



SOUTHEAST ASIA PROPERTIES & FINANCE LIMITED

Stock code : 252

Annual Report

2023/24



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CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Chua Nai Tuen
(*Chairman and Managing Director*)
Mr. Nelson Junior Chua
Mr. Richard Sy Tan

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Man Hon, Eric
Mr. Jimmy Siy Tiong
Mr. Tsai Han Yung
Ms. Vivian Chua

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Siu Ting
Mr. James L. Kwok
Mr. Tsui Ka Wah
Dr. Luk Siu Chuen

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Chan Siu Ting (*Chairman*)
Mr. Chan Man Hon, Eric
Mr. James L. Kwok
Mr. Tsai Han Yung
Mr. Tsui Ka Wah
Dr. Luk Siu Chuen

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. James L. Kwok (*Chairman*)
Mr. Chua Nai Tuen
Mr. Chan Man Hon, Eric
Mr. Chan Siu Ting
Dr. Luk Siu Chuen

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Tsui Ka Wah (*Chairman*)
Mr. Chua Nai Tuen
Mr. Chan Man Hon, Eric
Mr. Chan Siu Ting
Mr. James L. Kwok

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

China CITIC Bank International Limited
China Construction Bank (Asia)
Corporation Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited
OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited

SOLICITORS

Vincent T. K. Cheung, Yap & Co.

AUDITOR

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Lam Wing Yiu

REGISTERED OFFICE

Units 407–410, 4th Floor, Tower 2,
Silvercord, No. 30 Canton Road,
Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

SHARE REGISTRAR

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

STOCK CODE

252

INTERNET ADDRESS HOMEPAGE

www.seapnf.com.hk

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PROFILE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Chua Nai Tuen, aged 72, was appointed as an Executive Director and Managing Director in 1973 and was further appointed as Chairman of the Company in 2000. He is a member of the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Company. Mr. Chua is responsible for the formulation and execution of the Group's overall strategic planning, business development and seeking business opportunities for the Group. He is also the Director of other companies in the Group. He has over 40 years' experience in finance, property investment and development, hotel, manufacturing and distribution of plastics packaging materials business.

Mr. Nelson Junior Chua, aged 46, was appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Company on 15 April 2008 and was re-designated as an Executive Director on 16 July 2010. He has been appointed as an Authorised Representative of the Company with effect from 1 April 2014. He is also the Director of other companies in the Group. Mr. Nelson Junior Chua has over 15 years' experience in financial information analysis and research. He graduated from the Queen Mary & Westfield College in United Kingdom and obtained a Bachelor's degree in Molecular Biology.

Mr. Richard Sy Tan, aged 45, was appointed as an Executive Director of the Company on 26 August 2022. Mr. Tan has over 20 years of architecture experience in construction projects in Philippines and Hong Kong. Mr. Tan obtained a bachelor of science in architecture from Mapua Institute of Technology and a bachelor of science in interior design from Philippine School of Interior Design. He is a licensed architect and interior designer of the Republic of the Philippines Professional Regulation Commission. He is currently a freelance architect involved in planning and designing various residential and commercial developments.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Chan Man Hon, Eric, aged 67, was first appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company in 1994 and was re-designated as a Non-executive Director in 2005. Mr. Chan is a member of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Company. Mr. Chan is a practising solicitor in Hong Kong. He obtained a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Hong Kong and was admitted as a solicitor in Hong Kong in 1981. He was further admitted as a solicitor in England and Australia in 1984 and 1985 respectively. He is a consultant of Vincent T. K. Cheung, Yap & Co.

Mr. Jimmy Siy Tiong, aged 87, was appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Company in 1978. Mr. Siy was the former President of Sanyo Philippines Inc., a company incorporated in the Philippines.

Mr. Tsai Han Yung, aged 58, was appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Company in 2000 and was further appointed as a member of the Audit Committee in 2001. Mr. Tsai holds management positions in certain companies in Taiwan.

Ms. Vivian Chua, aged 44, was appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Company on 15 April 2008. Ms. Chua joined the Group in 2005. She is a Marketing and Planning Analyst of Nan Sing Plastics Limited and an Assistant Manager responsible for the Group's property management. She graduated from The University of British Columbia in Canada and obtained a Bachelor's degree in Commerce.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PROFILE

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Chan Siu Ting, aged 72, was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company in 2006. Mr. Chan is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Company. Mr. Chan has been practising as a Certified Public Accountant in Hong Kong for over 30 years. He is a fellow member of The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He is currently a Director of Wong Chan Lau C.P.A. Company Limited, Certified Public Accountants (Practising).

Mr. James L. Kwok, aged 72, was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company in 1994. Mr. Kwok is the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Company. Mr. Kwok obtained an MBA degree from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He started his career in banking and had held the position of manager of the Asian portfolios of a major American bank in Hong Kong. For the past two decades, he held a management position in a group of private companies in Hong Kong and North America which were involved in general trading, property investment and garment business.

Mr. Tsui Ka Wah, aged 71, was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company in 2012. Mr. Tsui is the Chairman of the Nomination Committee and a member of the Audit Committee of the Company. Mr. Tsui has extensive experience in banking industry with US based and local banks, and has held various managerial positions in corporate, retail and private banking. He was the President of the Greater China Region of a US-based bank, overseeing operations in Taiwan, Mainland China and Hong Kong. Mr. Tsui holds a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Business Administration from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Currently, Mr. Tsui is an Independent Non-executive Director of Oriental Explorer Holdings Limited (stock code: 430), Multifield International Holdings Limited (stock code: 898) and Grand Ming Group Holdings Limited (stock code: 1271) respectively whose shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. Mr. Tsui is presently the CEO of SME Credit Company Ltd.

Dr. Luk Siu Chuen, aged 46, was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company on 26 August 2022. Dr. Luk has over 20 years of town planning experience. He obtained Master Degree of Town and Country Planning (Univ. of Man, U.K.) in 2002 and started his town planning career since then. In 2004, he has been a Full Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute (U.K.) and has become a Registered Professional Planner since 2005. Dr. Luk has also been a holder of an Estate Agent (Individual) Licence. He also became an Ordinary Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Real Estate Administrators (H.K.) in November 2011 and later became the Full Member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Property Managers in 2017. In 2021, Dr. Luk has become a Registered Planner to practice in Qianhai Shenzhen Hongkong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of Shenzhen. In 2022, he further became a Full Member of Hong Kong Institute of Planners and at the same time was conferred with an honorary Doctorate of Business Administration by College de Paris in France.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PROFILE

Dr. Luk is currently the Managing Director at Aikon Development Consultancy Limited providing a full range of town planning and real estate consultancy services to property owners, including services on applications to the Hong Kong Government, project coordination and management with professional teams, strategic advice on development and redevelopment potentials and liaison with Government officers.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Gilson Chua, aged 44, joined the Group in 2002. He is the Director and Deputy General Manager of Nan Sing Plastics Limited and he is also the Director of other companies in the Group. He graduated from the University of Warwick in United Kingdom and obtained a Bachelor's degree in Computer and Business Studies.

Mr. Fu Ka Tsang, aged 66, is the General Manager of the Company and he is also the Director of other companies in the Group. Mr. Fu joined the Group in 1995 and is responsible for the Group's manufacturing business.

Mr. Lam Wing Yiu, aged 38, is the Group Financial Controller, Company Secretary and Authorised Representative of the Company. Mr. Lam joined the Group in 2017 and is being responsible for oversight of the Group's financial and accounting operations and also overall company secretarial matters. Mr. Lam has more than 10 years of experience in accounting and finance related work. Mr. Lam obtained a master of business administration from Fudan University and a bachelor of business administration in accounting from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Mr. Lam is currently a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a member of the Hong Kong Chartered Governance Institute (formerly known as the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries) and a member of Chartered Governance Institute (formerly known as the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators).

Messrs. Chua Nai Tuen, Jimmy Siy Tiong and Tsai Han Yung are brothers. Messrs. Nelson Junior Chua and Gilson Chua are the sons of Mr. Chua Nai Tuen. Mr. Richard Sy Tan is the son-in-law of Mr. Chua Nai Tuen and he is the brother-in-law of Messrs. Nelson Junior Chua and Gilson Chua. Ms. Vivian Chua is the niece of Messrs. Chua Nai Tuen, Jimmy Siy Tiong and Tsai Han Yung and she is the cousin of Messrs. Nelson Junior Chua and Gilson Chua. Save as disclosed, the directors and senior management do not have any relationships as set out in Rule 12 of Appendix D2 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

On behalf of the board (the “Board”) of directors (the “Directors”) of Southeast Asia Properties & Finance Limited (the “Company”, together with its subsidiaries, the “Group”), I am pleased to submit to the shareholders of the Company (the “Shareholders”) the annual report of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024.

