

# 數碼港 *Cyberport*

ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22 年報



UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES  
BEYOND BOUNDARIES

开拓领域展新机





# Contents 目录

## Overview 概览

- 2 Corporate Profile 企业概况
- 4 Annual Summary 年度概要

## Board of Directors and Management 董事局与管理层

- 6 Chairman's Statement 主席的话
- 12 Chief Executive Officer's Report 行政总裁报告
- 18 Board of Directors and Management Team 董事局及管理团队
- 30 Corporate Information 公司资料
- 33 Corporate Structure 公司架构

## Public Missions 公众使命

- 34 Talent Cultivation and Development 人才培育与发展
- 42 Industry Development 产业发展
- 52 Integration of New and Traditional Economies 新经济及传统经济融合
- 58 Market Outreach and Investment 开拓海外市场及投资机会

## 64 Environmental, Social and Governance 环境、社会及管治

## 76 Corporate Governance Report 企业管治报告

## Report of the Directors and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements 董事局报告及经审计综合财务报表

- 95 Report of the Directors 董事局报告
- 98 Independent Auditor's Report 独立核数师报告
- 101 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements 经审核综合财务报表

### Vision

#### 愿景

**Cyberport aspires to be the hub for digital technology, creating a key economic driver for Hong Kong**

**数码港致力推动数码科技发展，为香港缔造新经济动力**

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.

数码港为一个创新数码社群，由香港特别行政区政府全资拥有的香港数码港管理有限公司管理，汇聚超过1,800间初创企业和科技公司。数码港的愿景是成为数码科技枢纽，为香港缔造新经济动力。数码港致力培训科技人才、鼓励年轻人创业、扶植初创企业，创造蓬勃的创科生态圈；透过与本地及国际伙伴合作，促进科技产业发展；同时加快公私营机构采纳数码科技，推动新经济与传统经济融合。

数码港致力促进金融科技、智慧生活、数码娱乐及电竞的科技应用，并推动人工智能／大数据、区块链及网络安全的科技发展，助力香港转型成为智慧城市。









# 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.

从提供种子资金到导师指导和创业培育，由支援业务扩展到连系全球的投资者和合作伙伴，数码港致力为创业家提供全方位支持，协助他们发挥创新潜能，成就非凡。过去一年，数码港推动数码科技生态圈发展取得重大进展，为数码港初创企业搭建世界舞台，让他们各放异彩。

## Entrepreneurial Community

### 初创社群

Total Companies  
企业总数

**1,800+**

onsite / 驻园区: 800+  
offsite / 非驻园区: 900+

FinTech  
金融科技

**398**

Digital Entertainment and Esports  
数码娱乐及电竞

**27**

Smart Living  
智慧生活

**744**

**151**

Non-local founders of  
onsite companies came from  
驻园区企业的非本地创办人来自

Female entrepreneurs supported by CCMF & CIP  
女性创业家曾获CCMF及CIP支持

**180+**



## Talent Cultivation

### 人才培育

CUPP participants (since launch)  
CUPP参与人数(自计划开始)

**419**

CCMF grantees & CIP incubatees  
CCMF资助项目及CIP培育公司

**227**

Jobs provided at Cyberport Career Fair & Youth Internships  
“数码港互动招聘博览”提供职位及青年实习

**1700+**

Legends 标示

- CUPP** – Cyberport University Partnership Programme  
数码港 • 大学合作伙伴计划
- CCMF** – Cyberport Creative Micro Fund  
数码港创意微型基金
- CIP** – Cyberport Incubation Programme  
数码港培育计划
- CASP** – Cyberport Accelerator Support Programme  
数码港加速器支援计划
- MDSS** – Overseas/ Mainland Market Development Support Scheme  
海外及内地市场推广计划
- CMF** – Cyberport Macro Fund  
数码港投资创业基金





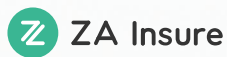
## 6 UNICORNS 独角兽



## 2 LICENCED VIRTUAL BANKS 持牌虚拟银行



## 3 LICENCED VIRTUAL INSURERS 持牌虚拟保险机构



## Start-ups Achievements 初创企业成就

[Accumulated Figures 累计数字]

Funds raised  
融资总额

**HK\$33,903M**

CMF investment projects/total amount  
CMF投资项目/总额

**23/ HK\$168M**

Industry awards  
行业奖项

**1,159**

Intellectual property rights  
知识产权

**441**

Local and overseas accelerator admissions  
本地及海外加速器入选者

**219**

## Industry Development 产业发展

Jobs created by CIP incubatees & alumni  
CIP培育公司及毕业公司  
创造职位

**1,800+**

Local and overseas industry events  
supported by MDSS (since launch)  
MDSS支援本地及  
海外业界活动(自计划开始)

**166**

Non-local accelerator admissions  
supported by CASP & engagement events  
with non-local partners  
CASP支援非本地加速器入选者及与非本  
地伙伴联系活动

**40+**

Physical & virtual events/  
Participation  
实体及虚拟活动/参与人次

**201/  
25,595**

As at March 2022  
截至2022年3月

## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

### 主席的话



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.

展望未来，随着经济复苏，加上社会对智慧生活的需求增加，数码港将继续善用作为香港数码科技枢纽的独特地位、资源和网络，支持及推动我们的科创社群发展。



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.

数码港会抓紧前所未有的机遇，全面提升香港创新科技的竞争力。

这正及时配合国家近年提出的发展策略，包括“十四五”规划中支持香港建设四个新兴领域，其中包括国际创新科技中心、发展大湾区策略、落实《全面深化前海深港现代服务业合作区改革开放方案》，以进一步促进制度创新和变革。同时，《北部都会区发展策略》以及港深“双城三圈”概念，亦积极促进深港融合及科创合作与发展。作为香港数码科技旗舰，数码港将继续借助香港在各领域的国际中心地位，为建设大湾区成为国际科创枢纽作出贡献。

### 广结联盟 开拓新域

数码港明白抓紧国际机遇及加强合作的重要性。为配合大湾区发展步伐，我们与前海管理局和大湾区商学院合作，在大湾区内建立紧密联系，促进一个更多元化和可持续的共享科技生态圈。我们亦与香港中文大学合作，致力培育新一代人才，为大湾区的未来作出贡献。此外，数码港与恒生银行签署了合作谅解备忘录，通过各种计划，扶助社群初创企业，提升其于大湾区的影响力，以创造更多银行及金融服务、金融科技、创投资本的机会。此外，我们与香港铁路有限公司（港铁公司）建立合作框架，港铁公司将与数码港携手投资于铁路科技和智慧城市等领域的极具潜力初创企业，配合港铁公司业务发展的需求。



Cyberport and MTRCL signed a MoU for joint investment in digital technology start-ups.  
数码港与港铁公司签署有关共同投资于数码科技初创企业的合作谅解备忘录。

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.

除了达成新的合作关系外，在第六届“一带一路高峰论坛”上，数码港以“后疫情时代大湾区的数码科技发展”为题，举办了一场专题分组论坛，并邀请知名业界领袖和社群初创企业代表参与对谈。我们亦分别以“在后疫情时代构建大湾区智慧城市”及“数码科技如何成就新常态下的创新发展”进行讨论，获得观众的正面回响。此外，我们亦合办了“香港数码娱乐及游戏企业北欧市场扩展计划”，推动社群企业与北欧商业伙伴在游戏领域的合作交流。



Delegates of “Scaling Hong Kong to the Nordics” participated in Sweden’s Nordic Game, a major annual event for the global game industry.  
“数码娱乐及游戏企业北欧市场扩展计划”的访问团参与一年一度的游戏界盛会 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.

## 创新资金 持续不断

在过去一年，数码港欣见两间新的“独角兽”企业诞生——**Animoca Brands**和众安国际。他们的业务涵盖区块链和金融科技。这两间社群初创企业的成功，让我们得以一窥数码港社群的多样性和科技的潜力。此外，我们对数码港培育的首间独角兽企业**GOGOX**于2022年6月在香港交易所成功上市，感到鼓舞。

数码港其中一个重要的实务工作，是扶植初创企业并为其引进资金。年内，我们的社群初创企业已筹集高达182亿港元的资金，累计筹集资金超过339亿港元。除了连系我们的初创企业和投资者，数码港亦投资有前景的商业方案。我们的共同投资基金——“**数码港投资创业基金**”，今年取得破纪录的佳绩。面对疫情的挑战，基金的共同投资比例仍增加至1:8。数码港向“数码港投资创业基金”再注资2亿港元，以支持科创业界的发展。





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

数码港于香港交易所举行收市敲锣庆祝仪式，以表扬数码港社群企业获得高额融资的杰出表现。

## 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.

## 迎接新气象 续推新科技

在国家“十四五”规划下，我们将继续发挥主导角色，提升香港作为区内国际金融、贸易和文化中心的地位。

“拍住上”金融科技概念验证测试资助计划透过鼓励金融机构和金融科技初创企业合作，推动创新金融科技解决方案的发展。此外，我们主办的“2021数码港金融科技新论坛”，汇聚科创业界的杰出人才，引领金融科技向前发展。

智慧生活的发展一日千里，亦同时是数码港最大的应用集群。随着疫情产生的连锁效应，大众对有效应对疫情的方法，和更以人为本的生活方式，需求越见殷切。数码港已汇聚超过700间相关初创企业。

随着公众健康意识日渐提升，对医疗保健服务的需求亦与日俱增。从健康监测到远程医疗和复健，超过100间数码港公司正提供广泛的健康科技解决方案。数码港亦继续致力培育更多社群企业投入开发环境科技以应对气候变化，包括研究物料回收以及电动车充电。

目前，数码港有超过170间教育科技的社群企业。今年，我们举办了“STEAM教育科技周”，展示数码港社群内从事教育科技的初创企业配合学校不同教学需要的最新科技方案。此外，我们再次联同“薯片叔叔共创社”(Esperanza)，合办“全球教育科技峰会”，并邀请国际教育科技专家分享他们在解决教育问题上的心得，探讨将香港转化为大湾区教育创新中心的可能性。

在数码娱乐及电竞方面，数码港举办“2021数码娱乐领袖论坛”，吸引超过60万次浏览量。配合香港东西方文化交汇中心的定位，我们举办“艺术x科技相汇”，逾300名来自文化艺术界人士与11家数码港的社群初创企业汇聚一堂，相互交流并探讨合作机会。

## 为创新青年广开前路

我们不断透过全面的创业计划，积极培育人才、扶植初创企业，致力促进创新创业。

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.



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.

数码港主席陈细明先生期望“数码港互动招聘博览”能帮助业界吸纳新血，同时为有意投身科创的青年人提供机会，把握香港科创的黄金时代。

## 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.

作为创新枢纽，数码港积极利用自身的资源和策略网络，如“数码港企业网络”、“数码港投资者网络”、“数码港科技网络”及“数码港专业服务网络”，在整个创科生态圈发展伙伴和合作关系，建立可持续商业模式，协助我们的初创企业进军大湾区、亚洲和其他市场。

透过各种师友计划和科技培训，数码港学院增强了我们培育青年创业和共同创新的能力，同时提高业界从业员的数码技能，以及装备好未来的创业家。我们亦继续举办年度“数码港互动招聘博览”，启发有志青年投入科创事业，并提供就业机会。

## 永续发展 未来可期

我们意识到为了更好的未来，采取行动实践可持续发展十分重要。通过参与前环境局（现为环境及生态局）发起的“4T”伙伴计划，数码港将配合香港政府，争取于2050年前实现碳中和的目标。

数码港继续将自身优势，融入环境、社会及管治范畴。在环境方面，我们通过采用初创企业的产品和服务，以科技应对气候变化；至于社会方面，我们通过提升科技应用，服务社会并带来正面影响，“敢创抗疫”行动是其中一个好例子。

我们研究如何将可持续发展理念融入数码港园区的发展。数码港扩建计划包含不同可持续发展元素，如绿色建筑、建筑科技以及智慧物业管理，以减少浪费。

## 继往开来 缔造里程

我们相信，必须积极主动从多角度发展，才能把握新时代的机遇。数码港将继续努力，加强现有的支援计划和网络，通过提升科技创新和应用，促进各集群发展和成长。此外，数码港透过第五期扩建，可容纳更多初创企业，并为他们提供空间实践和展示不同的解决方案，有助带动数码科技发展及鼓励创业。



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.

我们会把握香港智慧城市和北部都会区概念发展方向，并期望按照与大湾区形成“双城三圈”的蓝图，以及国家“十四五”规划中“八大中心”定位，融入国家发展规划，以继续发挥协同效应。此外，在金融科技和智慧生活等战略产业集群，我们将加强大湾区内的城际合作，尤其智慧物流、智慧出行和电子商贸等应用。这些合作将进一步推动前海深港现代服务业合作区（前海合作区）的发展，促进大湾区发展成为国际创新科技中心。

放眼香港和大湾区以外的市场，随着“一带一路”倡议，以及绿色金融和知识产权交易在亚太地区的发展，数码转型将在可持续发展领域和区域增长中发挥更加重要的作用。宏观全球，数码港将继续作为本地初创企业的跳板，让他们能够加快海外拓展步伐，同时吸引国际投资者和企业家，以扩大在香港和大湾区的业务。我们期待善用自身优势，积极把握国家“双循环”新发展格局，让香港在振兴疫后经济中发挥关键作用。



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.  
创新科技及工业局局长孙东教授在数码港主席陈细明先生陪同下，与数码港创业家交流，了解他们的数码科技创新方案。

### 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

### 衷心感谢

藉此机会，我希望向董事局表达衷心谢意，特别是前主席林家礼博士，和已退任的董事局成员丘达根议员以及蔡淑娴女士，感谢他们的领导和支持。同时，感谢所有数码港的同事、合作伙伴和持份者所作出的卓越贡献和坚定不移的努力，使科创业界蓬勃发展，为我们取得引以自豪的成果，同时开辟光明前景。

主席  
陈细明, 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.

创新科技带来前瞻性思维和开拓新视野，令整体社会展现更强韧力，步入后疫情时代。数码港积极推动科创创业，持续推进数码转型以驱动新经济发展，引领社会迈向充满机遇的未来。



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.

疫情无疑继续影响社会及经济环境以及国际间的连结。随着疫情渐退，正是我们整装待发，再度向前的时候。在后疫情时代，革命性科技继续涌现，促使新旧经济融合，为经济注入源源动力。

国家、区域和本地的发展蓝图在前，包括“一带一路”倡议、《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》、《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》、“双城三圈”、“北部都会区”发展（包括新田科技城）等，推进知识及经济共享，大湾区互联互通更趋紧密，并提升香港在“十四五”规划下“八大中心”定位的竞争力，令我们对科创的前景更有信心。

### 着力成就创新创业

数码港通过全面的创业培育计划，扶植处于不同发展阶段的初创企业。通过“**数码港・大学合作伙伴计划**”，逾45名来自香港八所大学的入选学生参加了剑桥大学贾吉商学院举办的网上创业训练营。数码港亦鼓励创新青年跨境交流。例如，“**大湾区青年创业计划**”汇聚来自香港、澳门及广东的青年人才以数码科技合作创新创业。自计划推出以来，167支队伍获录取并获得“**数码港创意微型基金**”共1,670万港元的资助，其中25支队伍入选“**数码港培育计划**”（培育计划）。

年内，**培育计划**录取130间初创企业，令数码港培育初创企业累计超过1,000家。“**数码港创意微型基金**”亦向97个团队资助970万港元，以支持创新概念及早期初创企业的发展。“**海外及内地市场推广计划**”下所批准的资助额已达100万港元，协助初创企业扩充内地及海外业务；其中，该计划所资助的“**香港数码娱乐及游戏企业北欧市场扩展计划**”让杰出的企业得以破除外游限制，远赴北欧国家拜访游戏公司，了解北欧市场的最新商机。而“**数码港加速器支援计划**”支持初创企业参加26个加速器计划，并提供逾280万港元的财务资助。

数码港持续鼓励青年人投身科创业界，为不同行业扩大科技人才库。超过150家企业于本年度的科创招聘活动“**数码港互动招聘博览2022**”中提供逾1,500个科创相关职位。年内，数码港亦为大学及中学生配对约200个在科技初创企业实习的机会，让其亲身体会科技行业的前景。其中，数码港联同民政及青年事务局举办“**青年初创实习计划**”，共提供100个职位，接获超过4,900份求职申请。

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.

尽管面对疫情，数码港继续加强不同支援网络，加速初创企业发展及业务拓展。“数码港企业网络”透过完善的平台及业务配对环节，联系初创企业与大型企业，推动公私界别广泛采用数码科技方案。数码港与“数码港科技网络”成员Google携手推出“初创与金融科技燃亮计划”，向获选的七间初创企业提供价值约140万美元的Google Cloud使用额。我们亦与另一网络成员华为及法国贸易委员会合办“Huawei Digital InPulse X Cyberport 2022”，促进数码港初创企业与法国企业建立合作基础。“数码港专业服务网络”支持企业在大湾区落户及本地网络扩展，包括与罗兵咸永道合办的“走进湾区创业计划大赛”，12家优胜企业参与为期九个月进军大湾区的支援计划。另外，“数码港投资者网络”于年内促成初创企业筹得超过6,650万美元(5亿1,870万港元)资金。

### 初创企业续创佳绩

数码港不断提升初创企业的融资竞争优势，年内投资创新高，仅在2021/22年度社群初创企业筹集的资金达到182亿港元，与2020/21年度相比增加了超过六倍，累计融资额超过339亿港元。其中Animoca Brands与众安国际更加入了独角兽的行列。

截至2022年3月31日，“数码港投资创业基金”已向23个数码港初创项目投资超过2,100万美元(1亿6,800万港元)，并吸引1亿8,920万美元(14亿6,600万港元)的共同投资，引资比例达到1:8，可见数码港初创企业的高增长潜力备受投资者青睐。

数码港初创企业的创新实力及社会价值亦备受特区政府及业界肯定，年内数码港初创企业荣获超过220项行业奖项及注册逾100个知识产权。



The Cyberport community scooped a record-high of 32 awards at the Hong Kong ICT Awards 2021.  
数码港社群破纪录囊括“2021香港资讯及通讯科技奖”32个奖项。

### 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.

### 引领科技产业发展

数码港于金融科技、智慧城市及智慧生活、数码娱乐及电竞等多个应用领域作出重大贡献，引进无数初创企业，发掘他们真正潜能及实现愿景。



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，数码港受政府委托管理多项计划。“‘拍住上’金融科技概念验证测试资助计划”向93个获批项目批出1,000万港元资助，其中14个项目涉及大湾区及东盟国家的跨行业及跨境应用，鼓励金融科技初创及金融机构共创数码方案，以科技赋能金融行业。而“抗疫基金金融科技人才计划”为企业提供资金设立新职位，吸纳金融科技人才。计划收到逾1,000份申请，其中700多个新创职位已经聘用人员。“金融从业员金融科技培训计划”借助第一轮计划成功，于2022年再次推出，“网授课程”吸引来自80间金融机构超过7,100位金融从业员登记参与。

在智慧城市及智慧生活方面，我们通过不同新措施推动行业发展和创新。随着5G流动通讯网络普及化，数码港积极协助社群初创企业开发配合5G技术的科技应用方案，并连系多家电信运营商及企业，为5G应用方案寻求落地的机会，让市民和企业可以真正感受5G对提升生活体验和商业效益的好处。在特区政府推出的“鼓励及早使用5G技术资助计划”，数码港初创企业的30多个项目合共获得约1,500万港元资助。数码港亦与国际扶轮社合办“2021构建智慧公园”比赛，鼓励年青人以创意思维及可持续技术构建智慧公园，集得的100多份提案涵盖游戏体验到灾害预防与控制等方面。同时，在后疫情时代，健康科技对缔造社区健康福祉至关重要。数码港在《经济通》主办的“2021健康同行伙伴大奖”荣获“杰出健康科技生态圈”奖项，以表彰其在推广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. 国际扶轮 3450 地区宣布加入“数码港企业网络”，并加强与数码港在环境保护及可持续发展方面的合作。

For Digital Entertainment and Esports, our annual **Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021 (DELF 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, DELF 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.

在数码娱乐和电竞方面，“2021年数码娱乐领袖论坛”以全新的数码娱乐嘉年华让公众亲身体验最新的数码娱乐科技，并吸引近30个国家和地区超过60万次浏览量。该论坛展示电竞的触及面不断扩展，包括举办“乐龄电竞及体验日”，让银发玩家亲尝电竞的刺激快感；数码港亦继续与环太平洋大学联盟(APRU)合办“APRU电竞MetaGames会议”，促进电竞人才培育及职业发展，以及首届学生电竞论文比赛，支持电竞作为学术专业发展。



Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021 presented the Elderly Esports Experience Day, which invited senior citizens for an exciting taste of esports.  
“2021年数码娱乐领袖论坛”推出“乐龄电竞及体验日”，让银发一族亲尝电竞的刺激快感。

### 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.

### 启发新世代创新青年

数码港期望在青少年成长早期授予数码知识，开发他们的创新潜能。由数码港、科技初创及企业合办的“**RoboMaster 机器人大赛**”，结合STEM和机器人技术，吸引了超过80所学校参与，并首次包括小学，及早加强年幼学生的STEM教育。

数码港亦与DreamStarter携手举办第六期“**DreamStarter 计划**”，超过3,000名中小学生在数码港创业家的启导下开展创业体验。我们与社群成员CAFEA Smart City Limited共同举办首届“**CAFEA 青少年智慧城市论坛**”，让80多名获选中学生就智慧城市发展发表创新建议。另外，由教育局资优教育基金支持的“**数码港x Jumpstart: Entrepreneurial STEM Programme**”让20多名学生将STEM思维应用到创业当中，从实习中亲身体验创业。



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.  
第一届“CAFEA青少年智慧城市论坛”激励学生构思崭新的智慧城市方案，培养他们成为理论与实践兼备的科创人才。

### 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 心系社会与绿色未来

第五波疫情期间，数码港通过“**敢创抗疫**”行动汇聚众多社群企业的创新方案，为社会减轻疫情带来的负担。行动再度获得《经济通》主办的“健康同行伙伴大奖”肯定，于2022年荣获“杰出社创领袖奖”殊荣。我们将继续支持初创企业充分发挥创造力，回馈社会。



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.

数码港多个项目都以**可持续发展**作为核心，例如数码港第五期扩建工程便融合绿色建筑设计、节能系统和低碳建筑方法。而现有园区亦采用社群企业的环境科技方案，向社会大众展现他们的绿色力量，例如翻新的艾美酒店融入“从农场到餐桌”的饮食体验，在数码港商场设置智能电表和室外空气质量传感器，以及在办公大楼安装智能回收箱。

### 开拓领域 抓紧新机

年内，数码港与大湾区及海外重要机构包括**恒生银行、大湾区商学院及香港中文大学**，建立策略联盟，拓展合作疆界，在机遇处处区域发掘新机。



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.  
数码港与恒生银行的策略性联盟有助香港创新企业扎根成长，把握大湾区日渐增加的跨境商机。

### 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 感铭致谢

藉此机会，我衷心感谢董事局坚定不移的支持和指导，使我们能够更好地服务初创企业、行业以及广泛社会。在充满挑战的一年里，数码港同事坚持不懈，努力推进我们的公众使命，我对此深表谢意。

### 突破界限 把握新机

创新科技在疫情期间表现强韧，成为引领不同行业迈向新时代的明灯。数码港将提升动力，积极与特区政府及各界合作，通过赋能青年创新人才、支持创业、驱动产业发展、促进新经济与传统经济融合，领航数码科技创新。展望大湾区及亚太区域发展蓬勃，数码港将全力扶持社群创业家在充满活力的地区稳步前行，发掘无限机遇。

行政总裁  
任景信, JP

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## 董事局

### Mr Simon CHAN Sai-ming, BBS, JP 陈细明先生BBS JP

Chairman of Hong Kong Cyberport Management  
Company Limited  
香港数码港管理有限公司董事局主席  
Appointed on 1 April 2022  
于2022年4月1日获委任



**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.

陈细明先生为南洋商业银行有限公司副董事长兼执行董事，亦在战略与发展委员会、风险管理委员会以及关联交易委员会中担任委员。陈先生在银行业工作超过三十年，于金融业、资讯科技行业及银行运作拥有丰富经验，在出任现职前，陈先生曾担任中国银行(香港)集团审计部及南洋商业银行多个高级管理职位，从事资讯科技相关的审计工作，以及各种不同范畴的银行管理工作。

陈先生现亦为信达金融控股有限公司、南洋商业银行(中国)有限公司、诺华诚信有限公司、香港银行同业结算有限公司、香港银行同业结算服务有限公司及香港贸易融资平台有限公司董事。

陈先生积极参与社会事务，其中包括香港互联网注册管理有限公司主席、香港职业训练局银行及金融业训练委员会主席及教育局银行业培训咨询委员会委员。他亦为国际信息系统审计协会中国香港分会前会长、香港资讯科技联会副会长、香港中国企业协会会长、香港中华总商会委员、香港总商会金融及财资服务委员会委员，以及团结香港基金顾问。

陈先生早年毕业于香港中文大学，获社会科学学士学位，及后获英国欧斯特大学颁发科学硕士学位及澳洲新南威尔士大学颁发会计硕士学位，他亦为注册信息系统审计师及注册内部审计师。



**Professor**  
**Karen CHAN Ka-yin, JP**  
**陈嘉贤教授JP**

Executive Director of German Pool  
Group Company Limited  
德国宝集团有限公司执行董事



**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 O2O 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.

陈嘉贤教授为德国宝的执行董事及时尚品牌Sparkle Collection创办人。陈教授对公共服务不遗余力，热心推动制造业和职业教育，担任多项公职，包括香港工业总会及香港优质标志局副局长、香港家具协会主席，并获委任香港理工大学校董会成员、香港浸会大学客席教授及香港都会大学李嘉诚专业进修学院学院顾问。

于2017年，陈教授创办香港O2O电子商务总会并获选为创会会长。2019年，陈教授更获职业训练局颁发荣誉院士。陈教授于2009年荣获“香港青年工业家奖”，于2013年获APEC颁发“年青创新妇女”奖项，更于2014年当选“十大杰出青年”。陈教授亦于2020年获《旭茉JESSICA》成功女性大奖及荃湾青年商会杰出家族企业大奖。2021年更获亚太文化创意产业总会(APCIA)颁发香港文化创意产业大奖，广受肯定。

陈教授在华盛顿大学取得工商管理及经济学双学位，并获纽约大学教育硕士学位及香港中文大学市场学(理学)硕士学位。

**Professor**  
**Christopher CHAO Yu-hang**  
**赵汝恒教授**

Vice President (Research and Innovation) and  
Chair Professor of Thermal and  
Environmental Engineering of  
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University  
香港理工大学副校长(研究与创新)和  
热能及环境工程讲座教授



**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.

赵汝恒教授为香港理工大学副校长(研究与创新)和热能及环境工程讲座教授，主管大学在研究与创新方面的策划和发展，并领导具策略性的科研发展。作为优秀的热能与环境工程学者，赵教授在主要期刊上发表了大量论文。他亦一直为工程界和香港特别行政区政府作出积极贡献，并致力参与及推广创业及技术转移。

赵教授以一级荣誉成绩取得香港大学机械工程学士学位，并取得加州大学柏克莱分校机械工程硕士和博士学位。赵教授曾出任香港大学工程学院院长及机械工程讲座教授，直至2021年9月加入香港理工大学。

### Ms Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han

#### 张颖娴女士

Managing Partner and Head of Audit with  
KPMG, Hong Kong  
毕马威香港区管理合伙人及香港审计服务  
主管合伙人



**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.

张颖娴女士为毕马威香港区管理合伙人及香港审计服务主管合伙人。她主要为公营机构、房地产及基建企业和电讯行业的客户提供服务。她累积了丰富的行业经验，曾多次协助企业在香港和海外证券交易所上市。

张女士为香港会计师公会前会长，目前于多个公共服务委员会担任委员，其中包括香港特别行政区区会议员薪津独立委员会、纪律人员薪俸及服务条件常务委员会及交通咨询委员会。她亦为财务汇报局名誉顾问及其查察委员会委员。此外，张女士亦担任香港基因组中心及保险业监管局董事局成员。

### Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH JP

#### 刘国勋先生MH JP

Legislative Council Member of the HKSAR  
立法会议员



**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.

刘国勋先生为现任立法会议员，具有丰富的社区服务及公共事务经验，曾参与多个政府咨询平台，包括香港特别行政区青年事务委员会、可持续发展委员会、博彩及奖券事务委员会等。同时，刘先生亦为多间企业担任顾问，包括中国路桥（香港）有限公司首席顾问及华润置地有限公司香港事务战略顾问。

刘先生于香港中文大学取得社会学硕士学位，现为香港中文大学校董会成员。刘先生亦是北京市和江门市政协委员，致力于促进香港与内地的交流和共同发展。



**Mr Michael LEUNG Kin-man, MH**  
**梁建文先生MH**

CEO of BOA International Financial Group  
亚银国际金融集团行政总裁



**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.

梁建文先生为亚银国际金融集团行政总裁，具有丰富银行经验，专注于资讯科技领域、运营以及企业服务。梁先生曾担任中信银行国际的首席信息官和运营官，中国建设银行(亚洲)及美国银行(亚洲)的副总裁。

梁先生现任及曾任香港电脑学会会长，银行学会行政委员会成员、专业标准及考试委员会成员及金融科技委员会主席，唐氏综合症协会主席及多个社会福利署及民政事务局委员会成员。梁先生亦为城市大学兼任教授及资讯系统部门顾问委员会主席，科技大学商学院金融科技顾问委员会成员，香港大学商学院创新及资讯管理课程顾问委员会成员，浸会大学科学院行业顾问，大学教育资助委员会RAE2020商业和经济小组成员，职业训练局银行及金融业训练委员会成员。

梁先生获香港中文大学授予工程学院杰出校友奖，并获得荷兰飞利浦奖学金。他持有佛吉尼亚大学银行管理一等荣誉研究生文凭。

**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.

凌嘉勤教授为专业城市规划师，于2012至2016年间出任香港特别行政区政府规划署署长。凌教授是香港规划师学会资深会员，亦是注册专业规划师，同时具备中华人民共和国注册城市规划师资格。他于2007至2009年间出任香港规划师学会会长。他现职香港理工大学赛马会社会创新设计院总监、香港房屋协会副主席及郊野公园及海岸公园委员会主席。

凌教授也是香港大学和香港中文大学客座教授，香港理工大学实务教授(城市规划)及英国产业管理大学副院士。

## Ms Erica MA Yun

### 马殷女士

Managing Partner of CoCoon Ignite Ventures and Co-founder of CoCoon and The CoCoon Foundation  
科控资本执行合伙人·浩观联合创始人及浩观基金联合创始人

Appointed on 1 April 2022  
于2022年4月1日获委任



**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.

马殷女士为科控资本执行合伙人，浩观联合创始人及浩观基金联合创始人。她专注于投资于我们未来的先驱者，并为创业家建立一个全球家园。她在硅谷的梅西百货和eBay开始了她早期的职业生涯，然后返回香港建立和运营浩观。她在浩观的工作逐渐在一个由创办人、学生、投资者、工程师、设计师和企业创新者组成的生态系统中发展到涵盖社群、教育和投资。她总是找寻想法和能将想法变成现实的人。浩观是Google for Startups网络的合作伙伴，并运行92 Express计划，以支持全球女性创始人在大湾区建立硬件公司。浩观基金与香港赛马会慈善信托基金合作，为超过10,000名本地中学生提供创业教育。

马女士还担任斯坦福Bing海外项目咨询委员会、青年发展委员会和香港总商会卓妍社的成员。

马女士拥有史丹福大学的传播学学士学位及心理学硕士学位。

## Mr Eddie MAK Tak-wai, JP

### 麦德伟先生JP

Permanent Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry  
创新科技及工业局常任秘书长

Appointed on 20 July 2022  
于2022年7月20日获委任



**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.

麦德伟先生为香港特别行政区政府创新科技及工业局常任秘书长。

麦先生于1991年加入政务职系，曾在多个决策局及部门服务，包括前资讯科技及广播局、公务员事务局、香港驻华盛顿经济贸易办事处及邮政署。他于2012年8月至2018年7月出任公务员事务局副局长，于2018年7月至2021年9月出任香港驻美国总经济贸易专员，并于2022年1月至6月出任庆典统筹办公室主任。

麦先生于香港大学取得电机电子工程学士学位。他于2001至2002年获乔治华盛顿大学颁授Freeman Fellowship奖学金及国际政策暨实践硕士学位。



**Mr Victor NG Chi-keung,  
BBS, MH**  
伍志强先生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.

伍志强先生曾任职于德勤会计师事务所26年，并于1996年晋升为合伙人。他于2010年5月退休前，曾担任审计副管理合伙人，负责管理德勤中国事务所的审计运作。

伍先生现为物流及供应链多元技术研发中心董事，以及其财务及行政委员会主席。他曾于2006至2016年担任香港生产力促进局理事会成员，并于2005年尾至2010年间担任其审计委员会主席，以及于2011至2016年间出任其副主席和财务及行政委员会主席。伍先生于2012年7月至2018年年底曾担任纳米及先进材料研究院有限公司的董事局成员。

伍先生持有香港大学社会科学学士学位、香港中文大学行政人员工商管理硕士学位及比较及公众史学文学硕士。他亦曾担任香港特许公认会计师公会会长。他现为香港会计师公会资深会员及特许公认会计师公会终身会员。

**Mr Hendrick SIN, MH**  
冼汉迪先生MH

Co-founder and the Vice Chairman of  
CMGE Technology Group Limited  
中手游科技集团有限公司的共同创始人  
及副董事长



**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.

冼汉迪先生为中手游科技集团有限公司的共同创始人及副董事长。中手游是中国移动IP游戏最大的发行商。冼先生同时是专注投资于科技行业的私募基金国宏嘉信资本的创始管理合伙人。

冼先生为香港互联网专业协会会长及香港软件行业协会常务副会长。冼先生曾获香港工业总会颁发2018年香港青年工业家奖并于2021年获香港特别行政区政府颁发荣誉勋章。

冼先生拥有史丹福大学的工程经济和运筹学硕士学位，以及卡内基梅隆大学电脑科学／数学、经济及工商管理三个理学士学位(荣誉毕业)。

**Dr Charleston SIN Chiu-shun**  
**冼超舜博士**

Executive Director of the Massachusetts  
Institute of Technology Hong Kong  
Innovation Node  
麻省理工学院“香港创坊”执行董事



**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.

冼超舜博士为麻省理工学院“香港创坊”执行董事。冼博士在高科技行业拥有25年的经验，曾分别在威睿、思科系统及北方电讯的北美洲、亚太区、日本及大中华地区担任研发、产品管理和销售与营销职务。

冼博士获得滑铁卢大学管理科学博士学位。他亦为香港理工大学商学院实践教授及香港董事学会资深会员。

**Ms Maggie TSOI Tsz-shan**  
**蔡芷珊女士**

General Manager of Kenta Group  
健大集团总经理

Appointed on 1 April 2022  
于2022年4月1日获委任



**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.

蔡芷珊女士为健大集团总经理，亦是香港模具业界的重要骨干。她在推动本地工业及智慧制造发展方面不遗余力，担任的职务包括香港模具协会副会长、香港汽车零部件协会副会长及香港工业总会理事。她同时亦为多个行业的咨询委员会服务，例如资历架构行业培训咨询委员会及香港贸易发展局咨询委员会等。

蔡女士于2020年获颁“金紫荆女企业家奖”及“香港工业专业评审局工商院士”，更于2021年荣获“香港青年工业家奖”。

蔡女士在墨尔本大学取得国际商业硕士学位，现于香港理工大学攻读工程博士学位。



**Ms Rosana WONG Wai-man**  
**黄慧敏女士**

Executive Director of Yau Lee Holdings  
Limited  
有利集团有限公司执行董事



**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.

**黄慧敏女士**为有利集团有限公司执行董事，领导集团发展为绿色综合企业，提供多元化建筑服务。黄女士热爱科技、创新、科学及城市空间规划，为进一步实践理念，她成立承昊基金及一系列针对可持续智慧城市的初创公司，以为全世界的社区带来更好的选择。

黄女士同时为智慧城市联盟副会长、中国绿色建筑与节能(香港)委员会副主任、香港特别行政区政府属下机构之委员，包括环境及自然保育基金委员会、交通咨询委员会、交通投诉组、专线小巴营办商遴选委员会及长远减碳策略支援小组，并为建造业议会建筑信息模拟专责委员会及香港贸易发展局内地商贸咨询委员会之委员。

**Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen-sing, JP**  
**杨全盛先生JP**

Co-founder and CEO of Skyzer VC Group  
天旭科技投资集团联合创始人暨行政总裁



**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.

**杨全盛先生**为天旭科技投资集团联合创始人暨行政总裁，同时亦为资讯科技界重要骨干。杨先生为香港电竞总会创会会长以及香港智慧城市联盟创办人及荣誉会长。

杨先生关注资讯科技及青少年全人发展，透过各种社区公益活动，积极推广创新科技及鼓励青年人热心贡献社会。杨先生为香港教育大学理事会成员及香港中小型企业总商会副会长，同时亦担任"Customs YES"执行委员会的理事会成员，以及道路安全议会和少年警讯—中央咨询委员会的成员。于2010年，杨先生更获国际海港青年商会选为第四届青年领袖。杨先生亦为香港都会大学李兆基商业管理学院荣誉副教授。

## RETIRED BOARD MEMBERS

### 已退任董事局成员

#### Dr Lee George LAM, BBS

#### 林家礼博士BBS

Former Chairman of Hong Kong Cyberport  
Management Company Limited  
香港数码港管理有限公司董事局前主席

Retired on 31 March 2022  
于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.

