



CHINA INNOVATION INVESTMENT LIMITED

中國創新投資有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 1217)

2022

ANNUAL REPORT

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Xiang Xin (*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee

Non-executive Director

Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa

Independent Non-executive Directors

Ms. An Jing
Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (*Resigned on 6 January 2023*)
Ms. Zhou Zan
Ms. Qin Han (*Appointed on 6 January 2023*)

Alternate Director

Ms. Kung Ching, an alternate director to Mr. Xiang Xin

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Xiang Xin
Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Xiang Xin (*Chairman*)
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Xiang Xin (*Chairman*)
Ms. Zhou Zan
Ms. An Jing
Ms. Chi Yee Shan, Esa (*Appointed on 6 January 2023*)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Ms. An Jing (*Chairman*)
Ms. Zhou Zan
Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (*Resigned on 6 January 2023*)
Ms. Qin Han (*Appointed on 6 January 2023*)

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Ms. An Jing (*Chairman*)
Ms. Zhou Zan
Ms. Qin Han
Ms. Chi Yee Shan, Esa (*Appointed on 6 January 2023*)

REGISTERED OFFICE

Sinclair Group Centre, 3rd Floor Genesis Building
Genesis Close P.O. Box 498, George Town
Grand Cayman KY1-1106
Cayman Islands

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

26/F, No. 9 Des Voeux Road West
Sheung Wan, Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Suntera (Cayman) Limited
Suite 3204, Unit 2A, Block 3, Building D
P.O. Box 1586, Gardenia Court, Camana Bay
Grand Cayman, KY1-1100
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Union Registrars Limited
Suites 3301-04
33/F, Two Chinachem Exchange Square
338 King's Road
North Point
Hong Kong

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Evergrande Securities (Hong Kong) Limited

AUDITOR

McMillan Woods (Hong Kong) CPA Limited

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
UBS AG

CUSTODIANS

UBS Securities Hong Kong Limited
Evergrande Securities (Hong Kong) Limited

STOCK CODE

1217

WEBSITE

www.1217.com.hk

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

On behalf of the Board (the "Board") of directors (the "Directors") of China Innovation Investment Limited (the "Company"), I am pleased to present to you the audited results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company is an investment company and the Company's shares were listed on the main board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") on 28 August 2002 pursuant to Chapter 21 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules").

Investing in unlisted companies

As at 31 December 2022, the Company held investments in five unlisted companies namely Topsun Creation Limited, Aesthetic Vision Limited, United Crown Future Company Limited, FengTian Capital Limited and Grand Far Sky Limited and carrying amount of these investments were approximately HK\$40,091,000, HK\$60,981,000, HK\$42,627,000, HK\$35,658,000 and HK\$48,735,000 respectively.

Investing in listed companies

The Company also invest listed companies in Hong Kong on short terms. For the year ended 31 December 2022, the gross sales proceeds of investments is HK\$451,249,000 (2021: HK\$544,048,000).

PROSPECT

The Company is one of the few investment companies in Hong Kong focusing on investment business. We invest in listed and unlisted companies with high quality to strive for medium-term gains from capital appreciation in the course of securitisation of corporate assets invested, and apply the same as our key operation strategy and income source.

Leveraging on our experience and well-connected network in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") over years, the Company invested in energy storage products, lighting products, energy-saving materials, health communications and asset management respectively through its investment. With energy conservation as our development goal, our investments have achieved breakthroughs in realising the five industries of "New Energy", "New Light", "New Materials", "New Health" and "New Capital" in real projects.

For "New Energy", the Company invests in Topsun Creation Limited ("Topsun"), which adopts solar cell technology as its own core to develop the strategy of "Production — Research — Preliminary Research" for the research and manufacturing of solar cell application products.

For "New Light", the Company invests in Aesthetic Vision Limited ("Aesthetic"). Aesthetic's major product is LED lighting. It possesses of LED ergonomics technology and the LED lighting products developed are energy-saving, environmentally friendly, long-lived and small in size.

For "New Materials", the Company invests in United Crown Future Company Limited ("United Overseas"). United Overseas' business started from building decoration materials, as focusing on four core product concepts of green, health, environmental protection and convenience, and gradually expanded to all kinds of essential home decoration products.

For "New Health", the Company invests in FengTian Capital Limited ("FengTian"). Fengtian is principally engaged in development and sales of health communication products.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

For "New Capital", the Company invests in Grand Far Sky Limited ("Grand Far Sky"). Grand Far Sky was principally engaged in asset management. Grand Far Sky possessed a full-storey office property at the central area of Shanghai, PRC during the year.

During the year, all the subsidiary companies of Topsun, Aesthetic, United Overseas, FengTian and Grand Far Sky progressively responded to the new PRC's national policy of "Common Prosperity" and participated in the "Common Prosperity Plan" initiated by the China Technology Education Trust Association (for details, please refer to its website at www.19988.com), which provided enterprises with one-stop solution relating to clothing, food, housing and transportation with 16 major categories of daily necessities products, in order to help our business customers to increase sales and end-users' consumption.

Being dedicated to outline a completed industry chain of energy conservation and to contribute its effort to green low-carbon living style, the Company is actively seeking lucrative investment opportunities relating to this sector.

Looking forward, the Company will continue to explore the investment opportunities to achieve medium-term capital appreciation.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and heartfelt thanks to those who have given their utmost supports and contributions to the Company during the year.

Xiang Xin

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 24 March 2023

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Gross sales proceeds of investments for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to approximately HK\$451,249,000, while the gross sales proceeds of investments for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to approximately HK\$544,048,000.

The net realised gain on disposal of investments at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2022 was approximately HK\$10,594,000 comparing to the net realised loss on disposal of investments at fair value through profit or loss of approximately HK\$52,751,000 for the same period in 2021.

The Company recorded a net profit attributable to equity shareholders of approximately HK\$5,756,000 for the year ended 31 December 2022, comparing to net loss attributable to equity shareholders of approximately HK\$33,923,000 for the same period in 2021. Such profit was mainly come from net realised gain on disposal of investments at fair value through profit or loss during the year.

As at 31 December 2022, the net assets of the Company were approximately HK\$563,257,000 (2021: HK\$611,002,000), with a net asset value per share of approximately HK\$0.044 (2021 HK\$0.048). The decrease of net asset of the Company mainly come from other comprehensive expense of approximately HK\$53,501,000 to the fair value changes of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income due to adverse worldwide economic condition in 2022.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF INVESTMENTS

In 2022, the Company continued to seek out and rigorously evaluate investment opportunities. Due to the economic prospects very uncertainty caused by the continuing impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic, the Company holds a cautious and wait-and-see attitudes towards the securities market for the upcoming year.

Despite of various negative factors resulting in current economic downturn, the management of the Company is still full of confidence in the future prospects of the equity investments.

On 22 March 2022, the Company invested USD10,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$78,000,000) on Quanto Fixed Coupon Note ("ILN 1") issued by JP Morgan Structured B.V. with the maturity date on 6 October 2022 ("Maturity Date 1"), linked with sets of Hong Kong listed equities: Hang Seng Bank (0011.HK), AIA Group Ltd (1299.HK) and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (0388.HK) at strike price per share of HK\$113.4, HK\$62.9 and HK\$295.3 respectively. On the Maturity Date 1, the Company redeemed and received 265,800 shares of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (0388.HK) at HK\$293.57 per share, equivalent to total redemption amount of HK\$78,031,000. The 265,800 shares of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (0388.HK) was fully disposed on 14 November 2022.

On 16 July 2022, the Company invested USD10,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$78,000,000) on Autocallable Worst of Stepdown ("ILN 2") issued by Credit Suisse International with the maturity date on 30 November 2022 ("Maturity Date 2"), linked with sets of Hong Kong listed equities: HSBC Holdings Plc (0005.HK), MTR Corporation Limited (0066.HK) and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (0388.HK) at strike price per share of HK\$41.9, HK\$35.1 and HK\$306.5 respectively. On the Maturity Date 2, the Company redeemed and received 255,000 shares of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (0388.HK) at HK\$307.33 per share, equivalent to total redemption amount of HK\$78,368,000. The 255,000 shares of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (0388.HK) was fully disposed on 1 December 2022.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

On 19 March 2022, the Company invested USD10,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$78,000,000) on 4-Months USD Stock Basket Stepdown Periodic Callable Notes ("ILN 3") issued by BNP Paribas acting through its Hong Kong Branch with the maturity date on 3 August 2022 ("Maturity Date 3"), linked with sets of Hong Kong listed equities: Bank of China Hong Kong Limited (2388.HK), Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (0388.HK) and China Construction Bank Corporation Limited (0939.HK) at strike price per share of HK\$23.38, HK\$306.34 and HK\$4.61 respectively. On the Maturity Date 3, the Company received redemption amount of approximately USD10,300,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$80,340,000) from ILN3.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's net realised gain on disposal of investments at fair value through profit or loss is amounted to approximately HK\$10,594,000. The details are as follows:

No.	Investment Projects	Introduction of the investment	Cost of the investment/ Value of the year beginning	Disposal Consideration	Realised gains
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
1	ILN 1	JP Morgan Structured B.V. — Quanto Fixed Coupon Note	78,000	78,031	31
2	ILN 2	Credit Suisse International — Autocallable Worst of Stepdown	78,000	78,368	368
3	ILN 3	BNP Paribas — 4-Months USD Stock Basket Stepdown Periodic Callable Notes	78,000	80,340	2,340
4	Hong Kong Listed Securities	1,060,000 shares of HSBC Holdings Plc (0005.HK)	49,714	54,908	5,194
5	Hong Kong Listed Securities	265,800 shares of Hong Kong Exchange and Clearing Limited (0388.HK)	78,470	78,677	207
6	Hong Kong Listed Securities	255,000 shares of Hong Kong Exchange and Clearing Limited (0388.HK)	78,062	80,619	2,557
7	Hong Kong Listed Securities	Others			(103)
					10,594

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's net unrealised holding losses from investments at fair value through profit or loss was amounted to approximately HK\$22,222,000. The detail is as follows:

No.	Investment Project	Introduction of the Investment	Cost of the Investment/ Value at the Year Beginning	Value at the Year End	Unrealised Gain/(Loss)
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
1	Hong Kong listed stocks held on 31 December 2022	China Merchants Commercial Real Estate Investment Trust (01503.hk) 3,470,000 shares	9,056	6,905	(2,151)
2	Hong Kong listed stocks held on 31 December 2022	Da Yu Financial Holdings Limited (01703.hk) 8,355,000 shares	2,055	1,504	(551)
3	Hong Kong listed stocks held on 31 December 2022	China Mobile Limited (01876.hk) 1,220,000 shares	60,159	63,135	2,976
4	Hong Kong listed stocks held on 31 December 2022	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (09988.hk) 689,000 shares	81,922	59,426	(22,496)
			153,192	130,970	(22,222)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS

As at 31 December 2022, the Company held certain unlisted equity securities which are disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements.

- (i) Topsun Creation Limited (“Topsun”) was incorporated in Hong Kong and principally engaged in investment holding. Topsun directly held 100% interest in a company incorporated in the PRC, which the principal activity was in relation to solar cell products as its major products. The Company holds 2,710 “B” non-voting shares in Topsun, representing 67.75% interest in the issued share capital of Topsun. No dividend was received during the year.
- (ii) Aesthetic Vision Limited (“Aesthetic”) was incorporated in Hong Kong and principally engaged in investment holding. The principal assets of Aesthetic include its wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in the PRC. Aesthetic possesses LED ergonomics technology and the LED lighting products developed by it have remarkable characteristics such as energy saving, environmental protection, long life and small size. The Company holds 8,500 “B” non-voting shares in Aesthetic, representing 85% interest in the issued share capital of Aesthetic. No dividend was received during the year.
- (iii) United Crown Future Company Limited (“United Overseas”) was incorporated in British Virgin Islands and principally engaged in investment holding. United Overseas started its business from building decoration materials, as focusing on four core product concepts of green, health, environmental protection and convenience, it has gradually expanded to all kinds of essential home decoration products. The Company holds 1,621 “B” non-voting shares in United Overseas, representing 52.68% interest in the issued share capital of United Overseas. No dividend was received during the year.
- (iv) FengTian Capital Limited (“FengTian”) was incorporated in Hong Kong and principally engaged in investment holding. The principal assets of FengTian include its 88% of equity shares of its subsidiary incorporated in the PRC with 100% equity interests. FengTian principally engaged in development and sales of health communication products. During the year, the major shareholder of FengTian transferred 1,270 shares to the Company as a compensation to the Company due to poor performance of FengTian in the past few years. As at 31 December 2022, the Company held 3,470 non-voting shares, representing 39.43% equity interest in the issued share capital of FengTian. No dividend was received during the year.
- (v) Grand Far Sky Limited (“Grand Far Sky”) was incorporated in Hong Kong and principally engaged in investment holding. Grand Far Sky holds a 100% interest in a subsidiary incorporated in the PRC, of which the principal activity is asset management. The Company holds 5,400 “B” non-voting shares in Grand Far Sky, which represented 56.84% interest in the issued share capital of Grand Far Sky. No dividend was received during the year. Grand Far Sky possessed a full-storey office property at the central area of Shanghai, PRC during the year.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had cash and bank balances of approximately HK\$6,656,000. All the cash and bank balances were mainly denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

For the year under review, the Company financed its operations with its own available funding and did not have any banking facilities. In this regard, the Company had a net cash position and its gearing ratio is zero (ratio of net debt to shareholders' funds) as at 31 December 2022. Taking into consideration the existing financial resources to the Company, it is anticipated that the Company should have adequate financial resources to meet its ongoing operating and development requirements.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION

During the year, the Company conducted its business transactions principally in US dollars and Hong Kong dollars. The Directors considered that the Company had no significant exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations and believed it was not necessary to hedge against any exchange risk. Nevertheless, management will continue to monitor the foreign exchange exposure position and will take any future prudent measure it deems appropriate.

