

VONGROUP LIMITED 黃河實業有限公司 Stock Code 股份代號 : 318



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

2	CORPORATE INFORMATION	2	公司資料
3	MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	3	管理層討論與分析
9	PROFILE OF DIRECTORS	9	董事簡介
11	REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	11	董事會報告
16	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT	16	企業管治報告
22	ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT	22	環境、社會及管治報告
25	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	25	獨立核數師報告
30	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	30	綜合損益及其他 全面收益表
31	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	31	綜合財務狀況表
32	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	32	綜合權益變動表
33	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	33	綜合現金流量表
34	NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	34	綜合財務報表附註
91	SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION	91	財務資料概要
92	LIST OF PROPERTIES	92	物業列表

CORPORATE INFORMATION**公司資料****EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

VONG Tat leong David (Chief Executive Officer)
XU Siping

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FUNG Ka Keung David
LAM Lee G.
WONG Man Ngar Edna

AUDIT COMMITTEE

LAM Lee G. (Chairman)
FUNG Ka Keung David
WONG Man Ngar Edna

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

LAM Lee G. (Chairman)
FUNG Ka Keung David
VONG Tat leong David

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

VONG Tat leong David (Chairman)
FUNG Ka Keung David
LAM Lee G.

COMPANY SECRETARY

TSUI Siu Hung Raymond

AUDITOR

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Certified Public Accountants
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REGISTERED OFFICE

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Hong Kong

HONG KONG SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

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COMPANY WEBSITE

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STOCK CODE

318

執行董事

黃達揚 (行政總裁)
徐斯平

獨立非執行董事

馮嘉強
林家禮
王文雅

審核委員會

林家禮 (主席)
馮嘉強
王文雅

薪酬委員會

林家禮 (主席)
馮嘉強
黃達揚

提名委員會

黃達揚 (主席)
馮嘉強
林家禮

公司秘書

徐兆鴻

核數師

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股份代號

318

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論與分析

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Our Businesses are Operated Synergistically with Each Other

Although we report in segments, the Group is operated in a way so that we achieve synergistic value amongst these segments, in order to generate higher returns and greater business opportunities. Therefore, while our segments are reported separately for the purpose of resources allocation and performance assessment, our management and operations frequently view and assess them as one business synergistically with each other.

A huge one-off impact on the Hong Kong economy during the Current Year: The 12 Months of the Current Year coincided with almost unheard-of magnitudes of negative economic impact for many Hong Kong businesses

As is commonly acknowledged, the 12-month period of the current year ended 30 April 2020 has been a period of hugely negative economic impact for many businesses in Hong Kong, because it overlapped almost entirely with major social unrest from approximately June 2019 until approximately January 2020, and then the economic devastation brought about by Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") since approximately January 2020. Many Hong Kong businesses have therefore experienced significant loss or significant reduction in profit, together with significant revenue decrease during this period.

Notwithstanding this huge devastation to the Hong Kong economy, other than non-Cash Property Valuation, we have achieved turnaround to Increased Revenue and Profit for 3 Consecutive Years

We are pleased that our business model has enabled us to be nimble and adaptive in the face of very adverse market conditions. This has benefitted us during the economic difficulties of the current year.

Excluding the effect of non-cash property valuations, this business strategy has successfully generated higher revenue and profit for 3 consecutive years. This maintains our turnaround to profit that commenced during the year ended 30 April 2018, which continued during the year ended 30 April 2019, and then the current year ended 30 April 2020.

During the year, the Group recorded revenue of approximately HK\$34.0 million (2019: approximately HK\$34.0 million) and profit for the year of approximately HK\$10.2 million (2019: approximately HK\$22.2 million) This continues the Group's successful record of profit following its turnaround during the years ended 30 April 2018 and 30 April 2019.

One-off impact upon our Revenue growth

The Group believes that the major social unrest followed by COVID-19 during almost the entire 12 months of the current year are one-off macro-economic occurrences. The Group therefore believes that the impact upon its revenue growth during the current year is a one-off situation.

Reduced Profit during the Current Year is mainly due to last year's non-cash Property Valuation gain

The decreased profit for the current year reflects a decrease in fair value of investment properties, being a non-cash item. Likewise, such higher profit for the year ended 30 April 2019 reflected an increase in the fair value of investment properties that was recorded for that year.

Excluding non-Cash Property Valuation, we achieved higher Profit during the Current Year

When such changes in fair value of investment properties, being non-cash items, are excluded, we are pleased to see that the Group recorded profit for the year of approximately HK\$11.0 million, which is approximately about 1.6 times higher than that for the year ended 30 April 2019 (2019: approximately HK\$6.8 million), continuing the Group's turnaround to profit notwithstanding the serious adverse impact of the unforeseen ongoing large-scale social unrest in Hong Kong and COVID-19 during almost the entire 12 months of the current year.

整體表現

我們的業務相互協同營運

儘管我們按分部呈報，但本集團的營運方式是力求在這些業務分部之間實現協同價值，以產生更高的回報及更多的商機。因此，雖然我們的分部就資源分配及表現評估而言乃單獨呈報，但我們的管理層及營運部門經常將其視作一項協同業務審閱及評估。

本年度對香港經濟造成之重大一次性影響：本年度之12個月對許多香港企業造成前所未有之負面經濟影響

眾所周知，截至二零二零年四月三十日止本年度之12個月期間對許多香港企業造成了重大負面經濟影響，原因為自二零一九年六月至二零二零年一月的重大社會動盪，及其後自二零二零年一月起新冠疫情（「新冠疫情」）帶來的經濟災難。因此，許多香港企業於本期間經歷重大虧損或溢利大幅減少以及收入大幅減少。

儘管是次對香港經濟造成的巨大破壞，除卻現金物業估值外，我們已連續3年實現收入及溢利增加的轉變

我們很高興，我們的業務模式使我們於面對極為不利的市況下靈活應變，使我們於本年度經濟困難時期受益。

除卻非現金物業估值的影響，該業務策略已連續3年成功產生更高的收入及溢利，使我們截至二零一八年四月三十日止年度開始的扭虧為盈，並持續至截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度，隨後持續至截至二零二零年四月三十日止的本年度。

於本年度，本集團錄得收益約34,000,000港元（二零一九年：約34,000,000港元）及本年度溢利約10,200,000港元（二零一九年：約22,200,000港元）。於截至二零一八年四月三十日及二零一九年四月三十日止年度扭虧為盈後，維持本集團成功錄得溢利之記錄。

對我們收益增長的一次性影響

本集團認為，於本年度幾乎整個十二個月中，新冠疫情前發生的重大社會動盪僅屬一次性宏觀經濟事件。因此，本集團認為，對本年度收益增長的影響屬一次性情況。

本年度溢利減少乃主要由於去年錄得非現金物業估值收益

本年度溢利減少反映了投資物業的公平值減少，屬非現金項目。同樣地，截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度溢利增加反映了該年度錄得的投資物業公平值增加。

除卻非現金物業估值，我們於本年度錄得溢利增加

於除卻非現金項目的投資物業公平值變動後，我們欣然知悉本集團於年內錄得溢利約11,000,000港元，較截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度（二零一九年：約6,800,000港元）約高出1.6倍，儘管幾乎在本年度的12個月中，都受到香港的持續大規模社會動盪以及新冠疫情的嚴重影響，本集團持續保持盈利。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論與分析

In the face of the economy's serious drop, we have succeeded in achieving increased Profit from Technology-related Business, especially due to our adjusting to new Business and Social Paradigms resulting from COVID-19: Fintech, Cloud and Virtual Technology

In light of work, travel and social challenges resulting from social unrest and COVID-19, traditional business demands have been negatively impacted. However, our experience in fintech, cloud and virtual technologies has strengthened us to meet new business and social paradigms that resulted from COVID-19. This has therefore enabled us to achieve approximately similar revenue in the current year as compared to last year, even though the economy has a whole has greatly suffered. This has also resulted in higher profit after excluding non-cash property valuation impact.

Our fintech, cloud and virtual technology skill sets covers areas such as education technology, virtual event technology, and biotech/life sciences technology. We will seek to pursue more businesses in these newer paradigms of technology post-COVID-19 during the coming year.

Other areas of our business and experience offer potentially undervalued investment opportunities at this time

Food & Beverage undervalued opportunities: We have significant experience in food & beverage operations, and we now see potentially undervalued investment opportunities in this area as a result of the social unrest and COVID-19. We are therefore seeking to explore opportunities to extend our business to the food & beverage sector, especially where we are able to apply our technologies for newer paradigms of food & beverage operations, and may pursue appropriate investments if we secure favourable terms.

Property undervalued opportunities: We are pleased that we have seen relatively similar valuation for our investment properties during the current year, instead of valuation decreases that have been seen in some areas of Hong Kong. We believe that this is due to our strategy to identify high quality properties and to manage them with high quality management service. Overall, we seek to explore reducing the weighting of our properties at the right time and right valuations. At the same time, we will seek to explore further investment in property where we believe that there are undervalued opportunities, both in Hong Kong and regionally outside Hong Kong.

Securities reduction of weighting: We have reduced the weighting of our securities business. The Group recorded gross proceeds from the trading of securities of approximately HK\$38.3 million (2019: approximately HK\$58.8 million). The aggregate of our revenue and such gross proceeds is approximately HK\$75.6 million (2019: approximately HK\$94.8 million).

Growth in the face of Overall One-Off Devastating Market Conditions

Amid the ongoing large-scale violent and intensified protests in Hong Kong in during most of the current year ended 30 April 2020, there inevitably has been significant impact on market and business sentiment, resulting in very significant economic downturn. The arrival of this period of social unrest in June 2019, the length of the period of social unrest, and the continuing escalation and intensification of the violence, were all unforeseen both by us and by the general market and society as a whole.

This social unrest has seen curbing of property transactions and property values, and dampening of rental values. The violence has driven away shoppers, diners, tourists and business travelers, significantly affecting food & beverage consumption, seriously affecting Hong Kong businesses, and resulting in much reduced interaction. Some overseas and Hong Kong business associates have taken a "wait and see" approach to Hong Kong, therefore affecting the revenue and profit that we otherwise would have wished to be have recorded during the period under review. A number of countries have issued travel advisories and urged their nationals to exercise increased caution when travelling to Hong Kong.

面對經濟大幅下滑，我們成功實現科技相關業務產生的溢利增加，尤其是由於我們適應新冠疫情所帶來的新業務及社會範式：金融科技、雲端及虛擬科技

鑒於社交動盪及新冠疫情帶來對就業、旅遊及社交的挑戰，傳統業務需求已受到負面影響。但是，我們在金融科技、雲端及虛擬科技方面的經驗使我們更為強大，以適應新冠疫情帶來的新業務及社會範式。因此，即使整個經濟蒙受重大損失，這亦使我們能夠實現與上年度大致相同的收入。除卻非現金物業估值影響後，其亦帶來更高溢利。

我們的金融科技、雲端及虛擬科技技能集涵蓋教育科技、虛擬科技及生物科技／生命科學科技等領域。來年，我們將於新冠疫情後，在這些較新的科學科技模式中尋求更多業務。

我們當前的業務領域及經驗潛在被低估的投資機遇

餐飲業被低估的機遇：我們於餐飲營運方面擁有豐富經驗，由於社會動盪及新冠疫情，我們當前看到該領域潛在被低估的投資機遇。因此，我們正尋求機遇，將我們的業務擴展至餐飲領域，特別是在我們能夠將我們的科技應用於餐飲業務的較新範式的情況下，如我們能獲得有利條款，可能會尋求適當投資。

物業被低估的機遇：我們很高興看到本年度投資物業的估值相對平穩，而非跟隨香港若干地區的物業估值下降。我們認為，這歸因於我們的策略以及高水平的管理所致。整體而言，我們尋求於適當時機適當估值降低我們的物業比重。同時，我們將進一步尋求香港及香港以外地區被低估的物業投資機遇。

證券的比重減少：我們已減少證券業務的比重。本集團錄得證券買賣所得款項總額約38,300,000港元(二零一九年：約58,800,000港元)。我們的收益及該所得款項總額合共約為75,600,000港元(二零一九年：約94,800,000港元)。

在整體遭受一次性破壞的市況下的增長

於截至二零二零年四月三十日止本年度的大部分時間，在香港發生的大規模暴力及激烈抗議活動期間，這不可避免地對市場及商業氣氛產生了重大影響，導致總體經濟下滑。本期間的社會動盪自二零一九年六月以來，社會動盪期的長短以及暴力的不斷升級及加劇都是我們、整個市場及全社會無法預料的。

這社會動盪抑制了房地產交易及房地產價值，亦削弱了租金價值。暴力事件趕走了購物者、食客、遊客及商務旅客，極大地影響了餐飲消費，嚴重影響了香港企業，並大大減少了各方面的互動。一些海外及香港業務夥伴對香港採取了「觀望態度」，因此影響了我們原期望於本年度內錄得的收入及溢利。許多國家已經發布了旅遊警告，並敦促其國民前往香港旅行時要加倍謹慎。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS 管理層討論與分析

BUSINESS REVIEW

One-off huge negative and unexpected macro impact during the current year, affecting the Group's revenue and business performance

The Group believes that the sudden and unexpected impact of the social unrest and COVID-19 during almost the entire 12 months of the current year has had a significant one-off impact upon its business, revenue and profit.

Nevertheless, the Group has striven to overcome this one-off impact, to apply its technology business experience to meet the newer business needs resulting from the COVID-19 paradigm. The Group believes that the coming year will see growth in revenue brought about by the Group's technology business groundwork during the current year ended 30 April 2020.

Main contributor to revenue and profit – Technology & Management and new COVID-19 business paradigms

Our main contributor to revenue and profit during the current year has been our Technology & Management operations. This focuses, amongst others, on many newer paradigms resulting from COVID-19, e.g., fintech, cloud, distance business and virtual technologies, providing full one-stop service support to our clients to analyse, design, develop, operate and maintain integrated e-commerce and other online commercial, educational and biotech platforms and products. We expect increasing growth in this sector following the impact of COVID-19. Notwithstanding the unforeseen and violent social unrest, where many companies have adopted a “wait and see” approach, our technology & management business recorded revenue of approximately HK\$30.7 million (2019: approximately HK\$29.7 million) with gain for the year of approximately HK\$23.9 million (2019: profit of approximately HK\$21.6 million). As the Group has taken new initiatives to seek to explore and expand this business following the recent social unrest and COVID-19, we envisage that the revenue and profit of this business will see continuing growth during the upcoming year.

Other areas

Our Property operations are managed with a two-pronged approach of value gain and rental income to optimize value creation for our shareholders. We have continued to manage our operations by identifying optimal opportunities to acquire, manage and operate undervalued properties, including (i) commercial properties (retail and offices), especially in Kowloon East CBD, in line with the government's CBD 2.0 policy to transform Kowloon East, (ii) residential properties, especially at prime locations, and (iii) carpark properties, especially at locations with a low carpark density. These properties are located at regional locations that we believe are considered to be higher quality for property demand, primarily in Hong Kong, but also in the PRC and Macau. These properties are acquired, managed, operated and disposed for both value gain and rental income strategies. As a result, (a) income from our properties can be from both disposal proceeds as well as from rental receipts, and (b) fair value loss from our properties are recorded and contribute towards profit for the year.

Rental income for the year has been fairly steady at approximately HK\$4.9 million (2019: approximately HK\$5.1 million). As many property values in Hong Kong have been seriously affected by the recent social unrest, we are pleased to record only a very slight decrease in unrealized fair value of investment properties during the year, being approximately HK\$0.8 million decrease (2019: gain of approximately HK\$15.3 million). This slight decrease is approximately 0.3% of the HK\$246.7 million fair value of investment properties as at 30 April 2019. We recorded approximately HK\$3.4 million gain for the year in our property business (2019: gain of approximately HK\$19.6 million), which includes the non-cash impact on fair value of investment properties. When such changes in fair value of investment properties are excluded, our property business recorded stable profit: HK\$4.2 million in profit during the year (2019: approximately HK\$4.3 million).

Given market conditions, we believe that the optimum times and values for disposing of selected properties may be during the coming year, however we also believe that there would be undervalued opportunities regionally outside Hong Kong.

業務回顧

本年度一次性的巨大負面和不可預期的宏觀影響集團收入和業務績效

集團認為，幾乎在全年的12個月中，新冠疫情以及社會動蕩的突發和不可預期的影響對業務、收入及溢利產生了重大的一次性影響。

儘管如此，集團仍努力克服這一次性的影響，運用其科技業務的經驗，以滿足由新冠疫情所帶來的新業務需求。集團認為在截至2020年4月30日止年度內集團的科技業務基礎，將為來年帶來收入增長。

收入和溢利的主要貢獻者－科技業務及管理以及新冠疫情所帶來的嶄新業務模式

我們本年度收入和溢利的主要來源自我們的科技與管理分部。這側重於(其中包括)由新冠疫情產生的許多新的業務模式，例如金融科技、雲端、遠端業務和虛擬科技，為客戶提供全面的一站式服務支援，以分析、設計、開發、營運和維護集成電子商務和其他在線商業、教育和生物科技平臺和產品。因為許多公司都採取了「觀望」的做法，我們預計，在新冠疫情的影響下，該行業的需求將不斷增加，我們的科技和管理業務收入約為3,070萬港元(2019年：約2,970萬港元)，年內收益約為2,390萬港元(2019年：利潤約2,160萬港元)。由於集團在最近的社會動蕩和新冠疫情之後採取了新的舉措，尋求探索和擴大是項業務，我們預計，是項業務的收入及溢利將在來年持續增長。

其他業務

我們的物業業務採用雙管齊下的價值收益和租金收入管理，為股東創造優化的價值。我們繼續優化我們的業務，根據政府關於改造九龍東的中央商務區2.0政策，尋求合適的機遇去收購、管理和運營被低估的物業，包括(i)商用物業(零售和辦公室)、(二)低停車場密度的地區。我們認為這些物業座落在對物業有更優質需求的地區，主要在香港，同時也在中國和澳門。這些物業的收購、管理、經營和出售，包含了物業升值和租金收入策略。因此，(a)我們房產的收入既可來自出售收益，也可以來自租金收入，以及(b)計入該年度利潤的物業公平價值虧損。

本年度的租金收入相對穩定，約為490萬港元(2019年：約510萬港元)。由於香港很多物業價值受到最近社會動蕩的影響，我們很高興在年內投資物業未實現公平價值只輕微下跌，減少約80萬港元(2019年：收益約1,530萬港元)。截至2019年4月30日，投資物業公平價值2.467億港元，輕微下跌約0.3%。我們全年的物業業務收益約為340萬港元(2019年：收益約1,960萬港元)，其中包括對投資物業公平價值的非現金影響。除卻投資物業公平價值的變動，我們的物業業務錄得穩定利潤：本年度的利潤為420萬港元(2019年：約430萬港元)。

鑒於市場環境，我們認為來年可能是出售一些物業的最佳時間及價值，同時我們亦相信香港以外地區可能會有物業被低估的投資機會。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論與分析

Our Financial operations provides financial and management related services, including to clients with cross-border expansion or activities in Hong Kong, the PRC and Korea. During the year, we recorded revenue of approximately HK\$1.1 million (2019: approximately HK\$0.7 million), resulting in profit of approximately HK\$0.4 million (2019: loss of approximately HK\$0.4 million). We are currently seeking opportunities to increase the weighting in this business, especially in relation to clients where we will contribute a combination of our financial & management, and technology & management services.

We have been reducing the weighting of our Securities operations, which invest in a diversified portfolio of securities that are listed on recognised stock exchanges with a potential for earnings growth and capital appreciation. Our strategy is to generate and preserve shareholder value, and we do so by adopting a prudent investment policy to invest in securities that have long-term growth potential. We recorded revenue from this business, including net realised and unrealised loss of securities, of approximately HK\$2.6 million (2019: loss of approximately HK\$1.6 million).

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group is exposed to the risk of negative, volatile or of uncertain developments, including but not limited to negative, volatile or uncertain developments in the global, regional and local economies, in the financial and property markets, and in the changes in patterns of consumption. These developments might reduce revenue or result in reduced valuations of the Group's investment properties or in the Group being unable to meet its strategic objectives or in negative effect to its financial condition, results of operations and businesses. The Company will continue to adopt prudent financial policies to cope with the impact of uncertain factors.

FUND RAISING EXERCISES

The Company did not have any equity fund raising activity during the year.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

The Group had no material acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the year.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT

The Group had the following significant investment of carrying value of 5% or more of the total assets as at 30 April 2020:

Claman Global Limited ("Claman") is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability. Claman and its subsidiary are engaged in the financial technology industry including in relation to crowdfunding and technologies and services that seek to increase the efficiency of online financial transactions. On 26 September 2016, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Vongroup Investment Holdings Limited ("VIHL"), entered into a subscription agreement with Claman, pursuant to which VIHL conditionally agreed to subscribe for and Claman conditionally agreed to issue and allot 29% of the issued share capital of Claman (approximately 22.48% of the enlarged issued share capital of Claman) at the consideration of HK\$29,000,000, which was satisfied by allotting and issuing 23,349,436 shares of the Company at the issue price of HK\$1.242 per share. Currently, the Group is engaged in discussions in relation to a potential transaction with a view to increase its shareholding in Claman. No agreement has been reached as to the terms of the possible investment up to the date of this report. Further details of the above are set out in the Company's announcements dated 26 September 2016 and 8 July 2020.

As at 30 April 2020, the carrying value of Claman as financial assets at FVOCI of the Group was approximately HK\$23.8 million (2019: approximately HK\$23.5 million). For the year ended 30 April 2020, a fair value gain of approximately HK\$0.3 million (2019: a fair value loss of approximately HK\$15.5 million) was recognised in financial assets at FVOCI reserve.

我們的金融業務為客戶提供金融及管理相關服務，包括為客戶在香港、中國及韓國開展跨境擴張或業務。於本年度內，我們錄得收入約1,100,000港元(二零一九年：約700,000港元)，從而錄得溢利約400,000港元(二零一九年：虧損約400,000港元)。目前，我們正在尋找機會增加該業務的比重，特別是促進將結合我們的金融及管理及科技及管理服務的客戶。

我們一直在降低證券業務的權重，調整我們投資於認可證券交易所上市具有盈利增長和資本增值潛力的多元化證券組合。我們的策略是為股東創造和保存價值，我們採取審慎的投資政策，投資於具有長期增長潛力的證券。本年度記錄的證券業務收入，包括淨實現和未實現的證券損失，約為260萬港元(2019年：損失約160萬港元)。

風險及不明朗因素

本集團面臨負面、波動及不明朗發展的市場風險，包括但不限於全球及地區經濟體以及金融及物業市場之負面、波動及不明朗發展，以及消費模式的轉變。該等發展可能減少收益或導致本集團投資物業之估值下降或本集團不能達成其策略目標或對其財務狀況產生負面影響。本公司將繼續採取審慎的財務政策以應對不明朗因素的影響。

集資活動

年內，本公司並無進行任何股本集資活動。

重大收購及出售

年內，本集團並無進行重大收購及出售附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業。

重大投資

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團擁有以下賬面值佔總資產5%或以上之重大投資：

Claman Global Limited(「Claman」)為於英屬處女群島註冊成立之有限公司，Claman及其附屬公司主要從事金融科技業，包括有關眾籌及尋求提高網上財務交易效率的科技與服務。於二零一六年九月二十六日，本公司之全資附屬公司Vongroup Investment Holdings Limited(「VIHL」)與Claman訂立一份認購協議，據此，VIHL有條件同意認購而Claman有條件同意發行及配發Claman的29%已發行股本(Claman約22.48%的經擴大已發行股本)，代價為29,000,000港元，透過按發行價每股1.242港元配發及發行23,349,436股本公司股份而支付。現時，本集團正在就潛在交易進行討論，以增加其於Claman之持股量。截至本報告日期，並無就可能投資之條款達成任何協議。上述進一步詳情載列於本公司日期為二零一六年九月二十六日及二零二零年七月八日之公告。

於二零二零年四月三十日，Claman之賬面值(作為本集團透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產)為約23,800,000港元(二零一九年：約23,500,000港元)。截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，公平值收益約300,000港元(二零一九年：公平值虧損約15,500,000港元)於按公平值計入其他全面收入之金融資產儲備內確認。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論與分析

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Liquidity and Financial Resources

The Group maintained cash and bank balances as at 30 April 2020 amounting to approximately HK\$19.6 million (2019: approximately HK\$34.4 million). The Group's current ratio as at 30 April 2020 was 4.2 (2019: 3.9). The total equity of the Group amounted to approximately HK\$391.7 million (2019: approximately HK\$383.1 million) as at 30 April 2020.

Gearing

The gearing ratio, as a ratio of bank borrowings to total equity, was 0.06 as at 30 April 2020 (2019: 0.07).

Exchange Rate Exposure

The Group's assets, liabilities and cash flow from operations are mainly denominated in Renminbi, United States dollars and Hong Kong dollars. The Group currently does not have any related foreign exchange hedges, however the Company monitors its foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedges should the need arise.

Treasury Policies

The Group generally finances its operations with internally generated resources and bank borrowings. The interest rates of borrowings, if applicable, are generally charged by reference to prevailing market rates.

As at 30 April 2020, there were bank borrowings, which were denominated in Hong Kong dollars, of approximately HK\$24.3 million (2019: approximately HK\$26.3 million). All bank borrowings were subject to interest rate of 0.7%-1.5% per annum over 1-month to 3-month HIBOR, and capped at 2.45%-2.7% per annum below prime rate. The bank borrowings that are not repayable within one year from the end of the reporting period but contains a repayment on demand clause and therefore all bank borrowings were classified into current liabilities of the Group.

Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 April 2020, the Group did not have any material contingent liability (2019: Nil).

Pledge of Assets

As at 30 April 2020, the Group's bank borrowings are secured and guaranteed by investment properties of the Group with an aggregate net carrying amount of approximately HK\$121.3 million (2019: approximately HK\$121.1 million) and leasehold land and buildings with an aggregate net carrying amount of approximately HK\$11.6 million (2019: approximately HK\$12.0 million).

Commitments

The Group had no capital commitments during the year (2019: nil).

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As at 30 April 2020, the Group had 30 (2019: 19) employees in Hong Kong and the PRC. The Group has not experienced any significant problems with its employees or disruptions due to labour disputes nor has it experienced difficulties in the recruitment and retention of experienced staff. The Group remunerates its employees based on industry practices. Its staff benefits, welfare, share options and statutory contributions, if any, are made in accordance with individual performance and prevailing labour laws of its operating entities.

財務回顧

流動現金及財務資源

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團維持現金及銀行結餘約19,600,000港元(二零一九年：約34,400,000港元)。本集團於二零二零年四月三十日之流動比率為4.2(二零一九年：3.9)。本集團於二零二零年四月三十日之總權益約391,700,000港元(二零一九年：約383,100,000港元)。

負債

於二零二零年四月三十日之負債比率(作為銀行借貸對總權益之比率)為0.06(二零一九年：0.07)。

匯率風險

本集團之資產、負債及經營現金流主要以人民幣、美元及港元列值。本集團現時並無任何相關外匯對沖，然而，本公司監控其外匯風險並將於需要時考慮對沖。

庫務政策

本集團一般依靠內部產生資源及銀行貸款為其經營業務提供所需資金。借貸之利率(如適用)乃一般參照現行市場利率計算。

於二零二零年四月三十日，以港元計值之銀行借貸約為24,300,000港元(二零一九年：約26,300,000港元)。所有銀行借貸按一個月至三個月香港銀行同業拆息加0.7厘至1.5厘之年利率計息，而年利率上限為最優惠利率減2.45厘至2.7厘。該等銀行借貸毋須於報告期末起一年內償還，但載有按要求償還條款，因此所有銀行借貸分類為本集團之流動負債。

或然負債

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債(二零一九年：無)。

資產抵押

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團之銀行借貸以本集團總賬面淨值約121,300,000港元(二零一九年：約121,100,000港元)之投資物業以及總賬面淨值約11,600,000港元(二零一九年：約12,000,000港元)之租賃土地及樓宇作抵押及擔保。

承擔

年內，本集團並無任何資本承擔(二零一九年：無)。

僱員及酬金政策

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團於香港及中國共聘用30名(二零一九年：19名)僱員。本集團從未與其僱員發生任何重大問題或因勞工糾紛而令營運受到阻延，亦從未於聘請富經驗員工及人才流失問題上遇到困難。本集團乃根據業內慣例向其僱員發放酬金。本集團之員工利益、福利、購股權及法定供款(如有)乃根據個人表現及其經營實體之現行勞工法例而作出。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論與分析

FUTURE PROSPECTS

One-off negative economic impact during the current year ended 30 April 2020

We are delighted that with our continued successful generation of profit for the year, following on from our turnaround during the year ended 30 April 2018 and 30 April 2019, we believe that we are well-positioned for continued future growth, notwithstanding that we would have wished for substantially higher revenue and profit if it were not for the huge economic downturn brought on by the unforeseen and violent social unrest and COVID-19 during almost the entire 12 months of the current year. We believe that this is a one-off negative impact.

We have witnessed new COVID-19 business paradigm demands for our technology expertise

We also believe that our ability to generate higher profit, after excluding non-cash property valuation impact, during the current year is in no small part due to the way that we operate synergistic operations, with management and operational staff who have significant experience in inter-disciplinary business management and operations. Also, we attribute this to the way that our technology business has significant experience in fintech, cloud and virtual technologies, and distance business, which all now and are expected to continue to be in significant demand in the new COVID-19 business and social paradigm.

Undervalued Acquisition Opportunities

The Group is pursuing a strategy of pursuing a number of projects where asset values are favourable, and where our experience and expertise would bring added value, and also which would enable us to comfortably develop and grow our businesses in the uncertain times ahead. This includes undervalued opportunities in regional property as well as in food & beverage.

This might not be the time for a single-product focus

We believe that it is during these difficult times that the experience and expertise of our management will be demonstrated, and that we are well-positioned for continued future growth, notwithstanding the uncertainties presented in the global and local business environment, including current trade wars and recent social unrest in Hong Kong. We believe that this might not be the time for a traditional single-product business to focus on one product and not diversify to hedge against fluctuating market conditions and demands resulting from COVID-19.

Business growth opportunities in EdTech, BioTech, Virtual Tech, FinTech and CloudTech

In our technology & management operations, we are very excited to see that we have succeeded in technology business needs brought about by COVID-19. We will actively seek to continue to put resources into these operations to aim to generate higher revenue and profit during the coming year. We would have wished for higher revenue and profit during the year were it not for the economic downturn brought about by the unforeseen and violent social unrest and COVID-19. However, nimble adaptation to distance business, education technology, and virtual and cloud technology has enabled us to step up to maintain approximately similar levels of revenue, and higher profit excluding non-cash property valuation impact. We seek to continue and grow upon this in the coming year.

Property

In our property operations, we will continue to closely monitor the market and determine the optimum times for reducing our weighting in Hong Kong. Our properties are generally not located at or near the hotspots of social unrest, therefore their values have not been significantly affected. Our gearing ratio on all properties is currently relatively low and highly conservative, with bank borrowing to property value ratio of only approximately 9.5% (30 April 2019: approximately 10.2%), representing only approximately HK\$24.3 million of bank borrowings (30 April 2019: approximately HK\$26.3 million), as compared with the aggregate of investment property value and property held for own use of approximately HK\$257.0 million (30 April 2019: approximately HK\$258.7 million). Our gearing ratio against total equity is approximately 6% (30 April 2019: approximately 7%). Therefore, we intend during the coming year to take advantage of currently low interest rates to cautiously increase our gearing ratio within prudent levels. We also intend to explore regional undervalued opportunities.

未來展望

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度的一次性負面經濟影響

於截至二零一八年四月三十日及二零一九年四月三十日止年度我們扭虧為盈後，我們在年內繼續成功地創造了溢利，令我們倍感欣慰，倘並非由於本年度內幾乎為期12個月的不可預見及劇烈的社會動盪以及新冠疫情導致的經濟衰退，雖然我們原本希望利潤將大幅度增長，但我們相信我們已準備就緒實現持續的未來增長。我們相信此為一次性負面影響。

我們見證新新冠疫情業務範式對我們科技專長的需求

我們亦相信，在不計非現金物業估值影響的情況下，本年度我們能產生較高溢利在很大程度上歸功於我們的業務協同運營，同時管理層及運營人員在跨領域業務管理及營運方面擁有豐富經驗。此外，我們將其歸因於我們的科技業務在金融科技、雲端及虛擬科技以及遠程業務方面擁有豐富經驗，在新新冠疫情業務及社會範式中，現時及預期日後都將對此需求巨大。

被低估的收購機遇

本集團正在推行一項戰略，以推行一些資產價值有利及我們的經驗及專業知識能夠帶來增值的項目，而且這將使我們能夠在未來的不明朗時期合適地發展及增長我們的業務。有關項目包括被低估的地區物業以及餐飲領域收購機遇。

現在可能並非專注於單一產品之時

儘管全球及本地營商環境存在不明朗因素(包括現時的貿易戰及香港社會動盪)，我們仍相信正是在這些困難時期，我們管理層的經驗及專業知識將得以展示，並且我們已準備就緒實現持續的未來增長。我們相信現在恐怕已經不是傳統的單一產品業務可專注於一種產品，而不進行多樣化以對沖波動市況及因新冠疫情而產生的需求的時候。

在教育科技、生物科技、虛擬科技及雲端科技領域的業務發展機遇

在我們的科技及管理業務中，我們成功滿足新冠疫情帶來的科技業務需求，令我們倍感欣喜。我們將積極尋求繼續在該等業務投入資源之機，以期在來年產生更高的收入及溢利。倘並非由於不可預見及劇烈的社會動盪及新冠疫情造成的經濟衰退，我們原本希望於年內獲得更高的收入及溢利。然而，對遠程科技、教育科技以及虛擬及雲端科技的靈活適應，使我們得以保持大致相同的收入水準及較高溢利(排除非現金物業估值的影響)。我們力求在來年繼續發展。

物業

在我們的物業業務中，我們將繼續密切監控市場及確定減少我們於香港比重的最佳時機。我們的物業通常不位於社會動盪的熱點或附近，因此其價值並未受到重大影響。我們目前所有物業的資產負債比率相對較低且高度保守，且銀行借貸與物業價值比率僅約9.5%(二零一九年四月三十日：約10.2%)，僅相當於銀行借貸約24,300,000港元(二零一九年四月三十日：約26,300,000港元)，而投資物業價值及自用物業的總額約為257,000,000港元(二零一九年四月三十日：約258,700,000港元)。我們總權益的資產負債比率約為6%(二零一九年四月三十日：約7%)。因此，我們擬於來年利用當前的低利率謹慎地將我們的資產負債比率提高到審慎的水平。我們亦打算探索被低估的地區商機。

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS 董事簡介

Executive Directors

Vong Tat leong David, aged 58, has been a director of the Company since 2005 and serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He is also director of certain subsidiaries of the Group. Mr Vong has acquired and run public companies, and made and advised on cross-border financial transactions and mergers and acquisitions, involving capital markets and private equity, for over 25 years. He was formerly Vice Chairman of the board of directors of CITIC 21CN Company Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange, from 2003-2004. Before that, he was director and Deputy Chief Executive of i100 Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange, since he co-founded the i100 Group in 2000 with an international consortium whose key participants included management and leading institutional investors. Prior to that, he was Chief Executive at Pollon Infrastructure Corporation, an infrastructure investment holding company focused on power and telecom assets in the PRC, since 1997. Mr Vong is a graduate of Yale Law School and The London School of Economics and Political Science.

Xu Siping, aged 62, has been a director of the Company since 2005 and held a series of senior policy positions for about 18 years at the PRC's State Economic and Trade Commission and the National Development and Reform Commission (formerly the State Planning Commission), from 1983-2000, before retiring from public service in the central government. Mr Xu is a graduate of Dalian University of Technology.

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Fung Ka Keung David, aged 57, has been an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company since 2005. He is a member of the Company's Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee. Mr Fung graduated from Leicester University.

Dr. Lee G. LAM, aged 61, has been an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company since 2005. He holds a BSc in Sciences and Mathematics, an MSc in Systems Science and an MBA from the University of Ottawa in Canada, an LLB (Hons) in law from Manchester Metropolitan University in the UK, a LLM in Law from the University of Wolverhampton in the UK, an MPA and a PhD from the University of Hong Kong. He is also a Solicitor of the High Court of Hong Kong (and formerly a member of the Hong Kong Bar), an Accredited Mediator of the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution, a Fellow of Certified Management Accountants (CMA) Australia, the Hong Kong Institute of Arbitrators, and the Hong Kong Institute of Directors, and an Honorary Fellow of Certified Public Accountants (CPA) Australia, the Hong Kong Institute of Facility Management, and the University of Hong Kong School of Professional and Continuing Education. In 2019, Dr. Lam was awarded a Bronze Bauhinia Star (BBS) by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Dr. Lam is Chairman of Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited, and Non-Executive Chairman – Greater China and ASEAN Region of Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets. Actively participating in community service, he is a member of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government's Committee on Innovation, Technology and Re-Industrialisation, of and the Court of the City University of Hong Kong, Convenor of the Panel of Advisors on Building Management Disputes of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government Home Affairs Department, President of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Sustainable Business Network (ESBN) Executive Council and Chairman of its Task Force on Banking and Finance, Vice Chairman of Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), and a member of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council Belt and Road and Greater Bay Area Committee and the Sir Murray MacLehose Trust Fund Investment Advisory Committee. Dr. Lam is Chairman of the Company's Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee, and a member of the Company's Nomination Committee.

