology facilities maintenance fees	資訊科技設備保養費用	24,751,347	28,245,175
Financial assistance to industry start-ups	向業內初創企業提供資助	92,323,480	93,501,733
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)	16,134,043	13,797,925
Government rent and rates	地租及差餉	353,439	430,985
Public mission communications	公眾使命通訊	4,336,536	6,731,163
Operating expenses	經營支出	16,503,206	10,400,182
Government project expenses	政府項目支出	76,797,334	28,396,883
Recovery of direct expenses (including government grants of HK\$79,856,461 (2021: HK\$30,517,815))	收回直接支出(包括政府補助金79,856,461港元(2021年：30,517,815港元))	(88,928,095)	(36,653,209)
Interest income on redemption of Rinlink	贖回零零智能利息收入	(2,334,269)	-
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	138,781	6,494,109
		180,621,855	194,023,643

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 (2021: 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:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(219,273,108)	(212,787,639)
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	(36,180,063)	(35,109,960)
Income not subject to tax	毋須課稅之收入	(12,422,667)	(1,948,887)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不可扣稅之開支	11,441,673	1,739,798
Tax losses not recognised	未確認之稅項虧損	37,161,057	35,319,049
Tax amount at the Group's effective tax rate	按本集團實際稅率計算之稅額	-	-

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(2021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：

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 2020	於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 and 1 April 2021	於2021年3月31日及2021年4月1日	(165,183,447)	165,184,732	(1,285)	-
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	(12,182,248)	12,187,136	(4,888)	-
At 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	(177,365,695)	177,371,868	(6,173)	-

12. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

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 2022, the Group had unrecognised tax losses of approximately HK\$2,818,000,000 (2021: approximately HK\$2,593,000,000). The tax losses have no expiry date and are yet to be agreed by the Inland Revenue Department.

12. 遞延稅項 (續)

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2022年3月31日，本集團之未確認稅項虧損約為2,818,000,000港元（2021年：約2,593,000,000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	Construction in progress 在建工程 HK\$ 港元	Total 總計 HK\$ 港元
Cost	成本										
At 1 April 2020	於2020年4月1日	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
Addition	添置	-	-	40,125,707	4,193,051	-	13,756,787	18,105,725	-	-	76,181,270
Disposal/written off	出售/撇銷	-	-	-	-	-	(13,926,660)	(19,514,673)	(220,137)	-	(33,661,470)
At 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日	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
Addition	添置	-	-	46,698,207	3,380,543	-	35,084,727	7,779,885	-	245,325,526	338,268,888
Disposal/written off	出售/撇銷	-	-	-	(25,435,133)	-	-	(6,757,054)	-	-	(32,192,187)
At 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	3,557,123,776	274,937,912	1,363,593,328	225,918,791	60,886,254	235,214,660	245,209,682	710,000	245,325,526	6,208,919,929
Depreciation and impairment	折舊及減值										
At 1 April 2020	於2020年4月1日	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
Depreciation charge for the year	年內折舊開支	77,142,965	5,955,334	14,383,896	5,417,817	-	19,236,663	24,776,779	142,000	-	147,055,454
Disposal/written off	出售/撇銷	-	-	-	-	-	(8,320,880)	(18,319,593)	(220,137)	-	(26,860,610)
At 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日	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
Depreciation charge for the year	年內折舊開支	77,142,965	5,955,334	17,921,671	6,571,112	-	20,098,039	24,899,244	23,667	-	152,612,032
Disposal/written off	出售/撇銷	-	-	-	(25,435,133)	-	-	(6,757,054)	-	-	(32,192,187)
At 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	1,386,566,216	107,196,012	1,209,445,457	213,858,522	60,886,254	107,236,199	180,074,873	710,000	-	3,265,973,533
Net book value	賬面淨值										
At 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	2,170,557,560	167,741,900	154,147,871	12,060,269	-	127,978,461	65,134,809	-	245,325,526	2,942,946,396
At 31 March 2021	於2021年3月31日	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)

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") has been 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 2022, the fair value of the buildings held for rental (together with the associated building services and support facilities) amounted to HK\$6,747 million (2021: HK\$6,697 million). The aggregate carrying value of such assets amounted to HK\$2,325 million (2021: HK\$2,373 million). The fair value of the buildings held for rental (together with the associated buildings services and support facilities) as at 31 March 2022 was determined based on a valuation carried out by Colliers International (Hong Kong) Limited (2021: Knight Frank Petty 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.