**林家礼博士**现为麦格理集团亚洲区高级顾问。林博士曾在香港电讯、国际管理咨询公司科尔尼、新加坡科技电讯媒体(淡马锡控股旗下公司)、中银国际(中银集团旗下之投资银行)、泰国正大集团、麦格理资本、麦格理基础建设及有形资产等担任要职(包括主席、副主席、行政总裁、首席营运官、董事总经理及总经理)，具备丰富的国际经验和人脉，涉猎范畴包括创新及科技、企业管理、策略咨询、公司管治、直接投资、投资银行及资产管理。

林博士积极参与社会服务工作及国际事务，包括出任香港特别行政区政府“香港增长组合”管治委员会成员及发展局空间数据共享咨询委员会非官方成员、香港特别行政区政府民政事务总署大厦管理纠纷顾问小组召集人、香港贸易发展局“一带一路”及大湾区委员会、香港城市大学顾问委员会、香港都会大学李兆基商业管理学院国际顾问委员会、岭南大学商学院顾问委员会、香港腾讯金融学院顾问委员会及香港投资者关系学会顾问委员会委员、香港天使投资者网络荣誉顾问、中华人民共和国财政部香港会计咨询专家、广州南沙粤港深度合作咨询委员会委员、联合国亚洲及太平洋经济社会公署可持续发展企业网络主席及太平洋地区经济理事会副主席等。

林博士于培育后进及新一代中小企业、推动香港创新及科技以及数码经济发展方面不遗余力，亦曾在清华大学、香港科技大学、香港中文大学、香港浸会大学及香港城市大学兼任任教。

林博士为香港高等法院律师(前大律师)、CEDR认可调解员、澳洲管理会计师公会、香港仲裁司学会、香港董事学会及马来西亚企业董事学会资深会员、澳洲会计师公会及香港设施管理学会荣誉资深会员以及香港大学专业进修学院荣誉院士。

林博士持有渥太华大学科学及数学学士、系统科学硕士及工商管理硕士学位；曼彻斯特城市大学法律荣誉学士学位；哈佛汉顿大学法律硕士学位；香港大学公共行政硕士及哲学博士等学位。



## Hon Duncan CHIU

### 邱达根先生

Legislative Council Member of the HKSAR –  
Technology & Innovation Constituency  
立法会议员－科技创新界代表

Retired on 31 March 2022  
于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.

邱达根先生是代表科技创新界的立法会议员。他致力推动本地科技创新发展近二十年，既是一位科技企业创业者，又是一位资深的投资者，更是本地科创政策的监察者。邱先生亦经常参与科技及创业交流活动，发表演说，倡议政府政策，推动业界到内地发展，并与初创企业家分享心得及提供指导。

邱先生同时是香港资讯科技联会会长、智库“创科未来”的召集人、医院管理局资讯科技服务委员会主席、香港中文大学系统工程与工程管理学系咨询委员会主席、香港理工大学顾问委员会委员及荔园有限公司主席。

## Ms Annie CHOI Suk-han, GBS, JP

### 蔡淑娴女士GBS JP

Former Permanent Secretary for Innovation,  
Technology and Industry  
前创新科技及工业局常任秘书长

Resigned on 20 July 2022  
于2022年7月20日辞任



**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.

蔡淑娴女士为前创新科技及工业局常任秘书长。蔡女士于1986年加入政务职系，曾在多个决策局及部门服务，包括公务员事务局、商务及经济发展局、财经事务及库务局和民政事务总署。蔡女士于2015年8月至2019年7月出任创新科技署署长。

蔡女士于香港大学取得法学士学位、法学硕士学位，以及法学专业证书，亦曾于牛津大学及清华大学修读公共行政学研究院课程。



## Management Team 管理团队

- 1** Project Director  
首席项目总监  
**Will Yu**  
余达彰
- 2** Head of Campus Management  
设施及园区管理部总监  
**YT Chun**  
秦玉婷
- 3** Head of Engineering Services  
技术工程部总监  
**Eddie Lock**  
乐鸿基
- 4** Head of Marketing  
企业市场部总监  
**Rebecca So**  
苏碧琪
- 5** Chief Operating Officer  
首席营运官  
**Howard Cheng**  
郑希颖
- 6** Chief Executive Officer  
行政总裁  
**Peter Yan**  
任景信
- 7** Chief Investment Officer  
首席投资官  
**Johnny Chan**  
陈觉忠
- 8** Head of Finance & Governance  
财务及管治部总监  
**Rays Fong**  
方秀恩
- 9** Head of Information and Communication Technology  
资讯与通讯科技部总监  
**Allen Lee**  
李卓斌
- 10** General Manager of  
Le Meridien Hong Kong, Cyberport  
香港数码港艾美酒店总经理  
**Pierre-Antoine Penicaud**  
潘沛仁
- 11** Head of Human Resources  
人力资源总监  
**Mary Lam**  
林柏滢
- 12** Head of Ecosystem Development  
生态圈发展总监  
**Anita Chau**  
周依萍
- 13** Chief Public Mission Officer  
首席公众使命官  
**Eric Chan**  
陈思源





## UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES BEYOND BOUNDARIES

### 开拓领域展新机

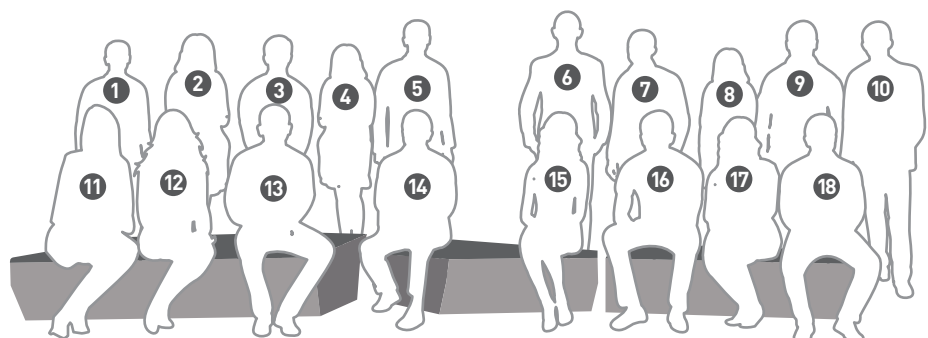
**14** Chief Financial Officer  
首席财务官  
**Adonis Lee**  
李国铭

**15** Head of Entrepreneurship  
创业家总监  
**Alice So**  
苏雅丽

**16** Head of FinTech  
金融科技总监  
**Victor Yim**  
严涤宇

**17** Head of Leasing  
租务总监  
**Teresa Wong**  
黄妙珊

**18** Chief Corporate  
Development Officer  
首席企业发展官  
**Ian Chan**  
陈志恒





# CORPORATE INFORMATION

## 公司资料

### 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  
Lu 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

### 注册办事处

香港数码港管理有限公司  
香港数码港道100号  
数码港二座6楼  
电话：(852) 3166 3800  
传真：(852) 3166 3118  
电邮：enquiry@cyberport.hk  
网址：www.cyberport.hk

### 核数师

安永会计师事务所

### 律师

孖士打律师行  
姚黎李律师行  
金杜律师行

### 主要往来银行

渣打银行(香港)有限公司  
香港上海汇丰银行有限公司  
中国银行(香港)有限公司  
瑞穗银行

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

## 董事局

董事名单载于本年报第95页的董事局报告内。

## 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

### 董事委员会

#### 审计委员会

张颖娴女士(主席)  
陈嘉贤教授JP  
梁建文先生MH  
麦德伟先生JP  
黄慧敏女士

### 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

### 建设及设施委员会

黄慧敏女士(主席)  
赵汝恒教授  
刘国勋先生MH JP  
凌嘉勤教授SBS  
麦德伟先生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

### 企业发展委员会

凌嘉勤教授SBS(主席)  
赵汝恒教授  
刘国勋先生MH JP  
马殷女士  
麦德伟先生JP  
冼汉迪先生MH  
冼超舜博士  
杨全盛先生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

### 财务及行政委员会

伍志强先生BBS MH(主席)  
张颖娴女士  
梁建文先生MH  
凌嘉勤教授SBS  
麦德伟先生JP  
黄慧敏女士

### 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)

### 数码港投资创业基金委员会

冼汉迪先生MH(主席)  
陈嘉贤教授JP  
马殷女士  
伍志强先生BBS MH  
黄海韵女士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

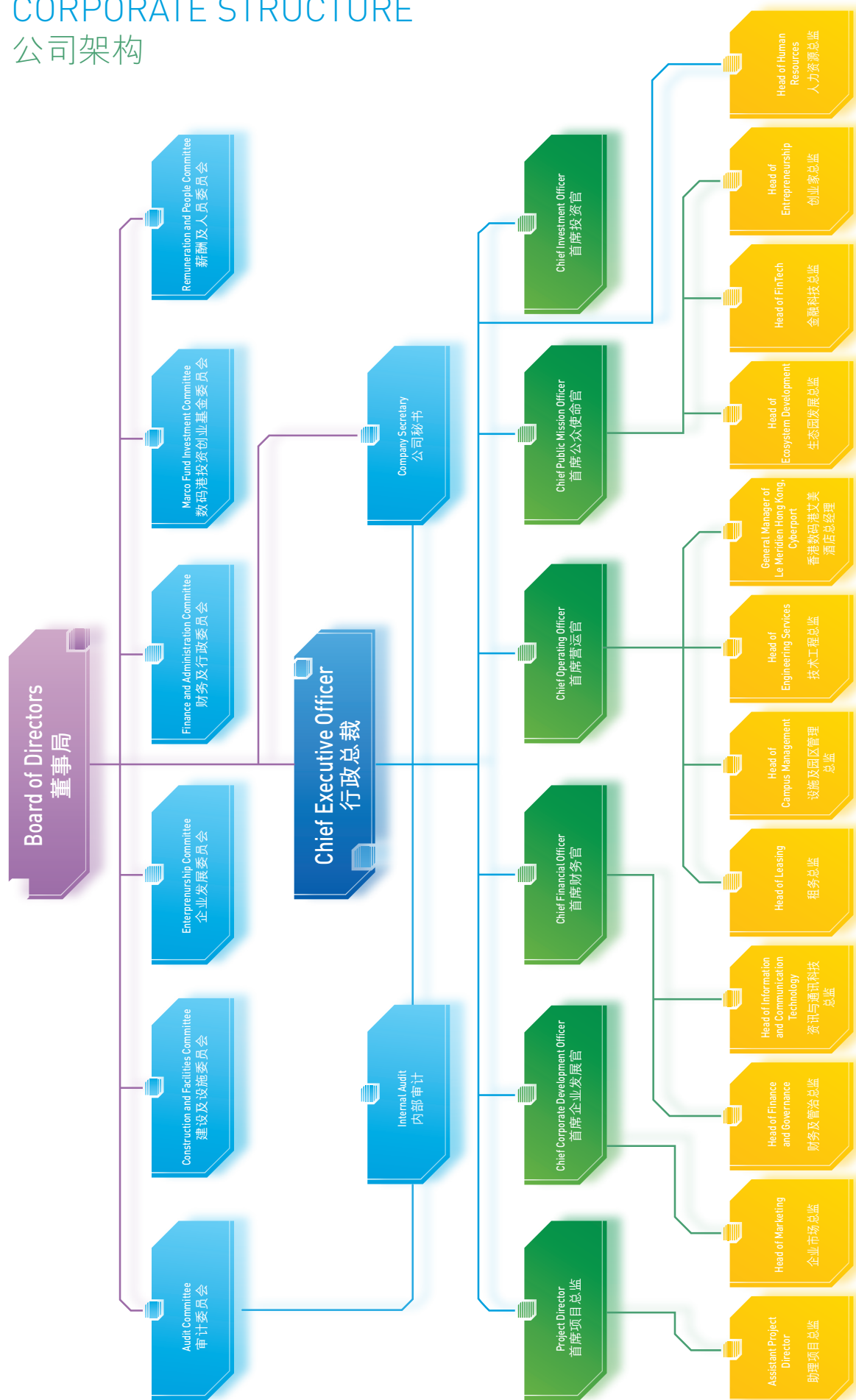
### 薪酬及人员委员会

陈细明先生BBS JP(主席)  
麦德伟先生JP  
伍志强先生BBS MH  
冼汉迪先生MH  
冼超舜博士  
杨全盛先生JP



# CORPORATE STRUCTURE

## 公司架构



# TALENT CULTIVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

## 人才培养与发展



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.

第五波新冠疫情爆发，对香港造成重大影响，但无阻挡码港各项计划的发展动力。在疫情期间，科技改变了许多人的生活方式，以至各行各业的发展；数码港认为是时候加快科技发展及数码转型的步伐，今年透过提升核心计划，支持培育创新人才及创业。数码港亦加强为初创企业的发展作准备，助其打入大湾区市场。

## Entrepreneurial Journey with Cyberport

## 与数码港同行创业路



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 (CCMEF) provided funding to 97 successful applicants alongside support on training, mentorship and business advice, and an alumni network. Successful completion of CCMEF also increases the chance of admission to our Cyberport Incubation Programme (CIP).

数码港以一系列旗舰创业计划为初创社群提供重要的资金支持。在2021/2022年度，“数码港创意微型基金”已向97名成功申请者提供资金，并在培训、指导及业务咨询、毕业生网络等方面提供支持。成功入选“数码港创意微型基金”的初创企业，有更大机会获得“数码港培育计划”录取。

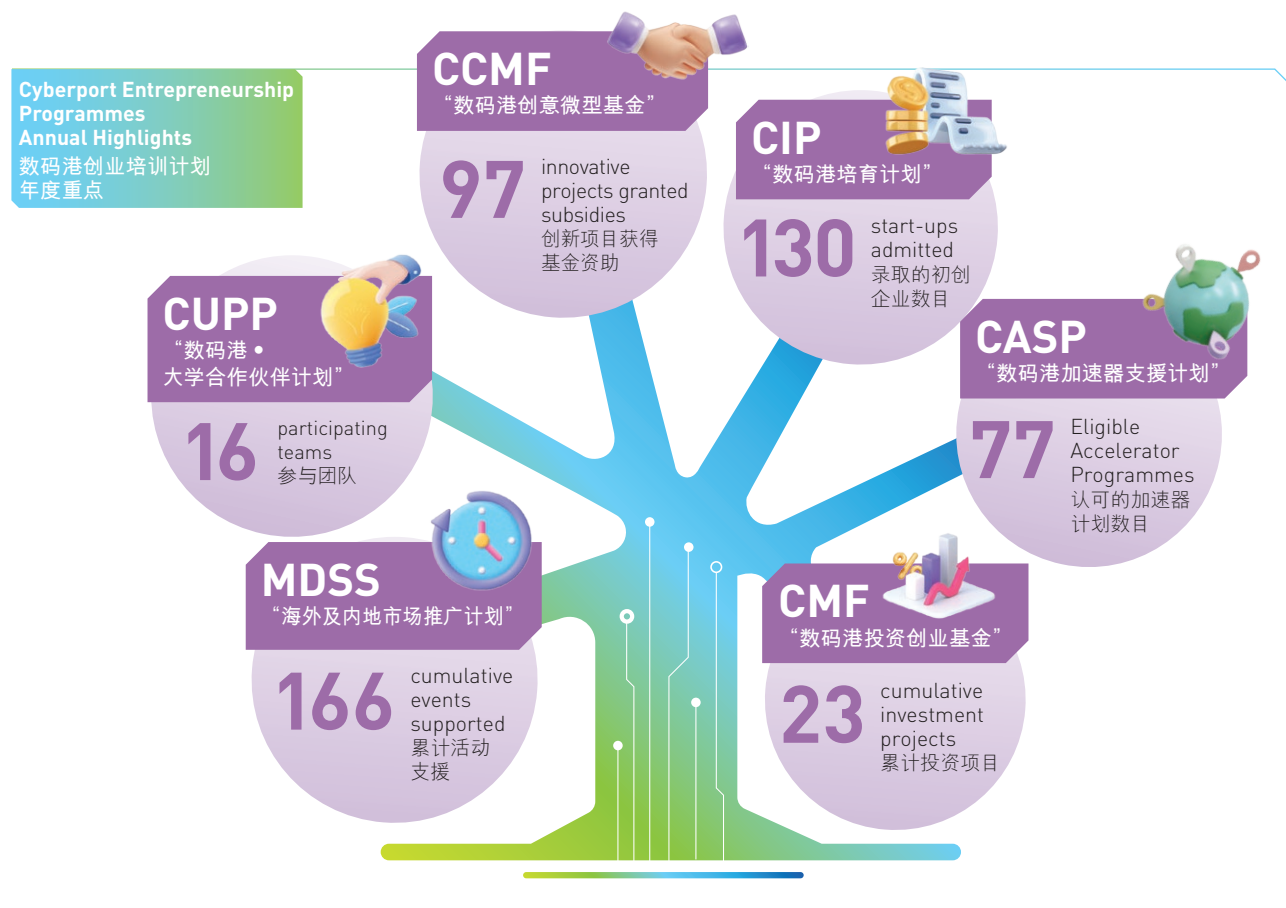


During the year, CIP admitted a total of 130 start-ups with support of up to HK\$500,000 funding, training, investor matching, mentoring and complimentary working space on Cyberport campus during the incubation period of two years.

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.

年内，“数码港培育计划”合共录取130间初创企业，在为期两年的培育计划里提供高达50万港元的资助、培训、投资者配对、指导，以及免费园区工作空间。

当初创企业日渐成熟，更需要专业支援来扩大规模。“数码港加速器支援计划”连系初创企业与本地及全球加速器计划，在募资、进入市场及相关培训方面提供支援，推动其发展。年内，计划支持初创企业参与26个加速器计划，资助总额高达285万港元。另外，我们亦全力物色新的加速器计划，以扩大对初创企业发展的支援，令认可的计划增加至77个。



## 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.

## 数码港网络

除提供资金外，数码港亦建立了不同的合作伙伴网络以支持初创企业的发展：

“数码港专业服务网络”提供全面的顾问建议，包括企业财务、企业服务与合规、财务与税务、人力资源、法律意见、市场发展咨询、营销与品牌服务、企业架构和科技顾问服务。目前已有约35间专业服务公司／顾问加入网络，为社群公司与初创企业提供“初创诊所”服务和工作坊。

“数码港企业网络”致力开拓合作，为有潜力的成熟初创企业安排配对，连系香港、内地大型企业，以推动科技应用，实现互惠共赢的合作机会。目前，“数码港企业网络”有约110名成员。通过“数码港企业网络”，数码港促进新兴经济公司与传统产业融合，加快不同行业的数码转型。此外，“数码港企业网络”的策略合作伙伴，亦向初创企业提供额外资金支援，以进行概念验证及试点实践来促进技术应用。

**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.

“数码港投资者网络”接洽约100个投资单位，包括知名的创业投资者、天使投资者及私募基金，以提升数码港初创企业融资和交易能力。于2021/22年度筹得超过6,650万美元（相等5亿1,870万港元）。除了加快对初创企业的投资，“数码港投资者网络”成员亦分享其投资专业知识，帮助初创企业吸引策略投资者及促成更多合作机会。

“数码港科技网络”旨在连系全球科技领袖和初创企业，支持产品开发及缩短进入市场时间。“数码港科技网络”的优秀合作伙伴，包括阿里云、华为、亚马逊网络服务(AWS)、Google、国际商业机器(IBM)、微软及腾讯云等，当中数码港与Google一起推出“初创与金融科技燃亮计划”支援超过90间初创企业。为了确保初创企业社群能利用市场上最新和先进的科技，网络伙伴向这些企业提供全面的科技培训、优惠待遇(如免费云服务的信用额)及科技支持。

我们亦善用现有的导师网络，积极整合资源和扩展导师人才库，进一步加强“数码港创业导师服务”，提供额外支援。数码港已委任近80位创业导师，带来丰富的行业知识，并按参加者需求提供指导，并在过去190多次商业计划指导环节中，提供商业分析及发展、营销与增长策略、产品开发、融资以及企业管治方面的建议。这项针对性的强化服务让我们更有效地为处于不同发展阶段的初创企业提供支援，并取得正面成果。

#### Cyberport Support Networks Annual Highlights

数码港支援网络  
年度重点

#### CPN

“数码港专业服务网络”

22 engagement programmes and service clinics attracted a start-up turnout of over 190  
22项交流活动及“初创诊所”服务吸引超过190间初创企业参加

#### CIN

“数码港投资者网络”

Investor matching sessions facilitated fundraising of more than US\$ 66.5 million during the year  
年内投资者配对环节促成初创集资超过6,650万美元

#### CEN

“数码港企业网络”

Over 100 business matching sessions attracted a start-up turnout of over 300  
超过100场业务配对环节吸引超过300间初创企业参加

#### CTN

“数码港科技网络”

27 matching sessions attracted a start-up turnout of over 40  
27场业务配对环节，吸引超过40间初创企业参加

### 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.

### 青年及初创企业发展

推动青年创业及创新，一直是数码港学院的主要公众使命之一。于2021/22年，“数码港·大学合作伙伴计划”已踏入第七年。剑桥大学贾吉商学院首次获委任为“数码港·大学合作伙伴计划”合作伙伴。八所本地大学提名逾45名学生组成16支队伍，参加剑桥大学贾吉商学院为期两周的线上创业训练营，接受一系列与金融科技、创业，以及设计创新商业方案有关的培训，角逐“数码港创意微型基金”，其中10支队伍各获得10万港元的资助。

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.

“数码港•大学合作伙伴计划”旨在为香港培养更多创新科技人才。自2015年成立以来，该计划已为超过400名本地大学生提供专业金融科技及创业的培训。已提交初步金融科技商业方案的参与队伍，接受逾120小时的营前培训活动，涵盖金融科技、合规科技、保险科技、财富管理科技、区块链、人工智能和机器学习、网络安全等范畴及创业的知识，进一步完善他们的提案。



CUPP participants attended a two-week online entrepreneurship boot camp organised by CJBS.  
“数码港•大学合作伙伴计划”参与者参加了由剑桥大学贾古商学院举办为期两周的线上创业训练营。

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.

为发掘中小学生的创新能力，数码港联同CAFEA Smart City Limited、数码港学院，于数码港园区合办首届“CAFEA青少年智慧城市论坛”。超过80位中学生构思及发表其学术文章，并展示有关智慧城市的创新方案，以鼓励更多年青人为香港的智慧城市发展出谋划策。

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，数码港分别与香港中文大学及香港大学合作，伙拍两间社群初创企业，为学生安排各项暑期培训计划，如人工智能网上训练营2021、金融科技暑期计划2021。这两个数码港学院的项目旨在为有志投身科创行业的中学生及早装备，掌握金融科技及人工智能的基础技能和知识。

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.

除了展览会及交流活动外，数码港还与DreamStarter合办“第六届启梦者计划”，好让学生构思创新方案，解决社会上的问题。数码港根据学生提交的方案，为其配对合适的初创企业，促使学生从实战经验中学习，让他们为社会带来裨益。

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.

数码港又与艾思能达(香港)、香港电脑教育学会和大疆创新合办机器人竞赛。**机甲大师青少年挑战赛(香港站)**(现称“青少年对抗赛”)开放予学生及青年报名参加，目的是测试参赛者编码技巧及解决问题的能力、提升他们的团队精神及培养其责任感。今年一共有16间小学和80间中学参与，中小學生亦可参加“机甲大师青少年挑战赛”(香港站)。参赛者透过该比赛建立科学思维，自信地应对未来的挑战。





Primary students joined the RoboMaster Youth Tournament for the first time.  
小学生首次参与“机甲大师青少年挑战赛”(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，数码港奖学金于今年资助两项全新的电竞相关课程，分别由香港都会大学与明爱社区书院开设，名为电竞生态及电子竞技技术概论。这将是“电竞行业支援计划”成立以来，第二十八项资助课程。

### Cyberport Incubated Company - Gense Technologies Limited 数码港培育企业 - 尖思科研有限公司



**Justin Chan 陈柏衡**  
- Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Gense Technologies Limited  
尖思科研有限公司  
联合创始人兼首席执行官

- 🏆 A HealthTech start-up founded in 2017, developing portable preventive screening imaging devices  
成立于2017年，开发便携式预防性筛查影像设备的健康科技初创企业
- 🏆 An alumnus of CCMF and CIP  
“数码港创意微型基金”和“数码港培育计划”已毕业的培育公司
- 🏆 High achievement under incubation period:  
在孵化期内取得成就和肯定：
  - 1st runner-up of “Maker in China” Hong Kong Chapter 2022 from over 150 participating teams
  - “创客中国”大赛香港分站赛2022 - 在逾150支参赛队伍中，勇夺亚军
  - Winner of JUMPSTARTER 2022
  - JUMPSTARTER环球创业大奖2022的优胜者
  - ICT Startup Grand Award and ICT Startup (Hardware and Devices) Gold Award 2021
  - 资讯科技初创企业大奖及资讯科技初创企业(硬件与设备)金奖2021

#### From the Co-Founder: 联合创始人表示：

“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.”

“多得数码港对我们创业的支持，我们可以提供易于普及和让大众可以负担的医疗技术，即用于各种环境(包括在家中和诊所)的便携式医疗成像设备，进行预防性筛查和慢性病监测。数码港的培育计划和资金支持，一直是我们开发健康追踪和诊断解决方案的重要支援，让我们能够回馈社区。”

### 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.

### 就业机会

为延续去年招聘博览的成功，我们再接再厉，举办“**数码港互动招聘博览2022**”。鉴于社交距离措施，我们在虚拟会议平台上举办招聘博览。这次线上互动招聘博览汇聚了超过150间企业，通过具备元宇宙元素及虚拟3D展会场地的虚拟互动平台，向科创人才提供逾1,500个科创相关职位，涵盖金融科技、智慧生活、数码娱乐、人工智能、大数据、区块链及网络安全等范畴。

参与机构众多，包括大型企业和数码港初创企业。为加深求职者对行业招聘趋势的了解，数码港于招聘博览期间，举行了50多场职业论坛及招聘讲座，剖析科创热门议题。我们亦免费提供履历咨询、人工智能面试分析及职涯发展资讯等线上服务。

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.



于2021年，数码港推出全新科创人才综合招聘平台“iTalent”，协助数码港社群成员物色合适人才，同时为有志投身科创行业的青年提供就业机会。“iTalent”平台能以合乎成本效益的方式，替社群公司提供职位配对，为金融科技、智慧生活、数码娱乐及电竞等集群的职位招聘合适人才。平台提供职位搜索、职位推荐及提示、简历建立器、简历测评、实用求职面试技能、过往实习参与者的经验分享，以及来自科技龙头的自由学习资源。

数码港学院于2020年成立，旨在整合和改善我们的教育及增润课程、提高培训能力及增加专业选择，以及扩展我们的科技人才库。我们与民政事务局(现民政及青年事务局)合作推出“青年初创实习计划”，吸引168间初创企业参加，提供440个实习职位空缺，其中挑选30个职位，让学生能踏入真实的工作环境，并获得实践经验。专注于智慧生活的初创企业提供的空缺最多，当中涵盖教育科技、零售科技、健康科技、物联网，以及金融科技、数码娱乐与电竞等范畴。

“数码港学分实习计划”为18间初创企业，配对23名大学生，让他们参加学分实习计划，帮助初创企业解决有关法律、传讯、市场营销及财务的问题。

### 提升数码技能

继首轮“金融从业员金融科技培训计划”成功吸引超过1,200名参与者后，数码港受财经事务及库务局委托，于2022年推出新一轮计划。计划旨在加深金融从业员对金融科技的了解，以扩大本地金融科技的人才库。培训分为网授课程和资助项目两部分；网授课程获得金融服务界的热烈支持，来自80间金融机构的7,100多名金融从业员已登记参与。

在数码港学院旗下，我们亦为社群企业举办不同的演讲活动，包括数码港学院杰出人士分享会系列及绿色金融讲座系列，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.

可持续发展 — 疫情时期香港及亚洲的相关金融风险是由数码港学院举办的绿色金融演讲者系列网络研讨会之一，以推动香港绿色金融发展。

### 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.

### 大湾区发展及展望

数码港一直积极支持初创企业在大湾区的发展。于2021年，中联办主任骆惠宁先生到访数码港，强调国家于“十四五”规划下，明确支持香港建设国际创新科技中心，为香港年青人创造可以大展身手的广阔空间。

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.

"数码港大湾区青年创业计划2021"得到"数码港创意微型基金"的全力支持,让香港、澳门和广东省内的城市及大湾区,携手发展创新数码科技。计划旨在加深参与者累积经验,在多元文化环境中启动项目和促进初期营运,加快于大湾区以至内地的发展。

我们的社群公司参加了不同比赛,例如由数码港和罗兵咸永道联合主办的"走进湾区创业计划大赛":12间胜出的数码港社群公司,参加了为期九个月的"走进湾区"计划。该计划为优胜企业提供全方位的支援及培训,包括主题工作坊、企业管理咨询、产品商业化、投资路演、业务配对,以及湾区各城市科创园区合作伙伴支援。

初创企业创冷科技、MAD Gaze及华港龙生物科技,分别在数码港共同承办的2021"创客中国"国际中小企业创新创业大赛香港分站赛中位列前三甲。赛事反应热烈,成功吸引超过100支队伍参加,更创下历届之冠。此次活动中,有超过100项专利诞生,促成了50笔交易,协助大湾区引进极具潜力的初创企业。数码港培育的**MAD Gaze**作为香港分站赛优胜企业之一,随后与日本、韩国、其他东盟国家和欧洲的初创企业竞赛,更成为"创客中国"国际中小企业创新创业全球大赛总冠军。



Luo Huining, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government, visited Cyberport.  
中联办主任骆惠宁先生到访数码港。



More than 100 teams participated in the Hong Kong Chapter of "Maker in China 2021" SME Innovation and Entrepreneurship Global Contest.  
超过100支队伍参加2021"创客中国"国际中小企业创新创业大赛 - 香港分站赛。

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.

数码港亦与大湾区商学院及香港中文大学签署了合作谅解备忘录,为在大湾区创业的青年及商业发展,提供更多的培训和支持,以及共享位于深圳的设施。数码港还提供渠道,让数码港社群进入大湾区市场。

## 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.

## 展望未来

数码港屹立香港创新科技发展的前线,将继续支持处于不同创业阶段的初创社群,以及培育青年创新人才。我们亦会继续加强初创企业与各方持份者联系,扶助数码创新社群,为进军大湾区以至更广区域做好准备。



# INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

## 产业发展



**D**espite 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 与Google合办“初创与金融科技燃亮计划”

尽管第五波新冠疫情冲击经济，数码港仍坚定不移支持科创行业，致力带领社群及科技公司迎接新机遇。数码港会继续用心扶植产业发展，引领未来科技革新。

## 专业服务及科技支援创业

### 资讯及通讯科技发展

科技创业者需要利用最新的尖端技术，为其创新产品和解决方案创造技术优势。作为香港的数码科技枢纽，数码港与全球科技巨头企业紧密合作，支持初创生态系统，促进资讯及通讯科技业界发展。

自2018年成立以来，“数码港科技网络”全速运行，通过网络的合作伙伴，为我们的初创企业提供最新的科技、工具及服务，使他们摆脱技术限制。于2021/22年度，我们举行了27场业务配对环节，协助超过40间不同初创企业应对他们的独特挑战。

这个全面的网络不仅有助初创企业缓解燃眉之急，亦有助他们作好准备，以应对未来挑战。为促进5G科技的应用，我们鼎力支持11个利用5G科技的项目，由从事增强实境、虚拟实境、人工智能及机器人学等领域的公司研发并获得通讯事务管理局办公室(通讯办)5G技术资助计划支持。

### 金融业界

为助力香港成为领先的国际金融中心，数码港一直发挥关键作用推动金融科技发展和应用，以支持金融业界发展。

数码港亦与Google携手，推出“初创与金融科技燃亮计划”。为了共同追求将香港打造成更智能化的数码城市，我们向数码港所有初创企业，提供Google云端使用额及高性能运算培训/科技支援。初创企业还可以用特定折扣，使用一系列的Google服务平台，借助地理数据、尖端数据分析及AI开发解决方案，让初创企业毋须顾虑云端运算基础的设施及能力，能专注发挥创意。



**7** Cyberport start-ups  
have been approved to each receive

up to **US\$200K**

of Google Cloud credits

7家数码港初创企业  
已获批高达20万美元的  
Google Cloud使用额

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业背景及营运阶段，为满足他们不断转变的需求，“数码港专业服务网络”协助148间参与的社群公司联系专业顾问，透过他们的专业服务实现稳步成长。为继续拓展网络，于2022年3月，我们的社群公司Lynk推出线上知识分享平台CPN Circle，让参与者与专家实时联系。

年内，我们新增12个“数码港专业服务网络”合作伙伴，最终形成了一个约有35间成员公司的网络，包括六间一站式服务的顾问公司，贝克·麦坚时律师事务所、德勤、安永、致同（香港）会计师事务所、毕马威及罗兵咸永道，以及其他专业顾问公司。透过完善的专业服务网络，加上成员积极参与19个“初创诊所”及三个重点主题活动，社群公司可以合理价格取得更多专业支援和培训。

### 全力发展 金融科技

历经十多年的不懈努力，我们已于金融科技界建立领导地位，并推动业界不断壮大成长。全港有约600间金融科技公司及初创企业，我们的社群已涵盖当中约400间，可见我们的投入已取得优秀成绩。于“IFTA金融科技成就大奖”中，14间数码港金融科技公司获颁发15个不同类别的奖项，其中四间社群初创企业获颁发“监管科技”奖，两位数码港社群的企业家获颁“年度领袖”奖。



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

于2021年，我们推出“拍住上”金融科技概念验证测试资助计划（“拍住上”资助计划），在政府资助下鼓励测试创新金融科技概念。

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.