RESULTS

During the year, revenue was HK\$192.7 million (2023: HK\$238.5 million), the profit attributable to owners of the Company was HK\$56.4 million (2023 (restated): HK\$27.8 million) and earnings per share was HK25.0 cents (2023 (restated): HK12.3 cents).

During the year, the Group's profit before tax was HK\$60.2 million (2023 (restated): HK\$32.0 million). Given below is an analysis of the (loss)/profit from operations of the Group's principal activities:

	2024 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000 (Restated)
Property investment, development and leasing/hotel operation	(5,977)	(2,590)
Manufacturing and distribution of plastics packaging materials	21,777	20,443
Broking and securities margin financing	(6,177)	(10,578)
(Loss)/Gain arising from on change in fair value of investment properties	(193,950)	1,925
(Loss)/Profit from operations	(184,327)	9,200
(Loss)/Gain on deemed disposal of interest in an associate	(26,282)	30,992
Unallocated finance costs	(18,079)	(9,753)
Share of results of associates	288,911	(9,199)
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in respect of amount due from an associate	–	10,734
Profit before income tax	60,223	31,974

DIVIDENDS

The Board has recommended the payment of a final dividend of HK3 cents per ordinary share (2023: HK3 cents per ordinary share) in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024 to all Shareholders whose name appear on the register of members of the Company on 30 August 2024. Subject to the approval of Shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting (the “AGM”), the payment of the final dividend will be made on 4 October 2024.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM will be convened to be held on Friday, 23 August 2024. The Notice of AGM will be published on the websites of the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) and sent to the Shareholders, together with the Company's 2023/24 Annual Report, in due course.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS FOR AGM

The register of members of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 20 August 2024 to Friday, 23 August 2024, both days inclusive, during which period no share transfers can be registered. In order to be eligible to attend and vote at the AGM, all transfer, accompanied by the relevant share certificates, must be lodged with the Company's Share Registrar, Union Registrars Limited at Suites 3301-04, 33/F, Two Chinachem Exchange Square, 338 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong, not later than 4:00 p.m. on Monday, 19 August 2024.

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS FOR FINAL DIVIDEND

The register of members of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 29 August 2024 to Friday, 30 August 2024, both dates inclusive, during which period no share transfers can be registered. In order to qualify for the proposed final dividend, all transfers, accompanied by the relevant share certificates, must be lodged with the Company's Share Registrar, Union Registrars Limited at Suites 3301-04, 33/F, Two Chinachem Exchange Square, 338 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong, not later than 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, 28 August 2024.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Financial and Business Review

For the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group recorded revenue of HK\$192.7 million, representing a decrease of HK\$45.8 million, or 19.2% as compared with HK\$238.5 million for the year ended 31 March 2023. The Group recorded profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company of HK\$56.4 million, representing an increase of HK\$28.6 million, or 103.0% as compared to a profit of HK\$27.8 million in the last financial year. The increase in profit were mainly attributable to net gain recognized in respect of associates in current financial year of HK\$262.6 million, which is mainly due to gain arising from change in fair value of the land of the Group's associate, Titan Dragon after reinstated the title and recovered the possession of the Subject Property, net-off by loss arising from change in fair value of investment properties held by the Group of HK\$193.9 million in current financial year.

Note: A piece of land located in the Philippines was acquired by Titan Dragon in 1989 and held for development purposes (the "Subject Property").

Property Investment, Development and Leasing/Hotel Operation

This segment comprises property investment, development and leasing in Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") and also operating a hotel in Hong Kong. For the year ended 31 March 2024, this segment recorded revenue of HK\$14.0 million, representing an increase of HK\$2.7 million or 24.0% as compared with HK\$11.3 million for the year ended 31 March 2023. Loss from operations was HK\$6.0 million, representing an increase in loss of HK\$3.4 million, or 130.8% as compared with loss from operation of HK\$2.6 million for the year ended 31 March 2023. The increase in loss was mainly attributable to the decrease in imputed interest income from loan to a private company in current financial year.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

(i) Property Investment, Development and Leasing

Most of the Group's investment properties were leased out to generate steady rental income for the Group. For the year ended 31 March 2024, the total rental income and rental related income amounted to HK\$14.0 million, representing an increase of HK\$2.7 million, or 24.0% as compared with HK\$11.3 million for the year ended 31 March 2023. It was mainly attributable to the increase in rental income from additional 5 floors at Everglory Centre for the conversion of co-working space already completed.

(ii) Hotel Operation

Our hotel operation was suspended since 1 June 2020 for alteration and addition works. No revenue was generated from hotel accommodation for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023.

Manufacturing and Distribution of Plastic Packaging Materials

For the year ended 31 March 2024, this segment recorded a revenue of HK\$166.6 million, a decrease of HK\$46.7 million, or 21.9% as compared with HK\$213.3 million in the preceding year. However, the segment profit was HK\$21.8 million, an increase of HK\$1.4 million, or 6.5% from the preceding year of HK\$20.4 million as we streamlined our operations for cost reductions and increase productivity.

During the year, both polyethylene prices and ocean freight rates have been relatively stable. However, global economy remained slow due to high interest rates and sluggish demand as consumers saved more in the face of greater uncertainty about the outlook. Furthermore, the global transition towards an environmental friendly economy has a significant implication to the plastics industry. More countries within the EU and Australia formulated their own policies to phase out single use plastic (SUP) products; Hong Kong increased its plastic bag levy from HK\$0.5 to HK\$1 and scrapped some exemptions from December 31, 2022. Both are just some of the many examples taken to curb plastic demand.

Broking and Securities Margin Financing

During the financial year of 2023–2024, global inflation and economic downturn were intertwined, while US interest rate is still at a high level and a slower-than-expected economic recovery on the PRC have clouded prospect of an economic rebound for Hong Kong.

Due to lack of investor's confidence continues to affect the performance of the PRC and Hong Kong stock markets, the benchmark Hang Seng Index logged its lowest point of 14,794 while the Shanghai Component Index by sinking below 2,640 in January 2024. The risk appetite of investors has declined sharply and triggered a revaluation of stocks. Upon taking substantial measures to stabilize the market by the China government, both the PRC and Hong Kong stock markets have the signs of rebound in February 2024. Although Hong Kong Government has announced to cut down of stamp duty on stock transactions from 0.13% to 0.1% in November 2023, it is unhelpful to boost the volume of turnover. Our business performance was still constrained by the low turnover of the overall market. The average market turnover was running about HK\$100 billion daily for Hong Kong stock market.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024, the section was in a loss but with better performance as compared with last financial year, loss from operation recorded HK\$6.2 million (2023 (restated): HK\$10.6 million), representing a decrease in loss of HK\$4.4 million, or 41.6%. Brokerage commission was HK\$4.1 million, a decrease of 22.4% as compared with HK\$5.3 million in the last financial year. Meanwhile, interest income from our margin clients had a drop of 3.4% to HK\$6.6 million as compared with HK\$6.8 million in the last financial year.

Strategic and Prospects

Looking ahead, as the uncertainties surrounding geopolitical tensions are predicted to persist. We will cautiously review and adjust our business strategies from time to time.

Property Investment, Development and Leasing/Hotel Operation

(i) Property Investment, Development and Leasing

The third phase of the WorkCave Hong Kong serviced office development project was completed in April 2023, expanding our total floor count to 15 levels. As the Hong Kong economy began to recover in the first and second quarters of 2024, the demand for serviced offices and co-working spaces has likewise returned to normal levels. We are optimistic that our business will see significant growth in the coming year. The first and second phase office spaces have been in operation for over five years now. We have consistently worked to optimize our hardware and software offerings, and our goal is to ensure that the quality of our office facilities and services continues to evolve in step with the changing market needs.

Gainful Sky Hong Kong Limited, a subsidiary of the Company has submitted an application and proposal for Land Sharing Pilot Scheme for redeveloping the site into a residential development cum Residential Care Home for the Elderly in May 2023 to the Development Bureau (DEVB) for vetting. The application was supported and endorsed in principle in December 2023 afterwards. It is proposed that the overall plot ratio of the redevelopment shall be approximately at 6.3 with domestic gross floor area of about 60,000 square meters and 1,212 additional housing units, and no less than 70% of the increased domestic gross floor area are set aside for public housing or Starter Homes development. We are now finalising the technical issues raised by the government for taking forward the required statutory and land administration procedures soonest.