13. 物業、機器及設備 (續)

附註：

- (i) 於2000年5月22日，香港特區政府向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，一次性初始溢價為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2022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67.47億港元（2021年：66.97億港元）。該等資產之賬面總值為23.25億港元（2021年：23.73億港元）。該等持作出租樓宇（連同相關之樓宇服務與支援設施）於2022年3月31日之公允價值乃根據獨立專業估值師高力國際物業顧問（香港）有限公司（2021年：萊坊測量師行有限公司）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.

(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:

		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 2020	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 and as at 1 April 2021	於2021年3月31日及 於2021年4月1日	4,273,846	350,430	95,325	-	1,112,064	5,831,665
Depreciation charge	折舊開支	(1,554,120)	(188,671)	(95,325)	-	(635,465)	(2,473,581)
As at 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	2,719,726	161,759	-	-	476,599	3,358,084

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) 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：

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:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Carrying amount at 1 April	於4月1日之賬面值	6,067,535	6,896,540
New leases	新租賃	–	1,270,930
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年內確認之利息增幅	84,848	120,095
Payments	付款	(2,617,920)	(2,220,030)
Carrying amount at 31 March	於3月31日之賬面值	3,534,463	6,067,535
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Current portion	流動部分	2,254,797	2,533,072
Non-current portion	非流動部分	1,279,666	3,534,463
		3,534,463	6,067,535

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 30(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

租賃負債之到期分析在綜合財務報表附註30(a)內披露。

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

(c) 於損益中就租賃確認之金額如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	84,848	120,095
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊開支	2,473,581	2,045,700
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in public mission activities expenses)	有關短期租賃支出 (計入公眾使命活動支出)	37,688	32,413
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)	478,997	178,368
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之總金額	3,075,114	2,376,576

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:

		Fixed payments 固定付款 HK\$ 港元	2022 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	–	23,080	23,080
		156,000	23,080	179,080

		Fixed payments 固定付款 HK\$ 港元	2021 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

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\$455,917 (2021: HK\$97,776).

- (e) The total cash outflow for leases is disclosed in note 25(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

14. 租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

(d) 可變租賃付款

本集團訂有一份辦公室設備的租賃合約，其中包含根據額外打印的測量度數計算的可變付款。該條款是由管理層就用作打印但並無恒定量度的辦公室設備商定。管理層之目的是使租賃支出與額外打印量相對稱。下表提供有關本集團的可變租賃付款之資料，包括有關固定付款之幅度：

		Fixed payments 固定付款 HK\$ 港元	2022 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	–	23,080	23,080
		156,000	23,080	179,080

		Fixed payments 固定付款 HK\$ 港元	2021 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

此外，本集團租用一個貨倉，其租約包含根據本集團在貨倉內每個紙箱儲存量所計算的可變租賃付款的條款。就本年度的租賃在損益中確認之可變租賃付款為455,917港元 (2021年：97,776港元)。

- (e) 租賃的現金流出總額在綜合財務報表附註 25(c)內披露。

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\$274,900,383 (2021: HK\$168,903,524), 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:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Within one year	一年內	197,919,217	204,224,981
After one year but within two years	一年後但兩年內	101,600,930	129,987,428
After two years but within three years	兩年後但三年內	39,316,311	40,486,359
After three years but within four years	三年後但四年內	15,112,133	20,923,132
After four years but within five years	四年後但五年內	9,580,804	14,527,258
After five years	五年後	29,633,651	39,799,330
		393,163,046	449,948,488

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274,900,383港元(2021年：168,903,524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：

15. CYBERPORT MACRO FUND INVESTMENTS

15. 數碼港投資創業基金投資

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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	– 非上市股本投資，按公允價值	263,803,894	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		
– Unlisted debt investments, at fair value	– 非上市債務投資，按公允價值	9,465,721	9,550,052
		273,269,615	149,017,792

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.

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group did not recognise any dividend income (2021: Nil) from the equity investments held at the end of the reporting period.

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.

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 amount of HK\$200 million into the CMF and extend the scope to cover Series B and later stage investments.