CHARGE ON COMPANY ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has not pledged its assets and the Company did not have significant contingent liabilities.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

The Company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Listing Rules, based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, throughout the year ended 31 December 2022.

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had 21 (2021: 27) staff, including full time and part-time employees. The total remuneration paid to staff (including Directors' remuneration) was approximately of HK\$1,493,000 (2021: HK\$1,413,000). The total amount comprised salaries, wages and allowance, medical and insurance coverage, pension scheme contributions, and discretionary bonus. The Company ensured that its employees were remunerated according to the prevailing manpower market condition, and individual performance with its remuneration policies reviewed on a regular basis.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

REVIEW OF INVESTMENTS

The following table shows the major unlisted investment projects held by the Company as at 31 December 2022:

	Name of projects	Location of headquarters	Main business	Carrying	Percentage	Percentage
				value	of total	of net assets
				HK\$000	%	%
1	United Overseas	The British Virgin Islands (the "BVI")	Development and sales of energy-saving decorative materials	42,627	7.6%	7.6%
2	Aesthetic	Hong Kong	Development and sales of LED lighting products	60,981	10.8%	10.8%
3	Topsun	Hong Kong	Development and sales of solar cell products	40,091	7.1%	7.1%
4	Fengtian	Hong Kong	Development and sales of health communication products	35,658	6.3%	6.3%
5	Grand Far Sky	Hong Kong	Provision of asset management service	48,735	8.6%	8.7%
				228,092	40.4%	40.5%

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

1. United Overseas

As of 31 December 2022, the fair value of the Company's interest in United Overseas, according to the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards 9 (Revised) Financial Instrument ("HKFRS 9"), is HK\$42,627,000. The principal asset of United Overseas holds 100% interest in a company incorporated in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). United Overseas did not make any significant investment, acquisition or assets disposal during the year.

2. Aesthetic

As of 31 December 2022, the fair value of the Company's interest in Aesthetic, according to HKFRS 9, is HK\$60,981,000. The principal asset of Aesthetic holds 100% interest in a company incorporated in the PRC. Aesthetic did not make any significant investment, acquisition or assets disposal during the year.

3. Topsun

As of 31 December 2022, the fair value of the Company's interest in Topsun, according to HKFRS 9, is HK\$40,091,000. The principal asset of Topsun holds 100% interest in a company incorporated in the PRC ("Topsun China"). Topsun did not make any significant investment, acquisition or assets disposal during the year.

4. FengTian

As of 31 December 2022, the fair value of the Company's interest in FengTian, according to HKFRS 9, is HK\$35,658,000, equal its carrying value. The principal asset of FengTian holds 88% shareholding but 100% interest in a company incorporated in the PRC ("FengTian China"). FengTian did not make any significant investment, acquisition or assets disposal during the year.

5. Grand Far Sky

As of 31 December 2022, the fair value of the Company's interest in Grand Far Sky, according to HKFRS 9, value is HK\$48,735,000. The principal asset of Grand Far Sky holds 100% interest in a company incorporated in the PRC ("Grand Far Sky China"). Except for Grand Far Sky possessed a full-storey office property, the central area of Shanghai, PRC, no other material disposal or acquisition during the year.

PROSPECTS

Despite a broad slowdown in global economic activity, inflation is at its highest level in decades and many countries face high cost of living crisis. Tightening financial conditions in most regions, geopolitical tensions, and weak demand for commodity trade, have severely affected the economic outlook and securities markets.

However, the control measures for covid-19 epidemic have been relaxed, and it is expected that the Chinese economy will enter a period of full recovery, which will bring new opportunities for the development of the Company. The Company will continue to seek the best investment opportunities.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

BUSINESS STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Company is one of the few investment companies in Hong Kong under Chapter 21 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"). We invest in listed and unlisted companies with high quality to strive for medium-term gains from capital appreciation in the course of securitisation of corporate assets invested, and apply the same as our key operation strategy and income source. Our strategies are:

- (a) the Company's primary investment objective is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation by investing in listed and unlisted companies mainly in Hong Kong and the PRC (this means that at least 70% of the Company's investments (if and when they are made) will be made in Hong Kong and the PRC). To a lesser extent, the Company may also invest in other countries should the Board of Directors consider that such investments would provide attractive returns to the Company;
- (b) investments will normally be made in the form of equity-related securities and debt instruments in listed and unlisted companies engaged in industries including (but not limited to) information technology, telecommunications, manufacturing, service, property, infrastructure, life science and environmental sectors to maintain a balance in the Company's exposure to different industry sectors in order to minimize the impact on the Company in the event of any downturn in any particular sector;
- (c) investments will normally be made in companies that have long been established in the respective fields which they operate in and in companies which the Board believes there to be prospects of long-term growth. In particular, the Company will seek to identify businesses or entities with profit growth potentials, strong management, high level of technical expertise and research and development capabilities as well as management who are committed to long-term growth. The Company may also invest in companies or other entities which are considered by the Board or the Investment Manager as being special or which are in recovery situations. The Board believes that the current market conditions offer various special and attractive investment opportunities;
- (d) where possible, the Board or the Investment Manager would seek to identify investments where there will be synergy between the investments and the other investee companies in which the Company has invested and where co-operation between such companies would be of mutual benefit to each other;
- (e) the Company's investments are primarily intended to be held for medium to long term capital growth as well as for income streams of interests and dividends. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors will from time to time realize investments where they believe that realisation would be in the best interests of the Company or where the terms of such realization are particularly favorable to the Company;
- (f) the Company may seek borrowings to finance an investment provided that such borrowings when aggregated with the existing borrowings of the Company do not exceed 50% of the latest available Net Asset Value at the time the borrowing is made and the Company may charge or pledge its assets as security for borrowings;
- (g) the Company may hedge against interest rate risks by entering into forward interest rate agreements, interest rates and bond futures contracts, interest rate swaps, and may purchase and write or sell, put or call options on interest rates and put or call options on futures on interest rates. The Company will only engage in transactions in options and futures which are traded on recognized securities or futures exchanges and for the purpose of hedging only. The Company has no intention to purchase, write or sell derivatives;
- (h) the Company may not buy or sell commodities, commodity contracts or precious metals, except that it may purchase and sell futures contracts on stock indices and securities which are secured by commodities or precious metals; and

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

- (i) before suitable investment projects are identified, the Company may seek to protect the capital value of the Company's cash assets by placing the same in bank deposits in any currency, bonds or treasury securities issued by the government of the United States or the government of Hong Kong, or their respective agencies or securities or other instruments denominated in any currency issued by various governments or international government agencies.

Investors should note that while it is the intention of the Company to invest its funds in accordance with the investment objectives and policies outlines above as far as practicable subject to market and other investment considerations, it may take some time before the funds of the Company are fully invested.

For investment restrictions of the Company, please refer to the prospectus dated 16 August 2002 issued by the Company which is available on the HKEX news website.

KEY RISK FACTORS

The Company faces various risks and uncertainties in its operations. Taking into account the operations of the Company, the key risks and uncertainties considered to be faced by the Company are listed below. Please note that in addition to those listed below, the Company may also be exposed to other risks and uncertainties.

Economic Risk

The Company invests in listed and unlisted companies with high quality to strive for medium-term gains from capital appreciation in the course of securitization of corporate assets invested principally in PRC and Hong Kong. The businesses, financial conditions, operational results and prospects of Chinese enterprises are largely subject to the macroeconomic development of PRC. As PRC is still an emerging economy, its economy is different from developed economies in many respects, including but not limited to the government regulations, the models of economic growth, foreign exchange controls and the allocation of resources.

Competition Risk

The main business of the Company is equity investments. With a booming private equity investment market in PRC, more and more investment companies or funds in the industry are entering the market, which results in keener competition among investment institutions for potential investment targets. The Company is also facing increasingly intense competition in the industry and the market challenges of rising prices of investment targets.

Operation Risk

In evaluating and screening investment projects, the Company must select relevant investment tools, consider the investment size, and adapt its investment strategies in different stages of an enterprise. This involves many complicated processes and factors. Although the Company strives to consider and manage risk with skill and experience, the potential risks and uncertainties in investment analysis cannot be fully mitigated. The enterprises in which the Company has invested face various risks in their businesses and operations, including changes in the market environment of the industry, economic recession, incorrect operational decisions (such as over expansion or premature diversification), improper internal controls, the failure of management to meet expectations, and unstable management teams. The risks from the businesses and operations of the enterprises in which the Company has invested will have an effect on the investment time cost and investment returns of the Company. In addition, according to the relevant listing rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Company cannot, either on its own or in conjunction with any core connected parties, take legal or effective management control of enterprises in which the Company has invested, and furthermore cannot own or control more than 30% of the voting rights in any one enterprise or body. As a result, the Company may act only as a strategic investor in an enterprise and cannot actively participate in the management or operations of the enterprise. Although the Company strives to safeguard its rights according to applicable laws and regulations, it may incur investment losses if the controlling shareholder or management of an enterprise intentionally deceives or conceals significant matters related to the operations of the enterprise.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Market Risk

The stock market is subject to political, economic, social and other macro factors, which will result in the fluctuation of stock prices. As the stocks of listed companies purchased by the Company are marked to market, such fluctuations will affect the value of the listed stocks held by the Company and will cause fluctuation in the net asset value of the Company.

Legal Risk

The enterprises and assets in which the Company has invested are mainly located in PRC and are subject to the laws and regulations of PRC. PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited as reference but have limited precedential value. In addition, since the late 1970s, with a view towards developing a comprehensive system of commercial law to deal with economic matters, the Central Government has promulgated relevant laws and regulations on the issuance and trading of securities, shareholders' rights, foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation, and trade, among other topics. However, as these laws and regulations are relatively new and the external environment continues to evolve, the effect of these laws and regulations on the rights and obligations of relevant institutions, enterprises and individuals may involve uncertainty. As a result, the legal protections for assets in PRC available to investors under Chinese commercial laws and regulations may be limited.

Regulatory Risk

The enterprises in which the Company has invested involve different industries and their value is subject to the development of or changes in government policies, taxation, laws and regulations. The relevant policies, laws and regulations, or relevant interpretations of these statutes, may change in the future, which may affect the value of the enterprises in which the Company has invested.

Exchange Rate Risk

Most of the Company's investments are located in PRC where the official currency is the RMB. The conversion rates of RMB against HK dollar and other currencies may fluctuate as they are subject to domestic and international political and economic conditions, as well as to the fiscal and monetary policies of governments, among other factors. The businesses, financial conditions, operational results and prospects of the enterprises in which the Company has invested may be affected by fluctuations in the RMB, which will in turn affect the value of the enterprises in which the Company has invested. In addition, the Company is also subject to fluctuations in the RMB exchange rate on currency swaps and conversions, which will eventually affect the net asset value of the Company reported in HK dollars.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The RMB is not a freely convertible currency currently. The remittance of profits, dividends, investment principal and returns by overseas investors to jurisdictions outside of PRC is subject to relevant regulations of PRC. Generally speaking, overseas investors can remit their profits, dividends, investment principal and returns to jurisdictions outside of PRC, but they must first obtain approval from the relevant national foreign exchange authorities. The Company, as an overseas investor, cannot make assurances as to when it can obtain such approval if an application is made, which may limit the ability of the Company to pay dividends or make other distributions.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board is committed to establish and maintain high standards of corporate governance so as to enhance corporate transparency and protect the interests of the Company's shareholders. The Company devotes to best practice on corporate governance, and to the extent practicable, comply with the relevant requirements under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance, the Listing Rules and the Code on Corporate Governance Practices (the "Code") as set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules, except for the deviations as stated below:

- The roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be separated and should not be performed by the same individual.

During the year 2022, Mr. Xiang Xin is the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. This deviates from code provision C.2.1 of the Code which requires that the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be separated and should not be performed by the same individual.

After evaluation of the current situation of the Company and taking into account of the experience and past performance of Mr. Xiang, the Board is of the opinion that it is appropriate and in the best interests of the Company at the present stage for Mr. Xiang to hold both positions as the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company as it helps to maintain the continuity of the policies and the stability of the operations of the Company.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers ("Model Code") set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, the Directors of the Company have complied with the required standard set out in the Model Code and its code of conduct regarding director's securities transactions throughout the Year.

The Company also has established written guidelines on no less exacting terms than the Model Code for securities transactions by employees who are likely to be in possession of any unpublished inside information of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As at 31 December 2022, the Board consists of two executive Directors, one non-executive Director and three independent non-executive Directors.

The non-executive Directors of the Company are not appointed for a specific term. All Directors (including non-executive Director and independent non-executive Directors) are subject to retirement by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and shall be eligible for re-election.