Dr. Lam is currently an Independent Non-executive Director of Aurum Pacific (China) Group Limited (Stock Code: 8148), CSI Properties Limited (Stock Code: 497), Elife Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 223), Greenland Hong Kong Holdings Limited (Stock code: 337), Haitong Securities Co., Ltd (Stock Code: 6837, 600837 on the Shanghai Stock Exchange), Hang Pin Living Technology Company Limited (Stock Code: 1682, fka Hua Long Jin Kong Company Limited), Huarong Investment Stock Corporation Limited (Stock Code: 2277), Kidsland International Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 2122) and Mei Ah Entertainment Group Limited (Stock Code: 391). He is a Non-executive Director of China LNG Group Limited (Stock Code: 931), National Arts Entertainment and Culture Group Limited (Stock Code: 8228), Sunwah Kingsway Capital Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 188), Tianda Pharmaceuticals Limited (Stock Code: 455) and Mingfa Group (International) Company Limited (Stock Code: 846, re-designated from independent non-executive director on 23 April 2020) and the shares of all of which are listed on the Stock Exchange.

執行董事

黃達揚，58歲，自二零零五年起為本公司董事，並兼任本公司行政總裁。彼亦為本集團若干附屬公司之董事。黃先生曾收購及經營上市公司，並從事涉及資本市場及私人股本之跨境金融交易及併購活動及就該等活動作出建議，擁有逾25年經驗。彼於二零零三年至二零零四年曾為聯交所上市公司中信21世紀有限公司之董事會副主席。於此之前，彼與一間國際銀團（其主要成員為管理層及主要機構投資者）於二零零零年共同創立i100集團，自此彼為聯交所上市公司i100有限公司之董事兼副行政總裁。而在此之前，彼亦自一九九七年起擔任Pollon Infrastructure Corporation之行政總裁，該公司為集中投資中國能源及電訊資產之基建投資控股公司。黃先生畢業於耶魯大學法學院及倫敦大學倫敦經濟及政治學院。

徐斯平，62歲，自二零零五年起為本公司董事，並於退任中央政府公職之前，於一九八三年至二零零零年約18年期間，擔任中國國家經濟貿易委員會以及國家發展和改革委員會（前國家計劃委員會）多個高級政策職位。徐先生畢業於大連理工大學。

獨立非執行董事

馮嘉強，57歲，自二零零五年起為本公司獨立非執行董事。彼為本公司審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會之成員。馮先生畢業於英國萊斯特大學。

林家禮博士，61歲，自二零零五年起獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。彼持有加拿大渥太華大學科學及數學學士、系統科學碩士及工商管理碩士學位，英國曼徹斯特城市大學法律榮譽學士學位，英國胡佛漢頓大學法律碩士學位，香港大學公共行政碩士及哲學博士等學位。他亦為香港高等法院律師（前大律師）、CEDR認可調解員、香港仲裁司學會及香港董事學會資深會員、澳洲會計師公會(CPA)榮譽資深會員、澳洲管理會計師公會(CMA)資深會員、香港設施管理學會榮譽資深會員及香港大學專業進修學院榮譽院士。於2019年，林博士獲香港特區政府授予銅紫荊星章。

林博士現為香港數碼港管理有限公司主席、麥格理基礎設施及有形資產之大中華及東盟區非執行主席。他積極參與社會服務，現為香港特別行政區政府創新、科技及再工業化委員會委員、香港城市大學顧問委員會成員、香港特區政府民政事務總署大廈管理糾紛顧問小組召集人、聯合國亞洲及太平洋經濟社會公署ESBN執行委員會主席及其銀行及金融業專案組主席、太平洋地區經濟理事會(PBEC)副主席、香港貿易發展局一帶一路及大灣區委員會委員及麥理浩爵士信託基金投資顧問委員會成員。彼為本公司審核委員會及薪酬委員會之主席，以及本公司提名委員會之成員。

林博士現擔任奧柏中國集團有限公司(股份代號：8148)、資本策略地產有限公司(股份代號：497)、易生活控股有限公司(股份代號：223)、綠地香港控股有限公司(股份代號：337)、海通證券股份有限公司(股份代號：6837，亦於上海證券交易所上市，股份代號：600837)、杭品生活科技股份有限公司(前稱：華隆金控有限公司，股份代號：1682)、華融投資股份有限公司(股份代號：2277)、凱知樂國際控股有限公司(股份代號：2122)及美亞娛樂資訊集團有限公司(股份代號：391)之獨立非執行董事；並為中國天然氣集團有限公司(股份代號：931)、國藝娛樂文化集團有限公司(股份代號：8228)、新華滙富金融控股有限公司(股份代號：188)、天大藥業有限公司(股份代號：455)及明發集團(國際)有限公司(股份代號：846，於二零二零年四月廿三日由獨立非執行董事調任)之非執行董事，而上述各公司之股份均於聯交所上市。

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

董事簡介

Independent Non-Executive Directors (Continued)

Dr. Lam is also an Independent Non-executive Director of China Real Estate Grp Ltd (Stock code: 5RA, fka Asia-Pacific Strategic Investments Limited), Beverly JCG Limited (Stock code: VFP, fka JCG Investment Holdings Ltd.), Thomson Medical Group Limited (Stock Code: A50), Top Global Limited (Stock code: BHO), and Singapore eDevelopment Limited (Stock code: 40V, re-designated from non-executive director on 2 July 2020) all of which are listed companies on the Singapore Exchange. Dr. Lam is an Independent Non-executive Director of Sunwah International Limited (Stock code: SWH) whose shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, AustChina Holdings Limited (Stock code: AUH) whose shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and TMC Life Sciences Berhad (Stock code: 0101) whose shares are listed on the Bursa Malaysia, and a Non-executive Director of Adamas Finance Asia Limited (Stock code: ADAM) whose shares are listed on the London Securities Exchange.

In the past three years, Dr. Lam was a non-executive director of China Shandong Hi-Speed Financial Group Limited (Stock Code: 412), Green Leader Holdings Group Limited (Stock Code: 0061 which he was appointed in June 2019 and resigned in July 2019) and Roma Group Limited (Stock Code: 8072), and an independent non-executive director of each of Hsin Chong Group Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 404) whose shares were delisted on the Stock Exchange in December 2019, Glorious Sun Enterprises Limited (Stock Code: 393), Xi'an Haitiantian Holdings Co., Ltd. (Stock Code: 8227), all of which are listed on the Stock Exchange; and an independent non-executive director of Rowsley Ltd. (Stock Code: A50), a company listed on Singapore Exchange, and Vietnam Equity Holding (Stock Code: 3MS), a company listed on Stuttgart Stock Exchange.

Wong Man Ngar Edna, aged 54, has been an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company since 2005, is Senior Consultant at Informa Markets, Advisory Board Member at Impact Investment Exchange, and was formerly Regional Marketing Manager at American Express, and Management Consultant at The Mitchell Madison Group in New York. She is a graduate of Columbia Business School and is a member of the Company's Audit Committee.

獨立非執行董事 (續)

彼亦為China Real Estate Grp Ltd (前稱: Asia-Pacific Strategic Investments Limited, 股份代號: 5RA)、Beverly JCG Investment Holdings Ltd. (前稱: JCG Investment Holdings Ltd, 股份代號: VFP)、Thomson Medical Group Limited (股份代號: A50)、Top Global Limited (股份代號: BHO) 及Singapore eDevelopment Limited (股份代號: 40V, 於2020年7月2日由非執行董事調任) 之獨立非執行董事, 而上述各公司之股份均於新加坡證券交易所上市。林博士亦為多倫多證券交易所上市公司Sunwah International Limited (股份代號: SWH) 之獨立董事、澳洲證券交易所上市公司AustChina Holdings Limited (股份代號: AUH) 之獨立非執行董事、馬來西亞交易所(Bursa Malaysia) 上市TMC生命科學(股份代號: 0101)之獨立非執行董事以及倫敦證券交易所上市公司Adamas Finance Asia Limited (股份代號: ADAM) 之非執行董事。

林博士於過去三年, 曾任聯交所上市中國山東高速金融集團有限公司(股份代號: 412)、綠領控股集團有限公司(股份代號: 0061, 於2019年6月獲委任至同年7月止)及羅馬集團有限公司(股份代號: 8072)之非執行董事, 新昌集團控股有限公司(股份代號: 404, 該公司於2019年12月在聯交所退市)、旭日企業有限公司(股份代號: 393)、西安海天天實業股份有限公司(股份代號: 8227)之獨立非執行董事; 另外亦分別為新加坡交易所上市Rowsley Ltd.(股份代號: A50)及斯圖加特證券交易所上市Vietnam Equity Holding(股份代號: 3MS)之獨立非執行董事。

王文雅, 54歲, 自二零零五年起為本公司獨立非執行董事, 為Informa Markets之高級顧問、Impact Investment Exchange之諮詢委員會成員, 並曾任美國運通之地區市場推廣經理及紐約The Mitchell Madison Group之管理顧問。彼畢業於哥倫比亞大學工商管理學院, 並為本公司之審核委員會成員。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告

The directors have pleasure to present their report and the audited financial statements of Vongroup Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the year ended 30 April 2020.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the Group comprise technology & management businesses, financial services businesses, property businesses and securities businesses.

Business Review

A review of the Group’s business during the year, which includes a discussion of the principal risks and uncertainties facing by the Group, an analysis of the Group’s performance using financial key performance indicators, particulars of important events affecting the Group during the year, and an indication of likely future developments in the Group’s business, can be found in the Management Discussion and Analysis set out on pages 3 to 8 of this report. This discussion forms part of this Directors’ Report.

Segment Information

An analysis of the Group’s segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities for the year ended 30 April 2020 is set out in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Results and Dividends

The Group’s profit for the year ended 30 April 2020 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 30 of this report. The directors of the Company (the “Directors”) do not recommend payment of final dividends in respect of the year.

Summary of Financial Information

A summary of the results, assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements, is set out on page 91.

Donations

No donation was made by the Group during the year (2019: nil).

Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties

Details of movements in the property, plant and equipment and investment properties of the Group during the year are set out in notes 11 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively. Further details of the Group’s properties are set out on page 92.

Share Capital

Details of the share capital are set out in note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

Pre-Emptive Rights

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company’s articles of association or the laws of the Cayman Islands, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders.

Purchases, Sale or Redemption of Securities

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company’s listed securities during the year ended 30 April 2020.

Reserves

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group and the Company during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 32 and note 33 to the consolidated financial statements respectively.

董事欣然提呈彼等之報告及黃河實業有限公司(「本公司」)及其附屬公司(「本集團」)截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度之經審核財務報表。

主要業務

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。本集團之主要業務包括技術及管理業務、金融服務業務、物業業務及證券業務。

業務回顧

本年度本集團業務回顧，包括本集團面臨之主要風險及不確定因素之討論、採用主要財務業績指標對本集團業績之分析、本年度影響本集團重大事項之詳情及本集團日後可能業務發展指示，載於本年報第3至8頁管理層討論與分析。有關討論乃本董事會報告的一部分。

分類資料

本集團截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度之分類收益、業績、資產及負債之分析載於綜合財務報表附註3。

業績及股息

本集團截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度之溢利載於本年報第30頁之綜合損益及其他全面收益表內。本公司董事(「董事」)建議本年度不派發末期股息。

財務資料概要

本集團過去五個財政年度之業績、資產負債之概要(摘錄自經審核綜合財務報表)載於第91頁。

捐款

本集團於本年度並無慈善捐款(二零一九年：無)。

物業、廠房及設備及投資物業

本集團於本年度之物業、廠房及設備及投資物業之變動詳情分別載於綜合財務報表附註11及12。本集團物業之其他詳情載於第92頁。

股本

股本之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註24。

優先購買權

本公司之組織章程細則或開曼群島法例並無規定本公司須向現有股東按比例發售新股之優先購買權之條款。

購買、出售或贖回證券

於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

儲備

本集團及本公司於本年度之儲備之變動詳情分別載於綜合權益變動表第32頁及綜合財務報表附註33。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告

Distributable Reserves

As at 30 April 2020, the Company's reserves available for distribution, calculated in accordance with the Companies Law (2004 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, amounted to approximately HK\$279.0 million. This includes the Company's share premium account, in the amount of approximately HK\$611.8 million as at 30 April 2020, which may be distributed provided that immediately following the date on which the dividend is proposed to be distributed, the Company will be in a position to pay off its debts as and when they fall due in the ordinary course of business. In addition, the Company's capital redemption reserve in the amount of approximately HK\$0.26 million may be distributed in the form of fully paid bonus shares.

Permitted Indemnity Provision

During the year ended 30 April 2020, the Company did not take out insurance cover in respect of legal action against the Directors because it is believed that this legal risk to the Directors is quite low.

Equity-Linked Agreements

Other than the share option scheme as set out in this report, no equity-linked agreements were entered into during the year or subsisted at the end of the year.

Major Customers and Suppliers

The revenue attributable to the five largest customers and the largest customer of the Group accounted for 73% and 17% of the total Group's revenue for the year respectively.

These customers are mainly from the Group's technology & management segment.

This segment includes traditional business demands as well as newer business demands in the Hong Kong economy, which is currently going through a transitional period, to address new business and social paradigms that result from the COVID-19 environment. These newer business demands include online education technology, distance business, and other virtual event technology.

As a result of the Group's experience in fintech, cloud and virtual technologies having been strengthened during past few years, the Group has been able to transition towards these newer business demands with larger projects during the year. Typically, there is no reliance on any single customer in the long run. Instead, the Group's business seeks to grow by securing new customers and new projects.

Purchases from the five largest suppliers of the Group accounted for less than 30% of the total Group's purchases for the year.

To the best of the knowledge of the Directors, none of the Directors, their close associates or any shareholder (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's share capital) had an interest in the major customers and suppliers.

Commitments

The Group had no capital commitment during the year (2019: nil).

Exchange Rates Exposure

Details of the exchange rate exposure are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Save as disclosed in note 34 to the consolidated financial statements, there is no other significant events occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

可供分派儲備

於二零二零年四月三十日，依據開曼群島公司法(二零零四年修訂版)計算，本公司之可供分派儲備金額約279,000,000港元。當中包括本公司於二零二零年四月三十日之股份溢價賬約611,800,000港元，惟在緊隨建議分派股息之日後，本公司須有能力於日常業務期間清償到期之債務，股份溢價方可予以分派。此外，本公司之股本贖回儲備約260,000港元可以已繳足股款之紅股形式予以分派。

獲准許之彌償條文

於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度內，本公司並無就有關針對董事之法律行動投保保險，因相信對董事之此法律風險相當低。

權益掛鈎協議

除本報告所載購股權計劃外，概無於本年度內訂立或於本年度末存續之權益掛鈎協議。

主要客戶及供應商

本集團五大客戶及最大客戶所佔收益分別佔本集團本年度總收益之73%及17%。

上述該等客戶主要來自本集團科技及管理分類。

該分類包括當前正處過渡時期之香港經濟之傳統業務需求以及新業務需求，以滿足新冠疫情環境產生的新業務及社會範式。該等新業務需求包括在線教育科技、遠程業務及其他虛擬大會科技。

由於過去數年本集團於金融科技、雲端及虛擬科技之經驗不斷增強，本集團可於年內過渡至該等具備大型項目之新業務需求。一般而言，長遠上不會依賴任何單一客戶。反之，本集團之業務尋求透過取得新客戶及新項目實現增長。

本集團五大供應商之採購額少於本集團本年度總採購額之30%。

就董事所深知，概無董事、彼等各自之緊密聯繫人士或就董事所知擁有本公司股本逾5%以上之任何股東於主要客戶及供應商中擁有權益。

承擔

年內，本集團並無任何資本承擔(二零一九年：無)。

匯率風險

匯率風險之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

報告期後事項

除綜合財務報表附註34內所披露者外，於報告日期後及直至本報告日期並無發生其他重大事項。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告

Directors

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

Executive Directors:

Vong Tat leong David
Xu Siping

Independent non-executive Directors:

Fung Ka Keung David
LAM Lee G.
Wong Man Ngar Edna

In accordance with article 87 of the Company's articles of association, Xu Siping and Lee G. Lam will retire by rotation and, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Independence Confirmation

The Company has received from each of the independent non-executive Directors an annual confirmation of his/her independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") and the Company considers the independent non-executive Directors to be independent.

Directors' Interests in Contracts

Apart from the transactions disclosed in note 28 to the consolidated financial statements, no Director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any contract of significance to the business of the Group to which the Company, or any of its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the year.

Directors' Service Contracts

Vong Tat leong David has an employment agreement with a subsidiary of the Group commencing on 3 September 2005, which will continue thereafter unless and until terminated by either party giving not less than one month's notice in writing or until terminated by mutual consent.

Xu Siping has an employment agreement with a subsidiary of the Group commencing on 3 September 2005, which will continue thereafter unless and until terminated by either party giving not less than one month's notice in writing or until terminated by mutual consent.

Other emoluments are determined by the Company's board of Directors with reference to the Directors' duties, responsibilities and performance and the results of the Group.

Save as disclosed above, no Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

Director's and Chief Executive's Interests in Shares, Underlying Shares and Debentures

As at 30 April 2020, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO")) which were required (i) to be notified to the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (ii) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (iii) pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange, were as follows:

董事

本年度及直至本報告日期之董事名列如下：

執行董事：

黃達揚
徐斯平

獨立非執行董事：

馮嘉強
林家禮
王文雅

根據本公司之組織章程細則第87條，徐斯平及林家禮將依章輪值告退，且符合資格並願意在應屆股東週年大會上膺選連任。

獨立性確認

本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事根據香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則(「上市規則」)第3.13條所提交有關其獨立性之年度確認函且本公司認為各獨立非執行董事屬獨立人士。

董事於合約中之權益

除綜合財務報表附註28所披露之交易外，董事於本年度內概無在本公司、或其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司訂立並對本集團業務而言屬重大之任何合約中，直接或間接擁有重大利益。

董事之服務合約

黃達揚已與本集團之一間附屬公司訂立僱傭合約，由二零零五年九月三日開始，其後將持續直至由任何一方向另一方發出不少於一個月之書面通知或於雙方同意下予以終止。

徐斯平已與本集團之一間附屬公司訂立僱傭合約，由二零零五年九月三日開始，其後將持續直至由任何一方向另一方發出不少於一個月之書面通知或於雙方同意下予以終止。

其他酬金由本公司董事會經參考董事職責、職務及表現以及本集團業績後釐定。

除上文所披露者外，擬於應屆股東週年大會重選之董事並無與本公司訂立不得由本公司於一年內終止而毋須賠償(法定賠償除外)之服務合約。

董事及主要行政人員之股份、相關股份及債券權益

於二零二零年四月三十日，董事及本公司主要行政人員於本公司或其任何相關法團(按證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部之定義)之股份、相關股份及債券中擁有須(i)根據證券及期貨條例第XV部之第7及8分部須知會本公司及香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)之權益及淡倉(包括根據證券及期貨條例之該等條文被當作或視為擁有之權益及淡倉)；或(ii)根據證券及期貨條例第352條列入存置之登記冊；或(iii)根據上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則(「標準守則」)須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉情況載列如下：

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告

Interests in the Shares of the Company

Name of Director 董事姓名	Capacity 身份	Interest in shares 股份權益	Approximate percentage of shareholding 概約持股百分比
Vong Tat leong David 黃達揚	Held through a controlled corporation (note) 透過所控制機構持有(附註)	99,050,000 (L)	51.54%

Remark: (L): long position
備註：(L)：好倉

Note: The shares were held by Vongroup Holdings Limited which is wholly owned by Vong Tat leong David.

Save as disclosed above, as at 30 April 2020, none of the Directors or chief executive of the Company had any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required (i) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (ii) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (iii) pursuant to the Model Code to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

Directors' Rights to Acquire Shares or Debentures

Save as disclosed in the share option scheme disclosures in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements, at no time during the year were rights to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company granted to any Director or their respective spouse or minor children, or were any such rights exercised by them or was the Company, or any of its holding companies, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors to acquire such rights in any other body corporate.

Substantial Shareholder's Interest in Shares and Underlying Shares

At 30 April 2020, the following persons (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company) had interests in the shares or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO.

Name of shareholders 股東名稱	Capacity 身份	Interest in shares 股份權益	Approximate percentage of shareholding 概約持股百分比
Vongroup Holdings Limited (note) (附註)	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	99,050,000 (L)	51.54%
Claman Global Limited	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	23,349,436 (L)	12.15%

Remark: (L): long position
備註：(L)：好倉

Note: Vongroup Holdings Limited is wholly owned by Vong Tat leong David.

Share Option Scheme

The Company adopted a new share option scheme on 30 September 2011 (the "New Scheme"). Pursuant to the New Scheme, the Directors of the Company, at their discretion, may grant options to Directors, officers and employees (whether full time or part-time) of the Company or a subsidiary and any other groups or classes of suppliers, customers, sub-contractors or agents of the Group from time to time determined by the Directors as having contributed or may contribute to the development and growth of the Group. No share options were outstanding nor granted during the year ended 30 April 2020.

於本公司股份之權益

Name of Director 董事姓名	Capacity 身份	Interest in shares 股份權益	Approximate percentage of shareholding 概約持股百分比
Vong Tat leong David 黃達揚	Held through a controlled corporation (note) 透過所控制機構持有(附註)	99,050,000 (L)	51.54%

Remark: (L): long position
備註：(L)：好倉

Note: The shares were held by Vongroup Holdings Limited which is wholly owned by Vong Tat leong David.

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年四月三十日，董事及本公司主要行政人員並無於本公司或其任何相關法團(按證券及期貨條例第XV部之定義)之股份、相關股份或債券中擁有任何須(i)根據證券及期貨條例第XV部之第7及8分部須知會本公司及聯交所之權益或淡倉(包括根據證券及期貨條例之該等條文被當作或視為擁有之權益及淡倉)；或(ii)根據證券及期貨條例第352條列入存置之登記冊；或(iii)根據標準守則須知會本公司及聯交所之權益或淡倉。

董事購入股份或債券之權利

除綜合財務報表附註25披露之購股權計劃所披露者外，本公司於本年度內從未授予任何董事或彼等各自之配偶或未成年子女權利，以透過認購本公司股份或債券之方式獲得利益，或彼等亦無行使任何該等權利，或本公司、其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司並無訂立任何安排促使董事從任何其他法人實體獲得該等權利。

主要股東於股份及相關股份之權益

於二零二零年四月三十日，下列人士(董事或本公司主要行政人員除外)於本公司股份或相關股份中擁有記錄根據證券及期貨條例第336條本公司須予保存之登記冊內之權益。

Name of shareholders 股東名稱	Capacity 身份	Interest in shares 股份權益	Approximate percentage of shareholding 概約持股百分比
Vongroup Holdings Limited (note) (附註)	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	99,050,000 (L)	51.54%
Claman Global Limited	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	23,349,436 (L)	12.15%

Remark: (L): long position
備註：(L)：好倉

Note: Vongroup Holdings Limited is wholly owned by Vong Tat leong David.

購股權計劃

本公司已於二零一一年九月三十日採納新購股權計劃(「新計劃」)。根據新計劃，本公司董事可酌情向本公司或附屬公司之董事、行政人員及僱員(無論全職或兼職)及董事不時釐定曾經或可能對本集團業務發展及增長作出貢獻之本集團任何其他組別或類別之供應商、客戶、分銷商或代理商授出購股權。於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，並無任何尚未行使或已授出之購股權。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告

Emolument Policies

The emolument policy for the employees of the Group is based on their merit, qualifications and competence. The emoluments of the Directors are decided by the Remuneration Committee, having regard to the market rates, workload and responsibilities and general economic situation. The Group's employee benefits include performance bonus, mandatory provident fund for Hong Kong employees and social insurance packages for the PRC employees.

Connected Transactions

Certain related party transactions entered by the Group during the year ended 30 April 2020, which also constitute connected transactions under the Listing Rules, are disclosed in note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

Corporate Governance

The Company is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance and has complied with the Code on Corporate Governance Practices ("CG Code") as set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules. Further information on the Company's corporate governance practices is set out in the Corporate Governance Report.

Sufficiency of Public Float

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, at least 25% of the Company's issued share capital was held by the public as at the date of this report.

Auditors

HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited resigned as the auditor of the Company on 26 June 2020 and Mazars CPA Limited was appointed as auditor of the Company on 26 June 2020. Save as aforesaid, there has been no change in auditors of the Company in any of the preceding three years.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 April 2020 have been audited by Mazars CPA Limited, who was first appointed by the Directors as the auditors of the Company for the year ended 30 April 2020 and will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting of our Company and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

Vong Tat leong David
Executive Director

Hong Kong
25 August 2020

薪酬政策

本集團僱員之薪酬政策乃按彼等之表現、資格及能力制定。董事之薪酬乃由薪酬委員會參考市場費率、工作量與職責及整體經濟狀況後決定。本集團之僱員福利包括針對香港僱員之績效獎勵、強積金以及中國僱員之社會保險組合。

關連交易

本集團於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度訂立若干關連方交易，其根據上市規則亦構成關連交易，於綜合財務報表附註28披露。

企業管治

本公司致力維持高水平之企業管治並已遵守上市規則附錄十四所載之企業管治常規守則（「企業管治守則」）。本公司之企業管治常規之進一步資料載於企業管治報告。

足夠公眾持股量

根據本公司所掌握之公開資料及就董事所知，於本報告日期，本公司至少25%之已發行股本乃由公眾持有。

核數師

國衛會計師事務所有限公司已於二零二零年六月二十六日辭任，而中審眾環（香港）會計師事務所有限公司已於二零二零年六月二十六日獲委任為本公司核數師。除上文所述者外，於過去三年，本公司概無更換核數師。

本集團截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度之綜合財務報表已經中審眾環（香港）會計師事務所有限公司審核，該公司首次獲董事委任為本公司截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度之核數師，並將於本公司應屆股東週年大會上退任及合資格重新委任。

代表董事會

黃達揚
執行董事

香港
二零二零年八月二十五日

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is firmly committed to maintaining and improving the quality of corporate governance so to ensure better transparency of the Company, protection of shareholders' and stakeholders' rights and enhance shareholder value.

During the year under review, the Company has complied with the code provisions of the CG Code and periodically reviews its corporate governance practices to ensure that these continue to meet the requirements of the CG Code, except for the deviation from code provisions A.1.8, A.2.1, A.4.1 and A.6.7 of the CG Code as described below.

Under code provision A.1.8, the Company should arrange appropriate insurance cover in respect of legal action against its directors. However, the Company did not take out insurance cover in respect of legal action against the Directors during the year ended 30 April 2020 because it is believed that this legal risk to the Directors is quite low.

Under code provision A.2.1, the role of chairman and chief executive officer ("CEO") should be performed by different individuals. Since September 2005, Vong Tat leong David, who is a director and CEO of the Company, has also carried out the responsibilities of the chairman of the Company. The Board considers the present structure is more suitable to the Company for it can provide strong and consistent leadership and allow for more efficient formulation and implementation of the Company's development strategies.

Under code provision A.4.1, non-executive Directors should be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election. The non-executive Directors of the Company, including the independent non-executive Directors, are not appointed for a specific term but are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meetings of the Company at least once every three years as specified in the provisions of the Company's articles of association. As such, the Board considers that sufficient measures have been taken to ensure that the Company's corporate governance practices are no less exacting than those in the CG Code.

Under code provision A.6.7, independent non-executive Directors shall attend general meetings and develop a balanced understanding of the views of shareholders. There are three independent non-executive Directors of the Company; they were unable to attend the 2019 annual general meeting of the Company held on 30 September 2019 due to their engagement with their other commitments.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions of the Directors. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, the Company confirms that all Directors have complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code during the year ended 30 April 2020.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition

As at 30 April 2020, the Board of Directors (the "Board") comprises five members: two executive Directors, namely Vong Tat leong David (Chief Executive Officer) and Xu Siping; and three independent non-executive Directors, namely Lee G. Lam, who has the professional and accounting qualifications required by the Listing Rules, Fung Ka Keung David and Wong Man Ngar Edna.

The biographical details of the Board members are set out on page 9 of this report.

企業管治常規

本公司致力維持及提高企業管治質素，以確保本公司更具透明度、保障股東及利益相關者之權利以及提高股東價值。

於本回顧年度內，本公司一直遵守企業管治守則所載之守則條文及定期檢討其企業管治常規，以確保其持續符合企業管治守則之規定，惟就以下所述之企業管治守則之守則條文A.1.8、A.2.1、A.4.1及A.6.7有所偏離。

根據守則條文A.1.8，本公司應就針對其董事之法律行動作適當投保安排。然而，截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，本公司並無就有關針對董事之法律行動投保，原因為相信對董事之此法律風險相當低。

根據守則條文A.2.1，主席與行政總裁（「行政總裁」）之職務應由不同人士擔任。自二零零五年九月起，黃達揚（本公司之董事兼行政總裁）亦已一直履行本公司主席之職責。董事會認為目前之架構較適合本公司，因為此架構可提供強勢而貫徹之領導，並可讓本公司更有效制訂及落實發展策略。

根據守則條文A.4.1，非執行董事須有特定任期並應接受重選。本公司的非執行董事（包括獨立非執行董事）並無特定任期，須按本公司組織章程細則之條文所列明最少每三年一次於本公司股東週年大會上輪值告退及膺選連任。因此，董事會認為已採取足夠措施以確保本公司之企業管治常規之嚴謹程度不遜於企業管治守則之有關規定。

根據守則條文第A.6.7條，獨立非執行董事應出席股東大會，對股東之意見有均衡之了解。本公司有三位獨立非執行董事，彼等因處理彼等之其他公務而未能出席於二零一九年九月三十日舉行之本公司二零一九年股東週年大會。

董事進行之證券交易

本公司已採納上市規則附錄十所載上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則（「標準守則」），作為董事進行證券交易之操守守則。經向全體董事作出具體查詢後，本公司確認全體董事於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度內均已遵守標準守則規定之標準。

董事會

組成

於二零二零年四月三十日，董事會（「董事會」）由五名成員組成：兩名執行董事，分別為黃達揚（行政總裁）及徐斯平；以及三名獨立非執行董事，分別為林家禮（其具備上市規則所要求之專業及會計資歷）、馮嘉強及王文雅。

董事會成員之履歷詳情載於本報告第9頁。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
企業管治報告

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

Directors' Attendance Record at meetings

The Board held 4 Board meetings during the year ended 30 April 2020 and additional Board meetings would be held when necessary. The Directors who cannot attend in person might participate through other electronic means of communications. Due notice and relevant materials for the meeting were given to all Directors prior to the meetings in accordance with the Company's articles of association and the CG Code. Details of individual attendance of Directors are set out in the table below:

Members of the Board	董事會成員	Board meeting 董事會會議	Attended/Held 已出席/已舉行會議				General meeting* 股東大會*
			Remuneration Committee meeting 薪酬委員會會議	Nomination Committee meeting 提名委員會會議	Audit Committee meeting 審核委員會會議	General meeting* 股東大會*	
VONG Tat leong David	黃達揚	4/4	1/1	1/1	—	1/1	
XU Siping	徐斯平	4/4	—	—	—	0/1	
FUNG Ka Keung David	馮嘉強	3/4	1/1	1/1	2/2	0/1	
LAM Lee G.	林家禮	4/4	1/1	1/1	2/2	0/1	
WONG Man Ngar Edna	王文雅	4/4	—	—	2/2	0/1	

* Being the annual general meeting held on 30 September 2019.

董事會 (續)

董事出席會議記錄

董事會於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度內舉行四次董事會會議，而於必需時則會額外舉行董事會會議。未能親身出席之董事可透過其他電子通訊方式參與。根據本公司之組織章程細則及企業管治守則，本公司於會議前已向全體董事發出正式通知及有關資料。下表載列個別董事之出席詳情：

* 即於二零一九年九月三十日舉行之股東週年大會。

Roles and Functions

The function of the Board is to formulate corporate strategy and business development. The Board meets regularly to discuss operational issues and value the financial performance of the Group. The Board will consider and approve acquisition and disposal, remuneration policy, appointment and retirement of Directors, connected transactions, placing and repurchase of shares and dividend policy of the Group in pursuit of its strategic goals, if required. Control and day to day operation of the Company is delegated to the CEO and the management of the Company.

Induction and Continuing Development For Directors

The Directors are encouraged to attend external seminars and training programmes at the Company's expense to update themselves with legal and regulatory developments, and the business and market changes to facilitate the discharge of their responsibilities. Continuing briefings and professional development to Directors will be arranged whenever necessary.

During the year, the Directors including Mr. Vong Tat leong David, Xu Siping, Fung Ka Keung David, Lee G. Lam and Wong Man Ngar Edna, were provided with regular updates on the Group's business and operations and have complied with the code provision A.6.5 of the Code on continuous professional development by participating in appropriate trainings and seminars and reading Listing Rules, updates, articles and/or materials etc. as appropriate.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Under code provision A.2.1 of the CG code, the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separated and should not be performed by the same individual.

Vong Tat leong David, who is a director and CEO of the Company, has also carried out the responsibilities of the chairman of the Company. The Board considers the present structure is more suitable to the Company for it can provide strong and consistent leadership and allow for more efficient formulation and implementation of the Company's development strategies.

The Company will, from time to time, review the effectiveness of the Group's corporate governance structure and consider whether any changes, including the separation of the roles of Chairman and CEO, are necessary.

職責及職能

董事會之職能為制訂企業策略及業務發展。董事會定期會晤，商討本集團之營運事宜及評估財務表現。董事會將審批本集團之收購及出售、酬金政策、董事之委任及退任、關連交易、配售及購回股份及股息政策，以達到其策略目標（倘需要）。本公司之監控及日常運作則委託本公司行政總裁及管理層執行。

董事之就職及持續發展

本公司亦鼓勵董事出席坊間研討會及培訓課程，一切費用由本公司支付，以獲悉最新之法律及法規發展，以及業務及市場變化，幫助履行其職責。本公司亦會於有需要時向董事提供持續簡介及專業發展培訓。

年內，董事（包括黃達揚先生、徐斯平、馮嘉強、林家禮及王文雅）定期獲提供本集團業務及營運之最新資料，且透過參與適當培訓及研討會以及閱讀上市規則、更新、文章及／或材料等（如適當）遵守守則有關持續專業發展之守則條文A.6.5。

主席及行政總裁

根據企業管治守則之守則條文A.2.1，主席及行政總裁之職務應分開且不應由同一人士擔任。

黃達揚（本公司之董事兼行政總裁）亦已一直履行本公司主席之職責。董事會認為目前之架構較適合本公司，因為此架構可提供強勢而貫徹之領導，並可讓本公司更有效制訂及落實發展策略。

本公司將不時檢討本集團企業管治架構之有效性並考慮是否任何變動（包括主席及行政總裁之職務分離）屬必要。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Under code provision A.4.1 of the CG Code, non-executive Directors should be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election. The non-executive Directors of the Company, including the independent non-executive Directors, are not appointed for a specific term but are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meetings of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Company's articles of association, and the terms of their appointment will be reviewed when they are due for re-election. As such, the Board considers that sufficient measures have been taken to ensure that the Company's corporate governance practices are no less exacting than those in the CG Code.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

The Company's Audit Committee is composed of three independent non-executive Directors, currently, Lee G. Lam (Chairman of the Audit Committee), Fung Ka Keung David and Wong Man Ngar Edna. The Audit Committee members performed their duties within written terms of reference formulated by the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

The Audit Committee is responsible for considering all relationships between the Company and the auditing firm (including the provision of non-audit services), monitoring the integrity of the Company's financial statements, any issues arising from the audit and any other auditors may wish to raise and review of the Company's internal control and risk management.

The Audit Committee held two meetings during the year with an attendance rate of 100%. In the meetings, the Audit Committee reviewed the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 and for the six months ended 31 October 2019, considered and approved the audit work of the auditors and reviewed the business and financial performance of the Company and the internal control system and risk management.

The Group's results for the year ended 30 April 2020 have been reviewed by the Company's Audit Committee.

Remuneration Committee

The Company's Remuneration Committee is composed of two independent non-executive Directors, Lee G. Lam (Chairman of the Remuneration Committee) and Fung Ka Keung David, and one executive Director, Vong Tat leong David. The Remuneration Committee members performed their duties within written terms of reference formulated by the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

The principle role of the Remuneration Committee is to make recommendations to the Board on the Company's policies and structure for all remuneration of the Directors and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on such remuneration.

During the year, the Remuneration Committee reviewed the remuneration policies and approved the remuneration of the Directors. No executive Director has taken part in any discussion about his/her own remuneration.

The Remuneration Committee held one meeting during the year with an attendance rate of 100%. In the meeting, the Remuneration Committee reviewed and approved the remuneration of Directors according to their respective responsibilities, expertise and performance.

Nomination Committee

The Company's Nomination Committee is composed of two independent non-executive Directors, Lee G. Lam and Fung Ka Keung David and one executive Director, Vong Tat leong David (Chairman of the Nomination Committee). The Nomination Committee members performed their duties with written terms of reference formulated by the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

The Nomination Committee is responsible to review the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board, identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members and select or make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships. The Nomination Committee is also responsible to assess the independence of the INEDs and to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors, in particular the chairman of the Company and CEO.