业界的认可并没有令我们放慢进一步推动革新的步伐。于2021年，我们受财经事务及库务局委托推出“拍住上”金融科技概念验证测试资助计划（“拍住上”资助计划），目的是在政府资助下，鼓励测试有潜力成为创新金融服务产品的概念。该计划共通过93份申请，并向初创企业提供合共1,000万港元的资助，让他们与金融机构合作，试行金融科技创新方案。透过此计划，促进金融机构与金融科技初创企业之间的新合作方式，于业内建立多个稳固的长期合作关系，实践香港、大湾区、东盟国家之间的跨境应用。



## FinTech Proof-of-Concept Subsidy Scheme

“拍住上”金融科技概念验证测试资助计划

93

approved projects

个获批项目



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 receiving 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，于“数码港创业投资论坛”上，我们举办焦点活动“2021数码港金融科技创新论坛”，汇聚超过30名监管、专业机构代表，及“拍住上”资助计划参与者，展示成功的金融科技概念验证测试方案。这次活动有助进一步交流及整合监管专家的意见，从务实的角度出发回应行业需求，实现金融科技平稳发展的愿景。

为支持亚太地区的初创企业，我们连续第八年与埃森哲共同举办亚太金融科技创新实验室。通过为期12周的计划，最具有创新性的初创企业被选出接受金融机构高管和领先金融科技企业家的世界级指导。今年的计划中，有11家被选中的公司，包括五家数码港金融科技初创公司，已经成功推出了两个概念验证，并有21个项目正在筹备当中。我们期待继续提供支持，以加强初创企业扩大规模的能力，以及他们与潜在投资者的联系。

由于对合规科技的讨论日渐增多，数码港邀请初创企业及知名业界人士参加“香港金融科技周”，深入探讨运用科技进行监管的重要性，及其他新兴金融科技领域，如ESG投资及开放数据。为了加快应用合规科技，尤其是在反洗钱方面，数码港与香港金融管理局合作举办“反洗钱合规科技实验室”，目的是对金融机构实施更全面的监管，并为企业提供安全的环境，确保他们能够蓬勃发展。

数码港持续与我们的持份者对话，接待了由财政部委任的约35名香港会计顾问组成的代表团。顾问们了解了香港创新科技行业的最新发展，以及数码港社群的会计和金融方面技术解决方案。



Cyberport collaborated with InvestHK to invite start-ups and renowned industry leaders to the Hong Kong FinTech Week.

数码港与投资推广署合作，邀请初创企业及知名业界人士参加“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

为把握当下和迈向可持续发展的未来，我们邀请金融、工业及商业界别的ESG开拓者，连同数码港社群企业参加“**数码港金融科技ESG论坛2021**”。我们举办有关“打造可持续金融生态系统：如何将ESG因素融入于金融科技”的专题分组论坛，与参与者共同探讨利用金融科技，提高公司实施ESG相关措施的效率，以及掌握全球ESG趋势带来经济效益的方法。

财富管理科技为业内另一个快速增长的领域。数码港有近60间财富管理科技初创企业进驻。我们为发展潜力较大的项目，提供充足资源并协助其茁壮成长。这些初创企业将成为不可或缺的角色，减少理财服务成本，及为专业投资者创造另类投资机遇。

此外，透过与环球区块链领导者R3合作，我们在数码港设立“**创新实验室**”，帮助香港金融科技初创企业把握央行数字货币的机遇。“创新实验室”成为灵活的转型空间，让数码港、R3及所有创新伙伴联合起来，提供资源、培训课程、科技解读、行业专业知识；并与生态系统的持份者紧密合作，于香港及大湾区共同创新金融科技服务。

透过财经事务及库务局委托推行的“**抗疫基金金融科技人才计划**”，我们为金融科技公司新开设的全职岗位，提供最长12个月的工资补贴，并成功收到超过1,000份申请，涉及开设逾700个新职位。业界对该计划的热烈反应为金融及科技专业人士、大学毕业生创造金融科技相关就业机会，扩大了金融科技领域的人才库。

我们的“Cyberport Community Connect”系列通过行业领袖的知识和经验分享会来支持各个行业。讲座主题包括与香港软件行业协会合办的“行内视角-智能建筑及智慧物业管理”和与互联网专业协会合办的“疫情下的金融科技发展”。

### 智慧生活 支援社区

数码港汇聚逾700多间公司，专注于智慧生活各个层面，包括健康科技、教育科技、艺术科技，以及乐龄科技等。我们的目标是继续构建和发挥园区作为推动智慧生活的角色，回馈社区。

数码港于2020年初首次推出“**敢创抗疫**”行动，旨在于新冠疫情期间，将我们的智慧生活集群连系世界其他地区。目前，数码解决方案专注于遥距学习及在家工作、医疗及护理服务、保险服务和支援保障，改善家居和工作环境，以及社区支援及义工行动。为迅速应对2022年第五波疫情，数码港初创企业已加强与政府、医院及社会福利机构合作，提供远程医疗服务、新冠病毒检测、远程支援服务流动应用程式等。

我们还将活动扩展到社区支援及志愿服务的全新层面，为社区提供更广泛的帮助。我们的初创公司Farm66与慈善机构合作，为100多间养老院及时发放

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.

抗疫物资；而且运用农业科技，确保为隔离人士运送新鲜的蔬菜和水果。“敢创抗疫”行动再度获得《经济通》主办的“健康同行伙伴大赛”肯定，于2022年荣获“杰出社创领袖奖”殊荣。



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

数码港在由《经济通》主办的“健康同行伙伴大赛”中荣获“杰出社创领袖奖”。

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.

我们对社区的贡献不止于此。超过100间初创企业积极设计健康科技产品，包括健康监测、远程医疗、康复治疗等，通过数码方式，让社会能更便利获得医疗服务。我们的四间健康科技初创企业，亦在“2021年乐龄科技博览暨高峰会”上，展示他们的健康科技产品。

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.

尽管疫情对零售业造成沉重打击，商家仍能通过采用创意数码解决方案找到出路。数码港拥有超过220间社群企业，专注于提供零售科技和电子商贸解决方案，形成智慧生活集群下最大的子集群。随着人工智能、大数据分析等科技融入零售流程，这些公司为振兴零售业带来无限潜力。

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.

我们又与国际扶轮社合办“2021构建智能公园”比赛，吸引年轻人及科创专业人士，提交创意与可行性兼备的智能公园方案。我们征集到的方案，集想像力和洞察力于一身，以创意设计促进可持续发展。我们将考虑在数码港海滨公园实施多项合适构思和建议，作为数码港大型扩建计划的一部份。

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.

数码港深知青少年是未来社会的栋梁，现有的教育问题需利用新科技来解决；因此，超过170间在数码港营运的社群企业，努力提供教育科技的解决方案。我们举办了“数码港创业投资论坛2021”，其中**全球教育科技峰会**成为焦点活动，以“教育科技新天地：从快速修复到驱动变革”为主题，国际教育科技专家在峰会上就全球教育科技应用、跨越数码鸿沟，以及香港成为大湾区教育创新中心的前景，分享各自的见解和看法。全球12间教育科技初创公司，亦介绍了针对幼儿教育及特殊教育的独特解决方案。

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.

大众对STEAM(科学、科技、工程、艺术与数学)课程提升学与教效能的需求越来越大，于是我们举办了“**数码港STEAM周**”，向约100名中小学校长及教师介绍最新的创新教育科技解决方案。例如，数码港初创企业FarmacyHK利用物联网，在校园里安装智能水耕种植机，遥距打造适合植物生长的环境，既能在校内实践环保，又能达到教育目的。此外，我们的22间教育科技初创公司参加了“**学与教博览2021**”，展示如何透过人工智能、增强实境和虚拟实境等科技加强自主学习的革命性解决方案。





Cyberport hosted STEAM Week for educators for five consecutive days, where fresh EdTech ideas were showcased by community startups. 数码港连续五天为教育工作者举办 STEAM 周，社区初创公司展示了崭新教育科技创意方案。

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

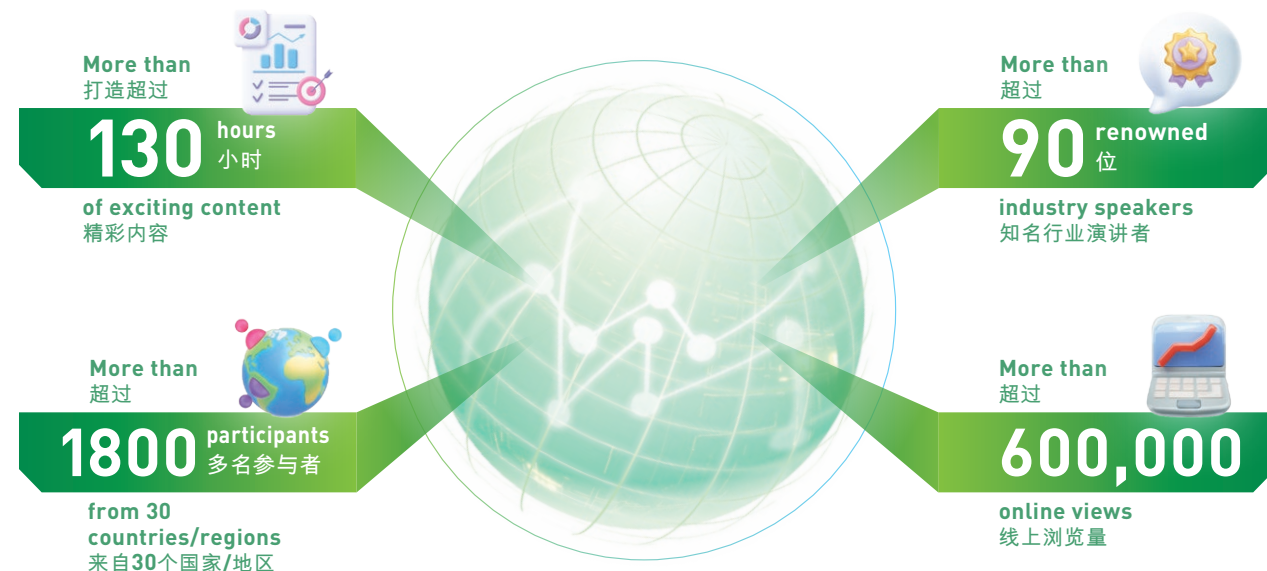
More than 150 Digital Entertainment and Esports start-ups have landed in Cyberport, forming an extensive cluster of talented digital entertainment minds. Game studios, publishers on different platforms, management and licensing experts and diverse gaming and tournament platforms intertwine and collaborate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

### 数码娱乐及电竞发光发亮

超过150间数码娱乐及电竞初创企业已进驻数码港，形成一个庞大的数码娱乐集群，其中包括不同平台的游戏工作室、发行商、管理及版权专业人士，好让他们在各种游戏及比赛平台中，互相交流及协作。

### Digital Entertainment Leadership Forum 2021

#### 2021数码娱乐领袖论坛



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.

为期三天的“2021数码娱乐领袖论坛”，采用线上及实体混合形式，呈现多种创意的融合。以“无极限竞赛：数码娱乐 • 突破界限”为主题，设计了一系列“无极限”竞赛、工作坊及创新展示，带领观众穿越“海陆空”的数码娱乐及电竞体验。论坛累计超过60万次线上浏览量。数码港期望透过举办是次论坛，致力打造数码娱乐枢纽，藉利用革新科技、商业模式及价值链，引领行业发展蒸蒸日上，并超越现有水平。



DEL F 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数码娱乐领袖论坛"的数码娱乐体验区以"海陆空"为主题，内容丰富多采，带来一场创新的数码娱乐嘉年华。

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 DEL F 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 DEL F 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.

在这一年里，香港电竞业亦举办多项让人兴奋的电竞赛事。数码港协办的"2022年国际汽联世界锦标赛锦标赛电竞杯—香港区代表选拔赛"，为香港首个由香港汽车会官方举办的电竞赛车运动员代表选拔赛。此外，由数码港"电竞行业支援计划"支持的"2022年国际足协电竞世界杯选拔赛"将选出五名选手代表香港与国际选手同台竞技。

因应电竞娱乐需求不断增加，香港电竞总会与数码港联合举办"香港电竞超级联赛"第二季，游戏项目包括《英雄联盟》、《传说对决》及《炉石战记》。赛事吸引超过200支不同经验水平的队伍，胜出队伍更有机会出战杭州亚运会，争取更大的殊荣。

电竞游戏不是年青人专利，在"2021数码娱乐领袖论坛"上，香港创科发展协会与智慧香港扶轮社联合举办"乐龄电竞及体验日"，让银发玩家以FIFA电竞游戏作对赛，展现其耐力及策略思维，并享受与家人玩电竞的乐趣。自2018年起，数码港先后多次举办该活动，鼓励长者接触新科技，收窄数码科技应用的跨代鸿沟。

我们深知培育电竞人才对行业进一步发展的重要性，为此，我们促成了由60所顶级大学组成的环太平洋大学协会(APRU)，在数码港设立亚洲基地。在"2021数码娱乐领袖论坛"上，我们合办"APRU电竞MetaGame会议"，讨论未来的数码技能，及培育大学生成为年轻一代创新者及变革者的方式。此外，我们还联合举办了首届"APRU学生电子竞技论文比赛"，向提交优秀论文的学生颁发证书和奖学金，鼓励对电子竞技研究领域的长期投资。



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.

行业领袖汇聚APRU电竞MetaGame会议，讨论未来的数码技能以及如何将大学生培养成年轻的创新者和变革者。

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

年内数码港社群公司所获奖项



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，数码港亦为发展向好的电竞行业，提供充足的资助及人员培训。“**电竞行业支援计划**”资助赛事及活动、人才培育、海外交流与发展相关的活动。各项赛事的奖金及奖品总额高达300万港元，参赛选手人数约47,000人。年内，**电竞实习支援计划**已赞助了58个实习机会及28个专上教育培训课程，以及颁发了37个奖学金。

为充分利用人工智能、增强实境／虚拟实境等科技，我们与康文署合办了“**艺术X科技 相汇@数码港**”。超过300名来自艺术文化界的成员，与数码港的11间初创企业联手，探讨及展示表演、装置、展览及媒体艺术的数码解决方案。活动透过全新媒介培养艺术鉴赏力，并借助数码科技，以现代手法来演绎艺术。

近年最流行的艺术形式，莫过于与科技结合的非同质化代币(NFTs)。数码港举办“**科技X艺术—超乎想像**”，一场将视觉与听觉艺术品化为NFT的数码艺术展；展示了来自90后插画师及本地摄影师打动人心的作品，体现利用区块链科技的潜力，提供出版艺术的新渠道，以及增加艺术家的收益和保护相关产权。

## 奖项一览

数码港及其初创社群成员，对科创业界持续发展作出贡献，一直备受赞誉和屡获殊荣。社群公司至今获颁授合共224个奖项。值得一提的是，在“**2021年香港资讯及通讯科技奖**”中，28间数码港初创企业破纪录获得30多个奖项；当中，尖思科研表现亮眼，勇夺大奖及金奖两个奖项。于两年一度的“**德勤香港高科技高成长及明日之星**”评选中，数码港社群企业的高速成长和持续创新备受肯定，在“高科技高成长10强”企业当中占七席。另一方面，共三间数码港初创企业成为最后十强，入围“**JUMPSTARTER环球创业比赛2022**”；比赛由阿里巴巴创业者基金举办。尖思科研亦荣获了“**JUMPSTARTER环球创业比赛2022**”冠军。

经济通每年举办“**金融科技大奖**”，旨在提高持份者对当前科技环境的认识并推动创新，今年共有17间数码港社群企业获奖。另外，为推动以创新解决方案改善



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，经济通又新办“**2021智慧生活伙伴大奖**”，有22间数码港初创企业获27个奖项。而香港数码港管理有限公司亦在经济通举办的“**2021健康同行伙伴大奖**”中，荣获“杰出健康科技生态圈”奖项。

### Cyberport Incubated Company - Rice Robotics 数码港培育企业 - 饭团机器人有限公司



**Victor Lee 李国康**  
- Founder and CEO of Rice Robotics  
Rice Robotics 创办人及行政总裁

- Founded in 2019, providing widespread autonomous delivery and sanitising robot solutions  
成立于2019年，提供能广泛应用的全自动配送机器人及消毒机器人解决方案
- An alumnus of CIP and investee under CMF  
“数码港培育计划”已毕业的受培育公司，获得“数码港投资创业基金”投资
- Garnered seed round investments of US\$9 million  
获得900万美元种子轮投资
- Winner of JUMPSTARTER Awards 2021  
JUMPSTARTER环球创业大奖2021的优胜者
- JUMPSTARTER Social Impact Award 2021  
JUMPSTARTER环球创业大奖2021 - 最具社会影响力初创企业奖
- Outstanding Productivity Award of The Pandemic Innovative Digital Solution Awards 2020  
抗疫创新数码方案奖2020 - 杰出生产力类别奖
- ICT Startup (Hardware and Devices) Silver Award 2020  
资讯科技初创企业(硬件与设备)银奖2020

#### From the Founder: 创办人表示：

“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.”

“数码港持续联系初创与不同大型企业，对我们的产品得以落地应用有着重要作用。我们的机器人产品获得香港知名机构包括会展中心和K11 MUSEA 采用，并进军日本、泰国等亚洲市场。我们将会继续提升机器人产品，协助社会提高抗疫的应变能力。”

### 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.

### 展望未来

数码港继续全力配合政府的政策，特别是在2021年施政报告及2022年财政预算案演辞中，政府表示锐意推进香港科创行业发展。其中，数码港与香港房屋协会合作，于北部都会区兴建共享办公室，鼓励专注开发与智慧大厦、物业管理、智能家居、建筑科技、绿色科技、智慧零售等相关科技的初创企业，投入建设智慧城市。数码港亦透过香港与大湾区的紧密合作，一同奠定扎实根基，共建科技生态圈，期待未来有更多共同合作的机会，以深化与前海合作区的合作。展望光明未来，我们计划推动社群公司以及香港科创行业，迈向新高峰。

# INTEGRATION OF NEW AND TRADITIONAL ECONOMIES

## 新经济与传统经济融合



**D**igital 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.

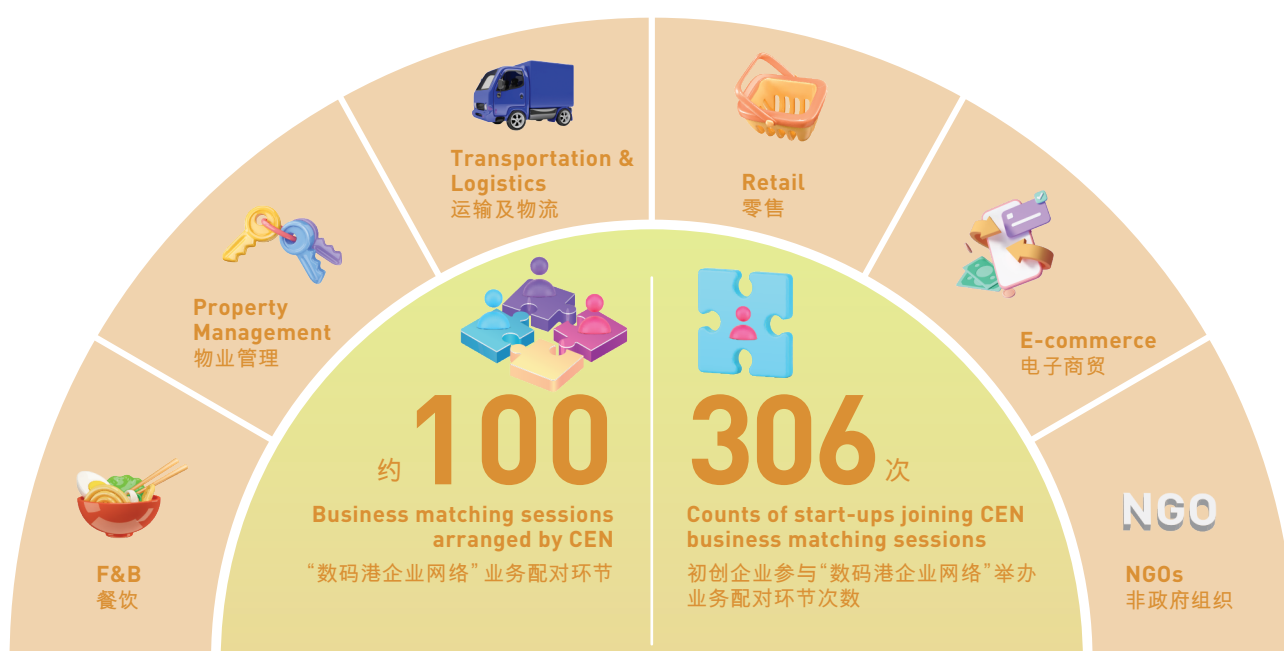
Cyberport has been proactively bridging business corporations, government departments and NGOs with our community start-ups to drive business transformation. Through leveraging win-win collaborations, all parties co-create innovative solutions that facilitate the integration of traditional and new economies.

### 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.

### Cyberport Enterprise Network (CEN)

数码港企业网络



通过创新科技与数码方案的运用，数码转型持续为传统产业增加价值。当旧传统遇上新思维，便能为商界以至社会带来创造价值的机遇，产生正面的影响。数码港社群汇聚各种最新科技，包括金融科技、智慧生活、数码娱乐和电子竞技、人工智能、区块链及网络安全，社群成员亦致力开发创新解决方案，为商业实务带来变革。

数码港一直积极配对不同持份者，支援社群初创企业，与企业、政府部门、非政府组织建立连系，推动业务转型。在互利互赢的协同关系下，各方合作共创创新解决方案，促进传统经济与新经济融合。

### 携手合作 共创价值

“数码港企业网络”是连系各方的关键一环，有助促进企业联系及开拓商机；例如为高增长的初创企业配对大型企业，促成采纳创新商业方案。于2021/22年度，“数码港企业网络”有更多成员参与，包括来自银行、物流、保险、办公室科技、医疗、媒体及资产管理等不同行业，并联系超过80家网络成员，安排了约100场业务配对环节，初创企业的参与次数超过300次。配对环节涵盖不同行业，包括餐饮、运输及物流、物业管理、零售、电子商贸和非政府组织等，反映“数码港企业网络”积极拓展联系，为商业及社会企业搭建桥梁，促成与社群内的数码科技公司合作，协助推动公私营机构的数码转型。



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“数码港企业网络”的大力支持下，数码港已成为众多企业寻求一站式创新科技解决方案的首选，为企业创新提供额外支援。我们策划的业务配对环节，让网络成员例如星展银行、恒生银行、银通、香港房屋协会、中华电力、富士胶片商业创新及升悦环球资产管理集团，与社群内的初创企业配对。当中，恒生银行已与Bull B签订合作协议，营销Bull B的教育应用程序，共同推动教育科技的应用。另外，银通亦与FundingReach、LeapXpert、Quantifeed合作，向银通的会员银行进行共同营销。该等跨界别合作藉创新方案发掘市场商机。

数码港亦积极支持本地初创企业，透过选用其产品及服务，与其建立正式业务关系。例如，在园区内广泛采用社群初创企业所开发的抗疫科技产品。数码港除了作为初创企业客户，同时亦希望能藉此举树立典范，鼓励大企业采用这些数码科技应用方案。



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

数码港培育公司Molekiu的创新流动广告机器人 RoBoMedia 成功获“数码港企业网络”成员企业信和集团采用。



數碼港企業網絡 創造協同系列：

**環宇物流 × Ark Space  
車隊管理系統**

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.

透过“数码港企业网络”，数码港培育公司Ark Space与环宇物流合作，后者采用了初创公司的送货车队管理系统，提升营运效率。

## 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 加强创新

数码港一直致力促进公营界别应用科技赋能服务。为支持特区政府发展“智慧城市蓝图2.0”，以及“智方便”一站式个人数码服务平台，数码港于2021/22年度，为初创企业、科技公司及政府部门筹备一系列交流活动，深化各方交流，并让政府部门能更好理解于公共服务融汇数码科技所带来的好处和可能性。



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.

数码港初创公司医结通过数码港与特区政府合作的“智方便”沙盒计划，开发应用程序介面技术；再透过数码港执行的“拍上上”金融科技概念验证测试资助计划，促成与香港人寿合作，使其成为全港首间采用“智方便”进行身份认证作帐户登录的保险公司。

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.

年内，超过20间数码港初创企业开发了30多个项目，并从政府推出的“鼓励及早使用5G技术资助计划”获得合共约1,500万港元的资助。在数码港的支持下，成功项目已推出市场；例如，社群成员之一的碳世界，与5G营运商中国移动合作，设立利用5G网络的智能回收机，可减少处理回收物品所需的时间。公私营合作旨在提供数码选择，以支持策略性城市发展计划，有利于将香港打造成智慧绿色城市。

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，数码港的初创企业亦参与机电工程署于网上举办的“机电创科日2021”。于活动期间，透过展位及研讨会，就智慧城市及智慧建筑的创新方案进行深入交流，以促进政府部门之间的合作，及增加转化研发成果的机会。



## 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.

## 行业交流 拓展联系

通过推动业界交流，数码港继续加强与不同行业组织的联系。于2021/22年度，数码港与香港软件行业协会、华懋集团及数码港社群企业，包括Autodesk、国享源创科技有限公司及库瓦有限公司合作，举办“Cyberport Community Connect”主题式研讨会，就智慧建筑及智慧物业管理等议题进行交流。



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.

由数码港及香港软件行业协会联合主办的“Cyberport Community Connect”邀请了华懋集团及数码港社群企业，包括Autodesk、国享源创科技有限公司及库瓦有限公司多位代表分享如何利用智能建筑技术，提高生产和竞争力，迎接新的市场机遇。

## 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.

## 新常态 新机遇

在新常态之下，金融科技发展迅速，为科创行业带来巨大商机。数码港社群成员把握机遇，开发多项创新金融科技方案，可广泛应用于个人理财、保险产品销售、贸易融资、监管及合规，以及环境、社会及管治(ESG)投资等财务范畴。于2021/22年度，数码港与互联网专业协会举办研讨会，探讨如何利用财富管理科技和保险科技，把握疫情中的市场潜力。数码港社群成员一微保，作为腾讯旗下的保险代理平台，分享通过与保险公司合作，拓展大湾区保险市场的经验。而另一社群企业10Life则与香港保险公司合作，开发网上保险产品比较平台，协助消费者作出更明智的保险选择，去年获得保费总额超过5,000万港元。尽管疫情为金融服务机构带来众多挑战，但也创造数码转型契机，提升业界竞争力，并鼓励金融科技持续发展。





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”网络研讨会的演讲者分享了企业如何在疫情下运用科技适应市场变化，以及为大湾区创造新的商机。

### Cyberport Incubated Company - Pickup 数码港培育企业 - 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  
于2016年成立，为亚洲领先的物流模式的速递平台之一，业务涵盖本地及国际速递服务，每天为逾10,000名客户提供及时的速递服务
- Exemplary CMF investee embodying innovation and disruption of the conventional logistics industry through its asset-light business model and customisable delivery services  
“数码港投资创业基金”所支持的模范企业：通过其轻资产业务模式和可定制的交付服务，体现创新和对传统物流行业的颠覆力
- 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  
于A轮及A+轮融资中募集约1,500万美元，以及于B轮融资中募集3,700万美元，以发展电子商贸平台
- Participated in the gong-strike ceremony at HKEX to celebrate outstanding fundraising achievements  
获邀参与香港交易所收市敲锣仪式，以表扬他们在企业融资的卓越成果



**Crystal Pang 彭子枫**  
- Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Pickup  
Pickup 联合创始人及行政总裁

#### From the Co-Founder: 联合创始人表示：

“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以技术颠覆传统物流，建立开放、互联及完善的供应链网络，让超过270,000名客户得以体验简化复杂的物流服务，以满足其不断变化的速递需求，并节省逾33%的成本，从而为企业赋能。数码港的持续支持使Pickup可于亚太地区城市建立及拓展网络。”

### 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.

### 展望未来

踏入后疫情时期，数码港将继续建立及加强跨界别的合作，以融合传统经济与新经济。数码港将继续作为数码科技创新枢纽，与所有社群成员及持份者紧密合作，推进各行各业的数码升级转型。

# MARKET OUTREACH AND INVESTMENT

## 开拓海外市场及投资机会



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)

数码港投资创业基金

#### Annual Highlights

年度重点

在充满机遇的时代，替具发展潜力的初创企业安排更多项目配对，能为未来提供创新动力。

为继续服务社群内的初创企业，数码港加强支持“数码港投资创业基金”及“数码港投资者网络”，力求为代表数码未来的创新解决方案寻求初创投资。年内，我们的社群初创企业已筹集高达182亿港元的资金，累计筹集资金超过339亿港元。数码港预计全球对新兴科技和创新的投資會與日俱增。

### 资助数码转型升级

为进一步拓展增长机会，数码港社群公司在每个发展阶段，均需要专项融资。我们透过引入共同投资的“数码港投资创业基金”，向有潜力的解决方案及企业提供A轮或A轮以后的融资，自成立以来已向23个项目累计投资总额达2,164万美元（相当于1.68亿港元），共同投资总额达1.89亿美元（相当于14.7亿港元），共同投资比率达到1:8。我们向“数码港投资创业基金”再度注资2亿港元，以支持科创业界的发展。年内被投资的初创企业，包括 GRWTH、GOGO、Rice Robotics、Hex Trust以及Dash Living，均为推动香港数码变革作出贡献。

在今年，“数码港投资创业基金”投资了五间标志性初创企业，涵盖两大策略重点—金融科技及智慧生活。该投资同时为项目吸引约8,000万美元（相当于6.24亿港元）的共同投资。基金继2021年4月扩大投资范围后，再联合交银国际，向GOGO共同注入超过1亿港元的后期投资，让这间以数码方式提供同城物流服务的供应商能加快业务扩张。于2022年6月24日，GOGO成为首间在香港联交所成功上市的数码港培育独角兽企业。此外，数码港在去年亦曾培育Animoca Brands和众安国际两间新进独角兽企业。

“数码港投资创业基金”将继续扮演策略伙伴角色，通过利用和扩大与不同持份者的网络，为未来的初创企业引入资本。“数码港投资创业基金”将积极与有发展潜力的公司合作，以创造更大的价值和影响。





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.

数码港为进一步支持社群公司开拓本地以外的市场，透过专门平台“**数码港投资者网络**”，以有效和高效的方式，将机构投资者与具有高增长潜力的公司联系起来。通过配对活动，“数码港投资者网络”促使投资者与初创企业作交流，现已累计发起多场投资配对活动，吸引超过100名投资者。有关项目覆盖多种科技及应用技术，包括金融科技、人工智能与大数据、健康科技、环境科技、教育科技和元宇宙等，均属数码港目前专注的三大集群。

配合“数码港投资者网络”，“**数码港创业投资论坛**”亦已成为促成投资者配对的年度旗舰活动。“2021数码港创业投资论坛”创新混合线上及线下形式，又特设创新科技展示，令有发展潜力的初创企业有展示机会；同时提供独家投资者配对平台，促进项目对接，发掘投资及资金筹集机会。在“创投展初力机遇绵成就”主题下，与会者反思近期面临的挑战，并探讨创新科技如何为创投生态系统和更广泛的社区带来变革。具热诚及专业知识的全球创投专家及创业家，在会上分享最新融资策略、市场动向及价值创造，有助吸引投资者的兴趣，在这个瞬息万变的时代保持领先地位。

“2021数码港创业投资论坛”吸引破记录的120,000次网上互动平台总浏览量，超过2,500名与会者参与交流。论坛有幸邀请到100名知名演讲者分享其见解，组织超过110场创新科技展示，对接超过250名投资者，接获超过60份专题报告，并促成约350个项目配对。

## Cyberport Venture Capital Forum 2021

### 2021数码港创业投资论坛





The Cyberport Venture Capital Forum 2021 facilitated around 350 deal flows.  
“2021数码港创业投资论坛”促成约350个项目配对。

### 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.

### 支持大湾区及一带一路的发展

香港作为国际金融枢纽及新兴科创产业中心，有能力亦有责任为大湾区的发展作出贡献。数码港将继续加强与内地企业的接触和交流，推动大湾区的合作，支持初创企业在大湾区开拓业务。

今年，我们致力拓展合作伙伴网络，透过签署策略合作谅解备忘录，以进一步装备及支持初创企业。

**与前海管理局的合作谅解备忘录：**加强香港与前海在科技及创新领域的合作，为双方初创企业提供独有的市场拓展、技术支援及投资机会，促进大湾区年青人之间的紧密互动和发展。

**与恒生银行的合作谅解备忘录：**在银行和金融服务、金融科技及创业投资方面，提供点对点服务，帮助社群初创企业及公司在大湾区巩固及扩大其业务。

**与大湾区商学院的合作谅解备忘录：**透过联合举办的工作坊及研讨会，让青年创业者掌握大湾区的运营知识，以及商业分析与数码转型等关键成功因素。

**与香港中文大学的合作谅解备忘录：**透过合作框架，培育香港与大湾区的创业家，为初创企业提供市场拓展、技术支援和投资方面的配对机会，以建立一个更多元化及可持续的深港科技生态圈。

此外，数码港将继续与大湾区的12个科技园合作，以加快初创企业进入内地市场的进度，并在法律事务、业务运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.

除了为社群公司提供服务，数码港亦致力于连系区内的领袖及行业专家，与社群内的创业家分享见解。在第六届“一带一路高峰论坛”上，数码港以“后疫情时代大湾区的数码科技发展”为主题，举办了一场专题分组论坛；透过“在后疫情时代构建大湾区智慧城市”对谈及“数码科技如何成就新常态下的创新发展赋能”讨论环节，分别邀请业界领袖，以及两间社群初创企业共同探讨。



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

第六届“一带一路高峰论坛”汇聚了地区的思想领袖和行业专家，分享他们的见解。

## 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.

## 把握全球机遇

大湾区以外，数码港亦支持科创公司和企业家走上全球舞台。“海外及内地市场推广计划”为现正参与或已毕业于“数码港培育计划”及“数码港创意微型基金”的培育公司，提供高达20万港元资助；透过业务拓展代表团访问、推广展览、本地展会、落地服务及线上或线下推广服务，进一步开拓海外／内地市场。自2018年推出以来，“海外及内地市场推广计划”已支援超过90间初创企业参加166场活动、展览、代表团访问或使用落地服务。参与计划的公司持续扩张版图，当中包括中国内地、亚太区、美国、欧洲、中东及非洲在内的多个海外／内地市场。

我们亦与香港芬兰商会共同举办，由香港特别行政区政府“创意香港”赞助的“**香港数码娱乐及旅游企业北欧市场扩展计划**”，计划内容包括为香港数码娱乐及游戏开发公司举办一系列的研讨会、展览、商务配对及公司参观活动，联系北欧地区的同业、投资者及其他参与者。由12家数码港公司组成的代表团到访瑞典和芬兰，并得到“创意香港”的赞助，于5月17日至20日参加了在瑞典马尔默举行的“北欧游戏大会”。此外，我们与华为和法国商务专员公署合作，促进数码港金融科技和智能生活领域的初创企业与法国企业之间的交流。来自我们社群的两家法国初创企业，CHEKK和BistroChat，亦分享了他们在香港作为外国初创企业的经验。





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.