Seeing the instability during the year and in the near future, the Group had taken a cautious approach in its business development to mitigate the risks and maintain healthy growth. The Group will monitor the market closely and consider different opportunities and strategies in order to make use of our property portfolio to generate favourable return.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

(ii) Hotel Operation

Hotel Benito is carrying out a major alteration and addition works. The superstructure works started in October 2022. The building was topped off in October 2023 with the completion of the concreting work. Work has continued apace on both the exterior and interior of the building. It is expected that the occupation permit will be obtained in the third quarter of 2024.

Manufacturing and Distribution of Plastic Packaging Materials

More regulations for plastic packaging are down the pipeline with EU proposing a mandatory use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) material under the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) to reduce packaging pollution and help build a circular economy for packaging by 2030; Australia set 2025 National Packaging targets and South Australia are bringing in legislation to ban non-compostable plastic produce/barrier bags for unpackaged meat, dairy and fish from 1 September 2025.

The future is about reindustrialization, circular economy, green business models and digital economy. We will strengthen the level of automation and digital transformation; establish a sound recycling system and improve resource recycling rate; strengthen green consumption education and adhere to the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) guidance for green products and services; and support the development of green industries such as renewable energy and energy-saving technologies.

Broking and Securities Margin Financing

The outlook of the coming year, driven by the US Federal Reserve expected to carry out the cycle of interest rate cut as early as September this year, we could see further support for the appreciation of Hong Kong share prices as the current valuations across sectors remain very low and severely under-estimated at the moment.

Besides, the optimism is also fueled by the China's GDP growth target of 5 percent for the country this year. The improvement in China's macroeconomic conditions and policy support for the financial market will reinforce the recent signs of recovery.

Our business in securities and commodities will be more active when the global market enters into the cycle of lowering interest rate and expect that resources will be relocated back to the investment market. Meanwhile, our securities margin financing business was sluggish for the period as our clients were less incline to hold stock when the market is uncertain. We hope we might perform better when the macro-economic environment becomes stable.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Liquidity and Financial Resources

The Group takes a consistent capital management strategy, providing adequate liquidity to meet the requirement of the Group's developments and operations and monitors its capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio.

As at 31 March 2024, the Group's net current assets was HK\$117.2 million (2023: HK\$12.8 million). It was mainly due to the Group secured a new committed loan from a bank for the amount of HK\$130.0 million to be repayable 30 months from the first drawdown date of the facility or 6 months after issuance of the hotel license, whichever is earlier.

As at 31 March 2024, cash and cash equivalents were HK\$41.8 million (2023: HK\$98.2 million) and trade and other receivables were HK\$101.6 million (2023: HK\$96.6 million). Trade and other payables were HK\$106.7 million (2023: HK\$117.4 million).

As at 31 March 2024, the Group's bank loans were HK\$331.5 million (2023: HK\$280.7 million), in which the short term borrowings amounted to HK\$58.3 million (2023: HK\$224.7 million) and long term borrowings amounted to HK\$273.2 million (2023: HK\$56.0 million). The Group's current year net debt to equity ratio was 25.6% (2023: 16.9%), calculated on the basis of the Group's total debts less restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents divided by total equity attributable to owners of the Company. The net debt to equity ratio increased compared to last year due to increase in net debt during the year.

Capital Structure

As at 31 March 2024, the total equity attributable to owners of the Company amounted to HK\$1,135.6 million (2023 (restated): HK\$1,069.1 million). The Group's consolidated net assets per share was HK\$5.1 (2023 (restated): HK\$4.8).

Foreign Exchange Exposure

The Group operates in Hong Kong and the PRC and majority of transactions are denominated in HK\$, United States dollar ("US\$") and Renminbi ("RMB"). Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Group entities.

The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedge policy. In order to mitigate the foreign currency risk, management closely monitors such risks and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

The Group is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk in respect of HK\$ against the US\$ as long as this currency is pegged.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Material Acquisitions and Disposals

During the year ended 31 March 2024, a new investor exercised a share option to subscribe for new shares of Titan Dragon. With the new share issues of Titan Dragon, the Group's interest in Titan Dragon was reduced from 33.22% as at 31 March 2023 to 28% as at 31 March 2024. These transactions have resulted in the deemed partial disposal of the Group's investment in Titan Dragon, and resulted in a deemed disposal loss of HK\$26.3 million mainly because of the increase in the net asset value per share of Titan Dragon immediately after subscription of shares by the new investor.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, a new investor exercised a share option to subscribe for new shares of Titan Dragon. With the new share issues of Titan Dragon, the Group's interest in Titan Dragon was reduced from 49% as at 31 March 2022 to 33.22% as at 31 March 2023. These transactions have resulted in the deemed partial disposal of the Group's investment in Titan Dragon, and resulted in a deemed disposal gain of HK\$31.0 million mainly because of the increase in the net asset value per share of Titan Dragon immediately after subscription of shares by the new investor.

Other than as disclosed above, the Group did not have any material disposals of subsidiaries and associated companies during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023.

APPRECIATION

Finally, I would like to thank the Board and all the staffs for their diligence and dedication in the past year.

Chua Nai Tuen
Chairman

Hong Kong, 30 June 2024

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is dedicated to attaining and maintaining high standards of corporate governance. The Directors recognise that good corporate governance practices and procedures are essential to ensure the Company's transparency and accountability and to its long term success as well as to enhance the value of the Shareholders and safeguard their interests. The Company has adopted the code provision (the "Code Provision") of the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") contained in Appendix C1 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "Listing Rules") on the Stock Exchange as its own code of corporate governance.

Throughout the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has complied with the CG Code save as disclosed in the paragraph headed "Chairman and Chief Executive Officer", "Chairman's Meeting with Independent Non-executive Directors" and "Annual General Meeting" below.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code set out in Appendix C3 of the Listing Rules (the "Model Code"). Having made specific enquiry of all Directors of the Company, they have confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code during the year.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(i) Composition of the Board, number of Board meetings and Directors' attendance

The Board comprises eleven Directors as at the date of this report. Biographical details of Directors and relationship among Directors are disclosed in "Directors and Senior Management Profile" of the Annual Report. The Company's Board has a balance of skills and experience and a balanced composition of executive and non-executive directors. Eight full board meetings were held during the year. Senior management executives may, from time to time, be invited to attend the board meetings for making presentation and/or answering any queries that may be raised by the Board. All Directors have access to the advice and services of the company secretary and independent professional advice may be sought by the Directors if required.

Each Director of the Company has been appointed on the strength of his/her calibre, experience and his/her potential to contribute to the proper guidance of the Group and its businesses. Apart from formal meetings, matters requiring board approval were arranged by means of circulation of written resolutions.

The Board has set up three committees, namely the audit committee (the "Audit Committee"), the remuneration committee (the "Remuneration Committee") and the nomination committee (the "Nomination Committee") to oversee particular aspects of the Group's affairs. The committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties and are able to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances, at the Company's expenses.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The attendance records of individual Directors at Board Meetings (BM), Audit Committee Meetings (ACM), Remuneration Committee Meetings (RCM), Nomination Committee Meeting (NCM) and AGM during the financial year are set out below:

	BM	ACM	RCM	NCM	AGM
Executive Directors					
Chua Nai Tuen (<i>Chairman</i>)	9/10	–	1/1	1/1	1/1
Nelson Junior Chua	9/10	–	–	–	1/1
Richard Sy Tan	8/10	–	–	–	1/1
Non-executive Directors					
Chan Man Hon, Eric	5/10	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1
Jimmy Siy Tiong	1/10	–	–	–	0/1
Tsai Han Yung	5/10	4/4	–	–	1/1
Vivian Chua	5/10	–	–	–	1/1
Independent non-executive Directors					
Chan Siu Ting	5/10	3/4	1/1	1/1	1/1
James L. Kwok	5/10	3/4	1/1	1/1	0/1
Tsui Ka Wah	5/10	4/4	–	1/1	1/1
Luk Siu Chuen	5/10	4/4	1/1	–	1/1