Any Director appointed as an addition to the Board or to fill a casual vacancy on the Board shall hold office until the next general meeting after their appointment and shall be eligible for re-election.

The Board is responsible for the leadership and control of the Company and oversees the Company's businesses, strategic decisions and performance. Approval of the Board is required for the strategy of the Company, major acquisition and disposal, major capital investment, dividend policy, appointment and retirement of Directors, remuneration policy and other major operational and financial matters. The Directors may have access to the advice and services of the company secretary of the Company with the view to ensure that the board procedures, and all applicable rules and regulations, are followed.

In addition, the Directors may, upon reasonable request, seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstance at the Company's expenses. The Board shall resolve to provide separate appropriate independent professional advice to the Directors to assist the relevant Directors to discharge their duties.

The attendance of individual board members at annual general meeting and board meetings held during the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out as below:

Name of Directors	Annual General Meetings Attendance	Board Meetings Attendance
<i>Executive Directors:</i>		
Mr. Xiang Xin (<i>chairman</i>)	1/1	5/5
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee	1/1	5/5
<i>Non-executive Director:</i>		
Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa	1/1	5/5
<i>Independent non-executive Directors:</i>		
Ms. Zhou Zan	1/1	5/5
Ms. An Jing	1/1	5/5
Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (Resigned on 6 January 2023)	1/1	5/5
Ms. Qin Han (Appointed on 6 January 2023)	0/0	0/0
<i>Alternate Director:</i>		
Ms. Kung Ching		

The biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 23 to 24 of this annual report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

To the best knowledge of the Company, none of the Directors above has any financial, business and family or other material/relevant relationship with any of the other Directors, except that Mr. Xiang Xin's alternate director Ms. Kung Ching is the wife of Mr. Xiang Xin.

All independent non-executive Directors are financially independent from the Company. The Company confirmed with all independent non-executive Directors as to their independence with reference to the factors as set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Company has a Board Diversity Policy whereby it recognizes and embraces the benefits of a diversity of Board members. It endeavors to ensure that the Board has a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the Company's business. All Board appointments will continue to be made on a merit basis with due regard for the benefits of diversity of the Board members. Selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills and knowledge. The following tables further illustrate the diversity of the Board members as of the date of this annual report:

Name of Director	Gender		Age Group		Area	
	Male	Female	30 to 49	50 to 59	Hong Kong	China Mainland
Mr. Xiang Xin	✓			✓	✓	
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee	✓			✓	✓	
Ms. Zhou Zan		✓		✓		✓
Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa		✓	✓		✓	
Ms. Kung Ching		✓		✓	✓	
Ms. An Jing		✓		✓		✓
Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (Resigned on 6 January 2023)	✓		✓		✓	
Ms. Qin Han (Appointed on 6 January 2023)		✓	✓		✓	

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Xiang Xin is the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The chairman's and the chief executive officer's responsibility is to manage the Board and the Company's day-to-day business, respectively. Management is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Company under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer, working with other executive Directors, is responsible for managing the business of the Company, including implementation of the strategies and decisions approved by the Board and assuming full responsibility to the Board for operation of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board has four committees during the year under review. The details of the Committees are as below:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An executive committee (the "Executive Committee") was established by the Board on 3 August 2007 in accordance with the terms and reference set out by the Board and delegated with powers from the Board to deal with all matters relating to the daily operations of the Company. The Executive Committee comprises all executive Directors of the Company.

Full minutes of Executive Committee meetings are kept by a duly appointed company secretary. Draft and final versions of minutes of the Executive Committee meetings are sent to all members of the committee for their comments and records, in both cases within a reasonable time after the meeting.

The Executive Committee held periodical meetings during the financial year to review, discuss and evaluate the business performance and operational matters of the Company. The attendance of each member at the meeting(s) during the year is set out as follows:

Name of Directors	Attendance
Mr. Xiang Xin (<i>Chairman</i>)	0/0
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee	0/0

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company established a remuneration committee (the "Remuneration Committee") in 2006 in accordance with the terms and reference set out by the Board. All of the members of the Remuneration Committee comprise three independent non-executive Directors and one non-executive director of the Company. The attendance of each member at the meeting(s) during the year is set out as follows:

Name of Directors	Attendance
Ms. Zhou Zan	1/1
Ms. An Jing (<i>chairman</i>)	1/1
Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (Resigned on 6 January 2023)	1/1
Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa (Appointed on 6 January 2023)	0/0

Full minutes of Remuneration Committee meetings are kept by a duly appointed company secretary. Draft and final versions of minutes of the Remuneration Committee meetings are sent to all members of the Remuneration Committee for their comments and records, in both cases within a reasonable time after the meeting.

The Remuneration Committee determines the remuneration policy for the remuneration of executive Directors and senior management, assesses performance of executive Directors and approves the terms of executive Directors' service contracts and review or approved matter relating to share schemes under chapter 17.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

A nomination committee (the "Nomination Committee") was established by the Board in August 2007 in accordance with the terms of reference set out by the Board mainly to make recommendations to the board of directors on the appointment of director. The Nomination Committee comprises four Directors of the Company. The attendance of each member at the meetings during the year is set out as follows:

Name of Directors	Attendance
Mr. Xiang Xin (<i>Chairman</i>)	1/1
Ms. Zhou Zan	1/1
Ms. An Jing	1/1
Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa (Appointed on 6 January 2023)	0/0

Full minutes of Nomination Committee meetings are kept by a duly appointed company secretary. Draft and final versions of minutes of the Nomination Committee meetings are sent to all members of the committee for their comments and records, in both cases within a reasonable time after the meeting.

In considering the new appointment of Directors, the Nomination Committee will make reference to certain criteria such as integrity, independent mindedness, experience, skill and the ability to commit time and effort to carry out his/her duties and responsibility effectively.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company established an audit committee (the "Audit Committee") on 28 August 2002 in accordance with the terms of reference set out by the Board. The role and function of the Company's Audit Committee is to provide oversight of the financial reporting process, the audit process, the company's system of internal controls and compliance with laws and regulations. The Audit Committee comprises all independent non-executive Directors of the Company. The attendance of each member at the meetings during the year is set out as follows:

Name of Directors	Attendance
Ms. Zhou Zan	2/2
Ms. An Jing (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (Resigned on 6 January 2023)	2/2
Ms. Qin Han (Appointed on 6 January 2023)	0/0

Full minutes of Audit Committee meetings are kept by a duly appointed company secretary. Draft and final versions of minutes of the Audit Committee meetings are sent to all members of the Audit Committee for their comments and records, in both cases within a reasonable time after the meeting.

The Audit Committee during the year reviewed the annual report and interim report before submission to the Board. The Audit Committee focused not only on the impact of the changes in accounting policies and practices but also on the compliance with accounting standards, the Listing Rules and the legal requirements in the review of the Company's annual reports.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

INTERNAL CONTROL

The Company conducted an annual review for the need of setting up an internal audit department. Given the Company's simple operating structure, it was decided by the Board that a person, being designated internal compliance officer, would be directly responsible for the internal control system of the Company and for reviewing its effectiveness.

Procedures have been designed to safeguard assets against unauthorised use or disposition, ensure the maintenance of proper accounting records for the provision of reliable financial information for internal use or for publication, and ensure compliance of applicable laws, rules or regulations. However, such a system is designed to manage the Company's risk within an acceptable risk profile, rather than to eliminate the risk of failure, to achieve the business objectives of the Company. Accordingly, it can provide only reasonable assurance but not absolute assurance against material misstatement of management and financial information and records or against financial losses or frauds.

The Board has conducted a review of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system, and is of the view that the system of internal controls in place for the year under review and up to the date of issuance of annual report and financial statements is sound and is sufficient to safeguard the interests of shareholders, employees, and the Company's assets.

The Audit Committee of the Company agreed with the Board that the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems is sufficient.

To enhance the Company's internal control, the Company has setup internal compliance officer position, which is independent of the Company's business operation departments. The internal compliance officer will monitor on the risk in the daily operation and internal control system of the Company and make annual internal audit report to the audit committee and the board of directors of the Company.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the results and cash flow of the Company for each financial year. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Directors have:

- based on a going concern basis;
- approved the adoption of the applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards;
- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made judgments and estimates that were prudent, fair and reasonable;
- ensured that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and the applicable accounting standards.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

The Audit Committee is mandated to monitor the independence of the external auditor to ensure true objectivity in the financial statements. Members of the Committee are of the view that the Company's auditor, McMillan Woods (Hong Kong) CPA Limited is independent and recommended to the Board to re-appoint it as the Company's external auditor at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

The responsibilities of the external auditor with respect to financial reporting are set out in the section of "Independent Auditor's Report" on pages 40 to 44.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

During the year under review, the remuneration paid and payable to the Company's auditor, McMillan Woods (Hong Kong) CPA Limited and other professional parties are set out as follow:

Audit fee for the year	HK\$295,000
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ACCOUNTABILITY

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the accounts of the Company. As at the year, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the Directors have prepared the financial statements of the Company on a going concern basis.

DIRECTORS' TRAININGS

Newly appointed Directors receive briefings and orientation on legal responsibilities as a Director and the role of the Board. The Company Secretary also provides latest information of the business development, market changes and updates in the Listing Rules and relevant legal and regulatory requirements to the Directors in a timely manner in order to make an informed decision and discharge their duties and responsibilities.

The Company has also arranged for Directors to attend training sessions and forums which place emphasis on the roles, functions and duties of a listed company director, as well as the development of regulatory updates and issues.

All the current Directors have, during the financial year under review, pursued continuous professional development, such as attending seminars and/or conferences and/or forums, and/or reading journals, updates, articles and/or materials, etc.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary reports to the Chairman and the Board of Directors directly. Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa was appointed as the Company Secretary on 1 January 2022.

The main responsibility of the Company Secretary is to provide professional advice on corporate governance to the board of Directors, to make ensure good information communication among board members and proper implementation of board policies, and to supervise of the Company's compliances with laws and regulations, for instances, the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571 of the laws of Hong Kong), the Companies Ordinance (Cap 622 of the laws of Hong Kong) and the Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Buy-back.

All Directors have access to the advices and services of the Company Secretary to ensure that Board procedures, and all applicable laws, rules and regulations, are obligated.

The Company Secretary confirmed that she had taken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training during the financial year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

RISK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Board has overall responsibilities for the Company's risk management and internal control systems to safeguard the interests of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole. To this end, the Board oversees and approves the Company's risk management and internal control strategies and policies, which are aimed at evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks that are compatible with the Company's strategic objectives and risk appetite, with the main purpose of providing of reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss rather than absolute elimination of the risk of failure to achieve business objectives.

Reporting to the Board, the Audit Committee is delegated with the authority and responsibility for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the relevant systems.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The Company maintains an on-going dialogue with its shareholders through various channels including announcements and annual and interim reports published on its website at www.1217.com.hk and the Company's general meetings. All shareholders are encouraged to attend general meetings and they may put to the Board any enquiries about the Company through its website at www.1217.com.hk or in writing sent to the principal office of the Company at 26/F, No. 9, Des Voeux Road West, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.

The directors, company secretary or other appropriate members of senior management respond to enquiries from shareholders promptly.

The Chairman, chairman of board committees (or their respective delegates) and external auditor attend the annual general meeting and are available to answer questions raised by shareholders. Shareholders may also access the Company's corporate website for the Company's information.

Under code provision A.6.7, independent non- executive directors shall attend general meetings and develop a balanced understanding of the views of shareholders.

RELATIONSHIP AMONG MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

There is no relationship among members of the Board in respect of financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship, except that Mr. Xiang Xin's alternate director Ms. Kung Ching is the wife of Mr. Xiang Xin.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company maintains a website at www.1217.com.hk where information and updates on the Company's business developments and operations, list of Directors and their role and function, constitutional documents, terms of reference of the Board and its committees, shareholders' rights and communication policy, corporate governance practices, announcements, circulars and reports released to the Stock Exchange and other information are posted. Information on the Company's website will be updated from time to time.

There was no significant change in the Company's constitutional documents during the Year.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Company is committed to the sustainable development of the environment and our society. The Company has endeavoured to comply with laws and regulations regarding environmental protection and adopted effective environmental policies to ensure its projects meet the required standards and ethics in respect of environmental protection.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Xiang Xin (“Mr. Xiang”), born in 1963, is chairman of the Board (“Chairman”) and the chief executive officer (“Chief Executive Officer”) of the Company. Mr. Xiang once worked in a number of large organisations in the PRC and engaged in technology project management and corporate strategy research for a long time. Mr. Xiang also possesses many years of experience in project investment and information technology businesses. Mr. Xiang holds a bachelor’s degree in science and a master’s degree in engineering from Nanjing University of Science & Technology. Mr. Xiang is a chairman of China Technology Education Trust Association. Mr. Xiang is currently a chairman of the board, chief executive officer and an executive director of China Trends Holdings Limited, a public company regulated by The Securities and Futures Commission. Mr. Xiang joined the Company in January 2003.