"香港数码娱乐及旅游企业北欧市场扩展计划", 计划内容包括为香港数码娱乐及游戏开发公司举办一系列的研讨会、展览、商务配对及公司参观活动, 联系北欧地区的同业、投资者及其他参与者。

### Cyberport Incubated Company - ConsenSys Hong Kong Limited 数码港培育企业 - ConsenSys Hong Kong Limited



- 📌 A global Ethereum software company founded in 2014  
成立于 2014 年的环球以太坊(Ethereum) 软件公司
- 📌 Focuses on business blockchain solutions, including strategic blockchain consultancy, design and development of blockchain solutions and token solutions development  
专为企业设计和开发区块链及代币解决方案, 并向他们提供咨询服务, 助其制订策略
- 📌 Awarded the CBDC project by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority on the application of the CBDC for cross-border payments  
获香港金融管理局委托进行关于中央银行数位货币(CBDC) 的跨境支付研究项目
- 📌 Current incubatee of CIP that took part in the gong-striking ceremony at HKEX to celebrate outstanding fundraising achievements  
获邀参与香港交易所收市敲锣仪式的现届"数码港培育计划" 培育公司, 以表扬他们在企业融资的卓越成果



**Charles d' Haussy**

- Managing Director  
APAC at ConsenSys  
ConsenSys 亚太区常务董事

#### From the Corporate Representative: 企业代表表示：

"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."

"数码港的鼎力支持使我们能够建立更全面的地区网络, 与香港各界合作, 推动创新科技应用。我们获得了亚太地区不同中央银行以及私人机构授予区块链项目。通过数码港交流平台, 我们还与数码港社群初创企业展开合作。"

### 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.

### 展望未来

数码港将继续连系各方及提供服务, 支持初创公司在大湾区、亚洲及其他地区扩展业务。"数码港投资创业基金"和"数码港投资者网络"将继续作为数码港为初创企业融资及对接国际投资者的两大支柱。数码港期待继续为社群企业连系内地及海外市场的资本及专业知识, 促进初创企业发展。

# ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

环境、社会及管治





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.

随着气候变化成为国际关注的焦点，企业及组织有必要重新思考，如何以可持续的方式营运。数码港认为气候变化是关键因素，影响日常决策包括如何管理园区、对专注相关议题的初创企业提供资助。我们大力倡导前瞻性思维和创新，鼓励社会跳出固有思维，应对气候变化，而实现碳中和是我们其中一个主要企业目标。因此，我们开展多项减碳措施，包括装设太阳能发电系统、更换空调系统以提高能源效益，以及回收灰水以支持园区营运等。

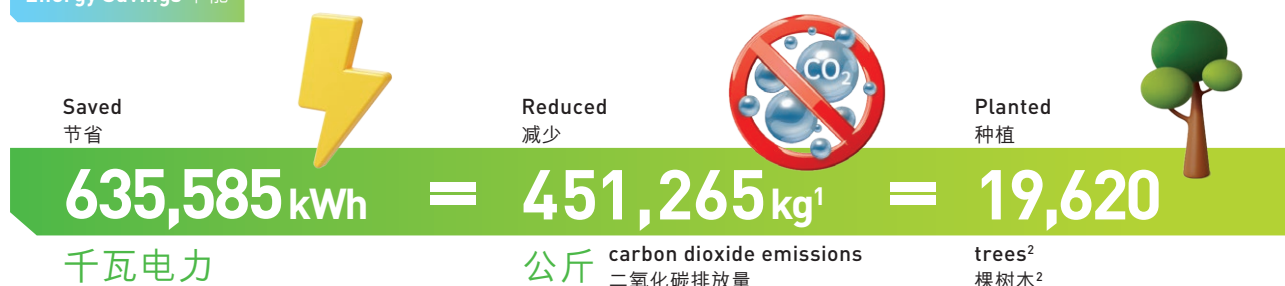
数码港将继续为可持续发展的未来而努力，并透过采取適切行动，成为更环保及履行企业社会责任的企业。我们会在已发展的基础上，不断探索新措施，以实现净零碳排放，同时响应国际标准，包括17项联合国可持续发展目标。

本章节涵盖截至2022年3月31日止财政年度，数码港在环境、社会及管治范畴的措施和目标。我们会分享，如何结合数码港拥有的科技优势与管治要素，进一步推行环境保护的举措，包括减低能源消耗和碳排放等。今年，在皇家特许测量师学会举办的香港年度大奖，香港数码港管理有限公司联同香港仲联量行，获得“年度设施管理团队”奖项，表彰共同努力创建一个充满活力的社群，促进香港科创发展。我们亦已识别与运营相关的重大气候风险，并在本章节的环境部分作出详细说明。

## Environmental Statistics

### 环境数据

#### Energy Savings 节能



#### Solar PV System 太阳能发电系统



<sup>1</sup> 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>).  
数据乃根据港灯电力投资公司网站(<https://www.hkelectric.com/en/customer-services/carbon-calculator>)公布的每单位碳排放量计算。

<sup>2</sup> Based on the calculation of a 5-metre tall tree absorbing carbon dioxide at a rate of 23kg per year.  
以一棵五米高的树木一年吸收约23公斤的二氧化碳计算。



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.

我们将在数码港3座及4A座安装更多太阳能发电系统来增加可再生能源的使用。我们以实现每年产生80,000千瓦电力为目标，而这将减少超过57,000公斤的二氧化碳排放量。

## 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.

## 气候风险考量

作为一间寻求持续进步以保持竞争力的企业，数码港紧贴市场标准，充分了解行业发展，应对市场不断的改变和期望。我们对气候风险进行评估，识别对数码港带来的危机和影响。识别实体及转型风险并详述于下表。此外，我们已实施必要措施，以应对该等气候风险。

Type of Climate Risk 气候风险类型	Specific Risk 特定风险	Potential Impacts 潜在影响	Resilience Measures 应对措施
Physical 实体	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extreme weather events (flooding, extreme heat and tropical typhoon)</li> <li>极端天气事件（洪水、极端高温及热带台风）</li> <li>Overpopulation leading to spread of disease [e.g. COVID-19]</li> <li>人口过剩导致疾病传播（例如新冠病毒）</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>面对气候变化，当数码港被频繁的极端天气事件威胁，有机会受到更大的破坏，令人面临相对更高的危险。数码港需要采取适当的安全措施，应对这种风险以尽量减少对租户的影响</li> <li>As the human population continues to grow, more densely populated areas will be prone to illnesses and infections [e.g. COVID-19]</li> <li>随着人口不断增长，人口更密集的地区将更容易出现疾病和感染（例如新冠病毒）</li> <li>Contingency plans and precautionary actions are to be taken to protect members of the community where Cyberport operates</li> <li>应采取适当的应变计划和预防措施，以保护数码港社群成员的健康及安全</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched the "Braving the Epidemic" platform providing information on applications to fight COVID-19</li> <li>推出“敢创抗疫”平台，提供关于应对新冠病毒的抗疫信息</li> <li>Implementing safety measures on campus during the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce transmission [see 'Care for Tenants' section of this chapter for more details]</li> <li>于新冠疫情期间，在园区内实施各项安全措施，以减少病毒传播（相关详情请参阅本章的“关怀租户”一节）</li> <li>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</li> <li>与值得信赖的承建商合作，为数码港建筑项目（如数码港扩建计划）采购安全和优质的建筑材料以抵御极端天气事件</li> <li>Supporting and investing in start-ups focusing on sustainability to reduce the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events</li> <li>支持和投资以可持续发展为重点的初创企业，以减低气候变化和极端天气事件的影响</li> <li>Hosting workshops that cover ESG topics to increase awareness on climate change and sustainability, thus, better preparing for responses to extreme weather events</li> <li>举办涵盖ESG主题的工作坊，以提高对气候变化和可持续发展的意识，从而为应对极端天气事件作更好的准备</li> </ul>

Type of Climate Risk 气候风险类型	Specific Risk 特定风险	Potential Impacts 潜在影响	Resilience Measures 应对措施
Transitional 转型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy risk 政策风险</li> <li>Reputation risk 声誉风险</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>当落实低碳经济的监管和转型政策调整，会影响企业的整体运营。凡有违规行为，都会对数码港的声誉和可靠性造成不利影响。在这段过渡期间，数码港需使用可再生能源（即太阳能、风能和水电）、减少碳排放，并采用创新和可持续的设计，在行业中保持竞争力</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidation and coordination with tenants to provide one-stop shuttle buses to minimise traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>与租户整合协调，提供一站式穿梭专车，以减轻交通挤塞和减少碳排放</li> <li>Installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations at carparks</li> <li>在停车场安装电动车充电站</li> <li>Redevelopment of the Le Méridien to include sustainability features (see 'A Greener and More Efficient Cyberport' section of this chapter for more details)</li> <li>改建艾美酒店，以融入可持续发展特色（详情请参阅本章“更环保高效的数码港”一节）</li> <li>Cyberport Expansion Project to implement carbon neutrality initiatives (see 'A Greener and More Efficient Cyberport' section of this chapter for more details)</li> <li>开展数码港扩建计划，以推行碳中和措施（详情请参阅本章“更环保高效的数码港”一节）</li> <li>New Lotus Pond at Cyberport for greenery enhancement at the premises</li> <li>数码港新建莲花池，增加绿化空间</li> <li>Reskinning recycling facilities to enhance efficiency of sorting materials</li> <li>改善回收设施，以提高分类的效率</li> </ul>

#### 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.

#### 运用科技应对气候变化

科技进步为世界带来无限的机会，令创意变成现实。凭藉在科技方面的专注和实力，数码港用已有的专长回应环境、社会及管治范畴的机遇，并将继续通过整合科技，以应对气候变化。

今年，我们通过改善园区的回收设施，加强废物管理。园区内设置俗称“大胃王”的智能回收箱，采用太阳能供电，并安装智能传感器及压缩机，当快将满溢时，会自动压缩回收物，及通知清洁人员进行收集。升级的设施既使用洁净能源，亦提高了工作效率。“大胃王”回收箱还换上色彩分明的外观，方便用户根据回收物品的类型，分门别类投进相应的回收箱。正确分类和处理回收物品，对于减少丢弃废物总量至关重要。



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.

色彩缤纷的回收箱均采用太阳能供电，并安装了智能传感器，当回收箱快将满溢时，可以自动通知清洁人员进行收集。



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

消毒机器人忙于打扫场地，打造无菌环境。

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.

数码港已在园区内的洗手间，安装“智能管理系统”，包括设有传感器，及早通知设施管理团队以提供紧急维修。另外，自2019年以来，我们与数码港培育公司 Softhard.IO 合作，在洗手间中透过室内空气质量传感器科技，保持环境清新。

新冠疫情爆发后，我们在园区内引入培育公司 Rice Robotics 和 Avalon Steritech 研发的消毒机器人，以减少病毒传播，保持公共场所清洁卫生。

因为能降低碳排放，电动车现今占据市场主导地位。面对趋势，数码港已委托其培育公司 oneCHARGE Solutions 及 LHC New Energy Company，于停车场引入电动车充电系统，以方便电动车车主，并希望借此鼓励更多采用环保的出行方式。其后，园区将继续增加电动车充电设施。

### 更环保高效的数码港

在过去一年间，数码港加强在日常营运中，实践可持续发展的举措。

#### 改良租户专车服务

我们注意到，数码港和个别租户独立经营巴士路线会导致工作重叠、闲置座位和不必要的交通流量。为提高运输效率，并降低园区的碳足迹，数码港实施整合租户专车车队的措施。透过统一管理，我们既提高了专车运作的使用率，亦减少园区每年的碳排放量约 55 吨。配合整合措施，我们又于 2022 年 1 月，推出一款新的租户专车应用程序，具备实时更新专车位置，及在特殊情况下即时发出提示等功能。



Centralisation of bus route reduced campus' carbon emissions by

园区专车统一管理每年减少园区的碳排放量约

**55 tonnes annually**  
吨



### 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.

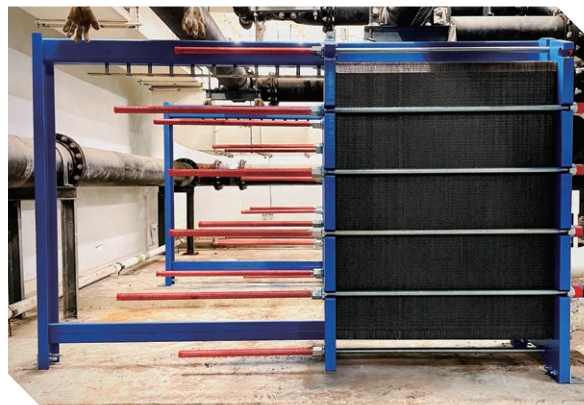


As part of the AI chiller plant optimisation system, we have installed new chiller plant systems with energy saving features.

作为人工智能冷水机组优化系统的一部分，我们安装了具有节能功能的新冷水机组系统。

### 人工智能冷水机组优化系统

我们正在进行为期两年的冷水机组系统升级项目，预计于2023年初完成。项目范畴包括更换已经老化的冷水机组和热交换器，并装上**人工智能冷水机组优化系统**。由于新系统能根据实际降温需求进行自动调整，能最大限度地减少控制操作及调整能源使用的人力。透过节约能源和电力，数码港能够减少温室气体排放，为推动绿色低碳社会作出贡献。



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

我们更换了已经老化的热交换器，以提高系统效率。

### 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.

### 改善智能停车场系统

数码港通过优化**智能停车系统**，让用户能够使用免触式泊车、电子支付，并透过應用程式搜寻实时可用停车位资讯以提高停车场管理效率，并减低对人手的依赖。项目预计将于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.

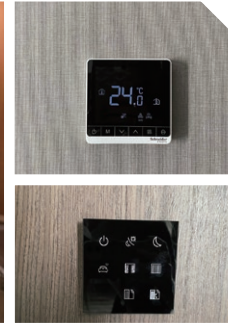
### 艾美酒店的可持续发展举措

香港艾美酒店于今年进行全面翻新工程，旨在提供更优越的住宿体验、精致的餐饮及出色的多功能会议空间。酒店设计融入可持续特色，包括在客房设有提供纯净水的Waterlogic超薄水机，以代替瓶装水；引入包括红外线动作感测器在内的智能房控科技以为客人提高舒适度，并达到节能效果；以及提供家庭装沐浴用品、房内物品选用玻璃或其他可循环再用物料制成，减少单次使用塑胶。餐厅以可持续模式管理采购，食材包括来自世界野生动物基金会认证的海鲜供应商、采用智能移动水耕种植农场的数码港初创 FarmacyHK；另外又与O-Park合作管理厨余，以杜绝浪费食物。我们亦采用社群培育公司Rice Robotics研发的机器人，为酒店客人提供智能迎宾服务。



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

艾美酒店的智慧农场- 使用从数码港初创 Farmacy HK引进的智能水培农场技术。



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

## 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.

## 数码港扩建工程

为配合我们的持续发展，数码港现正进行扩建工程（即数码港第五期）。新设施包括配置先进智能办公设备的办公室及共享工作空间，提供便捷云端服务的数据服务平台，一个最多可容纳800人的多功能会议厅，以及餐饮、便利店、零售等配套设施。第五期部分低层位置，设有绿化休憩空间、日落观景台及自然通风走廊，供公众使用。扩建工程亦包括活化毗邻的海滨公园，引入全新的自然景观及智能科技设施。项目无论是建筑设计、施工过程、挑选建材等各个阶段，均以可持续发展为重点考虑因素，项目融入多个可持续发展设计措施，例如选用与建筑一体化之太阳能板、雨水收集系统、智慧化楼宇管理及监控系统、电动车充电系统、人工智能优化的高效制冷机、应用太阳能之照明及户外设施等。项目亦采用**组装配合成建筑技术**，将已于预制场完成的独立组装配成组件运送至工地，再于现场装嵌。值得一提的是，扩建工程之建筑材料尽量从海路运输，以减少公路运输引致的温室气体排放。我们亦设法于工程期间尽量降低噪音污染，及缩短整体施工时间。



Sustainability has been a key consideration at multiple stages of the Cyberport Expansion Project. Cyberport Expansion Project includes many sustainability features.

可持续发展始终是数码港扩建计划的一个核心理念。数码港扩建计划包含了多项可持续发展的特点。

## 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.

## 力求减少建筑废物

数码港已采取措施提倡在租户迁出后只进行必要的修复工程以减少建筑废物。除此之外，数码港扩建工程遵守**BEAM Plus绿建环评**，力求于施工过程中回收至少30%的建筑废物。



## 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.

## 共建可持续发展社群

数码港已加入政府设立的“4T约章”，以调整其目标及行动，争取到2050年实现碳中和。

在过去一年，数码港不遗余力，聚焦推动环境、社会及管治的议题，并提升公众关注度，加强对相关范畴的认识。于2021年12月，我们提供空间，让香港仲量联行举办“以科技实现零碳之旅”活动，向与会者分享，如何有效运用科技减少二氧化碳排放。我们还主办了“数码港金融科技ESG论坛2021”，让企业探讨在实施环境、社会及管治措施时，如何提升效率，以及以“打造可持续金融生态圈：如何将ESG因素与金融科技相互融合”为题的专题环节，与初创企业代表剖析行业如何推动全球ESG及可持续发展的看法。



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

数码港合办「以科技实现零碳之旅」活动，向与会者分享如何有效运用科技减少二氧化碳排放。



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“数码港金融科技 ESG 论坛2021”上，知名业界领袖分享如何利用数据管理系统 ESG Dashboard，提升编制 ESG 报告的效率。



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

数码港及其金融科技社群企业PortageBay及ProMEX代表探讨科技初创企业如何协助企业迎接 ESG 全球趋势所带来的机遇。



## Special Recognition 特别嘉许



### 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年皇家特许测量师学会香港年度大奖——香港数码港管理有限公司联合香港仲量联行，荣获“年度设施管理团队”奖项肯定

数码港联合香港仲量联行，于皇家特许测量师学会举办的2021香港年度大奖中，荣获“年度设施管理团队”奖项肯定，以表彰我们的杰出成就。此外，我们也在“年度物业代理团队”及“年度物业管理团队”评选中入围。

## 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.

## 社会

### 关怀租户

数码港继续为租户的福祉而努力。新冠疫情为企业带来诸多挑战，持续威胁社群成员的健康，我们以打造健康社群为本，同时尽力减轻租户的负担，帮助他们渡过难关。

我们积极配合政府措施，通过第六轮防疫抗疫基金，向数码港的商业租户提供六个月的**租金宽减**帮助企业应对当前疫情带来的经营压力及挑战。自2022年4月1日至9月30日，政府将向所有数码港办公室租户、数码港主园区及荃湾的Smart-Space用户、零售商及餐厅经营者提供75%的租金宽减；每名租户可享的租金宽减以租用面积5,000平方呎为上限，预计共约930家公司及初创企业将会受益。

为严防新冠肺炎扩散，我们已采取适当措施，以确保社群的健康与安全。我们在园区使用消毒机器人进行日常消毒，又在公共区域喷洒抗病毒杀菌涂层，并在入口设体温检测以筛选出有症状的人士，还有其他常规的防护措施。以上种种，都是为确保每个人的身体健康，为抗疫出一分力。



We applied anti-epidemic coatings to communal areas on the Cyberport campus. 我们在数码港园区内的公共区域喷洒抗病毒杀菌涂层。



We installed equipment to conduct temperature checks at all Cyberport entrances. 我们在数码港所有入口安装了温度检查设备。



Disinfection robots make their rounds on campus to perform adequate cleaning and sterilisation to avoid the spread of illnesses. 消毒机器人在园区内巡视，进行充分的清洁和消毒，避免疾病传播。

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.

我们亦关心租户的心理健康，明白富美感的空间、无障碍的环境，能有益身心健康。数码港在园区新建一个莲花池，让数码港用户及访客有一个放松及休憩的区域。至于商场，我们采取了对**宠物友善的措施**，为宠物主人提供更多便利。



An array of flora and fauna surrounding the newly constructed Lotus Flower Pond.  
新建成的莲花池周围有一系列植物增加绿化空间。

#### 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.

#### 关爱员工

新冠肺炎影响生活日常，令许多机构重新评估其工作模式。无疑，数码港通过实施居家办公安排，在改善员工工作与生活的平衡，以及健康方面卓有成效。我们亦为在私人实验室进行新冠病毒检测及／或购买快速抗原测试的员工提供报销，以减轻其经济负担。为配合政府推动社群全员接种疫苗，我们鼓励员工预约疫苗接种，并向他们提供一天的有薪假期作休养。我们将密切关注新冠疫情，同时采取适当的措施，为员工营造安全及良好的工作环境。

数码港员工亦参加培训工作坊及活动，以确保遵守适当的程序，及具备必要技能以满足其职务的日常需要；培训主题包括数据隐私、安全与应急，以及资讯科技安全。数码港积极评估培训活动是否充实及有效，以建立更全面的培训内容，支持持续培育人才。



## 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.

## 以科技服务社群

作为香港重要的科技中心，数码港致力使用创新科技服务社群。无论是支持企业、绿色倡议或慈善，始终以科技支持社群为初心。

由数码港与政府资讯科技总监办公室实施的“智方便”沙盒计划继续为其赞助公司及企业提供支持，现时，成员已增至300多间公司，当中230间来自金融及金融科技领域。该计划成功帮助七间机构推出“智方便”赋能服务，其中包括五间金融服务机构。而向成员公司提供的服务，亦扩展至涵盖免费的科技培训，截至2022年3月31日，已成功策划10场培训课程。

我们致力透过5G科技，支持社群初创企业的创新解决方案。数码港提供免费的开发工具，缩短初创企业开发5G解决方案的时间，并提供免费的展区，让初创企业可于CyberLab上展示其5G解决方案。此外，我们正与电信服务供应商商讨，提供让5G解决方案商业化的机会，以提升用户整体生活方式和商业应用的效率。除娱乐及餐饮项目外，初创企业亦于绿色科技项目中使用5G科技；例如，高速、低时延的5G特性，令绿色科技公司Carbon World得以升级其自主开发的塑料瓶回收机；借助5G网络，空瓶识别程序的时间由二十秒缩短至五秒，又能实时监察运作情况。此类科技带来的进步，有助于提高回收效率，鼓励个人在其日常生活中“奉行环保原则”。除此项绿色科技的例子外，年内我们已促成不同的5G网络租赁案例，以供我们的社群成员使用。

本着回馈社群的精神，我们举办多场企业社会责任相关的活动，以支持不同的计划，当中包括以创新及慈善为主题的活动，例如“仁爱堂慈善步行日”，超过1,000人参加了该活动。

## 联系无间

尽管疫情限制聚集及活动，我们仍然能够在遵守适当社交距离规例的同时，建立紧密的社群连结及联系。**CyberLab**是一个供数码港园区的科技公司及初创企业展示科创产品及解决方案的平台。在采取适当社交距离措施的前提下，CyberLab成功组织98场参观活动，让初创企业与行业成员进行配对。展示活动场馆被划分成四个区域，包括电子竞技、环保、健康及机器人，旨在为这些新兴行业提供曝光机会及额外支持。于2021年12月，全新的**Live Stream Experience Zone**正式对外开放，可举行直播表演及举行研讨会。电竞场地CyberArena翻新后，采用升级的安全及娱乐科技，并为消防系统加装新的洒水装置，加强场馆的保护。





The Live Stream Experience Zone extends outreach to audiences on virtual platforms.

直播体验区在虚拟平台上向观众延伸。



CyberLab showcases innovative solutions from the Cyberport community.

CyberLab展示数码港社群内的创新解决方案。

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.

有关数码港透过实践公众使命所产生的社会效益，载于本报告其他章节。更多详情，请参阅各自的“公众使命”章节。

## 企业管治

数码港以企业管治为营运核心，并以问责性、透明度、公平性、道德操守和诚信作为其企业管治架构的基石。由董事局以及六个董事委员会组成的全面管治架构，协助董事局监察和监督数码港的相关事项，同时成立了内部审计团队，以审查监管是否充分、营运的有效性和效率以及是否已遵守内部政策和法律法规。董事局拥有广泛的专业知识和背景，使数码港在处理运营中的各个方面的问题时都可以运用其专业的见解和知识支持。新获委任的董事局成员均获提供特为其而设的就职计划，以熟悉数码港的目标、业务、主要发展和其他特定的董事职责。此外，我们亦制定了一系列的企业管治政策，包括行为准则、利益冲突和举报政策，以制定在职场的负责任和合乎情理的行为准则。有关数码港企业管治实践的详情，请参阅“企业管治报告”（第76至93页）。

## 展望未来

数码港期待继续于ESG范畴发展，打造可持续发展及绿色未来。我们即将实施的**环保措施**，包括数码港3座及4A座的太阳能发电系统项目，以及数码港第五期扩建计划；将继续实践我们改善营运策略及提升标准的承诺，以成为一间重视环保和具有社会责任的企业。我们即将开启创新创业的新篇章，敬请期待更多令人振奋的新消息。

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## 企业管治报告



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.

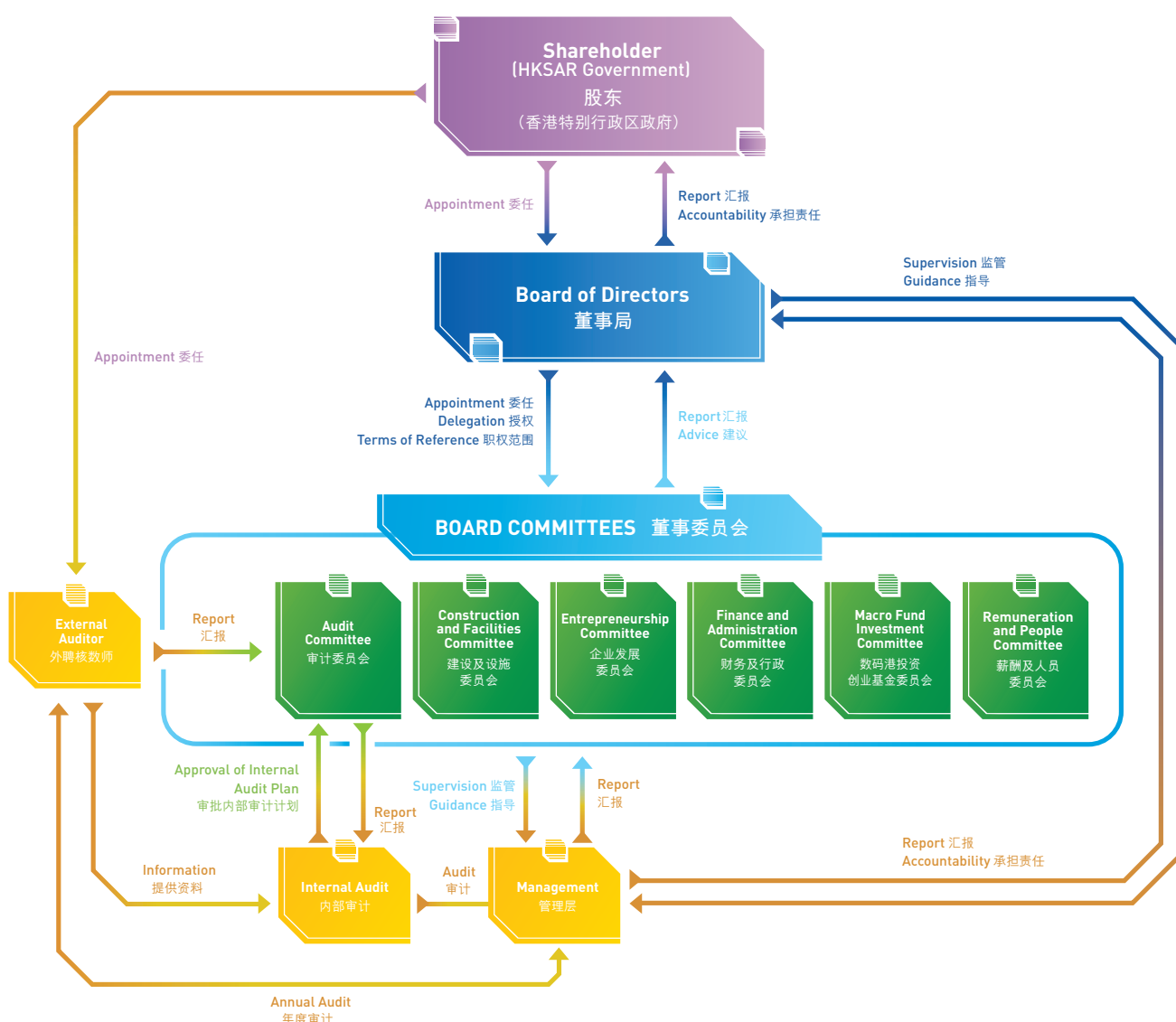
香港数码港管理有限公司(“本公司”)董事局(“董事局”或“董事局成员”)及管理层(“管理层”)致力维持并奉行卓越的企业管治。本公司相信良好企业管治是良好企业表现的基础,也是履行公众使命、满足持份者期望及达到长期持续增长的要素。因此,本公司一直以问责性、具透明度、处事公允、注重道德操守及诚信作为企业管治架构的基石。

## Corporate Governance Structure

(As at 31 March 2022)

## 企业管治架构

(于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

董事局透过审慎而有效的监管框架，集体负责领导和监管本公司，以尽责尽心和重视效益的态度管治及领导本公司。

董事局负责制定企业策略及审批由管理层所建议的营运计划。董事局各成员均有责任本着诚信原则，并以本公司最佳利益为前提下履行职责。

为确保董事局成员有效履行职务，董事局有责任确保各董事局成员均有充分时间参与本公司的事务。所有董事局成员均可藉参与常规董事局会议及定期收取最新财务及业务资料，了解本公司之发展。

各董事局成员可于适当情况下寻求独立专业意见，以履行其职责，有关费用由本公司承担。

本公司已为各董事局成员购买适当之董事及高级职员责任保险，以保障他们免受因履行本公司董事职务及职责而引起的法律责任。

## 主席及行政总裁

本公司董事局主席和行政总裁（“行政总裁”）的职务相辅相成，但重点是两者的角色分明，职责分工亦有清楚界定，以增加独立性及问责性。

董事局主席为非执行董事，负责管理及领导董事局，为本公司制订整体方向、策略及政策，以及监察行政总裁的表现。主席除了确保董事局适时获得有关本公司业务的足够资料外，亦负责领导董事局，并鼓励所有董事局成员对董事局会议上的讨论作出全面而有效的贡献，确保他们就所有重要及合适的事宜适时交换意见。在主席的领导下，董事局所有决定均根据董事局的共识而作出。

行政总裁由董事局委任，为本公司受薪全职人员，负责执行董事局所制订的策略及政策，以及管理本公司日常业务。

## 董事局的组成

于本年报日期，董事局共有15名董事，均为非执行董事，计有陈细明先生（主席）*（于2022年4月1日获委任）*、陈嘉贤教授、赵汝恒教授、张颖娴女士、刘国勋先生、梁建文先生、凌嘉勤教授、马殷女士*（于2022年4月1日获委任）*、麦德伟先生*（于2022年7月20日获委任）*、伍志强先生、冼汉迪先生、冼超舜博士、蔡芷珊女士*（于2022年4月1日获委任）*、黄慧敏女士及杨全盛先生。这种架构有效地确保董事局决策过程及对管理层监督的独立性、客观性及公正性。非执行董事能够从客观的外界观点，理性正面地质询和审议策略方案。

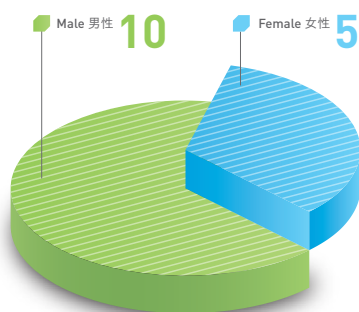
All Board Members are appointed by the shareholders without receiving any honorarium, generally for a two-year term and subject to re-appointment upon expiry of their terms.

所有董事局成员均由股东委任，没有收取任何酬金，一般任期为两年及任期届满后须再获委任。

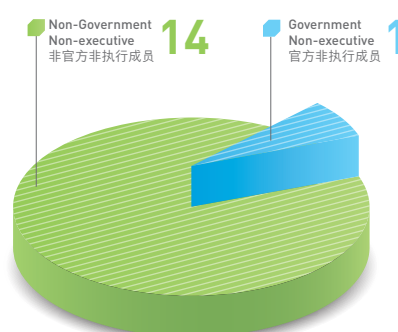
## Board Composition

### 董事局成员组合

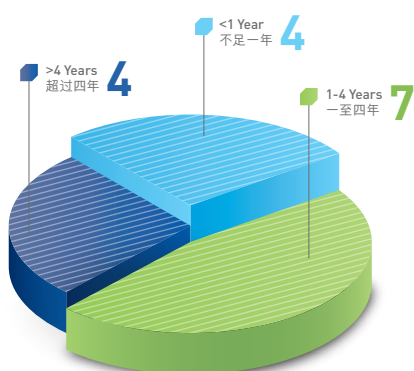
#### Gender 性别



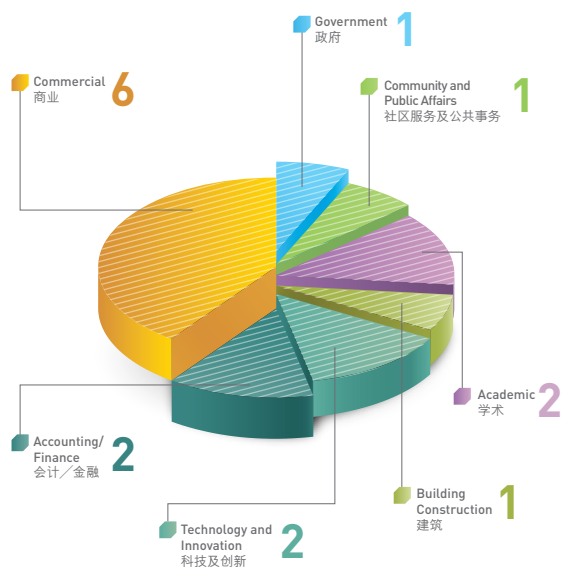
#### Category 类别



#### 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](http://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.