(ii) The Operation of the Board

The Company is headed by an effective Board which takes decisions objectively in the interests of the Company. The Company's management has closely monitored changes to regulations that affect its corporate affairs and businesses and changes to accounting standards, and adopted an appropriate reporting format in its interim report, annual report and other documents to present a balanced, clear and comprehensible assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects. Where these changes are pertinent to the Company or Directors' disclosure obligations, the Directors are briefed during Board Meetings to keep them abreast of their responsibilities and of the conduct, business activities and development of the Group. Newly appointed Directors receive information on their legal and other responsibilities as a Director and the role of the Board. The Company has also provided appropriate information in a timely manner to the Directors to enable them to make an informed decision and to discharge their duties and responsibilities as Directors of the Company. Decisions on important matters, including those affecting the Group's strategic policies, major investments and funding decisions are specifically reserved to the Board whereas decisions on the Group's general operations are delegated to the management.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Company has established the following mechanisms to ensure independent views and input are available to the Board:

- a) Where appropriate, the Company shall arrange suitable and sufficient resources to cover any matters relating to the obtaining of an independent advice or opinion by the Board, including but not limited to the engagement of a legal team or any other professionals for such purpose, where appropriate, at the Group's expenses.
- b) Where appropriate, the directors shall give a notice to the Company Secretary of the Company to obtain an independent advice or opinion, including but not limited to engaging a professional team for such purpose.
- c) The Board is required to review its structure, size, composition (including skills, knowledge and experience) and diversity policy at least annually to ensure that the composition of the Board complies with the relevant requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited including maintaining a balanced mix of executive and non-executive directors (including independent non-executive directors) so that the Board has a strong element of independence which can effectively exercise independent judgment. If all the independent non-executive directors have served on the Board for more than nine years, the Company should consider to appoint a new independent non-executive director at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

The Board reviewed the implementation and effectiveness of the abovementioned mechanisms and considered that such mechanisms are effective.

(iii) Directors' and Officers' Liability

Appropriate insurance cover on directors' and officers' liabilities has been in force to protect the Directors and Officers of the Group from their risk exposure arising from the businesses of the Group.

(iv) Directors' Continuous Training and Development

The Directors are encouraged to participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. The Directors are regularly briefed on the latest changes and development of the Listing Rules, corporate governance practices and other regulatory regime with written materials. All Directors have provided record of training and the Company will continue to arrange the training in accordance with paragraph C.1.4 of the Code Provisions.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Chua Nai Tuen serves as the Chairman and also the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. This is a deviation from the Code Provision C.2.1 with respect to the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to be performed by different individuals.

After reviewing the management structure, the Board is of the opinion that Board decisions are collective decisions of all Directors made by way of voting and not decisions of the Chairman of the Board alone. Further, there is a clear division of responsibilities with independent operations between the Board members and the management of the day-to-day business of the Company.

As such, the power of management of the Company is not concentrated in any one individual. The Board considers that the present structure will not impair the balance of power and authority between the Board and the management of the Group.

CHAIRMAN'S MEETING WITH INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Code Provision C.2.7, the chairman should at least annually hold meetings with the independent non-executive directors without the presence of other directors. During the year ended 31 March 2024, a formal meeting could not be arranged between the chairman and the independent non-executive directors without the presence of other directors due to the tight schedules of the chairman and the independent non-executive directors. Although such meeting was not held during the year, the chairman has delegated the company secretary of the Company to gather any concerns and/or questions that the independent non-executive directors might have and report to him for setting up follow-up meetings, whenever necessary.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Pursuant to Code Provision C.1.6, independent non-executive directors and non-executive directors, as equal board members, should attend general meeting of the Company. During the year, a non-executive director was unable to attend the AGM of the Company held on 25 August 2023 as he had other business engagements.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

All non-executive Directors were appointed subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meetings of the Company in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company's Bye-laws. At the Board meetings and Board committee meetings where constructive views and comments of the non-executive Directors are given, the non-executive Directors provide independent judgement on the issues relating to the strategy, performance, conflict of interest and management process.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

The Company has set up a Remuneration Committee consisting of three independent non-executive directors, one executive director and one non-executive director. Mr. James L. Kwok is currently the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Remuneration Committee held one meeting and also dealt with matters by way of circulation. The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are aligned with the provisions set out in the Code. Given below are the main duties of the Remuneration Committee:

- (i) to make recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for all remuneration of directors and senior management;
- (ii) to have the delegated responsibility to determine the specific remuneration packages of all executive directors and senior management;
- (iii) to review and approve the remuneration by reference to corporate goals and objectives resolved by the Board from time to time;
- (iv) to review and approve the compensation payable to executive directors and senior management in connection with any loss or termination of their office or appointment;
- (v) to review and approve compensation arrangements relating to dismissal or removal of directors for misconduct; and
- (vi) to ensure that no director or any of his associates is involved in deciding his own remuneration.

The work performed by the Remuneration Committee during the year is summarised below:

- (i) review of the Company's policy and structure of all remuneration of Directors and senior management;
- (ii) consideration of the emoluments for all Directors and senior management; and
- (iii) review of the level of Directors' fees.

The basis of determining the emoluments payable to its Directors and senior management by the Company ties with their duties and responsibilities within the Group. The Directors' fees are from time to time approved by the Shareholders and they are regularly reviewed and compared with other listed companies in Hong Kong.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS

The Company has established the Nomination Committee in compliance with the Listing Rules. The Nomination Committee currently comprises one executive Director, one non-executive Director and three independent non-executive Directors. Mr. Tsui Ka Wah is currently the Chairman of the Nomination Committee.

The Nomination Committee is primarily responsible for considering and nominating suitable candidates to become members of the Board. Criteria adopted by the Nomination Committee in considering the suitability of a candidate for directorship includes his/her qualifications, experience, expertise and knowledge as well as the requirements under the Listing Rules.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Nomination Committee held one meeting during which it had reviewed the structure, size and composition of the Board to ensure that it has a balance of expertise, skills and experience appropriate to the requirements of the business of the Company and assessed the independence of all the independent non-executive directors of the Company.

NOMINATION POLICY

When making recommendations regarding the appointment of any proposed candidate to the Board or re-appointment of any existing member(s) of the Board, the Nomination Committee shall consider a variety of factors including without limitation the following in assessing the suitability of the proposed candidate:

- (a) Reputation for integrity;
- (b) Relevant skills and experience in relevant sectors;
- (c) Commitment in respect of sufficient time, interest and attention to the Company's business;
- (d) Diversity in all aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills and knowledge;
- (e) Compliance with the criteria of independence as prescribed under Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules for the appointment of an independent non-executive director; and
- (f) Any other relevant factors as may be determined by the Nomination Committee or the Board from time to time.

The appointment of any proposed candidate to the Board or re-appointment of any existing member(s) of the Board shall be made in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and other applicable rules and regulations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The secretary of the Nomination Committee shall convene a meeting, and invite nominations of candidates from Board members (if any), for consideration by the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee may also nominate candidates for its consideration.

In the context of appointment of any proposed candidate to the Board, the Nomination Committee shall undertake adequate due diligence in respect of such individual and make recommendations for the Board's consideration and approval.

In the context of re-appointment of any existing member(s) of the Board, the Nomination Committee shall make recommendations to the Board for its consideration and recommendation, for the proposed candidates to stand for re-election at a general meeting.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board adopted a board diversity policy ("Board Diversity Policy") to enhance the quality of its performance. The Nomination Committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing the diversity at the Board level for and on behalf of the Board in term of (including but not limited to) gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills and such other qualities as may be considered important by the Nomination Committee from time to time. In identifying suitable candidates for appointment to the Board, the Nomination Committee considers candidates on merit against objective criteria and also the benefits of diversity on the Board. In reviewing the Board composition, the Committee considers the benefits of all aspects of diversity including, but not limited to, those described above, in order to maintain an appropriate range and balance of skills, experience and diversity on the Board. The Nomination Committee will review the Board Diversity Policy in a timely manner to ensure that the Board Diversity Policy is effective.

As at the date of this report, it is noted that 1 out of 11 Directors, representing approximately 9.09%, are female. The Directors' ages are widely spread between 44 and 87. Regarding the educational and professional background, the Board members have accounting, finance, telecommunication and general business knowledge. It is therefore believed that the Board has achieved diversity in terms of gender, age, educational and professional background.

As at 31 March 2024, the Group had 154 male employees (31 March 2023: 175 male employees) and 90 female employees (31 March 2023: 95 female employees) and the male-to-female ratio in the workforce, including the senior management, was approximately 1.71 (31 March 2023: 1.84), which is regarded by the Board as satisfactory.