Mr. Chan Cheong Yee (“Mr. Chan”), born in 1964, holds a bachelor degree of science majoring in finance and he is a registered and licensed person under the Securities and Futures Ordinance to carry on regulated activities in dealing in securities, advising on securities, dealing in futures contracts and undertaking asset management. Mr. Chan is currently the managing director of asset management of Evergrande Securities (Hong Kong) Limited and has been in the financial and investment field for over 30 years. Mr. Chan is directly involved in identifying investment opportunities, conducting due diligence, performing valuation, monitoring performance of investment portfolios and providing investment and divestment recommendations. Mr. Chan is an executive director of China Investment and Finance Group Limited, executive director of China Investment Development Limited, executive director of Capital VC Limited, executive director of China New Economy Fund Limited and an executive director of Goldstone Investment Group Limited, which are listed on the main board respectively, and also the non-executive director of China Trends Holding Limited, which is a public company regulated by The Securities and Futures Commission. Mr. Chan joined the Company in June 2003.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. Chi Yee Shan, Esa (“Ms. Chi”), born in 1985, received her bachelor degree of commerce in accounting from the Hong Kong Shue Yan University and master degree of corporate governance from The Open University of Hong Kong. Ms. Chi is currently a practicing member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants with over ten years experience in the accounting and auditing field. Ms. Chi served as the finance manager of Link Holdings Limited that is a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 8237.hk), and as a financial controller and company secretary in a private company in Hong Kong. Currently, Ms. Chi acts as an executive director of China Trends Holding Limited, which is a public company regulated by The Securities and Futures Commission. Ms. Chi joined the Company in October 2021, and acted as the Company Secretary since January 2022.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ms. Zhou Zan (“Ms. Zhou”), born in 1970, is an independent non-executive Director of the Company and is a member of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Company. Ms. Zhou is currently a lawyer of Grandall Law Firm (Shen Zhen), a law firm in the PRC. Ms. Zhou graduated from the Faculty of Law of Xiamen University in 1991. Ms. Zhou holds a bachelor degree in Law. Mr. Zhou’s practice area including corporate mergers and acquisitions, restructuring, foreign investment, economy and civil litigation and arbitration, criminal proceedings etc. Ms. Zhou joined the Company in 1 January 2018.

Ms. An Jing (“Ms. An”), born in 1972, is an independent non-executive Director of the Company and the chairman of the Audit Committee, the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of the Nomination Committee of the Company. Ms. An received her bachelor’s degree in economics from Henan University of Finance and Economics. Ms. An is a practicing member of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the chief partner of 北京正清和會計師事務所 (transliterated as Beijing Zhengqinghe CPA Accounting firm). Ms. An has over 20 years of experience in accounting and auditing industry. During the period from 31 January 2011 to 17 February 2020, Ms. An was acted as the independent non-executive director, a member of the Nomination Committee, a member of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee of China Trends Holdings Limited which is a public company regulated by The Securities and Futures Commission. Ms. An joined the Company in February 2020.

Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (“Mr. Zhang”), born in 1983, is an independent non-executive Director of the Company and is a member of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee of the Company. Mr. Zhang received bachelor’s degree in science from East China University of Technology, and received master’s degree in science from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Mr. Zhang once served as the General Manager of NavInfo (002405.SZ) Hong Kong and South East Asia, and the Chief Strategic Officer of Orange Sky Golden Harvest Entertainment (Holdings) Limited (1132.HK). Mr. Zhang has rich experience in the business strategic planning, investment and M&A, investment management and asset management. Mr. Zhang joined the Company in February 2020 and resigned in January 2023.

Ms. Qin Han (“Ms. Qin”), born in 1983, is an independent non-executive Director of the Company, a member of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee of the Company. Ms. Qin holds bachelor’s degree in Engineering Management from Wuhan University, master’s degree in Management Science and Engineering from Wuhan University, and PhD in Industrial and Manufacturing Systems Engineering from The University of Hong Kong. Ms. Qin has served as the independent non-executive Director of China Trends Holdings Limited and has rich experience in areas such as coordination and communication, strategic planning, organizational management, and corporate culture. Ms. Qin joined the Company in January 2023.

ALTERNATE DIRECTOR

Ms. Kung Ching (“Ms. Kung”), born in 1969, received her bachelor degree from Nanjing University of Science and Technology and holds a MBA degree from the University of South Australia. Ms. Kung once worked in a number of large organisations in the PRC, such as China National Defense Science and Technology Information Centre and CITIC International Cooperation Limited, engaged in technology management and economic management for many years. Ms. Kung is the spouse of Mr. Xiang, and is an alternate director to Mr. Xiang in China Trends Holdings Limited, which a public company regulated by The Securities and Futures Commission. Ms. Kung joined the Company in October 2012.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company have pleasure to present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company has not changed during the year and is principally engaged in investment. The entire turnover, contribution to operating results, assets and liabilities of the Company are attributable to investment activities carried out or originated principally in Hong Kong and Mainland China.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Company for the year are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 45. The Board has resolved not to declare any dividend (2021: nil) for the year under review.

RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves of the Company during the year are set out in the statement of changes in equity on page 47.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movement in property, plant and equipment of the Company during the year are set out in note 14 to the financial statements.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the share premium of the Company is available for distribution of dividends to the shareholders subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company and a statutory solvency test. Under the Articles of Association of the Company, dividend may be declared or payable out of the profits and reserves of the Company lawfully available for distribution with the sanction of an ordinary resolution.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had distributable reserves amounting to approximately HK\$435,241,000 (2021: approximately HK\$482,986,000).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the published results and of the assets and liabilities of the Company for the last five financial years, as extracted from the audited financial statements, is set out on page 92 of this annual report.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the Company's share capital during the year are set out in note 22 to the financial statements.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS

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

Executive Directors:

Mr. Xiang Xin
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee

Non-executive Director:

Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa

Independent non-executive Directors:

Ms. An Jing
Mr. Zhang, Yu Clement (Resigned on 6 January 2023)
Ms. Zhou Zan
Ms. Qin Han (Appointed on 6 January 2023)

Alternate Director:

Ms. Kung Ching

In accordance with Article 99(1) of the Articles of Association of the Company, Ms. Chi Yee Shan Esa and Ms. Qin Han shall retire by rotation and being eligible to offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

The independent non-executive Directors are not appointed for specific term and are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meeting of the Company in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

None of the Directors being proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation other than statutory compensation.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS

Biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 23 to 24 of this annual report.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2022, the following Directors and the chief executive of the Company or any of their respective associates had the following interests and short positions in the ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each in the capital of the Company (the "Share"), underlying shares, and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO")) as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and The Stock Exchange pursuant to Part XV of the SFO or the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers under the Listing Rules (the "Model Code").

(i) Interest in the underlying shares of the Company — share options

Name of Director	Date of grant	Exercise period	Nature of interest	Exercise price per share HK\$	Number of underlying Shares for Share Options	Approximately percentage of interest
Xiang Xin	6 July 2014	6 July 2014 to 5 July 2024	Beneficial interest	0.0497	60,394,737 (L)	0.47%
An Jing	14 April 2020	14 April 2020 to 13 April 2030	Beneficial interest	0.0497	30,000,000 (L)	0.23%
Zhou Zan	4 April 2018	4 April 2018 to 3 April 2028	Beneficial interest	0.0497	30,000,000 (L)	0.23%
Zhang Yu, Clement (resigned on 6 January 2023)	14 April 2020	14 April 2020 to 13 April 2030	Beneficial interest	0.0497	30,000,000 (L)	0.23%

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

As regards to the share option scheme ("Share Option Scheme") approved by shareholders under annual general meeting on 22 May 2014, there were 528,868,422 Shares available for issue under Share Option Scheme which represents approximately 4.13% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2022. Details of Share Option Scheme and share options movements are set out in note 24 to the financial statements.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2022, the persons/companies, other than a Director or chief executive of the Company, who had interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

(i) Long positions of substantial shareholders in the Shares of the Company

Name	Capacity	Number of issued shares held	Approximate percentage of interests
Harvest Rise Investments Limited (note 1)	Beneficiary	3,817,807,905 (L)	29.82%
China Technology Education Trust Association (note 1)	Interest of controlled corporation	3,817,807,905 (L)	29.82%

Notes:

- Harvest Rise Investments Limited is a private company wholly and beneficially owned by China Technology Education Trust Association (the "Trust Association"). Accordingly, the Trust Association is interested in the Shares and the underlying Shares of the Company held by Harvest Rise Investments Limited. The Trust Association is a society registered under the provisions of section 5A(1) of the Societies Ordinance in 2005, which is a charitable society providing charity and financial aid to technology education and employment in Hong Kong and Mainland China. Mr. Xiang is a chairman of the Trust Association.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2022, the Company has not been notified by any persons (other than Directors or chief executive of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO.

DIRECTORS' RIGHT TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Other than the Share Option Scheme as disclosed, at no time during the year was the Company a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debt securities, including debentures, of the Company or any other body corporate, and none of the Directors or the chief executive or any of their spouses or children under the age of 18 had any right to subscribe for the securities of the Company or exercised any such right.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

During the year, the Company had not purchased, sold or redeemed any of its listed securities.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements, no contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party, and in which a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements, no contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

All significant connected transactions entered by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2022 are disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN COMPETING BUSINESS

None of the Directors of the Company or their respective associates have any interests in a business which competes or may compete with the business of the Company.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Company's Articles of Association nor is there any restriction against such rights under the laws of the Cayman Islands, being the jurisdiction under which the Company is incorporated.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEME

The Company has participated in an approved Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefits scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, for all its employees in Hong Kong. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently-administered fund. The Company's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme. The Company's contributions to the MPF Scheme are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, no forfeited contribution to the retirement benefits scheme was credited to the statement of profit or loss (2021: nil).

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Principal corporate governance practices adopted by the Company are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 15 to 22.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

The Company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Listing Rules, based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, throughout the year ended 31 December 2022.

AUDITOR

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 have been audited by McMillan Woods (Hong Kong) CPA Limited. A resolution will be proposed to the AGM to re-appoint McMillan Woods (Hong Kong) CPA Limited, as auditor of the Company.

By order of the Board

Xiang Xin

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 24 March 2023

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

ABOUT THE REPORT

The report discloses the sustainability initiatives by the Company and was prepared in accordance with the Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) Reporting Guide set out in Appendix 27 of the Rules of Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. Unless otherwise specified, the time frame of this report is from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The Company is an investment company under Chapter 21 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the Listing Rules) with its principal office in Hong Kong. Its principal investment objective is to achieve medium-term capital appreciation by investing in listed and unlisted companies mainly in Hong Kong and PRC. The Company realized that a socially responsible corporation earns supports from the public and its clients, thus it is able to create profit for its shareholders in the long run.

The Company seeks to facilitate the long-term sustainable development of the environment and the society in which it operates in, and is therefore committed to minimizing any negative social and environmental impacts resulting from our operations. The Company values the importance of compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

As an investment company, the Company encounters and manages a range of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) issues. This report is designed to focus on the set of ESG issues we have identified as among the most relevant to our business and of highest interest to our key stakeholders.

We have identified the following categories and specific key issues that are discussed in this report:

Categories	Key Issues
Friendly Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing our Environmental Impact • Reducing Emissions • Sustainable Paper Use • Managing Information Technology Equipment • Environmental Data
Social Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Workforce, Recruitment and Promotion • Remuneration and Benefits • Health and Safety • Development and Training • Labour Standards • Supply Chain Management • Product Responsibility • Anticorruption
Sound Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability of Management • Independence of Board of Directors

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

As a public listed company on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the company has always insisted on being a company with good social responsibility, not only strictly abiding by the requirements of the listing rules, but also standardizing the company's specific implementation plan in the several aspects with high standards, such as: Social responsibility Publicity, public welfare, carbon reduction, power management, greening the environment, air purification, environmental responsibility, caring for the community, social responsibility training, anti-corruption measures, paper-saving management, and social responsibility scheme competition.

The Company also reviews the effectiveness of various social responsibility work every year, and regularly changes the implementation plan to improve the sustainable development of corporate social responsibility.

Focus on the six perspectives of society, environment, community, market, operation, and charity to guide employees' diverse thinking and encourage comprehensive proposals. Encourage all employees to have thinking with innovation, research and design innovative solutions for social responsibility work, and set high bonuses for solution competition throughout the Company.

By publicizing the effectiveness of corporate social responsibility and the importance of social responsibility work in major medias, the Company shows to the society four benefits including image promotion, business promotion, capital appreciation and cost reduction.

Share the specific work methods and work results of fulfilling social responsibilities with partners (service providers, product suppliers, business partners, etc.). Promote the implementation of social responsibility to the community.

FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT

Managing our Environmental Impact

As an investment corporation, our direct environmental impacts stem primarily from the operation of our office buildings in Hong Kong. Electricity Energy used and associated greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions are the most significant environmental impacts of our facilities. The Company other key environmental impacts result from paper consumption and use of information technology (IT) equipment.

The Company recognizes its responsibility to protect the planet and preserve its beauty and resources to the next generation. We strive to enhance production efficiency and strengthen our environmental protection efforts on conserving resources and managing waste from our business activities. The Company should bring great focus on these issues, for its own benefits and for environmental protection consideration, in order to contribute to the continuous development of society.

The Company encourages employees to use internet, email, phone call and conference call etc. to contact with our clients and suppliers instead of making business travel.

The Company develops a "Green" office standard which requires the employees to select and place green plants in each functional area of the office. The Company believes such improvement helps to improve working efficiency, and protect the physical and mental health of employees.