非執行董事

根據企業管治守則之守則條文A.4.1條，非執行董事之委任須具指定任期，並須膺選連任。本公司之非執行董事(包括獨立非執行董事)並無特定任期，但根據本公司組織章程細則之條文規定，須在本公司股東週年大會上輪值告退及膺選連任，而彼等之委任年期將於到期膺選連任時檢討。因此，董事會認為已採取足夠措施確保本公司之企業管治常規不會比企業管治守則所載者寬鬆。

董事委員會

審核委員會

本公司之審核委員會由三名獨立非執行董事組成，現為林家禮(審核委員會主席)、馮嘉強及王文雅。審核委員會成員根據上市規則規定履行由本公司制訂之書面職權範圍內之職責。

審核委員會負責審議本公司與核數師事務所之一切關係(包括提供非審計服務)、監察本公司財務報表之完整性、審計時出現及任何其他核數師擬提出之任何事項，以及檢討本公司之內部監控及風險管理。

審核委員會於本年度曾舉行兩次會議，出席率達100%。會上，審核委員會審閱截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度及截至二零一九年十月三十一日止六個月之財務報表，審議及批准核數師之審計工作及檢討本公司之業務及財務表現以及內部監控制度與風險管理。

本集團截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度之業績經已由本公司審核委員會審閱。

薪酬委員會

本公司之薪酬委員會由兩名獨立非執行董事林家禮(薪酬委員會主席)及馮嘉強，以及一名執行董事黃達揚組成。薪酬委員會成員根據上市規則規定履行由本公司制訂之書面職權範圍內之職責。

薪酬委員會之主要職責為就本公司所有董事層薪酬之政策及架構，以及就發展該薪酬政策而設立正式及具透明度程序方面，向董事作出建議。

本年度內，薪酬委員會檢討薪酬政策及批准董事薪酬。概無任何執行董事參與有關其本身薪酬之任何討論。

薪酬委員會於本年度曾舉行一次會議，出席率達100%。會上，薪酬委員會根據董事各自之職責、專業知識及表現，檢討及批准董事之酬金。

提名委員會

本公司之提名委員會由兩名獨立非執行董事林家禮及馮嘉強，以及一名執行董事黃達揚(提名委員會主席)組成。提名委員會成員根據上市規則規定履行由本公司制訂之書面職權範圍內之職責。

提名委員會負責檢討董事會之架構、人數及組成(包括技能、知識及經驗方面)，物色具備合適資格可擔任董事人士，並挑選有關人士出任董事或就此向董事會提供意見。提名委員會亦負責評核獨立非執行董事之獨立性，及就董事委任或重新委任以及董事(尤其是董事會主席及行政總裁)繼任計劃向董事會提出建議。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT 企業管治報告

BOARD COMMITTEES (Continued)

Nomination Committee (Continued)

According to the board diversity policy, board diversity has been considered from a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service etc. All Board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. Selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service etc. The responsibilities and authority for selection and appointment of Directors is delegated to the Nomination Committee but the ultimate responsibility for selection and appointment of Directors of the Company rests with the entire Board. The final decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board. The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee are disclosed on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. The Nomination Committee will also consider recommendations for candidates made by shareholders of the Company. Regular reviews will be conducted by the Nomination Committee on the structure, size and composition of the Board and where appropriate, the Nomination Committee will make recommendations on changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy and business needs.

The Nomination Committee held one meeting during the year with an attendance rate of 100%.

Corporate Governance Functions

During the year under review, the Audit Committee is responsible to help the Board for determining the policy for the corporate governance of the Company and performing the corporate governance duties as below:

- to develop and review the Group's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board;
- to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management;
- to review and monitor the Group's policies and practices on compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements;
- to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and Directors; and
- to review the Group's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure requirements in the Corporate Governance Report.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The fees for audit services and non-audit services, in relation to participation in the annual general meeting and report on agreement with the preliminary results announcement, payable to Mazars CPA Limited (2019: HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited) for the year ended 30 April 2020 are HK\$600,000 (2019: HK\$650,000) and HK\$100,000 (2019: Nil), respectively.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing consolidated financial statements for the financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Group's results and its cash flows.

The Directors consider that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The statement of the Auditor of the Company about their reporting responsibilities on the consolidated financial statements of the Group is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report to this report.

董事委員會 (續)

提名委員會 (續)

根據董事會成員多元化政策，本公司已從多個方面考慮董事會成員多元化，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、專業經驗、技能、知識及服務年資等。董事會所有委任均以用人唯才為原則，並在考慮人選時以客觀條件充分顧及董事會成員多元化的裨益。本公司將基於一系列多元化觀點挑選候選人，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、種族、專業經驗、技能、知識及服務年期等。有關甄選及委任董事的職責授予提名委員會執行，惟甄選及委任本公司董事的最終責任由全體董事承擔。最終決定將基於選定的候選人對董事會作出的功績及貢獻而釐定。提名委員會的職權範圍已披露於本公司及聯交所的網站內。提名委員會亦考慮本公司股東所提出的候選人推薦建議。提名委員會將定期審閱董事會的架構、規模及組成，並在適當情況下，提名委員將就董事會變動提出推薦建議，以補充本公司的企業策略及業務需求。

提名委員會於本年度曾舉行一次會議，出席率達100%。

企業管治職能

於回顧年度內，審核委員會負責幫助董事會釐定本公司之企業管治政策以及履行企業管治職責如下：

- 制定及檢討本集團之企業管治政策及常規，並向董事會提出推薦建議；
- 檢討及監察董事及高級管理人員之培訓及持續專業發展；
- 檢討及監察本集團在遵守所有法律及監管規定方面之政策及常規；
- 制定、檢討及監察適用於僱員及董事之操守準則及合規手冊(如有)；及
- 檢討本公司遵守企業管治守則之情況及在企業管治報告內之披露規定。

核數師之酬金

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，就審核服務及有關參與股東週年大會及同意初步業績公告之報告之非審核服務而應付中審眾環(香港)會計師事務所有限公司(二零一九年：國衛會計師事務所有限公司)之費用分別為600,000港元(二零一九年：650,000港元)及100,000港元(二零一九年：無)。

董事之責任聲明

董事確認其須就每個財政年度編製真實公平反映本集團狀況以及本集團業績及其現金流之綜合財務報表之責任。

董事認為本集團有充裕資源供可見將來持續經營，故適宜採用持續經營基準編製綜合財務報表。

核數師之責任聲明

本公司核數師就彼等於本集團綜合財務報表之申報責任發出之聲明載於本報告之獨立核數師報告內。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board is responsible for the risk management and internal control systems of the Company and its subsidiaries and reviewing their effectiveness. The Board oversees the overall risk management of the Group and endeavors to identify, control impact of the identified risks and facilitate implementation of coordinated mitigating measures.

During the year, the Company has adopted and reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's internal control and risk management procedures which include the policies, procedures, monitoring and communication activities and standard of behaviour established for safeguarding the interests of the shareholders of the Company. The risk management and internal control systems of the Company aim to help achieving the Group's business objectives, safeguarding assets and maintaining proper accounting records for provision of reliable financial information. However, the design of the systems are to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement in the financial statements or loss of assets and to manage, rather than eliminate, the risks of failure when business objectives are being sought.

The processes used to identify, evaluate and manage significant risks by the Group are summarized as follows:

Risk Identification

- Identifies risks that may potentially affect the Group's business and operations.

Risk Assessment

- Assesses the risks identified by using the assessment criteria developed by the management; and
- Considers the impact and consequence on the business and the likelihood of their occurrence.

Risk Response

- Prioritises the risks by comparing the results of the risk assessment; and
- Determines the risk management strategies and internal control processes to prevent, avoid or mitigate the risks.

Risk Monitoring and Reporting

- Performs ongoing and periodic monitoring of the risk and ensures that appropriate internal control processes are in place;
- Revises the risk management strategies and internal control processes in case of any significant change of situation; and
- Reports the results of risk monitoring to the management and the Board regularly.

Internal Audit Function

The Group's internal audit function is performed by the internal auditor who reports directly to the Audit Committee. Internal auditor plays an important part in the assessment of the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group and reports directly to the Audit Committee on a regular basis.

The internal auditor conducts internal reviews on material controls and compliance with policies and procedures of the Group at both operational and corporate levels. Plans and tools for corrective actions and control improvement are identified and communicated with operations management to address an issue, non-compliance or deficiencies identified. The internal auditor monitors the implementation of his recommendations by operations management and reports the outcomes to the Audit Committee.

Based on its assessment which covers all material controls including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management functions, the Board believes that for the year ended 30 April 2020, the Company's internal control and risk management systems are effective and adequate. The Board is satisfied that there are adequate resources of staff with appropriate qualifications and experience in its accounting and financial reporting team and that sufficient training and budget have been provided.

風險管理及內部監控

董事會負責本公司及其附屬公司之風險管理及內部監控系統以及檢討其成效。董事會監督本集團整體風險管理，並致力於識別風險、監控已識別風險之影響及推動實行配合減輕風險之措施。

年內，本公司採納本集團之內部監控及風險管理程序，並檢討其成效，有關程序包括為保障本公司股東權益而制定之各項政策、程序、監管及溝通事宜以及行為標準。本公司風險管理及內部監控系統旨在幫助本集團達致業務目標、保障資產及提供可靠財務資料以維持良好會計記錄。然而，該系統的設計只為防止財務報表出現重大陳述錯誤或資源損失提供合理而非絕對之保證，並對達成業務目標之風險進行管理而非消除有關風險。

本集團用於識別、評估及管理重大風險之程序概述如下：

風險識別

- 識別可能對本集團業務及營運構成潛在影響之風險。

風險評估

- 採用管理層制定之評估標準，評估已識別風險；及
- 考慮風險對業務之影響及後果以及出現風險可能性。

風險應對

- 透過比較風險評估之結果，排列風險處理次序；及
- 釐定風險管理策略及內部監控程序，以防止、避免或降低風險。

風險監察及匯報

- 持續並定期監察風險，並確保設有適當之內部監控程序；
- 於出現任何重大變動時，修訂風險管理策略及內部監控程序；及
- 向管理層及董事會定期匯報風險監察結果。

內部審核職能

本集團之內部審核職能由內部核數師執行，而內部核數師直接向審核委員會匯報。內部核數師於評估本集團風險管理及內部監控體系之成效方面發揮重要作用，並定期直接向審核委員會匯報。

內部核數師對本集團於營運及企業層面之重大監控及政策與程序合規情況進行內部檢討。內部核數師與營運管理人員識別及溝通糾正行動及監控改善計劃及措施，以處理所識別之問題、不合規情況或缺陷。內部核數師監察營運管理人員執行其推薦建議之情況，並向審核委員會匯報相關結果。

根據其涵蓋所有重大監控(包括財務、營運及合規監控以及風險管理職能)之評估，董事會相信，截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，本公司之內部監控及風險管理系統具有成效及充足。董事會信納，於會計及財務報告團隊中有足夠具備適當資格及經驗之員工資源，並已作出充份之培訓及財務預算。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT 企業管治報告

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Tsui Siu Hung Raymond, the secretary of the Company, confirmed that he had attained no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training during the year ended 30 April 2020.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividends may be declared from time to time by the Company to its shareholders. The Company does not have any predetermined dividend pay-out ratio. The declaration and payment of dividends shall be determined at the sole discretion of the Board after taking into account, among others, the general financial condition of the Group, the capital and debt level of the Group, the future cash requirements and availability for business operations, business strategies and future development needs, the general market conditions and any other factors that the Board deems appropriate. The payment of dividends by the Company is also subject to any restrictions under the all applicable laws, rule and regulations and the articles of association of the Company.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

1) Procedures for shareholders to convene an extraordinary general meeting ("EGM")

Pursuant to the Articles 58 of the Articles of the Company, an EGM can be convened on the requisition of one or more shareholders of the Company holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth (10%) of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the secretary of the Company, to require an EGM to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

2) Procedures for putting forward proposals at shareholders' meeting

There are no provisions in the Articles of the Company or the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands for shareholders to move new resolutions at general meetings. Shareholders who wish to move a resolution may request the Company to convene a general meeting in accordance with the procedures set out in the preceding paragraph.

However, shareholders are requested to follow Article 88 of the Articles of the Company for including a resolution at any general meeting. Pursuant to Article 88 of the Articles of the Company, no person other than a retiring Director shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing by a Member (not being the person to be proposed) entitled to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the office or head office of the Company at least seven days before the date of the general meeting, such period for lodgment of the notices shall commence no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such meeting provided that such period shall be at least seven days.

3) Shareholders' enquiries to the Board

Shareholders may send requisitions and requests to the Board or the secretary of the Company in written form to the principal place of business of the Company at 17A, EGL Tower, 83 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the year ended 30 April 2020, there was no change to the articles of association of the Company. The Company has posted its articles of association on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company.

公司秘書

本公司秘書徐兆鴻先生確認於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度彼已參加不少於15小時相關專業培訓。

股息政策

本公司可能不時向其股東宣派股息。本公司並無任何預定的派息率。宣派及支付股息將由董事會考慮以下因素後全權酌情釐定：(其中包括)本集團的整體財務狀況、本集團的資本及債務水平、業務經營的未來現金需求及供給、業務策略及未來發展需要、一般市場狀況以及董事會認為適當的任何其他因素。本公司支付股息亦須遵守所有適用法律、規定及法規以及本公司組織章程細則中的任何限制。

股東權利

1) 股東召開股東特別大會(「股東特別大會」)的程序

根據本公司章程細則第58條，一名或以上於遞送要求日期持有不少於本公司繳足股本(附帶權利於本公司股東大會上投票)十分之一(10%)的股東於任何時候有權透過向本公司董事會或秘書發出書面要求，要求董事會召開股東特別大會，以處理有關要求中指明的任何事項；且該大會應於遞送該要求後兩(2)個月內舉行。倘遞送後二十一(21)日內，董事會未有召開該大會，則遞送要求人士可自發以同樣方式作出此舉，而遞送要求人士因董事會未有召開大會而合理產生的所有開支應由本公司向要求人作出償付。

2) 於股東大會提呈建議的程序

本公司章程細則或開曼群島公司法概無條文規定股東可於股東大會動議新決議案。有意動議決議案的股東可依據上一段所載程序要求本公司召開股東大會。

然而，股東須遵守本公司之細則第88條以於任何股東大會上提呈一項決議案。根據本公司之細則第88條，除董事建議退任者外，退任董事以外之人士並無資格在任何股東大會上獲推選為董事，除非有權出席有關大會並於會上投票之股東(擬委任之人士除外)發出書面通知，表示有意提名該人士出任董事，而該人士發出推選董事意向之書面通知須於股東大會舉行日期最少七日前送達本公司之辦事處或總辦事處，而上述送達通知之期限不得早於寄發為推選董事而舉行之股東大會通告翌日開始，並不得遲於上述大會當日七日前結束，惟上述期限必須最少為期七日。

3) 股東向董事會提出查詢

股東亦可將要求及請求以書面方式發送至本公司主要營業地點予董事會或公司秘書，地址為香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道83號東瀛遊廣場17樓A室。

憲章文件

於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，本公司之組織章程概無任何修訂。本公司已於交易所及本公司各自之網站上載其公司章程細則。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境·社會及管治報告

ABOUT THIS REPORT

We are pleased to present this report in accordance with the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide (the “ESG Guide”) contained in Appendix 27 and the requirements set out in Rule 13.91 of the Listing Rules. The report describes the Company’s policies that were designed to fulfill the Company’s obligations with respect to sustainable development and social responsibilities areas, as required by the ESG Guide. This report covers the operational information, which includes data and activities of the Group’s head offices in Hong Kong and the PRC, and its reporting period covers the period from 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020 (the “Reporting Period”). The Group will illustrate and highlight its efforts and performance in both environmental and social aspects for the Group’s business operations in this report. In respect of the corporate governance practices of the Company, please refer to the “Corporate Governance Report” section of this report.

(A) ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Overview

We know that the quality of environmental protection procedures is very important to achievement of long-term success of our Company. Our priority is to protect the environment and our target is to minimise adverse impact on the environment by adopting world class environmental protection practices in our operational activities.

We do our best to ensure that the concept of environmental sustainability is integrated into every part of our daily business operations.

We keep on monitoring all types of changes in the ways of producing waste and/or utilising energy during the process of carrying on our business activities with the aim of mitigating any unfavourable impact of our operations on the environment. We continually review and update our ESG policies, if applicable, to ensure that there is a balance between sustainable corporate development and environmental protection.

It is often our great desire to minimise the negative impact of our operational activities on the environment by improving energy efficiency, reducing all kinds of waste and supporting education as to environmental protection.

Emissions

The Group understands the importance of environmental protection. It actively implements multiple measures for environmental protection in its operations and formulates various management policies to reduce emissions.

While the main business of the Group is not production, its operations do not impose much impact on water, land or air by way of greenhouse gas emissions, discharges into water and land, and/or generation of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. We do not produce any hazardous waste and we strive to minimise volume of non-hazardous waste that we produce during the course of our daily operations. Our greenhouse gases emissions are indirectly, principally resulting from electricity consumed at the Company’s workplace as well as from business travel by employees.

During the reporting period, the Group did not generate any significant hazardous waste during its operations. Therefore, no relevant internal regulations have been formulated.

Use of resources

The Group encourages the reduction of energy consumption. Energy saving light bulbs and LED lighting systems are used in all offices of the Group. The Group encourages making use of natural daylight and refrain from turning on unnecessary lights during daytime. Meanwhile, rules on energy saving are implemented to ensure that all equipment and lights of conference rooms are turned off when they are not in use. Equipment and office machinery including but not limited to computers, printers and photocopiers are to be switched to sleep mode immediately after use. Employees are required to turn off lights and computers before leaving the office. Energy saving devices are installed to reduce consumption of electricity and water after office hours. The total electricity energy consumption during the Reporting Period was 40,621 KWh (2019: 41,125 KWh).

關於本報告

我們欣然根據上市規則附錄27所載的環境、「社會及管治指引」(「ESG指引」)以及上市規則第13.91條所載規定呈列本報告。本報告闡述了本公司為履行ESG指引規定的有關可持續發展及社會責任方面的本公司義務而實施的本公司政策。本報告涵蓋本集團總部在香港及中國，包括數據及業務的經營資料，及其報告期涵蓋由二零一九年五月一日至二零二零年四月三十日(「報告期」)止。至於有關本公司企業管治之詳情，請參閱本報告之「企業管治報告」部份。

(甲) 環境方面

概覽

我們深諳環境保護程序對本公司取得長遠成功之重要性。我們的首要任務是保護環境，並旨在透過於經營活動中採用世界級環境保護實踐以盡量降低對環境之不利影響。

我們竭力確保環境可持續性概念融入我們日常業務營運之每個部分。

我們持續監控業務經營中產生廢物及／或能源使用之各種變動，藉此減低經營對環境之任何不利影響。我們一直適時檢討及更新環境、社會及管治政策，以確保可持續企業發展及環境保護間之平衡。

我們冀望透過提高能源效益、減少各類廢物及支持環境保護教育，降低經營活動對環境造成之不利影響。

排放物

本集團深明保護環境的重要性。在營運過程中，本集團積極推行多項環境保護措施，並制定了各項管理政策，實行減排。

本公司主要業務並非生產，本公司營運並無透過溫室氣體排放、向水及土地排污及／或產生有害及無害廢物對水、土地或空氣造成重大影響。我們並無生產任何有害廢物且我們力求將日常營運中產生之無害廢物數量減至最少。我們的溫室氣體排放主要及間接來自辦公室用電及員工商務差旅。

於報告期間，本集團在營運過程中並沒有產生任何大量有害廢棄物，因此沒有制定相關的規定。

資源使用

本集團鼓勵減低能源消耗，在其各辦公室換上較節能的慳電燈泡及LED照明系統，白天盡量採用天然日光，不開啟非必要的燈光，同時也制定節約能源的守則，確保會議室的所有設備及燈光在使用後馬上關閉，電腦、打印機及複印機等辦公室器材在使用後即時切換至休眠模式，員工下班前必須關閉電燈及電腦，也安裝節能功能的裝置以節約下班後的電能及水資源。於報告期間，總電力消耗為40,621千瓦時(2019：41,125千瓦時)。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT 環境·社會及管治報告

ABOUT THIS REPORT (Continued)

(A) ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS (Continued)

Use of resources (Continued)

We try our best to avoid unnecessary wastage of paper and promote effective usage of paper. In our daily operations, we maximise usage of e-versions instead of hardcopies wherever it is possible. We encourage our staff to work more effectively in a paperless environment. In case there is still a need for printing, we make use of double-sided printing generally, and reuse the recycled paper with one side of it already used for those documents used internally. The total paper consumption during the Reporting Period was 324 kg (2019: 281 kg).

Meanwhile, the Group also adopts policy to reduce the use of disposable consumables, such as disposable cutlery and plastic bottled water. Measures to promote separation of waste for reuse and recycle are in place pursuant to which certain consumables of photocopiers and printers such as cartridges and toners, waste paper that cannot be reused and discarded computers are to be separated from other daily solid waste for recycling.

(B) SOCIAL ASPECTS

Employment

As at 30 April 2020, the total number of employees being employed by the Group was 30 (2019: 19). The Group understands that human resource is one of its most valuable assets, the provision of a stimulating and harmonious working environment can improve the sense of belongings to its employees. Employees and Directors are remunerated based on their educational qualifications, industry experience, performance, current industry practices and prevailing market conditions and in accordance with pertinent labour laws and regulations. Apart from the basic package, for instance, severance payment, mandatory provident fund, employment compensation insurance, annual leaves, sick leaves, additional remuneration and benefits such as performance-based bonuses and other staff welfare benefits are provided.

Health and Safety

Our Company complies with the relevant laws and regulations regarding industrial safety, hygiene and health and other caring arrangements for employees. The Company's business operations do not involve any high-risk work activities that could lead to serious industrial events or occupational health problems. We care about our staff members' health and safety. In this respect, the Company provides relevant updates of occupational safety and health to its employees by means of leaflets and training courses which are conducted by the Labour Department. During the year, there was no case of injuries reported.

Development and Training

The Group encourages lifelong learning and offer trainings to its employees to enhance their performance and to provide support to their personal development. The objective of the Group's human resource management is to reward and recognise performing staff by a sound performance appraisal system with appropriate incentives, salaries and wages are reviewed annually based on performance appraisals, qualifications, experience, position and seniority.

Labour Standard

The Group's recruitment management system measures clearly on the staff's age requirement. Review and verification of applicant's identity information is required during the recruitment process, and recruitment of child labor is strictly prohibited. Applicant is also required to provide document proofs of academic qualifications and working experience for verifications, applicant who is suspected to have false academic qualifications and working experience will not be employed. The Group provides its staff with a safe, health, comfortable working environment with labor protection, reasonable remuneration and various welfare. The Group enters employment contract with each of its employees in accordance with relevant laws and regulations in the PRC and Hong Kong, and has strictly complied with such laws relating to preventing child and forced labour.

關於本報告 (續)

(甲) 環境方面 (續)

資源使用 (續)

我們竭力避免不必要的紙張浪費及提倡紙張使用效益。於我們日常營運中，我們在可行情況下盡最大可能使用電子文件而非複印文件。我們鼓勵員工於無紙化環境中更有效地工作。倘仍須列印，我們一般會雙面列印，並善用已使用的單頁內部文件之背頁。於報告期間，紙張總消耗量為324千克(2019：281千克)。

同時，本集團也採取減少使用即棄用品(如即棄餐具及膠樽裝水)的政策，並推行可再用及可回收廢棄物分類的措施，複印機、打印機使用完的若干耗材(如墨盒及碳粉匣)、不能再重用的廢紙及廢棄的電腦等均與其他日常固體廢棄物進行分類，並安排回收。

(乙) 社會方面

僱傭

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團僱用合共30名(二零一九年：19名)僱員。本集團明白人力資源乃其最寶貴的資產，提供具競爭力及和諧的工作環境可加強僱員的歸屬感。僱員及董事的薪酬乃根據彼等的學歷、行業經驗、工作表現、現時行業慣例及當前市況，按照有關勞工法例及法規而釐定。除基本薪金待遇，例如遣散費、強制性公積金、員工補償保險、年假及病假外，亦提供額外酬金及福利，例如績效花紅及其他福利待遇。

健康及安全

本公司遵守有關工業安全、衛生與健康及其他僱員關顧安排之相關法律及法規。本公司之業務營運並無涉及任何可導致嚴重工業事故或職業性健康問題之高危工作活動。我們關注員工的健康與安全。在此方面，本公司透過勞工部安排之宣傳冊及培訓課程向僱員提供職業性安全與健康的相關最新資料。年內，並無報導工傷事故。

發展與培訓

本集團鼓勵僱員終身學習，並為僱員提供培訓以提升表現，促進個人發展。本集團人力資源管理的目標是透過良好績效考核制度及適當獎賞、獎勵及表揚表現突出的員工。本集團將根據績效評核、資歷、經驗、職位及年資每年檢討薪金及薪酬。

勞工準則

本集團招聘管理制度對員工的年齡有明確要求。招聘過程中審查並核實應聘者的身份信息，絕不聘用任何童工。應聘者亦須提供學歷及工作證明文件以備核實，懷疑持有虛假學歷及工作經驗者將不會獲聘用。本集團致力為員工營造安全、健康及舒適的工作環境，並提供勞動保護及向員工支付合理薪酬及提供各項福利。本集團按照中國及香港相關法律及法規與每一位員工訂立僱用合約並已嚴格遵守有關禁止童工及強制勞動的法律。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT**環境·社會及管治報告****ABOUT THIS REPORT** *(Continued)***(B) SOCIAL ASPECTS** *(Continued)**Supply Chain Management*

It is the Group's policy to undertake procurement so as to advance our economic, environmental and social objectives. New suppliers will be assessed and their products will be evaluated before engagement. Preference will be given to socially responsible entities, energy efficient equipment and environmental friendly products. Ongoing quality monitoring and supervision is in place to ensure procurements are conducted specific to the Group's requirement.

Product responsibility

The quality of the product is very important to the Group. The Group has established various communication channels including company's website, e-mail and telephone for customers to give their feedback to the Group. Customer's satisfaction will become the driving force for the Group to increase the quality of the product. Also, the Group respects the privacy of the customer, protecting customer's and supplier's data and privacy of client information. They are kept in confidentiality and destroyed in accordance with the Group's policy on document retention.

Anti-corruption and Anti-Fraud

The Company maintains a high standard of business integrity throughout its operations and tolerates no corruption or bribery in any form. We encourage the reporting of suspected business irregularities and provide clear channels specifically for this purpose. When suspected wrongdoings are identified, such as breach of duty, abuse of power, receiving bribes, staff should report for investigation and verification, and report to the regulator and/or to law enforcement authority when necessary.

Community Investment

Although the Group was not involved in charity or community events during the reporting period, it is committed to conducting business without making any potential environmental and social impact to its stakeholders especially its employees and the community members. The Company often explores the opportunities of incorporating environmental and social elements into its investment decisions and operational management, with reference to best practices in the industry and internationally recognised ESG standards.

關於本報告 *(續)***(B) 社會方面** *(續)**供應鏈管理*

本集團進行採購的政策旨在推動我們的經濟、環境及社會目標。於聘用前，我們會對新供應商及其產品進行評估，並且優先考慮具社會責任的企業、節能設備及環保產品。本集團進行持續的品質監察及監督，以確保採購在按本集團的要求下進行。

產品責任

產品的質量是本集團生存的命脈。本集團已建立各種溝通渠道，包括公司網站、電郵及電話，讓顧客向本集團反饋意見。顧客滿意度將成為本集團提升產品質素的動力。本集團亦尊重顧客的私隱、保障顧客與供應商的資料並將客戶資料保密。所有資料均根據本集團的保留文件政策保密儲存並銷毀。

反貪污和反欺詐

本公司在經營過程中堅持誠信經營的高標準，杜絕任何形式的貪污受賄行為。我們鼓勵舉報可疑業務違規並就此提供明確舉報渠道。一旦發現違規行為，如失職、濫用職權、收受賄賂，僱員應舉報以備調查及核實，並於必要時向監管及／或執法部門舉報。

社區投資

儘管本集團於報告期間並無參與任何慈善或社區活動，其承諾所進行的業務不會對持份者，尤其是其僱員及社區成員造成重大環境及社會影響。本公司時刻參照行業最佳常規及國際認可之環境、社會及管治標準，探尋把環境及社會因素納入投資決策及營運管理之機遇。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
獨立核數師報告



To the members of Vongroup Limited
(incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Vongroup Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") set out on pages 30 to 90, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 April 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the 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 financial position of the Group as at 30 April 2020, and of its financial performance and 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 (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of 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.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

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致黃河實業有限公司各成員
(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

意見

我們已審計載列於第30至90頁的黃河實業有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表,當中包括於二零二零年四月三十日的綜合財務狀況表、截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表,以及綜合財務報表附註(包括主要會計政策概要)。

我們認為,該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而公平地反映 貴集團於二零二零年四月三十日的財務狀況及 貴集團截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量,並已遵照香港《公司條例》之適用披露要求妥為編製。

意見基準

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。我們根據該等準則的責任進一步描述於本報告「核數師有關審計綜合財務報表的責任」一節。按照香港會計師公會的「專業會計師操守守則」(「守則」),我們獨立於 貴集團,且我們已按照守則履行其他道德責任。我們相信,我們獲取的審計證據屬充分、適當,為發表審計意見提供了基礎。

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項指根據我們的專業判斷,在我們對本期綜合財務報表的審計中最重要的事項。該等事項在我們對綜合財務報表進行整體審計及就此達致意見時處理,我們並不就此另外提供獨立意見。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**獨立核數師報告****KEY AUDIT MATTERS** (Continued)**Key audit matters****關鍵審計事項****Fair value of investment properties****投資物業之公平值**

Refer to Notes 2 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

請參閱綜合財務報表附註2及12。

The Group's investment properties were measured at fair value of approximately HK\$245,428,000 as at 30 April 2020.

於二零二零年四月三十日，貴集團的投資物業按公平值約245,428,000港元計量。

The management of the Group has estimated the fair values of the Group's investment properties based on independent external valuations. These valuations are dependent on certain key assumptions that required significant management judgement, including market unit value of comparable properties, premium or discount adjustments to these market values for factors specific to the characteristics of the Group's investment properties compared to recent sales on the comparable transactions and assuming the investment properties are capable of being sold in existing status.

貴集團管理層乃基於獨立外部估值估計 貴集團投資物業的公平值。該等估值依賴若干關鍵假設，需要管理層作出重大判斷，包括可資比較物業的市場單位價值、就與 貴集團投資物業特點相關的因素對市場價值作出的相比可資比較交易的溢價或折讓調整，並假設投資物業可按現況出售。

We have identified the above matter as a key audit matter because the valuation of the investment properties, which are material, involved significant judgements and estimates including the determination of valuation techniques and the selection of different inputs in the models.

我們已將上述事項視作一項關鍵是審計事項，原因為投資物業估值屬重大，涉及重大判斷及估計，包括估值技術之確定及模式中不同輸入數據之選擇。

關鍵審計事項 (續)**How our audit addressed the key audit matters****我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項**

Our procedures, among others, included:

我們的程序包括(其中包括):

- a) evaluating the objectivity, capabilities and competence of the independent professional valuer;
- a) 評估獨立專業估值師之客觀性、能力及適任性；
- b) reviewing the valuation report from the independent professional valuer and discussing with management of the Group and the valuer to understand the valuation basis and methodology used, underlying assumptions applied and critical judgements used in the valuation of investment properties; and
- b) 審閱獨立專業估值師之估值報告及與 貴集團管理層及估值師討論投資物業估值所用之估值基準及方法、所用之相關假設及關鍵判斷；及
- c) checking, on a sample basis, the underlying data including comparable of market transactions being used by the independent professional valuer and assessing the appropriateness.
- c) 抽樣檢查相關數據，包括獨立專業估值師所用之可資比較市場交易，並評估適當性。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)**Key audit matters**
關鍵審計事項**Allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) assessment on account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables**
應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)撥備

Refer to Notes 2, 17, 18, 19 and 29 to the consolidated financial statements.
請參閱綜合財務報表附註2、17、18、19及29。

As at 30 April 2020, the Group had account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables (net of loss allowance for ECL) of approximately HK\$38,014,000, HK\$28,476,000 and HK\$46,149,000, respectively. The loss allowance for ECL on account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables were approximately HK\$5,836,000, HK\$1,978,000 and HK\$7,263,000, respectively, as at 30 April 2020.

於二零二零年四月三十日，貴集團之應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項(扣除預期信貸虧損之虧損撥備)分別約為38,014,000港元、28,476,000港元及46,149,000港元。於二零二零年四月三十日，應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損之虧損撥備分別約為5,836,000港元、1,978,000港元及7,263,000港元。

The management of the Group performed periodic assessment on the recoverability of the account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables and the sufficiency of provision for loss allowance for ECL based on information including credit profile of different debtors, ageing of the account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables, historical settlement records, subsequent settlement status, expected timing and amount of realisation of outstanding balances, and on-going trading relationships with the relevant debtors. The management of the Group also considered forward-looking information that may impact the debtors' ability to repay the outstanding balances in order to estimate the ECL for the loss allowance for ECL assessment. The Group engaged an independent professional valuer for ECL assessment on account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables.

貴集團管理層根據債務人之信貸狀況、應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項之賬齡、過往結算記錄、後續結算狀況、未償還結餘變現之預期時間及金額以及相關債務人之持續貿易關係等資料定期評估應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項之可收回性及預期信貸虧損之虧損撥備之充足性。貴集團管理層亦考慮前瞻性資料，該等資料可能會影響債務人償還未償還餘額之能力，以就預期信貸虧損估計虧損撥備，以作預期信貸虧損評估。貴集團委聘獨立專業估值師對應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項作預期信貸虧損評估。

We have identified the above matter as a key audit matter because of its significance to the consolidated financial statements and the subjective judgements made by the management of the Group over assessing the credit standing of the Group's debtors and therefore the estimation of ECL of account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables.

我們已將上述事項視作一項關鍵審計事項，原因為其對綜合財務報表之重要性以及貴集團管理層於評估貴集團債務人之信貸狀況並因此估計應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項時作出主觀判斷。

關鍵審計事項 (續)**How our audit addressed the key audit matters**
我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

Our procedures, among others, included:
我們的程序包括(其中包括):

- a) obtaining and understanding of the Group's credit risk management and practices, and assessing the Group's impairment provisioning policy in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards;
a) 獲得及理解 貴集團信貸風險管理及常規，並根據適用會計準則評估 貴集團之減值撥備政策；
- b) evaluating the objectivity, capabilities and competence of the independent professional valuer;
b) 評估獨立專業估值師之客觀性、能力及適任性；
- c) assessing the application of impairment methodology of ECL, and checking the assumptions and key parameters to external data sources where available, on a sample basis;
c) 評估預期信貸虧損減值方法之應用，及在可能情況下抽樣檢查外部數據源之假設及關鍵參數；
- d) inquiring of management of the Group for the status of each of the material account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables past due as at year end and corroborating explanations from management of the Group with supporting evidence, such as understanding ongoing business relationship with the debtors based on trade records, checking historical and subsequent settlement records of and other correspondences with the debtors;
d) 就各重大於年結日已逾期應收賬款、應收貸款及按金及其他應收款項之狀況及支持證據證實 貴集團管理層之解釋(如根據貿易記錄了解與債務人之持續業務關係、核實債務人的過往及後續償還記錄以及與債務人的其他往來信函)諮詢 貴集團管理層；
- e) assessing the reasonableness and relevancy of the external information used by the Group as the forward-looking information including economic data and forecasts published by government bodies and monetary authorities; and
e) 評估 貴集團用作前瞻性資料之外部資料之合理性及相關性，包括政府機構及貨幣當局發佈之經濟數據及預測；及
- f) checking the accuracy of the calculation of ECL based on the methodology adopted by the Group and the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in relation to credit risk exposed by the Group in the consolidated financial statements.
f) 檢查根據 貴集團所採納之方法計算之預期信貸虧損之準確性，及 貴集團於綜合財務報表內有關 貴集團所面臨之信貸風險之披露之準確性。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2020 annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's 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 HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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.