The Company will continue to take gender diversity into consideration during recruitment and increase the female proportion at all levels over time with the ultimate goal of achieving gender parity, such that there is a pipeline of female senior management and potential successors to the Board in the future.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The fees in relation to the audit services provided by external auditors of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
– Audit service	1,030,000	805,859
– Non-audit service	nil	nil

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTION

The Board delegated the Audit Committee to perform corporate governance duties and Audit Committee has adopted written terms of reference on its corporate governance functions.

The duties of the Audit Committee in respect of the corporate governance functions include:

- (i) developing and reviewing the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and making recommendations to the Board;
- (ii) reviewing and monitoring the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management;
- (iii) reviewing and monitoring the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (iv) developing, reviewing and monitoring the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and Directors; and
- (v) reviewing the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

During the year, the Audit Committee has performed the corporate governance duties in accordance with its terms of reference.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee currently consists of four independent non-executive directors and two non-executive directors.

All members have sufficient experience in reviewing audited consolidated financial statements as aided by the external auditor of the Group whenever required. In addition, Mr. Chan Siu Ting has the appropriate professional qualifications and experience in financial matters.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Audit Committee held four meetings and also dealt with matters by way of circulation. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are aligned with the recommendations set out in “A Guide for Effective Audit Committees” issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Given below are the main duties of the Audit Committee:

- (i) to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, reappointment and removal of the external auditors, and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors, and any questions of resignation or dismissal of those auditors;
- (ii) to review and monitor the external auditors’ independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standards. The Audit Committee should discuss with the external auditors the nature and scope of the audit and reporting obligations before the audit commences;
- (iii) to review the Company’s annual report and accounts, half-year report and quarterly reports before submission to the Board, the Audit Committee should focus particularly on:
 - (a) any changes in accounting policies and practices;
 - (b) major judgmental areas;
 - (c) significant adjustments resulting from audit;
 - (d) the going concern assumptions and any qualifications;
 - (e) compliance with accounting standards; and
 - (f) compliance with the Listing Rules and other legal requirements in relation to financial reporting.
- (iv) to discuss problems and reservations arising from the audits, and any matters the external auditors may wish to discuss;
- (v) to review the audit programme, and ensure co-ordination with external auditors, of the internal audit function; and
- (vi) corporate governance function.

The work performed by the Audit Committee during the year is summarised below:

- (i) review of the external auditors’ independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standards;
- (ii) review of half-year and annual consolidated financial statements before submission to the Board, with particular consideration of the points mentioned in paragraph (iii) above regarding the duties of the Audit Committee;
- (iii) discussion with the external auditors, the nature and scope of the audit;
- (iv) review of the Group’s internal control and risk management systems, in conjunction with the impact arising from the Unauthorised Withdrawal; and
- (v) corporate governance function.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Company's annual report for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been reviewed by the Audit Committee. The accounts for the year were audited by Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited whose term of office will expire upon the forthcoming AGM. The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board that Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited be nominated for re-appointment as the auditors of the Company at the forthcoming AGM.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024, which give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard, Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the applicable disclosure provisions of the Listing Rules, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

1. The Purpose of Risk Management

Effective management of risks is essential for the long-term growth and sustainability of the Group's business; it blends seamlessly into strategic, operational and financial management in our Group's holistic approach to management control. It is always a challenge to determinately identify and manage the pertinent risks so that they are treated, transferred, terminated or simply taken, where appropriate. To achieve this, the Board delegates to the Audit Committee to ensure that there is a framework of continuous risk management process of identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks faced by the Group.

2. The Approach and Processes of Risk Management and Risk Categories

The Approach

The Group adopts an integrated top-down approach complemented by a bottom-up approach in the risk management process. The top-down approach involves the corporate view from the Board and management on risks which may have significant impact to the Group. The bottom-up approach identifies, evaluates and manages key risks of each business units. Our process is designed to manage risks and not eliminate all risks.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Process

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

Risk Identification

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

Risk Evaluation

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

Risk Response

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

Risk Monitoring and Reporting

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

Control procedures have been designed to (i) safeguard assets against misappropriation and disposition; (ii) ensure compliance with relevant laws, rules and regulations; (iii) ensure proper maintenance of accounting records for provision of reliable financial information used within the business or for publication; and (iv) to provide reasonable assurance against material misstatement, loss or fraud.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Risk Categories, Risk Mitigating measures, and Risk level assessed

During the year, the risk management process assessed the following risk aspects, under 16 different categories, in term of their impact on financial performance, reputation, health and safety, legal and compliance and staffing towards our business objectives. They are summarised as follows:

Risk Categories	Key Risks	Risk Mitigating measures	Risk Level
1 Investment Strategy	Return on acquisitions/investments/developments of business could turn out to be uncertain due to uncontrollable external factors (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic) and may result in financial loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment decisions are supported by detailed integration plan and business strategies with management approval. Potential projects/investment are subject to an extensive due diligence review by in-house specialists and external advisors, if any. Continuous monitoring and review of all aspects of development, planning and progress by experienced managers. Controls over projects/investment are reviewed by Finance Department. 	Medium
2 Economic and Political Outlook	A significant portion of the Group's businesses and operations are in Hong Kong and the PRC; adverse changes in economic and political environments in Hong Kong and the PRC could have a direct or indirect impact to the Group's earnings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constantly evaluate the economic environment it operates in and promptly respond to any changes. Continuous monitoring of changes in the political agenda in Hong Kong and the PRC. Marketing strategy to cater to changes in economic and political outlook. 	Medium
3 Credit Risk	The borrower or counterparty may fail to perform its obligation to pay in a timely manner, or that its ability to perform such obligation may get impaired before delivery date. Therefore, the Group faces bad debts and incur financial loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Credit Committee, to put in place credit policies and procedures for approving lending including those for approving credit and trading limits for customers and approving individual stocks acceptable for margin lending at specified ratios. The Credit Committee meets both regularly and timely to review the developments and status of past due accounts and to ensure appropriate actions are taken in a timely manner. Regular independent review on internal control conducted by an internal control consultant engaged by the Company to ensure that the Group is operating according to the established policies, procedures and credit limits. 	Medium

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Risk Categories	Key Risks	Risk Mitigating measures	Risk Level
4 Liquidity Risk	The Group is also exposed to liquidity risk arising from timing difference between settlements with clearing houses or brokers and customers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active liquidity risk management to ensure the Group maintains adequate liquid capital to fund its business commitments as well as to comply with the relevant Financial Resources Rules applying to various licensed subsidiaries. – The Group's Finance Department and the management will review and monitor the Group's liquidity position on daily basis to ensure availability of sufficient liquid funds. – The Group has maintained sufficient stand-by banking and other facilities in order to meet any contingency in its operations. 	Medium
5 Product defects	The Group could be exposed to significant liability claims from customers and therefore incurs financial loss in the event that its products are found to be defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Group has implemented sound systems to monitor its products at various stages of its production processes. No assurance can be given that the Group's products are free of defects. Any significant liability claims could have an adverse impact on the results of operations and reputation of the Group. 	Medium
6 Customer contracts	The Group typically enters into one-off purchase orders with its customers. As such, the amount of purchase orders may vary significantly from time to time, and it is difficult to forecast the amount of orders to be received by the Group in the future. No assurance can be given that the Group's customers will continue to place purchase orders with it in the future in similar amounts to prior periods, if at all. As a result, the results of operations of the Group may vary significantly in the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Group maintains stringent controls over product quality to preserve its reputation over 60 years. 	Medium
7 Competitive industry	The business segments in which the Group operates are highly competitive. No assurance can be given that the Group will be able to compete successfully against its current competitors or emerging companies in the future. If the Group fails to compete effectively, the Group's results of operations, financial condition and business prospects may be materially and adversely affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Group monitors the market competition closely and take suitable actions in response. 	Medium

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

	Risk Categories	Key Risks	Risk Mitigating measures	Risk Level
8	Legal and Compliance	Regulatory uncertainty and/or change of legal and regulatory requirements may lead to non-compliance of local/foreign regulations, leading to reputational damage and financial loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Actively engage with regulatory bodies and external advisors on any upcoming new legal and regulatory requirements. – Encourage staff to attend seminar to update relevant knowledge. – Establish related policies and procedures to provide clear guideline to staff. – Regular independent review on internal control conducted by an internal control consultant engaged by the Company 	Medium
9	Information Technology	Business operations may be adversely affected and sensitive information may be leaked out by cyber-attack by internal/external hackers or security breach due to information technology infrastructure/system failure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enforce security measures such as periodic change of password, updating antivirus and firewall protection. – Establish information technology security policy on use of information technology equipment and installation on application software. 	Medium
10	Human Resource	Our core businesses are in people intensive industries and loss of key staff would affect the Group's ability to deliver on its strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maintain succession plans for key positions. – Regular review on the competitiveness of our compensation and benefit arrangement. – Development platform and trainings have been provided to staff. 	Low
11	Tenant and Customer	Loss of income due to change in customer spending behavior.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhance marketing and promotion to attract customers. – Actively engage with current and potential tenants to strengthen strategic relationships. – Maintain a well-balanced tenant mix and trade mix. – Continuously update with the market trend and promptly respond. 	Low