The Company eliminates toner printing and use more environmentally friendly and energy-efficient ink printers with simple, non-heating, non-contact technology. Because there is low-heat involvement, daily office energy consumption is greatly reduced.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

The management formulates the Company's energy-saving and environmental protection procurement standards for office electronic equipment, and uniformly use equipment that meets national environmental protection requirements. At the same time, in accordance with this procurement standard, all office equipment purchases use energy-saving equipment. On the other hand, environmentally friendly design is adopted in company's office, and environmentally friendly materials are also used in office decoration.

Reducing Emissions

Operating our facilities generates GHGs indirectly through electricity purchased to power our facilities.

During the year of 2022, the Company continued to take the following specific measures for minimizing energy wastage from lighting, computer and central air-conditioning within the offices. The details are as follows:

1. Every employee is required to turn off the lights once they leave working area for more than 10 minutes.
2. Every employee is required to shut down office computer, and make sure the air conditioners and lights being switched off after office hours.
3. Install automatic controlling power socket to shut down the power supplying to those machine which is not necessary to run after workday, such as internal network switch, internet router, etc.

Committing to resources-saving and environmental protection is the Company's social responsibility and building a green community is its obligation to property owners.

Sustainable Paper Use

It is important to select the paper we use from supplier with "Zero Deforestation Commitment", which supports responsible forest management and provides many significant long-term benefits for the environment and communities. In 2022, 100% (2021: 100%) of the paper we purchased was from suppliers with "Zero Deforestation Commitment".

We also strive to use paper efficiently and make it convenient for customers, suppliers and employees to do so. We offer paperless billing options for customers and suppliers and have implemented smart printing methods for employees. Meanwhile, we recycle the paper we have used. Some steps include:

1. Only in absolute necessary could the documents be printed.
2. If printing is unavoidable, it is highly recommended to use double-sided printing.
3. If possible, reusing used papers as scratch paper.

Formulate the Company's office paper management methods, standardize employees' requirements for paper-saving work, and calculate monthly paper usage across the Company to review paper usage.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

Managing Information Technology Equipment

The use and disposal of IT equipment such as computers and servers is another focus of our operational sustainability efforts. IT hardware has a range of potential social and environmental impacts across its life cycle from production, use and disposal eventually.

The Company aims to maximize the lifespan of IT equipment by finding opportunities to refurbish and redeploy assets internally whenever feasible. When we cannot reuse equipment internally, we work with our suppliers to recycle the materials or seek to donate them to non-profit organizations. All IT equipment we refurbish, recycle or donate meets our strict data privacy standards.

Design standardized intelligent office control equipment solutions for controlling electric lights, air conditioners, etc., so as to reduce power waste and ensure the safety of the office environment.

Environmental Data

Headcount and Printing paper consumption

Printing paper consumption

Year	Office staff headcount	Printing Paper Consumption (A4 Sheets)
2022	11	5,731
2021	11	7,311

Electronic Energy consumption data and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	2022		2021	
	Electronic Energy Consumption (kWh)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions tCO ₂ e (Kg)	Electronic Energy Consumption (kWh)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions tCO ₂ e (Kg)
Hong Kong Office ¹	5,754	4,085	7,014	4,980

¹ Using the emission factor stated in the 2021 Sustainability Reports of The Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd., in which the amount of carbon emissions per unit is 0.71 kg CO₂-e (2020: 0.81).

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Employment

The Company has strictly complied with relevant standard and there was no material non-compliance event in 2022.

Working Environment

In addition to air purification measures such as regular cleaning of the air-conditioning dust filter of the office, bamboo charcoal sheets were placed behind the corporate culture placards in various offices. This reflects the Company's inspirational culture while achieving air purification and employee care.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

The integration of air purification and corporate cultural work is the innovation of this social responsibility fulfillment, so that social responsibility is not just a concept, but closely integrated with each employee's work.

Workforce, Recruitment and Promotion

The Company has prepared a set of staff recruitment standards and position manuals, and recruited staff according to personal capability, experience and characters of candidates. The Company recruits and trains talents regardless of their gender, age, family status and religious belief. The Company offers equal opportunities to all employees and job applicants.

In 2022, the Company recruited talents mainly through third party online recruitment platforms which allowed effective sharing of information on candidates and enhanced recruitment efficiency.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had a total of 21 (2021: 27) staff, including full time and part-time employees. Staff of the Company ranged in age from 20 to over 60, with the relative majority of around 45% aged between 40 and 50; The ratio of male to female is around 2:1 both in total and in the management level. The Company has a diverse workforce in terms of gender and age, providing a variety of ideas and levels of competencies which contribute to the Company's success.

The chief executive of the Company oversees the operation of the Company with the support of the department heads of the personnel, business, finance, investment, administration, project, legal and media departments.

The Personnel Department/Business Department has four employees. It is mainly in charge of communication and business jobs. Their daily responsibility includes personnel recruitment, personnel management, business implementation and work follow-up.

The Finance Department/Investment Department has six employees. It is mainly in charge of bookkeeping and accounting jobs. Their daily responsibility includes handling payment for goods, paying fees, remuneration insurance and asset management.

The Administration Department/Project Department has one employee. It is mainly in charge of administration and project jobs. Their daily responsibility includes property management, propagating information, guest reception and asset management.

The Legal Department/Media Department has three employees. It is mainly in charge of internal control and legal jobs. Their daily responsibility includes company registration, due diligence, legal opinion and litigation management.

There is no big difference for staff turnover rate by gender and by age group.

Remuneration and Benefits

The Company is dedicated to employee development by providing them with incentives based on their performance and contribution.

The Company has a fair and open incentive award scheme whereby the remuneration structure and package will be reviewed annually and the performance will be reviewed monthly to ensure the remuneration is fair and competitive. The Company provides Mandatory Provident Fund and accident insurance for all employees. The employees can also enjoy discounts on various products and services provided by the Company's business partners, including welfare plan in the Common Prosperity Platform, in order to enhance employee's sense of belonging to the Company.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

To reflect the working performance of each department, the Company has set up performance evaluation guideline for employees. The bonus will be based on the employees' performance and the Company's business results. Through the performance evaluation guideline, the Company hopes to incentivize the employees to gain profits with integrity by taking active initiative in their work.

The Company adheres to the people-oriented employment policy by highly appreciating the staff as its most valuable assets and the vitality of enterprises. The Company encourages employees to obtain professional qualifications by providing necessary subsidies and allowances to employees to enhance their personal development, to further develop their working capability and then to be entitled competitive remuneration and benefits.

Health and Safety

The Company has adopted a people-oriented principle and has endeavored to maintain a healthy and safe workplace for its employees. As an investment company, the Company has a low safety risk profile, but potential injury hazards from slips, trips and falls for staffs remain. The Company therefore gives great importance on the issue of health and safety.

There were no work-related fatalities in the Company in 2022. There was no case resulted in lost days of any employee due to work injury. The Company places much emphasis on safe and healthy work for employees. The Company always endeavors to build up a healthy and comfortable working environment.

The Company has arranged the Administration Department to be responsible for the management of all kinds of safety accidents. The Administration Department is responsible for monitoring health and safety performance, and reporting to the senior management of the Company on hazardous and unsafe practices in a timely manner. Once a health and safety incident happens, the Administration Department would be informed immediately to take all necessary actions. After investigation, all employees will be informed the reason leading to this accident. Relevant safety precautions will be taken timely with the aim to eliminate potential safety hazards. The Company emphasizes safety awareness and enhances emergency response and self-rescue capacity among employees. The Administration Department has always kept alert to monitor and examine the implementation of health and safety regulations, with a view to maintain a better work safety protection and environment.

The Company has strictly complied with relevant standard and there was no material non-compliance event in 2022.

Charity Activities

The Company has been adhering to the tradition of charity care and enthusiasm for public welfare, actively fulfilling its corporate social responsibility, taking responsibility for consumers, communities and the environment while encouraging profitability and taking legal responsibility for shareholders and employees and encouraging employees to participate in different Charity activities, corporate social responsibility as an important part of sustainable development of the Company.

The Company encourages colleagues to donate used clothes to non-profit organizations.

On 23 May 2022, the Company donated a batch of anti-epidemic materials (K5PRO disinfection spray gun) with value about HKD100,000 Hong Kong to Federation of HK Jiangsu Community Organizations, in order to unite domestic and overseas forces who are enthusiastic about public welfare, and contribute more power to our society to fight against covid-19 together.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The Company focuses on reserving talents and promoting their development. The Company organizes weekly one-hour internal training for all employees. Training were charged by the department managers and/or directors, with over 50 training hours in 2022 covering all important aspects of the business of the Company. Nearly 100% of all employees had joined in the weekly internal training in 2022. The Company made active progress in terms of talents pooling and promotion of their development, building up a training strategy as the catalyst of further development. Training efficiency was greatly enhanced as regular training subjects were implemented in the afternoon of every Friday meeting so that all employees can participate the training courses and discuss the topics in depth openly.

1. Every week, one department will be responsible for the training topics and contents. Every employee would act as tutor.
2. The training topics are discussed and confirmed in the regular management meeting of the Company on every Monday.

Labour Standards

The Company always upholds core principles of fairness and compliance, and its personnel policies, salaries and benefits and business operation are in full compliance with Hong Kong laws and ordinances as well as industry standards. The Company has formulated transparent recruitment rules to provide equal employment opportunities and create a fair and harmonious working environment. Moreover, the Company bases its welfare policy upon Hong Kong regulations for ensuring that female employees are entitled to their legitimate rights and interests including maternal leave and breastfeeding leave, and in combination with strict workplace code of conduct, to eliminate gender discrimination and other injustices.

The Company's employment policy is in full compliance with the Employment Ordinance (CAP 57), the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (CAP 485), the Race Discrimination Ordinance (CAP 602), the Disability Discrimination Ordinance (CAP 487), the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance (CAP 527) in Hong Kong, stipulating the code of conduct for the management in recruiting employees and entering into employment contracts and forbidding recruitment of child labor, forced labor and other illegal acts.

Supply Chain Management

The Company adopts a personalised approach to build long-term relationships with its cooperative suppliers.

To regulate procurement activities, enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of procurements and promote fair transactions, the Company implements an open and transparent policy of selecting products and services suppliers. For example, before purchase of office utilities, the responsible staff will contact with at least three suppliers at the same time with the same requirements, and make competitive negotiation and price bidding. In addition, in daily business, the Company performs continuous training and assessment on the compliance of its merchandisers to the work standards set out on the management manual, procedural documents and ethical codes.

On the other hand, for upholding the principle of professionalism, the Company subcontracted some specialised works, including important legal issues, compliance, security and cleaning, to professional third-party enterprises. These cooperating parties constitute key part of the Company's business chain. The Company selects the subcontractors based on value includes service capabilities, experiences, personnel management skills and specialized equipment. The Company will assess sub-contractors' service performance in accordance with problem-solving skills and work efficiency . Furthermore, the Company adopted a series of measures, to ensure that the sub-contractors do not violate human rights or be not against the legitimate rights of workers. In 2022, the company engaged about 10 main professional service providers in Hong Kong.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

Protection of Consumer Interests

The Company places significant emphasis on customer satisfaction. The Company ensures the great emphasis to that and put great efforts into providing high quality products and services. Customer satisfaction is regarded as one key indicator for business assessment.

The Company strictly complies with all the national, regional laws and regulations. Considering to the benefits of customers, the Company takes positive measures, including protecting the data privacy of customers. At the same time, the Company trains its employees on a regular basis on knowledge of customer's interests protection, and reviews its internal control system frequently.

The Company respects Intellectual Property Rights ("IPR") of other parties and requires its suppliers to ensure that all products and services would not infringe any third parties' IPR.

Anti-Corruption

The Company lists the Code of Conduct into the Employees Handbook, and makes a set of internal control policies and measures in order to prevent corruption and deception, which are supervised and implemented by the Human Resources Department. The Human Resources Department is directly under the leadership of the General Director aim for maintaining a fair, open and transparent environment for business operations without corruption or deception.

Meanwhile, the Company clarifies its determined stance on fighting against corruption and deception to all employees, suppliers and business partners. Appropriate binding terms have been introduced into the respective contracts so as to ensure the relevant parties act under the Company's requirement. The Human Resources Department conducts separate supervision until the general mechanism is perfect.

In addition, having discovered any suspicious behavior, employees could report to the relevant business department, or the Human Resources Department or management of the Company. The Company provides anonymous reporting channels in case of corruption or deception.

The Company always remains vigilant of corruption and deception, and keep on exploring effective policies to constrain its staff and business partners. The Company will optimise its internal control system by means of continuous study and exploration. Special events will be held regularly for experience summarization.

From the perspective of daily operations of the company, the Company organically integrates anti-corruption awareness with daily work, strengthen by requiring all employees to sign and receive the "the Employee's Handbook" containing anti-corruption measures, enhance recognition of anti-corruption, and promote anti-corruption works, such as:

- Compare prices of at least three vendors for hotel and travel expense
- Compare prices of at least three vendors for fixed assets
- Multiple reviews of internal control procedures to prevent corruption
- Regular anti-corruption training courses

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

SOUND GOVERNANCE

Accountability of Management

High ethical standards is what the Company consistently adheres to. To satisfy the expectation of shareholders, regulators and others, the Company clearly promotes sound governance, emphasizes on strong leadership and well management that properly incentivizes appropriate behaviors.