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。

截至2022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（2021年：無）。

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。

為進一步加大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兩億港元，旨在為數碼港初創企業提供早期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輪及後期的投資。

16. INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

16. 證券投資

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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
Current assets	流動資產		
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產	49,384,925	35,041,864
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之投資	643,010,512	723,397,807
		692,395,437	758,439,671
Total	總計	692,395,437	807,547,775

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

(a) 按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Listed fixed interest debt securities in Hong Kong	香港上市固定利息債務證券	49,384,925	84,149,968
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
Maturing within one year	於一年內到期	49,384,925	35,041,864
		49,384,925	84,149,968
Market value of listed debt securities	上市債務證券之市值	50,088,633	86,052,761

(b) Investments at fair value through profit or loss

(b) 按公允價值計入損益之投資

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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	215,922,704	252,865,574
– Outside Hong Kong	– 香港境外	331,857,123	361,417,256
Unlisted but quoted fixed interest debt securities	非上市但有報價固定利息債務證券	95,230,685	109,114,977
		643,010,512	723,397,807

17. TRADE RECEIVABLES

17. 應收賬款

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Trade receivables	應收賬款	20,065,753	21,695,668
Impairment	減值	(1,322,109)	(1,292,484)
		18,743,644	20,403,184

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:

應收賬款減值虧損撥備變動如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
At beginning of year	年初	1,292,484	48,507
Impairment losses recognised (note 6)	確認減值虧損(附註6)	29,625	1,292,484
Impairment losses reversed (note 6)	撥回減值虧損(附註6)	-	(48,507)
At end of year	年末	1,322,109	1,292,484

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.

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虧損模式(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。

17. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

As at 31 March 2022

		Past due 逾期				Total 總計 HK\$ 港元
		Less than one month	One to three months	Over three months		
		少於一個月	一至三個月	超過三個月		
		Current 即期 HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	0%	8.49%	12.03%	16.19%	6.59%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$)	賬面總值 (港元)	9,473,535	2,765,246	4,320,134	3,506,838	20,065,753
Expected credit losses (HK\$)	預期信貸虧損 (港元)	–	234,636	519,833	567,640	1,322,109

As at 31 March 2021

		Past due 逾期				Total 總計 HK\$ 港元
		Current 即期 HK\$ 港元	Less than one month	One to three months	Over three months	
			少於一個月	一至三個月	超過三個月	
			HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	
			港元	港元	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

17. 應收賬款(續)

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：

於2022年3月31日

於2021年3月31日

18. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

18. 預付款項、按金及其他應收款項

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Prepayments	預付款項	18,725,252	9,087,783
Lease incentives	租賃優惠	11,451,646	32,773,812
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
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	1,544,830	2,394,600
Other receivables	其他應收款項	28,369,592	6,695,691
		60,776,328	80,787,092
Impairment	減值	(8,497,518)	–
		52,278,810	80,787,092
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Non-current portion	非流動部分	5,163,496	36,488,433
Current portion	流動部分	47,115,314	44,298,659
		52,278,810	80,787,092

Impairment of deposits and other receivables

The carrying amount of deposits and other receivables approximated to their fair value as at 31 March 2022 and 2021. Provision for impairment on deposits and other receivables is measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If a significant increase in credit risk of a receivable has occurred since initial recognition, then impairment is measured as lifetime expected credit losses. In assessing the expected credit loss of deposits and other receivables, management considers various factors such as the ageing of the balances, existence of disputes, recent historical payment patterns, any other available information concerning the creditworthiness of counterparties and forward-looking information. Management uses this information to determine whether a provision for impairment is required either for a specific counterparty or for certain counterparties' balances that have similar loss patterns overall. The provision for impairment of other receivables at 31 March 2022 was HK\$8,497,518 (2021: Nil).