其他資料

貴公司董事對其他資料負責。其他資料包括 貴公司之二零二零年年報中包含的資料，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見不涵蓋其他資料，且我們並不對此發表任何形式的保證結論。

就我們對綜合財務報表的審計而言，我們的責任是閱讀其他資料，並同時考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中獲得的了解存在重大不一致或看似嚴重失實。倘若基於我們進行的工作，我們認為該其他資料存在重大失實陳述，則我們須報告該事實。我們在此方面無任何發現可報告。

董事及管理層就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例的披露規定編制綜合財務報表，以令綜合財務報表作出真實而公平的反映，及落實其認為必要的內部控制，以使綜合財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大失實陳述。

在編製綜合財務報表時，董事有責任評估 貴集團持續經營的能力，披露（如適用）與持續經營有關的事項，並使用持續經營會計基準（除非董事擬將 貴集團清盤或終止經營，或除此之外並無其他可行的選擇）。

管理層負責監督貴集團的財務報告流程。

核數師審計綜合財務報表的責任

我們的目標是就綜合財務報表整體是否不存在重大失實陳述（不論因欺詐或錯誤導致）取得合理保證，並出具包含我們意見的核數師報告。本報告僅為 閣下（作為整體）而編製，並無其他用途。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

合理保證是一種高水平的保證，但並不保證按照香港審計準則進行的審計總能發現所存在的重大失實陳述。失實陳述可能因欺詐或錯誤而產生，如個別或整體合理預期可能影響用戶基於該等綜合財務報表作出的經濟決定，則屬重大。

作為按照香港核數準則進行審計的一部分，我們在整個審計期間作出專業判斷並保持專業懷疑。我們亦：

- 識別及評估綜合財務報表中存在重大失實陳述（不論因欺詐或錯誤導致）的風險，設計及執行應對該等風險的審計程序，並取得充分適當的審計證據，為我們的意見提供基礎。未發現欺詐導致重大失實陳述的風險高於錯誤導致重大失實陳述的風險，原因是欺詐可能涉及勾結、偽造、故意遺漏、虛假陳述或超越內部控制。
- 取得與審計相關的內部控制的理理解，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對 貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 獨立核數師報告

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law and regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 25 August 2020

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is:
She Shing Pang
Practising Certificate Number: P05510

核數師審計綜合財務報表的責任(續)

- 評價董事所採用會計政策的適當性及所作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事使用持續經營會計基準的適當性，及(基於所取得的審計證據)是否存在與事件或狀況相關且可能導致對 貴集團持續經營能力產生重大疑問的重大不確定性得出結論。倘若我們認為存在重大不確定性，需要在核數師報告中提請注意綜合財務報表的相關披露或(如該披露不足)修改我們的意見。我們的結論基於截至核數師報告日期所獲得的審計證據。然而，未來事件或狀況可能導致 貴集團無法持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報、結構及內容，包括披露及綜合財務報表是否按實現公平列報的方式反映了相關交易及事件。
- 獲取有關 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資料的充分適當的審計證據，以對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責指導、監督及進行集團審計。我們仍然對我們的審計意見承擔全部責任。

我們就(其中包括)審計的規劃範圍及時間與重大審計結果(包括我們在審計中發現的內部控制重大缺陷)與管理層溝通。

我們亦向管理層提供一份聲明，表示我們已遵守有關獨立性的相關道德要求，並就合理可能導致對我們獨立性產生疑問的所有關係及(如適用)相關保障措施與管理層溝通。

根據與管理層溝通的事項，我們認為有關事項是對審計本期間綜合財務報表而言最重要的事項，因此屬於關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中說明該等事項，除非法律及法規禁止公開披露該事項，或(在極少數情況下)由於其不利後果合理預期將超過公開披露所帶來的公共利益，我們認為該事項不應在我們的報告中披露。

中審眾環(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
執業會計師
香港，二零二零年八月二十五日

編製本獨立核數師報告的董事為：
余勝鵬
執業證書編號：P05510

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**綜合損益及其他全面收益表****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益	4	34,023	33,953
Other revenue	其他收益	5	1,115	1,085
Other gains	其他盈利	5	5	5
Staff costs	員工成本	6	(5,105)	(6,971)
Expenses recognised under short-term leases	短期租賃項下確認之開支		(651)	(644)
Depreciation	折舊	11	(771)	(773)
Administrative and other operating expenses	行政及其他經營開支		(15,819)	(14,398)
Net impairment losses recognised in respect of financial assets at amortised cost	就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產確認之減值虧損淨額		(1,337)	(4,679)
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	12	(761)	15,320
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")	透過損益按公平值列賬(「透過損益按公平值列賬」)之金融資產之公平值變動	15(b)	(100)	-
Finance costs	財務成本	6	(679)	(640)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前溢利	6	9,920	22,258
Income tax credit (expense)	所得稅抵免(開支)	7	298	(98)
Profit for the year	本年度溢利		10,218	22,160
Other comprehensive loss for the year	本年度其他全面虧損			
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	<i>其後將不會重新分類至損益之項目</i>			
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬(「透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬」)之金融資產之公平值變動	30	(331)	(15,861)
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	<i>其後可能重新分類至損益之項目</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額		(1,313)	(1,551)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	本年度其他全面虧損總額，扣除稅項		(1,644)	(17,412)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年內全面收入總額		8,574	4,748
			HK cents	HK cents
			港仙	港仙
Earnings per share	每股盈利	10		
Basic and diluted	基本及攤薄		5.32	11.53

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

於二零二零年四月三十日

			2020	2019
	Note		二零二零年	二零一九年
	附註		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			千港元	千港元
Non-current assets		非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	11	物業、廠房及設備	12,334	13,092
Investment properties	12	投資物業	245,428	246,697
Goodwill	13	商譽	-	-
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		就購買物業、廠房及設備支付之按金	-	364
Financial assets at FVOCI	14	透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產	23,808	24,139
Financial assets at FVPL	15	透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產	1,550	1,650
			283,120	285,942
Current assets		流動資產		
Financial assets at FVPL	15	透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產	11,303	8,274
Forfeited collaterals held for sale	16	待售被沒收抵押品	289	723
Account receivables	17	應收賬款	38,014	33,641
Loan receivables	18	應收貸款	28,476	9,957
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	19	按金、預付賬款及其他應收賬款	46,228	45,200
Bank balances and cash	20	銀行結餘及現金	19,600	34,434
			143,910	132,229
Current liabilities		流動負債		
Accruals and deposits received	21	應計款項及已收按金	9,686	7,075
Bank borrowings	22	銀行借貸	24,267	26,295
Tax payables		應付稅項	567	829
			34,520	34,199
Net current assets		流動資產淨值	109,390	98,030
Total assets less current liabilities		總資產減流動負債	392,510	383,972
Non-current liabilities		非流動負債		
Deferred tax liabilities	23	遞延稅項負債	860	896
NET ASSETS		資產淨值	391,650	383,076
Capital and reserves		股本及儲備		
Share capital	24	股本	7,688	7,688
Reserves		儲備	383,962	375,388
TOTAL EQUITY		總權益	391,650	383,076

These consolidated financial statements on pages 30 to 90 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

第30頁至第90頁之綜合財務報表已由董事會於二零二零年八月二十五日批准及授權刊發，並由下列董事代表簽署：

Vong Tat leong David
黃達揚
Director
董事

Xu Siping
徐斯平
Director
董事

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**綜合權益變動表****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

		Reserve 儲備								
		Share capital	Share premium	Property revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Statutory surplus reserve	Financial assets at FVOCI reserve	Exchange translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
		股本 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 24) (附註24)	股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 26(a)) (附註26(a))	物業重估 儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 26(b)) (附註26(b))	股本贖回 儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 26(c)) (附註26(c))	法定盈餘 儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 26(d)) (附註26(d))	透過其他全面 收入按公平值 列賬之金融 資產儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 26(e)) (附註26(e))	匯兌儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 26(f)) (附註26(f))	累積虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 30 April 2018	於二零一八年四月三十日	7,688	611,780	1,231	262	270	-	2,910	(240,374)	383,767
Impact on initial adoption of HKFRS 9	對首次採納香港財務報告準則第9號之影響	-	-	-	-	-	787	-	(6,226)	(5,439)
Restated as at 1 May 2018	於二零一八年五月一日重列	7,688	611,780	1,231	262	270	787	2,910	(246,600)	378,328
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,160	22,160
Other comprehensive loss	其他全面虧損									
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	<i>其後將不會重新分類至損益之項目</i>									
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收入之金融資產之公平值變動	-	-	-	-	-	(15,861)	-	-	(15,861)
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	<i>其後可能重新分類至損益之項目</i>									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,551)	-	(1,551)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	本年度其他全面虧損總額	-	-	-	-	-	(15,861)	(1,551)	-	(17,412)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	年內全面(虧損)收入	-	-	-	-	-	(15,861)	(1,551)	22,160	4,748
At 30 April 2019 and 1 May 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日及二零一九年五月一日	7,688	611,780	1,231	262	270	(15,074)	1,359	(224,440)	383,076
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,218	10,218
Other comprehensive loss	其他全面虧損									
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	<i>其後將不會重新分類至損益之項目</i>									
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產之公平值變動	-	-	-	-	-	(331)	-	-	(331)
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	<i>其後可能重新分類至損益之項目</i>									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,313)	-	(1,313)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	本年度其他全面虧損總額	-	-	-	-	-	(331)	(1,313)	-	(1,644)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	年內全面(虧損)收入	-	-	-	-	-	(331)	(1,313)	10,218	8,574
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	7,688	611,780	1,231	262	270	(15,405)	46	(214,222)	391,650

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營業務		
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前溢利	9,920	22,258
Adjustments for:	相應調整：		
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	(60)	(119)
Finance costs	財務成本	679	640
Dividend income from listed equity securities	上市股本證券之股息收入	(659)	(519)
Other interest income	其他利息收入	(750)	(750)
Depreciation	折舊	771	773
Change in fair value of listed equity securities at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之上市股本證券之公平值變動	3,247	2,073
Net impairment losses recognised in respect of financial assets at amortised cost	就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產確認之減值虧損淨額	1,337	4,679
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	761	(15,320)
Change in fair value of club membership at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之會籍之公平值變動	100	-
Write-off of other payables	其他應付款項撇銷	(89)	-
Write-off of deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	就收購物業、廠房及設備已付之按金撇銷	364	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金改變前之經營現金流量	15,621	13,715
Changes in working capital:	營運資金之變動：		
Financial assets at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產	(6,276)	7,008
Forfeited collaterals held for sale	待售被沒收抵押品	434	-
Account receivables	應收賬款	(5,431)	(21,495)
Loan receivables	應收貸款	(18,755)	1,152
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	按金、預付賬款及其他應收賬款	(321)	(600)
Accruals and deposits received	應計款項及已收按金	2,700	2,763
Cash (used in) from operations	經營(所用)所得現金	(12,028)	2,543
Income tax paid	已付所得稅	-	(3)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	經營活動(所用)所得現金淨額	(12,028)	2,540
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動		
Bank interest received	已收銀行利息	60	119
Dividend received from listed equity securities	已收上市股本證券股息	659	519
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備	(14)	(28)
Net cash generated from investing activities	投資業務所得之現金淨額	705	610
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動		
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行借貸	(2,028)	(1,893)
Interest paid	已付利息	(679)	(640)
Net cash used in financing activities	融資活動所用之現金淨額	(2,707)	(2,533)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目(減少)增加淨額	(14,030)	617
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	報告期間現金及現金等值項目	34,434	34,626
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	外幣匯率變動之影響	(804)	(809)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period, represented by bank balances and cash	於報告期末之現金及現金等值項目，指銀行結餘及現金	19,600	34,434

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Vongroup Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The shares of the Company are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). The registered office of the Company is situated at Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands and its principal place of business is situated at 17A, EGL Tower, 83 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

In the opinion of the directors of the Company, Vongroup Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI"), is the immediate and ultimate holding company and Mr. Vong Tat Jeong David is the ultimate controlling party (the "Ultimate Controlling Party") of the Company, who is also the chief executive officer and an executive director of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Statement of compliance**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules").

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2019 consolidated financial statements except for the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs that are relevant to the Group and effective from the current period as detailed below.

Adoption of new/revised HKFRSsAnnual Improvements Project – 2015-2017 Cycle*HKAS 12: Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity*

The amendments clarify that (a) the income tax consequences of dividends are recognised in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the past transactions or events that generated the distributable profits were originally recognised and (b) these requirements apply to all income tax consequences of dividends as defined in HKFRS 9.

The adoption of the amendments does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

HKAS 23: Borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation

The amendments clarify that (a) if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of the funds an entity borrows generally and (b) funds borrowed specifically to obtain an asset other than a qualifying asset are included as part of general borrowings.

The adoption of the amendments does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

1. 公司資料

Vongroup Limited(「本公司」)根據開曼群島公司法於開曼群島註冊成立為獲豁免之有限公司。本公司之股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)主板上市。本公司之註冊辦事處位於CricketSquare,HutchinsDrive,P.O.Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-111, Cayman Islands, 其主要營業地點位於香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道83號聯高中心17A。

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。其附屬公司之主要業務載於綜合財務報表附註32。

本公司董事認為，於英屬處女群島(「英屬處女群島」)註冊成立之公司Vongroup Holdings Limited為本公司之直接及最終控股公司，而黃達揚先生為本公司之最終控股方(「最終控股方」)，彼亦為本公司之行政總裁及執行董事。

本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)之綜合財務報表以港元(「港元」)呈列，而港元亦為本公司之功能貨幣。

2. 主要會計政策**合規聲明**

此等綜合財務報表乃根據由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」，此統稱包括所有適用之香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋)、香港公認會計原則及香港公司條例之披露規定而編製。此等綜合財務報表亦符合聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)之適用披露規定。

除另有所指外，所有金額均已約整至近千位。

除採納下文所詳述之與本集團相關且自本期間起生效之新訂/經修訂香港財務報告準則外，編製綜合財務報表之基準與二零一九年綜合財務報表所採納之會計政策一致。

採納新訂/經修訂香港財務報告準則年度改進項目—二零一五年至二零一七年週期*香港會計準則第12號：分類為權益的金融工具付款的所得稅影響*

該等修訂本澄清，(a)股息的所得稅影響，乃根據最初確認產生可分配溢利的過往交易或事件於損益、其他全面收益或權益中確認；及(b)該等規定適用於香港財務報告準則第9號界定的股息的所有所得稅影響。

採納該等修訂對綜合財務報表並無任何重大影響。

香港會計準則第23號：合資格資本化的借貸成本

該等修訂澄清，(a)如一項特定借貸在相關合資格資產可用作擬定用途或可供出售後仍未償還，則其成為一間實體一般借入資金的一部分；及(b)專門為獲得除合資格資產外的一項資產而借出的資金包含於一般借貸中。

採納該等修訂對綜合財務報表並無任何重大影響。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Adoption of new/revised HKFRSs (Continued)

HK(IFRIC)-Int 23: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

HK(IFRIC)-Int 23 supports the requirements in HKAS 12 Income Taxes by specifying how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes.

The adoption of HK(IFRIC)-Int 23 does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 19: Employee Benefits

The amendments require the use of updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a change is made to a plan.

The adoption of the amendments does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments clarify that prepayable financial assets with negative compensation can be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI instead of at FVPL if specified conditions are met.

The adoption of the amendments did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

HKFRS 16: Leases

HKFRS 16 replaces HKAS 17 and related interpretations for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. It significantly changes, among others, the lessee accounting by replacing the dual-model under HKAS 17 with a single model which requires a lessee to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the rights and obligations created by all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. For lessor accounting, HKFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. HKFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessees and lessors.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group has applied HKFRS 16 for the first time at 1 May 2019 (i.e. the date of initial application, the "DIA") using the modified retrospective approach in which comparative information has not been restated. Instead, the Group recognised the cumulative effect of initially applying HKFRS 16 as an adjustment to the balance of accumulated losses or other component of equity, where appropriate, at the DIA.

The Group also elected to use the transition practical expedient not to reassess whether a contract was, or contained, a lease at the DIA and the Group applied HKFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying HKAS 17 and to contracts entered into or changed on or after the DIA that are identified as leases applying HKFRS 16.

As lessee

Before the adoption of HKFRS 16, lease contracts were classified as operating lease in accordance with the Group's accounting policies applicable prior to the DIA.

Upon adoption of HKFRS 16, the Group accounted for the leases in accordance with the transition provisions of HKFRS 16 and the Group's accounting policies applicable from the DIA.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

採納新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則(續)

香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)詮釋第23號：所得稅處理之不確定性

香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)一詮釋第23號透過詳細說明如何反映所得稅會計法不確定性的影響支持香港會計準則第12號所得稅的規定。

採納香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)一詮釋第23號對綜合財務報表並無任何重大影響。

香港會計準則第19號之修訂：僱員福利

該等修訂本要求於對計劃作出修改後，使用經更新假設確定報告期內剩餘時間的當前服務成本及利息淨額。

採納該等修訂對綜合財務報表並無任何重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第9號之修訂：具有負補償之提前還款特性

該等修訂本澄清，倘滿足特定條件，具有負補償之可預付金融資產可按攤銷成本或透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬計量，而非按透過損益按公平值列賬計量。

採納該等修訂本對綜合財務報表並無任何重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第16號：租賃

香港財務報告準則第16號於二零一九年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間取代香港會計準則第17號及相關詮釋。此安排對承租人之會計處理方式造成重大變動(其中包括)，以單一模式取代香港會計準則第17號所指定的雙重模式，規定除相關資產價值極低外，承租人須就因租期逾12個月的所有租賃而產生的權利及義務確認使用權資產及租賃負債。就出租人會計處理而言，香港財務報告準則第16號大致繼承了香港會計準則第17號有關出租人會計處理的規定。因此，出租人繼續將其租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃，且對兩類租賃進行不同的會計處理。香港財務報告準則第16號亦規定承租人及出租人須提供更詳盡披露。

根據過渡條文，本集團已於二零一九年五月一日(即首次應用日期(「首次應用日期」))首次採用經修訂追溯法應用香港財務報告準則第16號，當中並無重列比較資料。相反，本集團於首次應用日期確認首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的累積影響作為累計虧損或權益其他部分(如適用)結餘之調整。

本集團亦選擇使用過渡性可行權宜方法，就合約於首次應用日期是否為或包含租賃不作重新評估，且本集團僅將香港財務報告準則第16號應用於先前應用香港會計準則第17號識別為租賃的合約以及於首次應用日期當日或之後訂立或更改且應用香港財務報告準則第16號識別為租賃的合約。

作為承租人

於採納香港財務報告準則第16號前，租賃合約乃根據本集團於首次應用日期前適用的會計政策分類為經營租賃。

於採納香港財務報告準則第16號後，本集團根據香港財務報告準則第16號的過渡條文及於首次應用日期起適用的本集團會計政策將租賃入賬。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Adoption of new/revised HKFRSs (Continued)****HKFRS 16: Leases (Continued)***As lessee – leases previously classified as operating leases*

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases previously classified as operating leases at the DIA, except for leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, and the Group applied the following practical expedients on a lease-by-lease basis (if applicable):

- applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- adjusted the right-of-use assets at the DIA by the provision for onerous leases recognised immediately before the DIA by applying HKAS 37, as an alternative to performing an impairment review at the DIA;
- did not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the DIA;
- excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use assets at the DIA; and
- used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

At the DIA, except for those that were previously or will be accounted for as investment property using the fair value model, right-of-use assets were, on a lease-by-lease basis, measured at either,

- their carrying amount as if HKFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the DIA; or
- an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the lease recognised immediately before the DIA.

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the DIA.

The Group's operating lease commitment was regarded as short-term leases and are exempted from recognising right-of-use assets and lease liabilities under HKFRS 16. Except for reclassification of leasehold land and buildings from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use assets (presented in property, plant and equipment) from 1 May 2019, the adoption of HKFRS 16 does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

As lessor

The Group is not required to make any adjustments on transition for leases in which it is a lessor and those leases are accounted for by applying HKFRS 16 from the DIA.

A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below.

Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements is historical cost, except for investment properties, financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI which were stated at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full. 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.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**採納新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則(續)****香港財務報告準則第16號：租賃(續)***作為承租人－過往分類為經營租賃之租賃*

本集團於首次應用日期確認過往分類為經營租賃的租賃之使用權資產及租賃負債，惟相關資產為低價值之租賃除外，並按個別租賃基準應用以下可行權宜方法(如適用)：

- 對具有合理相似特徵之租賃組合使用單一貼現率；
- 通過應用香港會計準則第37號對緊接首次應用日期前確認之繁重租賃作出撥備，並於首次應用日期調整使用權資產，作為於首次應用日期進行減值審閱之替代方式；
- 對租期於首次應用日期起計12個月內結束之租賃不會確認使用權資產及租賃負債；
- 撇除於首次應用日期計量使用權資產產生之初步直接成本；及
- 倘合約包含延長或終止租賃之選擇權，則於事後釐定期。

於首次應用日期，除先前或將使用公平值模型作為投資物業入賬者外，使用權資產乃按個別租賃基準以其中一項計量，

- 其賬面值(猶如香港財務報告準則第16號已自開始日期起應用)，惟採用承租人於首次應用日期之增量借款利率進行貼現；或
- 相等於租賃負債之金額，並根據與緊接首次應用日期前確認之租賃有關之任何預付或應計租賃付款金額作出調整。

租賃負債按餘下租賃款項現值計量，於首次應用日期使用承租人增量借款利率貼現。

本集團之經營租賃承擔被視作短期租賃及獲豁免根據香港財務報告準則第16號確認使用權資產及租賃負債。除自二零一九年五月一日起將租賃土地及樓宇由物業、廠房及設備重新分類至使用權資產(於物業、廠房及設備呈列)外，採納香港財務報告準則第16號並無對綜合財務報表造成任何重大影響。

作為出租人

本集團毋需對其作為出租人的租賃作出任何過渡調整，而該等租賃自首次應用日期起按照香港財務報告準則第16號進行會計處理。

本集團採納之主要會計政策概要載列如下。

計量基準

編製該等綜合財務報表所用之計量基準為歷史成本，惟透過損益按公平值列賬之投資物業、金融資產及按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產除外，該等金融資產按下文載列之會計政策所述按公平值列賬。

綜合賬目之基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其所有附屬公司之財務報表。

所有集團內公司間結餘、交易及集團內公司間交易所產生之收入及開支以及盈虧均全數對銷。附屬公司業績自本集團獲得控制權當日起綜合入賬並保持入賬直至終止該控制權日期為止。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Allocation of total comprehensive income

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

Changes in ownership interest

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest determined at the date when control is lost and (ii) the carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests at the date when control is lost. The amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the disposed subsidiary are accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the parent had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary and any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary are accounted for as a financial asset, associate, joint venture or others as appropriate from the date when control is lost.

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

In the Company's statement of financial position which is presented in Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements, investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost less impairment loss. The carrying amount of the investment is reduced to its recoverable amount on an individual basis, if it is higher than the recoverable amount. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and/or receivable.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is measured at the excess of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquired business.

Goodwill on acquisition of business is recognised as a separate asset and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, which is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment test and determination of gain or loss on disposal, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. An impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed.

On the other hand, any excess of the acquisition date amounts of identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquired business over the sum of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree, if any, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss as an income from bargain purchase.

Any resulting gain or loss arising from remeasuring the previously held equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition-date fair value is recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

綜合賬目之基準(續)

分配全面收益總額

損益及其他全面收益各組成部分均歸於本公司擁有人以及非控股權益(如適用)。全面收益總額歸於本公司擁有人以及非控股權益(如適用),即使此舉會導致非控股權益之餘額出現虧絀。

擁有權權益出現變動

倘本集團於附屬公司之擁有權權益變動並無導致失去控制權,則列賬為股本交易。控股權益及非控股權益之賬面值已作出調整,以反映其於附屬公司之有關權益變動。非控股權益之經調整金額與已付或已收代價之公平值間之任何差額直接於權益中確認並歸屬於本公司擁有人。

倘本集團失去對附屬公司之控制權,出售時產生之損益按下列兩者之差額計算:(i)於失去控制權當日已收代價之公平值與任何保留權益之公平值之總和及(ii)於失去控制權當日附屬公司及任何非控股權益之資產(包括商譽)及負債之賬面值。先前於其他全面收益確認之有關所出售附屬公司之金額按與假設母公司直接出售相關資產或負債之同一基準確認。於前附屬公司保留之任何投資及前附屬公司結欠或應付前附屬公司之任何金額自失去控制權當日起列賬為金融資產、聯營公司、合營公司或其他(視適用情況而定)。

附屬公司

附屬公司指本集團控制的實體。當本集團因參與實體業務而承擔可變動回報的風險或因此享有可變動回報,且有能力透過向實體施加權力而影響該等回報時,則本集團控制該實體。當有事實及情況顯示一項或以上控制元素有變時,本集團重新評估是否控制被收購方。

於本公司財務狀況(載於綜合財務報表附註33中)表中,於附屬公司之投資按成本扣除減值虧損列賬。該投資的賬面值如高於可收回金額,則按個別基準調減至可收回金額。附屬公司的業績由本公司按已收及/或應收股息的基準列賬。

商譽

收購業務產生之商譽按所轉撥之代價及任何早前於被收購方所持股本權益之公平值(如適用)超出已收購業務所購入可識別資產及所承擔負債之收購日金額間之差額計量。

收購業務產生之商譽確認為一項獨立資產,並按成本減累計減值虧損列賬,並須每年進行減值檢測,或倘有事件發生或情況有變而顯示賬面值可能出現減值時,則須進行較頻密之減值檢測。就減值檢測及釐定出售之盈虧而言,商譽會被分配至創現單位。商譽之減值虧損不可撥回。

另一方面,於重新評估後,已收購業務所購入可識別資產及所承擔負債之收購日金額超出所轉撥代價及收購方早前於被收購方所持權益之公平值之總額間之任何差額(如有),即時於損益中確認為議價收購之收入。

按收購日期公平值重新計量以往於被收購方持有之股本權益產生之任何所得收益或虧損於損益或其他全面收益(如適用)確認。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and 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. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less accumulated impairment losses of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as set out below from the date on which they are available for use and after taking into account their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis and depreciated separately:

Leasehold improvements	5 years or the lease term, whichever is shorter
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Before 1 May 2019:

Leasehold land and buildings	50 years or the lease term, whichever is shorter
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Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of their expected useful lives or the terms of the leases.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

Before the adoption of HKFRS 16, as the Group's lease payments for its leasehold land and buildings cannot be allocated reliably between the land and buildings elements at the inception of the lease because similar land and buildings are not sold or leased separately, the entire lease payments are included in the cost of the leasehold land and buildings as a finance lease in property, plant and equipment. Upon the initial adoption of HKFRS 16, leasehold land and buildings were transferred to right-of-use assets (included in property, plant and equipment).

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are held by owner to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. These include properties held for a currently undetermined future use and properties that are held under operating lease, which satisfy the definition of investment property and carry at fair value.

Before 1 May 2019, investment properties included those properties held by owner which satisfy the definition of investment property and carry at fair value.

Investment properties are stated at fair value at the end of the reporting period. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

Forfeited collaterals held for sales

Forfeited collaterals are initially recognised at the amortised cost of the related outstanding loans on the date of repossession, which is generally below the net realisable value of the repossessed assets. Upon repossession of the assets, the related loans and advances together with the related impairment allowances, if any, are derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position. Subsequently, forfeited collaterals are carried at the lower of the amount initially recognised or net realisable value and are therefore written down if and when the net realisable value falls to below the carrying amount of the asset. The excess of the net proceeds over the carrying amount of the forfeited collaterals is recognised as a gain upon the disposal of the assets.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**物業、廠房及設備**

物業、廠房及設備按成本減累計折舊及減值虧損入賬。物業、廠房及設備項目的成本包括其購買價及任何使資產達致其使用狀態及現存地點作預定用途所產生的直接應佔成本。維修及保養開支乃於其產生的期間內於損益中支銷。

物業、廠房及設備於下述估計可使用年期內，在考慮到其估計剩餘價值後，由其可供使用之日起以直線法計算折舊，以撇銷成本減累計減值虧損。倘物業、廠房及設備項目之各部分擁有不同的可使用年期，該項目之成本或估值會獨立按合理基準分配及計算折舊：

租賃裝修	五年或租期，以較短者為準
傢俬、裝置及設備	五至十年
汽車	五年

二零一九年五月一日前：

租賃土地及樓宇	五十年或租期，以較短者為準
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根據融資租賃持有的資產按預期可使用年期或租期(以較短者為準)折舊。

物業、廠房及設備項目於出售或預期持續使用資產將不會產生未來經濟利益時取消確認。取消確認資產所產生的任何收益或虧損(按出售所得款項淨額與該項目賬面值的差額計算)於取消確認項目的期間計入損益中。

於採納香港財務報告準則第16號前，由於本集團就其租賃土地及樓宇的租賃付款因相似的土地及樓宇並無分開出售或租賃而無法在租賃開始時於土地及樓宇部分之間可靠地作出分配，故整筆租賃付款均作為物業、廠房及設備的融資租賃計入租賃土地及樓宇的成本中。於初次採納香港財務報告準則第16號後，租賃土地及樓宇轉撥至使用權資產(計入物業、廠房及設備)。

投資物業

投資物業乃由業主持有以賺取租金收入及/或實現資本增值之物業，包括持有現時未釐定將來用途之物業以及根據經營租約持有之物業，而此等物業須符合投資物業之定義並按公平值列賬。

於二零一九年五月一日前，投資物業包括由業主持有並符合投資物業定義及按公平值列賬之物業。

投資物業乃按於報告期末之公平值列賬。因公平值變動而產生之任何損益乃於損益確認。

投資物業乃自出售起或投資物業永不再使用並預期出售投資物業將不會產生未來經濟利益時終止確認。終止確認該物業時產生之任何收益或虧損(以出售所得款項淨額與資產之賬面價值之差額計算)乃計入該項目終止確認期間之損益。

待售被沒收抵押品

被沒收抵押品最初按相關尚未償還貸款於收回日之攤銷成本確認，一般低於經收回資產之可變現淨值。於收回資產後，有關貸款及墊款連同相關減值撥備(如有)自綜合財務狀況表取消確認。其後，倘可變現淨值降至低於資產賬面價值時，則被沒收抵押品按最初已確認金額或可變現淨值之較低者入賬，並就此作出撇減。於出售資產後，所得款項淨額超過被沒收抵押品賬面價值之差額確認為收益。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are recognised when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when (i) the Group's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Group transfers the financial asset and either (a) it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) it neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets (except for trade receivables without a significant financing component which are initially measured at their transaction price) are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as (i) measured at amortised cost; (ii) debt investment measured at FVOCI; (iii) equity investment measured at FVOCI ("Designated FVOCI"); or (iv) measured at FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing them, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first annual reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) *Financial assets measured at amortised cost*

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVPL:

- (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses arising from impairment, derecognition or through the amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include account receivables, loan receivables, deposits, prepayments and other receivables, and bank balances and cash.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

財務工具

金融資產

確認及終止確認

金融資產乃當及僅當本集團成為工具合約條文的訂約方時按交易日基準確認。

金融資產於且僅於以下情況時取消確認：(i)本集團對金融資產產生的未來現金流的合約權利屆滿時；或(ii)本集團轉讓金融資產及(a)本集團已轉移金融資產擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報；或(b)本集團既無轉移亦無保留該項金融資產擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報，但並無保留該項金融資產之控制權時。

倘本集團保留所轉讓金融資產之擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報，則本集團繼續確認該金融資產。

倘本集團既無轉讓亦無保留擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報，並繼續控制所轉讓資產，則本集團以其持續參與程度及其可能須支付相關負債之金額為限確認金融資產。

分類及計量

金融資產(沒有重大融資成分的初步按交易價格計量之貿易應收款項除外)初步按公平值加(就並非透過損益按公平值列賬的金融資產而言)直接歸屬於收購金融資產的交易成本確認。

於初步確認時，金融資產分類為(i)按攤銷成本計量；(ii)透按公平值計入其他全面收益計量之債務投資；(iii)按公平值計入其他全面收益計量之股本投資(「指定按公平值計入其他全面收益」)；或(iv)透過損益按公平值列賬。

初步確認時的金融資產分類取決於本集團管理金融資產的業務模式和金融資產的合約現金流量特徵。金融資產在初步確認後不會重新分類，除非本集團改變其管理金融資產之業務模式，在此情況下，所有受影響的金融資產在更改業務模式後之首個年度報告期間的第一日重新分類。

1) *按攤銷成本計量之金融資產*

倘金融資產符合以下兩個條件且並非指定為透過損益按公平值列賬，該金融資產即按攤銷成本計量：

- (i) 其旨在通過持有金融資產收取合約現金流量的業務模式持有；及
- (ii) 其合約條款於特定日期可產生現金流量，而該現金流量僅為支付未償還本金之本金及利息。

按攤銷成本計量之金融資產其後使用實際利息法計量，並可出現減值。減值、取消確認或攤銷過程所產生之收益及虧損於損益確認。

本集團按攤銷成本計量之金融資產包括應收款項、應收貸款、按金、預付款項及其他應收款項及銀行結餘及現金。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Financial instruments (Continued)****Financial assets (Continued)***Classification and measurement (Continued)*2) *Designated FVOCI*

Upon initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies in other comprehensive income. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

These equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value and are not subject to impairment. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to accumulated profits or losses.

The Group's financial assets at Designated FVOCI include unlisted equity investments not held for trading.

3) *Financial assets at FVPL*

These investments include financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, including financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL, financial assets resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies and financial assets that are otherwise required to be measured at FVPL. They are carried at fair value, with any resultant gain and loss recognised in profit or loss, which does not include any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets. Dividend or interest income is presented separately from fair value gain or loss.

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

- (i) acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- (ii) part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking on initial recognition; or
- (iii) a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or not a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial assets are designated at initial recognition as at FVPL only if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on different bases.

The Group's financial assets measured at FVPL include listed equity securities and unlisted debt securities of club memberships.

Financial liabilities*Recognition and derecognition*

Financial liabilities are recognised when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**財務工具(續)****金融資產(續)***分類及計量(續)*2) *指定按公平值計入其他全面收益*

於初步確認後，本集團或會作出不可撤銷選擇，以呈列權益工具投資公平值的其後變動，該等權益工具並非為持作買賣亦並無由收購人於業務合併(就此香港財務報告準則第3號適用於其他全面收益)內確認為或然代價。該分類乃按工具基準釐定。

該等權益投資其後按公平值計量且毋須作出減值。除非股息明確表明可收回部分投資成本，否則股息於損益確認。其他收益或虧損於其他全面收益確認，且其後不會重新分類至損益。於終止確認時，累計收益或虧損直接轉移至累計損益。

本集團指定按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產包括並非持作買賣之非上市股本證券。

3) *透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產*

該等投資包括並無按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收益計量的金融資產，包括持作買賣的金融資產、於初步確認時指定為透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產及香港財務報告準則第3號適用之業務合併內的或然代價安排所產生的金融資產以及另行規定將透過損益按公平值列賬計量的金融資產。彼等以公平值計值，由此產生的收益及虧損於損益確認，其中不包括就金融資產所賺取的任何股息或利息。股息或利息收入與公平值收益或虧損分開呈列。

倘符合下列條件，則乃分類為持作買賣：

- (i) 其乃主要獲收購以於短期內出售；
- (ii) 初步確認時，其為本集團共同管理之可識別財務工具組合的一部分，並具有短期套利的近期實際模式；或
- (iii) 屬並非為融資擔保合約或並非為指定及有效對沖工具的衍生工具。

金融資產於初始確認時指定按公允值計入損益計量，前提為如此行事，方可消除或大幅減低計量資產或負債或按不同基準確認收益或虧損時以其他方式產生的計量或確認的不一致性。

本集團透過損益按公平值列賬計量的金融資產包括上市股本證券及非上市會籍債務證券。

金融負債*確認及終止確認*

金融負債於且僅於本集團成為工具合約條文之訂約方時確認。

金融負債於且僅於負債消除時方終止確認，即有關合約訂明之責任獲解除、註銷或屆滿時。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities (Continued)

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are direct attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Group's financial liabilities include accruals and deposits received and bank borrowings. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and contract assets to which the impairment requirements apply in accordance with HKFRS 9. Except for the specific treatments as detailed below, at each reporting date, the Group measures a loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For financial assets, a credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity under the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument while 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on the following one or more shared credit risk characteristics:

- (i) past due information
- (ii) nature of instrument
- (iii) nature of collateral
- (iv) industry of debtors
- (v) geographical location of debtors
- (vi) external credit risk ratings

Loss allowance is remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk and loss since initial recognition. The resulting changes in the loss allowance are recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial instrument.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

財務工具(續)

金融負債(續)

分類及計量

金融負債初步按公平值確認，而倘金融負債並非透過損益按公平值列賬，則加上發行金融負債直接應佔之交易成本。

本集團之金融負債包括應計款項及已收按金及銀行借貸。所有金融負債初步按公平值確認，其後採用實際利息法按攤銷成本計量，除非貼現影響並不重大，則按成本列賬。

金融資產減值

本集團確認按攤銷成本計量的金融資產及合約資產的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)之虧損撥備(其減值要求按照香港財務報告準則第9號適用)。除下文詳述的特定處理外，於各報告期末，如金融資產的信貸風險自初步確認以來顯著增加，本集團會按等同全期預期信貸虧損的金額計量該金融資產之虧損撥備。如金融資產的信貸風險自初步確認以來無顯著增加，本集團則按等同12個月預期信貸虧損的金額計量該金融資產之虧損撥備。

預期信貸虧損之計量

預期信貸虧損乃金融工具預期年期的信貸虧損(即所有現金短欠的現值)的概率加權估計。

就金融資產而言，信貸虧損為合約項下應付某實體的合約現金流量與該實體預期收取的現金流量之間的差額。

全期預期信貸虧損指金融工具預期年期所有可能的違約事件產生的預期信貸虧損，而12個月預期信貸虧損為全期預期信貸虧損的一部份，其預期源自可能在報告日期後12個月內發生的金融工具違約事件。

倘以集體基準計量預期信貸虧損，金融工具乃依據下列一項或以上共享信貸風險特徵而組集：

- (i) 逾期資料
- (ii) 工具性質
- (iii) 抵押品性質
- (iv) 債務人所屬行業
- (v) 債務人所在地理位置
- (vi) 外界信貸風險評級

虧損撥備於各報告期末重新計量以反映初步確認以來金融工具信貸風險及虧損的變動。虧損撥備得出的變動於損益確認為減值盈虧並對金融工具賬面值作相應調整。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Financial instruments (Continued)****Impairment of financial assets (Continued)***Definition of default*

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that the Group may not receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full if the financial asset that meets any of the following criteria.

- (i) information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group); or
- (ii) there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty.