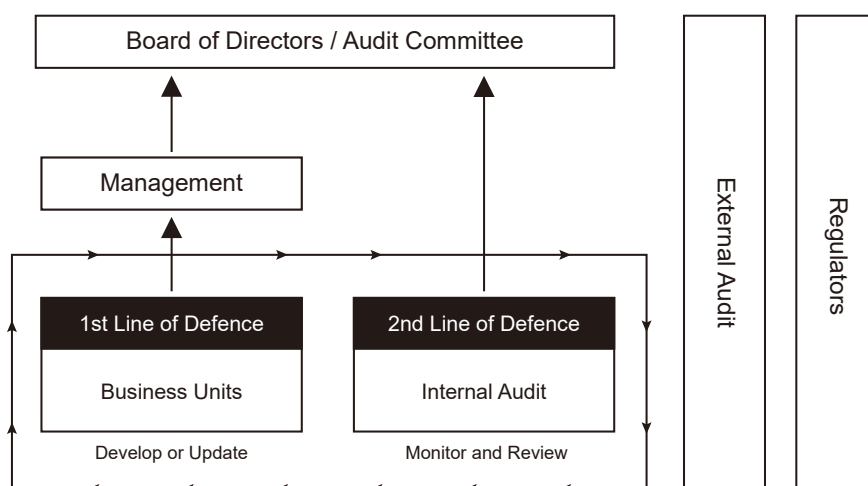
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Risk Categories	Key Risks	Risk Mitigating measures	Risk Level
12 Contractor and Supplier	Association with problematic/substandard contractors/suppliers may cause financial and reputation loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All key vendors are required to go through the well-established prequalification mechanism. - Closely monitoring of the performance of contractors/suppliers. - Mechanism on picking out and deregistering problematic vendors from the list is in place. 	Low
13 Management & Operational Activities	Insufficient/ineffective internal controls in daily operations leading to financial loss and reputational damage, e.g. contractual risks, abusive use of discount, cash misappropriation, fraud committed with external parties, loss of physical assets, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval authority has been set up and well communicated among all staff. - Policies and procedures of key controls have been established and published on intranet. - Monitoring procedures, e.g. stocktaking/ cash count by Group Finance, are in place. - Whistle-blowing channel has been set up. - Regular independent review on internal control conducted by an internal control consultant engaged by the Company to enhance control. 	Low
14 Brand and Reputation	Protecting the Group's brand and reputation from negative public attention which could result in significant decline in our tenant and customer base and financial loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous monitoring of media coverages, with actions taken where necessary. - Crisis management mechanism is in place with the formation of Crisis Management Committee as steered by Executive Directors, on need basis. 	Low
15 Environmental Protection	Threats of adverse effects on environment by effluents, emissions, wastes, resource depletion, etc., arising out of daily operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Policy has been established. - Environmental Committees have been set up to enhance environmental protection. - Green purchasing practices. - Closely monitoring on energy usage. 	Low
16 Equity Risk	Equity risk arises from fluctuation in the price and volatility of equities such as stocks, equity portfolio and stock index futures. The Group has proprietary equity investments and may incur financial loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Group conducts detailed analysis of the issuer's fundamentals and pricing against market conditions and appetites. 	Low

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

3. Our framework of Risk Management

Our framework of risk management is “Two Lines of Defence” model as depicted below:



3.1 Board of Directors/Audit Committee

The Board has overall responsibility for the system of risk management and internal controls of the Group and has reviewed its effectiveness. Our Board has delegated the responsibility for overseeing overall risk management and internal control systems to Audit Committee.

As disclosed in the Company’s announcement dated 26 June 2024, the Company reported that a complaint was made by a customer of Stockwell Securities Limited (“SWS”), a subsidiary of the Company engaged in the business of stock broking and commodities dealing, relates to an incident involving a transfer of funds from that client’s account effected by a responsible officer (“RO”) of SWS (the “Unauthorised Withdrawal”). Subsequent to the discovery of the Unauthorised Withdrawal, SWS has conducted an internal investigation of the Unauthorised Withdrawal (the “Internal Investigation”) and afterwards reported this case to the Securities and Futures Commission (“SFC”). SFC requested SWS to perform a special internal control review of the Unauthorised Withdrawal by an independent consultancy firm. The scope is to conduct a review of SWS’s internal control procedures and systems and make recommendations to SFC and the management to address and rectify the weaknesses identified, if any. As at the date of this annual report, the review of proposals submitted by independent consultancy firms is still ongoing.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Based on the findings identified by the Internal Investigation, the Audit Committee has discussed the Unauthorised Withdrawal with the management and the Board with a view of improving the SWS' s financial controls, internal control and risk management systems.

The following internal control deficiencies were identified:

- 1) Basis: The respective RO is the authorised person of the client, but at the same time he is also the payee and the approver of SWS payment transactions.

Control deficiency: Currently, all the payments of client's money is approved by any 2 of 4 approvers in the company's manual, without indicating that the authorised person of the transaction or the payee of the transaction should avoid being the approver. From the case of Unauthorised Withdrawal, lack of segregation of duties is noted for this kind of payment.

- 2) Basis: The respective RO states that he has authority to settle partial or all of client's securities standing in client's account, as per authorization letter signed by the client.

Control deficiency: Authorisation letter provides blanket authority for SWS to debit client account without limitation such as only for settlement or purchase of securities, leading to the respective RO erroneously believing he has the authority to debit client account for other purposes.

In light of the internal control deficiencies identified, the Company confirmed that the following remedial measures have been implemented:

- 1) For payment instruction not to the account holder, the payment instruction will be submitted to the AML responsible officer for approval in addition to the routine payment approval process; and
- 2) Whenever there is any third party payment (i.e. fund is transferred to the bank account other than the client bank account himself/herself), client account holder signature must be presented before execution. Signing by authorised person other than the client account holder himself/herself is not allowed for execution. This should stop unauthorised third party payment in the future.

The Company will further review and re-assess SWS's internal control procedures and systems once the investigation and review report from the independent consultancy firm is available.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Company does not have an internal audit department. The Board has reviewed the need for an internal audit function and is of the view that in light of the size, nature and complexity of the business of the Group, as opposed to diverting resources to establish a separate internal audit department, it would be more cost effective to appoint external independent professionals to perform independent review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group. Nevertheless, the Board will continue to review at least annually the need for an internal audit department. The Audit Committee has engaged an internal control consultant to conduct the annual review of the risk management and internal control systems for the year ended 31 March 2024. Such review is conducted annually and cycles reviewed are under rotation basis. The scope of review was previously determined and approved by the Audit Committee. The external adviser has reported findings and areas for improvement to the Audit Committee and the management. The Audit Committee are of the view that save for the internal control deficiencies identified in the Internal Investigation, there are no material internal control deficiencies noted. All recommendations from the internal control consultant are properly followed up by the Group to ensure that they are implemented within a reasonable period of time. The Board, therefore, through the reviews made by the Audit Committee and the recommendation on the remedial measures taken up to address the internal control deficiencies arising from the Unauthorised Withdrawal, considered that the risk management and internal control systems are effective and adequate.

In light of the Unauthorised Withdrawal, SWS will engage an independent consultancy firm to conduct an investigation into the Unauthorised Withdrawal, to conduct a review of SWS' s internal control procedures and systems and make recommendations to the management to address and rectify the weaknesses identified, if any. The Company will further review and re-assess SWS's internal control procedures and systems once the investigation and review report from the independent consultancy firm is available.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

3.2 Two Lines of Defence

Our framework is not a standalone program. It is an integrated and continuous process, in which elements in the framework are integrated into the Group's day-to-day operations and are continually applied under cycles of developing, monitoring, reviewing and updating.

3.2a 1st Line of Defence — Operational Management and Internal Controls

Key internal control activities are integrated into daily operations with clear policies and procedures with the elements of governance, risk management and compliance. The policies and procedures are reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure their effectiveness, and shared with our employees and appropriate training.