按金及其他應收款項之減值

於2022年及2021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。按金及其他應收款項之減值撥備按12個月預期信貸虧損或全期預期信貸虧損計量，視乎信貸風險自初步確認以來是否大幅增加而定。倘應收款項之信貸風險自初步確認以來大幅增加，則減值按全期預期信貸虧損計量。於評估按金及其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損時，管理層考慮多項因素，例如結餘賬齡、是否存在糾紛、近期過往支付模式、與交易對方的信譽有關的任何其他可得資料以及前瞻性資料。管理層利用這些資料來判定是否須為某一特定交易對方或整體上有類似虧損模式的若干交易對方之結餘作出減值撥備。於2022年3月31日，其他應收款項之減值撥備為8,497,518港元（2021年：無）。

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

19. 現金及現金等值項目

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結存	143,841,606	104,902,248
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	125,560,941	253,818,241
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	24,932,864	25,259,195
		294,335,411	383,979,684

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 earn 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	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(a)	1,106,162	1,554,816
Other payables	其他應付款項	(b)	4,127,448	1,816,708
Accruals	應計費用		152,187,006	135,340,048
Receipt in advance	預收款項		5,638,205	6,606,703
Government grants	政府補助金		61,824,524	117,501,104
Provisions	撥備		8,163,792	13,163,792
Retention payable	應付保留金		2,876,000	–
			235,923,137	275,983,171

Notes:

附註：

(a) Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

(a) 合約負債詳情如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Short-term advances received from customers	向客戶收取之短期墊款		
Income from hotel operation	酒店營運收入	1,106,162	1,554,816

The decrease in contract liabilities in 2022 was mainly due to the decrease in short-term advances received from customers at the end of the year.

於2022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

Included in rental deposits are amounts of HK\$36,327,156 (2021: HK\$80,473,935) which are not expected to be settled within one year.

22. DEVELOPMENT MAINTENANCE FUND

It represents a fund received by the Group in accordance with the terms of a project agreement entered into among the Company, the immediate holding company, HKCADL, Pacific Century Cyberworks Limited (now renamed as PCCW Limited) and Cyber-Port Limited on 17 May 2000 (the "Project Agreement"). Pursuant to the Project Agreement, the purpose of the fund is for upkeep and maintenance of the common telecommunications, media and information technology facilities available to the tenants and visitors (the "Shared Cyberport facilities").

Upon acquisition of relevant assets for replacements, the costs of the acquired assets will be transferred from the Development Maintenance Fund (the "DMF") account to the Capital Reserve account in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

During the year, the Shared Cyberport facilities of HK\$8,545,780 (2021: HK\$3,247,467) were acquired and funded by the DMF. Accordingly, this amount has been transferred from the DMF to the Capital Reserve account.

21. 租金及其他按金

租金按金包括預期不會於一年內償付之款項 36,327,156 港元 (2021 年: 80,473,935 港元)。

22. 發展維修基金

該項基金是本集團根據由本公司、直接控股公司、HKCADL、盈科數碼動力有限公司 (現稱電訊盈科有限公司) 及資訊港有限公司於 2000 年 5 月 17 日所簽訂之數碼港計劃協議 (「計劃協議」) 之條款所收取之基金。根據計劃協議, 該項基金用作保養及維修供租戶及訪客使用之共用電訊、媒體及資訊科技設施 (「數碼港共用設施」)。

根據本集團之會計政策, 於購置相關資產以作更換後, 已購置資產之成本從發展維修基金 (「發展維修基金」) 賬戶轉撥至資本儲備賬戶。

年內, 金額為 8,545,780 港元 (2021 年: 3,247,467 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

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足:		
538,000,002 (2021: 300,000,002) ordinary shares	538,000,002 股 (2021 年: 300,000,002 股) 普通股	538,000,002	300,000,002

A summary of the movements in the Group's share capital is as follows:

本集團股本變動概述如下:

		Number of shares in issue 已發行股份數目	Share capital 股本 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2020 and 1 April 2021	於 2020 年 4 月 1 日及 2021 年 4 月 1 日	300,000,002	300,000,002
New issues (Note)	新發行 (附註)	238,000,000	238,000,000
At 31 March 2022	於 2022 年 3 月 31 日	538,000,002	538,000,002

Note: On 1 September 2021, 238,000,000 ordinary shares were issued at HK\$1 per share to the existing shareholders of the Company, which resulted in proceeds of HK\$238,000,000.

附註: 於 2021 年 9 月 1 日, 按每股 1 港元的價格向本公司現有股東發行 238,000,000 股普通股, 獲得所得款項 238,000,000 港元。

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 did not have non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (2021: HK\$1,270,930 and HK\$1,270,930), respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for accommodation (2021: accommodation).