## 董事局成员多元化

我们深知力求董事局在技能、知识、经验和性别各方面均维持适当平衡，对企业管治极为重要。我们其中一名董事局成员来自政府，其余成员则来自不同的业务范畴，包括科技及创新、会计及金融、商业、建筑、城市规划、公共事务及学术界。各董事局成员均具有相关丰富经验和渊博知识，以督导和监督本公司的业务。

现有董事局成员的组合均衡，成员为来自不同业界的专业代表，包括资讯科技专家、商界行政人员、政府代表，以及其他行业的专业人士与领袖。各董事局成员的履历详情载列于本年报之“董事局”一节。本公司亦已于其网站([www.cyberport.hk](http://www.cyberport.hk))上载本公司的最新董事局成员名单，列明各董事担任的职务及职责。

## 董事局职能

董事局负责对本公司的业务和事务管理作出指导。本公司整体业务的管理交由董事局负责。董事局专注就业务发展、财务范畴向本公司提供整体策略方针，同时负责监察企业管治，其中包括策略规划、财务及业务表现、管治及风险管理和人力资源及薪酬事宜。

在董事局常规会议上，管理层向董事局汇报本公司的业务状况，包括本公司的营运、项目进展、财务表现、法律事宜、企业管治、风险管理、人力资源、可持续发展、企业责任和前景展望。连同董事局会议的讨论，可确保董事局成员能通盘掌握本公司的业务状况，并获取充分资料，以作出符合本公司利益的知情决策。

除了在常规会议上向董事局提交的定期财务和业务表现报告外，董事局亦收取载有本公司最新财务表现资料的每月财务和业务更新。因此，董事可于年内对本公司的业绩表现、业务营运、财务状况和前景展望作出平衡和全面的评估。所有董事局成员均可联络管理层以获取所需资料。



## 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.

## 董事持续培训及发展计划

各新获委任的董事局成员均获提供全面、正式及特为其而设的就职计划，让他们能恰当和有效地向本公司履行职责。该计划包括与行政总裁和管理层会面、参加有关本公司营运与重要发展项目的简报会及参观本公司设施，使董事局新成员能够了解本公司的目标、策略、业务、营运、内部监管，以及董事的一般及特定职责。

此外，董事局全体成员于获委任时均获发一份《董事手册》，当中列载董事职责、道德操守、董事利益申报及董事委员会的职权范围。《董事手册》会因应这些范畴的最新发展不时作出更新。

我们深知发展必须持之以恒，故于回顾年度（“本年度”）邀请董事局成员出席多个有关资讯科技的论坛及会议。董事局于2021年12月6日安排港深合作政策创新联合办公室举办有关“北部都会区发展策略”的简介会，分享香港北部转型及发展为国际创新科技中心。

## 董事局议事程序

董事局定期召开会议，而每季不少于一次。董事局可视乎需要另行召开董事局会议或委员会会议，以审议特定事项。董事局全体成员均可全面及适时取得有关本公司的所有相关资料。如有需要，董事局成员可按照已核准的程序，获取独立专业人士之意见，以履行董事局成员的职务及职责，有关费用由本公司支付。

每年的常规董事局及委员会会议之会期会于上一个财政年度结束前通报董事局全体成员。此外，会议通告将于每次常规会议前提交予董事局成员。

常规会议的议程会于咨询主席及行政总裁后拟定。议程和文件一般在会议拟定日期前5个工作日提呈予董事局成员。

董事局成员可亲自或透过电子通讯方式出席董事局会议。

将于董事局会议表决之事宜均由获准投票的董事局成员以过半数作出决议，惟惯常情况是董事局根据共识作出决定。董事局会不时检讨运作模式，与时俱进，以配合规管变动及最佳企业管治实务。

## 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.

## 董事局会议

于本年度，董事局共召开了4次混合会议，整体出席率达89.3%。

### 经审议／议决的主要事项：

- 策略计划及目标
- 年度计划及表现目标
- 中期主要表现指标检讨
- 年报及经审核财务报表
- 管理账目及报告
- 修订董事行为准则
- 修订员工行为准则及商业道德("员工守则")
- 监督高级管理层
- 公司目标及表现评估
- 管理层的年度表现评核
- 重大交易、安排及合约

除董事局会议之外，主席亦曾与董事局成员在管理层不列席的会议中商讨人力资源事宜。

## 策略规划

董事局持续检讨本公司的策略，从而识别及评估潜在机遇与挑战，并制定行动计划为本公司创造及维持长期价值。

于2019/20年度，已制订数码港2020/21至2022/23年三年策略计划的方向，进一步加强其公众使命，以推动香港的数码科技发展。策略计划内各项主要措施的实施进度须向董事局成员汇报并进行检讨。

## 财务汇报

董事局负责编制本公司及其附属公司(统称“本集团”)的财务报表，真实及公平地反映本集团于本年度之财务状况、经营业绩及现金流量。董事局按持续经营基准编制财务报表，并采纳合适的会计政策，并贯彻应用，所作各项判断和估计均属审慎合理。

为此，提交予董事局的财务报表均已由管理层审阅。管理层负责与外聘核数师完成查核事宜，并再提交予审计委员会审定。

此外，所有新编制和经修订的会计准则和要求，以及本集团所采纳的会计政策变更，均已于本集团采纳前经审计委员会讨论及批准。

董事局成员确认其责任是确保本集团根据法定要求及适用会计准则编制年度财务报表。

此外，为全面评估本集团的表现，董事局已于本年度审阅年度计划和有关财务业绩及业务表现的每月报告。

## 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《防止贿赂条例》规管的公共机构。因此，董事局成员均被视为防止贿赂条例所指的“公职人员”。本公司承诺在向公众提供产品及服务时，秉承诚实、正直和公平的原则。

董事局须就本公司的管理及业务营运承担共同责任。董事局成员须共同和个别地履行诚信责任及以应有的谨慎、技能和勤勉尽责的态度行事，而履行其责任时，至少须符合香港法规所确定的标准。

董事局成员可将董事局职能委派他人，但并不就此免除他们的相关责任；或如董事局成员仅透过参加正式会议了解本公司事务，并不免除他们所应承担的责任。董事局成员须积极关心本公司之事务，并对本公司业务有全面理解。

董事局成员应定期出席和积极参与董事局和委员会会议，并查阅管理层提供的所有资料，为会议做好准备工作。

董事局成员在首次获委任时、其后每年度和之后有需要时，均须申报与本公司业务运作有关或可能有关并属重大性质的任何利益。如发现过往申报的资料有任何更改或有任何新利益申报，董事局成员必须尽快通知公司秘书。董事利益申报登记册由公司秘书保存，并可供董事局成员查阅。

各董事局成员亦须根据《公司条例》遵守其持续披露义务(包括但不限于通知公司秘书其个人资料的变更及/或可能影响其独立性的情况，以及申报其于任何与本公司订立的交易、安排或合约或拟订立的交易、安排或合约中的重大利益(如有)的规定)。

除经董事局/委员会批准外，董事局成员不得就其在当中拥有权益及其知悉属重大性质的任何合约、交易、安排或任何其他建议议案进行投票。就此而言，与董事局成员(包括其任何联系人士)有关连的人士之利益均视作董事局成员本身的利益。董事局成员如不获准对某项决议案作出投票，则该成员并不计算在该项决议案的相关会议部分的法定人数内，惟该成员仍可计算在该次会议所有其他部分的法定人数内。这种做法可减少本公司业务与个别董事局成员的其他利益或任命之间可能产生的冲突。



## 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

## 董事委员会

于本年度，董事局辖下设有6个常务委员会，分别为审计委员会、建设及设施委员会、企业发展委员会、财务及行政委员会、数码港投资创业基金委员会以及薪酬及人员委员会，以协助董事局履行其职责。

各个委员会均以书面具具体订明其职权范围，详细阐明其各自的权力及职责。因应本公司不断变化的业务经营和发展需要，所有董事委员会的职权范围将不时作出检讨。

董事局各成员于本年度的会议出席记录载列于年报第89页。

所有委员会须对其建议及决策向董事局负责。董事委员会的会议流程均严格按照董事局的规则进行。董事局及其辖下各委员会之间的连系如下：

- 董事局全体成员均可以观察员身分，出席任何委员会会议
- 董事局成员可向公司秘书查阅任何委员会会议的文件
- 各委员会会议的完整会议记录均须送交董事局成员，以供参考

各董事委员会之详细资料、其主要职责及于本年度审议或决议的主要事项详情载列如下。

### 审计委员会

审计委员会负责监察及检讨本公司内部监管、风险管理制度、遵守规管要求及本公司内部审计功能之成效，亦负责监察本集团财务报表之完整性、财务汇报原则之应用及本公司与外聘核数师之关系及评估其独立性。于2022年3月31日，审计委员会由六名成员组成，均为非执行董事，即伍志强先生（审计委员会主席）、陈嘉贤教授、张颖娴女士、邱达根先生、蔡淑娴女士及黄慧敏女士。

#### 主要职责：

- 审查并批准经审核财务报表，以供董事局批准
- 就外聘核数师的委任提出建议，并审批其审计费用及聘用条款，以及监督本公司与外聘核数师的关系
- 检讨会计政策
- 监督内部监管、财务监管、风险管理制度及内部审计功能

#### 经审议／决议的主要事项：

- 年度经审核财务报表
- 外聘核数师报告、审计过程的客观性及有效性
- 风险管理和内部监管检讨
- 风险登记册及风险评估结果
- 内部审计工作计划
- 内部审计检讨报告
- 举报个案

## 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

## 建设及设施委员会

建设及设施委员会负责监察和监督资本工程相关事宜、设施管理及相关咨询服务。于2022年3月31日，建设及设施委员会由六名成员组成，均为非执行董事，即黄慧敏女士（建设及设施委员会主席）、赵汝恒教授、邱达根先生、蔡淑娴女士、刘国勋先生及凌嘉勤教授。

### 主要职责：

- 审批本公司进行的资本工程项目（包括新发展、再发展或建设项目）以及本公司物业的设施管理的基本方针或就此提供建议
- 认可及建议有关新资本工程的规划及发展参数，包括但不限于总发展规划、设计、计划、预算及设施条文及相关人员编制规定
- 审批有关资本工程、设备管理工程及相关咨询服务的合约之批授、修订／索赔及商业结算
- 监察资本工程项目以及设施管理事宜之进度及监管其开支
- 检讨及审批资本工程及设施管理相关政策

### 经审议／决议的主要事项：

- 监察数码港扩建计划及酒店翻新工程之进度
- 检讨园区设施管理工作及合同授约
- 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

## 企业发展委员会

企业发展委员会负责监察由本公司所推行各项初创企业及企业发展计划及活动之行政及管理事宜，包括“数码港培育计划”、“数码港创意微型基金”、“电竞行业支援计划”及“数码港加速器支援计划”。于2022年3月31日，企业发展委员会共有八名成员，均为非执行董事，计有凌嘉勤教授（企业发展委员会主席）、赵汝恒教授、蔡淑娴女士、刘国勋先生、冼汉迪先生、冼超舜博士、黄慧敏女士及杨全盛先生。

### 主要职责：

- 监察由本公司所推行的各项初创企业及企业发展计划及活动之行政及管理事宜
- 监察及检讨有关以下三大范畴之业务或财务计划及建议书、行政事宜、业务方向及策略：
  - 透过“数码港创意微型基金”激发创意
  - 透过“数码港培育计划”扶植科技初创企业
  - 促进科技初创企业募集资金能力
- 审批企业发展顾问组的组成及成员委任，其成员包括创投资本家、商界行政人员、科技界专业人士、学者及贸易商会成员
- 审批本公司各项初创企业及企业发展计划的申请
- 监察及检讨参与计划的初创企业发展进度

### 经审议／议决的主要事项：

- “数码港培育计划”评审结果及改良
- “数码港创意微型基金”评审结果及改良
- “数码港大湾区青年创业计划”评审结果
- “电竞行业支援计划”及“电竞实习支援计划”评审结果及改良
- “数码娱乐领袖论坛”
- “数码港创业投资论坛”
- “互联网经济峰会”
- “数码港招聘博览”
- “数码港·大学合作伙伴计划”
- 改变企业发展顾问组的组成



## 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

## 财务及行政委员会

财务及行政委员会负责监察及监督本公司的财务及行政范畴。于2022年3月31日，财务及行政委员会共有六名成员，均为非执行董事，计有邱达根先生（财务及行政委员会主席）、张颖娴女士、蔡淑娴女士、梁建文先生、凌嘉勤教授及伍志强先生。

### 主要职责：

- 审批本公司任何预算开支、承担及付款
- 因应任何未规划事项决定和审批合适的行动，或审批任何未列入预算的开支、承担及付款
- 检讨及审批企业政策，包括租赁、采购、财务、行政、市场及资讯科技
- 就已批准的业务计划和相应公司发展策略之执行及实施进行资源检讨

### 经审议／议决的主要事项：

- 审查及认可年度预算及办公室租金，以供董事局批准
- 中期财政检讨
- 审查及认可数码港扩建计划财务安排，以供董事局批准
- 租务相关事宜

## 数码港投资创业基金委员会

数码港投资创业基金委员会负责监督“数码港投资创业基金”的行政、管理和整体表现，以及批准“数码港投资创业基金”的相关投资。“数码港投资创业基金”的总投资额为4亿港元，向数码港“数码科技创业家”提供种子项目投资至A轮及以上融资，协助公司业务飞跃发展；并推动香港创业投资生态的发展，为数码科技创业家进一步开拓创业空间。“数码港投资创业基金”是一项投资基金，旨在与其他私人及公众投资者共同投资数码港的数码科技创业家。于2022年3月31日，数码港投资创业基金委员会共有五名成员，包括四名非执行董事林家礼博士（数码港投资创业基金委员会主席）、陈嘉贤教授、伍志强先生及冼汉迪先生以及一名政府代表黄海韵女士。

### 主要职责：

- 检讨及审核管理层所提出“数码港投资创业基金”相关投资建议
- 监督“数码港投资创业基金”的行政、管理和整体表现
- 监察“数码港投资创业基金”的运作并就此提供意见

### 经审议／议决的主要事项：

- 检讨“数码港投资创业基金”的投资组合
- “数码港投资创业基金”的申请及退出
- 审查及认可“数码港投资创业基金”首笔A轮后投资，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

## 薪酬及人员委员会

薪酬及人员委员会负责按照本公司的整体目标及宗旨，就企业架构以及有关员工编制、薪酬福利、员工招聘、纪律及解雇方面的政策向董事局提出建议。于2022年3月31日，薪酬及人员委员会共有六名成员，均为非执行董事，计有林家礼博士（薪酬及人员委员会主席）、蔡淑娴女士、梁建文先生、冼汉迪先生、冼超舜博士及杨全盛先生。

### 主要职责：

- 检讨员工编制、薪酬福利和招聘政策及策略
- 就与员工相关的事宜向董事局提出意见，其中包括年度企业目标、表现衡量方法、职级及薪酬结构、浮动薪酬及退休福利计划
- 检讨员工表现的评估准则，并向董事局提出建议
- 审核高层管理人员和一般职员的加薪和年度表现奖金花红，并向董事局提出建议
- 董事局批准年度计划，并委派薪酬及人员委员会按照由董事局批准的主要表现指标及目标，就本公司高级管理层的表现作出检讨

### 经审议／议决的主要事项：

- 企业目标及表现衡量方法
- 检讨高级管理层的年度表现
- 员工参与及留聘
- 修订员工守则

## 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.

## 会议出席记录

于2021年4月1日至2022年3月31日财政年度，董事局成员于董事局及董事委员会的会议出席记录概要载列于下表。

Board Members 董事局成员		Meetings 会议	Board 董事局	AC 审计委员会	CFC 建设及设施委员会	EC 企业发展委员会	FAC 财务及行政委员会	MFIC 数码港投资创业基金委员会	RPC 薪酬及人员委员会
<b>Number of meeting(s) held</b>	举行会议次数		4	2	5	3	3	2	3
Lee George LAM (Chairman)	林家礼(主席)		4/4	-	-	-	-	2/2	3/3
Karen CHAN	陈嘉贤		3/4	2/2	-	-	-	2/2	-
Christopher CHAO	赵汝恒		3/4	-	5/5	3/3	-	-	-
Ivy CHEUNG	张颖娴		4/4	2/2	-	-	3/3	-	-
Duncan CHIU	邱达根		4/4	1/2	4/5	-	3/3	-	-
Annie CHOI <sup>(1)</sup> or her alternate	蔡淑娴 <sup>(1)</sup> (或替代董事)		4/4	2/2	5/5	3/3	3/3	-	3/3
LAU Kwok-fan <sup>(2)</sup>	刘国勋 <sup>(2)</sup>		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	伍志强		4/4	2/2	-	-	3/3	2/2	-
Hendrick SIN	冼汉迪		4/4	-	-	3/3	-	2/2	3/3
Charleston SIN	冼超舜		4/4	-	-	3/3	-	-	3/3
Charmaine WONG <sup>(3)</sup>	黄海韵 <sup>(3)</sup>		-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-
Rosana WONG	黄慧敏		3/4	2/2	5/5	2/3	-	-	-
Eva YAM <sup>(4)</sup>	任雅玲 <sup>(4)</sup>		-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-
Eric YEUNG	杨全盛		4/4	-	-	3/3	-	-	1/3
<b>Average Attendance Rate</b>	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.

### 附注：

- (1) 所有董事委员会的会议包括审计委员会、建设及设施委员会、企业发展委员会、财务及行政委员会及薪酬及人员委员会均由蔡淑娴女士的替任出席。
- (2) 刘国勋先生已于2021年4月1日起获委任为董事局成员、建设及设施委员会委员及企业发展委员会委员。
- (3) 黄海韵女士已于2021年6月8日获委任为蔡淑娴女士的替任董事及数码港投资创业基金委员会委员。
- (4) 任雅玲女士已于2021年6月8日辞任蔡淑娴女士的替任董事，并不再担任数码港投资创业基金委员会委员。



## 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.

## 会议程序

董事局及各个委员会均定期举行会议，并于有需要时召开特别会议。在相关会议举行前，管理层将会议文件送呈有关成员，及时向他们提供充足资料，以助审议事项及作出决策。相关董事局／委员会秘书负责记录会议之讨论重点、推荐建议、议决及跟进事宜。相关部门须负责跟进处理，并于往后的董事局／委员会会议上汇报进度。

## 公司秘书

所有董事局成员均可获取公司秘书的意见及服务。公司秘书向董事局负责，确保董事局程序获得遵循及董事局事务可具效率和有效地进行。为达到此目的，公司秘书协助董事局及管理层依循不时更新的董事局程序，并促使管理层向董事局提供充分信息。

## 管理层及员工

本公司管理层及员工在行政总裁领导下，负责管理本公司的日常运作，以及执行由董事局制定的策略及发展方向。本公司参考经董事局批准之主要表现指标及目标检讨管理层表现。本公司5名最高薪员工的每年薪酬等级已于第141页的综合财务报表附注8中披露。

本公司之道德行为指引已于本公司的《员工守则》内详细列明。《员工守则》内容涵盖防止贿赂、利益冲突、接受馈赠及利益、处理机密资料及保密、知识产权以及职外业务或雇用等多个范畴，而本公司将不时检讨《员工守则》内容并作出相应调整。此外，本公司定期邀请廉政公署派员向员工讲解有关防止贿赂及利益冲突等问题，并不时提醒员工务必遵守《员工守则》的规定。

## 内部监管及风险管理

董事局整体负责本公司的风险管理及内部监管系统及其成效检讨。内部监管系统旨在管理而非排除未能达成业务目标的风险，并对重大错误陈述或损失取得合理而非绝对保证。

本公司恪守企业管治最高水平，致力提高机构的透明度及问责性。在内部审计组的协助下，管理层参照由香港会计师公会建议的特雷德韦委员会赞助组织委员会内部监管框架，评估内部监管系统。评估会审阅及厘定与关键流程相关的重大风险及监管减轻风险的成效。内部审计组负责执行对监管成效的独立审阅。

透过审计委员会，董事局基于年内审阅的结果，已审阅及同意管理层对整体风险管理及内部监管系统乃有效的评估。

## 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.

## 内部审计

内部审计组定期直接向审计委员会汇报有关营运及遵守内部政策及程序、相关法例及规则的监管充分性、成效及效率，并依照审计委员会批准的内部审计工作计划执行审计职务。

内部审计组以“风险为本”的原则执行财务、业务及职能运作的内部审查，并向审计委员会及董事局汇报内部监管严重不足的情况，及将审核职务所得的结果及内部监管建议送达有关管理层，以便执行。内部审计组会跟进审查，确保议定方案得以妥善执行，并定期向审计委员会汇报执行状况。

## 外部审计

安永会计师事务所获委任为本集团之外聘核数师，负责审计其财务报表。审计委员会负责就委任、续聘、罢免以及订定外聘核数师酬金向董事局提出建议。

实行外部审计的主要目的是向董事局及股东作出独立的保证，确保本集团之年度财务报表已中肯地呈列。外聘核数师担当重要的独立角色，根据其审计结果对财务报表发表意见，并在展开审计工作前按需要与审计委员会举行会议，讨论审计性质及范围，并就审计结果作出汇报。外聘核数师亦会提出于审计过程中发现的内部监管建议，并汇报管理层所作之回应(如有)。

截至2022年3月31日止年度，就审计服务及非审计服务已付／应付予本公司外聘核数师安永会计师事务所之酬金分别约为493,370港元(2021年：479,000港元)及262,000港元(2021年：228,000港元)。

## 审计委员会

审计委员会协助董事局履行其职责，确保与财务汇报相关之内部监管和合规制度能有效地运作，并履行其财务汇报责任。

此外，内部审计团队之工作由审计委员会直接监督。内部审计师就本公司的财务、业务运作和各业务单位的运作及活动中较高风险的部分进行独立审计。内部审计方案须先经审计委员会审阅及批准。审计委员会每年审阅内部审计工作结果，评估其对本公司的影响及管理层建议之应对方案，并评核减少风险的控制措施是否足够及具有成效。

## 授权制度

董事局的职权及其授予委员会及管理层的职权已清晰界定，并列载于授权政策。本公司定期检讨授权制度，以确保配合业务及运作需要。

## 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.

## 避免利益冲突

本公司订有政策及程序以监管员工的实际或潜在的利益冲突。负责敏感范畴的员工于履行职务时，须遵守与特定工作相关的避免利益冲突守则。

## 举报政策

本公司备有正式的举报政策，鼓励及指导员工以负责任的态度向内部提出认真关注的事宜，而不会遭事后追究。其他持份者若发现与本公司有关的任何怀疑失当、舞弊或违规行为，本公司亦鼓励其在保密情况下提出意见。

## 组织章程文件

本公司章程细则于年内并无任何变动。

## 透明度

本公司每年均向立法会资讯科技及广播事务委员会汇报数码港在营造香港的资讯及通讯科技生态系统方面的工作进展，当中包括本公司的财务业绩。

为提高透明度及公开程度，本公司主动披露遵守香港联合交易所有限公司证券上市规则附录14所载之《企业管治守则》情况。自2022年1月1日起生效的经修订新《企业管治守则》将适时在企业管治报告内实施。

董事局及辖下委员会各成员的会议出席记录亦详列于第89页。

本公司致力与外界持份者保持公开透明的沟通桥梁，持续利用广泛渠道和工具与社群联系，包括透过本公司的官方网站、每月电子通讯、新闻发布会和采访活动等发放消息，而本公司同时积极参与各式各样的本地及海外展览和会议，与外界保持紧密接触。本公司透过网站刊载年报，并发放各项计划和公司服务的资料，方便公众查阅。本公司亦利用Facebook、LinkedIn及Instagram等社交媒体进行推广及发放资讯。



## 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:

## 企业管治措施

尽管本公司毋须遵行《企业管治守则》，但我们已将守则条文的原则付诸实行，并主动遵行守则条文的一般规定，惟以下除外：

	Code Provisions 守则条文	Reason for Deviation 偏离原因
A.4.1	Non-executive directors should be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election.  非执行董事应按指定任期获委任，并可膺选连任。	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.  这项条文不适用于本公司。董事的任期一般为两年或根据委任函的指定任期。董事无须按膺选连任，但可由股东重新委任。
A.4.2 to A.4.3 第A.4.2至A.4.3条	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.  这些守则条文与委任董事以填补临时空缺、委任独立非执行董事，以及董事的轮值退任有关。	These provisions are not applicable to the Company. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, Directors are appointed by the shareholders.  这些条文不适用于本公司。根据本公司之《章程细则》，董事由股东委任。
A.5.1 to A.5.5 第A.5.1至A.5.5条	These code provisions deal with the nomination committee.  这些守则条文与提名委员会有关。	These provisions are not applicable to the Company since Directors are appointed by the shareholders.  这些条文不适用于本公司，因董事均由股东委任。
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.  董事必须遵守进行证券交易的《标准守则》，而董事局亦应就相关雇员买卖公司证券事宜设定指引。	This provision is not applicable because all of the Company's shares are beneficially owned by the HKSAR Government and are not publicly traded.  这项条文不适用于本公司，因本公司所有股份均由香港特区政府拥有，并不作公开买卖。
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.  所有董事应参与持续专业发展，发展并更新其知识及技能，以确保各董事继续在知情及切合所需的情况下对董事局作出贡献。发行人应负责安排适当的培训并提供有关经费，以及适切着重上市公司董事的角色、职能及责任。	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.  本公司董事局成员由香港特区政府透过财政司司长法团委任，成员均为专业领域的精英，并具备足够和最新的知识及技能。本公司提供有关资料或邀请全体董事参加活动及项目，以丰富他们的知识，协助他们履行董事职责。
[(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  为提供透明度，发行人必须尽可能载入以下资料于年报所涵盖会计期间及直至刊发年报日期期间的重大期后事项：  具名列载每名董事如何遵守第A.6.5条	
B.1.2	The Remuneration Committee should make recommendation to the Board on policy and package for all remuneration of directors.  薪酬委员会应就所有董事局成员的薪酬政策及待遇向董事局提出建议。	This provision is not applicable to the Company because Board Members do not receive any remuneration.  这项条文不适用于本公司，因董事局成员并不收取任何薪酬。
E.1.1 to E.1.5 & E.2.1 第E.1.1至E.1.5及E.2.1条	These code provisions deal with the proceedings for annual general meetings.  这些守则条文与股东周年大会的程序有关。	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.  这些条文不适用于本公司，因为本公司是由香港特区政府透过财政司司长法团全资拥有。另外，本公司之股东周年大会是采用书面决议案形式替代。

## Continuing Evolution of Corporate Governance

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

## 不断演进的企业管治

我们将会继续就本公司的企业管治实务进行检讨，亦会因应监管要求适时作出改进。

# Report of the Directors and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

## 董事局报告及经审计综合财务报表

### HONG KONG CYBERPORT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

#### 香港数码港管理有限公司

#### CONTENTS

#### 目录

	Pages 页码
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事局报告	95
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 独立核数师报告	98
AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 经审计综合财务报表	
Consolidated statement of profit or loss 综合损益表	101
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 综合全面收益表	102
Consolidated statement of financial position 综合财务状况表	103
Consolidated statement of changes in equity 综合权益变动表	105
Consolidated statement of cash flows 综合现金流量表	106
Notes to the consolidated financial statements 综合财务报表附注	109

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)

董事局同寅谨提呈截至2022年3月31日止年度的报告及经审核综合财务报表。

### 主要业务

香港数码港管理有限公司(以下简称“本公司”)及其附属公司(以下统称“本集团”)之主要业务载于综合财务报表附注1。

### 业绩

本集团的年度亏损及本集团于2022年3月31日的财务状况载于综合财务报表第101至176页。

### 董事

年内及直至本报告日期止的本公司董事如下：

陈嘉贤

赵汝恒

张颖娴

刘国勋

梁建文

凌嘉勤

伍志强

冼汉迪

冼超舜

黄慧敏

杨全盛

陈细明(于2022年4月1日获委任为主席)

马殷(于2022年4月1日获委任)

蔡芷珊(于2022年4月1日获委任)

麦德伟(于2022年7月20日获委任)

邱达根(于2022年3月31日退任)

林家礼(于2022年3月31日退任)

蔡淑娴(于2022年7月20日辞任)

黄海韵(麦德伟的替任董事，于2022年7月20日获委任；蔡淑娴的替任董事，于2021年6月8日获委任并于2022年7月20日辞任)



#### 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(续)

本公司章程细则并无有关董事轮值退任的规定，因此所有现任董事将于来年继续留任。

年内及直至本报告日期止，担任本公司附属公司董事的人士如下(除另有说明外)：

任景信

李国铭

#### 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.

#### 董事于股份及债券的权益

本公司或其任何控股公司、附属公司及同系附属公司于年内任何时间均无参与任何安排，致使本公司董事可透过购入本公司或任何其他法人团体的股份或债券而获益。

#### 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.

#### 董事于交易、安排或合约的权益

年内，没有董事于本公司或本公司的任何控股公司、附属公司或同系附属公司所订立对本公司业务属重大的任何交易、安排或合约中直接或间接拥有重大权益。

#### 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.

#### 管理合约

除与香港数码港艾美酒店的管理协议、设施管理协议及系统营运合约外，本公司及其附属公司于年内并无就全盘业务或其中任何重大部分的管理及行政事宜签订或存有任何其他合约。

### 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.

### 获准许的弥偿条文

年内及直至本报告日期止，获准许的弥偿条文(定义见香港《公司条例》第469条)于惠及本公司董事的情况下有效。本公司已就其董事因处理公司活动而对其提出的法律诉讼安排适当的董事责任保险。

### 报告期后事项

本集团的报告期后重大事项之详情载于综合财务报表附注31。

### 核数师

安永会计师事务所退任并符合资格获得重新委任。有关续聘安永会计师事务所担任本公司核数师的决议案将于应届股东周年大会上提呈。

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD  
**Simon CHAN Sai-ming**  
*Chairman*

Hong Kong  
26 October 2022

代表董事局  
**陈细明**  
*主席*

香港  
2022年10月26日

## Independent auditor's report

### To the members of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited

香港数码港管理有限公司

(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.

## 独立核数师报告

致香港数码港管理有限公司股东

香港数码港管理有限公司

(于香港注册成立的有限公司)

## 意见

我们已审计载于第101至176页香港数码港管理有限公司("贵公司")及其附属公司(统称"贵集团")的综合财务报表,当中包括于2022年3月31日的综合财务状况表、截至该日止年度的综合损益表、综合全面收益表、综合权益变动表及综合现金流量表,以及综合财务报表附注(包括主要会计政策概要)。

我们认为,综合财务报表已根据香港会计师公会("香港会计师公会")颁布的《香港财务报告准则》("《香港财务报告准则》")真实而公平地反映贵集团于2022年3月31日的综合财务状况及截至该日止年度的综合财务表现及综合现金流量,并已按照香港《公司条例》妥为编制。

## 意见的基础

我们已根据香港会计师公会颁布的《香港审计准则》("《香港审计准则》")进行审计。我们根据该等准则承担的责任于本报告核数师就审计综合财务报表须承担的责任一节中作进一步阐述。根据香港会计师公会的专业会计师道德守则("《守则》"),我们独立于贵集团,并已根据《守则》履行其他道德责任。我们相信,我们所获得的审计凭证能充分及适当地为我们的意见提供基础。

## 综合财务报表及核数师报告以外的资料

贵公司董事对其他资料负责。其他资料包括载于董事局报告的资料。

我们对综合财务报表的意见并不涵盖其他资料,我们亦不对该等其他资料发表任何形式的鉴证结论。

就我们审计综合财务报表而言,我们的责任是阅读其他资料,并于此过程中考虑其他资料是否与综合财务报表或我们于审计过程中获悉的资料存在重大不符,或存在重大错误陈述。倘我们基于已执行的工作认为有关其他资料存在重大错误陈述,我们须报告有关事实。就此,我们毋须作出报告。



## 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.

## 董事就综合财务报表须承担的责任

贵公司董事须负责根据香港会计师公会颁布的《香港财务报告准则》及香港《公司条例》编制综合财务报表，以作出真实而公平的反映，并落实其认为编制综合财务报表所必需的内部监控，以使综合财务报表不存在由于欺诈或错误而导致的重大错误陈述。

在编制综合财务报表时，贵公司董事负责评估贵集团持续经营的能力，并在适用情况下披露与持续经营有关的事项以及使用持续经营为会计基础，除非贵公司董事有意将贵集团清盘或停止经营，或别无其他实际的替代方案。

## 核数师就审计综合财务报表须承担的责任

我们的目标是就综合财务报表整体是否不存在由于欺诈或错误而导致的重大错误陈述取得合理保证，并出具包括我们意见的核数师报告。我们是根据香港《公司条例》第405条的规定，仅向整体股东报告。除此之外，我们的报告不可用作其他用途。我们概不就本报告的内容，对任何其他人士负责或承担责任。

合理保证为高水平的保证，但不能确保根据《香港审计准则》进行的审计总能于出现重大错误陈述时发现。错误陈述可由欺诈或错误引起，倘合理预期其个别或整体可能影响综合财务报表使用者据此所作出的经济决定，则有关错误陈述可被视作重大。

在根据《香港审计准则》进行审计的过程中，我们运用专业判断保持专业怀疑态度。我们亦：

- 识别及评估由于欺诈或错误而导致综合财务报表存在重大错误陈述的风险，设计及执行审计程序以应对该等风险，以及获取充足且适当的审计凭证，作为我们意见的基础。由于欺诈可能涉及串谋、伪造、蓄意遗漏、虚假陈述，或凌驾于内部监控之上，因此未能发现因欺诈而导致的重大错误陈述的风险高于未能发现因错误而导致的重大错误陈述的风险。
- 了解与审计相关的内部监控，以设计适当的审计程序，但目的并非对贵集团内部控制的有效性发表意见。
- 评价董事所采用会计政策的恰当性及作出会计估计及相关披露的合理性。

**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

**核数师就审计综合财务报表须承担的责任(续)**

- 对董事采用持续经营会计基础的恰当性作出结论，并根据所获取的审计凭证，确定是否存在与事项或情况有关的重大不确定性，从而可能导致对贵集团的持续经营能产生重大疑虑。倘我们认为存在重大不确定性，则有必要在核数师报告中提请使用者注意综合财务报表中的相关披露。倘有关披露不足，则我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论是基于核数师报告日期止所取得的审计凭证。然而，未来事项或情况可能导致贵集团不能持续经营。
- 评估综合财务报表的整体列报方式、结构和内容（包括披露），以及综合财务报表是否公平反映相关交易及事项。
- 就贵集团内各实体或业务活动的财务资料获得充足及恰当的审计凭证，以就综合财务报表发表意见。我们须负责指导、监督及执行集团审计工作。我们须为我们的审计意见承担全部责任。

我们与董事局就（其中包括）审计的计划范围及时间，以及重大审计发现进行沟通，其中包括我们在审计过程中所识别内部监控的任何重大不足之处。

**安永会计师事务所**  
*执业会计师*

香港  
2022年10月26日

		Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>收入</b>	4	<b>416,817,592</b>	352,245,316
Other net income	其他收入净额	4	<b>6,366,632</b>	141,876,221
			<b>423,184,224</b>	494,121,537
<b>EXPENSES BEFORE PUBLIC MISSION ACTIVITIES EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>未计公众使命活动支出及 折旧之支出</b>			
Building management expenses	物业管理支出		<b>(175,145,689)</b>	(176,618,733)
Staff costs	员工成本	5	<b>(71,777,349)</b>	(94,478,289)
Government rent and rates	地租及差饷	9	<b>(15,692,883)</b>	(16,174,321)
Other operating expenses	其他经营支出		<b>(44,049,095)</b>	(76,392,941)
Finance costs	财务费用	6	<b>(84,848)</b>	(120,095)
			<b>(306,749,864)</b>	(363,784,379)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE PUBLIC MISSION ACTIVITIES EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>未计公众使命活动支出及折旧 之经营溢利</b>		<b>116,434,360</b>	130,337,158
Public mission activities expenses, net	公众使命活动净支出	10	<b>(180,621,855)</b>	(194,023,643)
<b>OPERATING LOSS BEFORE DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>未计折旧的经营亏损</b>		<b>(64,187,495)</b>	(63,686,485)
Depreciation	折旧		<b>(155,085,613)</b>	(149,101,154)
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>除税前亏损</b>	6	<b>(219,273,108)</b>	(212,787,639)
Income tax	所得税	11	<b>-</b>	-
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>年内亏损</b>		<b>(219,273,108)</b>	(212,787,639)



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

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>年内亏损</b>	<b>(219,273,108)</b>	<b>[212,787,639]</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>其他全面收益</b>		
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	于随后期间不会重新分类至损益之其他全面收益：		
– Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资之公允价值变动	<b>99,193,026</b>	19,150,647
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX</b>	<b>年内其他全面收益(扣除税项)</b>	<b>99,193,026</b>	19,150,647
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>年内全面亏损总额</b>	<b>(120,080,082)</b>	<b>[193,636,992]</b>

		Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>非流动资产</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	物业、机器及设备	13	2,942,946,396	2,757,289,540
Right-of-use assets	使用权资产	14(a)	3,358,084	5,831,665
Deferred rental receivables	递延应收租金		10,453,908	13,295,348
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	数码港投资创业基金投资	15	273,269,615	149,017,792
Investments in securities	证券投资	16	–	49,108,104
Prepayments and deposits	预付款项及按金	18	5,163,496	36,488,433
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>非流动资产总额</b>		<b>3,235,191,499</b>	3,011,030,882
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流动资产</b>			
Inventories	存货		171,488	212,200
Trade receivables	应收账款	17	18,743,644	20,403,184
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	预付款项、按金及其他应收款项	18	47,115,314	44,298,659
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	应收同系附属公司款项	27(b)	1,938,909	2,041,992
Investments in securities	证券投资	16	692,395,437	758,439,671
Cash and cash equivalents	现金及现金等值项目	19	294,335,411	383,979,684
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>流动资产总额</b>		<b>1,054,700,203</b>	1,209,375,390
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>流动负债</b>			
Trade payables	应付账款		45,531,974	50,240,157
Other payables and accruals	其他应付款项及应计费用	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	应付直接控股公司款项	27(b)	254,303,568	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	14(b)	2,254,797	2,533,072
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>流动负债总额</b>		<b>632,300,770</b>	678,480,461
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流动资产净值</b>		<b>422,399,433</b>	530,894,929
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>资产总额减流动负债</b>		<b>3,657,590,932</b>	3,541,925,811

# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

## 综合财务状况表

As at 31 March 2022 于2022年3月31日

		Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>非流动负债</b>			
Development maintenance fund	发展维修基金	22	379,206,407	387,752,187
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	14(b)	1,279,666	3,534,463
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>非流动负债总额</b>		<b>380,486,073</b>	391,286,650
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>资产净值</b>		<b>3,277,104,859</b>	3,150,639,161
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>权益</b>			
Share capital	股本	23	538,000,002	300,000,002
Reserves	储备		2,739,104,857	2,850,639,159
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>权益总额</b>		<b>3,277,104,859</b>	3,150,639,161

Simon CHAN Sai-ming

陈细明

Director

董事

Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han

张颖娴

Director

董事



## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

## 综合权益变动表

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

	Notes 附注	Share capital 股本 HK\$ 港元	Capital reserve 资本储备 HK\$ 港元	Fair value reserve 公允价值储备 HK\$ 港元	Accumulated losses 累计亏损 HK\$ 港元	Total equity 权益总额 HK\$ 港元
<b>At 1 April 2020</b>	<b>于2020年4月1日</b>	300,000,002	5,374,246,757	8,077,227	(2,341,295,300)	3,341,028,686
Loss for the year	年内亏损	-	-	-	(212,787,639)	(212,787,639)
Other comprehensive income for the year:	年内其他全面收益：					
- Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	- 指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资之公允价值变动(扣除税项)	-	-	19,150,647	-	19,150,647
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年内全面亏损总额	-	-	19,150,647	(212,787,639)	(193,636,992)
Subtotal	小计	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	按公允价值储备转拨其他全面收益之注销股本投资之公允价值变动	-	-	5,896,600	(5,896,600)	-
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由发展维修基金转拨至资本储备	22	3,247,467	-	-	3,247,467
<b>At 31 March 2021 and at 1 April 2021</b>	<b>于2021年3月31日及于2021年4月1日</b>	300,000,002	5,377,494,224*	33,124,474*	(2,559,979,539)*	3,150,639,161
Loss for the year	年内亏损	-	-	-	(219,273,108)	(219,273,108)
Other comprehensive income for the year:	年内其他全面收益：					
- Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	- 指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资之公允价值变动(扣除税项)	-	-	99,193,026	-	99,193,026
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年内全面亏损总额	-	-	99,193,026	(219,273,108)	(120,080,082)
Subtotal	小计	300,000,002	5,377,494,224	132,317,500	(2,779,252,647)	3,030,559,079
Issue of shares	发行股份	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	按公允价值储备转拨其他全面收益之注销股本投资之公允价值变动	-	-	(4,327,093)	4,327,093	-
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由发展维修基金转拨至资本储备	22	8,545,780	-	-	8,545,780
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>于2022年3月31日</b>	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.