Key Group Policies and Procedures

Key Group Policies and Procedures apply to the employees:

- **Whistle-blowing Policy** provides a proper reporting channel for employees to raise genuine concerns about malpractice or suspected wrongdoing.
- **Inside Information Policy** ensures inside information of the Group is to be kept in strict confidence or otherwise disseminated to the public in a timely manner in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.
- **Connected Transactions Policy** provides a clear guideline to employees for handling connected transaction in order to comply with the Listing Rules requirement.
- **Code of Conduct** stipulates the Group policy on matter of personal conduct and relationships.
- **Approval Authority** sets clear authority limits on business decision and daily operations.
- **Operational Policies and Procedures** are set in each business and functional units to provide guideline in daily operations within the corporate governance framework.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The key functions of Finance Department with direct access to Audit Committee, include:

- Establish and maintain appropriate and effective risk management system to facilitate the business units to continuously identify, evaluate and monitor risks to business objectives;
- Support management to assess and respond to emerging risks;
- Lead in modifying the control procedures of identified and/or potential irregularities at the business units;
- Assist in developing and updating the policies and procedures to ensure that key control and monitoring procedures over compliance and risk management have been integrated into the daily operations; and
- Regularly report key risks and advise mitigating strategies to the management and Audit Committee.

3.2b 2nd Line of Defence — Internal Audit

The Company does not have an internal audit function and is currently of the view that there is no immediate need to set up an internal audit function within the Group in light of the size, nature and complexity of the Group's business.

As alternative, the Audit Committee as delegated by the Board, has engaged external and internal control consultant, as its risk management and internal control review adviser to conduct the annual review of the risk management and internal control systems for the year ended 31 March 2024. For details, please refer to section 3.1 Board of Directors/Audit Committee.

3.2c External Auditor

The external auditor further supplements the Internal Audit, the 2nd Line of Defence, by providing independent review on internal controls in relation to financial reporting process during the course of its audit work. The external auditor would report on any control issues to the Audit Committee.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

COMPANY SECRETARY

Company secretary is to ensure there is a good information flow within the Board and between the Board and senior management, provides advice to the Board in relation to directors' obligations under the Listing Rules and applicable laws and regulations and assists the Board in implementing the corporate governance practices. Company secretary has provided his training records to the Company indicating his compliance with the training requirement under Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE MODEL CODE FOR DIRECTORS' DEALING IN SECURITIES

The Company has adopted the "Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers" ("Model Code") as set out in Appendix C3 of the Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors of the Company. The Company has made specific enquiry of all Directors and all the Directors have complied with the required standard laid down in the Model Code.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

Pursuant to Rule 13.90 of the Listing Rules, the Company has posted its Articles of Association on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company. During the year ended 31 March 2024, no amendments were made to the constitutional documents of the Company.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board adopts the dividend policy that, in recommending or declaring dividends, the Company shall maintain adequate cash reserves for meeting its working capital requirements and future growth as well as its shareholder value.

The Board shall also take into account the factors, such as operations, earnings, financial condition, cash requirements and availability, capital expenditure, future development requirements, business conditions and strategies, interests of shareholders, any restrictions on payment of dividends of the Group and any other factors that the Board may consider relevant when considering the declaration and payment of dividends.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Under the Articles of Association of the Company and Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, shareholders holding not less than 5% of the paid up capital of the Company (“5% Shareholder”) may convene an extraordinary general meeting by requisition stating the objects of the meeting, and deposit the signed requisition at the Company’s registered office (Units 407–410, Tower 2, Silvercord, No. 30 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Attention: The Company Secretary). Any 5% Shareholder may also requisition for the circulation of resolutions to be moved at a general meeting; and circulation of statements regarding resolution proposed. The special documents should be deposited at the Company’s registered address as detailed above.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company has adopted a policy of disclosing clear and relevant information to the Shareholders in a timely manner. The general meetings of the Company provide a forum for communication between Shareholders and the Directors. The Directors and the external auditors will attend the annual general meetings. The Directors will answer questions raised by the Shareholders on the performance of the Group.

Review of the general meeting proceedings is carried out by the Board from time to time so as to ensure that the Company has followed the best corporate governance practices. Notice of the general meeting together with the circular setting out details of each of the proposed resolutions (including procedures for demanding a poll where required under the CG Code), voting procedures and other relevant information are delivered to all the Shareholders with sufficient notice as required under the Listing Rules and the Bye-laws of the Company before the date appointed for the general meeting. At the commencement of the general meeting, procedures for demanding (where required) and conducting a poll are explained by the chairman of the meeting to the Shareholders and the votes cast are properly counted and recorded by the scrutineer appointed by the Company. Poll results of the general meeting are posted on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange on the day of the general meeting.

The Company’s website (<http://www.seapnf.com.hk>) also contains a “Released Documents” section which enables the Shareholders to have timely access to the Company’s financial reports, announcements and circulars.

The Board has reviewed the implementation of the shareholders’ communications policy and is satisfied that it is effective for the Board to understand the views and opinion of the Shareholders through the available channels.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and property investment. The activities of the subsidiaries are set out in note 49 to the consolidated financial statements.

An analysis of the Group's performance for the year by operating segment is set out in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024 are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 78 to 182 of this report.

The Board has recommended the payment of a final dividend of HK3 cents per ordinary share (2023: HK3 cents per ordinary share), in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024 to all Shareholders whose name appear on the register of members of the Company on 30 August 2024. Subject to the approval of Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM, the payment of the final dividend will be made on 8 October 2024.

DONATIONS

Charitable and other donations made by Group amounted to HK\$1,000 (2023: HK\$8,000).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in property, plant and equipment are set out in note 16 to the financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The business review, including (i) review of the business of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024; (ii) particulars of important events affecting the Group that have occurred since the end of 31 March 2024; (iii) key financial and business performance indicators; (iv) discussion on the Group's likely future business development are set out in the section headed "Chairman's Statement" on pages 6 to 12 of this report; and (v) principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group are set out in the section headed "Corporate Governance Report" on pages 13 to 34 of this report. These discussions form part of this report of the Directors.

FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 186 of this report.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

SHARE ISSUED AND SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the shares issued in the year ended 31 March 2024 are set out in note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

PROPERTIES

Details of the major properties held for investment, under development and held for own use are set out on page 183 to 185 of the annual report.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

The Group had 244 employees as at 31 March 2024 (2023: 270 employees). Employees were remunerated according to nature of the job and market trend.

The Group's policy concerning the remuneration of the directors is that the amount of remuneration is determined by reference to the relevant director's experience, workload and the time devoted to the Group.

The Group contributes toward retirement income protection for its employees through the provision of retirement benefits schemes. These benefits form an important part of the group's total compensation and benefits program that is designed to attract and retain highly skilled and talented employees.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

Distributable reserves of the Company at 31 March 2024, calculated under Part 6 of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), amounted to HK\$333,964,191 (2023: HK\$339,815,377).

BANK LOANS

Particulars of bank loans and as at 31 March 2024 and 2023 are stated in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

PARTICULARS OF DEBT SECURITIES, CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES OR OPTIONS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The Company and its subsidiaries have not issued, during the year ended 31 March 2024, any debt securities, convertible securities or options.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The percentages of the Group's purchases and sales for the year attributable to the major suppliers and customers respectively were as follows:

Percentage of purchases attributable to the Group's largest supplier	57%
Percentage of purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers	85%
Percentage of sales attributable to the Group's largest customer	22%
Percentage of sales attributable to the Group's five largest customers	48%

None of the directors or their associates, nor does any shareholder owning (to the knowledge of the directors) more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital hold, any interest in the share capital of the suppliers and customers noted above.

The Group believes that good relationships with both customers and suppliers are key for the Group's success. To improve the Group's overall performance, the group has closely monitoring its customers and suppliers through setting rules and policies.

DIRECTORS

(a) Directors of the Company

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

Executive Directors:

Mr. Chua Nai Tuen (*Chairman and Managing Director*)
Mr. Nelson Junior Chua
Mr. Richard Sy Tan

Non-executive Directors:

Mr. Chan Man Hon, Eric
Mr. Jimmy Siy Tiong
Mr. Tsai Han Yung
Ms. Vivian Chua

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Mr. Chan Siu Ting
Mr. James L. Kwok
Mr. Tsui Ka Wah
Dr. Luk Siu Chuen

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

In accordance with Article 103(A) of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Tsai Han Yung, Ms. Vivian Chua, Mr. James L. Kwok and Mr. Tsui Ka Wah, shall retire by rotation at the forthcoming AGM. Except Mr. James L Kwok who does not offer himself for re-election, Ms. Tsai Han Yung, Ms. Vivian Chua and Mr. Tsui Ka Wah, all being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

None of the Directors proposed for re-election at the 2024 AGM has an unexpired service contract with the Group which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

(b) Directors of the company's subsidiaries

During the year and up to the date of this report, Mr. Chua Nai Tuen and Mr. Nelson Junior Chua are also the directors in certain subsidiaries of the Company.