25. 綜合現金流量表附註

(a) 主要非現金交易

於年內，本集團並無就住宿(2021年：住宿)之租賃安排分別擁有使用權資產之非現金添置及租賃負債(2021年：1,270,930港元及1,270,930港元)。

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

(b) 融資活動所產生負債變動

		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 2020	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 lease	新租賃	-	1,270,930
Realisation of government grants	政府補助金變現	(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 and at 1 April 2021	於2021年3月31日及於2021年4月1日	117,501,104	6,067,535
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	32,237,246	(2,533,072)
Realisation of government grants	政府補助金變現	(87,913,826)	-
Interest expense	利息支出	-	84,848
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量之已付利息	-	(84,848)
At 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	61,824,524	3,534,463

25. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(continued)

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the consolidated statement of cash flows is as follows:

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Within operating activities	在經營活動內	601,533	330,876
Within financing activities	在融資活動內	2,533,072	2,099,935
		3,134,605	2,430,811

26. COMMITMENTS

The Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period.

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Contracted, but not provided for	已訂約但未撥備	799,836,652	184,945,240

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 2022, approximately 4% (2021: 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.

25. 綜合現金流量表附註 (續)

(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：

26. 承擔

本集團於報告期末有以下資本承擔。

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2022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4%（2021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:

31 March 2022

Financial assets

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：

2022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 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	Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產 HK\$ 港元
					Total 總計 HK\$ 港元
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金	-	-	-	10,453,908
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	數碼港投資創業基金投資	263,803,894	-	9,465,721	-
Investments in securities	證券投資	-	643,010,512	-	49,384,925
Trade receivables	應收賬款	-	-	-	18,743,644
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	-	-	-	22,098,154
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	-	-	-	1,938,909
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	-	-	-	294,335,411
		263,803,894	643,010,512	9,465,721	396,954,951
					1,313,235,078

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	45,531,974
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	161,787,716
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	94,287,294
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,303,568
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	3,534,463
		559,445,015

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

31 March 2021

Financial assets

28. 按類別劃分的金融工具 (續)

2021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		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	
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

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	
		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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	263,803,894	139,467,740	263,803,894	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	9,465,721	9,550,052	9,465,721	9,550,052
Investments in securities	證券投資	692,395,437	807,547,775	693,099,145	809,450,568
		965,665,052	956,565,567	966,368,760	958,468,360

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 2022 and 31 March 2021 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2022年3月31日及2021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 three (2021: six) unlisted equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 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 thirteen (2021: seven) unlisted equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 have been estimated using the recent market transaction prices.

The fair values of two (2021: two) unlisted debt investments at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 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.

During the period, the Group disposed a certain percentage of an investment at a fair value through other comprehensive income with a net proceed of approximately HK\$4.6 million. Accordingly, a gain had been recognised in other comprehensive income.

Subsequent after fiscal year ended on 31 March 2022, the Group disposed of an investment at a fair value through other comprehensive income with a net proceed of approximately HK\$14.5 million and a realised loss will be recognised in other comprehensive income during next fiscal year ended 31 March 2023.

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

於2022年3月31日及2021年3月31日，指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之三項(2021年：六項)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2022年3月31日及2021年3月31日，指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之13項(2021年：七項)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2022年3月31日及2021年3月31日，按公允價值計入損益之兩項(2021年：兩項)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。

期內，本集團出售若干比例按公允價值計入其他全面收益之投資，所得款項淨額約為460萬港元，因此於其他全面收益確認收益。

於截至2022年3月31日止財政年度後，本集團出售按公允價值計入其他全面收益之投資，所得款項淨額約為1,450萬港元及將於截至2023年3月31日止下一個財政年度內於其他全面收益確認已變現虧損。

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 2022 and 2021:

As at 31 March 2022

	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 公允價值對輸入數據之敏感度
Unlisted equity investment	Valuation multiples	P/S multiple of peers	3.5x	1% increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by HK\$13,000/HK\$13,000
非上市股本投資	估值倍數	同業市銷倍數	3.5倍	倍數上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少13,000港元／13,000港元
		Discount for lack of marketability	20%	1% increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/increase in fair value by HK\$66,000/HK\$66,000
		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66,000港元／66,000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.