\* 该等储备账目包括综合财务状况表之综合储备2,739,104,857港元(2021年：2,850,639,159港元)。

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

## 综合现金流量表

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

		Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>经营活动之现金流量</b>			
Loss before tax	除税前亏损		(219,273,108)	[212,787,639]
Adjustments for:	调整：			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物业、机器及设备折旧	6	152,612,032	147,055,454
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用权资产折旧	6	2,473,581	2,045,700
Realisation of government grants	政府补助金变现		(87,913,826)	[129,270,528]
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost, net of amortisation of premium	按摊销成本列账之金融资产利息收入减摊销溢价	4	(2,603,975)	[2,757,876]
Interest income from investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允价值计入损益之投资利息收入	4	(15,049,857)	[19,213,670]
Interest income from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允价值计入其他全面收益之投资利息收入	10	(2,334,269)	-
Fair value losses on debt investments at fair value through profit or loss, net	按公允价值计入损益之债务投资公允价值亏损净额		138,781	6,494,109
Net realised/unrealised losses/(gains) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允价值计入损益之投资已变现/未变现亏损/(收益)净额	4	28,552,189	[8,583,560]
Interest income on bank deposits	银行存款利息收入	4	(1,638,215)	[2,557,919]
Impairment of trade receivables	应收账款减值	6	29,625	1,292,484
Impairment of other receivables	其他应收款项减值	6	8,497,518	-
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	应收账款减值拨回	6	-	[48,507]
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物业、机器及设备项目之亏损净额	6	-	6,800,860
Finance costs	财务费用	6	84,848	120,095
Revaluation gains on investments	投资重估收益		(408,687)	[214,200]
			(136,833,363)	[211,625,197]
Decrease/(increase) in deferred rental receivables	递延应收租金减少/(增加)		2,841,440	[6,021,204]
Decrease in inventories	存货减少		40,712	107,621
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	应收账款减少/(增加)		1,629,915	[1,866,213]
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	预付款项、按金及其他应收款项减少/(增加)		14,458,969	[27,049,150]
Decrease in amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	应收同系附属公司款项减少		103,083	1,251,242
Decrease/(increase) in trade payables	应付账款减少/(增加)		(4,708,183)	8,263,936
Increase in other payables and accruals	其他应付款项及应计费用增加		12,740,546	59,605,517
(Decrease)/increase in rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金(减少)/增加		(1,143,189)	633,265
Cash used in operations	经营所用之现金		(110,870,070)	[176,700,183]
Interest on lease liabilities	租赁负债利息		(84,848)	[120,095]
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>	<b>经营活动所用之现金流量净额</b>		<b>(110,954,918)</b>	<b>[176,820,278]</b>

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows  
综合现金流量表  
Year ended 31 March 2022 截至2022年3月31日止年度

	Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>投资活动之现金流量</b>		
Purchase of items of property, plant and equipment	购入物业、机器及设备项目	(311,645,142)	(54,191,685)
Prepayment and deposits paid for the purchase of items of property, plant and equipment	购入物业、机器及设备项目所付预付款项及按金	–	(21,989,585)
Purchase of Cyberport Macro Fund investments	购入数码港投资创业基金投资	(42,146,518)	(36,593,154)
Purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss	购入按公允价值计入损益之投资	(344,756,154)	(254,105,772)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of held for maturity investments	出售及赎回持作到期投资所得款项	34,981,200	–
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investments at fair value through profit or loss	出售及赎回按公允价值计入损益之投资所得款项	396,590,932	247,542,194
Interest income received from:	已收利息收入：		
– Financial assets at amortised cost	– 按摊销成本列账之金融资产	2,908,304	2,896,146
– Investments at fair value through profit or loss	– 按公允价值计入损益之投资	16,017,365	20,208,404
– Bank deposits	– 银行存款	1,646,494	2,841,438
Decrease/(increase) in time deposits with original maturity of more than three months	原到期日为三个月以上之定期存款减少／(增加)	326,331	(25,259,195)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>投资活动所用现金流量净额</b>	<b>(246,077,188)</b>	<b>(118,651,209)</b>



# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

## 综合现金流量表

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

		Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>财务活动之现金流量</b>			
Government grants received	已收政府补助金	25(b)	32,237,246	238,715,832
Principal portion of lease payments	租赁付款之本金部分	25(b)	(2,533,072)	(2,099,935)
Proceeds from issue of shares	发行股份所得款项		238,000,000	–
Increase in amount due from immediate holding company	应收直接控股公司款项增加		9,990	–
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>财务活动所得现金流量净额</b>		<b>267,714,164</b>	<b>236,615,897</b>
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>现金及现金等值项目减少净额</b>		<b>(89,317,942)</b>	<b>(58,855,590)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	年初之现金及现金等值项目		358,720,489	417,576,079
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR</b>	<b>年终之现金及现金等值项目</b>		<b>269,402,547</b>	<b>358,720,489</b>
<b>ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>现金及现金等值项目结余分析</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position	综合财务状况表所列现金及现金等值项目	19	294,335,411	383,979,684
Non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	于获得时原到期日为三个月以上之无抵押定期存款	19	(24,932,864)	(25,259,195)
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of cash flows	综合现金流量表所列现金及现金等值项目		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. 公司资料

香港数码港管理有限公司("本公司")为于香港注册成立之有限公司,其注册办事处地址为香港数码港道100号数码港2座6楼。

本公司之主要业务为透过创立汇聚数码技术公司之综合生态系统促进和推动香港之创新及科技发展。

数码港之愿景是发展成为数码科技产业之主力军,并将数码科技产业缔造成香港之主要经济驱动力("愿景"),本公司公众使命由三个策略方向主导:

- 人才培育与发展;
- 产业发展;及
- 新经济与传统经济融合。

本集团孜孜不倦追求卓越,以务实又全面的策略实现愿景。为确保服务内容充满活力且灵活,切合年轻科技创业家、投资者团体或业界专才之需要,本公司积极与来自科技业界、学界、研究所及专业团体之领袖建立强大伙伴关系。

为进一步加大大集团对可扩展初创企业之创业支持,本公司于2017年为以香港为基地之数码企业推出数码港投资创业基金("数码港投资创业基金")。数码港投资创业基金之初始投资额为两亿港元,旨在为数码港初创企业提供早期投资,鼓励香港之初创企业发展风险投资生态环境。于2021年4月,数码港承诺于数码港投资创业基金注资额外两亿港元,并扩大至B轮及后期的投资。截至报告期末,已作出投资之进一步详情载于综合财务报表附注15。

为达致上述公众使命,本集团已成立多支团队("公众使命团队")。公众使命团队为成功举办公众使命活动而承担的开支于综合财务报表附注10披露。

本公司为香港数码港发展控股有限公司(于香港注册成立并由香港特别行政区("香港特区")政府透过财政司法团全资拥有的公司)之直接全资附属公司。

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

### Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

## 1. 公司资料(续)

### 有关附属公司的资料

本公司之附属公司详情如下：

Name 名称	Place of incorporation 注册成立地点	Issued ordinary share capital 已发行普通股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司应占权益百分比		Principal activities 主要业务
			Direct 直接	Indirect 间接	
Cyberport Macro Fund Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	100	–	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF One Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF Two Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF Three Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF Four Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF Five Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF Six Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF Seven Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股
CMF Eight Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Investment holding 投资控股



## 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 编制基准

该等综合财务报表乃根据香港会计师公会颁布之香港财务报告准则("香港财务报告准则")(包括所有香港财务报告准则、香港会计准则("香港会计准则")及诠释)、香港公认会计准则及香港《公司条例》编制。除按公允价值计入损益之金融资产、按公允价值计入损益之债务投资及按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资按公允价值计量外,财务报表乃按历史成本法编制。该等综合财务报表以港元("港元")呈列,而港元亦是本集团之功能货币。

### 综合基准

综合财务报表包括本公司及其附属公司(统称"本集团")于截至2022年3月31日止年度之财务报表。附属公司指由本集团直接或间接控制之实体(包括结构性实体)。当本集团就自参与被投资方而产生之可变回报承担风险或有权获取有关回报且有能透过其对被投资方之权力影响该等回报(即赋予本集团指导被投资方进行相关活动之现有能力之现时权利)时,则获得控制权。

当本集团直接或间接拥有被投资方不足多数之投票权或类似权利,本集团会省览所有相关事实及情况以评估其是否对被投资方拥有权力,包括:

- (a) 与被投资方其他投票权持有人之合约安排;
- (b) 其他合约安排所产生之权利;及
- (c) 本集团之投票权及潜在投票权。

附属公司的财务报表乃于与本集团相同之报告期内采纳一致的会计政策编制。附属公司业绩是自本集团取得控制权当日起进行综合列账,且持续综合列账直至该控制权终止当日为止。

损益及其他全面收益的各个组成部分归属于本集团母公司之拥有人及非控股权益,即使此举会导致非控股权益有亏绌结余。所有有关本集团各成员公司间之交易之集团内部公司间资产及负债、权益、收入、开支及现金流量会于综合列账时全数抵销。

倘事实及情况显示上文所述三项控制因素的一项或多项出现变化,本集团会重新评估其是否控制被投资方。并无失去控制权之附属公司拥有权益变动以权益交易入账。

## 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 编制基准(续)

### 综合基准(续)

倘本集团失去对附属公司之控制权，则终止确认(i)该附属公司之资产(包括商誉)及负债，(ii)任何非控股权益之账面值及(iii)于权益内记录之累计换算差额；及确认(i)已收代价之公允价值，(ii)所保留任何投资之公允价值及(iii)损益中任何因此产生之盈余或亏损。先前已于其他全面收益内确认之本集团应占部分重新分类至损益或保留溢利(如适当)，基准与本集团直接出售相关资产或负债所需使用者相同。

## 2.2 会计政策及披露变动

本集团在本年度的综合财务报表中首次采用以下经修订的香港财务报告准则。

香港财务报告准则第9号、利率基准改革 – 第二阶段

香港会计准则第39号、  
香港财务报告准则第7号  
香港财务报告准则第4号  
及香港财务报告准则第  
16号的修订

香港财务报告准则第16号 2021年6月30日后之COVID-19相关租金  
的修订 宽减

经修订的香港财务报告准则的性质及影响载列如下：

- (a) 当现有利率基准被替代为无风险利率("无风险利率"取代时，香港财务报告准则第9号、香港会计准则第39号、香港财务报告准则第7号、香港财务报告准则第4号及香港财务报告准则第16号的修订解决先前影响财务报告之修订未处理的问题。该等修订提供对于厘定金融资产及负债之合约现金流量之基准之变动进行会计处理时无需调整金融资产及负债之账面值而更新实际利率的可行权宜方法，前提为该变动为利率基准改革之直接后果且厘定合约现金流量的新基准于经济上等同于紧接变动前的先前基准。此外，该等修订允许利率基准改革所规定对对冲指定及对冲文件进行更改，而不会中断对冲关系。过渡期间可能产生的任何损益均通过香港财务报告准则第9号的正常规定进行处理，以衡量及确认对冲无效性。倘无风险利率被指定为风险组成部分时，该等修订亦暂时减轻了实体必须满足可单独识别的要求的风险。倘实体合理地预期无风险利率风险组成部分于未来24个月内将变得可单独识别，则该减免允许实体于指定对冲后假定已满足可单独识别之规定。此外，该等修订亦规定实体须披露额外资料，以使财务报表使用者能够了解利率基准改革对实体的金融工具及风险管理策略的影响。该等修订并无对本集团的财务状况及业绩造成任何影响。

## 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.

## 2.2 会计政策及披露变动 (续)

- (b) 2021年4月发布的香港财务报告准则第16号的修订将承租人选择不就因COVID-19疫情直接导致的租金宽减应用租赁修订会计处理的可行权宜方法延长12个月。因此，在满足应用可行权宜方法的其他条件下，可行权宜方法适用于租金的宽减，租赁付款的任何减少仅影响原定于2022年6月30日或之前到期的付款。该修订对自2021年4月1日或之后开始的年度期间追溯生效，初始应用该修订的任何累积影响确认为对当前会计期间初保留盈利期初结余的调整。该修订允许提前应用。该等修订并无对本集团的财务状况及业绩造成任何影响。

## 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.

## 2.3 已颁布但尚未生效之香港财务报告准则

本集团并未于此等综合财务报表内应用下列已颁布但尚未生效之新订及经修订香港财务报告准则。

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework<sup>1</sup></i>
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture<sup>3</sup></i>
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts<sup>2</sup></i>
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts<sup>2, 5</sup></i>
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Initial Application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS – Comparative Information<sup>2</sup></i>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current<sup>2, 4</sup></i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	<i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies<sup>2</sup></i>
Amendments to HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates<sup>2</sup></i>
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction<sup>2</sup></i>
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use<sup>1</sup></i>
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract<sup>1</sup></i>
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020	<i>Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41<sup>1</sup></i>

香港财务报告准则第3号的修订	概念框架的提述 <sup>1</sup>
香港财务报告准则第10号及香港会计准则第28号的修订 (2011年)	投资者与其联营公司或合营企业之间的资产出售或注资 <sup>3</sup>
香港财务报告准则第17号	保险合同 <sup>2</sup>
香港财务报告准则第17号的修订	保险合同 <sup>2, 5</sup>
香港财务报告准则第17号的修订	首次应用香港财务报告准则第17号及香港财务报告准则—比较资料 <sup>2</sup>
香港会计准则第1号的修订	负债分类作流动或非流动 <sup>2, 4</sup>
香港会计准则第1号及香港财务报告准则实务准则第2号的修订	会计政策的披露 <sup>2</sup>
香港会计准则第8号的修订	会计估计的定义 <sup>2</sup>
香港会计准则第12号的修订	与单一交易所产生资产及负债有关的递延税项 <sup>2</sup>
香港会计准则第16号的修订	物业、厂房及设备：于拟定用途前的所得款项 <sup>1</sup>
香港会计准则第37号的修订	繁重合约—履行合约的成本 <sup>1</sup>
香港财务报告准则2018年至2020年的年度改进	香港财务报告准则第1号、香港财务报告准则第9号、香港财务报告准则第16号的相应阐释范例及香港会计准则第41号的修订 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

<sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

<sup>3</sup> No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

<sup>4</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> 于2022年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间生效

<sup>2</sup> 于2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间生效

<sup>3</sup> 并未厘定强制生效日期，惟可供采纳

<sup>4</sup> 由于香港会计准则第1号的修订，香港诠释第5号 *呈列财务报表—借款人对包含按要索偿还款之定期贷款之分类* 于2020年10月修订，使相应措词保持一致而结论不变

<sup>5</sup> 由于2020年10月刊发香港财务报告准则第17号的修订，香港财务报告准则第4号已修订以延长临时豁免，允许保险人于2023年1月1日前开始的年度期间应用香港会计准则第39号而非香港财务报告准则第9号

## 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 已颁布但尚未生效之香港财务报告准则 (续)

下文载述有关预期将适用于本集团之该等香港财务报告准则之进一步资料。

香港财务报告准则第3号的修订旨在以2018年6月颁布的财务报告提述概念框架取代先前财务报表编制及呈列框架之提述，而毋须大幅更改其规定。该等修订亦对香港财务报告准则第3号有关实体参考概念框架以厘定资产或负债之构成之确认原则加入一项例外情况。该例外情况规定，对于属香港会计准则第37号或香港(国际财务报告诠释委员会)－诠释第21号范围内的负债及或然负债而言，倘该等负债属单独产生而非于业务合并中产生，则应用香港财务报告准则第3号的实体应分别参考香港会计准则第37号或香港(国际财务报告诠释委员会)－诠释第21号而非概念框架。此外，该等修订澄清或然资产于收购日期不符合确认条件。本集团预期将自2022年4月1日起前瞻应用该等修订。由于该等修订前瞻性应用于收购日期为首次应用日期或之后的业务合并，因此本集团于过渡日期将不会受该等修订的影响。

香港财务报告准则第10号及香港会计准则第28号(2011年)的修订解决香港财务报告准则第10号与香港会计准则第28号(2011年)之间有关处理投资者与其联营公司或合营企业之间的资产出售或注资的规定的不同情况。该等修订规定，倘投资者与其联营公司或合营企业之间的资产出售或注资构成一项业务，则须悉数确认下游交易所产生的收益或亏损。倘交易涉及不构成一项业务的资产，则该交易产生的收益或亏损于投资者的损益内确认，惟以不相关投资者于该联营公司或合营企业的权益为限。该等修订将予以前瞻性应用。香港会计师公会于2016年1月剔除香港财务报告准则第10号及香港会计准则第28号(2011年)修订的以往强制生效日期，而新的强制生效日期将于对联营公司及合营企业的会计处理完成更广泛的审阅后厘定。然而，该等修订目前可供采纳。

香港财务报告准则第17号为一项就保险合同，涵盖确认及计量、呈列及披露的全面新会计准则。香港财务报告准则第17号一旦生效，将取代现有香港财务报告准则第4号保险合同。该准则适用于各类保险合同(即人寿、非人寿、直接及再保险)以及若干担保及具备酌情参与特征的金融工具，不限于发行实体类别。少数范围例外情况将会适用。该准则的整体目标是为保险合同提供对保险公司更实用及一致的会计模式。相对于香港财务报告准则第4号(该准则主要沿用过往本地会计政策)的规定，该准则为保险合同提供一套全面模式，涵盖所有相关会计方面。该准则的核心为一般模式，由以下几点补充：



## 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 已颁布但尚未生效之香港财务报告准则 (续)

- 特别应用于具备直接参与特征(浮动收费法)的合约；及
- 主要就短期合约应用简化法(保费分配法)。

香港财务报告准则第17号于2023年1月1日或之后开始的报告期间生效。若实体于首次应用香港财务报告准则第17号当日或之前亦应用香港财务报告准则第9号及香港财务报告准则第15号，则可提早应用香港财务报告准则第17号。该准则预期不会对本集团产生任何影响。

香港财务报告准则第17号的修订包括简化准则内若干规定，并使财务表现更易于解释其变动。修订亦提供额外的宽免，以减少就香港财务报告准则第17号过渡所需的努力。此外，修订将香港财务报告准则第17号的生效日期推迟至2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度报告期，并允许提前应用。由于延期，香港会计师公会发布了香港财务报告准则第4号的修订，以延长临时豁免，允许保险公司在2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间应用香港会计准则第39号而非香港财务报告准则第9号。该等修订预期不会对本集团产生任何影响。

该等修订为初始应用香港财务报告准则第17号时所呈列有关金融资产比较资料之过渡性选项。该等修订旨在协助实体避免金融资产与保险合同负债之间的暂时会计错配，从而改善比较资料对财务报表使用者的用处。该修订于2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度报告期间生效。该等修订预期不会对本集团产生任何影响。

香港会计准则第1号的修订负债分类作流动或非流动明确将负债分类为流动或非流动的规定。该等修订指明，倘实体延迟偿还负债的权利受限于该实体须符合特定条件，则倘该实体符合当日之有关条件，其有权于报告期末延迟偿还负债。负债的分类不受该实体行使权利延迟偿还负债的可能性所影响。该等修订亦澄清被视为偿还负债的情况。该等修订于2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间生效，并应追溯应用。允许提早应用。该等修订预期不会对本集团的财务报表产生任何重大影响。

## 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 已颁布但尚未生效之香港财务报告准则 (续)

香港会计准则第1号的修订会计政策的披露规定实体披露其重大会计政策资料，而非重大会计政策。倘与计入实体财务报表的其他资料共同考虑时，其可合理地预期影响一般用途财务报表主要使用者基于该等财务报表所作出的决定时，则会计政策资料属重大。香港财务报告准则实务准则第2号的修订就如何应用会计政策披露重大性的概念提供非强制性指引。香港会计准则第1号的修订于2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间生效，并允许提早应用。由于香港财务报告准则实务准则第2号的修订所订明的指引并非强制性，毋须就该等修订制定生效日期。本集团目前正评估该等修订对本集团会计政策披露的影响。

香港会计准则第8号的修订澄清会计估计变动与会计政策变动的区别。会计估计定义为财务报表内面临计量不确定性的金钱金额。该等修订亦澄清实体如何使用计量技术及输入数据得出会计估计。该等修订于2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度报告期间生效，并适用于该期间开始或之后发生的会计政策变动及会计估计变动。允许提早应用。该等修订预期不会对本集团的财务报表造成任何重大影响。

香港会计准则第12号的修订收窄初步确认豁免的范围，致使其不再适用于产生相等应纳税及可扣减暂时差异的交易，如租赁及退役责任。因此，实体须就该等交易产生的暂时差异确认递延税项资产及递延税项负债。该等修订于2023年1月1日或之后开始的年度报告期间生效，并将应用于所呈列最早比较期间开始时的租赁及退役责任相关的交易，而任何累计影响则确认为调整于该日的保留溢利或其他权益部分(如适当)的年初结余。此外，该等修订将前瞻性应用于租赁及退役责任以外的交易。允许提早应用。

本集团已应用初步确认豁免，而未有就有关租赁的交易产生的暂时差额确认递延税项资产及递延税项负债。于首次应用该等修订后，本集团将就有关使用权资产及租赁负债的可扣减及应纳税暂时差额确认递延税项资产及递延税项负债，并将首次应用该等修订的累计影响确认为于所呈列最早比较期间的保留溢利的年初结余的调整。该等修订预期不会对本集团的财务报表造成任何重大影响。

## 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 已颁布但尚未生效之香港财务报告准则 (续)

香港会计准则第16号的修订禁止实体从物业、厂房及设备项目的成本中扣除使资产达到管理层拟定之营运状态所需位置与条件过程中产生的项目销售之任何所得款项。相反，实体须于损益中确认销售任何有关项目之所得款项及该等项目之成本。该等修订于2022年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间生效，并仅追溯应用于实体首次应用该等修订的财务报表中所呈列的最早期间开始或之后可供使用的物业、厂房及设备项目。允许提早应用。该等修订预期不会对本集团的财务报表产生任何重大影响。

香港会计准则第37号的修订澄清，就根据香港会计准则第37号评估合约是否属亏损性而言，履行合约的成本包括与合约直接相关的成本。与合约直接相关的成本包括履行该合约的增量成本(例如直接劳工及材料)及与履行合约直接相关的其他成本分配(例如分配履行合约所用物业、厂房及设备项目的折旧费用以及合约管理及监管成本)。一般及行政成本与合约并无直接关联，除非根据合约明确向对手方收取，否则不包括在内。该等修订于2022年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间生效，并将应用于实体于其首次应用该等修订的年度报告期间开始尚未履行其所有责任的合约。允许提早应用。初步应用该等修订的任何累计影响将确认为对首次应用日期之期初权益的调整，而毋须重列比较资料。该等修订预期不会对本集团的财务报表产生任何重大影响。

## 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 已颁布但尚未生效之香港财务报告准则 (续)

香港财务报告准则2018年至2020年之年度改进载列香港财务报告准则第1号、香港财务报告准则第9号、香港财务报告准则第16号随附之说明性示例及香港会计准则第41号的修订。预期将适用于本集团之该等修订之详情如下：

- 香港财务报告准则第9号金融工具：澄清实体于评估一项新订或经修订金融负债之条款是否实质上不同于原金融负债之条款时所计入之费用。该等费用仅包括借款人与贷款人之间已付或已收之费用，其中包括借款人或贷款人代表另一方支付或收取之费用。实体对于该实体首次采用修订的年度报告期间开始或之后经修订或交换之金融负债应用该修订。该修订于2022年1月1日或之后开始的年度期间生效。允许提早应用。该修订预期不会对本集团的财务报表产生重大影响。
- 香港财务报告准则第16号租赁：于香港财务报告准则第16号随附之第13项说明性示例中移除出租人就租赁物业装修作出之付款说明。此举消除了应用香港财务报告准则第16号时对租赁优惠进行处理之潜在混淆。

## 2.4 主要会计政策概要

### 公允价值计量

本集团于各报告期末按公允价值计量其按公允价值计入损益之金融资产、按公允价值计入损益之债务投资及按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资。公允价值为于计量日期在市场参与者之有序交易中因出售资产而收取或因转让负债而支付之价格。公允价值计量乃基于假设出售资产或转让负债之交易于资产或负债之主要市场发生，或如并无主要市场，则于资产或负债之最有利市场发生。主要或最有利市场须为本集团可进入之市场。资产或负债之公允价值乃使用市场参与者于对资产或负债进行定价时所使用之假设予以计量（假设市场参与者按其最佳经济利益行事）。



## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 公允价值计量(续)

本集团采用适用于不同情况且具备充分数据以供计量公允价值之估值技术，以最大限度使用相关可观察输入数据及尽量减少使用不可观察输入数据。

公允价值于综合财务报表计量或披露之所有资产及负债，乃根据对整体公允价值计量而言属重大之最低层级输入值于公允价值等级分类，说明如下：

- 第一级 – 基于相同资产或负债于活跃市场之报价(未经调整)
- 第二级 – 基于对公允价值计量而言属重大之最低层级输入值可观察(不论直接或间接)之估值技术
- 第三级 – 基于对公允价值计量而言属重大之最低层级输入值不可观察之估值技术

就按经常性性基准于综合财务报表确认之资产及负债而言，本集团透过于各报告期末重新评估分类(基于对整体公允价值计量而言属重大之最低层级输入值)以厘定不同层级之间是否发生转拨。

### 非金融资产之减值

倘一项资产(存货、金融资产及递延税项资产除外)存在减值迹象，或需要进行年度减值测试，则会估计资产之可收回金额。资产可收回金额按该资产或现金产生单位之使用价值与其公允价值减出售成本两者中之较高者计算，并按个别资产厘定，除非该资产产生之现金流入基本上不能独立于其他资产或资产组别所产生之现金流入，在该情况下，可收回金额将按该资产所属现金产生单位厘定。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 非金融资产之减值(续)

减值亏损仅于资产账面值超过其可收回金额时方会确认。于评估使用价值时，估计未来现金流量采用反映当前市场对货币时间价值及资产特定风险之评估之税前折现率折现至其现值。减值亏损按与该减值资产功能相符之开支类别于其产生期间之损益表中扣除。

本公司于各报告期末评估是否有迹象显示先前确认之减值亏损可能已不存在或可能已减少。倘存在上述迹象，则会估计可收回金额。先前确认之资产(商誉除外)减值亏损仅于用以厘定该资产可收回金额之估计出现变动时方予拨回，惟拨回金额不得高于倘过往年度并无就该资产确认减值亏损情况下原应厘定之账面值(扣除任何折旧)。该减值亏损拨回计入其产生期间之损益表中。

### 关联方

倘符合以下情况，有关人士将被视为与本集团有关连：

- (a) 该人士为以下人士或其近亲：
  - (i) 对本集团具有控制权或共同控制权；
  - (ii) 对本集团具有重大影响力；或
  - (iii) 为本集团或本集团母公司之主要管理层成员；

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 关联方(续)

或

(b) 该人士为符合下列任何条件之实体：

- (i) 该实体与本集团属同一集团之成员公司；
- (ii) 实体为另一实体(或另一实体之母公司、附属公司或同系附属公司)之联营公司或合营企业；
- (iii) 该实体与本集团为同一第三方之合营企业；
- (iv) 实体为第三方实体之合营企业，而另一实体为该第三方实体之联营公司；
- (v) 该实体为本集团或与本集团关联之实体就雇员福利设立之离职后福利计划；
- (vi) 该实体由(a)项所列人士控制或共同控制；
- (vii) (a)(i)项所列人士对该实体具有重大影响或为该实体(或该实体之母公司)之主要管理层成员；及
- (viii) 该实体或其所属集团之任何成员公司，向本集团或本集团之母公司提供主要管理层服务。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 物业、机器及设备以及折旧

物业、机器及设备按成本减累计折旧及任何减值亏损列账。物业、机器及设备项目之成本由其购买价以及使该资产达致其营运状况及运至地点作拟定用途之任何直接应占成本组成。

物业、机器及设备项目投产后所产生之支出(例如维修及保养费)一般于其产生期间在损益表中扣除。于符合确认标准之情况下,用于重大检测之支出将于该资产之账面值中拨充资本,列作重置项目。倘物业、机器及设备之重要部分需不时更换,则本集团会将该等部分确认为具有特定可使用年期之个别资产,并予以相应折旧。

折旧于估计可使用年期按直线法计算,将各项物业、机器及设备成本摊销至剩余价值。就此所采用之主要年率如下:

楼宇	按租期
楼宇服务与支援设施	10%
资讯科技设施	20%
中心设备	20% - 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
租赁物改良工程	10%
家俬及设备	10% - 20%
车辆	20%

倘物业、机器及设备项目中部分之可使用年期不同,该项目之成本按合理基准分摊至有关部分,而各部分均单独计提折旧。剩余价值、可使用年期及折旧方法将至少于各财政年度末检讨及作出调整(如适用)。

物业、机器及设备(包括任何初步确认之重大部分)于出售时或预期使用或出售有关项目概无产生未来经济利益时终止确认。资产出售或报废之任何收益或亏损,为销售所得款项净额与有关资产账面值之差额,并于其终止确认年度在损益表中确认。

在建工程指兴建中的楼宇,乃按成本减任何减值亏损列账,并不予折旧。成本包括直接建筑成本及于建筑期内有关借贷资金的资本化借款成本。在建工程于竣工且可供使用时将重新分类至适当之物业、机器及设备类别。



## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 租赁

本集团于合约开始时评估合约是否为租赁或包含租赁。倘合约转让于一段时间内控制已识别资产使用的权利以换取代价，则该合约为租赁或包含租赁。

#### 本集团作为承租人

本集团对所有租赁采用单一确认及计量方法，惟短期租赁及低价值资产租赁除外。本集团确认用于支付租赁款项的租赁负债及代表相关资产使用权的使用权资产。

##### (a) 使用权资产

使用权资产于租赁开始日期(即相关资产可供使用日期)确认。使用权资产按成本减任何累计折旧及任何减值亏损计量，并可就任何租赁负债重新计量予以调整。使用权资产的成本包括已确认租赁负债金额、已产生初始直接成本以及于开始日期或之前所作出租赁付款减任何已收取租赁优惠。使用权资产按直线法于租期内折旧。

倘租赁资产的拥有权于租期完结前转让予本集团，或成本反映购买权获行使，则使用资产的估计可使用年期计算折旧。

##### (b) 租赁负债

租赁负债于租赁开始日期按于租期内作出之租赁付款现值确认。租赁付款包括固定付款(包括实质固定付款)减任何应收租赁优惠、取决于某一指数或比率之可变租赁付款及预期根据在剩余价值担保中将支付之金额。租赁付款亦包括本集团合理确定行使购买选择权之行使价，以及倘租期反映了本集团行使终止租赁选择权，则须就终止租赁支付的罚款。并非取决于某一指数或比率之可变租赁付款于触发付款的事件或状况出现期间确认为开支。

于计算租赁付款现值时，由于租赁中所隐含之利率不易厘定，本集团则于租赁开始日期使用其递增借贷利率。于开始日期后，租赁负债金额增加，以反映利息增加及就所付之租赁付款减少。此外，倘出现修改、租期变动、租赁付款变动(如指数或比率变动所产生之未来租赁付款变动)或购买相关资产之选择权评估更改，则租赁负债之账面值将重新计量。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 租赁(续)

#### 本集团作为承租人(续)

##### (c) 短期租赁及低价值资产租赁

本集团将短期租赁确认豁免应用于其短期租赁(即自开始日期起租期为12个月或以下且不包含购买选择权的租赁)。短期租赁的租赁付款于租期内按直线法确认为开支。

#### 本集团作为出租人

当本集团为出租人时，在租赁开始时(或发生租赁变更时)将其每项租赁分类为经营租赁或融资租赁。

本集团不转移与资产所有权有关的绝大部分风险及回报的租赁分类为经营租赁。当合约包含租赁及非租赁组成部分时，本集团以相对独立的售价为基础将合约中的代价分配至各组成部分。租金收入在租期内按直线法入账，且由于其经营性质而计入损益表的收入内。磋商及安排经营租赁所产生的初始直接成本加入租赁资产的账面值中，并在租期内以与租金收入相同的基础确认。或然租金在其赚取的期间内确认为收入。