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

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. In particular, the following information is taken into account in the assessment:

- the debtor's failure to make payments of principal or interest on the due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- actual or expected changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have or may have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

Low credit risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- (i) it has a low risk of default;
- (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Bank balances and cash are determined to have low credit risk.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**財務工具(續)****金融資產減值(續)***違約定義*

本集團認為以下情況就內部信貸風險管理目的而言構成違約事件，因為歷史經驗顯示如金融資產符合以下任何一項準則，本集團或未能收回全數未償還合約金額。

- (i) 從內部所得資料或取自外部資料顯示債務人不大可能全數向其債權人支付欠款(未考慮本集團所持任何抵押品)；或
- (ii) 對手方有違反財務契諾。

無論上述分析如何，本集團認為金融工具逾期超過90日已屬發生違約，除非本集團有合理及可靠資料證明較為滯後的違約準則更為適當則作別論。

評估信貸風險顯著增加

評估金融工具的信貸風險自初步確認以來有否顯著增加時，本集團會將截至報告日期金融工具發生違約的風險，與截至初步確認日期金融工具發生違約的風險比較。作出此評估時，本集團會同時考慮合理和可靠的定量及定性資料，包括無須付出過多成本或努力後即可獲得的歷史經驗及前瞻性資料。評估時特別會考慮以下資料：

- 債務人未能於到期日支付本金或利息款項；
- 金融工具的外部及內部信貸評級有實際或預期的顯著惡化(如有)；
- 債務人的經營業績有實際或預期的顯著惡化；及
- 技術、市場或法律環境方面有實際或預期的變化而會或可能會對債務人履行其對本集團的責任有重大不利影響。

無論上述評估結果如何，本集團假定合約付款逾期超過30日時，信貸風險自初步確認以來已顯著增加。

儘管有前述分析，如金融工具於報告日期被釐定為低信貸風險，本集團會假設金融風險的信貸風險自初步確認以來無顯著增加。

低信貸風險

如有下列情況，金融工具會被釐定為低信貸風險：

- (i) 其具低違約風險；
- (ii) 借款人有實力履行其近期合約現金流量責任；及
- (iii) 較長遠的經濟或營商條件的不利變動可能(但不一定)會減低借款人履行其合約現金流量責任的能力。

銀行結餘及現金釐定為具低信貸風險。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Simplified approach of ECL

For account receivables and contract assets without a significant financing component or otherwise for which the Group applies the practical expedient not to account for the significant financing components, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. The Group recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date and 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.

Credit-impaired financial asset

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Write-off

The Group writes off a financial asset when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due, taking into account legal advice if appropriate. Any subsequent recovery is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Revenue recognition

Rental income

Rental income under operating leases is recognised when the assets are let out and on the straight-line basis over the lease term. Before 1 May 2019, contingent rents are recognised as income in the period in which they are earned. From 1 May 2019, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date and subsequently adjusted when such index or rate changes. Such payments are recognised as income on the straight-line basis over the lease term. Other variable lease payments are recognised as income in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

財務工具(續)

金融資產減值(續)

預期信貸虧損的簡化方法

就並無重大融資成份或本集團採用可行之權宜方法而不就重大融資部分入賬之應收賬款及合約資產，本集團應用簡化手法來計算預期信貸虧損。本集團根據於報告期末之全期預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備，並已設立基於本集團過往信貸虧損經驗確立一個撥備矩陣，其已就債務人特定的前瞻性因素及經濟環境作出調整。

已出現信貸減值之金融資產

當發生對金融資產的估計未來現金流量產生不利影響的一項或多項事件之時，該金融資產即出現信貸減值。金融資產出現信貸減值之證據包括有關下列事件之可觀察數據：

- 發行人或借貸方出現重大財政困難；
- 違反合約(如違約或逾期事件)；
- 借貸方之貸款人基於借貸方財政困難之經濟或合約理由，而向借貸方提供貸款方在其他情況下不會考慮之寬減；
- 借貸方將可能破產或進行其他財務重組；
- 因財務困難導致金融資產失去活躍市場；或
- 以大幅折扣購買或引入一項金融資產，該折扣反映已產生信貸虧損。

撤銷

當本集團無法合理預期收回金融資產全數或部分合約現金流量時，本集團撤銷金融資產。本集團擁有根據其追收類似資產的過往經驗而制定之撤銷總賬面值之政策。本集團預期不會就撤銷金額收回大量金額。然而，經考慮法律意見(如適用)後，已撤銷之金融資產仍可根據本集團收回到期款項之程序實施強制執行。任何其後收回款項於損益中確認。

現金等值項目

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金等值項目指短期高流通量投資，其可隨時轉換為已知金額之現金，且須承受之價值變動風險不屬重大。

收益確認

租金收入

經營租賃項下之租金收入於資產出租時及於租期內以直線法確認。於二零一九年五月一日前，或然租金於賺取期間確認為收入。自二零一九年五月一日起，取決於某一指數或比率之可變租賃付款於開始日期初步使用該指數或比率計量，並其後於該指數或比率變動時作出調整。該等付款於租期內以直線法確認為收入。其他可變租賃付款於觸發該等付款之事件或狀況出現期間確認為收入。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Revenue recognition (Continued)**Dividend income

Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the Group's rights to receive dividend is 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. Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

Disposal of forfeited collaterals held for sale

Disposal gain or loss is recognised when the buyer of the forfeited collaterals take control of and accepts the goods.

Revenue from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15Nature of goods or services

The nature of the goods or services provided by the Group is provision of technology & management services and financial consultancy services.

Identification of performance obligations

At contract inception, the Group assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- (a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- (b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

A good or service that is promised to a customer is distinct if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (i.e. the good or service is capable of being distinct); and
- (b) the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e. the promise to transfer the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

Timing of revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

The Group transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- (b) the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- (c) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**收益確認(續)**股息收入

當本集團收取股息的權利獲確立後，來自非上市投資的股息收入乃被確認，即股息相關經濟利益很有可能流向本集團，且股息金額能被可靠計量。上市投資之股息收入在投資股價轉為除息股價時確認。

出售待售被沒收抵押品

於被沒收抵押品買家控制並接收貨物時確認出售收益或虧損。

香港財務報告準則第15號之來自客戶合約之收益貨品或服務的性質

本集團提供之貨品或服務的性質為提供科技及管理服務及金融諮詢服務。

識別履約責任

於合約開始時，本集團會評估與客戶所訂合約中承諾的貨品或服務，並識別為各承諾轉移給客戶已下兩者之一的履約責任：

- (a) 明確的貨品或服務(或一套貨品或服務)；或
- (b) 連串明確的貨品或服務，大致相同且轉移給客戶的模式相同。

如同時符合以下準則，則承諾給客戶的貨品或服務謂之明確：

- (a) 客戶自身或連同其他可隨時利用的資源受惠於貨品或服務(即貨品或服務謂之明確)；及
- (b) 本集團轉移給客戶貨品或服務的承諾可與合約中其他承諾分開識別(即轉移貨品或服務就合約文本而言謂之明確)。

收益確認的時間性

收益當(或如)本集團藉轉移所承諾貨品或服務(即資產)給客戶而達致履約責任時確認。資產當(或如)客戶取得其控制權時謂之轉移。

如符合以下其中一項準則，本集團隨時間轉移貨品或服務的控制權，故達致履約責任並隨時間確認收益：

- (a) 客戶於本集團履約時同時收取及消耗本集團履約所提供的利益；
- (b) 本集團履約創造或提昇客戶於資產被創造或提昇時所控制的資產(如在建工程)；或
- (c) 本集團的履約未創建對本集團具有替代用途的資產，而本集團有強制執行權收取至今已履約部分的款項。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15 (Continued)

Timing of revenue recognition (Continued)

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, the Group satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the promised asset. In determining when the transfer of control occurs, the Group considers the concept of control and such indicators as legal title, physical possession, right to payment, significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, and customer acceptance.

Revenue from provision of technology & management services is recognised at a point in time in the accounting period when the actual service provided.

Commission income from provision of financial consultancy services on capital funding is recognised at a point in time in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreement or deal mandate when relevant significant act has been completed.

Transaction price: significant financing components

When the contract contains a significant financing component (i.e. the customer or the Group is provided with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer), in determining the transaction price, the Group adjusts the promised consideration for the effects of the time value of money. The effect of the significant financing component is recognised as an interest income or interest expense separately from revenue from contracts with customers in profit or loss.

The Group has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for the effect of the significant financing component if the period of financing is one year or less.

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the assets while it is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) in case of credit-impaired financial assets.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the contract is presented as a contract asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable. Conversely, if a customer pays consideration, or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer, the contract is presented as a contract liability when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A receivable is the Group's right to consideration that is unconditional or only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

For a single contract or a single set of related contracts, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. Contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

收益確認(續)

香港財務報告準則第15號之來自客戶合約之收益(續)

收益確認的時間性(續)

如履約責任不隨時間達致，本集團於客戶取得所承諾資產的控制權時於某個時間點達致履約責任。釐定轉移何時發生時，本集團會考慮控制權概念及諸如法定業權、實質管有、付款權、資產所有權的重大風險與酬報及客戶認受等指標。

提供科技及管理服務之收益於提供實際服務時在會計期間隨時間確認。

提供資本融資金諮詢服務之佣金收入於完成相關重大行動時根據相關協議或交易授權之條款隨時間確認。

交易價格：重大融資部分

倘合約包括重大融資部分(即向客戶轉讓貨品或服務為客戶或本集團帶來重大利益)，本集團於釐定交易價格時就金額時間值之影響而調整已承諾之代價金額。重大融資部分之影響與來自客戶合約之收益分開於損益中確認為利息收入或利息開支。

本集團已應用香港財務報告準則第15號第63段所載之實際權宜方法，且並無調整對融資期為一年或以內之重大融資成分之影響之考慮。

利息收入

來自金融資產之利息收入使用實際利率法確認。就按攤銷成本計量且並無信貸減值之金融資產而言，實際利率適用於資產之總賬面值，而就具信貸減值之金融資產而言，其適用於攤銷成本(即扣除虧損撥備之總賬面值)。

合約資產及合約負債

倘本集團透過於客戶支付代價前或在付款到期應付前將貨品或服務轉移予客戶，合約將呈列為合約資產，不包括呈列為應收款項之任何金額。相反，倘客戶支付代價，或本集團有權無條件取得代價金額，則於本集團向客戶轉讓貨品或服務前，合約將於作出付款或付款到期應付(以較早者為準)時呈列為合約負債。應收款項為本集團無條件或在支付到期代價前所需時間流逝之取得代價權利。

單一合約或一組相關合約以合約資產淨值或合約負債淨額呈列。無關合約之合約資產及合約負債並不按淨額基準呈列。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Foreign currency translation**

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in the currency of HK\$, which is also the functional currency of the Company and most of the subsidiaries.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity, in which cases, the gains or losses are also recognised directly in equity.

The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency ("foreign operations") are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rate;
- all resulting exchange differences arising from the above translation and exchange differences arising from a monetary item that forms part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised as a separate component of equity;
- on the disposal of a foreign operation, which includes a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest is no longer equity-accounted for, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to the foreign operation that is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised;
- on the partial disposal of the Group's interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation which does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in the separate component of equity is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation and are not reclassified to profit or loss; and
- on all other partial disposals, which includes partial disposal of associates or joint ventures that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of exchange differences recognised in the separate component of equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets, other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews internal and external sources of information to assess whether there is any indication that the Group's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets (presented in property, plant and equipment) and the Company's investment in subsidiaries may be impaired or impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may be reduced. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, based on the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the smallest group of assets that generates cash flows independently (i.e. cash-generating unit).

2. 主要會計政策(續)**外幣換算**

本集團各實體之財務報表所列項目乃按實體經營所在之主要經濟環境之貨幣(「功能貨幣」)計量。綜合財務報表以港元呈列，港元亦為本公司及大部分附屬公司的功能貨幣。

外幣交易均按交易當日之現行匯率換算為功能貨幣。因該等交易結算及按期末匯率換算以外幣計值之貨幣資產及負債而產生之匯兌損益，均於損益中確認。因重新換算按公平值列賬之非貨幣項目產生之匯兌損益於損益中確認，惟因重新換算其損益直接於權益中確認之非貨幣項目除外，在該情況下，損益亦直接於權益中確認。

所有功能貨幣有別於呈列貨幣之集團實體之業績及財務狀況(「海外業務」)均按以下方式換算為呈列貨幣：

- 於各財務狀況表呈列之資產及負債乃按報告期末之收市匯率換算；
- 於各損益及其他全面收益表呈列之收入及開支乃按平均匯率換算；
- 所有因以上換算產生之匯兌差額及因構成本集團於海外業務之淨投資一部分之貨幣項目產生之匯兌差額，均於權益內以獨立項目入賬；
- 出售海外業務時(包括出售本集團於海外業務的全部權益，涉及失去包含海外業務的附屬公司的控制權的出售事項，或出售包含外國業務而其保留權益不再以權益入賬之合營安排或聯營公司之部分權益)，與有關海外業務相關而於其他全面收入中確認並於權益中個別部分累計的匯兌差額累計金額，於確認出售損益時由權益重新分類至損益；
- 出售部分本集團於設有海外業務附屬公司權益而不會導致本集團失去對該附屬公司之控制權，則於權益單獨部分確認匯兌差額之累計金額所佔比例重新歸屬於該海外業務之非控股權益部分，而不會重新分類至損益；及
- 至於所有其他部份出售(包括部份出售聯營公司或合資企業而不會導致本集團失去重大影響力或共同控制權)，則於權益單獨部份確認之匯兌差額之累計金額所佔比例重新分類至損益。

除商譽外之非金融資產減值

於各報告期末，本集團會審閱內部及外間資訊資源，以評估是否有跡象顯示本集團的物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產(於物業、廠房及設備呈列)以本公司於附屬公司之投資可能出現減值，或之前確認的減值虧損是否已不再存在或可能減少。若出現任何有關跡象，將會根據資產的公平值減出售成本及使用價值(以較高者為準)估計資產的可收回金額。如未能估計個別資產的可收回金額，則本集團會估計能獨立產生現金流量的最小組別資產(即現金產生單位)的可收回金額。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets, other than goodwill (Continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense in profit or loss immediately.

A reversal of impairment loss is limited to the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised as income in profit or loss immediately.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred, net of any investment income on the temporary investment of the specific borrowings, that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Leases

Applicable from 1 May 2019

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception of the contract. 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.

As lessee

The Group applies the recognition exemption to short-term leases and low-value asset leases. Lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group accounts for each lease component within a lease contract as a lease separately. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component.

Amounts payable by the Group that do not give rise to a separate component are considered to be part of the total consideration that is allocated to the separately identified components of the contract.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset (presented in property, plant and equipment) and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

除商譽外之非金融資產減值(續)

倘本集團估計某項資產或現金產生單位的可收回金額將低於其賬面值，則該項資產或現金產生單位的賬面值會下調至其可收回金額。減值虧損即時於損益內確認為開支。

所撥回的減值虧損以該項資產或現金產生單在以往期間並無確認減值虧損而原應釐定的賬面值為限。減值虧損撥回即時於損益中確認為收入。

借貸成本

收購、建造或生產合資格資產(即需要一段頗長時間始能達致其擬定用途或出售之資產)之直接應佔借貸成本，在扣除特定借貸之暫時性投資收益後，均作資本化並作為該等資產成本之一部分。當資產大體上可作其擬定用途或出售時，該等借貸成本將會停止資本化。所有其他借貸成本均列作為發生期間之費用。

租賃

自二零一九年五月一日起適用

本集團於合約開始時評估合約是否為或包含租賃。倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制已識別資產使用的權利，則該合約為或包含租賃。

作為承租人

本集團對短期租賃及低價值資產租賃應用確認豁免。該等租賃相關的租賃付款按直線法於租賃期內確認為開支。

本集團已選擇不從租賃組成部分中分離出非租賃組成部分，並對各個租賃組成部分及任何相關非租賃組成部分入賬作為單獨租賃組成部分。

本集團對於租賃合約內各個租賃組成部分單獨入賬作為一項租賃。本集團根據租賃組成部分的相對單獨價格將合約代價分配至各個租賃組成部分。

本集團未產生單獨組成部分之應付款項被視作分配至合約單獨可識別組成部分之總代價之一部分。

本集團於租賃開始日期確認使用權資產(於物業、廠房及設備呈列)及租賃負債。

使用權資產乃按成本進行初始計量，其中包括：

- (a) 租賃負債的初始計量金額；
- (b) 於開始日期或之前所作的任何租賃付款，減已收取的任何租賃優惠；
- (c) 本集團產生的任何初始直接成本；及
- (d) 本集團拆除及移除相關資產、恢復相關資產所在場地或將相關資產恢復至租賃條款及條件所規定狀態將予產生的估計成本，除非該等成本乃因生產存貨而產生。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Leases (Continued)****Applicable from 1 May 2019 (Continued)***As lessee (Continued)*

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the right-of-use asset (unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option – in which case depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset) as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	50 years or the lease term, whichever is shorter
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As the Group's lease payments for its leasehold land and buildings cannot be allocated reliably between the land and buildings elements at the inception of the lease because similar land and buildings are not sold or leased separately, the entire lease payments are included in the cost of the leasehold land and buildings and are classified as in right-of-use assets (included in property, plant and equipment).

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the contract.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

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

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or where it is not readily determinable, the incremental borrowing rate of the lessee.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The lease liability is remeasured using a revised discount rate when there are changes to the lease payments arising from a change in the lease term or the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option.

The lease liability is remeasured by using the original discount rate when there is a change in the residual value guarantee, the in-substance fixed lease payments or the future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate (other than floating interest rate). In case of a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in floating interest rates, the Group remeasures the lease liability using a revised discount rate.

The Group recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognises any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**租賃(續)****自二零一九年五月一日起適用(續)***作為承租人(續)*

隨後，使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及任何累計減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債的任何重新計量作出調整。於租期及使用權資產之估計可使用年期(以較短者為準)按直線法計提折舊(除非租賃於租期結束前將相關資產的所有權轉移至本集團或倘使用權資產的成本反映本集團將行使購買選擇權 – 於該情況下，將於相關資產之估計可使用年內計提折舊)，如下：

租賃土地及樓宇	五十年或租期，以較短者為準
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由於本集團之租賃土地及樓宇之租賃付款未能於租賃開始時在土地及樓宇元素之間作可靠分配，原因為類似土地及樓宇並不單獨出售或租賃，因此全部租賃付款計入租賃土地及樓宇之成本並分類至使用權資產(計入物業、廠房及設備)。

租賃負債乃按於合約開始日期尚未支付之租賃付款現值進行初始計量。

計入租賃負債計量的租賃付款包括下列於租期內使用相關資產的使用權且於開始日期尚未支付之付款：

- (a) 固定付款(包括實質性固定付款)減任何應收租賃優惠；
- (b) 取決於一項指數或比率之可變租賃付款；
- (c) 根據剩餘價值擔保預期應付之款項；
- (d) 購買權的行使價(倘本集團合理確定行使該權利)；及
- (e) 終止租賃的罰款付款(倘租期反映本集團行使終止權終止租賃)。

租賃付款使用租賃的隱含利率貼現，或倘該利率無法可靠地釐定，則採用承租人之增量借款利率。

隨後，租賃負債透過增加賬面值以反映租賃負債之利息及調減賬面值以反映已付的租賃付款進行計量。

當租期出現變動而產生租賃付款變動或重新評估本集團是否將合理確定行使購買選擇權時，租賃負債使用經修訂貼現率重新計量。

倘剩餘價值擔保、實質性固定租賃付款出現變動或一項指數或利率有變(浮動利率除外)而導致未來租賃付款出現變動，則使用原貼現率重新計量租賃負債。倘浮動利率有變而導致未來租賃付款出現變動，則本集團使用經修訂貼現率重新計量租賃負債。

本集團將租賃負債之重新計量金額確認為對使用權資產之調整。倘使用權資產賬面值減少至零且租賃負債計量有進一步調減，本集團將於損益中確認任何重新計量之剩餘金額。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

Applicable from 1 May 2019 (Continued)

As lessor

The Group classifies each of its leases as either a finance lease or an operating lease at the inception date of the lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group accounts for each lease component within a lease contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on a relative stand-alone price basis.

As lessor – operating lease

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 to the operating lease receivables.

A modification to an operating lease is accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

Applicable before 1 May 2019

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

As lessor

Rental income under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss in equal instalments over the periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

As lessee

Where the Group has the use of assets under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leaves, and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees.

Defined contribution plans

The obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement scheme are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund.

In accordance with the rules and regulations in the PRC, the employees of the Group's entities established in the PRC are required to participate in defined contribution retirement plans organised by local governments. Contributions to these plans are expensed in profit or loss as incurred and other than these monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligation for the payment of retirement benefits to its employees.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

自二零一九年五月一日起適用(續)

作為出租人

本集團於租賃開始日期將租賃各自分類為融資租賃或經營租賃。倘租賃將相關資產之擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報轉移，則分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃均分類為經營租賃。

本集團對於租賃合約內各個租賃組成部分入賬列作獨立於合約非租賃部分的一項租賃。本集團根據相對單獨價格將合約代價分配至各個租賃組成部分。

作為出租人 – 經營租賃

本集團將香港財務報告準則第9號終止確認及減值規定應用於經營租賃應收款項。

經營租賃之修改自該修改生效日期起入賬作為新租賃，而與原租賃相關之任何預付或應計租賃付款則作為新租賃租賃付款之一部分。

於二零一九年五月一日前適用

租賃條款將擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉讓予承租人之租賃，均分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃均分類為經營租賃。

作為出租人

經營租約之應收租金收入在租賃期所涵蓋之期間內，以等額分期在損益賬確認，惟如有其他基準能更具代表性地反映租賃資產所產生之收益模式則除外。獲批租賃激勵措施均在損益中確認為應收租約淨付款總額之組成部分。或然租金在其賺取之會計期間內確認為收入。

作為承租人

倘本集團以經營租約獲得資產之使用權，則根據租賃作出之付款會在租賃期所涵蓋之會計期間內，以等額分期在損益中扣除；惟倘其他基準能更具代表性地反映租賃資產所產生之收益模式則除外。租賃所涉及之激勵措施均在損益中確認為已作出租約淨付款總額之組成部分。或然租金在其產生之會計期間內作為費用確認。

僱員福利

短期僱員福利

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假及非現金福利成本乃於僱員提供相關服務的期間累計。

定額供款計劃

向定額供款計劃作出供款的責任在產生時於損益內確認為開支。計劃資產與本集團的資產分開，由獨立管理的基金持有。

根據中國規則及規例，本集團於中國成立的實體的僱員需要參與由地方政府設立的定額供款退休計劃。向該等計劃作出的供款在產生時於損益內支銷，而除該等每月供款外，本集團再無為僱員退休福利付款的其他責任。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Employee benefits (Continued)***Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are recognised when, and only when, the Group demonstrably commits itself to terminate employment or to provide benefits as a result of voluntary redundancy by having a detailed formal plan which is without realistic possibility of withdrawal.

Share-based payment transactions*Equity-settled transactions*

The fair value of services received determined by reference to the fair value of share options granted at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve within equity.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to ultimately vest. The impact of the revision of the estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to share options reserve.

At the time when the share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to share premium. When the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to retained profits.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award.

Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 in the consolidated financial statements. However, any deferred tax arising from initial recognition of goodwill; or other asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, tax losses and credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investment in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**僱員福利(續)***終止福利*

本集團於明確就終止僱用作出承擔或因在一項實際上不可能撤回的詳細正式計劃下僱員自願離職而提供利益及僅在此情況下，方始確認終止福利。

以股份支付交易*以權益結算的交易*

所獲服務之公平值乃參考股份期權於授出日期之公平值釐定，以直線法於歸屬期內確認為開支，並於權益中的股份期權儲備中作出相應增加。

於各報告期末，本集團修訂其對預期最終歸屬之股份期權數目之估計。估計修訂之影響(如有)於損益確認，並於股份期權儲備作出相應調整。

於股份期權獲行使時，先前於股份期權儲備確認之數額，將轉撥至股份溢價。倘股份期權於歸屬日期後被沒收，或於到期日仍未行使，先前於股份期權儲備確認之數額，將撥至保留溢利。

倘權益結算獎勵被註銷，則被視為已於註銷日期歸屬，而任何尚未就獎勵確認之開支均即時確認。然而，倘授出新獎勵代替已註銷獎勵，並於授出日期指定為替代獎勵，則已註銷及新獎勵均被視為原有獎勵之修訂。

稅項

即期所得稅支出乃根據期內業績計算，並就毋須課稅或不可扣減項目作出調整。計算時所使用之稅率為於各報告期末已頒行或實際上已頒行之稅率。

遞延稅項乃就資產及負債之稅基與其於綜合財務報表內所示之賬面值於各報告期末之所有暫時性差額，採用負債法計提撥備。然而，初步確認商譽或一項交易(業務合併除外)中之其他資產或負債所產生之任何遞延稅項，倘其於交易時不影響會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損，則不會確認。

遞延稅項資產及負債乃根據於各報告期末已頒行或實際上已頒行之稅率及稅法，按收回資產或清還負債之期間預期適用之稅率計量。

倘可能有未來應課稅溢利可用作抵銷可扣減暫時性差額，稅項虧損及抵免，則會確認遞延稅項資產。

遞延稅項乃就於附屬公司之投資產生之暫時性差額計提撥備，惟暫時性差額撥回之時間由本集團控制及暫時性差額於可見將來很可能不會被撥回則除外。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group, that is defined as:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if 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 holding company of the Group.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each holding company, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) both entities 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. If the Group is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also 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 holding company of the entity).
 - (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 a holding company of the Group.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

- (a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to Group's most senior executive management, which is the Group's chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individual material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

2. 主要會計政策(續)

關連人士

關連人士為與本集團有關聯之人士或實體，定義如下：

- (a) 倘某人士出現以下情況，則該人士或該人士之近親與本集團有關連：
- (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團控股公司之主要管理層成員。
- (b) 倘符合下列任何條件，則該實體與本集團有關連：
- (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團之成員公司(即各控股公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司彼此間有關連)。
 - (ii) 一實體為另一實體之聯營公司或合營企業(或另一實體所在集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合營企業)。
 - (iii) 兩間實體均為同一第三方之合營企業。
 - (iv) 一間實體為第三方實體之合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營公司。
 - (v) 實體為本公司或與本公司有關連之實體就僱員利益設立之離職福利計劃。
 - (vi) 實體受(a)內所定義人士控制或共同控制。
 - (vii) 於(a)(i)所識別人士對實體有重大影響力或屬該實體(或該實體之控股公司)主要管理層成員。
 - (viii) 實體或其任何集團成員公司提供主要管理人員服務予本集團或本集團控股公司。

一名個人的近親屬指預期可能影響該人士與該實體的往來或受此影響的家庭成員，包括：

- (a) 該人士的子女及配偶或家庭伴侶；
- (b) 該人士的配偶或家庭伴侶的子女；及
- (c) 該人士或該人士的配偶或家庭伴侶的供養人。

於關連人士之定義中，聯營公司包括該聯營公司之附屬公司，而合營企業包括該合營企業之附屬公司。

分類報告

個別重大之經營分類不會為財務報告目的而合計，除非有關分類具有類似經濟特性，並且具有類似之產品及服務性質、生產工序性質、客戶類型或類別、分銷產品或提供服務所用方法，以及監管環境性質。個別非重大之經營分類倘符合上述大多數條件則可予合計。

就財務報告而言，個別重大之經營分部不會彙集計算，惟擁有類似經濟特徵及在產品及服務性質、生產過程性質、客戶類別或種類、分銷產品或提供服務之方法以及監管環境性質方面類似之分部除外。個別不重大之經營分部倘具備大部分該等特質，亦可以彙集計算。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

Estimates and assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made by the management of the Group in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. They affect the application of the Group's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Where appropriate, revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period of revision and future periods, in case the revision also affects future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty*(i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

The management of the Group determines the estimated useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (presented in property, plant and equipment) based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of the relevant assets of similar nature and functions. The estimated useful lives could be different as a result of technical innovations which could affect the related depreciation charges included in profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The management of the Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets, including property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (presented in property, plant and equipment), at the end of each reporting period in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. In determining whether an asset is impaired or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists, the management has to assess whether an event has occurred that may affect the asset value or such event affecting the asset value has not been in existence. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the asset would be determined as the greater of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, the calculations of which involve the use of estimates. Owing to inherent risk associated with estimations in the timing and amounts of the future cash flows and fair value less costs of disposal, the estimated recoverable amount of the asset may be different from the amount actually received and profit or loss could be affected by accuracy of the estimations.

(iii) Loss allowance for ECL

The management of the Group estimates the loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost including account receivables, loan receivables and deposits and other receivables by using various inputs and assumptions including risk of a default and expected loss rate. The estimation involves high degree of uncertainty which is based on the Group's historical information, recoverable amount of pledged collaterals, past collection history of debtors, concentration risk of debtors, the Group's actual loss experience, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying amount of the financial assets at amortised cost.

(iv) Fair value of investment properties

The fair value of investment properties located in Hong Kong, Macau and the PRC was determined by independent professional valuers. The valuation performed was arrived at with reference to recent market transaction prices at the end of reporting period and/or market rental value for similar properties at similar locations with total fair value of investment properties approximately HK\$245,428,000 at 30 April 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$246,697,000). Favourable or unfavourable changes to recent market prices would result in changes in the fair value of the Group's investment properties and corresponding adjustments to the amount of gain or loss reported in profit or loss.

(v) Fair value of financial assets at FVOCI

The fair value of financial assets at FVOCI that are not traded in active market is determined by valuation techniques. Fair value of financial assets at FVOCI is determined by independent professional valuer by using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow valuation model. Valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data and make assumptions that are primarily based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

2. 主要會計政策(續)**重大會計估計及判斷**

於編製綜合財務報表時，本集團管理層作出估計、有關未來之假設及判斷。其影響到本集團會計政策之應用、資產、負債、收入及開支之報告金額，以及所作出之披露。其會持續評估，並以經驗及有關因素為基礎，包括對相信於有關情況下屬合理之未來事項之預期。於適當情況下，會計估計之修訂會在修訂期間及未來期間(倘有關修訂亦影響未來期間)予以確認。

不明朗估計之主要來源*(i) 物業、廠房及設備之可使用年期*

本集團管理層根據擁有類似性質及功能的相關資產的實際可使用年期的過往經驗，釐定本集團的物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產(於物業、廠房及設備呈列)的估計可使用年期。估計可使用年期會因應技術革新而有所不同，並可能影響計入損益的相關折舊費用。

(ii) 非金融資產減值

本集團管理層根據綜合財務報表附註2披露之會計政策於各報告期末評估是否有任何跡象顯示所有非金融資產(包括物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產(於物業、廠房及設備呈列))已出現減值。於釐定資產是否出現減值或過往導致減值之事件是否不再存在時，管理層須評估是否出現可影響資產價值之事件，或該影響資產價值之事件是否不再存在。倘有跡象存在，資產可收回金額按公平值減出售成本與使用價值之較高者釐定，而有關計算涉及作出估計。由於未來現金流量及公平值減出售成本之時間及數額估計涉及固有風險，故該資產之估計可收回金額或會與實際收回金額有所不同，而此估計之準確度可能對損益造成影響。

(iii) 預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團管理層使用各種輸入數據及假設(包括違約風險率及預期虧損率)估計按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產(包括應收賬款、應收貸款及按金以及其他應收款項)的虧損撥備。估計涉及高程度的不確定性，其以本集團於各報告期末的歷史資料、已質押抵押品的可收回金額、債務人過往收款記錄、債務人的集中風險、本集團的實際虧損經驗、現有市況及前瞻性估計為基準。如預期不同於原有估計，有關差額會影響按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產的賬面值。

(iv) 投資物業的公平值

位於香港、澳門及中國的投資物業的公平值由獨立專業估值師釐定。估值乃參考於報告期末鄰近地點之同類物業的近期市場交易價格及/或市值租金而進行，於二零二零年四月三十日投資物業的總公平值約為245,428,000港元(二零一九年：約246,697,000港元)。近期市場價格的有利或不利變化可導致本集團投資物業之公平值出現變動並須對損益中匯報的收益或虧損金額作出相應調整。

(v) 按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產之公平值

不在活躍市場交易之按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產之公平值由估值技巧釐定。按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產之公平值由獨立專業估值師使用估值技巧(包括貼現現金流量估值模式)釐定。估值技巧包括並非以可見市場數據為基礎之輸入數據，並主要根據各呈報期末當時之市場情況作出假設。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(vi) *Income taxes*

Determining income tax provisions involves judgment on the future tax treatment of certain transactions. The Group carefully evaluates tax implications of transactions and tax provisions are set up accordingly. The tax treatment of such transactions is reconsidered periodically to take into account all changes in tax legislation. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. As a result, management's judgement is required to assess the probability of future taxable profits. Management reassesses these estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Future changes in HKFRSs

At the date of authorisation of the consolidated financial statements, the HKICPA has issued the following new/revised HKFRSs that are not yet effective for the current period, which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to HKASs 1 and 8	Definition of Material ⁽¹⁾
Amendments to HKAS 39, HKFRSs 7 and 9	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ⁽¹⁾
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business ⁽²⁾
Amendments to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions ⁽³⁾
HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts ⁽⁴⁾
Amendments to HKAS 16	Proceeds before Intended Use ⁽⁵⁾
Amendments to HKAS 37	Cost of Fulfilling a Contract ⁽⁵⁾
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework ⁽⁵⁾
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs	2018–2020 Cycle ⁽⁵⁾
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ⁽⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020
⁽²⁾ Effective for acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020
⁽³⁾ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020
⁽⁴⁾ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
⁽⁵⁾ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
⁽⁶⁾ The effective date to be determined

The directors of the Company are in the process of assessing the possible impact on the future adoption of these new/revised HKFRSs but are not yet in a position to reasonably estimate their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the executive directors of the Company, being identified as the chief operating decision makers ("CODM"), for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on nature of services provided. No operating segments identified by the CODM have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable operating segments of the Group.

During the year ended 30 April 2020, as a result of the restructure of internal information reporting purposes, the Group has determined that there are four reportable operating segments which are set out below. The comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Technology & management: | Technology & management related services |
| 2. Financial services: | Consumer finance, other financial/business services and related activities |
| 3. Property: | Real property and related activities |
| 4. Securities: | Securities and related activities |

2. 主要會計政策(續)

重大會計估計及判斷(續)

不明朗估計之主要來源(續)

(vi) *所得稅*

釐定所得稅撥備涉及對若干交易日後稅務處理之判斷。本集團審慎檢驗交易之稅務影響，並據此訂立稅項撥備。對該等交易之稅務處理會定期重新考慮，以計及稅務法例之所有變更。遞延稅項資產乃就可扣減暫時差額及稅項虧損確認，惟須有日後應課稅溢利可用作抵銷遞延稅項資產。因此，評估未來應課稅溢利之可能性需要管理層之判斷。管理層在各報告期末重新評估該等估計。

香港財務報告準則的未來變動

於綜合財務報表獲批准之日，香港會計師公會已頒佈以下於本期間尚未生效(本集團未有提前採納)之新訂/經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港會計準則第1號及第8號之修訂	重大之定義 ⁽¹⁾
香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號及第9號之修訂	利率基準改革 ⁽¹⁾
香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	業務之定義 ⁽²⁾
香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂	2019冠狀病毒病相關租金免寬 ⁽³⁾
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ⁽⁴⁾
香港會計準則第16號之修訂	擬定用途前的所得款項 ⁽⁵⁾
香港會計準則第37號之修訂	履行合約之成本 ⁽⁵⁾
香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	參考概念框架 ⁽⁵⁾
香港財務報告準則之年度改進	二零一八年至二零二零年週期 ⁽⁵⁾
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂	合營企業間資產買賣或注資 ⁽⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ 於二零二零年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
⁽²⁾ 對二零二零年一月一日或之後開始的首個年度期間開始或之後的收購生效
⁽³⁾ 於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
⁽⁴⁾ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
⁽⁵⁾ 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。
⁽⁶⁾ 生效日期待定。

本公司董事正在評估未來採納該等新訂/經修訂香港財務報告準則可能產生之影響，惟尚未能合理估計該等準則對本集團綜合財務報表之影響。

3. 其他分類資料

就資源分配及分類表現評估而向本公司執行董事(獲識別為主要經營決策者(「主要經營決策者」))報告之資料，主要集中於所提供服務之性質。於達致本集團之可呈報經營分類時，概無合併計算由主要經營決策者識別之經營分類。

於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，因重整內部資料報告用途，本集團已確定下文所載之四個可呈報經營分類。比較數字已相應進行重列。

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. 科技及管理： | 科技及管理相關服務 |
| 2. 金融服務： | 消費者融資、其他金融/業務服務及相關活動 |
| 3. 物業： | 房地產及相關活動 |
| 4. 證券： | 證券及相關活動 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)**a) Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities**

Segment revenue represents revenue derived from provision of technology & management services, financial services, property leasing services, and trading of listed equity securities.