The senior management of the Company is responsible for developing company's strategic direction and overseeing execution, while the Board of Directors are in charged of oversight of management's performance.

Our Directors bring a strong combination of experience and expertise to their role. The Board has been engaged with management on the importance of strong corporate standards, working together to emphasize the Company's commitment to doing the right things.

Our annual report contains detailed information about the members of our Board, including the Director biographical information and the Board's role in risk management oversight.

Independence of Board of Directors

Board independence is essential to effective governance. An independent Board serves the interests of shareholders by effectively carrying out its fundamental obligation of oversight of management. Three of our six Board members and each of the members of Audit Committee are independent directors, and the majority of the Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee are independent director, under the standards established by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the firm's independence standards.

For more information, please refer to the part of corporate governance report in the annual report.

PROSPECTS

Considering itself as part of the society as a whole and the natural environment and integrate social responsibility with corporate culture, the Company:

- will be oriented towards sustainable development, actively face future opportunities and challenges, and engage in interactive cooperation with the interests of all parties;
- resists commercial bribery and unfair competition, oppose commercial fraud, and build cooperative relationships based on trust, honesty, frankness and integrity;
- in the context of the global trend of energy conservation and emission reduction, implements low-carbon production strategies, save energy, reduces consumption and reduce emissions, and actively responds to global climate change;
- builds a diverse staff team and train employees to value the relationship between the company and society in their daily work;
- helps more people through charitable donations;
- conducts rigorous compliance audits of partners and promotes the importance of social responsibility to all partners.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



McMillanWoods

Professionalism at the forefront

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CHINA INNOVATION INVESTMENT LIMITED

中國創新投資有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of China Innovation Investment Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 45 to 91, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its 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 the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matter we identified is fair value measurement of equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Fair value measurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Refer to Notes 4 and 16 to the financial statements.

The Company measured the amount of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income with the changes in fair value recognised in the other comprehensive income. This fair value measurement is significant to our audit because the balance of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income of approximately HK\$228,092,000 as at 31 December 2022 and the fair value changes of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income of approximately HK\$53,501,000 for the year then ended are material to the financial statements. In addition, the Company's fair value measurement involves application of judgement and is based on assumptions and estimates.

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Assessing the competence, objective and integrity of the external valuer engaged by the Company;
- Obtaining the external valuation reports and discussing with the external valuer to challenge the valuation process, methodologies used and market evidence to support significant judgements and assumptions applied in the valuation model;
- Engaging independent competent expert to review the valuation process, methodologies used and market evidence to support significant judgements and assumptions applied in the valuation model prepared by the external valuer;
- Checking key assumptions and input data in the valuation model to supporting evidence;
- Checking arithmetical accuracy of the valuation model; and
- Assessing the disclosure of the fair value measurement in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises all of the information included in the Company's annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the 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 FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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. We report our opinion 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 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 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We also provide the Audit Committee 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or 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.

McMillan Woods (Hong Kong) CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Chan Chun Sing

Audit Engagement Director

Practising Certificate Number P05537

24/F, Siu On Centre

188 Lockhart Road, Wan Chai

Hong Kong

Hong Kong, 24 March 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Gross sales proceeds of investments		451,249	544,048
REVENUE	7	(2,067)	(26,727)
Other income	7	14,317	2
Administrative and other operating expenses		(6,449)	(7,109)
Finance costs	8	(45)	(89)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	11	5,756	(33,923)
Income tax expense	10	—	—
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		5,756	(33,923)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE			
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Fair value changes of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(53,501)	(8,823)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR		(47,745)	(42,746)
EARNING (LOSS) PER SHARE	12	HK cents	HK cents
— Basic		0.045	(0.265)
— Diluted		N/A	N/A

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	14	384	–
Right-of-use assets	15	447	1,340
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	16	228,092	267,363
Total non-current assets		228,923	268,703
CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	17	130,970	143,157
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	18	197,478	187,441
Cash and bank balances	19	6,656	13,381
Total current assets		335,104	343,979
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables and accruals	20	295	290
Lease liabilities	21	475	915
Total current liabilities		770	1,205
NET CURRENT ASSETS		334,334	342,774
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		563,257	611,477
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Lease liabilities	21	–	475
NET ASSETS		563,257	611,002
EQUITY			
Share capital	22	128,016	128,016
Reserves	23	435,241	482,986
TOTAL EQUITY		563,257	611,002

Approved by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Xiang Xin
Director

Chan Cheong Yee
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Issued share capital HK\$'000	Share premium HK\$'000	Equity investment revaluation reserve HK\$'000	Share option reserve HK\$'000	Accumulated losses HK\$'000	Total equity HK\$'000
At 1 January 2021	128,016	655,342	(47,609)	8,890	(90,891)	653,748
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(8,823)	-	(33,923)	(42,746)
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	128,016	655,342	(56,432)	8,890	(124,814)	611,002
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(53,501)	-	5,756	(47,745)
At 31 December 2022	128,016	655,342	(109,933)	8,890	(119,058)	563,257

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit (loss) before tax	5,756	(33,923)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	35	–
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	893	894
Net unrealised holding losses (gains) from investments at fair value through profit or loss	22,222	(9,234)
Net realised (gains) losses on disposal of investments at fair value through profit or loss	(10,594)	52,751
Dividend income from equity securities listed in Hong Kong	(4,871)	(2,703)
Other income	(14,230)	–
Finance costs	45	89
Interest income	(4,690)	(14,087)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(5,434)	(6,213)
Change in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(10,037)	(40,890)
Change in investments at fair value through profit or loss	559	27,884
Change in other payables and accruals	5	(46)
Cash used in operations	(14,907)	(19,265)
Interest on lease liabilities paid	(45)	(89)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(14,952)	(19,354)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(419)	–
Interest received	4,690	14,087
Dividend received from listed investments	4,871	2,703
Net cash flows from investing activities	9,142	16,790
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	(915)	(871)
Net cash flows used in financing activity	(915)	(871)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(6,725)	(3,435)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,381	16,816
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6,656	13,381
Analysis of balance of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and bank balances	6,656	13,381

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

China Innovation Investment Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is Sinclair Group Centre, 3rd Floor Genesis Building, Genesis Close P.O. Box 498, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1106, Cayman Islands. The principal place of business is situated at 26/F., 9 Des Voeux Road West, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong. The Company’s shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) since 28 August 2002.

The Company’s principal activity has not changed during the year and is principally engaged in investments. Its principal investment objective is to achieve medium-term capital appreciation by investing in listed and unlisted companies mainly in Hong Kong and the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”).

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”), which is the functional currency of the Company.

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”)

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Company has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”) for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 for the preparation of the financial statements:

Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Amendments to HKFRS 16 (March 2021)	Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021
Annual Improvements Project	Annual Improvements to HKFRS Standards 2018-2020
Amendments to Accounting Guideline 5	Merger Accounting for Common Control Combinations

The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year had no material impact on the Company’s financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements. The Company has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not applied any new standard, amendments to standards and interpretation that have been issued but are not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2022. The new standard, amendments to standards and interpretation include the following which may be relevant to the Company.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKAS 1 — Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKAS 1 — Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2 — Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 8 — Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 12 — Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKFRS 16 — Lease Liability in a Sales and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined by the HKICPA
Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (Revised) Presentation of Financial Statements — Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause	1 January 2024

The Company is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments and new standards is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs, issued by the HKICPA, which in collective term includes all applicable HKFRS, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. For the purpose of preparation of the financial statements, information is considered material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the financial statements include the applicable disclosure required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange and the disclosure requirements of Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis at the end of each reporting period, as modified by the revaluation of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and the revaluation of investments at fair value through profit and loss which are carried at their fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars with all values rounding to the nearest thousand except otherwise indicated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires the use of certain key assumptions and estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgements in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving critical judgements and areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these financial statements, are disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over the lease terms — 20%
Office equipment	20%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Yacht	20%

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 the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Leases

Definition of a lease

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

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application of HKFRS 16 or arising from business combinations, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

The Company as a lessee

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, 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.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Company recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

Lease liabilities (Continued)

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Company remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

Lease modifications

The Company accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company remeasures the lease liability, less any lease incentives receivable, based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

Lease liabilities (Continued)

Changes in the basis for determining the future lease payments as a result of interest rate benchmark reform

For changes in the basis for determining the future lease payments as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the Company applies the practical expedient to remeasure the lease liabilities by discounting the revised lease payments using the unchanged discount rate and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets. A lease modification is required by interest rate benchmark reform if, and only if, both of these conditions are met:

- the modification is necessary as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform; and
- the new basis for determining the lease payments is economically equivalent to the previous basis (i.e. the basis immediately preceding the modification).

Covid-19-related rent concessions

In relation to rent concessions that occurred as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Company has elected to apply the practical expedient not to assess whether the change is a lease modification if all of the following conditions are met:

- the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022; and
- there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

A lessee applying the practical expedient accounts for changes in lease payments resulting from rent concessions the same way it would account for the changes applying HKFRS 16 if the changes are not a lease modification. Forgiveness or waiver of lease payments are accounted for as variable lease payments. The related lease liabilities are adjusted to reflect the amounts forgiven or waived with a corresponding adjustment recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which the event occurs.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual Company entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Foreign currencies (Continued)

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest/dividend income which are derived from the Company's ordinary course of business are presented as revenue.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at the date of initial application of HKFRS 9/initial recognition of a financial asset the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 Business Combinations applies. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

In addition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(i) *Amortised cost and interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost and debt instruments/receivables subsequently measured at FVTOCI. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit-impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

(ii) *Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI*

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the FVTOCI reserve; and are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, and will be transferred to retained profits.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the other income line item in profit or loss.

(iii) *Investments at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified under this category if they do not meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost and the conditions of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the Company designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values recognised in profit or loss. The fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss are net of any interest income and dividend income. Interest income and dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss ("ECL") model on financial assets (including other receivables and bank balances) which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

For all other instruments, the Company measures the loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(i) *Significant increase in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company 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 when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) *Definition of default*

For internal credit risk management, the Company considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Company).

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

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:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) 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;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- (f) the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(v) *Measurement and recognition of ECL* (Continued)

Lifetime ECL for other receivables is considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward looking macroeconomic information.

For collective assessment, the Company takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the end of the reporting period are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

Revenue

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment are established.

Other income

Other income is recognised whenever it is received or receivable.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Such grants are presented under "other income".

Retirement benefit and termination benefits

Payments to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when it recognises any related restructuring costs.

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another HKFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Share-based payment

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Shares/Share options granted to employees

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (share-based payments reserve). At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payments reserve. For shares/share options that vest immediately at the date of grant, the fair value of the shares/share options granted is expensed immediately to profit or loss.

When share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share-based payments reserve will be transferred to other reserve. 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-based payments reserve will be transferred to retained profits.

When shares granted are vested, the amount previously recognised in share-based payments reserve will be transferred to other reserve.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit/loss before tax because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied to the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

In assessing any uncertainty over income tax treatments, the Company considers whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used by the Company in the income tax filings. If it is probable, the current and deferred taxes are determined consistently with the tax treatment in the income tax filings. If it is not probable that the relevant taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of each uncertainty is reflected by using either the most likely amount or the expected value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the directors have made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 3, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. HKFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Note 16 describes that these investee companies are not treated as associates or subsidiaries although the Company has 25.00% to 85.00% ownership interest in these investee companies. In making their judgement, the directors of the Company considered the Company has no voting rights and concluded that it is not in a position to control or exercise any significant influence over the financial and operating policies of these investee companies or to participate in their operations.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Fair value measurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

In the absence of quoted market prices in an active market, the Company appointed an independent professional valuer to assess the fair values of the equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. In determining the fair values, the valuer has used a method of valuation which involves certain estimates. The directors have exercised their judgement and are satisfied that the method of valuation is reflective of the current market conditions.

The carrying amount of the equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2022 was approximately HK\$228,092,000 (2021: approximately HK\$267,363,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and price risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

(a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk mainly arises from monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company.

The Company has minimal exposure to foreign currency risk as most of its business transactions, assets and liabilities are principally denominated in Hong Kong dollars which are the functional currencies of the Company.

The Company currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, the management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest-rate risk arises from its bank deposits. These deposits bear interests at variable rates varied with the then prevailing market condition.