### 投资及其他金融资产

#### 初步确认及计量

金融资产在初步确认时乃分类为其后按摊销成本、按公允价值计入其他全面收益以及按公允价值计入损益计量。

金融资产在初步确认时之分类取决于其合约现金流量特征以及本集团管理该等金融资产之业务模式。除不包含重要融资成分或本集团已采取不调整重大融资成分影响之可行权宜方法之应收账款外，本集团初步按其公允价值加交易成本(如属并非按公允价值计入损益之金融资产)计量金融资产。不包含重要融资成分或本集团已采取可行权宜方法之应收账款根据下文“收入确认”所载政策按香港财务报告准则第15号所厘定之交易价格计量。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 投资及其他金融资产(续)

为使金融资产按摊销成本或按公允价值计入其他全面收益进行分类及计量，需产生仅为支付本金及未偿还本金之利息（“仅为支付本金及利息”）之现金流量。现金流量并非仅为支付本金及利息的金融资产按公允价值计入损益分类及计量，而不论业务模式。

本集团管理金融资产之业务模式指其如何管理其金融资产以产生现金流量。业务模式厘定现金流量是否来自收取合约现金流量、出售金融资产或两者同时进行。按摊销成本分类及计量的金融资产于以持有金融资产为目标的业务模式内持有，旨在收取合约现金流量，而按公允价值计入其他全面收益分类及计量的金融资产于旨在持有以收取合约现金流量及出售的业务模式内持有。并非以上述业务模式内持有的金融资产按公允价值计入损益分类及计量。

金融资产之所有常规买卖概于交易日（即本集团承诺买卖该资产日期）确认。常规买卖指须于一般按惯例或市场惯例指定之期间交付资产之金融资产买卖。

### 其后计量

金融资产之其后计量取决于其下列分类：

#### *按摊销成本列账之金融资产(债务工具)*

按摊销成本列账之金融资产其后使用实际利率法计量并可能受减值影响。当资产终止确认、修订或减值时，收益及亏损于损益表中确认。

#### *指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之金融资产(股本投资)*

于初步确认后，倘股本投资符合香港会计准则第32号金融工具：呈列项下之股本定义，且并非作买卖，本集团可选择不可撤回地将其股本投资分类作指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资。分类乃按个别工具基准而厘定。

该等金融资产之收益及亏损永不重新计入至损益表。当支付权确立，股息相关经济利益很可能流向本集团，且股息金额能可靠计量时，则股息会于损益表确认为其他收入，惟倘本集团受惠于该等所得款项作为收回部分金融资产成本则作别论，在此情况下，有关收益会入账为其他全面收益。指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资无须进行减值评估。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 投资及其他金融资产(续)

#### 其后计量(续)

##### *按公允价值计入损益之金融资产*

按公允价值计入损益之金融资产按公允价值于财务状况表入账，而公允价值变动净值于损益表确认。

此类别包括衍生工具及股本投资，而本集团并无不可撤销地选择按公允价值计入其他全面收益进行分类。分类为按公允价值计入损益之金融资产之股本投资股息亦于支付权确立，股息相关经济利益很可能流向本集团，且股息金额能可靠计量时，在损益表确认为其他收入。

嵌入于混合合约(包含金融资产主合约)之衍生工具并非单独入账。金融资产主合约连同嵌入式衍生工具须全部分类为按公允价值计入损益之金融资产。

### 终止确认金融资产

金融资产(或(倘适用)一项金融资产之一部分或一组类似金融资产之一部分)主要在下列情况下终止确认(即从本集团之综合财务状况表删除)：

- 自该项资产收取现金流量之权利已届满；或
- 本集团已转让其自该项资产收取现金流量之权利，或已承担“转付”安排项下悉数向第三方支付所收取现金流量之责任，且并无出现重大延误；及(a)本集团已转让该项资产之绝大部分风险及回报，或(b)本集团并无转让或保留该项资产之绝大部分风险及回报，惟已转让该项资产之控制权。

倘本集团已转让其自该项资产收取现金流量之权利或已订立转付安排，其会评估其是否已保留该项资产所有权绝大部分之风险及回报以及保留程度。倘并无转让或保留该项资产之绝大部分风险及回报或转让该项资产之控制权，本集团将于其持续参与程度内继续确认已转让资产。在此情况下，本集团亦确认相关负债。已转让资产及相关负债按可反映本集团所保留权利及责任之基准计量。

以就所转让资产作出担保之形式进行之持续参与，按该项资产之原账面值及本集团或须偿还之代价金额上限(以较低者为准)计量。



## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 金融资产减值

本集团确认对并非按公允价值计入损益之所有债务工具之预期信贷亏损("预期信贷亏损")拨备。预期信贷亏损乃基于根据合约到期之合约现金流量与本集团预期收取之所有现金流量之间的差额而厘定,并以原实际利率之近似值折现。预期现金流量将包括出售所持抵押之现金流量或组成合约条款之其他信贷提升措施。

### 一般方法

预期信贷亏损分两个阶段进行确认。就自初步确认起未有显著增加之信贷风险而言,预期信贷亏损提供予由未来12个月内可能发生违约事件而导致之信贷亏损(12个月预期信贷亏损)。就自初步确认起已经显著增加之信贷风险而言,不论何时发生违约,于余下风险年期内之预期信贷亏损均须计提亏损拨备(全期预期信贷亏损)。

于各报告日期,本集团评估金融工具信贷风险是否自初步确认以来大幅上升。于作出评估时,本集团会比较于报告日期金融工具发生违约之风险与于初步确认日期金融工具发生违约之风险及本集团会考虑合理可靠、毋须付出过多成本或努力即可获得之资料,包括过往资料及前瞻性资料。

本集团会在合约付款逾期90日时将金融资产视为违约。然而,在若干情况下,倘内部或外部资料显示,在没有计及本集团任何现有信贷提升措施前,本集团不大可能悉数收取未偿还合约款项,则本集团亦可认为金融资产将会违约。金融资产于无合理期望可收回合约现金流量时撤销。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 金融资产减值(续)

#### 一般方法(续)

按摊销成本列账之金融资产按一般方法进行减值，并就计量预期信贷亏损于下列阶段进行分类，惟下文详述应用简化法之应收账款除外。

阶段一 – 金融工具之信贷风险自初步确认以来并无显著增加，其亏损拨备按等同12个月预期信贷亏损之金额计量

阶段二 – 金融工具之信贷风险自初步确认以来显著增加但并非信贷减值金融资产，其亏损拨备按等同全期预期信贷亏损之金额计量

阶段三 – 于报告日期为信贷减值之金融资产（但并非购买或源生信贷减值），其亏损拨备按等同全期预期信贷亏损之金额计量

#### 简化法

就不含重大融资成分之应收账款或当本集团采取不调整重大融资成分影响之可行权宜方法而言，本集团于计算预期信贷亏损时采用简化法。根据简化法，本集团并无追踪信贷风险之变化，而是于各报告日期根据全期预期信贷亏损确认亏损拨备。本集团已根据其过往信贷亏损经验，建立拨备矩阵，并就债务人及经济环境之特定前瞻性因素作出调整。

就包含重大融资成分之应收账款及租赁应收款项而言，本集团选择采用简化法根据上述政策计算预期信贷亏损作为其会计政策。

### 金融负债

#### 初步确认及计量

金融负债于初步确认时分类为贷款及借贷以及应付款项。

所有金融负债初步按公允价值确认，并扣除直接应占交易成本。

#### 按摊销成本列账之金融负债(贷款及借贷以及应付款项)的其后计量

于初步确认后，计息贷款及借贷其后采用实际利率法按摊销成本计量，除非折现影响并不重大，则按成本列账。当终止确认负债并透过实际利率法摊销时，收益及亏损于损益表中确认。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 金融负债(续)

按摊销成本列账之金融负债(贷款及借贷以及应付款项)的其后计量(续)

摊销成本计及收购之任何折让或溢价以及组成实际利率一部分之费用或成本计算。实际利率摊销计入损益表之财务费用。

### 终止确认金融负债

倘负债项下之责任获履行或撤销或届满，则终止确认金融负债。

倘现有金融负债由同一贷款人按有重大差别之条款所提供借贷取代，或现有负债之条款作出重大修订，有关交换或修订作为终止确认原有负债及确认新负债处理，相关账面值之间的差额于损益表确认。

### 抵销金融工具

倘当前有可依法强制执行之权利抵销已确认金额，且有意以净额结算或同时变现资产及清偿负债，则金融资产与金融负债相互抵销，净额于综合财务状况表呈报。

### 存货

存货按成本与可变现净值两者中之较低者入账。成本按加权平均成本法计算。可变现净值按估计售价减任何估计出售成本计算。

### 现金及现金等值项目

就综合现金流量表而言，现金及现金等值项目包括手头现金、活期存款及可随时兑换为已知金额现金之短期高流动性投资(该等投资之价值变动风险不大，且属短年期，于购入时一般在三个月内到期)，减须按要求偿还及构成本集团现金管理组成部分之银行透支。

就综合财务状况表而言，现金及现金等值项目包括手头现金与存放于银行之现金(包括定期存款及性质与现金类似且用途不受限制之资产)。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 拨备

倘因过往事件导致现有债务(法定或推定)及日后可能需要资源流出以偿还债务,则确认拨备,前提为对有关债务金额可以作出可靠估计。

倘折现影响重大,则确认之拨备金额为预期需用作偿还债务之日后支出于各报告期末之现值。因时间推移而产生之折现现值增额,计入损益表之财务费用。

### 所得税

所得税包括即期及递延税项。有关损益外确认项目之所得税于损益外(其他全面收益或直接于权益内)确认。

本期间及过往期间之即期税项资产及负债根据于各报告期末已颁布或实际上已颁布之税率(及税法),并考虑本集团经营所在司法权区之现行诠释及惯例,按预期自税务机关退回或付予税务机关之金额计量。

递延税项采用负债法,就于各报告期末资产及负债之税基与就财务申报之账面值之间所有暂时差额作出拨备。

递延税项负债就所有应课税暂时差额而确认,惟下列情况除外:

- 递延税项负债于初步确认商誉或非业务合并并且于进行时概不影响会计溢利或应课税溢利或亏损之交易之资产或负债时产生;及
- 就与于附属公司投资相关之应课税暂时差额而言,倘能控制暂时差额之拨回时间,且暂时差额不大可能在可预见未来拨回。



## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 所得税(续)

递延税项资产就所有可扣税暂时差额、未动用税项抵免及任何未动用税项亏损结转而确认。递延税项资产于可能有应课税溢利以动用可扣税暂时差额、未动用税项抵免及未动用税项亏损结转之情况下确认，惟下列情况除外：

- 倘递延税项资产与初步确认并非业务合并且于进行时不影响会计溢利或应课税溢利或亏损之交易之资产或负债所产生可扣税暂时差额有关；及
- 就与于附属公司投资相关之可扣税暂时差额而言，仅于暂时差额可能于可预见未来拨回及可能有应课税溢利以动用暂时差额之情况下确认递延税项资产。

递延税项资产之账面值于各报告期末审阅，并予以下调直至不再可能有足够应课税溢利以动用全部或部分递延税项资产。未确认之递延税项资产会于各报告期末重新评估，并于有可能有足够应课税溢利以收回全部或部分递延税项资产之情况下予以确认。

递延税项资产及负债按预期于变现资产或清偿负债期间适用之税率计量，而该税率基于各报告期末已颁布或实际上已颁布之税率(及税法)厘定。

仅当本集团有可合法强制执行权利，可将即期税项资产与即期税项负债抵销，且递延税项资产与递延税项负债与同一税务机关对同一应税实体或于各未来期间预期有大额递延税项负债或资产需要结算或清偿时，拟按净额基准结算即期税项负债及资产或同时变现资产及结算负债之不同税务实体征收之所得税相关，则递延税项资产与递延税项负债可予抵销。

### 政府补助金

政府补助金于可合理保证将收取补助金且所有附带条件将获遵守时按公允价值确认。当补助金与开支项目相关时，则于其拟补偿之成本支销之期间按系统基准确认为收入。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 收入确认

#### 客户合约收入

客户合约收入于货品或服务之控制权转移至客户时确认，有关金额反映本集团预期就交换该等货品或服务有权获得之代价。

当合约中之代价包括可变金额时，估计代价金额将为本集团有权以换取将货品或服务转移至客户之金额。可变动价在合约开始时估计并受到限制，直至与可变动价有关之不确定性其后得以解决时，很有可能所确认累计收益金额中不会出现重大收入拨回为止。

倘合约载有向客户提供超过一年之货品或服务转让之重大融资利益之融资部分，则收入按应收账款之现值计量，并使用反映于本集团与客户之间在合约开始时之独立融资交易之折现率进行折现。倘合约载有向本集团提供超过一年之重大融资利益之融资部分，则根据该合约确认之收入包括根据实际利率法合约负债附有之利息开支。就客户付款与转让承诺货品或服务之间的期限为一年或更短之合约而言，交易价格不会使用香港财务报告准则第15号之可行权宜方法就重大融资部分之影响作出调整。

#### 酒店及管理服务

提供酒店及管理服务之收入于预定期间内以直线法确认，原因为客户同时接收及消耗本集团提供之利益。

#### 食品及饮料收入

销售食品及饮料之收入于资产控制权转移予买方时(通常于客户消耗食品及饮料后)确认。

#### 其他设施服务

推广、额外空调及冷冻水费、牌照费及其他设施费用之收入于提供服务时随着时间推移而确认(倘客户同时收取及消耗本集团提供之利益)。

活动及场地费、审批及统筹费、租户巴士车票及其他物业费用之收入于客户获得服务控制权之时间点(通常于提供服务时)确认。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 收入确认(续)

#### 其他来源之收入

租金收入于租约期按时间比例确认。并非取决于某项指数或收费率的可变租赁付款于产生时的会计期间内确认为收入。

泊车费收入于提供服务时确认。

其他杂项收入及服务收入于获取收入及提供服务时确认。

#### 其他收入

利息收入按应计基准以实际利率法，透过采用将金融工具在预期可使用年期(或较短期间)(倘适用)之估计未来现金收入准确折现至金融资产账面净值之比率予以确认。

### 合约负债

在本集团转移有关货品或服务前，合约负债于从客户收取付款或付款到期时(以较早者为准)确认。合约负债于本集团履行合约时(即向客户转移有关货品或服务的控制权时)确认为收入。

### 雇员福利

#### 退休福利计划

根据强制性公积金计划条例，本集团为所有雇员设立界定供款强制性公积金退休福利计划("强积金计划")。供款金额按雇员基本薪金之某个百分比计算，并于根据强积金计划规则成为应付时自损益扣除。强积金计划之资产与本集团之资产分开持有，存放于独立管理之基金内。本集团向强积金计划作出之雇主供款会全数归属于雇员。

### 外币交易

该等综合财务报表以本集团之功能货币港元呈列。本集团旗下各实体自行决定其本身之功能货币，而各实体综合财务报表内之项目采用该功能货币计量。本集团旗下实体记录之外币交易初步采用其各自于交易日期当时有效之功能货币汇率记录。以外币计值之货币资产与负债按于各报告期末规定之功能货币汇率换算。结算或换算货币项目产生之差额均于损益内确认。按外币历史成本计量之非货币项目采用初步交易日期之汇率换算。

## 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 主要会计政策概要(续)

### 外币交易(续)

就终止确认与预付代价有关之非货币资产或非货币负债之相关资产、开支或收入而言，于厘定初步确认之汇率时，初步交易日期为本集团初步确认预付代价所产生之非货币资产或非货币负债之日期。倘有多笔预付付款或收款，本集团就每笔预付代价之付款或收款分别厘定交易日期。

## 3. 重大会计估计

于编制本集团综合财务报表时，管理层须作出影响所申报收入、开支、资产与负债金额及其随附之披露，以及或然负债披露之判断、估计及假设。有关假设及估计具有不确定性，可能导致日后须就受影响之资产或负债账面值作出重大调整。

### 估计不确定因素

产生须对下一个财政年度资产与负债账面值作出重大调整之重大风险之日后相关主要假设及于报告期末其他主要估计不确定性来源说明如下。

#### 非金融资产之减值

每当出现显示资产之账面值未能收回之事件或情况变化时，本集团则会对非金融资产减值进行审阅。

本集团会检讨该等资产若干潜在减值迹象，如所申报买卖价格、市场需求及一般市况。本集团将“持作出租楼宇”、“酒店楼宇”及“楼宇服务及支援设施”视为一个资产组合，并经计及收入净额及复归潜力后参考独立专业估值师之估值，确定该资产组合所属之现金产生单位。物业估值所采用之假设以报告期末现存之市况为依据，并参考当时市场成交价及合适资本化比率。

根据本集团之最佳估计，毋须对非金融资产之减值亏损作出拨备。



### 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. 重大会计估计(续)

#### 估计不确定因素(续)

##### 证券投资

本集团按照香港财务报告准则第9号之指引，将有固定或可厘定付款并有固定到期日之非衍生金融资产初步分类为按摊销成本列账之金融资产(倘本集团有意向及能力持有该等投资至到期日)或按公允价值计入损益之金融资产(倘该等投资由外聘基金经理管理且其表现按公允价值基准评估，而有关该等投资之资料乃按此基准内部呈报予本集团主要管理人员)。

就按摊销成本列账之金融资产而言，本集团评估其是否有意向及能力持有该等投资至到期日。倘除特定情况(例如于临近到期日出售少量金融资产)外，本集团无法持有该等投资至到期日，则整个类别须重新分类为按公允价值计入其他全面收益之债务投资。因此，该等投资将按公允价值而非摊销成本计量。

就指定按公允价值计入损益之投资而言，本集团委聘外聘基金经理负责管理按公允价值基准进行评估及作内部报告之投资组合。因此，该等投资乃指定按公允价值计入损益，并按公允价值列账，而其后出现之公允价值变动则于综合损益表内确认。

##### 应收账款之预期信贷亏损拨备

本集团使用拨备矩阵计算应收账款之预期信贷亏损。拨备率乃根据具有类似亏损模式(即按地理位置、产品类型、客户类型及评级以及信用证及其他形式之信贷保险之覆盖范围)之多个客户分部别之逾期天数厘定。

拨备矩阵最初基于本集团之历史观察违约率作出。本集团将校准矩阵以调整历史信贷亏损经验与前瞻性资料。例如，倘预测经济状况(即国内生产总值)预期将在未来一年内恶化，可能导致金融服务、媒体及零售业违约数量增加，则历史违约率将会调整。于各报告日期，本公司会更新历史观察违约率，并分析前瞻性估计之变化。

对历史观察违约率、预测经济状况及预期信贷亏损之间的相关性评估乃重大估计。预期信贷亏损之金额对情况变化及预测经济状况较为敏感。本集团之历史信贷亏损经验及预测经济状况亦可能无法代表未来客户之实际违约。有关本集团应收账款之预期信贷亏损的资料于综合财务报表附注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. 重大会计估计(续)

#### 估计不确定因素(续)

##### 数码港投资创业基金投资之公允价值

非上市股本投资及非上市债务投资根据近期市场成交价、以市场为基准估值技巧及按适用于具类似条款及风险特征的项目之现行利率贴现之预期现金流量进行估值。估值需要本集团对预期未来现金流量、信贷风险、波动性及贴现率进行估计并厘定可比较的公众公司及选用价格倍数或企业估值倍数，因而具有不确定性。于2022年3月31日，非上市股本投资及非上市债务投资之公允价值分别为263,803,894港元及9,465,721港元。进一步详情载于综合财务报表附注15及29。

##### 物业、机器及设备项目之可使用年期及剩余价值

于厘定物业、机器及设备项目之可使用年期及剩余价值时，本集团须考虑多项因素，包括所提供服务的变动或改进或资产服务输出之市场需求变动使技术或商业过时、资产预期用途、预期实际损耗、资产维护保养以及资产使用之法律或类似限制。资产可使用年期之估计乃根据本集团就用途相似之类似资产之经验作出。倘物业、机器及设备项目之估计可使用年期及／或剩余价值有别于先前估计，则作出折旧调整。于各报告期末，本集团根据情况变动对可使用年期及剩余价值进行检讨。

##### 租赁—估计递增借贷利率

本集团无法轻易厘定租赁内所隐含的利率，因此使用递增借贷利率("递增借贷利率")计量租赁负债。递增借贷利率为本集团于类似经济环境中为取得与使用权资产价值相近之资产，而以类似抵押品与类似期间借入所需资金应支付之利率。因此，递增借贷利率反映了本集团"应支付"的利率，当无可观察的利率时(例如对于并无订立融资交易之本集团而言)或当须对利率进行调整以反映租赁之条款及条件时(例如当租赁并非以本集团的功能货币订立时)，则须作出利率估计。当可观察输入数据可用时，本集团使用可观察输入数据(例如市场利率)估算递增借贷利率，并须作出若干实体特定之估计(例如本公司的独立信贷评级)。

##### 递延税项资产

递延税项资产于可能有应课税溢利可用于抵销亏损之情况下始就未动用税项亏损予以确认。管理层须根据未来应课税溢利可能出现之时间及水平连同未来税务规划策略作出重大判断，以厘定可予确认之递延税项资产金额。

#### 4. REVENUE AND OTHER NET INCOME

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

#### 4. 收入与其他收入净额

收入之分析如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>	客户合约收入		
Income from hotel operation	酒店营运收入	1,536,481	52,453,120
Building management income	物业管理收入		
– Management fee income	—管理费收入	92,394,809	94,703,372
– Other facilities income	—其他设施收入	30,835,496	22,333,087
		124,766,786	169,489,579
<i>Revenue from other sources</i>	其他来源之收入		
Rental income	租金收入		
Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	并不取决于某项指数或收费率之可变租赁付款	9,014,218	3,360,287
Other lease payments, including fixed payments	其他租赁付款，包括固定付款	265,886,165	165,543,237
		274,900,383	168,903,524
Car park fee income	泊车费收入	13,301,802	13,758,379
Other incidental income	其他杂项收入	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) 客户合约收入之分类收入资料

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>Type of services</b>	<b>服务类型</b>		
Income from hotel operation	酒店营运收入		
– Room income	—客房收入	1,097,882	29,506,491
– Food and beverage income	—食品及饮料收入	438,599	22,946,629
Building management income	物业管理收入		
– Management fee income	—管理费收入	92,394,809	94,703,372
– Other facilities income	—其他设施收入	30,835,496	22,333,087
Total revenue from contracts with customers	客户合约收入总额	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
<b>Geographical markets</b>	<b>地理市场</b>		
Hong Kong	香港	124,766,786	169,489,579
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>	<b>收入确认时间</b>		
Services transferred at a point in time	于某一个时间点转移之服务	19,126,223	35,197,606
Services transferred over time	随时间转移之服务	105,640,563	134,291,973
Total revenue from contracts with customers	客户合约收入总额	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:

下表载列于本报告期所确认计入报告期初合约负债中之收入金额：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:	确认计入报告期初合约负债中之收入：		
Income from hotel operation	酒店营运收入	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. 收入与其他收入净额(续)

##### (a) 客户合约收入之分类收入资料(续)

##### (b) 履约责任

有关本集团履约责任之资料概述如下：

###### 酒店营运收入

履约责任于提供服务时随着时间推移而履行。

###### 食品及饮料收入

履约责任于客户取得承诺货品之控制权时(即客户在餐馆消耗食品及饮料时)履行。客户消耗食品及饮料时立即支付交易。

###### 管理费收入

履约责任于提供服务时随着时间推移而履行。

###### 其他设施收入

履约责任随着时间推移或于提供服务时履行。



#### 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. 收入与其他收入净额(续)

##### (b) 履约责任(续)

于2022年3月31日，分配至剩余履约责任（未获履行或部分未获履行）之交易价格为1,106,162港元(2021年：1,554,816港元)，预期将于一年内确认。

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>Other net income</b>	<b>其他收入净额</b>		
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost, net of amortisation of premium of HK\$137,588 (2021: HK\$140,445)	按摊销成本列账之金融资产之利息收入，扣除溢价摊销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	按公允价值计入损益之投资之利息收入	15,049,857	19,213,670
Interest income on bank deposits	银行存款之利息收入	1,638,215	2,557,919
Services income from fellow subsidiaries (Note)	同系附属公司之服务收入(附注)	4,201,654	4,201,654
Net realised/unrealised (losses)/gains on investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允价值计入损益之投资之已变现/未变现(亏损)/收益净额	(28,552,189)	8,583,560
Foreign exchange differences, net	外汇差额净额	2,784,780	1,884,271
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	拨回收账款之减值	—	48,507
Government grants	政府补助金	2,684,200	2,358,000
Government subsidies on rental waiver	豁免租金之政府资助津贴	—	96,394,713
Others	其他	5,956,140	3,876,051
		<b>6,366,632</b>	<b>141,876,221</b>

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).

附注：

于2000年5月24日，香港数码港发展控股有限公司("直接控股公司")向同系附属公司香港数码港(附属发展)有限公司("HKCADL")批出薄扶林铜线湾内地段8969号其中一部分土地("住宅部分")。根据本公司与HKCADL所订立日期为2003年10月25日之服务协议，本公司就住宅部分之营运提供服务，自2003年11月开始每月向HKCADL收取125,600港元之固定服务收入。自2006年4月及2008年5月起，此项收费分别修订为每月200,000港元及261,000港元。本年度已收总额为3,132,000港元(2021年：3,132,000港元)。

根据本公司与同系附属公司Skillful Limited所订立日期为2005年3月12日之服务协议，本公司就住宅部分提供资讯科技及电讯服务而每月收取服务收入。本年度已收总额为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	薪金及津贴	106,622,749	127,248,326
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利计划供款	4,854,533	5,637,175
Staff benefits and other staff costs	员工福利和其他员工成本	846,120	4,271,485
		<b>112,323,402</b>	<b>137,156,986</b>
Analysed into:	分析为：		
Hotel	酒店	19,552,360	42,597,092
Corporate office	公司办事处	52,224,989	51,881,197
		<b>71,777,349</b>	<b>94,478,289</b>
Public Mission Teams (note 10)	公众使命团队(附注10)	40,546,053	42,678,697
		<b>112,323,402</b>	<b>137,156,986</b>

## 5. 员工成本

员工成本之分析如下：

## 6. LOSS BEFORE TAX

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

	Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Rental income less outgoings of HK\$14,986,883 (2021: HK\$14,946,321)	租金收入扣除开支14,986,883港元 (2021年：14,946,321港元)	(259,913,500)	(153,957,203)
Cost of inventories	存货成本	2,339,220	9,637,808
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物业、机器及设备折旧	13 152,612,032	147,055,454
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用权资产折旧	14(a) 2,473,581	2,045,700
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	不计入租赁负债计量的租赁付款	14(c) 516,685	210,781
Auditor's remuneration	核数师酬金	346,080	336,000
Impairment of trade receivables	应收账款之减值	17 29,625	1,292,484
Impairment of other receivables	其他应收款项之减值	8,497,518	-
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	拨回应收账款之减值	17 -	(48,507)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物业、机器及设备项目之 亏损净额	-	6,800,860
Finance costs:	财务费用：		
Interest on lease liabilities	租赁负债之利息	84,848	120,095

## 6. 除税前亏损

本集团之除税前亏损已扣除／(计入)下列项目：

## 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、津贴及实物福利	-	-
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花红	-	-
Retirement scheme contributions	退休计划供款	-	-

## 7. 董事酬金

根据香港公司条例第383(1)条及公司(披露董事利益资料)规例第2部披露之本集团董事酬金如下：

## 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)	薪金及津贴 (包括酌情绩效奖金)	17,395,237	16,561,617
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利计划供款	180,000	180,000
		17,575,237	16,741,617

## 8. 五名最高薪雇员

五名非董事最高薪雇员之酬金详情如下：

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

酬金介乎以下范围之非董事最高薪雇员之数目如下：

## 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	公司办事处	14,986,883	14,946,321
		15,692,883	16,174,321
Public Mission Teams (note 10)	公众使命团队(附注10)	353,439	430,985
		16,046,322	16,605,306

## 9. 地租及差饷

地租及差饷之分析如下：

## 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. 公众使命活动净支出

就公众使命为主要目的及综合财务报表附注1所述成功举办公众使命活动所产生之所有直接及间接支出均被视为公众使命活动支出。有关支出包括：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Staff costs	员工成本	40,546,053	42,678,697
Information technology facilities maintenance fees	资讯科技设备保养费用	24,751,347	28,245,175
Financial assistance to industry start-ups	向业内初创企业提供资助	92,323,480	93,501,733
Programme expenses (seminars, trainings, competitions, workshops and exhibitions)	计划支出(研讨会、培训、比赛、工作坊及展览)	16,134,043	13,797,925
Government rent and rates	地租及差饷	353,439	430,985
Public mission communications	公众使命通讯	4,336,536	6,731,163
Operating expenses	经营支出	16,503,206	10,400,182
Government project expenses	政府项目支出	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(包括政府补助金 79,856,461港元(2021年：30,517,815港元))	(88,928,095)	(36,653,209)
Interest income on redemption of Rinlink	赎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	按公允价值计入损益之 债务投资公允价值净亏损	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	除税前亏损	(219,273,108)	(212,787,639)
Tax credit at the Hong Kong statutory tax rate of 16.5%	按香港法定税率16.5%计算之税项抵免	(36,180,063)	(35,109,960)
Income not subject to tax	毋须课税之收入	(12,422,667)	(1,948,887)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不可扣税之开支	11,441,673	1,739,798
Tax losses not recognised	未确认之税项亏损	37,161,057	35,319,049
Tax amount at the Group's effective tax rate	按本集团实际税率计算之税额	-	-

## 11. 所得税

由于本集团本年度并无于香港产生任何应课税溢利，故并无就香港利得税作出拨备(2021年：无)。

适用于按香港法定税率计算之除税前亏损之税项抵免与按本集团实际税率计算之税额之对账如下：

## 12. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

## 12. 递延税项

递延税项资产及负债之变动如下：

		Losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits 可供用作抵销 未来应课税 溢利之亏损 HK\$ 港元	Depreciation in excess of related depreciation allowance 折旧超出有关 折旧拨备 之金额 HK\$ 港元	Others 其他 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2020	于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	年内于损益(计入)/ 扣除之递延税项	(15,190,501)	15,183,782	6,719	-
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	于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	年内于损益(计入)/ 扣除之递延税项	(12,182,248)	12,187,136	(4,888)	-
At 31 March 2022	于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. 递延税项 (续)

由于无法确定能否透过未来应课税溢利变现相关税项利益，故不就结转税项亏损所产生之暂时差额确认递延税项资产。于2022年3月31日，本集团之未确认税项亏损约为2,818,000,000港元（2021年：约2,593,000,000港元）。税项亏损并无到期日，但须待税务局确认。

## 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

## 13. 物业、机器及设备

		Buildings held for rental 持作出租 楼宇	Hotel building 酒店 楼宇	Building services and support facilities 楼宇 服务与 支援设施	Information technology facilities 资讯科技 设施	Centres equipment 中心设备	Leasehold improvements 租赁物 改良	Furniture and equipment 家具与 设备	Motor vehicles 车辆	Construction in progress 在建工程	Total 总计
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元 (note (iii)) (附注(iii))	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Cost	成本										
At 1 April 2020	于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/撇销	-	-	-	-	-	(13,926,660)	(19,514,673)	(220,137)	-	(33,661,470)
At 31 March 2021	于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/撇销	-	-	-	(25,435,133)	-	-	(6,757,054)	-	-	(32,192,187)
At 31 March 2022	于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	折旧及减值										
At 1 April 2020	于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	年内折旧开支	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/撇销	-	-	-	-	-	(8,320,880)	(18,319,593)	(220,137)	-	(26,860,610)
At 31 March 2021	于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	年内折旧开支	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/撇销	-	-	-	(25,435,133)	-	-	(6,757,054)	-	-	(32,192,187)
At 31 March 2022	于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	账面净值										
At 31 March 2022	于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	于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. 物业、机器及设备 (续)

附注：

- (i) 于2000年5月22日，香港特区政府向直接控股公司批出一幅位于薄扶林钢线湾内地段8969号之土地，一次性初始溢价为1,000港元，使用期为50年，而每年的租金金额相当于上述地段不时之应课差饷租值3%。

于2000年5月24日，本公司与直接控股公司订立一份分租协议，据此，本公司从直接控股公司分租薄扶林钢线湾内地段8969号其中一部分土地("数码港部分")，毋须支付租金。

- (ii) 该等楼宇位于获批租赁土地。
- (iii) 中心设备乃由政府补助金资助并用于指定项目之企业发展中心和科技中心之设备。
- (iv) 于2022年3月31日，持作出租楼宇(连同相关之楼宇服务与支援设施)之公允价值为67.47亿港元(2021年：66.97亿港元)。该等资产之账面总值为23.25亿港元(2021年：23.73亿港元)。该等持作出租楼宇(连同相关之楼宇服务与支援设施)于2022年3月31日之公允价值乃根据独立专业估值师高力国际物业顾问(香港)有限公司(2021年：莱坊测量师行有限公司)进行之估值厘定。

持作出租楼宇(连同相关之楼宇服务与支援设施)之公允价值属于公允价值等级中之第三级，乃采用收入资本化方式厘定，方法为采用已就有关楼宇之质素及地点作出调整之资本化比率将预期租金收入折现计算。

## 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 办公室物业 HK\$ 港元	Office equipment 办公室设备 HK\$ 港元	Information technology facilities 资讯科技设施 HK\$ 港元	Storage area 储存区 HK\$ 港元	Accommodation 住宿 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
As at 1 April 2020	于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	折旧开支	(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	于2021年3月31日及 于2021年4月1日	4,273,846	350,430	95,325	-	1,112,064	5,831,665
Depreciation charge	折旧开支	(1,554,120)	(188,671)	(95,325)	-	(635,465)	(2,473,581)
As at 31 March 2022	于2022年3月31日	2,719,726	161,759	-	-	476,599	3,358,084

## 14. 租赁

### 本集团作为承租人

本集团就其营运中使用的办公室物业、办公室设备、资讯科技设施、储存区及住宿订有租赁合同。办公室物业的租赁期为六年，而办公室设备、资讯科技设施及储存区的租赁期为五年，住宿的租赁期为两年。本集团订有数项其中包含可租赁付款的租赁合同，其在下文进一步论述。

#### (a) 使用权资产

本集团的使用权资产之账面值及年内变动如下：



#### 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	于4月1日之账面值	6,067,535	6,896,540
New leases	新租赁	-	1,270,930
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年内确认之利息增幅	84,848	120,095
Payments	付款	(2,617,920)	(2,220,030)
Carrying amount at 31 March	于3月31日之账面值	3,534,463	6,067,535
Analysed into:	分析为：		
Current portion	流动部分	2,254,797	2,533,072
Non-current portion	非流动部分	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.