Segment results represent the revenue reported by each segment without allocation of certain other revenue and other gains, corporate expenses and finance costs. This is the measure reported to the CODM of the Group for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

The segment information provided to the CODM of the Group for the reportable operating segments for the year is as follows:

Year ended 30 April 2020

		Technology & management 科技及管理 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial services 金融服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property 物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities 證券 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
Segment revenue	分類收益	30,689	1,063	4,859	(2,588)	34,023
Segment results	分類業績	23,918	376	3,405	(2,771)	24,928
Unallocated other revenue and other gains	未分配其他收入及其他收益					1,113
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配企業開支					(15,442)
Finance costs	財務成本					(679)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前溢利					9,920
Income tax credit	所得稅抵免					298
Profit for the year	本年度溢利					10,218

Year ended 30 April 2019

		Technology & management 科技及管理 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial services 金融服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property 物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities 證券 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
Segment revenue	分類收益	29,734	658	5,115	(1,554)	33,953
Segment results	分類業績	21,559	(420)	19,614	(1,843)	38,910
Unallocated other revenue and other gains	未分配其他收入及其他收益					1,004
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配企業開支					(17,016)
Finance costs	財務成本					(640)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前溢利					22,258
Income tax expense	所得稅開支					(98)
Profit for the year	本年度溢利					22,160

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 2.

3. 其他分類資料(續)**a) 分類收益、業績、資產及負債**

分類收益指自提供科技及管理服務、金融服務、物業租賃服務以及買賣上市股本證券產生之收益。

分類業績指各分類呈報之收益，但未經分配之若干其他收入及其他收益、企業開支及財務成本。此為就資源分配及評估分類表現而向本集團主要經營決策者呈報之計量基準。

就本年度可呈報經營分類向本集團主要經營決策者提供之分類資料如下：

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

		Technology & management 科技及管理 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial services 金融服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property 物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities 證券 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
Segment revenue	分類收益	30,689	1,063	4,859	(2,588)	34,023
Segment results	分類業績	23,918	376	3,405	(2,771)	24,928
Unallocated other revenue and other gains	未分配其他收入及其他收益					1,113
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配企業開支					(15,442)
Finance costs	財務成本					(679)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前溢利					9,920
Income tax credit	所得稅抵免					298
Profit for the year	本年度溢利					10,218

截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度

		Technology & management 科技及管理 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial services 金融服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property 物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities 證券 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
Segment revenue	分類收益	29,734	658	5,115	(1,554)	33,953
Segment results	分類業績	21,559	(420)	19,614	(1,843)	38,910
Unallocated other revenue and other gains	未分配其他收入及其他收益					1,004
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配企業開支					(17,016)
Finance costs	財務成本					(640)
Profit before income tax	除所得稅前溢利					22,258
Income tax expense	所得稅開支					(98)
Profit for the year	本年度溢利					22,160

經營分類之會計政策與附註2所載本集團之會計政策相同。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

a) Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities (Continued)

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by reportable operating segments:

3. 其他分類資料(續)

a) 分類收益、業績、資產及負債(續)

按可呈報經營分類劃分之本集團資產及負債之分析如下：

		Technology & management 科技及管理 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial services 金融服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property 物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities 證券 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配金額 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
At 30 April 2020		於二零二零年四月三十日					
Assets		資產					
Reportable segment assets	呈報分類資產	85,513	42,433	247,897	11,718	39,469	427,030
Liabilities		負債					
Reportable segment liabilities	呈報分類負債	3,565	159	26,293	–	5,363	35,380
Other information		其他資料					
Depreciation	折舊	117	2	–	–	652	771
Net impairment losses recognised in respect of financial assets at amortised costs	就按攤銷成本計量之金融資產 確認之減值虧損淨額	(159)	1,058	–	–	438	1,337
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	–	–	761	–	–	761
Change in fair value of financial assets at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之金融 資產之公平值變動	–	–	–	–	100	100
Write-off of other payables	其他應付款項撇銷	–	–	–	–	(89)	(89)
Write-off of deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	就收購物業、廠房及設備已付之 按金撇銷	–	–	–	–	364	364
Additions to property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及設備	9	–	–	–	5	14
		Technology & management 科技及管理 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial services 金融服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property 物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities 證券 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配金額 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
At 30 April 2019		於二零一九年四月三十日					
Assets		資產					
Reportable segment assets	呈報分類資產	102,121	24,471	249,109	8,274	34,196	418,171
Liabilities		負債					
Reportable segment liabilities	呈報分類負債	1,392	170	28,997	–	4,536	35,095
Other information		其他資料					
Depreciation	折舊	117	5	–	–	651	773
Net impairment losses recognised in respect of financial assets at amortised costs	就按攤銷成本計量之金融資產 確認之減值虧損淨額	2,266	82	–	–	2,331	4,679
Change in fair value of investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	–	–	(15,320)	–	–	(15,320)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及設備	–	–	–	–	28	28

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)**a) Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities (Continued)**

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- segment assets include certain property, plant and equipment, investment properties, financial assets at FVOCI, certain financial assets at FVPL, forfeited collaterals held for sale, account receivables, loan receivables, certain deposits and other receivables and certain bank balances and cash. Other assets are not allocated to operating segments as these assets are managed on a corporate basis; and
- segment liabilities include certain accruals and deposits received, bank borrowings, certain tax payables and certain deferred tax liabilities. Other liabilities are not allocated to operating segments as these liabilities are managed on a corporate basis.

b) Geographical information

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of (i) the Group's revenue from external customers and (ii) the Group's investment properties and property, plant and equipment (the "Specified Non-current Assets"). The geographical location of the revenue is presented based on the entity's countries of domicile. The geographical location of the Specified Non-current Assets is presented based on the physical location of the assets.

		Revenue 收益		Non-current assets 非流動資產	
		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	33,100	33,156	233,025	234,611
The PRC	中國	699	509	7,557	8,736
Macau	澳門	224	288	17,180	17,476
Total	總計	34,023	33,953	257,762	260,823

c) Information about major customers

Revenue from customers individually contributing 10% or more of the total revenue of the Group is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Customer A	客戶A	5,900	Note 附註
Customer B	客戶B	5,815	Note 附註
Customer C	客戶C	4,860	Note 附註
Customer D	客戶D	4,300	Note 附註
Customer E	客戶E	4,000	Note 附註

Note: The individual customers contributed less than 10% of the total revenue of the Group in the respective year.

These customers referred to above are mainly from the Group's technology & management segment.

This segment includes traditional business demands as well as newer business demands in the Hong Kong economy, which is currently going through a transitional period, to address new business and social paradigms that result from the Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") environment. These newer business demands include online education technology, distance business, and other virtual event technology.

As a result of the Group's experience in fintech, cloud and virtual technologies having been strengthened during past few years, the Group has been able to transition towards these newer business demands with larger projects during the year. Typically, there is no reliance on any single customer in the long run. Instead, the Group's business seeks to grow by securing new customers and new projects.

3. 其他分類資料(續)**a) 分類收益、業績、資產及負債(續)**

就監控分類表現及於分類間分配資源而言：

- 分類資產包括若干物業、廠房及設備、投資物業、透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產、若干透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產、待售被沒收抵押品、應收款項、應收貸款、若干按金及其他應收款項以及若干銀行結餘及現金。其他資產並未分配至經營分類，原因為此等資產乃按公司基準管理；及
- 分類負債包括若干應計款項及已收按金、銀行借貸、若干應付稅項及若干遞延稅項負債。其他負債並未分配至經營分類，原因為此等負債乃按公司基準管理。

b) 地域資料

下表載列有關(i)本集團外部客戶之收入及(ii)本集團投資物業及物業、廠房及設備(「特定非流動資產」)之地理位置資料。收益之地理位置乃按實體所在國家呈列。特定非流動資產之地理位置乃按資產之實際位置呈列。

c) 有關主要客戶之資料

來自單獨佔本集團總收益貢獻10%或以上之客戶收益載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Customer A	客戶A	5,900	Note 附註
Customer B	客戶B	5,815	Note 附註
Customer C	客戶C	4,860	Note 附註
Customer D	客戶D	4,300	Note 附註
Customer E	客戶E	4,000	Note 附註

附註：於相關年度，該個別客戶對本集團總收益貢獻10%以下。

上述該等客戶主要來自本集團科技及管理分類。

該分類包括當前正處過渡時期之香港經濟之傳統業務需求以及新業務需求，以滿足新冠疫情(「新冠疫情」)環境產生的新業務及社會範式。該等新業務需求包括在線教育科技、遠程業務及其他虛擬大會科技。

由於過去數年本集團於金融科技、雲端及虛擬科技之經驗不斷增強，本集團可於年內過渡至該等具備大型項目之新業務需求。一般而言，長遠上不會依賴任何單一客戶。反之，本集團之業務尋求透過取得新客戶及新項目實現增長。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

4. REVENUE

4. 收益

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15 – point in time	屬香港財務報告準則第15號之來自客戶合約之收益 – 於時間點		
Provision of technology & management services	提供科技及管理服務	30,689	29,734
Revenue from other sources	來自其他來源之收益		
Provision of financial services	提供金融服務		
– Interest income from consumer finance business	– 消費金融業務之利息收入	836	624
– Interest income from pawn business	– 典當業務之利息收入	16	34
– Gain on disposal of forfeited collaterals held for sale	– 出售待售被沒收抵押品收益	211	–
		1,063	658
Provision of property leasing services	提供物業租賃服務		
– Gross rental income from investment properties	– 投資物業之總租金收入	4,859	5,115
Trading of listed equity securities	買賣上市股本證券		
– Dividend income from listed equity securities	– 上市股本證券之股息收入	659	519
– Net loss on listed equity securities at FVPL (Note)	– 透過損益按公平值列賬之上市股本證券之虧損淨額(附註)	(3,247)	(2,073)
		(2,588)	(1,554)
		34,023	33,953

Note:

附註：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net loss on listed equity securities at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之上市股本證券之虧損淨額		
– Change in fair value	– 公平值變動	(2,589)	(1,169)
– Realised loss*	– 已變現虧損*	(658)	(904)
		(3,247)	(2,073)

* The amount represented the proceeds from the disposal of listed equity securities of approximately HK\$38,338,000 (2019: approximately HK\$58,774,000) less relevant costs and carrying value of the listed equity securities sold of approximately HK\$38,996,000 (2019: approximately HK\$59,678,000).

* 該金額指出售上市股本證券之所得款項約38,338,000港元(二零一九年：約58,774,000港元)減所售上市股本證券之相關成本及賬面值約38,996,000港元(二零一九年：約59,678,000港元)。

5. OTHER REVENUE AND GAINS

5. 其他收入及收益

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Other revenue	其他收益		
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	60	119
Other interest income	其他利息收入	750	750
Management fee income	管理費收入	216	216
Write-off of other payables	其他應付款項撇銷	89	–
		1,115	1,085
Other gains	其他盈利		
Exchange gain, net	匯兌收益淨額	5	5

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

6. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

This is stated after charging:

6. 除所得稅前溢利

經扣除以下各項呈列：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Finance costs	財務成本		
Interest on bank borrowings	銀行借貸利息	679	640
Staff costs (including directors' remuneration)	員工成本(包括董事薪酬)		
Salaries, allowances and other benefits in kind	薪資、津貼及其他實物福利	5,017	6,902
Contributions to defined contribution plans	界定供款計劃供款	88	69
Total staff costs	總員工成本	5,105	6,971
Other items	其他項目		
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		
– Audit services	– 核數服務	600	650
– Non-audit services	– 非核數服務	100	–
Depreciation	折舊		
– Property, plant and equipment	– 物業、廠房及設備	343	773
– Right-of-use assets	– 使用權資產	428	–
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that generated leasing income	產生租賃收入之投資物業產生之直接經營開支	142	150
Net impairment losses recognised in respect of financial assets at amortised costs	就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產確認之減值虧損淨額		
– Account receivables	– 應收賬款	1,058	2,266
– Loan receivables	– 應收貸款	236	82
– Deposits and other receivables	– 按金及其他應收款項	43	2,331
Write-off of deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment (included in “Administrative and other operating expenses”)	就收購物業、廠房及設備已付之按金(計入「行政及其他經營開支」)撇銷	364	–

7. INCOME TAX**7. 所得稅**

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current tax	即期稅項		
Hong Kong Profits Tax	香港利得稅		
Current year	本年度	567	–
Over-provision in prior year	過往年度超額撥備	(829)	–
PRC Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”)	中國企業所得稅(「企業所得稅」)	(262)	–
		–	3
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項		
Changes in temporary differences (Note 23)	暫時差額變動(附註23)	(36)	95
Total income tax (credit) expense for the year	本年度所得稅(抵免)開支總額	(298)	98

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdiction in which entities in the Group are domiciled and operated.

本集團須就本集團實體所處及經營所在司法權區產生或賺取的溢利，按實體基準繳納所得稅。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

7. INCOME TAX (Continued)

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Cayman Islands and the BVI, the Group is not subject to any income tax under these jurisdictions.

The two-tiered profits tax rates regime in Hong Kong is applicable to years of assessment beginning on or after 1 April 2018, under which, the profit tax rate for the first HK\$2,000,000 assessable profits arising from Hong Kong of qualifying entities will be taxed at 8.25%, and assessable profits arising from Hong Kong above HK\$2,000,000 will continue to be taxed at the rate of 16.5%. As only one of the subsidiaries in the Group is eligible to elect the two-tiered profits tax rates, profits of the remaining subsidiaries of the Group will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

For the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019, Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated in accordance with the two-tiered profits tax rates regime.

PRC EIT has not been provided for the years ended 30 April 2020 as the Group's entities in the PRC incurred a loss for taxation purposes.

PRC EIT is calculated at the standard rate of 25% on the estimated assessable income for the year ended 30 April 2019 as determined in accordance with the relevant income tax rules and regulations of the PRC.

Reconciliation of income tax (credit) expense

Profit before income tax	除所得稅前溢利
Tax calculated at the rates applicable to the respective tax jurisdictions	按適用於有關稅務司法權區之稅率計算之稅項
Effect on graduated tax rate	累進稅率之影響
Non-deductible expenses	不可扣減開支
Tax exempt revenue	免稅收益
Unrecognised temporary differences	未確認暫時差額
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	動用先前未確認稅項虧損
Over-provision in prior year	過往年度超額撥備
Income tax (credit) expense for the year	本年度所得稅(抵免)開支

7. 所得稅(續)

根據開曼群島及英屬處女群島的規則及規例，本集團毋須繳納該等司法權區的任何所得稅。

香港利得稅稅率兩級制適用於自二零一八年四月一日或之後開始的課稅年度，據此，合資格實體從香港產生的首2,000,000港元應課稅溢利將按8.25%的稅率繳納利得稅，而從香港產生的2,000,000港元以上的應課稅溢利將繼續按16.5%的稅率徵稅。由於本集團內僅一間附屬公司合資格選用利得稅稅率兩級制，本集團其餘附屬公司之溢利將繼續按16.5%的劃一稅率徵稅。

截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度，香港利得稅乃根據利得稅稅率兩級制計算。

由於本集團於中國之實體錄得就稅務而言之虧損，故於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度並未計提中國企業所得稅撥備。

截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度，中國企業所得稅乃根據中國相關所得稅規則及規例所釐定之標準稅率25%，按估計應課稅收入計算。

所得稅(抵免)開支之對賬

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit before income tax	9,920	22,258
Tax calculated at the rates applicable to the respective tax jurisdictions	1,532	3,619
Effect on graduated tax rate	(165)	-
Non-deductible expenses	2,337	1,441
Tax exempt revenue	(1,285)	(3,181)
Unrecognised temporary differences	(294)	(148)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(1,594)	(1,633)
Over-provision in prior year	(829)	-
Income tax (credit) expense for the year	(298)	98

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

8. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS**8(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments**

The aggregate amounts of emoluments received and receivable by the directors and chief executive officer of the Company in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Year ended 30 April 2020

		Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits-in-kind	Discretionary bonus	Total
		董事袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	酌情花紅	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Executive directors	執行董事				
Mr. Vong Tat leong David (Note)	黃達揚先生(附註)	772	600	—	1,372
Mr. Xu Siping	徐斯平先生	500	—	—	500
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事				
Mr. Fung Ka Keung David	馮嘉強先生	100	—	—	100
Dr. Lam Lee G.	林家禮博士	150	—	—	150
Ms. Wong Man Ngar Edna	王文雅女士	100	—	—	100
		1,622	600	—	2,222

Year ended 30 April 2019

		Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits-in-kind	Discretionary bonus	Total
		董事袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	酌情花紅	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Executive directors	執行董事				
Mr. Vong Tat leong David (Note)	黃達揚先生(附註)	3,000	600	—	3,600
Mr. Xu Siping	徐斯平先生	500	—	—	500
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事				
Mr. Fung Ka Keung David	馮嘉強先生	100	—	—	100
Dr. Lam Lee G.	林家禮博士	150	—	—	150
Ms. Wong Man Ngar Edna	王文雅女士	100	—	—	100
		3,850	600	—	4,450

Note: Mr. Vong Tat leong David is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and his emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by him as the Chief Executive Officer.

附註：黃達揚先生亦為本公司的行政總裁，而上文披露彼の酬金包括彼擔任行政總裁所提供服務收取的酬金。

8(b) Emoluments of five highest paid individuals

The five highest paid individuals of the Group for the year ended 30 April 2020 included two (2019: two) directors whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis presented above and three (2019: three) non-director individuals whose emoluments are disclosed as follows:

8. 董事及行政總裁以及五名最高薪人士的酬金**8(a) 董事及行政總裁酬金**

本公司董事及行政總裁就管理本公司及其附屬公司之事務已收及應收的酬金總額如下：

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

		Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits-in-kind	Discretionary bonus	Total
		董事袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	酌情花紅	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Executive directors	執行董事				
Mr. Vong Tat leong David (Note)	黃達揚先生(附註)	772	600	—	1,372
Mr. Xu Siping	徐斯平先生	500	—	—	500
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事				
Mr. Fung Ka Keung David	馮嘉強先生	100	—	—	100
Dr. Lam Lee G.	林家禮博士	150	—	—	150
Ms. Wong Man Ngar Edna	王文雅女士	100	—	—	100
		1,622	600	—	2,222

截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度

		Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits-in-kind	Discretionary bonus	Total
		董事袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	酌情花紅	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Executive directors	執行董事				
Mr. Vong Tat leong David (Note)	黃達揚先生(附註)	3,000	600	—	3,600
Mr. Xu Siping	徐斯平先生	500	—	—	500
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事				
Mr. Fung Ka Keung David	馮嘉強先生	100	—	—	100
Dr. Lam Lee G.	林家禮博士	150	—	—	150
Ms. Wong Man Ngar Edna	王文雅女士	100	—	—	100
		3,850	600	—	4,450

Note: Mr. Vong Tat leong David is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and his emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by him as the Chief Executive Officer.

附註：黃達揚先生亦為本公司的行政總裁，而上文披露彼の酬金包括彼擔任行政總裁所提供服務收取的酬金。

8(b) 五名最高薪人士的酬金

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，本集團五名最高薪人士中包括兩名(二零一九年：兩名)董事，彼等的酬金反映在上述分析中，餘下三名(二零一九年：三名)非董事人士的酬金披露如下：

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Salaries, allowances and benefits-in-kind	薪資、津貼及實物福利	1,164	1,543
Contribution to defined contribution plans	界定供款計劃供款	49	46
		1,213	1,589

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

8. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS (Continued)

8(b) Emoluments of five highest paid individuals (Continued)

The number of the highest paid individuals (excluding the directors of the Company) whose remuneration fell within the following band is as follows:

	二零二零年	二零一九年
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	3	3

There was no arrangement under which a director or the chief executive officer, the five highest paid individuals waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019. In addition, no emolument was paid by the Group to the any of the directors or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join, or upon joining the Group, or as a compensation for loss of office for the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019.

9. DIVIDEND

No dividend has been paid or declared by the Company for the year ended 30 April 2020 (2019: Nil). The directors of the Company do not recommend for payment of a final dividend for the year ended 30 April 2020 (2019: Nil).

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share for the current and prior year is based on profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the years.

Diluted earnings per share were same as the basic earnings per share as there were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in existence during the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019.

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share are based on:

Earnings

	二零二零年	二零一九年
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company, for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	10,218	22,160

Number of shares

	二零二零年	二零一九年
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	192,189,833	192,189,833

8. 董事及行政總裁以及五名最高薪人士的酬金(續)

8(b) 五名最高薪人士的酬金(續)

薪酬屬於以下範圍的最高薪人士(不包括本公司董事)人數如下:

	二零二零年	二零一九年
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	3	3

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度，概無董事、行政總裁、五名最高薪人士放棄或同意放棄任何酬金的安排。此外，本集團並無向任何董事或五名最高薪人士支付任何酬金，作為鼓勵彼等加入本集團或加入時之獎勵或作為離職補償。

9. 股息

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，本公司並未派付或宣派任何股息(二零一九年：無)。本公司董事並不建議就截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度派付末期股息(二零一九年：無)。

10. 每股盈利

本年度及過往年度之每股基本及攤薄盈利乃根據本公司擁有人應佔年內溢利及年內已發行普通股之加權平均數計算。

由於截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度並無存在任何潛在攤薄普通股，故每股攤薄盈利與每股基本盈利相同。

每股基本及攤薄盈利乃根據以下各項計算：

盈利

	二零二零年	二零一九年
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company, for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	10,218	22,160

股份數目

	二零二零年	二零一九年
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	192,189,833	192,189,833

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**11. 物業、廠房及設備**

		Right-of-use assets – leasehold land and buildings 使用權 資產 – 租賃 土地及樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元	Leasehold land and buildings 租賃 土地及樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元	Leasehold improvements 租賃 物業裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	Furniture, fixtures and equipment 傢俬、裝置 及設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 30 April 2019	賬面值之對賬 – 截至 二零一九年四月三十日 止年度						
At 1 May 2018	於二零一八年五月一日	–	12,472	–	79	1,287	13,838
Additions	添置	–	–	–	28	–	28
Depreciation	折舊	–	(428)	–	(27)	(318)	(773)
Exchange realignments	匯兌調整	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)
At 30 April 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日	–	12,044	–	79	969	13,092
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 30 April 2020	賬面值之對賬 – 截至 二零二零年四月三十日 止年度						
At 1 May 2019	於二零一九年五月一日	–	12,044	–	79	969	13,092
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16 (Note 2)	預期首次應用香港財務 報告準則第16號之 影響(附註2)	12,044	(12,044)	–	–	–	–
Additions	添置	–	–	–	14	–	14
Depreciation	折舊	(428)	–	–	(26)	(317)	(771)
Exchange realignments	匯兌調整	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	11,616	–	–	66	652	12,334
		Right-of-use assets – leasehold land and buildings 使用權 資產 – 租賃 土地及樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元	Leasehold land and buildings 租賃 土地及樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元	Leasehold improvements 租賃 物業裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	Furniture, fixtures and equipment 傢俬、裝置 及設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 30 April 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日						
Cost	成本	–	15,393	104	1,012	4,476	20,985
Accumulated depreciation	累積折舊	–	(3,349)	(104)	(933)	(3,507)	(7,893)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	–	12,044	–	79	969	13,092
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日						
Cost	成本	15,393	–	104	1,016	4,476	20,989
Accumulated depreciation	累積折舊	(3,777)	–	(104)	(950)	(3,824)	(8,655)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	11,616	–	–	66	652	12,334

At 30 April 2020, leasehold land and buildings of approximately HK\$11,616,000 (2019: approximately HK\$12,044,000) were pledged to secure bank facilities granted to the Group (Note 22).

The total cash outflow for leases, which represents short-term lease, for the year ended 30 April 2020 was approximately HK\$651,000.

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團已抵押約11,616,000港元(二零一九年：約12,044,000港元)之租賃土地及樓宇以取得授予本集團之銀行融資(附註22)。

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度租賃(指短期租賃)之現金流出總額為約651,000港元。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES**12. 投資物業**

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Fair value	按公平值		
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	246,697	232,073
Net change in fair value recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認之公平值變動淨額	(761)	15,320
Exchange realignments	匯兌調整	(508)	(696)
		245,428	246,697

At the end of the reporting period

於報告期末

245,428

246,697

All of the Group's property interests held under operating leases to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purpose are measured at fair value model and are classified and accounted for as investment properties.

本集團以經營租賃形式持有以賺取租金收入或作資本增值用途之所有物業權益皆以公平值模式計量，並分類為投資物業入賬。

At the end of the reporting period, the investment properties of approximately HK\$245,428,000 (2019: approximately HK\$246,697,000) are held under head leases with the remaining lease term of 8 years to 823 years (2019: 9 years to 824 years).

於報告期末，約245,428,000港元(二零一九年：約246,697,000港元)之投資物業是根據總租約持有而餘下租期介乎8至823年(二零一九年：9至824年)。

Certain of the Group's investment properties with an aggregate carrying value of approximately HK\$121,257,000 at 30 April 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$121,100,000) were pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group (Note 22).

於二零二零年四月三十日，總賬面值約121,257,000港元(二零一九年：約121,100,000港元)之本集團若干投資物業已抵押以獲取授予本集團之銀行融資(附註22)。

All investment properties of the Group were revalued at 30 April 2020. The valuations were carried out by an independent firm of surveyors, AP Appraisal Limited (2019: APAC Appraisal and Consulting Limited), who have among their staff fellows of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (2019: the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors) with recent experience in the location and category of properties being valued. The management of the Group has discussions with the surveyors on the valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at each interim and annual reporting date. In estimating the fair value of the investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

本集團所有投資物業於二零二零年四月三十日重新估值。估值由獨立測量師行AP Appraisal Limited(二零一九年：亞太資產評估及顧問有限公司)進行，其身為皇家特許測量師學會(二零一九年：香港測量師學會)成員之職員擁有於近期在物業所在地及對同類物業進行估值之經驗。於每次中期及年度報告當日進行評估時，本集團管理層已與測量師討論估值假設及估值結果。於估計投資物業之公平值時，該等物業之最高及最佳用途為其現有用途。

The property interests in investment properties thereon (including the whole or part of undivided share in the underlying land) in Hong Kong of approximately HK\$220,712,000 (2019: approximately HK\$220,500,000) are held by the Group as the registered owner. Those property interests were acquired from the previous registered owners by making lump sum payments at the upfront (which may be financed by a mortgage). Except for the variable amounts to be charged by the government subsequently that are reviewed regularly with reference to the rateable values, for example, there are no ongoing payments to be made under the terms of the land lease.

約220,712,000港元(二零一九年：約220,500,000港元)的香港投資物業的物業權益(包括相關土地的全部或部分不可分割份額)由本集團作為登記業主持有。該等物業權益乃以前期一次性付款方式(可能通過按揭方式融資)向前登記業主收購。除政府其後會參照應課差餉租值定期檢討所收取的浮動金額外，例如，根據土地租賃條款並無持續付款。

Leasing arrangement – as lessor

The investment properties are leased to independent third parties and a related party for a term of 2 to 3 years (2019: 1 to 3 years), which had an initial non-cancellable lease term of 1 to 3 years (2019: 1 to 3 years). The leases do not include purchase or termination options and some leases provide the lessees with options to renew the leases upon expiry at new terms.

租賃安排 – 作為出租人

投資物業出租予獨立第三方及一名關連方，租期為2至3年(二零一九年：1至3年)，其初始不可撤銷租期為1至3年(二零一九年：1至3年)。租賃不包括購買或終止選擇權，以及部分租賃規定承租人可選擇在租約到期後按新的租期續租。

The details of the leasing income from operating leases are set out in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

經營租賃的租賃收入詳情載於綜合財務報表附註4。

The investment properties are subject to residual value risk. The lease contract, as a result, includes a provision based on which the Group has the right to charge the tenant for any damage to certain of the investment properties at the end of the lease, unless the loss or damage caused through the act, neglect, omission or negligence of the Group. Besides, the Group has purchased insurance to protect it against any loss that may arise from accidents or physical damages of the properties.

投資物業承受剩餘價值風險。因此，租賃合約包含一項條文，據此，本集團有權於租賃結束時就若干投資物業之任何損壞向租戶索償，除非損失或損壞因本集團之行動、疏忽、遺漏或過失所導致。此外，本集團已購買保險，以保障可能因意外或物業之實質損壞而引起的任何損失。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)**Leasing arrangement – as lessor (Continued)**

Below is a maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received from the leasing of investment properties.

At 30 April 2020

於二零二零年四月三十日

HK\$'000

千港元

Undiscounted lease payments to be received within one year

於一年內將收取之未貼現租賃付款

1,743

At 30 April 2019, the Group had the following total future minimum lease payments receivables under non-cancellable operating leases with lessees:

12. 投資物業(續)**租賃安排 – 作為出租人(續)**

以下為將從租賃投資物業收取之未貼現租賃付款的到期分析。

於二零一九年四月三十日，本集團根據與承租人之不可撤銷經營租賃擁有以下應收未來最低租賃款項：

HK\$'000

千港元

Within one year

一年內

3,928

In the second to fifth years inclusive

兩至五年(包括首尾兩年)

1,403

5,331**Fair value hierarchy**

Below is a summary of the valuation techniques used and the key inputs to the valuation of investment properties classified as Level 3 (Note 30) of the fair value hierarchy:

公平值等級

以下為就分類為公平值等級中第三級的投資物業(附註30)估值所採用的估值技術及主要輸入數據的概要：

	Valuation techniques 估值技術	Unobservable inputs 不可觀察之輸入數據	Range of unobservable inputs 不可觀察輸入數據之範圍	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value 不可觀察數據與公平值之關係
Investment properties in Hong Kong 於香港之投資物業				
– Commercial properties	Direct comparison approach	Adjusted market price (per square feet)	HK\$5,688 to HK\$50,811 (2019: HK\$8,538 to HK\$42,426)	Assuming other factors remain unchanged, the higher the adjusted market price, the higher the fair value
– 商業物業	直接比較法	經調整之市價 (每平方呎)	5,688港元至50,811港元 (二零一九年：8,538港元至42,426港元)	假設其他因素保持不變，經調整之市價越高則公平值越高
– Residential properties	Direct comparison approach	Adjusted market price (per square feet)	HK\$11,825 to HK\$41,012 (2019: HK\$18,248 to HK\$40,379)	Assuming other factors remain unchanged, the higher the adjusted market price, the higher the fair value
– 住宅物業	直接比較法	經調整之市價 (每平方呎)	11,825港元至41,012港元 (二零一九年：18,248港元至40,379港元)	假設其他因素保持不變，經調整之市價越高則公平值越高
Investment properties in the PRC 於中國之投資物業				
– Commercial property	Direct comparison approach	Adjusted market price (per square meter)	Renminbi ("RMB") 28,000 to RMB32,000 (2019: RMB30,450 to RMB33,000)	Assuming other factors remain unchanged, the higher the adjusted market price, the higher the fair value
– 商業物業	直接比較法	經調整之市價 (每平方米)	人民幣(「人民幣」) 28,000元至 人民幣32,000元 (二零一九年： 人民幣30,450元至 人民幣33,000元)	假設其他因素保持不變，經調整之市價越高則公平值越高
Investment properties in Macau 於澳門之投資物業				
– Residential property	Direct comparison approach	Adjusted market price (per square feet)	HK\$6,201 to HK\$8,066 (2019: HK\$7,722 to HK\$8,246)	Assuming other factors remain unchanged, the higher the adjusted market price, the higher the fair value
– 住宅物業	直接比較法	經調整之市價 (每平方呎)	6,201港元至8,066港元 (二零一九年：7,722港元至8,246港元)	假設其他因素保持不變，經調整之市價越高則公平值越高

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

The fair value of investment properties located in Hong Kong, Macau and the PRC is determined using direct comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of comparable properties on a price per square feet/per square metre basis, adjusted for a premium or discount specific to the quality of the Group's properties compared to recent sales on the comparable transactions. The higher the adjusted market price, the higher the fair value and a favourable adjustment on the timing of comparable transactions will result in a higher fair value measurement.

Fair value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the line item "change in fair value of investment properties" on consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. All gains (losses) recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are arisen from the investment properties held at the end of the reporting period.

13. GOODWILL

Cost	成本		
Accumulated impairment losses	累積減值虧損		

Goodwill arising in prior years related to the acquisitions of equity interest in 北京順通典當有限責任公司 ("北京順通") and was allocated to the financial services CGU ("Financial Services CGU").

Goodwill acquired through business combinations in prior years had been allocated to the Financial Services CGU for impairment test.

The carrying amount of goodwill had been fully impaired during the year ended 30 April 2014 due to the uncertain market conditions.

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI

Unlisted equity investments, at fair value	非上市證券投資，按公平值		
– Honest Pro (Holdings) Limited ("Honest Pro")	– Honest Pro (Holdings) Limited ("Honest Pro")	14(a)	
– Claman Global Limited ("Claman")	– Claman Global Limited ("Claman")	14(b)	

Notes:

(a) Honest Pro is a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability. The principal activity of Honest Pro is investment holding. The Group had 20% equity interests in Honest Pro. The Group does not participate in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions of Honest Pro. The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group does not exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of Honest Pro. For the year ended 30 April 2020, a fair value loss of approximately HK\$670,000 (2019: fair value loss of approximately HK\$330,000) was recognised in FVOCI reserve. Subsequent to the fair value loss recognised for the year ended 30 April 2020, the carrying value of investment in Honest Pro is nil as at 30 April 2020.

12. 投資物業(續)

公平值等級(續)

位於香港、澳門及中國之投資物業之公平值乃使用直接比較法釐定，其經參考可供比較物業按每平方呎/每平方米價格基準計算之近期售價，且已就本集團樓宇質量之特定溢價或折讓(與近期銷售交易比較所得)作出調整。倘經調整之市價較高以致公平值較高及倘可供比較交易之時間導致作出有利調整，均會導致計量所得之公平值較高。

投資物業之公平價值調整於綜合損益及其他全面收益表中以「投資物業之公平值變動」一項列賬。於報告期末持有之投資物業產生之所有收益(虧損)在綜合損益及其他全面收益表中確認。

13. 商譽

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元

	11,383	11,383
	(11,383)	(11,383)

– –

先前年度產生之商譽與收購北京順通典當有限責任公司(「北京順通」)之股權有關並已分配至金融服務業務之現金產生單位(「金融服務現金產生單位」)。

先前年度透過業務合併收購之商譽已分配至金融服務現金產生單位，以作減值測試。

由於市況不明朗，商譽之賬面金額於截至二零一四年四月三十日止年度已悉數減值。

14. 透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元

		–	670
		23,808	23,469
		23,808	24,139

附註：

(a) Honest Pro 為於英屬處女群島註冊成立之有限公司。本集團於 Honest Pro 持有 20% 股權。本集團未有參與有關 Honest Pro 分派股息或作出其他分派之決定等政策制訂過程。本公司董事認為，本集團對 Honest Pro 之財務及營運政策並無重大影響力。截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，公平值虧損約 670,000 港元(二零一九年：公平值虧損約 330,000 港元)於按公平值計入其他全面收入儲備內確認。隨截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度確認公平值虧損之後，於二零二零年四月三十日於 Honest Pro 之投資之賬面值為零。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

(b) Claman is a company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability. Claman and its subsidiary are engaged in the financial technology industry including in relation to crowdfunding and technologies and services that seek to increase the efficiency of online financial transactions. On 26 September 2016, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Vongroup Investment Holdings Limited ("VIHL"), entered into a subscription agreement with Claman, pursuant to which VIHL conditionally agreed to subscribe for and Claman conditionally agreed to issue and allot 29% of the issued share capital of Claman (approximately 22.48% of the enlarged issued share capital of Claman) at the consideration of HK\$29,000,000, which was satisfied by allotting and issuing 23,349,436 shares of the Company at the issue price of HK\$1.242 per share. On 7 October 2016, the Company issued 23,349,436 shares to Claman. Based on the closing price of HK\$1.64 per share on the date of issuance, the fair value of the Company's shares issued amounted to approximately HK\$38,293,000. Further details are set out in the Company's announcement dated 26 September 2016. The Group does not have the power to appoint a member of the board of directors or equivalent governing body of Claman. The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group does not have significant influence and the power to participate in Claman's financial and operating policy decisions. For the year ended 30 April 2020, a fair value gain of approximately HK\$339,000 (2019: a fair value loss of approximately HK\$15,531,000) was recognised in FVOCI reserve.

The financial assets at FVOCI were revalued on 30 April 2020 by Roma Appraisals Limited (2019: APAC Appraisal and Consulting Limited), an independent professional valuer. Fair value of this unlisted equity investment is estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation model based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates. The valuation requires the directors of the Company to make estimates about the expected future cash flows. The directors of the Company believe that the estimated fair values resulting from the valuation technique, which are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the related changes in fair values, which are recorded in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, are reasonable.

Please refer to Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements for the details of fair value measurement.

15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVPL

Listed equity securities	上市股本證券	15(a)	11,303	8,274
Unlisted debt securities – club memberships	非上市債務證券—會所會籍	15(b)	1,550	1,650
			12,853	9,924
Less: Non-current portion	減：非即期部分		(1,550)	(1,650)
Amounts shown under current assets	流動資產項下列示之金額		11,303	8,274

At 30 April 2020 and 2019, the carrying amounts of the financial assets represent the maximum exposure to credit risk of those financial assets and there are no significant concentrations of credit risk for those financial assets.

At the end of the reporting period, no investments had been exceeded 10% of the Group's total assets.