At 31 December 2022, if interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, post-tax (loss) profit for the year would have been approximately HK\$67,000 (2021: HK\$134,000) higher/lower (2021: higher/lower), arising mainly as a result of lower/higher interest income on bank.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk and impairment assessment

Other receivables

The Company assessed the impairment for its other receivables based on internal credit rating of these debtors which, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, has no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Estimated loss rate is based on probability of default and loss given default with reference to market data and is adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Cash and bank balances

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agency. The Company is exposed to concentration of credit risk on liquid funds which are deposited with banks with high credit ratings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The Company's internal credit risk grading assessment comprises the following categories:

Internal credit rating	Description	Loss allowance
Low risk	The counterparty has a low risk of default and may have past due amounts but usually settle after due date	12-month ECL
Doubtful	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources	Lifetime ECL — not credit-impaired
Loss	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL — credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Company has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Company's financial assets, which are subject to ECL assessment:

	Notes	External credit rating	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	
					2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Other receivables	18	N/A	Low risk (Note 1)	12-month ECL	196,285	186,369
Cash and bank balances	19	A1 to Aa3	N/A (Note 2)	12-month ECL	6,656	13,381

Note:

- For the purposes of internal credit risk management, the Company uses the past-due information to assess whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The balance of other receivables has not been past due and is not considered as in default as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts is still considered recoverable.
- The Company's credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings and good reputation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Credit risk (Continued)

The credit risk of other receivables is managed through an internal process. The credit quality of each counterparty is investigated before an advance is made. The Company also actively monitors the outstanding amounts owed by each debtor and identifies any credit risks in a timely manner in order to reduce the risk of a credit related loss. The Company reviews the recoverable amount of these receivables at the end of the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company assessed the ECL for other receivables is insignificant and thus no loss allowance was made during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(d) Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets (e.g. equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments at fair value through profit or loss) and projected cash flows from operations.

The following table detailed the contractual maturity of the Company for its financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flow of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The amounts represented both interest and principal cash flow.

	At 31 December 2022						Total carrying amount HK\$'000
	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or less than 3 months HK\$'000	3 months to 1 year HK\$'000	1-2 years HK\$'000	2-5 years HK\$'000	Total undiscounted cash flow HK\$'000	
Other payables and accruals	-	-	295	-	-	295	295
Lease liabilities	5.0	240	240	-	-	480	475
		240	535	-	-	775	770

	At 31 December 2021						Total carrying amount HK\$'000
	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or less than 3 months HK\$'000	3 months to 1 year HK\$'000	1-2 years HK\$'000	2-5 years HK\$'000	Total undiscounted cash flow HK\$'000	
Other payables and accruals	-	-	290	-	-	290	290
Lease liabilities	5.0	240	720	480	-	1,440	1,390
		240	1,010	480	-	1,730	1,680

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Fair value

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 as reflected in the statement of financial position approximately their respective fair value.

(f) Price risk

The Company's (i) equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and (ii) investments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Therefore, the Company is exposed to equity security price risk. The directors manage this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with difference risk profiles.

At 31 December 2022, if the prices of the equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, details of which are set out in note 16 to the financial statements increase/decrease by 10%, other comprehensive expense would have been approximately of HK\$22,809,000 (2021: HK\$26,736,000) lower/higher, arising as a result of the fair value change of the equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

At 31 December 2022, if the prices of the investments at fair value through profit or loss, details of which are set out in note 17 to the financial statements increase/decrease by 10%, post-tax loss would have been approximately of HK\$10,936,000 (2021: HK\$11,954,000) lower/higher (2021: lower/higher), arising as a result of the fair value gain/loss of the investments at fair value through profit or loss.

6. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operating segment is investments which comprise the investing in listed and unlisted companies in order to achieve medium-term capital appreciation. Since this is the only one operating segment of the Company which its revenue and non-current assets are entirely contributed from the investments, no further analysis thereof is presented.

Geographical information

The Company's revenue is solely generated from, and non-current assets are located in, Hong Kong, based on the location of the relevant entities' operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

7. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Revenue		
Bank interest income	5	25
Income from structured products	4,685	14,062
Dividend income from equity securities listed in Hong Kong	4,871	2,703
Net realised gains (losses) on disposal of investments at fair value through profit or loss	10,594	(52,751)
Net unrealised holding (losses) gains from investments at fair value through profit or loss	(22,222)	9,234
	(2,067)	(26,727)
	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Other income		
Compensation income (note 16)	14,230	–
Government grants (note)	87	–
Sundry income	–	2
	14,317	2

Note: During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company received and recognised government grants amounting to approximately HK\$87,000 (2021: nil) in accordance with the Employment Support Scheme provided by the Hong Kong government. The Company did not have any unfulfilled conditions relating to the grant during the year ended 31 December 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	45	89

9. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

(a) Directors' emoluments

	For the year ended 31 December 2022				
	Fees HK\$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK\$'000	Share-based payments HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Executive directors:					
Xiang Xin	120	-	-	-	120
Chan Cheong Yee	120	-	-	-	120
	240	-	-	-	240
Non-executive director:					
Chi Yee Shan, Esa (appointed on 6 October 2021)	120	-	-	-	120
Independent non-executive directors:					
An Jing	120	-	-	-	120
Zhang Yu Clement (resigned on 6 January 2023)	120	-	-	-	120
Zhou Zan	120	-	-	-	120
	360	-	-	-	360
Total	720	-	-	-	720

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

9. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments (Continued)

	For the year ended 31 December 2021				
	Fees HK\$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK\$'000	Share-based payments HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Executive directors:					
Xiang Xin	120	–	–	–	120
Chan Cheong Yee	120	–	–	–	120
	240	–	–	–	240
Non-executive director:					
Chi Yee Shan, Esa (appointed on 6 October 2021)	28	–	–	–	28
Independent non-executive directors:					
An Jing	120	–	–	–	120
Zhang Yu Clement (resigned on 6 January 2023)	120	–	–	–	120
Zhou Zan	120	–	–	–	120
	360	–	–	–	360
Total	628	–	–	–	628

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

9. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments (Continued)

There was no arrangement under which a director or the chief executive waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year (2021: Nil).

During the year, no emoluments have been paid to the directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Company; or as compensation for loss of office (2021: Nil).

(b) Five highest paid individuals

There were two (2021: three) directors, whose emolument is set out in the above, included in the five highest paid individuals of the Company. For the year ended 31 December 2022, three (2021: two) employees of the Company were as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefit-in-kind	549	551
Pension scheme contributions	27	22
	576	573

The number of employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands are as follows:

	Number of individuals	
	2022	2021
HK\$1,000,000 or below	3	2

During the year, no emoluments were paid by the Company to any of the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Company or as compensation for loss of office (2021: Nil).

(c) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

Save as disclosed in note 26(i) to the financial statements, no other significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company and the director's connected party had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at a rate of 16.5% (2021: 16.5%) for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021. No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been provided for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 since the Company has no assessable profit in Hong Kong for both years.

The reconciliation between the income tax expense and the profit (loss) before tax is as follows:

	2022	2021
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Profit (loss) before tax	5,756	(33,923)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 16.5% (2021: 16.5%)	950	(5,597)
Income not subject to tax	(84)	(4)
Expense not subject to tax	6	–
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	–	5,601
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	(872)	–
Income tax expense	–	–

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had unused tax losses of approximately HK\$73,276,000 (2021: HK\$78,558,000) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of such losses due to the unpredictability of future profit stream. The tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely. There were no other significant temporary differences arising during the year or at the end of the reporting period.

11. PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX

The Company's profit (loss) for the year is arrived at after charging (crediting):

	2022	2021
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Auditor's remuneration	295	290
Investment management fee	480	480
Employee benefits expenses (including directors' remuneration):		
Wages, salaries and welfare	1,460	1,378
Pension scheme contributions	33	35
Total employee benefits expenses	1,493	1,413
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	35	–
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	893	894
Net exchange loss (gains)	254	(46)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

12. EARNING (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earning (loss) per share

The calculation of basic earning (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company of approximately HK\$5,756,000 (2021: loss of approximately HK\$33,923,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 12,801,578,629 (2021: 12,801,578,629) in issue during the year.

Diluted earning (loss) per share

The computation of diluted earning (loss) per share does not assume the exercise the Company's share options because the exercise price of those options was higher than the average market price for shares for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021. Since the Company has no other dilutive potential ordinary share for both years, no dilutive earning (loss) per share has been presented.

13. DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Company did not recommend the declaration of any dividend for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000	Office equipment HK\$'000	Furniture and fixtures HK\$'000	Yacht HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
COST					
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	975	34	142	4,026	5,177
Additions	–	–	–	419	419
At 31 December 2022	975	34	142	4,445	5,596
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	975	34	142	4,026	5,177
Charge for the year	–	–	–	35	35
At 31 December 2022	975	34	142	4,061	5,212
CARRYING AMOUNT					
At 31 December 2022	–	–	–	384	384
At 31 December 2021	–	–	–	–	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Leased properties HK\$'000
As at 31 December 2022 Carrying amount	447
As at 31 December 2021 Carrying amount	1,340
For the year ended 31 December 2022 Depreciation charge	893
For the year ended 31 December 2021 Depreciation charge	894

For both years, the Company leases an office for its operations. Lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of three years, but may have extension and termination options. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Company applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

Lease liabilities of approximately HK\$475,000 (2021: HK\$1,390,000) are recognised with related right-of-use assets of approximately HK\$447,000 as at 31 December 2022 (2021: HK\$1,340,000). The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

16. EQUITY INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The balance represented the Company's unlisted equity securities classified by the Company as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Unlisted equity securities	228,092	267,363

Particulars of the Company's equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2022 disclosed pursuant to the Chapter 21 of the Listing Rules are as follows:

Name of investee company	Place of incorporation	Issued and fully paid shares held by the Company	Number of shares issued in investee company	Proportion investee's capital owned	Principal activities	2022				2021	
						Cost HK\$'000	Accumulated fair value adjustment since acquisition HK\$'000	Fair value HK\$'000	Dividend income received during the year HK\$'000	Net assets attributable to the Company HK\$'000	Carrying Amount HK\$'000
United Crown Future Company Limited ("United Overseas")	The British Virgin Islands (the "BVI")	1,621 class B ordinary shares*	1,200 class A ordinary shares and 1,877 class B ordinary shares	52.68% (2021: 52.68%)	Investment holding (note i)	78,700	(36,073)	42,627	- (2021: nil)	109,451	54,359
Aesthetic Vision Limited ("Aesthetic")	Hong Kong	8,500 class B ordinary shares*	1,000 class A ordinary shares and 9,000 class B ordinary shares	85.00% (2021: 85.00%)	Investment holding (note ii)	78,349	(17,368)	60,981	- (2021: nil)	123,015	81,605
Topsun Creation Limited ("Topsun")	Hong Kong	2,710 class B ordinary shares*	690 class A ordinary shares and 3,310 class B ordinary shares	67.75% (2021: 67.75%)	Investment holding (note iii)	77,925	(37,834)	40,091	- (2021: nil)	54,270	45,236
Grand Far Sky Limited ("Grand Far Sky")	Hong Kong	5,400 class B ordinary shares*	2,500 class A ordinary shares and 7,000 class B ordinary shares	56.84% (2021: 56.84%)	Investment holding (note iv)	64,390	(15,655)	48,735	- (2021: nil)	81,127	61,512
FengTian Capital Limited ("FengTian")	Hong Kong	3,470 non-voting shares (2021: 2,200 ordinary shares)	8,800 ordinary shares	39.43% (2021: 25%) (Note)	Investment holding (note v)	38,661	(3,003)	35,658	- (2021: nil)	43,024	24,651
						338,025	(109,933)	228,092		410,887	267,363

* The Class B shares rank pari passu with the Class A shares in all aspects except for their non-voting rights. Class B shares have no voting rights.

Note: During the year ended 31 December 2022, the major shareholder of FengTian transferred 1,270 shares to the Company as a compensation to the Company due to poor performance of FengTian in the past few years. As a result, the Company recognised a compensation income of approximately HK\$14,230,000, which is the fair value of the 1,270 shares received by the Company as of date of transfer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

16. EQUITY INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Continued)

These companies are not treated as associates or subsidiaries because the Company is not in a position to control or exercise any significant influence over the financial and operating policies of these companies or to participate in their operations. The investments are intended to be held for the medium to long-term. Classification of these investments as equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income can avoid the volatility of the fair value changes of these investments to the profit or loss. Therefore, the unlisted equity investments of the Company are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for financial reporting purposes. The fair value of the unlisted equity investments of the Company is determined by independent professional valuer. The valuations are based on market approach and cost approach.

Background information of the investee companies

Notes:

(i) United Overseas

United Overseas is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and principally engaged in investment holding. The principal asset of United Overseas is the direct 100% equity interest in a company incorporated in the PRC, of which is principally engaged in development and sales of building decoration materials as well as home decoration products. The principal activities and assets in United Overseas' group has not been changed during the years 2022 and 2021.

(ii) Aesthetic

Aesthetic is incorporated in Hong Kong and is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal asset of Aesthetic is the direct 100% equity interest in a company established in the PRC, which is principally engaged in development and sales of LED lighting products. Aesthetic's Group major product is LED lighting. It possesses of LED ergonomics technology and the LED lighting products developed are energy-saving, environmentally friendly, long-lived and small in size. The principal activities and assets in Aesthetic's group has not been changed during the years 2022 and 2021.

(iii) Topsun

Topsun is incorporated in Hong Kong and is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal asset of Topsun is the direct 100% equity interest in a company established in the PRC, which is principally engaged in conducting development and sales of solar cell products. The principal activities and assets in Topsun's group has not been changed during the years 2022 and 2021.

(iv) Grand Far Sky

Grand Far Sky is incorporated in Hong Kong and is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal asset of Grand Far Sky is the direct 100% equity interest in a company established in the PRC, which is principally engaged in the asset management. The principal activities and assets in Grand Far Sky's group has not been changed during the years 2022 and 2021.