租赁负债之到期分析在综合财务报表附注30(a)内披露。

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

##### (c) 于损益中就租赁确认之金额如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Interest on lease liabilities	租赁负债利息	84,848	120,095
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用权资产折旧开支	2,473,581	2,045,700
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in public mission activities expenses)	有关短期租赁支出 (计入公众使命活动支出)	37,688	32,413
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (included in other operating expenses)	不计入租赁负债计量之可变 租赁付款(计入其他经营支出)	478,997	178,368
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	于损益中确认之总金额	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 可变付款 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Fixed rent	固定租金	156,000	–	156,000
Variable rent only	仅支付可变租金	–	23,080	23,080
		156,000	23,080	179,080

		Fixed payments 固定付款 HK\$ 港元	2021 Variable payments 可变付款 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Fixed rent	固定租金	156,000	–	156,000
Variable rent only	仅支付可变租金	–	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. 租赁(续)

##### 本集团作为承租人(续)

##### (d) 可变租赁付款

本集团订有一份办公室设备的租赁合同，其中包含根据额外打印的测量度数计算的可变付款。该条款是由管理层就用作打印但并无恒定用量的办公室设备商定。管理层之目的是使租赁支出与额外打印量相对称。下表提供有关本集团的可变租赁付款之资料，包括有关固定付款之幅度：

		Fixed payments 固定付款 HK\$ 港元	2022 Variable payments 可变付款 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Fixed rent	固定租金	156,000	–	156,000
Variable rent only	仅支付可变租金	–	23,080	23,080
		156,000	23,080	179,080

		Fixed payments 固定付款 HK\$ 港元	2021 Variable payments 可变付款 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Fixed rent	固定租金	156,000	–	156,000
Variable rent only	仅支付可变租金	–	80,592	80,592
		156,000	80,592	236,592

此外，本集团租用一个货仓，其租约包含根据本集团在货仓内每个纸箱储存量所计算的可变租赁付款的条款。就本年度的租赁在损益中确认之可变租赁付款为455,917港元(2021年：97,776港元)。

- (e) 租赁的现金流出总额在综合财务报表附注25(c)内披露。

#### 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	一年内	197,919,217	204,224,981
After one year but within two years	一年后但两年内	101,600,930	129,987,428
After two years but within three years	两年后但三年内	39,316,311	40,486,359
After three years but within four years	三年后但四年内	15,112,133	20,923,132
After four years but within five years	四年后但五年内	9,580,804	14,527,258
After five years	五年后	29,633,651	39,799,330
		<b>393,163,046</b>	<b>449,948,488</b>

#### 14. 租赁(续)

##### 本集团作为出租人

本集团根据经营租赁安排出租香港若干楼宇(附注13)。租赁条款亦要求租户支付保证金。本集团于年内确认之租金收入为274,900,383港元(2021年: 168,903,524港元), 有关详情载于综合财务报表附注4。

于报告期末, 本集团根据与租户订立的不可撤销经营租赁于未来期间应收的未折现租赁付款如下:

## 15. CYBERPORT MACRO FUND INVESTMENTS

## 15. 数码港投资创业基金投资

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资</b>		
– Unlisted equity investments, at fair value	– 非上市股本投资，按公允价值	263,803,894	139,467,740
<b>Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>按公允价值计入损益之债务投资</b>		
– Unlisted debt investments, at fair value	– 非上市债务投资，按公允价值	9,465,721	9,550,052
		<b>273,269,615</b>	<b>149,017,792</b>

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.

由于本集团认为该等投资属策略性质，故上述股本投资不可撤销地指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益。

截至2022年3月31日止年度，本集团并无确认来自报告期末所持有的股本投资之任何股息收入（2021年：无）。

上述债务投资为由债券及嵌入式衍生工具组成之混合合约。其被强制分类为按公允价值计入损益之金融资产，原因为其合约现金流量并非仅为支付本金及利息。

为进一步加大大集团对可扩展初创企业之创业支持，本集团于2017年为香港数码创业家启动数码港投资创业基金。数码港投资创业基金初始投资额为两亿港元，旨在为数码港初创企业提供早期融资并促进香港的风险投资生态环境的发展。于2021年4月，数码港承诺向数码港投资创业基金额外注资两亿港元，并扩大至B轮及后期的投资。



## 16. INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

## 16. 证券投资

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>非流动资产</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost	按摊销成本列账之金融资产	-	49,108,104
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>流动资产</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost	按摊销成本列账之金融资产	49,384,925	35,041,864
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允价值计入损益之投资	643,010,512	723,397,807
		<b>692,395,437</b>	<b>758,439,671</b>
Total	总计	<b>692,395,437</b>	<b>807,547,775</b>

### (a) Financial assets at amortised cost

### (a) 按摊销成本列账之金融资产

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Listed fixed interest debt securities in Hong Kong	香港上市固定利息债务证券	49,384,925	84,149,968
The net book amount is analysed as follows:	账面净值分析如下：		
Maturing over one year	于一年以上到期	-	49,108,104
Maturing within one year	于一年内到期	49,384,925	35,041,864
		<b>49,384,925</b>	<b>84,149,968</b>
Market value of listed debt securities	上市债务证券之市值	<b>50,088,633</b>	<b>86,052,761</b>

### (b) Investments at fair value through profit or loss

### (b) 按公允价值计入损益之投资

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Listed fixed interest debt securities:	上市固定利息债务证券：		
- In Hong Kong	- 香港境内	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	非上市但有报价固定利息债务证券	95,230,685	109,114,977
		<b>643,010,512</b>	<b>723,397,807</b>

## 17. TRADE RECEIVABLES

## 17. 应收账款

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Trade receivables	应收账款	20,065,753	21,695,668
Impairment	减值	(1,322,109)	(1,292,484)
		<b>18,743,644</b>	<b>20,403,184</b>

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.

给予客户之信贷期一般为0至30天。本集团试图严格控制其未收回之应收款项以使信贷风险降至最低。逾期结余由高级管理层定期审阅。本集团并无就其应收账款结余持有任何抵押品或施行其他信贷提升措施。应收账款为免息。

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

应收账款减值亏损拨备变动如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
At beginning of year	年初	1,292,484	48,507
Impairment losses recognised (note 6)	确认减值亏损(附注6)	29,625	1,292,484
Impairment losses reversed (note 6)	拨回减值亏损(附注6)	-	(48,507)
At end of year	年末	<b>1,322,109</b>	<b>1,292,484</b>

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.

本集团于各报告日期使用拨备矩阵进行减值分析，以计量预期信贷亏损。拨备率乃根据具有类似亏损模式(即按地理位置、产品类型、客户类型及评级以及信用证及其他形式之信贷保险之覆盖范围)之多个客户分部组别之逾期天数厘定。该计算反映概率加权结果、货币时间价值以及于报告日期可获得有关过往事件、当前状况及未来经济状况预测之合理可靠资料。一般而言，应收账款如逾期超过一年且不受强制执行影响，则予以撇销。

## 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 总计 HK\$ 港元
		Current 即期 HK\$ 港元	Less than one month 少于一个月 HK\$ 港元	One to three months 一至三个月 HK\$ 港元	Over three months 超过三个月 HK\$ 港元	
Expected credit loss rate	预期信贷亏损率	0%	8.49%	12.03%	16.19%	6.59%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$)	账面总值(港元)	9,473,535	2,765,246	4,320,134	3,506,838	20,065,753
Expected credit losses (HK\$)	预期信贷亏损(港元)	–	234,636	519,833	567,640	1,322,109

As at 31 March 2021

于2021年3月31日

		Past due 逾期				Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
		Current 即期 HK\$ 港元	Less than one month	One to three months	Over three months	
			少于一个月	一至三个月	超过三个月	
			HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	
			HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	
Expected credit loss rate	预期信贷亏损率	0%	12.99%	15.59%	10.03%	5.96%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$)	账面总值(港元)	11,374,385	2,779,584	3,143,450	4,398,249	21,695,668
Expected credit losses (HK\$)	预期信贷亏损(港元)	–	360,979	490,208	441,297	1,292,484

## 18. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

## 18. 预付款项、按金及其他应收款项

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Prepayments	预付款项	18,725,252	9,087,783
Lease incentives	租赁优惠	11,451,646	32,773,812
Prepayments and deposits paid for the purchase of items of property, plant and equipment	就购入物业、机器及设备项目支付之预付款项及按金	–	23,650,198
Deposits paid for premises leasing	就物业租赁支付之按金	685,008	685,008
Government grants receivable	应收政府补助金款项	–	5,500,000
Other deposits	其他按金	1,544,830	2,394,600
Other receivables	其他应收款项	28,369,592	6,695,691
		<b>60,776,328</b>	<b>80,787,092</b>
Impairment	减值	<b>(8,497,518)</b>	–
		<b>52,278,810</b>	<b>80,787,092</b>
Analysed into:	分析为：		
Non-current portion	非流动部分	5,163,496	36,488,433
Current portion	流动部分	47,115,314	44,298,659
		<b>52,278,810</b>	<b>80,787,092</b>

### 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).

### 按金及其他应收款项之减值

于2022年及2021年3月31日，按金及其他应收款项之账面值与其公允价值相若。按金及其他应收款项之减值拨备按12个月预期信贷亏损或全期预期信贷亏损计量，视乎信贷风险自初步确认以来是否大幅增加而定。倘应收款项之信贷风险自初步确认以来大幅增加，则减值按全期预期信贷亏损计量。于评估按金及其他应收款项之预期信贷亏损时，管理层考虑多项因素，例如结余账龄、是否存在纠纷、近期过往支付模式、与交易对方的信誉有关的任何其他可得资料以及前瞻性资料。管理层利用这些资料来判定是否须为某一特定交易对方或整体上有类似亏损模式的若干交易对方之结余作出减值拨备。于2022年3月31日，其他应收款项之减值拨备为8,497,518港元（2021年：无）。



## 19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

## 19. 现金及现金等值项目

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Cash and bank balances	现金及银行结存	143,841,606	104,902,248
Non-pledged time deposit with an original maturity of less than three months when acquired	于获得时原到期日为少于三个月之无抵押定期存款	125,560,941	253,818,241
Non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	于获得时原到期日为三个月以上之无抵押定期存款	24,932,864	25,259,195
		<b>294,335,411</b>	<b>383,979,684</b>

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.

银行现金根据每日银行存款利率以浮动利率赚取利息。定期存款视乎本集团之即时现金需求而定，存款期限介乎一个月至一年不等，并以各自之定期存款利率赚取利息。银行结存及定期存款存入近期并无违约记录且信誉良好之银行。

## 20. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

## 20. 其他应付款项及应计费用

		Notes 附注	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Contract liabilities	合约负债	(a)	1,106,162	1,554,816
Other payables	其他应付款项	(b)	4,127,448	1,816,708
Accruals	应计费用		152,187,006	135,340,048
Receipt in advance	预收款项		5,638,205	6,606,703
Government grants	政府补助金		61,824,524	117,501,104
Provisions	拨备		8,163,792	13,163,792
Retention payable	应付保留金		2,876,000	—
			<b>235,923,137</b>	<b>275,983,171</b>

Notes:

附注：

(a) Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

(a) 合约负债详情如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Short-term advances received from customers	向客户收取之短期垫款		
Income from hotel operation	酒店营运收入	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.

于2022年合约负债减少主要由于向客户收取之短期垫款于本年度末减少所致。

(b) Other payables are non-interest-bearing and have an average term of three months.

(b) 其他应付款项为免息，平均期限为三个月。

## 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

租金按金包括预期不会于一年内偿付之款项 36,327,156 港元 (2021 年: 80,473,935 港元)。

## 22. 发展维修基金

该项基金是本集团根据由本公司、直接控股公司、HKCADL、盈科数码动力有限公司(现称电讯盈科有限公司)及资讯港有限公司于2000年5月17日所签订之数码港计划协议("计划协议")之条款所收取之基金。根据计划协议,该项基金用作保养及维修供租户及访客使用之共用电讯、媒体及资讯科技设施("数码港共用设施")。

根据本集团之会计政策,于购置相关资产以作更换后,已购置资产之成本从发展维修基金("发展维修基金")账户转拨至资本储备账户。

年内,金额为8,545,780港元(2021年: 3,247,467港元)之数码港共用设施已由发展维修基金购置并提供资金。因此,该笔款项已从发展维修基金转拨至资本储备账户。

## 23. SHARE CAPITAL

## 23. 股本

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Issued and fully paid:	已发行及缴足:		
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:

本集团股本变动概述如下:

		Number of shares in issue 已发行股份数目	Share capital 股本 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2020 and 1 April 2021	于2020年4月1日及2021年4月1日	300,000,002	300,000,002
New issues (Note)	新发行(附注)	238,000,000	238,000,000
At 31 March 2022	于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.

附注: 于2021年9月1日, 按每股1港元的价格向本公司现有股东发行238,000,000股普通股, 获得所得款项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. 储备

本集团于本年度及过往年度之储备金额及其变动呈列于综合权益变动表。

## 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. 综合现金流量表附注

### (a) 主要非现金交易

于年内，本集团并无就住宿(2021年：住宿)之租赁安排分别拥有使用权资产之非现金添置及租赁负债(2021年：1,270,930港元及1,270,930港元)。

### (b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

### (b) 融资活动所产生负债变动

		Government grants included in other payables and accruals 计入其他应付款项及应计费用之政府补助金 HK\$ 港元	Lease liabilities 租赁负债 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2020	于2020年4月1日	2,555,800	6,896,540
Changes from financing cash flows	融资现金流量变动	238,715,832	(2,099,935)
Government grants receivable	应收政府补助金款项	5,500,000	-
New lease	新租赁	-	1,270,930
Realisation of government grants	政府补助金变现	(129,270,528)	-
Interest expense	利息支出	-	120,095
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分类为经营现金流量之已付利息	-	(120,095)
At 31 March 2021 and at 1 April 2021	于2021年3月31日及于2021年4月1日	117,501,104	6,067,535
Changes from financing cash flows	融资现金流量变动	32,237,246	(2,533,072)
Realisation of government grants	政府补助金变现	(87,913,826)	-
Interest expense	利息支出	-	84,848
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分类为经营现金流量之已付利息	-	(84,848)
At 31 March 2022	于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	在经营活动内	601,533	330,876
Within financing activities	在融资活动内	2,533,072	2,099,935
		<b>3,134,605</b>	<b>2,430,811</b>

## 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	已订约但未拨备	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. 综合现金流量表附注(续)

### (c) 租赁之现金流出总额

计入综合现金流量表之租赁现金流出总额如下：

## 26. 承担

本集团于报告期末有以下资本承担。

## 27. 关联方交易

- (a) 本公司由香港特区政府透过财政司司长法团全资拥有。根据香港会计师公会颁布之经修订香港会计准则第24号*关联方披露*之规定，凡由香港特区政府直接或间接控制、共同控制或受其重大影响之政府相关实体及其附属公司，均界定为本集团之关联方。根据该基础，关联方包括直接控股公司及其附属公司（本公司除外）、政府相关实体及其附属公司、本集团能控制或可施加重大影响之其他实体及企业以及本集团之主要管理人员。

截至2022年3月31日止年度，来自香港特区政府之租金收入、楼宇管理收入及其他设施收入约占本集团收入之4%（2021年：3%）。所有该等服务均在正常业务过程中按本集团之定价政策进行。

- (b) 与直接控股公司及同系附属公司之结余均为无抵押、免息及按要求偿还。
- (c) 本集团主要管理人员向本集团提供服务而获支付之酬金的详情于综合财务报表的附注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. 按类别划分的金融工具

各类别金融工具于报告期末之账面值如下：

2022年3月31日

金融资产

		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允价值计入其他全面收益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允价值计入损益之金融资产		Financial assets at amortised cost 按摊销成本列账之金融资产	Total 总计
		Equity investments 股本投资 HK\$ 港元	Mandatorily designated as such 强制指定为该类别 HK\$ 港元	Debt investments 债务投资 HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	
Deferred rental receivables	递延应收租金	-	-	-	10,453,908	10,453,908
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	数码港投资创业基金投资	263,803,894	-	9,465,721	-	273,269,615
Investments in securities	证券投资	-	643,010,512	-	49,384,925	692,395,437
Trade receivables	应收账款	-	-	-	18,743,644	18,743,644
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	计入预付款项、按金及其他应收款项之金融资产	-	-	-	22,098,154	22,098,154
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	应收同系附属公司款项	-	-	-	1,938,909	1,938,909
Cash and cash equivalents	现金及现金等值项目	-	-	-	294,335,411	294,335,411
		263,803,894	643,010,512	9,465,721	396,954,951	1,313,235,078

Financial liabilities

金融负债

		Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按摊销成本列账之金融负债 HK\$ 港元
Trade payables	应付账款	45,531,974
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	计入其他应付款项及应计费用之金融负债	161,787,716
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	94,287,294
Amount due to the immediate holding company	应付直接控股公司款项	254,303,568
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	3,534,463
		559,445,015

## 28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

31 March 2021

Financial assets

## 28. 按类别划分的金融工具(续)

2021年3月31日

金融资产

		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允价值计入其他全面收益之金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允价值计入损益之金融资产		Financial assets at amortised cost 按摊销成本列账之金融资产	Total 总计
		Equity investments 股本投资 HK\$ 港元	Mandatorily designated as such 强制指定为该类别 HK\$ 港元	Debt investments 债务投资 HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
Deferred rental receivables	递延应收租金	-	-	-	13,295,348	13,295,348
Cyberport Macro Fund investments	数码港投资创业基金投资	139,467,740	-	9,550,052	-	149,017,792
Investments in securities	证券投资	-	723,397,807	-	84,149,968	807,547,775
Trade receivables	应收账款	-	-	-	20,403,184	20,403,184
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	计入预付款项、按金及其他应收款项之金融资产	-	-	-	15,275,299	15,275,299
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	应收同系附属公司款项	-	-	-	2,041,992	2,041,992
Cash and cash equivalents	现金及现金等值项目	-	-	-	383,979,684	383,979,684
		139,467,740	723,397,807	9,550,052	519,145,475	1,391,561,074

Financial liabilities

金融负债

		Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按摊销成本列账之金融负债 HK\$ 港元
Trade payables	应付账款	50,240,157
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	计入其他应付款项及应计费用之金融负债	147,528,830
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	95,430,483
Amount due to the immediate holding company	应付直接控股公司款项	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	6,067,535
		553,560,583

## 29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS 29. 金融工具之公允价值及公允价值等级

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:

本集团金融工具之账面值及公允价值(账面值与公允价值合理相若之金融工具除外)如下:

		Carrying amounts 账面值		Fair values 公允价值	
		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元	2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>金融资产</b>				
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资	263,803,894	139,467,740	263,803,894	139,467,740
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允价值计入损益之债务投资	9,465,721	9,550,052	9,465,721	9,550,052
Investments in securities	证券投资	692,395,437	807,547,775	693,099,145	809,450,568
		<b>965,665,052</b>	<b>956,565,567</b>	<b>966,368,760</b>	<b>958,468,360</b>

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.

本集团已评估递延应收租金、应收账款、计入预付款项、按金及其他应收账款之金融资产、现金及现金等值项目、与同系附属公司及直接控股公司之结余、应付账款、计入其他应付款项及应计费用之金融负债、租金及其他按金之公允价值与其账面值相若，主要由于该等工具于短期内到期。

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:

金融资产及金融负债之公允价值以于各方自愿(强迫或清盘出售除外)进行之当前交易中交换工具之金额入账。下列方法及假设用于估计公允价值:

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.

租赁负债之公允价值乃使用现时可得的具类似条款、信贷风险及余下年期的工具之利率，将预期未来现金流量折现而计算。因本集团本身于2022年3月31日及2021年3月31日就租赁负债承担的不履约风险而产生的公允价值变动被评定为不重大。

## 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. 金融工具之公允价值及公允价值等级 (续)

于2022年3月31日及2021年3月31日，指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之三项(2021年：六项)非上市股本投资之公允价值已采用以市场为基准估值技巧，根据并非由可观察市价或费率支持之假设进行估计。进行估值时，董事须要根据行业、规模、杠杆及策略来厘定可比较公众公司(同业)，并就每间识别的可比较公司计算合适的价格倍数(例如市销倍数及企业价值倍数)。该倍数乃按可比较公司的企业价值除以销售计量数字而计算。董事认为，于报告期末因由独立专业估值师评估之估计公允价值(计入综合财务状况表)及公允价值之相关变动(计入其他全面收益)属合理，并为最合适之价值。

于2022年3月31日及2021年3月31日，指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之13项(2021年：七项)非上市股本投资之公允价值已采用近期市场成交价作出估计。

于2022年3月31日及2021年3月31日，按公允价值计入损益之两项(2021年：两项)非上市债务投资之公允价值已采用市场估值方法或二项式树状定价模型，根据并非由可观察市价或费率支持之假设进行估计。估值要求董事就预期未来现金流量按利息折现作出估计。董事认为，于报告期末因由独立专业估值师评估之估计公允价值(计入综合财务状况表)及公允价值之相关变动(计入综合损益表)属合理，并为最合适之价值。

上市债务投资之公允价值按市场报价计算得出。

期内，本集团出售若干比例按公允价值计入其他全面收益之投资，所得款项净额约为460万港元，因此于其他全面收益确认收益。

于截至2022年3月31日止财政年度后，本集团出售按公允价值计入其他全面收益之投资，所得款项净额约为1,450万港元及将于截至2023年3月31日止下一个财政年度内于其他全面收益确认已变现亏损。



## 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

## 29. 金融工具之公允价值及公允价值等级 (续)

以下为于2022年及2021年3月31日对金融工具估值之重大不可观察输入数据概要连同定量敏感度分析：

于2022年3月31日

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可观察输入数据	Amount 数额	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允价值对输入数据之敏感度
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
非上市股本投资	估值倍数	同业市销倍数	3.5倍	倍数上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值增加/减少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
		缺乏市场流通性之折让	20%	折让上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值减少/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.

缺乏市场流通性之折让指本集团厘定市场参与者在为投资定价时会考虑的溢价及折让金额。

**29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** (continued)  
As at 31 March 2022 (continued)

**29. 金融工具之公允价值及公允价值等级**  
(续)  
于2022年3月31日(续)

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可观察输入数据	Amount 数额	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允价值对输入数据之敏感度
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
非上市股本投资	期权定价模式	波动率	64.7%	波动率上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值增加/减少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
		无风险利率	2.3%	无风险利率上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值增加/减少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
		同业市销倍数	5倍	倍数上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值增加/减少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
非上市股本投资	近期交易	未完成交易价格之折让	50%	折让上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值减少/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
非上市股本投资	概率加权法	市值百分比变动	[0.58%]	无风险利率上升/下跌1%将不会导致任何影响
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
非上市债务投资	二项树式定价法	无风险利率	0.5%	无风险利率上升/下跌1%将不会导致任何影响

**29. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** (continued)  
As at 31 March 2021

**29. 金融工具之公允价值及公允价值等级**  
(续)  
于2021年3月31日

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可观察输入数据	Amount 数额	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允价值对输入数据之敏感度
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
非上市股本投资	估值倍数	同业市销倍数	2.9倍	倍数上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值增加/减少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
		缺乏市场流通性之折让	20%	折让上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值减少/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
		同业企业价值倍数	4倍	倍数上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值增加/减少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
		缺乏市场流通性之折让	20%	折让上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值减少/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.

缺乏市场流通性之折让指本集团厘定市场参与者在为投资定价时会考虑的溢价及折让金额。

	Valuation technique 估值方法	Significant unobservable input 重大不可观察输入数据	Amount 数额	Sensitivity of fair value to the input 公允价值对输入数据之敏感度
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
非上市股本投资	近期交易	未完成交易价格之折让	50%	折让上升/下跌1%将导致公允价值减少/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
非上市债务投资	二项树式定价法	无风险利率	0.045%	无风险利率上升/下跌1%将不会导致任何影响

## 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. 金融工具之公允价值及公允价值等级 (续)

### 公允价值等级

下表显示本集团金融工具之公允价值计量等级：

### 按公允价值计量之资产：

于2022年3月31日

		Fair value measurement using 公允价值采用以下各项计量			
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) 活跃市场报价 (第一级) HK\$ 港元	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可观察 输入数据 (第二级) HK\$ 港元	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) 重大不可观察 输入数据 (第三级) HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允价值计入 其他全面收益之 股本投资	-	227,270,824	36,533,070	263,803,894
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允价值计入损益 之债务投资	-	-	9,465,721	9,465,721
Investments in securities	证券投资	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

(续)

### 公允价值等级(续)

#### 按公允价值计量之资产：(续)

于2021年3月31日

		Fair value measurement using 公允价值采用以下各项计量			
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) 活跃市场报价 (第一级) HK\$ 港元	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大可观察 输入数据 (第二级) HK\$ 港元	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) 重大不可观察 输入数据 (第三级) HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允价值计入 其他全面收益之 股本投资	–	116,255,771	23,211,969	139,467,740
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允价值计入损益 之债务投资	–	8,367,107	1,182,945	9,550,052
Investments in securities	证券投资	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:

年内，就金融资产而言，第一级与第二级之间并无转移公允价值计量(2021年：无)。第三级内之公允价值计量变动如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or profit or loss:	按公允价值计入其他全面收益或损益之 金融资产：		
At 1 April	于4月1日	24,394,914	10,281,340
Transfer from Level 2 during the year	年内转出第二级	37,201,654	21,344,675
Transfer to Level 2 during the year	年内转入第二级	(16,433,390)	–
Total losses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	于综合损益表确认之亏损总额	(84,334)	(6,711,749)
Total gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	于其他全面收益确认之 收益/(亏损)总额	919,947	(519,352)
At 31 March	于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. 金融工具之公允价值及公允价值等级 (续)

### 公允价值等级 (续)

#### 按公允价值计量之负债：

##### 于2022年3月31日

本集团于2022年3月31日并无任何按公允价值计量之金融负债。

##### 于2021年3月31日

本集团于2021年3月31日并无任何按公允价值计量之金融负债。

年内，就金融负债而言，第一级与第二级之间并无转移公允价值计量，亦无转入或转出第三级 (2021年：无)。

## 30. 财务风险管理目标及政策

### (a) 财务风险因素

本集团之主要金融工具包括证券投资、按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资、按公允价值计入损益之债务投资以及现金及现金等值项目。该等金融工具之主要目的是为本集团之营运提供资金。

本集团金融工具产生之主要风险为信贷风险、股价风险、流动资金风险及货币风险。董事局审查及协定管理各项相关风险之政策，概述如下。

#### 信贷风险

本集团所有现金及现金等值项目均存放于管理层认为信贷质素良好之香港主要金融机构。本集团已制定政策，以评估接纳新业务时之信贷风险及限制其所承受来自个别客户之信贷风险。

#### 最高风险及年末分阶段分类

下表显示基于本集团信贷政策之信贷质素及最高信贷风险 (主要根据逾期资料得出，除非其他资料毋须付出过多成本或努力即可获得)，以及于3月31日之年末分阶段分类。就上市债务投资而言，本集团亦使用外部信贷评级进行监控。所呈列数额为金融资产之账面总值。

### 30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 30. 财务风险管理目标及政策(续)

(continued)

#### (a) Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 March 2022

#### (a) 财务风险因素(续)

信贷风险(续)

最高风险及年末分阶段分类(续)

于2022年3月31日

		12-month ECLs 12个月预期 信贷亏损	Lifetime ECLs 全期预期信贷亏损			
		Stage 1 阶段一 HK\$ 港元	Stage 2 阶段二 HK\$ 港元	Stage 3 阶段三 HK\$ 港元	Simplified approach 简化法 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Investments in securities#	证券投资#	49,384,925	-	-	-	49,384,925
Trade receivables*	应收账款*	-	-	-	20,065,753	20,065,753
Deferred rental receivables#	递延应收租金#	10,453,908	-	-	-	10,453,908
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables#	计入预付款项、按金及 其他应收款项之 金融资产#	22,098,154	8,497,518	-	-	30,595,672
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	应收同系附属公司款项					
- Not yet past due	—尚未逾期	1,938,909	-	-	-	1,938,909
Cash and cash equivalents	现金及现金等值项目					
- Not yet past due	—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. 财务风险管理目标及政策(续)

(continued)

#### (a) Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 March 2021

#### (a) 财务风险因素(续)

信贷风险(续)

最高风险及年末分阶段分类(续)

于2021年3月31日

		12-month ECLs 12个月预期 信贷亏损	Lifetime ECLs 全期预期信贷亏损			
		Stage 1 阶段一 HK\$ 港元	Stage 2 阶段二 HK\$ 港元	Stage 3 阶段三 HK\$ 港元	Simplified approach 简化法 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
Investments in securities#	证券投资#	84,149,968	—	—	—	84,149,968
Trade receivables*	应收账款*	—	—	—	21,695,668	21,695,668
Deferred rental receivables#	递延应收租金#	13,295,348	—	—	—	13,295,348
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables#	计入预付款项、按金 及其他应收款项之 金融资产#	15,275,299	—	—	—	15,275,299
Amounts due from fellow Subsidiaries	应收同系附属公司款项					
— Not yet past due	—尚未逾期	2,041,992	—	—	—	2,041,992
Cash and cash equivalents	现金及现金等值项目					
— 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.

<sup>#</sup> 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.

\* 就本集团采用简化减值法之应收账款而言，根据拨备矩阵计量之资料于综合财务报表附注17披露。

<sup>#</sup> 金融资产之信贷质素在尚未逾期，且并无资料显示金融资产之信贷风险自初步确认以来大幅增加时被视作“正常”。否则金融资产之信贷质素被视为“可疑”。

有关本集团应收账款之信贷风险之详情，于综合财务报表附注17披露。



### 30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 30. 财务风险管理目标及政策(续)

(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) 财务风险因素(续)

##### 股价风险

股价风险指股本证券公允价值因相关个别证券之价值变动而降低之风险。于2022年3月31日，本集团面对之股价风险来自分类为指定按公允价值计入其他全面收益之股本投资之个别股本投资(附注15)。

下表显示于报告期末本集团承担重大风险之股本投资公允价值每变动10%(所有其他变量保持不变且未计入任何税务影响前)之敏感度。就此分析而言，有关影响被视为与公允价值储备有关。

		Carrying amount of investments 投资账面值 HK\$ 港元	Change in equity* 权益变动* HK\$ 港元
As at 31 March 2022	于2022年3月31日		
Unlisted equity investments:	非上市股本投资：		
– Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	—指定按公允价值计入其他全面 收益之股本投资	263,803,894	26,380,389
As at 31 March 2021	于2021年3月31日		
Unlisted equity investments:	非上市股本投资：		
– Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	—指定按公允价值计入其他全面 收益之股本投资	139,467,740	13,946,774

\* Excluding accumulated losses

\* 不包括累计亏损

### 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. 财务风险管理目标及政策(续)

#### (a) 财务风险因素(续)

##### 流动资金风险

流动资金风险指本集团未能偿还到期之即期债务之风险。审慎之流动资金风险管理包括透过营运现金流量及直接控股公司之垫款维持充裕现金及可供动用资金。

本集团之政策是定期监察目前及预期之流动资金需求，确保维持足够现金储备，以满足其短期及长期流动资金需求。

本集团于报告期末根据合约未折让付款之金融负债到期情况如下：

		2022			Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
		Repayable on demand/less than 1 year 按要求偿还/ 一年以下 HK\$ 港元	1 to 2 years 一至两年 HK\$ 港元	Over 2 years 两年以上 HK\$ 港元	
Trade payables	应付账款	45,531,974	-	-	45,531,974
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	计入其他应付款项及 应计费用之金融负债	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	应付直接控股公司款项	254,303,568	-	-	254,303,568
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	2,254,797	1,279,666	-	3,534,463
		521,838,193	17,291,590	20,315,232	559,445,015

		2021			Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
		Repayable on demand/less than 1 year 按要求偿还/ 一年以下 HK\$ 港元	1 to 2 years 一至两年 HK\$ 港元	Over 2 years 两年以上 HK\$ 港元	
Trade payables	应付账款	50,240,157	-	-	50,240,157
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	计入其他应付款项及 应计费用之金融负债	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	应付直接控股公司款项	254,293,578	-	-	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	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. 财务风险管理目标及政策(续)

(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.

#### (a) 财务风险因素(续)

##### 货币风险

本集团之功能货币为港元。本集团承担之货币风险主要来自以其他货币(主要为美元("美元"))计值之证券投资。由于港元与美元挂钩,本集团认为港元与美元之间的汇率变动风险不大。

#### (b) 资本管理

本集团资本管理之主要目标为保障本集团持续经营之能力,从而为股东带来回报及为其其他持份者带来利益,并维持最理想之资本结构,以减少资本成本。年内,资本管理之目标、政策或程序并无任何变动。

本集团之资本包括股东权益之所有部分。管理层定期检讨资本结构,并在必要时调度其总体资本结构。本集团于2022年及2021年3月31日均处于现金净额状况。

### 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.

### 31. 报告期后事项

于2022年7月14日,本公司向其直接控股公司发行并配发446,000,000股每股面值1港元的普通股,作为向本公司注入总值4.46亿港元的代价。

## 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. 本公司财务状况表

本公司财务状况表于报告期末之资料如下：

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>非流动资产</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	物业、机器及设备	2,942,946,396	2,757,289,540
Right-of-use assets	使用权资产	3,358,084	5,831,665
Deferred rental receivables	递延应收租金	10,453,908	13,295,348
Investments in securities	证券投资	–	49,108,104
Investment in a subsidiary	附属公司投资	1	1
Prepayments and deposits	预付款项及按金	5,163,496	36,488,433
Total non-current assets	非流动资产总额	2,961,921,885	2,862,013,091
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流动资产</b>		
Inventories	存货	171,488	212,200
Trade receivables	应收账款	18,743,644	20,403,184
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	预付款项、按金及其他应收款项	36,109,606	44,298,659
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	应收同系附属公司款项	1,938,909	2,041,992
Amounts due from subsidiaries	应收附属公司款项	177,671,684	134,347,156
Investments in securities	证券投资	692,395,437	758,439,671
Cash and cash equivalents	现金及现金等值项目	294,250,365	383,895,966
Total current assets	流动资产总额	1,221,281,133	1,343,638,828
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>流动负债</b>		
Trade payables	应付账款	45,531,974	50,240,157
Other payables and accruals	其他应付款项及应计费用	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	应付直接控股公司款项	254,303,568	254,293,578
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	2,254,797	2,533,072
Total current liabilities	流动负债总额	632,160,922	678,480,461
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流动资产净值</b>	589,120,211	665,158,367
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>资产总额减流动负债</b>	3,551,042,096	3,527,171,458



32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY 32. 本公司财务状况表(续)

(continued)

		2022 HK\$ 港元	2021 HK\$ 港元
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>非流动负债</b>		
Development maintenance fund	发展维修基金	379,206,407	387,752,187
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	1,279,666	3,534,463
Total non-current liabilities	非流动负债总额	380,486,073	391,286,650
Net assets	资产净值	3,170,556,023	3,135,884,808
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>权益</b>		
Share capital	股本	538,000,002	300,000,002
Reserves (Note)	储备(附注)	2,632,556,020	2,835,884,806
Total equity	权益总额	3,170,556,022	3,135,884,808

Simon CHAN Sai-ming  
陈细明  
Director  
董事

Ivy CHEUNG Wing-han  
张颖娴  
Director  
董事

## 32. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY 32. 本公司财务状况表(续)

(continued)

Note:

Movements of the Company's reserves are as follows:

附注：

本公司储备之变动如下：

		Capital reserve 资本储备 HK\$ 港元	Accumulated losses 累计亏损 HK\$ 港元	Total 总计 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2020	于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	年内亏损及全面亏损总额	-	[205,130,526]	[205,130,526]
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由发展维修基金转拨至资本储备	3,247,467	-	3,247,467
At 31 March 2021 and at 1 April 2021	于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	年内亏损及全面亏损总额	-	[211,874,566]	[211,874,566]
Transfer from development maintenance fund to capital reserve	由发展维修基金转拨至资本储备	8,545,780	-	8,545,780
At 31 March 2022	于2022年3月31日	<b>5,386,040,004</b>	<b>[2,753,483,984]</b>	<b>2,632,556,020</b>

## 33. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 33. 核准综合财务报表

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2022.

综合财务报表于2022年10月26日获董事局核准并许可发出。



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