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

以下為於2022年及2021年3月31日對金融工具估值之重大不可觀察輸入數據概要連同定量敏感度分析：

於2022年3月31日

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)
As at 31 March 2022 (continued)

29. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級
(續)
於2022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 公允價值對輸入數據之敏感度
Unlisted equity investment	Option model pricing model	Volatility	64.7%	1% increase/decrease in volatility would result in increase/decrease in fair value by HK\$56,000/HK\$56,000
非上市股本投資	期權定價模式	波動率	64.7%	波動率上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少56,000港元／56,000港元
		Risk free rate	2.3%	1% increase/decrease in risk free rate would result in increase/decrease in fair value by HK\$56,000/HK\$56,000
		無風險利率	2.3%	無風險利率上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少56,000港元／56,000港元
		P/S multiple of peers	5x	1% increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by HK\$96,000/HK\$96,000
		同業市銷倍數	5倍	倍數上升／下跌1%將導致公允價值增加／減少96,000港元／96,000港元
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\$600,000/HK\$600,000
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600,000港元／600,000港元
Unlisted equity investment	Probability weighting method	Percentage change of market capitalisation	[0.58%]	1% increase/decrease in risk free rate would have no impact to the result
非上市股本投資	概率加權法	市值百分比變動	[0.58%]	無風險利率上升／下跌1%將不會導致任何影響
Unlisted debt investment	Binomial tree pricing model	Risk free rate	0.5%	1% increase/decrease in risk free rate would have no impact to the result
非上市債務投資	二項樹式定價法	無風險利率	0.5%	無風險利率上升／下跌1%將不會導致任何影響

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)
As at 31 March 2021

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

	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 公允價值對輸入數據之敏感度
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
		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
		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。

	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 公允價值對輸入數據之敏感度
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\$100,000
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 the 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

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 2022

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2022年3月31日

		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) HK\$ 港元	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (第二級) HK\$ 港元	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (第三級) HK\$ 港元	Total 總計 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	-	227,270,824	36,533,070	263,803,894
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益 之債務投資	-	-	9,465,721	9,465,721
Investments in securities	證券投資	547,779,827	95,230,685	-	643,010,512
		547,779,827	322,501,509	45,998,791	916,280,127

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 2021

(續)

公允價值等級 (續)

按公允價值計量之資產：(續)

於2021年3月31日

		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) HK\$ 港元	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (第二級) HK\$ 港元	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (第三級) HK\$ 港元	Total 總計 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

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 for financial assets (2021: 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(2021年：無)。第三級內之公允價值計量變動如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 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	24,394,914	10,281,340
Transfer from Level 2 during the year	年內轉出第二級	37,201,654	21,344,675
Transfer to Level 2 during the year	年內轉入第二級	(16,433,390)	–
Total losses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	於綜合損益表確認之虧損總額	(84,334)	(6,711,749)
Total gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益確認之 收益／(虧損)總額	919,947	(519,352)
At 31 March	於3月31日	45,998,791	24,394,914

29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Liabilities measured at fair value:

As at 31 March 2022

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2022.

As at 31 March 2021

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2021.

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 (2021: 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)

公允價值等級 (續)

按公允價值計量之負債：

於2022年3月31日

本集團於2022年3月31日並無任何按公允價值計量之金融負債。

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。

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 (2021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質素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

下表顯示基於本集團信貸政策之信貸質素及最高信貸風險 (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 30. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

(continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 March 2022

(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2022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			Total 總計
		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	HK\$ 港元
Investments in securities#	證券投資#	49,384,925	-	-	-	49,384,925
Trade receivables*	應收賬款*	-	-	-	20,065,753	20,065,753
Deferred rental receivables#	遞延應收租金#	10,453,908	-	-	-	10,453,908
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#	22,098,154	8,497,518	-	-	30,595,672
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項					
- Not yet past due	一尚未逾期	1,938,909	-	-	-	1,938,909
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目					
- Not yet past due	一尚未逾期	294,335,411	-	-	-	294,335,411
		378,211,307	8,497,518	-	20,065,753	406,774,578

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 30. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

(continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 March 2021

(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 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#	84,149,968	–	–	–	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	應收同系附屬公司款項					
– Not yet past due	–尚未逾期	2,041,992	–	–	–	2,041,992
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目					
– Not yet past due	–尚未逾期	383,979,684	–	–	–	383,979,684
		498,742,291	–	–	21,695,668	520,437,959

* 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".