(v) FengTian

FengTian is incorporated in Hong Kong and is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal asset of FengTian is the direct 88% equity interest in a company established in the PRC, which is principally engaged in development and sales of health communication products. The principal activities and assets in FengTian's group has not been changed during the years 2022 and 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

17. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	130,970	143,157
Current portion	130,970 (130,970)	143,157 (143,157)
Non-current portion	–	–

The fair values of the equity securities listed in Hong Kong are based on current bid prices.

Particulars of the Company's principal equity securities listed in Hong Kong as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 disclosed pursuant to the Chapter 21 of the Listing Rules are as follows:

Listed equity securities	Note	Number of shares held	Proportion of investee's capital owned	Cost HK\$'000	Market value HK\$'000	Accumulated unrealised holding gains (losses) as at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022 HK\$'000	Unrealised holding gains (losses) during the year HK\$'000	Dividend income received during the year HK\$'000	Net assets attributable to the investments HK\$'000
At 31 December 2022									
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	1	689,000	less than 0.01%	79,166	59,426	2,756	(22,496)	–	38,506
China Mobile Limited	2	1,220,000	less than 0.01%	60,159	63,135	–	2,976	2,406	2,137
At 31 December 2021									
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	1	689,000	less than 0.01%	79,166	81,922	–	2,756	–	43,599
HSBC Holdings plc	3	1,060,000	less than 0.01%	64,427	49,714	(21,232)	6,519	1,805	82,591

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

17. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

Notes:

1. Alibaba Group Holding Ltd was incorporated in the Cayman Islands and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 9988). Its principal activities are to provide the technology infrastructure and marketing reach to help merchants, brands, retailers and other businesses to leverage the power of new technology to engage with their users and customers and operate in a more efficient way. At 31 December 2022, the unaudited consolidated net assets was approximately USD159,504 million (equivalent to HK\$1,244,131 million).
2. China Mobile Limited was incorporated in the Hong Kong on 3 September 1997 and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 0941). The principal activities are the provision of telecommunications and information related services in the PRC and in Hong Kong. At 30 September 2022, the unaudited consolidated net assets was approximately RMB1,274,619 million (equivalent to HK\$1,410,557 million).
3. HSBC Holdings Plc was incorporated in the England and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 0005). Its principal activities are retail banking and wealth management, commercial banking, global banking and markets, and global private banking. At 31 December 2021, the audited consolidated net assets was approximately USD206,777 million (equivalent to HK\$1,612,861 million).

18. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Prepayments	1,193	1,072
Deposits	161	161
Cash accounts with securities companies	194,480	184,584
Other receivables from investees	1,644	1,624
	197,478	187,441

19. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term deposits during the year are made for various periods from 1 day to 1 month depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at respective short term time deposits rates. The carrying amount of the cash and bank balances approximate to their fair value.

At the end of the reporting period, the bank and cash balances of the Company denominated in USD was approximately nil (2021: HK\$7,799,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

20. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Accruals	295	290

21. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Lease liabilities payable:		
Within one year	475	915
Within a period of more than one year but not exceeding two years	–	475
Within a period of more than two years but not exceeding five years	–	–
	475	1,390
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months shown under current liabilities	(475)	(915)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	–	475

The Company leases a property to operate its office and these lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's treasury function.

The total cash outflows for leases including payments of principal and interest portion of lease liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2022 was HK\$960,000 (2021: HK\$960,000).

The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

21. LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Lease liabilities HK\$'000
At 1 January 2021	2,261
Repayment of lease liabilities	(960)
Interest expenses	89
At 31 December 2021	1,390
Repayment of lease liabilities	(960)
Interest expenses	45
At 31 December 2022	475

Amounts included in the cash flow statements for leases comprise the following:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Within operating cash flows	45	89
Within financing cash flows	915	871
	960	960

22. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Authorised:		
100,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each (2021: 100,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued and fully paid:		
12,801,578,629 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each (2021: 12,801,578,629 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each)	128,016	128,016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

22. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

A summary of the movements in the issued share capital of the Company is as follows:

	Number of shares '000	Amount HK\$'000
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021, 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	12,801,579	128,016

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maximise the return to the shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the two years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The externally imposed capital requirements is that for the Company to maintain its listing on the Stock Exchange it has to have a public float of at least 25% of the shares. Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the directors, the Company has maintained a sufficient public float of at least 25% throughout the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

23. OTHER RESERVES

(a) Share premium

Pursuant to the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands and the Company's Articles of Association, the share premium of the Company is distributable to the equity holders 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) Share option reserve

The share option reserve represents the fair value of the actual or estimated number of unexercised share options granted to employees and directors of the Company recognised in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for equity-settled share-based payments in note 3 to the financial statements.

(c) Equity investment revaluation reserve

The equity investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income held at the end of the reporting period and is dealt with in accordance with the Company's significant accounting policies in the note relating to financial assets to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24. SHARE OPTIONS

Pursuant to an annual general meeting of the Company held on 22 May 2014 and the Stock Exchange granting approval of the listing of and permission to deal in the shares to be issued under the share option scheme (the "Scheme") on 4 June 2014, the Company adopted the Scheme for the purpose of providing incentive to directors, employees and consultants. Unless or otherwise cancelled, amended or expire, the Scheme will be expired on 3 June 2024.

The total number of shares in respect of which options may be granted under the Scheme is not permitted to exceed 10% of the shares of the Company in issue, or if such 10% limit is refreshed, the maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued upon the exercise of all outstanding options grant and yet to be exercised under the Scheme must not exceed 30% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue from time to time. The number of shares in respect of which options may be granted to any individual in any one year is not permitted to exceed 1% of the shares of the Company then issue, without prior approval from the Company's shareholders. Each grant of options to any director, chief executive or substantial shareholder must be approved by independent non-executive directors. Where any grant of options to a substantial shareholder or any of their respective associates would result in the shares of the Company issued and to be issued upon exercise of options already granted and to be granted in excess of HK\$5,000,000 in the 12 month period up to the date of grant, then the grant must be approved in advance by the Company's shareholders.

A consideration of HK\$1 shall be paid to the Company upon acceptance of the grant. Options may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Scheme at any time during a year to be determined and notified by the directors of the Company, which period may not expire earlier than 3 years and later than 10 years from the date of grant of the option subject to the provisions for early termination thereof.

The exercise price is determined by the directors of the Company, and will not be less than the higher of closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant, and the average closing price of the shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24. SHARE OPTIONS (Continued)

No share options were granted or lapsed during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

All share-based compensation will be settled in equity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options other than by issuing the Company's ordinary shares.

Details of the options granted under the Scheme and outstanding at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Grantee	Date of grant	Exercise period	Number of share options					Exercise price per share option HK\$	
			Outstanding as at 1 January 2022	Granted during the year	Lapsed during the year	Exercised during the year	Reclassified during the year		Outstanding as at 31 December 2022
Directors									
Xiang Xin	6 July 2014	6 July 2014 to 5 July 2024	60,394,737	-	-	-	-	60,394,737	0.0497
Zhou Zan	4 April 2018	4 April 2018 to 3 April 2028	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	0.0497
An Jing	14 April 2020	14 April 2020 to 13 April 2030	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	0.0497
Zhang Yu Clement	14 April 2020	14 April 2020 to 13 April 2030	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	0.0497
			150,394,737	-	-	-	-	150,394,737	
Others	6 July 2014	6 July 2014 to 5 July 2024	378,473,685	-	-	-	-	378,473,685	0.0497
			528,868,422	-	-	-	-	528,868,422	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24. SHARE OPTIONS (Continued)

Grantee	Date of grant	Exercise period	Number of share options					Outstanding as at 31 December 2021	Exercise price per share option HK\$
			Outstanding as at 1 January 2021	Granted during the year	Lapsed during the year	Exercised during the year	Reclassified during the year		
Directors									
Xiang Xin	6 July 2014	6 July 2014 to 5 July 2024	60,394,737	-	-	-	-	60,394,737	0.0497
Zhou Zan	4 April 2018	4 April 2018 to 3 April 2028	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	0.0497
An Jing	14 April 2020	14 April 2020 to 13 April 2030	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	0.0497
Zhang Yu Clement	14 April 2020	14 April 2020 to 13 April 2030	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	0.0497
			150,394,737	-	-	-	-	150,394,737	
Others	6 July 2014	6 July 2014 to 5 July 2024	378,473,685	-	-	-	-	378,473,685	0.0497
			528,868,422	-	-	-	-	528,868,422	

For share options outstanding at the end of the period, the weighted average remaining contractual lives is 2.4 years (2021: 3.4 years).

There was no share options exercised during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

25. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the net asset value per share of the Company was HK\$0.044 and HK\$0.048, respectively. The calculation of net asset value per share is based on the net asset value of the Company as at 31 December 2022 of approximately HK\$563,257,000 (2021: HK\$611,002,000) and 12,801,578,629 (2021: 12,801,578,629) ordinary shares in issue at the end of each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (i) Save as those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

	Notes	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Investment management fee paid to Evergrande Securities (Hong Kong) Limited ("ESHK")	(a)	480	480
		480	480
Rental paid to New Era Group (China) Limited ("NEG")	(b)	960	960
Rental deposit paid to NEG	(b)	160	160

Notes:

- (a) The Company entered into an investment management agreement with ESHK since 2020. ESHK is regarded as a related party of the Company as the directors are of the view that ESHK is providing key management personnel services to the Company through its investment management services.
- (b) NEG, is a company of which Mr. Xiang Xin, a director of the Company has control.
- (ii) Compensation of key management personnel:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Short term employee benefits	720	628
Pension scheme contributions	–	–
Share-based payments	–	–
	720	628

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:

	2022	2021
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Financial assets:		
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	228,092	267,363
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	130,970	143,157
Financial assets at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents)	202,941	199,750
	562,003	610,270
Financial liabilities:		
At amortised cost	295	290

28. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following disclosures of fair value measurements use a fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

Level 1 inputs: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

28. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of any of the three levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

(a) Disclosures of level in fair value hierarchy at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

Description	Fair value measurements using:			Total 2022 HK\$'000
	Level 1 HK\$'000	Level 2 HK\$'000	Level 3 HK\$'000	
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
— Listed securities in Hong Kong	130,970	—	—	130,970
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
— Unlisted equity investments	—	—	228,092	228,092
Total recurring fair value measurements	130,970	—	228,092	359,062

Description	Fair value measurements using:			Total 2021 HK\$'000
	Level 1 HK\$'000	Level 2 HK\$'000	Level 3 HK\$'000	
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
— Listed securities in Hong Kong	143,157	—	—	143,157
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
— Unlisted equity investments	—	—	267,363	267,363
Total recurring fair value measurements	143,157	—	267,363	410,520

During the year, there were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3 (2021: Nil). The Company's policy is to recognise transfer between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

28. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

(b) Reconciliation of assets measured at fair value based on level 3:

	Unlisted equity securities HK\$'000
At 1 January 2021	276,186
Total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(8,823)
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	267,363
Addition during the year	14,230
Total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(53,501)
At 31 December 2022	228,092

The total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income are presented in fair value changes of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(c) Disclosure of valuation process used by the Company and valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

The tables below provide information about how the Company determines fair value of various financial assets.

Level 3 fair value measurements as at 31 December 2022 and 2021

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range	Effect on fair value for increase of input	Fair value HK\$'000
Unlisted equity securities classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market approach	Price-to-book multiple	2.48-4.08	Increase	192,434
			(2021: 3.26-5.62)		(2021: 242,712)
		Discount of lack of marketability	15%	Decrease	
	Cost approach	Net asset value	Net asset value with reference to management accounts of the investee company	Increase	35,658 (2021: 24,651)

The Company's management is responsible for the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair value measurements. The management reports directly to the Board of Directors for these fair value measurements. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the management and the Board of Directors at least twice a year.

For level 3 fair value measurements, the Company will normally engage external valuation experts with the recognised professional qualifications and recent experience to perform the valuations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

29. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTION

During the year, the Company received 1,270 non-voting shares of Feng Tian as the compensation income, amounting to approximately HK\$14,230,000. Details are disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements.

30. RETIREMENT BENEFITS PLAN

The Company participates in the MPF Scheme for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the above scheme are held separately from those of the Company, in funds under the control of trustees. The Company contributes at the lower of HK\$1,500 per month or 5% of the relevant payroll costs to the MPF Scheme.

The total cost charged to profit or loss of HK\$33,000 (2021: HK\$35,000) represents contributions paid or payable to the above scheme by the Company for the year.

During the year, there were no forfeited contributions which arose upon employees leaving the scheme prior to their interests in the Company's contribution becoming fully vested and which are available to reduce the contributions payable by the Company in future years.

31. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2023.

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Company for the last five financial years, as extracted from the published audited financial statements and restated/reclassified as appropriate, is set out below.

RESULTS

	For the years ended 31 December				
	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000	2018 HK\$'000
REVENUE	(2,067)	(26,727)	(3,643)	31,968	(4,895)
Profit (loss) before tax	5,756	(33,923)	(9,813)	23,872	10,172
Income tax	–	–	–	–	–
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	5,756	(33,923)	(9,813)	23,872	10,172

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	As at 31 December				
	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000	2018 HK\$'000
Total assets	564,027	612,682	656,345	712,421	684,527
Total liabilities	(770)	(1,680)	(2,597)	(12,166)	(270)
Net assets	563,257	611,002	653,748	700,255	684,257