14. 透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產(續)

附註：(續)

(b) Claman為於英屬處女群島註冊成立之有限公司。Claman及其附屬公司主要從事金融科技業，包括有關眾籌及尋求提高網上財務交易效率的科技與服務。於二零一六年九月二十六日，本公司之全資附屬公司Vongroup Investment Holdings Limited(「VIHL」)與Claman訂立一份認購協議，據此，VIHL有條件同意認購而Claman有條件同意發行及配發Claman的29%已發行股本(Claman約22.48%的經擴大已發行股本)，代價為29,000,000港元，透過按發行價每股1.242港元配發及發行23,349,436股本公司股份而支付。於二零一六年十月七日，本公司向Claman發行23,349,436股股份。按於發行日期的收市價每股1.64港元計算，本公司所發行股份的公平值約38,293,000港元。進一步詳情載於本公司日期為二零一六年九月二十六日之公佈內。本集團無權向Claman的董事會或同等管治機構委任成員。本公司董事認為，本集團對Claman並無重大影響，且並無參與Claman的財務及營運政策決定之權力。截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度，公平值收益約339,000港元(二零一九年：公平值虧損約15,531,000港元)於按公平值計入其他全面收入儲備確認。

透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產於二零二零年四月三十日由獨立專業估值師羅馬國際評估有限公司(二零一九年：亞太資產評估及顧問有限公司)重新估值。該非上市證券投資之公平值乃基於並無可觀察市價或費率作為依據之假設採用貼現現金流量估值模式估計。估值要求本公司董事估計預期未來現金流量。本公司董事認為，因估值方法而產生之估計公平值(計入綜合財務狀況表)以及相關公平值變動(計入綜合損益及其他全面收益表)均屬合理。

有關公平值計量之詳情，請參閱綜合財務報表附註30。

15. 透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產

Note 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	11,303	8,274
	1,550	1,650
	12,853	9,924
	(1,550)	(1,650)
	11,303	8,274

於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日，金融資產之賬面值為該等金融資產之最高信貸風險額，並且就該等金融資產並無重大信貸集中風險。

於報告期末，並無投資超過本集團總資產之10%。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVPL (Continued)**15(a) Listed equity securities**

At 30 April 2020 and 2019, the listed equity securities are listed in Hong Kong. The fair values of the listed equity securities are determined on the basis of quoted market closing bid prices available on the relevant stock exchanges at the end of each reporting period.

As disclosed in Notes 3 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements, during the year, the securities segment has recorded losses approximately HK\$2,588,000 (2019: approximately HK\$1,554,000) in segment revenue from a fairly diversified portfolio of listed equity securities at FVPL, held for trading purposes. Although there was an decrease in asset value, this was almost entirely due to market-to-market unrealised loss of approximately HK\$2,589,000 (from decrease in market values) as at 30 April 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$1,169,000), and realised loss transactions of approximately HK\$658,000 (2019: approximately HK\$904,000).

These transactions did not constitute notifiable transactions pursuant to Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules.

15(b) Unlisted debt securities – club memberships

The Group's investment in club membership were revalued at 30 April 2020 and 2019 based on valuations performed by Roma Appraisal Limited (2019: APAC Appraisal and Consulting Limited). The fair value of club membership was valued by using market comparable approach.

The movement of the club membership at FVPL is analysed as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	1,650	1,650
Net change in fair value recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認之公平值變動淨額	(100)	–
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末	1,550	1,650

16. FORFEITED COLLATERALS HELD FOR SALE

During the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019, the Group obtained assets by taking possession of collaterals held as security. The nature and carrying value of these assets held as at 30 April are summarised as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Forfeited collaterals held for sale – a mix of gold and jewellery	待售被沒收抵押品 – 黃金及珠寶組合	289	723

The estimated market value of the repossessed assets held by the Group as at 30 April 2020 and 2019 was approximately to its carrying amount. It comprises gold and jewellery in respect of which the Group has acquired access or control for release in full or in part of the obligations of the borrowers.

15. 透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產(續)**15(a) 上市股本證券**

於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日，上市股本證券於香港上市。上市股本證券之公平值乃於各報告期末基於有關證券交易所所報之收市買入價釐定。

如綜合財務報表附註3及4所披露，年內，證券分類於分類收益中錄得來自持作買賣按公平值以損益列賬上市股本證券之相當多元化組合的虧損約2,588,000港元(二零一九年：約1,554,000港元)。儘管資產價值減少，但幾乎完全來自於二零二零年四月三十日按市價計值的未實現虧損約2,589,000港元(來自市值減少)(二零一九年：約1,169,000港元)，及已實現虧損交易約658,000港元(二零一九年：約904,000港元)。

該等交易不構成根據上市規則第14章的須予公佈交易。

15(b) 非上市債務證券 – 會所會籍

本集團於會所會籍之投資於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日乃根據羅馬國際評估有限公司(二零一九年：亞太資產評估及顧問有限公司)進行的估值重新估值。會所會籍的公平值採用市場比較法進行估值。

按公平值計入損益之會所會籍之變動分析如下：

16. 待售被沒收抵押品

截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度，本集團透過擁有持作擔保的抵押品獲取資產。於四月三十日該等資產之性質及賬面值概述如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
待售被沒收抵押品 – 黃金及珠寶組合		289	723

於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日，本集團所持經收回資產之估計市場價值與其賬面值相若。其包括可供本集團使用或控制以解除借款人全部或部分責任之黃金及珠寶。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

17. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES**17. 應收賬款**

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	Note 附註		
Account receivables	應收賬款		
From third parties	來自第三方	43,850	38,419
Less: Loss allowance	虧損撥備	29 (5,836)	(4,778)
	17(a)	38,014	33,641

17(a) Account receivables from third parties

The ageing of account receivables based on invoice date, net of loss allowance for ECL, at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

17(a) 應收第三方賬款

於各報告期末按發票日期呈列之應收賬款(扣除預期信貸虧損之虧損撥備)之賬齡分析載列如下:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within 30 days	30日內	2,801	6,300
31 to 60 days	31日至60日	10,171	6,482
61 to 90 days	61日至90日	1,402	9,842
91 to 180 days	91日至180日	4,414	9,261
Over 180 days	超過180日	19,226	1,756
		38,014	33,641

At the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of account receivables, net of loss allowance for ECL, by due date is as follows:

於各報告期末按到期日呈列之應收賬款(扣除預期信貸虧損之虧損撥備)之賬齡分析載列如下:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Not past due	未逾期	17,026	31,531
Past due:	逾期:		
Less than 30 days	30日內	1,207	52
31 to 60 days	31日至60日	706	52
61 to 90 days	61日至90日	6,239	52
91 to 180 days	91日至180日	1,997	1,954
Over 180 days	超過180日	10,839	-
		20,988	2,110
		38,014	33,641

The Group generally allows an average credit period range from 30 to 180 days (2019: 30 to 180 days) to its customers. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

本集團通常向其客戶授出之平均信貸期介乎30日至180日(二零一九年: 30日至180日)。本集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押品。

During the year ended 30 April 2020, approximately of HK\$18,920,000 (2019: Nil) of the trade receivables were in connection with factoring arrangements to independent third parties without recourse.

於截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度, 約18,920,000港元(二零一九年: 無)之貿易應收賬款與授予獨立第三方之保理安排(無追索權)有關。

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risks and loss allowance on account receivables are set out in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

有關本集團就應收賬款面臨之信貸風險及虧損撥備之資料載於綜合財務報表附註29。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

18. LOAN RECEIVABLES

18. 應收貸款

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loan receivables	應收貸款			
– Secured	– 有抵押		–	458
– Unsecured	– 無抵押		30,454	11,241
			30,454	11,699
Less: Loss allowance	減：虧損撥備	29	(1,978)	(1,742)
			28,476	9,957

The loan receivables bear interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 30.0% (2019: 5.25% to 30.0%) per annum and are repayable according to the respective loan agreements which usually cover periods not more than one year.

應收貸款附有年利率介乎3.0%至30.0%(二零一九年：5.25%至30.0%)，並須根據各自貸款協議償還，其一般期限不超過一年。

a) Maturity profile

a) 到期情況

		30 April 2020 二零二零年四月三十日			30 April 2019 二零一九年四月三十日		
		Unsecured loan receivables	Secured loan receivables	Total	Unsecured loan receivables	Secured loan receivables	Total
		無抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	有抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元	無抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	有抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Due within 1 month or on demand	1個月內到期或按要求償還	281	–	281	67	458	525
Due after 1 month but within 3 months	1個月後但3個月內到期	318	–	318	25	–	25
Due after 3 months	3個月後到期	29,855	–	29,855	11,149	–	11,149
		30,454	–	30,454	11,241	458	11,699

b) Loan receivables that are not considered to be impaired are as follows:

b) 未被視為減值之應收貸款如下：

		30 April 2020 二零二零年四月三十日			30 April 2019 二零一九年四月三十日		
		Unsecured loan receivables	Secured loan receivables	Total	Unsecured loan receivables	Secured loan receivables	Total
		無抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	有抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元	無抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	有抵押 應收貸款 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Neither past due nor impaired	未逾期亦未減值	30,180	–	30,180	11,241	87	11,328
Less than 1 month past due	逾期少於1個月	–	–	–	–	291	291
1 to 3 months past due	逾期1至3個月	–	–	–	–	80	80
Over 3 months past due	逾期超過3個月	274	–	274	–	–	–
		30,454	–	30,454	11,241	458	11,699

As at 30 April 2020, the remaining secured loan receivables of nil (2019: approximately HK\$458,000) were secured by collateral, mainly land and buildings, gold and jewellery with aggregate value of approximately nil (2019: approximately HK\$905,000) which individually has value over the respective remaining secured loan receivables.

於二零二零年四月三十日，並無剩餘有抵押應收貸款(二零一九年：約458,000港元)以抵押品(主要為土地及樓宇、黃金及珠寶)作抵押，總價值約零(二零一九年：約905,000港元)，其個別價值超過各自剩餘有抵押應收貸款。

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risks and loss allowance on loan receivables are set out in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

有關本集團就應收貸款面臨之信貸風險及虧損撥備之資料載於綜合財務報表附註29。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

19. DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
		Note 附註	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Prepayments	預付賬款		79	557
Rental and other deposits	租金及其他按金	19(a)	15,730	15,733
Rental receivables	應收租金		1,158	609
Interest receivables	應收利息		1,556	1,621
Other receivables	其他應收賬款	19(b)	34,968	33,900
			53,491	52,420
Less: Loss allowance	減：虧損撥備	29	(7,263)	(7,220)
			46,228	45,200

19(a) Rental and other deposits

It included the refundable good faith deposits with carrying amount of approximately HK\$15,550,000 (2019: approximately HK\$15,550,000), with corresponding loss allowance for ECL of approximately HK\$917,000 (2019: approximately HK\$123,000), paid for proposed investments for which the due diligence are still in progress. The deposits will be refundable subject to the result of due diligence or a sole discretion right under the Group on demand without clause.

19(b) Other receivables

Included in other receivables is carrying amount before ECL of approximately HK\$22,153,000 (2019: approximately HK\$21,403,000), with corresponding loss allowance for ECL of approximately HK\$1,898,000 (2019: approximately HK\$2,859,000), which represents the right arising from termination of the investment in relation to Tian Da Energy Holdings Limited. The debtor has agreed to transfer the title and ownership of a property located in the PRC, which has an estimated market value of approximately HK\$20,808,000 at 30 April 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$23,140,000) based on a professional valuation conducted by AP Appraisal Limited (2019: APAC Appraisal and Consulting Limited), to the Group for the settlement of the debt owing to the Group. This debt is bearing a fixed interest at a rate of 5% per annum. The transfer of title and ownership of the property to the Group is not yet completed up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements.

In addition to abovementioned, included in the balance of other receivables are carrying amount before ECL of approximately HK\$7,754,000 (2019: approximately HK\$7,754,000), with corresponding loss allowance for ECL of approximately HK\$457,000 (2019: approximately HK\$72,000), which represents the consideration receivables for disposal of a financial asset at FVOCI, Partners K&K Limited ("PKKL"). PKKL is a company incorporated in the Republic of Korea with limited liability to pursue investment and institutional fund management related business. On 29 July 2018, the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement to dispose all of the investment in PKKL to an independent third party at a consideration of United States dollars ("US\$") 1,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$7,754,000).

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risks and loss allowance on deposits and other receivables are set out in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

19. 按金、預付賬款及其他應收賬款**19(a) 租金及其他按金**

其包括就現仍正接受盡職審查之建議投資支付之可退還誠意金，賬面值為約15,550,000港元(二零一九年：約15,550,000港元)，就預期信貸虧損之相應虧損撥備為約917,000港元(二零一九年：約123,000港元)。該按金將視乎盡職審查之結果或根據本集團之全權酌情權按要(不附帶條款)可予退還。

19(b) 其他應收款項

已於其他應收賬款入賬之除預期信貸虧損前賬面值約22,153,000港元(二零一九年：約21,403,000港元)，就預期信貸虧損之相應虧損撥備為約1,898,000港元(二零一九年：約2,859,000港元)，乃指終止有關天大能源控股有限公司之投資而產生之權利。債務人已同意將位於中國之物業(AP Appraisal Limited(二零一九年：亞太資產評估及顧問有限公司)就該物業於二零二零年四月三十日進行專業估值之估計市價約20,808,000港元(二零一九年：約23,140,000港元))之所有權及擁有權轉讓予本集團，以償付結欠本集團之債務。此債務按每年5%之固定利率計息。截至批准該等綜合財務報表日期，向本集團轉讓該物業之所有權及擁有權尚未完成。

除上述者外，已於其他應收款項結餘入賬之除預期信貸虧損前賬面值約7,754,000港元(二零一九年：約7,754,000港元)，就預期信貸虧損之相應虧損撥備為約457,000港元(二零一九年：約72,000港元)，乃指出售一項透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產Partners K&K Limited(「PKKL」)之應收代價。PKKL為於大韓民國註冊成立之有限公司，從事投資及機構資金管理相關業務。於二零一八年七月二十九日，本集團訂立買賣協議按代價1,000,000美元(「美元」)(相當於約7,754,000港元)向一名獨立第三方出售於PKKL之全部投資。

有關本集團就按金及其他應收款項面臨之信貸風險及虧損撥備之資料載於綜合財務報表附註29。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

20. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	19,600	32,436
Time deposits with original maturities less than three months	原到期日少於3個月之定期存款	-	1,998
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	於綜合現金流量表之現金及現金等值項目	19,600	34,434

As at 30 April 2020, bank balances and cash in the PRC amounted to approximately HK\$12,154,000 (2019: approximately HK\$11,952,000). Remittance of funds out of the PRC is subject to the exchange controls imposed by the PRC government.

於二零二零年四月三十日，於中國之銀行結餘及現金金額為約12,154,000港元(二零一九年：約11,952,000港元)。將資金匯往中國以外須遵守中國政府施加之外匯管治措施。

21. ACCRUALS AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Accruals	應計款項	3,910	3,346
Accrued staff benefits	應計員工福利	3,788	1,888
Rental and other deposits received	已收租金及其他按金	1,053	1,603
Valued-added tax and other tax payables	應付增值稅及其他稅項	-	24
Other payables	其他應付款項	935	214
		9,686	7,075

21. 應計款項及已收按金**22. BANK BORROWINGS**

At the end of the reporting period, the details of the bank borrowings of the Group are as follows:

於報告期末，本集團銀行借貸之詳情如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Bank borrowings – secured	銀行借貸–有抵押	24,267	26,295
Carrying amounts of bank borrowings that are repayable (Note)	應付銀行借貸之賬面值(附註)		
Within one year	一年內	2,039	1,958
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	超過一年但少於兩年內	2,086	2,007
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	超過兩年但少於五年內	8,833	6,577
More than five years	超過五年	11,309	15,753
Less: Amount shown under current liabilities	減：流動負債項下所示金額	(24,267)	(26,295)
Amount shown under non-current liabilities	非流動負債項下所示金額	-	-

Note: All bank borrowings contain a repayment on demand clause and are shown under current liabilities. The amounts due are presented based on scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements.

附註：所有銀行借貸包含按要求償還條款並於流動負債項下列示。該等到期金額根據貸款協議所載之既定償還日期呈列。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

22. BANK BORROWINGS (Continued)

The ranges of interest rates on the Group's interest-bearing borrowings are as follows:

Annual interest rates ranging from:	年利率介乎以下範圍：
From 0.7% over 1-month HIBOR* to 2.5% per annum below prime rate	一個月香港銀行同業拆息*加0.7厘至最優惠利率減2.5厘
From 1.25% over 3-month HIBOR* to 2.7% per annum below prime rate	三個月香港銀行同業拆息*加1.25厘至最優惠利率減2.7厘
From 1.5% over 3-month HIBOR* to 2.45% per annum below prime rate	三個月香港銀行同業拆息*加1.5厘至最優惠利率減2.45厘

* Hong Kong Interbank Offer Rate

The bank borrowings are drawn under banking facilities. The banking facilities are secured and guaranteed by:

- investment properties of the Group with an aggregate net carrying amount at the end of the reporting period of approximately HK\$121,257,000 (2019: approximately HK\$121,100,000) (Note 12); and
- Leasehold land and buildings with an aggregate net carrying amount at the end of the reporting period of approximately HK\$11,616,000 (2019: approximately HK\$12,044,000) (Note 11).

All of the banking facilities are subject to the fulfilment of covenants relating to subsidiaries' ratios based on their statements of financial position, as are commonly found in lending arrangements with financial institutions. If the subsidiaries were to breach the covenants, the drawn down facilities would become repayable on demand. In addition, the subsidiaries' loan agreements contain clauses which give the lender the right at its sole discretion to demand immediate repayment at any time irrespective of whether the subsidiaries have complied with the covenants and met the scheduled repayment obligations.

The Group regularly monitors its compliance with these covenants and has made payments according to the schedule of the loans and does not consider it probable that the banks will exercise its discretion to demand repayment so long as the Group continues to meet these requirements. Further details of the Group's management of liquidity risk are set out in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements. As at 30 April 2020 and 2019, none of the covenants relating to drawn down facilities had been breached.

23. DEFERRED TAXATION

The following is the deferred tax liabilities recognised and movements thereon during the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019.

At 1 May 2018
Charge to profit or loss於二零一八年五月一日
於損益內扣除At 30 April 2019 and 1 May 2019
Credit to profit or loss於二零一九年四月三十日及二零一九年五月一日
計入損益**At 30 April 2020**

於二零二零年四月三十日

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had estimated unused tax losses of approximately HK\$110,179,000 (2019: approximately HK\$119,843,000) available for offset against future profits, no deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. The unused tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

22. 銀行借貸(續)

本集團計息借貸之利率範圍如下：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
11,374	12,394
8,088	8,735
4,805	5,166
24,267	26,295

* 香港銀行同業拆息

銀行借貸按銀行融資支取。銀行融資以下列方式作抵押：

- 於報告期末總賬面淨值約121,257,000港元(二零一九年：約121,100,000港元)的本集團投資物業(附註12)；及
- 於報告期末總賬面淨值約11,616,000港元(二零一九年：約12,044,000港元)的租賃土地及樓宇(附註11)。

所有銀行融資均須待與附屬公司之比率(基於其財務狀況表)有關的契諾達成後，方可獲得，這常見於與金融機構訂立之貸款安排中。倘附屬公司違反契諾，則已提取的融資將須按要求償還。此外，附屬公司之貸款協議載有賦予貸款人權利可全權酌情隨時要求即時還款的條款，而不論附屬公司是否已遵守契諾及履行計劃還款義務。

本集團定期監察其遵守該等契諾的情況，迄今一直按計劃償還銀行借款，並認為只要本集團繼續遵守該等規定，銀行將不大可能行使其酌情權要求還款。本集團管理流動性風險之進一步詳情載列於綜合財務報表附註29。於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日，概無違反與已提取融資有關的契諾。

23. 遞延稅項

以下為於截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度已確認之遞延稅項負債及其變動。

**Unrealised fair value
change in investment
properties
投資物業之
未實現公平值變動**
HK\$'000
千港元

At 1 May 2018	於二零一八年五月一日	801
Charge to profit or loss	於損益內扣除	95
At 30 April 2019 and 1 May 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日及二零一九年五月一日	896
Credit to profit or loss	計入損益	(36)
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	860

於報告期末，本集團估計擁有未動用稅項虧損約110,179,000港元(二零一九年：約119,843,000港元)可用於抵銷未來溢利。由於不可預知未來溢利流，故並無確認遞延稅項資產。未動用稅項虧損可無限期結轉。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

24. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised: 法定：
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.04 each 每股面值0.04港元之普通股

At the beginning and **the end of the reporting period** 於報告期初及期末

2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
No. of shares 股份數目	HK\$'000 千港元	No. of shares 股份數目	HK\$'000 千港元
5,000,000,000	200,000	5,000,000,000	200,000

Issued and fully paid: 已發行及繳足：

At the beginning and **the end of the reporting period** 於報告期初及期末

192,189,833	7,688	192,189,833	7,688
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The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

普通股持有人有權收取不時宣派之股息，並有權於本公司股東大會上就每股股份投一票。所有普通股與本公司剩餘資產享有同等地位。

25. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company adopted a share option scheme (the "Scheme") effective from 30 September 2011 for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Eligible participants of the Scheme include the Company's directors, including non-executive directors, employees of the Group, any other groups or classes of suppliers, customers, subcontractors or agents of the Group and the Company's shareholders determined by the directors of the Company as having contributed or who may contribute to the development and growth of the Group. The Scheme unless otherwise cancelled or amended, remains in force for 10 years from that effective date.

The maximum number of unexercised share options currently permitted to be granted under the Scheme is an amount equivalent, upon their exercise, to 10% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time. The maximum number of shares issuable under share options to each eligible participant in the Scheme within any 12-month period, is limited to 1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time. Any further grant of share options in excess of this limit is subject to shareholder's approval in a general meeting.

Share options granted to any director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company, or to any of their associates, are subject to approval in advance by the independent non-executive directors of the Company. In addition, any share options granted to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company, or to any of their associates, in excess of 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time or with an aggregate value (based on the official closing price of the Company's shares at the date of the grant) in excess of HK\$5 million, within any 12-month period, are subject to shareholders' approval in advance in a general meeting.

The offer of a grant of share options may be accepted within 21 days from the date of offer, upon the payment of a nominal consideration of HK\$1 in total by the grantee. An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Scheme at any time during the period commencing from the date on which the option is deemed to be granted and accepted and expiring on a date to be notified by the directors to each grantee, which shall not be more than 10 years from the date on which the option is deemed to be granted and accepted. There is no minimum holding period before an option may be exercised.

The exercise price of the share options is determinable by the directors of the Company, but may not be less than the higher of (i) the Stock Exchange closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant of the share options; (ii) the average Stock Exchange closing price of the Company's shares for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's shares.

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at shareholders' meetings. No share options under the Scheme were granted and outstanding during the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019.

25. 購股權計劃

本公司由二零一一年九月三十日起採納購股權計劃(「計劃」)，旨在向對本集團業務作出貢獻之合資格參與者作出獎勵及回報。計劃之合資格參與者包括本公司之董事(包括非執行董事)、本集團僱員、本集團任何其他組別或類別之供應商、顧客、分銷商或代理商，以及本公司董事認為曾經或可能會對本集團業務發展及增長有貢獻之本公司股東。除非被另行撤銷或修訂，否則計劃將自生效日期起計十年內一直有效。

根據計劃，現時獲准授出而尚未行使之購股權於行使時所涉及之股份上限相等於本公司在任何時間已發行股份之10%。在任何十二個月期間，計劃各合資格參與者獲授之購股權涉及之可發行股份上限為本公司在任何時間已發行股份之1%。額外授出超出此限額之購股權必須在股東大會上獲股東批准。

授予任何董事、行政總裁或本公司主要股東，或彼等之任何聯繫人士之購股權，必須事先獲本公司之獨立非執行董事批准。此外，倘於任何十二個月期間授予本公司主要股東或獨立非執行董事或彼等之任何聯繫人士之購股權之總值超過本公司在任何時間已發行股份之0.1%或總值(根據本公司授出購股權當日本公司股份之官方收市價計算)超過5,000,000港元，須事前在股東大會上獲股東批准。

承授人可自授出購股權之建議當日起計二十一內支付總額為1港元之名義代價，接納有關建議。購股權可於被視為授出及接納起至屆滿日(由董事知會各承授人)期間隨時根據計劃條款行使，惟有關期限不能超過由購股權被視為授出及接納當日起計十年。購股權行使前並無最低持有期限。

購股權之行使價格由董事釐定，但不得低於下列較高者：(i)授出購股權當日本公司股份於聯交所之收市價；(ii)本公司股份於緊接授出購股權當日前五個交易日在聯交所之平均收市價；及(iii)本公司股份之面值。

購股權並無賦予持有人享有股息或於股東大會上投票之權利。於截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度，概無購股權已根據計劃授出而尚未行使。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

26. RESERVES*(a) Share premium*

The application of the share premium account is governed by the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the funds in share premium account are distributable to shareholders of the Company provided that immediately following the date on which the dividend is proposed to be distributed, the Company will be in a position to pay off its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

(b) Property revaluation reserve

Property revaluation reserve relates the property reclassified from owner-occupied to investment properties. For such reclassifications, the accumulative increase in fair value at the date of reclassification in excess of any previous impairment losses is included in the property revaluation reserve and will be transferred to retained earnings upon the retirement or disposal of the relevant property.

(c) Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the amount by which the Company's issued share capital has been diminished on the cancellation of the shares purchased. Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the capital redemption reserve may be applied by the Company in paying up its unissued shares to be allocated to shareholders of the Company as fully-paid bonus shares.

(d) Statutory surplus reserve

According to the articles of association of the subsidiaries of the Company in the PRC, the PRC subsidiaries are required to transfer 10% of its net profit after tax, as determined in accordance with the PRC accounting rules and regulations, to the statutory surplus reserve. When the balance of the statutory surplus reserve reaches 50% of the subsidiaries' registered capital, any further appropriation is optional. The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of a dividend to the shareholders.

Statutory surplus reserve can be used to make up previous years' losses, if any, and may be converted into capital in proportion to their existing shareholdings, provided that the balance after such conversion is not less than 25% of the registered capital.

(e) Financial assets at FVOCI reserve

Financial assets at FVOCI reserve represents cumulative gains and losses on revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI recognised in other comprehensive income less those cumulative gains and losses recycled and transfers amounts from this reserve to accumulated losses upon derecognition of financial assets of FVOCI.

(f) Exchange translation reserve

The exchange translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of operations outside Hong Kong. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

26. 儲備*(a) 股份溢價*

股份溢價賬之應用受開曼群島公司法所規管。根據開曼群島公司法，股份溢價賬之資金可分派予本公司股東，惟本公司在緊隨建議派發股息後當日須仍有能力償還在日常業務中到期繳付之債務。

(b) 物業重估儲備

物業重估儲備與由自用重新分類至投資物業之物業有關。就有關重新分類而言，於重新分類日期公平值之累計增幅減去任何過往減值虧損之差額計入物業重估儲備，並將於相關物業報廢或出售時撥入保留溢利。

(c) 股本贖回儲備

股本贖回儲備乃本公司已發行股本因應註銷已購買股份而減少之金額。根據開曼群島公司法，本公司可將股本贖回儲備用於支付本公司股東獲分配之未發行股份，作為已繳足股款紅股。

(d) 法定盈餘儲備

根據本公司之中國附屬公司之組織章程細則，中國公司必須將根據中國會計規則及規例釐定之10%除稅後純利撥往法定盈餘儲備。當法定盈餘儲備結餘達到附屬公司註冊資本之50%時，可選擇是否作出進一步撥款。轉撥至該儲備必須於分派股息予股東之前進行。

法定盈餘儲備可用作彌補以往年度之虧損(如有)，並可按現有持股比例將法定盈餘儲備轉換為股本，惟轉換後之結餘不得少於註冊資本之25%。

(e) 透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產儲備

透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產儲備指重估於其他全面收入確認之透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產之累計收益及虧損，減去所劃撥之累計收益及虧損，且於取消確認透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產後將金額由該儲備轉撥至累計虧損。

(f) 匯兌儲備

匯兌儲備包括換算香港以外業務之財務報表所產生之所有外匯差額。該儲備根據綜合財務報表附註2所載之會計政策處理。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

27. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The movements of the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

		Bank borrowings
		銀行借貸
		HK\$'000
		千港元
At 1 May 2018	於二零一八年五月一日	28,188
Finance costs	財務成本	640
Cash outflow in financing activities:	融資活動之現金流出:	
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行借貸	(1,893)
Interest paid	已付利息	(640)
At 30 April 2019 and 1 May 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日及二零一九年五月一日	26,295
Finance costs	財務成本	679
Cash outflow in financing activities:	融資活動之現金流出:	
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行借貸	(2,028)
Interest paid	已付利息	(679)
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	24,267

27. 綜合現金流量表之額外資料

融資活動產生之負債之對賬

本集團融資活動產生之負債之變動如下:

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) In addition to those transactions/information disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following transactions with related parties during the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019:

Name of related company 關連人士名稱	Nature of transactions 交易性質	2020	2019
		二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Vongs Corporate Services Limited (Note (i)) Vongs Corporate Services Limited(附註(i))	Professional and corporate secretarial service fee (Note (ii)) 專業及公司秘書服務費用(附註(ii))	78	250
	Technology & management service fee income (Note (ii)) 技術及管理服務費收入(附註(ii))	-	(985)

Notes:

- (i) This related company is controlled by a close relative of a director, Mr. Vong Tat leong David.
- (ii) These related party transactions constituted connected transaction as defined in Chapter 14A of Listing Rules.

附註:

- (i) 該關連公司由董事黃達揚先生之一名近親控制。
- (ii) 該等關連人士交易構成上市規則14A章所界定之關連交易。

(b) Remuneration for key management personnel (i.e. directors) of the Group

Further details of the directors' emoluments are set out in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) 本集團主要管理人員(即董事)之酬金

董事酬金之進一步詳情載列於綜合財務報表附註8。

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise of account receivables, loan receivables, deposits and other receivables, bank balances and cash, financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI, accruals and other payables and bank borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise and maintain finance for the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are market risk including (interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. The Group also monitors the market price risk arising from all financial instruments.

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團主要金融工具包括應收賬款、應收貸款、按金及其他應收賬款、銀行結餘及現金、透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產、透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產、應計款項及其他應付款項以及銀行借貸。該等金融工具之主要用途是為本集團業務營運籌集並提供資金。

本集團金融工具所產生的主要風險為市場風險(包括利率風險、外幣風險及股本價格風險)、信貸風險及流動資金風險。董事會審閱並同意有關管理上述各項風險之政策,並概述如下。本集團亦監控所有金融工具產生的市場價格風險。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

金融工具之會計政策已用於下列各項：

At 30 April 2020		Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at FVPL	Financial assets at FVOCI	Total
於二零二零年四月三十日		按攤銷成本列賬 之金融資產 HK\$'000 千港元	透過損益 按公平值列賬 之金融資產 HK\$'000 千港元	透過其他 全面收入 按公平值列賬 之金融資產 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產				
Equity investment at FVOCI	透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之 股本投資	-	-	23,808	23,808
Club membership at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之會所會籍	-	1,550	-	1,550
Account receivables	應收賬款	38,014	-	-	38,014
Loan receivables	應收貸款	28,476	-	-	28,476
Deposits and other receivables	按金及其他應收賬款	46,149	-	-	46,149
Listed equity securities at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之上市股本證券	-	11,303	-	11,303
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	19,600	-	-	19,600
Total	總計	132,239	12,853	23,808	168,900
				Financial liabilities at amortised costs	
				按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債	
				HK\$'000	
				千港元	
Liabilities	負債				
Accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項				8,633
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸				24,267
Total	總計				32,900
At 30 April 2019		Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at FVPL	Financial assets at FVOCI	Total
於二零一九年四月三十日		按攤銷成本列賬 之金融資產 HK\$'000 千港元	透過損益 按公平值列賬 之金融資產 HK\$'000 千港元	透過其他 全面收入 按公平值列賬 之金融資產 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產				
Equity investment at FVOCI	透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之 股本投資	-	-	24,139	24,139
Club membership at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之會所會籍	-	1,650	-	1,650
Account receivables	應收賬款	33,641	-	-	33,641
Loan receivables	應收貸款	9,957	-	-	9,957
Deposits and other receivables	按金及其他應收賬款	44,643	-	-	44,643
Listed equity securities at FVPL	透過損益按公平值列賬之上市股本證券	-	8,274	-	8,274
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	34,434	-	-	34,434
Total	總計	122,675	9,924	24,139	156,738
				Financial liabilities at amortised costs	
				按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債	
				HK\$'000	
				千港元	
Liabilities	負債				
Accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項				5,448
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸				26,295
Total	總計				31,743

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Interest rate risk

Except for interest-bearing bank deposits, loan receivables, certain other receivables and bank borrowings, the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. Bank deposits and bank borrowings are carried at floating rates and certain other receivables and loan receivables are carried at fixed rates.

The Group has not entered into any interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to interest risks and the Group's interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of HIBOR arising from the Group's bank borrowings.

The following table details the interest rate profile of the Group's bank borrowings at the end of the reporting period:

Variable rate borrowings

Bank borrowings

變動利率借貸

銀行借貸

利率風險

除計息銀行存款、應收貸款、若干其他應收賬款及銀行借貸之外，本集團並無重大計息資產及負債。本集團之收入及經營現金流量大致上獨立於市場利率之變動。銀行存款及銀行借貸按浮動利率計息及若干其他應收賬款及應收貸款按固定利率計息。

本集團並無訂立任何利率掉期以對沖其利率風險，而本集團之利率風險主要集中於本集團銀行借貸所產生之香港銀行同業拆息之波動。

下表詳列本集團之銀行借貸於報告期末之利率概況：

2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
Effective interest rate		Effective interest rate	
%	HK\$'000	%	HK\$'000
實際利率%	千港元	實際利率%	千港元
1.9-2.6	24,267	1.1-2.6	26,295

At 30 April 2020, it is estimated that an increase/decrease of 1% in interest rates would decrease/increase the Group's profit before tax by approximately HK\$243,000 (2019: approximately HK\$263,000).

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for non-derivative financial instruments in existence at that date. The 1% increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the end of the next annual reporting period. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the year ended 30 April 2019.

於二零二零年四月三十日，估計倘若利率增加/減少1%將減少/增加本集團除稅前溢利約243,000港元(二零一九年：約263,000港元)。

上述敏感度分析乃假設利率於報告期末出現變動而釐定，並應用於該日期存在之非衍生財務工具之利率風險。該1%之增加或減少指管理層評估利率於期內至下一個年度報告期末合理可能出現之變動。截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度之分析亦以相同基準進行。

Foreign currency risk

The Group's operations are mainly carried in Hong Kong and the PRC. Operating subsidiaries within the Group are exposed to foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the operating subsidiaries' functional currency.

The Group currently does not have any related foreign exchange hedges, however the management of the Group monitors its foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedges should the need arise.

The following table details the Group's exposure at the end of the reporting period to foreign currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the operating subsidiaries to which they relate. Such exposures arise from the business operations in Hong Kong denominated in RMB and US\$. As HK\$ is pegged to US\$, the Group considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between HK\$ and US\$ to be insignificant for transactions denominated in US\$. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily RMB. The Company is not exposed to material currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

外匯風險

本集團之業務主要在香港及中國。本集團旗下之營運附屬公司所承受之外匯風險，來自均非以營運附屬公司之功能貨幣計值之期貨商業交易及貨幣資產與負債。

本集團現時並無任何相關外匯對沖，惟本集團之管理層監察其外匯風險，並將考慮在需要時對沖。

下表詳述本集團於報告期末按有關營運附屬公司功能貨幣以外貨幣計值之已確認資產或負債所產生之外匯風險。該等風險產生自於香港以人民幣及美元計值之業務營運。由於港幣與美元掛鈎，本集團認為對於以美元計值之交易而言，港幣與美元之間匯率變動風險並不重大。產生此風險的貨幣主要是人民幣。本公司於報告期末並無面對重大貨幣風險。

2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

Overall exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities:

Bank balances and cash:

RMB

已確認資產及負債所產生之整體風險：

銀行結餘及現金：

人民幣

2,088

1,399

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**Foreign currency risk (Continued)**

The following table indicates the approximate change in the Group's profit before tax in response to reasonably possible changes in the foreign exchange rates to which the Group has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period.

		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	HK\$'000	Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	HK\$'000
		外匯匯率 增加(減少)	千港元	外匯匯率 增加(減少)	千港元
RMB	人民幣	5%	104	5%	70
		(5%)	(104)	(5%)	(70)

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to Group's exposure to currency risk for non-derivative financial instruments in existence at that date, and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The stated changes in foreign currency represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the end of the next annual reporting period. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price changes arising from equity investments of trading securities classified as listed equity securities at FVPL.

The Group's listed equity investments are listed on the Stock Exchange. Decisions to buy or sell trading securities are based on daily monitoring of the performance of individual securities compared to that of the stock market index and other industry indicators, as well as the Group's liquidity needs.

At 30 April 2020, it is estimated that a change of 5% (2019: 5%) in the relevant stock market index (for listed investments), with all other variables held constant, would have changed the Group's profit before tax as follows:

		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		Increase (decrease) in equity price	HK\$'000	Increase (decrease) in equity price	HK\$'000
		股本價格 增加(減少)	千港元	股本價格 增加(減少)	千港元
Changes in the relevant equity price risk variable:	相關股價風險變數之變動：				
Increase	增加	5%	565	5%	414
Decrease	減少	(5%)	(565)	(5%)	(414)

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the reasonably possible changes in the stock market index or other relevant risk variables had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the exposure to equity price risk in existence at that date. It is also assumed that the fair values of the Group's investments would change in accordance with the historical correlation with the relevant stock market index or the relevant stock market index or the relevant risk variables, and that all other variables remain constant. The stated changes represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in the relevant stock market index or the relevant risk variables over the period until the end of the next annual reporting period. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the year ended 30 April 2019.