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.

* 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」。

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 30. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity securities decrease as a result of 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 2022.

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.

(a) 財務風險因素(續)

股價風險

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2022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)。

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 2022	於2022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	263,803,894	26,380,389
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

* 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 advances 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讓付款之金融負債到期情況如下：

		2022			Total 總計 HK\$ 港元
		Repayable on demand/less than 1 year 按要求償還／ 一年以下 HK\$ 港元	1 to 2 years 一至兩年 HK\$ 港元	Over 2 years 兩年以上 HK\$ 港元	
Trade payables	應付賬款	45,531,974	-	-	45,531,974
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	161,787,716	-	-	161,787,716
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	57,960,138	16,011,924	20,315,232	94,287,294
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,303,568	-	-	254,303,568
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,254,797	1,279,666	-	3,534,463
		521,838,193	17,291,590	20,315,232	559,445,015

		2021			Total 總計 HK\$ 港元
		Repayable on demand/less than 1 year 按要求償還／ 一年以下 HK\$ 港元	1 to 2 years 一至兩年 HK\$ 港元	Over 2 years 兩年以上 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

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 30. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(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 shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year.

Capital of the Group comprises all components of shareholder's equity. Management reviews the capital structure periodically and manages its overall capital structure if necessary. As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Group was in a net cash position.

31. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 14 July 2022, 446,000,000 ordinary shares of the Company of HK\$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\$446 million into the Company.

(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(「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份者帶來利益，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2022年及2021年3月31日均處於現金淨額狀況。

31. 報告期後事項

於2022年7月14日，本公司向其直接控股公司發行並配發446,000,000股每股面值1港元的普通股，作為向本公司注入總值4.46億港元的代價。

32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

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

32. 本公司財務狀況表

本公司財務狀況表於報告期末之資料如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	2,942,946,396	2,757,289,540
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	3,358,084	5,831,665
Deferred rental receivables	遞延應收租金	10,453,908	13,295,348
Investments in securities	證券投資	–	49,108,104
Investment in a subsidiary	附屬公司投資	1	1
Prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金	5,163,496	36,488,433
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總額	2,961,921,885	2,862,013,091
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產		
Inventories	存貨	171,488	212,200
Trade receivables	應收賬款	18,743,644	20,403,184
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	36,109,606	44,298,659
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	1,938,909	2,041,992
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	177,671,684	134,347,156
Investments in securities	證券投資	692,395,437	758,439,671
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	294,250,365	383,895,966
Total current assets	流動資產總額	1,221,281,133	1,343,638,828
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債		
Trade payables	應付賬款	45,531,974	50,240,157
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	235,783,289	275,983,171
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	94,287,294	95,430,483
Amount due to the immediate holding company	應付直接控股公司款項	254,303,568	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,254,797	2,533,072
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	632,160,922	678,480,461
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值	589,120,211	665,158,367
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	資產總額減流動負債	3,551,042,096	3,527,171,458

32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY 32. 本公司財務狀況表 (續)

(continued)

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債		
Development maintenance fund	發展維修基金	379,206,407	387,752,187
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	1,279,666	3,534,463
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額	380,486,073	391,286,650
Net assets	資產淨值	3,170,556,023	3,135,884,808
EQUITY	權益		
Share capital	股本	538,000,002	300,000,002
Reserves (Note)	儲備 (附註)	2,632,556,020	2,835,884,806
Total equity	權益總額	3,170,556,022	3,135,884,808

Simon CHAN Sai-ming
陳細明
Director
董事

Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han
張穎嫻
Director
董事

32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY 32. 本公司財務狀況表 (續)

(continued)

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 2020	於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 and at 1 April 2021	於2021年3月31日及2021年4月1日	5,377,494,224	(2,541,609,418)	2,835,884,806
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	(211,874,566)	(211,874,566)
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由發展維修基金轉撥至資本儲備	8,545,780	-	8,545,780
At 31 March 2022	於2022年3月31日	5,386,040,004	(2,753,483,984)	2,632,556,020

33. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 33. 核准綜合財務報表

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2022.

綜合財務報表於2022年10月26日獲董事局核准並許可發出。

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