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)**外匯風險(續)**

下表顯示於報告期末本集團所承受重大風險之外幣匯率之合理可能變動，而令本集團除稅前溢利出現之概約變動。

		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	HK\$'000	Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	HK\$'000
		外匯匯率 增加(減少)	千港元	外匯匯率 增加(減少)	千港元
RMB	人民幣	5%	104	5%	70
		(5%)	(104)	(5%)	(70)

敏感度分析乃假設外幣匯率於報告期末出現變動而釐訂，並應用於本集團於該日期存在之衍生及非衍生財務工具之貨幣風險，而所有其他變數(特別是利率)保持不變。列出之變動指管理層評估外幣匯率於期內至下一個年度報告期末合理可能出現之變動。截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度之分析亦以相同基準進行。

股本價格風險

本集團面臨分類為透過損益按公平值列賬上市股本證券之買賣證券的證券投資所產生的股本價格變動風險。

本集團之上市證券投資於聯交所上市。購買或出售買賣證券之決定乃基於每日監察個別證券相對於股票市場指數及其他行業指標之表現以及本集團之流動資金需要而作出。

於二零二零年四月三十日，當相關股票市場指數(就上市投資而言)變動5%(二零一九年：5%)而所有其他變數不變時，估計本集團之除稅前溢利應會如下表所示變動：

		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		Increase (decrease) in equity price	HK\$'000	Increase (decrease) in equity price	HK\$'000
		股本價格 增加(減少)	千港元	股本價格 增加(減少)	千港元
Changes in the relevant equity price risk variable:	相關股價風險變數之變動：				
Increase	增加	5%	565	5%	414
Decrease	減少	(5%)	(565)	(5%)	(414)

敏感度分析顯示，假設股票市場指數或其他相關風險變量的合理可能變動已於報告期末發生，並已應用於該日期存在的股本價格風險。亦假設本集團投資之公平值將按照相關股票市場指數或有關風險變量之歷史相關性而變動，而所有其他變數保持不變。列出之變動指管理層評估相關股票市場指數或有關風險變量於期內至下一個年度報告期末可能出現之合理可能變動。截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度之分析亦以相同基準進行。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to account receivables, loan receivables, deposits and other receivables, and bank balances and cash. At 30 April 2020, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties arising from the carrying amounts of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for ECL prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime ECL provision for all account receivables and applies general approach to assess ECL on other financial assets at amortised cost including loan receivables and deposits and other receivables. To measure the ECL, loan receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer and therefore significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arises when the Group has significant exposure to individual customers.

In respect of account receivables, and deposits and other receivables, the Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each debtor. The default risk of the industry and country in which debtors operate also has an influence on credit risk. At the end of the reporting period, other than the account receivables gross carrying amount of approximately HK\$43,850,000 (2019: approximately HK\$38,419,000) (Note 17) as discussed below, the gross carrying amount of the refundable deposits of approximately HK\$15,550,000 (2019: approximately HK\$15,550,000) (Note 19), the gross carrying amount of other receivables of approximately HK\$22,153,000 (2019: approximately HK\$21,403,000) (Note 19) and the gross carrying amount of loan receivables of approximately HK\$30,454,000 (2019: approximately HK\$11,699,000) (Note 18) as discussed below, the Group has no other significant concentrations of credit risk which individual balance at the end of the reporting period.

At 30 April 2020, the Group had a concentration of credit risk as approximately 15% (2019: 10%) of the total account receivables was due from the Group's largest customer and approximately 62% (2019: 38%) of the total account receivables was due from the Group's five largest customers.

At 30 April 2020, the Group had a concentration of credit risk as approximately 26% (2019: 67%) of the total loan receivables was due from the Group's largest customer and approximately 77% (2019: 96%) of the total loan receivables was due from the Group's five largest customers.

Account receivables and deposits and other receivables

Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit terms. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as to the economic environment.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the management of the Group reviews the recoverability of each trade debt at the end of each reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. The Group applies simplified approach on account receivables to provide for the ECL prescribed by HKFRS 9. The Group measures loss allowances for account receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, which is calculated using a provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases.

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險

信貸風險指交易對手不履行其合約責任給本集團帶來財務虧損之風險。本集團之信貸風險主要來自應收賬款、應收貸款、按金及其他應收款項以及銀行結餘及現金。於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團在交易對手方於各報告期末未能就各類別已確認金融資產履行責任而導致本集團產生財務虧損的情況下所面臨的最大信貸風險為綜合財務狀況表所列該等資產的賬面值。本集團並無持有任何抵押品或其他信用增級以保障與其金融資產有關的信貸風險。

本集團根據香港財務報告準則第9號規定採用簡化方法計提預期信貸虧損撥備，允許就所有應收賬款採用全期預期信貸虧損撥備，並採用一般方法以評估按攤銷成本計量之其他金融資產(包括應收貸款以及按金及其他應收款項)之預期信貸虧損。為計量預期信貸虧損，應收貸款已按共同信貸風險特徵分組。本集團已進行歷史分析，並確定影響信貸風險及預期信貸虧損的主要經濟變數。其已考慮可用的合理且支持的前瞻性資料。

本集團承受之信貸風險主要受每名客戶之個別特性影響，因此，倘本集團就個別客戶承受重大風險，其將代表有高度集中之信貸風險。

就應收賬款以及按金及其他應收款項而言，本集團承受之信貸風險主要受各債務人之個別特點所影響。債務人經營所在行業及國家之違約風險亦影響信貸風險。於報告期末，除下文討論之總賬面值約為43,850,000港元之應收賬款(二零一九年：約38,419,000港元)(附註17)、總賬面值約為15,550,000港元之可退還按金(二零一九年：約15,550,000港元)(附註19)、總賬面值約為22,153,000港元之其他應收款項(二零一九年：約21,403,000港元)(附註19)及總賬面值約為30,454,000港元之應收貸款(二零一九年：約11,699,000港元)(附註18)外，本集團於報告期末並無個別結餘之其他重大信貸風險集中情況。

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團有信貸風險集中情況，約15%(二零一九年：10%)的應收賬款總額為應收本集團最大客戶之款項，以及約62%(二零一九年：38%)的應收賬款總額為應收本集團五大客戶之款項。

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團有信貸風險集中情況，約26%(二零一九年：67%)的應收貸款總額為應收本集團最大客戶之款項，以及約77%(二零一九年：96%)的應收貸款總額為應收本集團五大客戶之款項。

應收賬款以及按金及其他應收款項

信貸評估乃針對所有有要求取得信貸期之客戶作出。有關評級集中於客戶過往支付到期款項之記錄，以及目前支付之能力，並計及客戶特有之賬戶資料及經濟環境。

為使信貸風險減至最低，本集團管理層已委派一支團隊負責釐定信貸額度、審批信貸及執行其他監察程序以確保就收回逾期債務已採取跟進行動。此外，本集團管理層於各報告期末審閱各項個別債務之可收回金額，以確定就不可收回金額作出足夠之減值虧損。本集團將就應收賬款採用簡化方法，以按香港財務報告準則第9號所規定就預期信貸虧損計提撥備。本集團按相等於全期預期信貸虧損之金額計量應收賬款之虧損撥備，有關金額乃使用撥備矩陣計算。由於按本集團之歷史信貸虧損經驗所顯示，不同客戶分部之虧損模式並無顯著不同，故基於過往逾期狀態作出之虧損撥備並無進一步按本集團不同客戶基礎作區分。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**Credit risk (Continued)***Account receivables and deposits and other receivables (Continued)*

The following table provides information about the Group's exposure to credit risk and ECL for account receivables as at 30 April 2020 and 2019.

At 30 April 2020

Past due		ECL rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit-impaired
逾期		預期信貸虧損率	總賬面值	虧損撥備	信貸已減值
		%	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
			千港元	千港元	
Not past due	未逾期	0.01	17,028	(2)	No 否
1 – 30 days past due	逾期1至30日	0.41	1,212	(5)	No 否
31 – 60 days past due	逾期31至60日	0.84	712	(6)	No 否
61 – 90 days past due	逾期61至90日	1.25	6,318	(79)	No 否
91 – 180 days past due	逾期91至180日	2.59	2,050	(53)	No 否
Over 180 days past due	逾期超過180日	34.43	16,530	(5,691)	Yes 是
			43,850	(5,836)	

At 30 April 2019

Past due		ECL rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit-impaired
逾期		預期信貸虧損率	總賬面值	虧損撥備	信貸已減值
		%	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
			千港元	千港元	
Not past due	未逾期	1.16	31,902	(371)	No 否
1 – 30 days past due	逾期1至30日	–	52	–	No 否
31 – 60 days past due	逾期31至60日	–	52	–	No 否
61 – 90 days past due	逾期61至90日	–	52	–	No 否
91 – 180 days past due	逾期91至180日	10.37	2,180	(226)	No 否
Over 180 days past due	逾期超過180日	100.00	4,181	(4,181)	Yes 是
			38,419	(4,778)	

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)**信貸風險(續)***應收賬款以及按金及其他應收款項(續)*

下表提供有關本集團於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日就應收賬款所承受之信貸風險及其預期信貸虧損之資料：

於二零二零年四月三十日

Past due		ECL rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit-impaired
逾期		預期信貸虧損率	總賬面值	虧損撥備	信貸已減值
		%	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
			千港元	千港元	
Not past due	未逾期	0.01	17,028	(2)	No 否
1 – 30 days past due	逾期1至30日	0.41	1,212	(5)	No 否
31 – 60 days past due	逾期31至60日	0.84	712	(6)	No 否
61 – 90 days past due	逾期61至90日	1.25	6,318	(79)	No 否
91 – 180 days past due	逾期91至180日	2.59	2,050	(53)	No 否
Over 180 days past due	逾期超過180日	34.43	16,530	(5,691)	Yes 是
			43,850	(5,836)	

於二零一九年四月三十日

Past due		ECL rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit-impaired
逾期		預期信貸虧損率	總賬面值	虧損撥備	信貸已減值
		%	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
			千港元	千港元	
Not past due	未逾期	1.16	31,902	(371)	No 否
1 – 30 days past due	逾期1至30日	–	52	–	No 否
31 – 60 days past due	逾期31至60日	–	52	–	No 否
61 – 90 days past due	逾期61至90日	–	52	–	No 否
91 – 180 days past due	逾期91至180日	10.37	2,180	(226)	No 否
Over 180 days past due	逾期超過180日	100.00	4,181	(4,181)	Yes 是
			38,419	(4,778)	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Account receivables and deposits and other receivables (Continued)

At 30 April 2020, the Group recognised net loss allowance of approximately HK\$1,098,000 (2019: approximately HK\$4,597,000) for deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, account receivables and deposits and other receivables. The movement in the loss allowance is summarised below.

		Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment 收購物業、廠房 及設備之 已付按金	Account receivable 應收賬款	Deposits and other receivables 按金及 其他應收款項	Total 總計
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 May 2018	於二零一八年五月一日	3	2,512	4,889	7,404
Increase in allowance	撥備增加	-	2,592	2,349	4,941
Amounts recovered	已收回金額	-	(326)	(18)	(344)
At 30 April 2019 and 1 May 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日及 二零一九年五月一日	3	4,778	7,220	12,001
Increase in allowance	撥備增加	-	1,847	1,411	3,258
Amounts recovered	已收回金額	-	(789)	(1,368)	(2,157)
Amounts written off	撇銷金額	(3)	-	-	(3)
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	-	5,836	7,263	13,099

Account receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than agreed contract terms.

Impairment losses on account receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

ECL rates are based on actual loss experience over the past 3 years. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Further quantitative disclosures in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from account receivables and deposits and other receivables are set out in Notes 17 and 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

The management monitored the financial background and creditability of those debtors on an ongoing basis. The Group seeks to minimise its risk by dealing with counterparties which have good credit history. In this regard, the management considers that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

應收賬款以及按金及其他應收款項(續)

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團就收購物業、廠房及設備之已付按金、應收賬款以及按金及其他應收款項確認虧損撥備淨額約1,098,000港元(二零一九年：約4,597,000港元)。虧損撥備之變動概述如下。

應收賬款於無合理期望可收回款項時撇銷。沒有合理期望可收回款項之跡象(其中包括)債務人未能與本集團共同制定還款計劃，以及於遠超過協定合約期限之期間內未能作出合約付款。

應收賬款之減值虧損乃於經營溢利內呈列為減值虧損淨額。其後倘收回先已撇銷之金額，其將於同一單行項目內撥回。

預期信貸虧損率乃基於過去三年之實際虧損經驗釐定。該等虧損率經過調整以反映於收集歷史數據期間之經濟狀況、當前狀況與本集團對於應收款項預計年期之經濟狀況所持觀點之間的差異。

有關本集團就應收賬款及按金以及其他應收款項所承受之信貸風險之進一步定量披露，分別載於綜合財務報表附註17及19。

管理層持續監控該等債務人之財務背景及信用度。本集團透過與具有良好信貸歷史之交易對手進行交易，以盡量降低其風險。就此而言，管理層認為本集團之信貸風險已大幅降低。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**Credit risk (Continued)****Loan receivables**

The Group estimates the ECL under HKFRS 9 ECL models. The Group assesses whether the credit risk of loan receivables have increased significantly since their initial recognition, and apply a general approach model to calculate their ECL, the management assesses impairment loss using the risk parameter modelling approach that incorporates key measurement parameters, including probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default, with the consideration of forward-looking information.

At 30 April 2020, the management assessed credit quality of individual money leading customers with reference to historical payment information. Based on the assessment, loan receivables with amount approximately of nil (2019: HK\$73,000) recognised to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income was credit impaired.

The analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding provision for impairment of loan receivables in relation to loan receivables are as follow:

At 30 April 2020

於二零二零年四月三十日

Gross carrying amount
Less: Loss allowance

賬面總值
減：虧損撥備

12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Performing)	Lifetime ECL (Underperforming)	Total
12個月預期 信貸虧損	全期預期 信貸虧損 (履約)	全期預期 信貸虧損 (不履約)	總計
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
30,180	–	274	30,454
(1,905)	–	(73)	(1,978)
28,275	–	201	28,476

At 30 April 2019

於二零一九年四月三十日

Gross carrying amount
Less: Loss allowance

賬面總值
減：虧損撥備

11,241	–	458	11,699
(1,669)	–	(73)	(1,742)
9,572	–	385	9,957

As at 30 April 2020, the Group recognised loss allowance of HK\$1,978,000 (2019: HK\$1,742,000) on its loan receivables. The movement in the loss allowance for loan receivables during the year is summarised below.

於二零二零年四月三十日，本集團就其應收貸款確認虧損撥備1,978,000港元(二零一九年：1,742,000港元)。年內應收貸款之虧損撥備變動概述如下。

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	1,742	1,660
Increase in allowance	撥備增加	239	225
Amounts recovered	已收回金額	(3)	(143)
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末	1,978	1,742

Bank balances

In respect to the Group's deposit with bank, the Group limits its exposure to credit risk by placing deposits with financial institution with high credit rating and no recent history of default. Given the high credit ratings of the banks, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. Management will continue to monitor the position and will take appropriate action if there are changed. As at 30 April 2020 and 2019, the Group has no significant concentration of credit risk in relation to deposit with bank.

In these regards, other than the credit risks mentioned above, the management considers the Group does not have any other significant credit risk and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)**信貸風險(續)****應收貸款**

本集團應用香港財務報告準則第9號預期信貸虧損模型計量預期信貸虧損。本集團評估應收貸款之信貸風險自初步確認起是否大幅增加，並應用一般法模型計算其預期信貸虧損，管理層使用包含關鍵計量參數(包括違約或然率、違約損失率及違約風險)的風險參數模型法並考慮前瞻性資料，評估減值虧損。

於二零二零年四月三十日，管理層經參考過往付款資料評估個別放債客戶之信貸質素。根據評估，於綜合損益及其他全面收益確認之應收貸款約零港元(二零一九年：73,000港元)已出現信貸減值。

有關應收貸款之總額以及應收貸款之相應減值撥備之變動分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初	1,742	1,660
Increase in allowance	撥備增加	239	225
Amounts recovered	已收回金額	(3)	(143)
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末	1,978	1,742

銀行結餘

就本集團之銀行存款而言，本集團將存款存放於具有良好信貸評級且近期並無違約紀錄之財務機構，以限制其承受之信貸風險。鑒於該等銀行具有高信貸評級，管理層預期不會有任何交易對手無法履行其責任。管理層將持續監察評級狀況；倘其評級發生變化，將採取適當行動。於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日，本集團並無就銀行存款承受高度集中之信貸風險。

就此而言，除上述信貸風險外，管理層認為本集團並無任何其他重大信貸風險，而所承受之該等信貸風險乃予以持續監察。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Other financial assets at amortised cost

All of the Group's other financial assets at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and loss allowance recognised during the year was therefore limited to 12-month expected losses. The other financial assets are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low probability of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for its own cash management, including the short-term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demand, subject to board approval. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants to ensure that it maintains sufficient amount of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity.

The following liquidity risk tables set out the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on current rates at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay:

	於二零二零年四月三十日
At 30 April 2020	
Accruals	應計款項
Accrued staff benefits	應計員工福利
Other payables	其他應付款項
Bank borrowings (Note)	銀行借貸(附註)
At 30 April 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日
Accruals	應計款項
Accrued staff benefits	應計員工福利
Other payables	其他應付款項
Bank borrowings (Note)	銀行借貸(附註)

Note:

Bank borrowings with a repayment on demand clause are included in the "on demand or less than 1 year" time band in the above maturity analysis. As at 30 April 2020, the aggregate carrying amounts of these bank borrowings amounted to approximately HK\$24,267,000 (2019: approximately HK\$26,295,000). Taking into account of the Group's financial position, the directors of the Company do not believe that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment. The directors of the Company believe that such bank borrowings will be repaid in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements, as follows.

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

按攤銷成本計量之其他金融資產

本集團按攤銷成本計量之所有其他金融資產均被視為虧損信貸風險較低，故年內確認之虧損撥備僅限於12個月預期虧損。於其他金融資產之違約率較低且發行人於短期內具有較強履行合約現金流量義務的能力時，其被視為信貸風險較低。

流動資金風險

本集團內各獨立經營實體須自行負責現金管理工作，包括現金盈餘之短期投資及籌措貸款以應付預期現金需求，惟須獲董事會之批准方可作實。本集團之政策為定期監察即期及預期流動資金所需，及遵守借貸契諾，以確保其維持充裕現金款額及從主要金融機構取得足夠承諾資金融資，以應付其短期及長期流動資金需求。本集團依賴銀行借貸為重大流動資金來源。

以下之流動資金風險表載有以合約未貼現之現金流量為基準之本集團金融負債於報告期末之餘下合約期限(包括按合約利率或(倘為浮動利率)於報告期末之現時利率計算之利息付款)，以及本集團可被要求付款之最早日期：

	Total carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	On demand or less than 1 year
		合約未貼現現金流總額	按要求或少於一年
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 30 April 2020			
Accruals	3,910	3,910	3,910
Accrued staff benefits	3,788	3,788	3,788
Other payables	935	935	935
Bank borrowings (Note)	24,267	24,267	24,267
	32,900	32,900	32,900
At 30 April 2019			
Accruals	3,346	3,346	3,346
Accrued staff benefits	1,888	1,888	1,888
Other payables	214	214	214
Bank borrowings (Note)	26,295	26,295	26,295
	31,743	31,743	31,743

附註：

附帶須按要求還款條款之銀行借貸在上述到期日分析中計入「按要求或少於一年」之時間段內。於二零二零年四月三十日，該等銀行借貸之總賬面值約為24,267,000港元(二零一九年：約26,295,000港元)。經計及本集團之財務狀況，本公司董事認為銀行不可能行使酌情權要求即時還款。本公司董事認為，該等銀行借貸將根據貸款協議所載以下預定還款日期償還。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**Liquidity risk (Continued)**

Set forth below is the maturity analysis on the term loans subject to a repayment on demand clause based on scheduled repayments.

		Total carrying amount	Total contractual cash flow 合約未貼現 現金流總額	On demand or less than 1 year 按 要求或 少於一年	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
		總賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元	現金流總額 HK\$'000 千港元	少於一年 HK\$'000 千港元	1至2年 HK\$'000 千港元	2至5年 HK\$'000 千港元	5年以上 HK\$'000 千港元
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日						
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸	24,267	27,401	2,574	2,574	10,297	11,956
At 30 April 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日						
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸	26,295	29,967	2,583	2,641	6,992	17,751

30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following presents the assets and liabilities measured at fair value or required to disclose their fair value in these financial statements on a recurring basis across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined in HKFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, with the fair value measurement categorised in its entirety based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The levels of inputs are defined as follows:

- Level 1 (highest level): quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 (lowest level): unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(a) Fair value of the Group's investment properties that are measured at fair value

		Fair value measurements categorised into Level 3 分類至第三級的 公平值計量 HK\$'000 千港元
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	
Commercial properties	商業物業	
– Hong Kong	– 香港	110,667
– The PRC	– 中國	7,536
Residential properties	住宅物業	
– Hong Kong	– 香港	110,045
– Macau	– 澳門	17,180
		245,428
At 30 April 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日	
Commercial properties	商業物業	
– Hong Kong	– 香港	113,200
– The PRC	– 中國	8,721
Residential properties	住宅物業	
– Hong Kong	– 香港	107,300
– Macau	– 澳門	17,476
		246,697

29. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)**流動資金風險(續)**

以下載列須按要求條款根據預定還款期還款之定期貸款之到期分析。

30. 公平值計量

以下為呈列於根據香港財務報告準則第13號公平值計量定義之公平值等級三個級別內，按公平值計量或須於該等財務報表內按經常性基準披露其公平值之資產及負債，整體公平值計量根據對整體計量而言屬重大之最低層輸入數據進行分類。輸入數據之級別定義如下：

- 第一級(最高級別)：本集團於計量日期可取得相同資產或負債於活躍市場上之所報買入價(未經調整)；
- 第二級：第一級所包括報價以外，就資產或負債可直接或間接觀察所得之輸入數據；及
- 第三級(最低級別)：資產或負債之不可觀察輸入數據。

(a) 本集團按公平值計量之投資物業之公平值

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

(a) Fair value of the Group's investment properties that are measured at fair value (Continued)

During the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur. The details of the movements of the fair value measurement categorised as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

		Commercial properties in Hong Kong 於香港之商業物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Commercial property in the PRC 於中國之商業物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Residential properties in Hong Kong 於香港之住宅物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Residential property in Macau 於澳門之住宅物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At May 2018	於二零一八年五月一日	104,500	8,889	102,000	16,684	232,073
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	–	(517)	–	(179)	(696)
Fair value change	公平值變動	8,700	349	5,300	971	15,320
At 30 April 2019 and 1 May 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日及 二零一九年五月一日	113,200	8,721	107,300	17,476	246,697
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	–	(508)	–	–	(508)
Fair value change	公平值變動	(2,533)	(677)	2,745	(296)	(761)
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	110,667	7,536	110,045	17,180	245,428

30. 公平值計量(續)

(a) 本集團按公平值計量之投資物業之公平值(續)

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度，第一級與第二級之間並無轉撥，亦無轉入或轉出第三級。本集團之政策為於發生轉撥之報告期末確認各個級別之轉撥之公平值。分類為公平值等級第三級之公平值計量之變動詳情如下：

(b) Fair value of the Group's other financial assets that are measured at fair value

(b) 本集團按公平值計量之其他金融資產之公平值

Financial assets 金融資產	Fair value as at 30 April 於四月三十日之公平值		Fair value hierarchy 公平值等級	Valuation techniques and key inputs 估值技術及主要輸入數據
	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元		
Financial assets at FVPL 透過損益按公平值列賬之 金融資產				
Equity securities				
– listed in Hong Kong 股本證券 – 香港上市	11,303	8,274	Level 1 第一級	Quoted bid prices in an active market 活躍市場之報價
Club memberships 會所會籍	1,550	1,650	Level 3 第三級	Market comparable range from HK\$105,000 to HK\$1,550,000 as at 30 April 2020 (2019: HK\$112,000 to HK\$1,750,000) and individual second quotation prices of club memberships 於二零二零年四月三十日市場可比較對象介乎 105,000港元至1,550,000港元(二零一九年：112,000港元 至1,750,000港元)以及會所會籍之個人第二次報價
Financial assets at FVOCI 透過其他全面收入 按公平值列賬之金融資產				
Unlisted equity investments 非上市股本投資	23,808	24,139	Level 3 第三級	Income approach: discounted cash flow with discount rates ranging from 12.2% to 17.6% (2019: 18% to 18.5%) 收入法：貼現現金流，貼現率介乎12.2%至17.6% (二零一九年：18%至18.5%)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)**(b) Fair value of the Group's other financial assets that are measured at fair value (Continued)**

During the years ended 30 April 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements in both years. The details of the movements of the recurring fair value measurements categorised as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Year ended 30 April 2020

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初
Net changes in fair value in profit or loss	公平值變動淨額於損益內
in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收入內

At the end of the reporting period

於報告期末

Year ended 30 April 2019

截至二零一九年四月三十日止年度

At the beginning of the reporting period	於報告期初
Net changes in fair value in other comprehensive income	其他全面收入內公平值變動淨額
Derecognised of financial assets at FVOCI	取消確認透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產
At the end of the reporting period	於報告期末

(c) Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at other than fair value

The management of the Group estimates the fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the discounted cash flows analysis. The management of the Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position approximate their fair values.

31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objective when managing capital are 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.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

30. 公平值計量(續)**(b) 本集團按公平值計量之其他金融資產之公平值(續)**

截至二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日止年度，於兩個年度內第一級與第二級公平值計量之間並無轉撥，亦無轉入及轉出第三級公平值計量。分類為公平值等級第三級之經常性公平值計量之變動詳情如下：

	Financial assets at FVPL Club memberships 透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產會所會籍 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial assets at FVOCI Unlisted equity investments 透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產非上市股本投資 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At the beginning of the reporting period	1,650	24,139	25,789
Net changes in fair value in profit or loss	(100)	-	(100)
in other comprehensive income	-	(331)	(331)
At the end of the reporting period	1,550	23,808	25,358
Year ended 30 April 2019	Financial assets at FVPL Club memberships 透過損益按公平值列賬之金融資產會所會籍 HK\$'000 千港元	Financial assets at FVOCI Unlisted equity investments 透過其他全面收入按公平值列賬之金融資產非上市股本投資 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At the beginning of the reporting period	1,650	47,754	49,404
Net changes in fair value in other comprehensive income	-	(15,861)	(15,861)
Derecognised of financial assets at FVOCI	-	(7,754)	(7,754)
At the end of the reporting period	1,650	24,139	25,789

(c) 本集團按公平值以外列賬之金融資產及金融負債之公平值

本集團管理層使用貼現現金流分析，估計其按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產及金融負債之公平值。本集團管理層認為，於綜合財務狀況報內按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其公平值相若。

31. 資本管理

本集團管理資本之目的為保障本集團持續經營之能力，以為股東提供回報及為其他權益持有人提供利益，並維持最佳資本架構以減低資本成本。

本集團可以通過調整支付予股東之股息金額、歸還資本予股東或發行新股來維持或調整資本架構。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio, which is calculated as total borrowings divided by total equity as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. The gearing ratios as at 30 April 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Total borrowings – bank borrowings	總借貸 – 銀行借貸	24,267	26,295
Total equity	總權益	391,650	383,076
Gearing ratio	負債比率	0.06	0.07

32. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries which affected the results, assets and liabilities as at 30 April 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ establishment and operation 註冊成立/ 成立及營運地點	Issued and fully paid share capital/registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/註冊資本	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權百分比				Principal activities 主要業務
			2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年		
			Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	
Easy Credit Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$100,000 100,000港元	100	–	100	–	Financial services businesses 金融服務業務
Max Wide Finance Limited 宏沛財務有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	100	–	100	–	Trading of Securities 證券買賣
Vongroup Consumer Finance Corporation	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	100	–	100	–	Investment holding 投資控股
Vongroup Financial Services Limited	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	100	–	100	–	Investment holding 投資控股
Vongroup Investment Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	100	–	100	–	Investment holding, technology & management and related activities 投資控股、技術及管理以及 相關活動
VG Investment Assets Holdings Incorporated	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	100	–	100	–	Investment holding 投資控股
Alex Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務

31. 資本管理(續)

本集團根據負債比率監察資本，負債比率乃按綜合財務狀況表所示之借貸總額除以總權益計算。於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日之負債比率如下：

32. 主要附屬公司之詳情

於二零二零年及二零一九年四月三十日，對本公司之業績、資產及負債有影響之主要附屬公司之詳情載列如下：

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

32. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)**32. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)**

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ establishment and operation 註冊成立/ 成立及營運地點	Issued and fully paid share capital/registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/註冊資本	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權百分比				Principal activities 主要業務
			2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年		
			Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	
BlackPod Group Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Technology & management and related activities 技術及管理以及相關活動
Centrix Properties Limited 長盛置業有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
Champmark Limited 銓盟有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
Dynasty Kingdom Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
House2buy Properties Limited 置業易物業有限公司	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
Jet Victory Corporation Limited 捷勝有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
New Image Holdings Limited 日創集團有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
Unitech Properties limited 聯達置業有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
United Luck Limited 聯禮有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
Win Harbour Limited 泓康有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	–	100	Property business 物業業務
Golden Throne Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	–	100	–	100	Technology & management and related activities 技術及管理以及相關活動
Vongroup Life Sciences Corporation	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	–	100	–	100	Investment Holding 投資控股
Vongroup Financial Holdings Corporation	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	1 ordinary share of US\$1 each 一股面值1美元普通股	–	100	–	100	Investment Holding 投資控股
北京順通	PRC 中國	Registered/paid-up capital of RMB10,000,000 (Notes (i) and (iii)) 註冊/繳足股本人民幣10,000,000元(附註(i)及(iii))	–	100	–	100	Financial services businesses 金融服務業務
龐通投資諮詢(深圳)有限公司 (「龐通投資」)	PRC 中國	Registered/paid-up capital of HK\$23,000,000 (Notes (i) and (ii)) 註冊/繳足股本23,000,000港元(附註(i)及(ii))	–	100	–	100	Financial services businesses 金融服務業務

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
 截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

32. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Notes:

- i) 北京順通 and 龐通投資 are limited liability companies established in the PRC.
- ii) Registered as a wholly-foreign-owned enterprise under the PRC Law.
- iii) 北京順通 is indirectly held by the Company through contractual arrangements by the registered owners of the subsidiary.

33. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Pursuant to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the statement of financial position of the Company and the movements in its reserves is set out below:

32. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

附註：

- i) 北京順通及龐通投資為於中國成立之有限公司。
- ii) 根據中國法律註冊為外商獨資企業。
- iii) 北京順通乃由本公司透過該附屬公司之註冊擁有人訂立之合約安排間接持有。

33. 本公司財務狀況表

根據香港公司條例，本公司之財務狀況表及其儲備變動載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	Note 附註		
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	非流動資產 於附屬公司之投資	—*	—*
Current assets			
Prepayments	流動資產 預付賬款	7	7
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	292,652	293,975
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	168	41
		292,827	294,023
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to subsidiaries	流動負債 應付附屬公司款項	4,900	4,900
Accruals and deposits received	其他應計款項及已收按金	1,217	1,260
		6,117	6,160
Net current assets	流動資產淨值	286,710	287,863
NET ASSETS	資產淨值	286,710	287,863
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	股本及儲備 股本	7,688	7,688
Reserves	儲備	279,022	280,175
TOTAL EQUITY	總權益	286,710	287,863

* Represent amounts less than HK\$1,000.

* 指金額小於1,000港元

The statement of financial position was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by

財務狀況表由董事會於二零二零年八月二十五日批准及授權發佈並由下列董事代表簽署：

Vong Tat leong David
 黃達揚
 Director
 董事

Xu Siping
 徐斯平
 Director
 董事

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**綜合財務報表附註****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

截至二零二零年四月三十日止年度

33. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)**(a) Amounts due from/to subsidiaries**

The amounts due are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

(b) Movement of reserves

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Capital redemption reserve 資本贖回儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 May 2018	於二零一八年五月一日	611,780	262	(290,609)	321,433
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	(41,258)	(41,258)
At 30 April 2019 and 1 May 2019	於二零一九年四月三十日及二零一九年五月一日	611,780	262	(331,867)	280,175
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	(1,153)	(1,153)
At 30 April 2020	於二零二零年四月三十日	611,780	262	(333,020)	279,022

34. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

In addition to the events disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following subsequent events:

On 4 August 2020, the Group entered into a non-legally binding memorandum of understanding with an independent third party in relation to the possible acquisition of smart-city property development rights for certain phases of Manila International Financial Center Headquarters City Center City, at Manila Bay, the Philippines, incorporating intelligent technologies and ecosystems. The consideration for the possible acquisition is to be determined by mutual agreement. Such transaction has not yet been completed up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements. Details of the possible acquisition are set out in the announcement of the Company dated 4 August 2020.

33. 本公司財務狀況表(續)**(a) 應收／應付附屬公司款項**

應收款項為無抵押、免息及須按要求償還。

(b) 儲備變動**34. 報告期後事項**

除該等綜合財務報表其他地方披露之事項外，本集團有以下其後事項：

於二零二零年八月四日，本公司與一名獨立第三方訂立不具法律約束力之諒解備忘錄，內容涉及有關可能收購菲律賓馬尼拉灣馬尼拉國際金融中心總部市中心城市的若干階段，融合智能科技及生態系統之智慧城市之物業發展權。可能收購事項之代價將通過相互協定釐定。截至批准該等綜合財務報表日期，該交易尚未完成。可能收購之詳情載列於本公司日期為二零二零年八月四日之公告。

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
財務資料概要

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS**綜合業績**

A summary of the published consolidated results and assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years prepared on the basis as hereunder stated is set out below:

以下列基準編製之本集團過去五個財政年度之已刊發綜合業績以及資產及負債之概要載列如下：

		Year ended 30 April 截至四月三十日止年度				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Revenue	收益	34,023	33,953	23,541	12,767	11,967
Profit/(loss) before taxation	除稅前溢利/(虧損)	9,920	22,258	38,967	(4,727)	(19,477)
Income tax	所得稅	298	(98)	(191)	(80)	87
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	本年度來自持續經營之溢利/(虧損)	10,218	22,160	38,776	(4,807)	(19,390)
Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operation	本年度來自已終止經營之溢利/(虧損)	-	-	-	-	27,749
The owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	10,218	22,160	38,776	(4,807)	8,359

CONSOLIDATED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**綜合資產及負債**

		As at 30 April 於四月三十日				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
TOTAL ASSETS	總資產	427,030	418,171	417,897	376,260	347,890
TOTAL LIABILITIES	總負債	(35,380)	(35,095)	(34,130)	(34,466)	(37,934)
		391,650	383,076	383,767	341,794	309,956

LIST OF PROPERTIES**物業列表**

Locations 地點	Existing use 現時用途	Term of lease 租賃期限
Investment properties 投資物業		
1. Flat E, 9/F., Tower 1, StarCrest, 9 Star Street, Wanchai, Hong Kong 香港灣仔星街9號星域軒1座9樓E室	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
2. Flat H, 6/F., Tower 5, Harbour Place, 8 Oi King Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍紅磡愛景街8號海濱南岸5座6樓H室	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
3. Flat B, 10/F., Tower 7, Harbour Place, 8 Oi King Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍紅磡愛景街8號海濱南岸7座10樓B室	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
4. Flat C, 10/F., Tower 7, Harbour Place, 8 Oi King Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍紅磡愛景街8號海濱南岸7座10樓C室	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
5. Flat D, 43/F., Tower I and Car Parking Space No. 2-083, 2/F., The Harbourside, No. 1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍柯士甸道西1號君臨天下1座43樓D室及第2-083號車位	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
6. Unit A, 25/F., Le Royal Arc, Avenida Sir Anders Ljungstedt, Macau 澳門倫斯泰特大馬路凱旋門25樓A座	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
7. Flat A&B, 2/F., Queen's Centre, 58-64 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong 香港灣仔皇后大道東58-64號帝后商業中心2樓A及B室	Commercial 商業	Medium term 中期
8. Residential car parking space 602 on 6th Floor of Harbour Place, 8 Oi King Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍紅磡愛景街8號海濱南岸6樓602號住宅車位	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
9. Residential car parking space 604 on 6th Floor of Harbour Place, 8 Oi King Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍紅磡愛景街8號海濱南岸6樓604號住宅車位	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
10. Residential car parking space 637 on 6th Floor of Harbour Place, 8 Oi King Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍紅磡愛景街8號海濱南岸6樓637號住宅車位	Residential 住宅	Medium term 中期
11. Office E, 22/F., EGL Tower, 83 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道83號東瀛遊廣場22樓E室	Commercial 商業	Medium term 中期
12. 廣州市天河區河北路233號3606房	Commercial 商業	Medium term 中期
13. Shop 4, Ground Floor, King Palace Plaza, No. 55 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍觀塘敬業街55號皇廷廣場地下4號舖	Commercial 商業	Medium term 中期
14. Car parking space No. P25 on 1/F., EGL Tower, 83 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道83號東瀛遊廣場1樓第P25號車位	Commercial 商業	Medium term 中期
Leasehold land and building held for own use carried at cost 以成本列值持作自用之租賃土地及樓宇		
1. Office A, 17/F., EGL Tower, 83 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong 香港九龍觀塘鴻圖道83號東瀛遊廣場17樓A室	Commercial 商業	Medium term 中期



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