Other directors of the Company's subsidiaries during the year and up to the date of this report include: Mr. Gilson Chua, Mr. Cheuk Sze Lok, Mr. Choy Tin Woo, Johnnie, Mr. Fu Ka Tsang, Ms. Siu Mei Wan, Ms. Tse Oi Ling and Mr. Tsai Sui Cheung, Andrew.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Brief biographical details of directors and senior management are set out in pages 3 to 5 of this annual report.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31 March 2024, the directors of the Company had the following beneficial interests, all being long positions, in the share capital of the Company, the subsidiaries and associates of the Company:

	Number of shares held				% of the Issued Share Capital
	Personal Interests	Family Interests	Corporate Interests	Other Interests	
(a) The Company					
(Ordinary shares)					
Chua Nai Tuen	4,537,917	–	97,669,758 (Note)	–	45.34
Nelson Junior Chua	6,954,391	–	–	–	3.09
Richard Sy Tan	1,000,000	–	–	–	0.44
Jimmy Siy Tiong	3,770,987	–	–	–	1.67
Tsai Han Yung	5,120,490	–	–	–	2.27
Vivian Chua	1,040,000	–	–	–	0.46

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

		Number of shares held				% of the Issued Share Capital
		Personal Interests	Family Interests	Corporate Interests	Other Interests	
(b)	Nan Sing Plastics Limited					
	(Ordinary shares)					
	Chua Nai Tuen	–	–	6,965	–	4.64
(c)	Titan Dragon Properties Corporation					
	(Capital stock of Peso1,000.00 per share)					
	Chua Nai Tuen	12,799	–	4,000	–	12.00
				(Note)		
	Nelson Junior Chua	3,200	–	–	–	2.29
	Jimmy Siy Tiong	1,600	–	–	–	1.14

Note:

The shares regarding ‘Corporate interests’ in which Messrs. Chua Nai Tuen was taken to be interested as stated above were the interests of corporations in general meetings of which he was either entitled to exercise (or was taken under Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the “SFO”) to be able to exercise) or control the exercise of one-third or more of the voting power in general meetings of such corporations.

Except as disclosed above, as recorded in the register kept by the Company under section 352 of the SFO in respect of information required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the SFO or the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers:

- (a) there were no interests, both long and short positions, held as at 31 March 2024 by any of the directors or chief executive of the Company in shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), and
- (b) there existed during the financial year no rights to subscribe for shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company which were held by any of the directors or chief executive of the Company or any of their spouses or children under 18 years of age nor had there been any exercises during the financial year of any such rights by any of them.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS

Given below are the names of all parties, other than persons who are Directors of the Company, which were, directly or indirectly, interested in 5% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital of the Company and the respective relevant numbers of shares in which they were, and/or were deemed to be, interested as at 31 March 2024 as recorded in the register kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO:

	No. of Ordinary Shares held	% of the Issued Share Capital
J & N International Limited ("J & N") (Note 1)	59,435,758	26.37
Sonliet Investment Company Limited ("Sonliet Investment") (Note 1)	38,234,000	16.96
Mr. Chua Nai King (Note 2)	21,204,931	9.41
Julius Baer Trust Company (Singapore) Limited ("Julius Baer") (Note 2)	16,880,140	7.49
Loriking Limited ("Loriking") (Note 2)	16,880,140	7.49

Notes:

1. For the avoidance of doubts and double counting, it should be noted that J & N's and Sonliet Investment's interests are entirely duplicated with Mr. Chua Nai Tuen's interests.
2. For the avoidance of doubts and double counting, it should be noted that Julius Baer's and Loriking's interests are entirely duplicated with Mr. Chua Nai King's interests.

All the interests stated above represented long positions and as at 31 March 2024, there were no short positions recorded in the said register.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received, from each of the independent non-executive directors, an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all of the independent non-executive directors are independent.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group entered into certain transactions with parties regarded as "Related Parties" under applicable accounting principles. These mainly relate to transactions entered into by the Group in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis. Details are set out in note 44 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

During the year, the Group paid consultancy fee of HK\$999,650 (2023: HK\$2,118,475) to Sonliet Investment Company Limited, in which Mr. Chua Nai Tuen, the Director of the Company, is the controlling shareholder and also director.

During the year, a tenancy agreement was made on arm's length basis in connection with the leasing of a premises owned by Sonliet Realty Company Limited, a company controlled by Mr. Chua Nai Tuen, to Nan Sing Warehouse Limited, a subsidiary of the Company. The total amount of lease payment by the Group during the year was HK\$1,431,000 (2023: HK\$1,431,000).

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The above transactions fall within the continuing connected transactions under the Rule 14A.33 of the Listing Rules and were exempted from the reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements.

Save for contracts amongst the Group and the aforementioned transaction, no other significant transactions, arrangements and contracts to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

DIRECTOR'S AND MANAGEMENT EMOLUMENTS

Particulars of director's emoluments and the five highest paid individuals in the Group are set out in notes 14 and 15 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

As at 31 March 2024, none of the Directors nor their respective associates was interested in any business which is considered to compete or is likely to compete, with the business of the Group as required to be disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts for the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of any business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Company, or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

At no time during the financial year and up to the date of this report, there was or is, any permitted indemnity provision being in force for the benefit at any of the directors of the Company (whether made by the company or otherwise) or an associated company (if made by the Company).

The Company has taken out and maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance throughout the year, which provides appropriate cover the certain legal actions brought against its directors and officers.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's shares during the year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the directors as at the date of this report, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Listing Rules throughout the year ended 31 March 2024.

AUDITOR

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited, the auditor of the Company, will retire at the conclusion of the forthcoming AGM of the Company and be eligible to offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution will be submitted to the forthcoming AGM to seek Shareholders' approval for the re-appointment of Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited as the Company's auditor until the conclusion of the next AGM.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO RULE 13.21 OF THE LISTING RULES

On 13 June 2023, SAP Realty Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company as borrower (the "Borrower") and Hotel Benito Management Limited, a subsidiary of the Company and the Company as guarantors entered into a loan agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with a bank (the "Lender"), pursuant to which the Lender has granted the Borrower a term loan facility up to an aggregate principal amount of HK\$313,200,000 (the "Facility"). The term of the Facility is 30 months from the first drawdown date of the Facility or 6 months after issuance of the hotel license, whichever is earlier.

Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Borrower has undertaken to ensure that Mr. Chua Nai Tuen, the controlling shareholder of the Company, remain the single largest shareholding interest of the Company, otherwise the Facility shall be cancelled and all outstanding amounts (including principal, accrued interest and all other amounts accrued) owing by the Borrower to the Lender under the Loan Agreement shall become immediately due and payable.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains certain statements that are forward-looking or which use certain forward-looking terminologies. These forward-looking statements are based on the current beliefs, assumptions and expectations of the Board of Directors of the Company regarding the industry and markets in which it operates. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company's control which may cause actual results or performance to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

On behalf of the Board

Chua Nai Tuen

Chairman

Hong Kong, 30 June 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

SCOPE AND REPORTING PERIOD

This is the eighth environmental, social and governance report (the “Report”) prepared by Southeast Asia Properties & Finance Limited (the “Company”, together with its subsidiaries referred to as the “Group”), highlighting its environmental, social and governance (the “ESG”) performance, with disclosure reference made to the ESG Reporting Guide as described in Appendix C2 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”).

REPORTING BOUNDARY

The Group is principally engaged in property investment, development and leasing, hotel operation, manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials, broking and securities margin financing.

This ESG Report covers the Group’s overall performance in two subject areas, namely, Environmental and Social of below three operational locations in Dongguan, the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”), and Hong Kong, from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 (the “Reporting Period”), unless otherwise stated.

- the manufacturing operation under the brand name of “Nan Sing” in the PRC (hereafter “Nan Sing”);
- the operation of co-working space in Hong Kong (hereafter “Everglory Centre”); and
- the headquarter in Hong Kong (hereafter the “Headquarter”).

Nan Sing is located in Dongguan, the PRC and the property and financial services, and other daily business operations are located within the Everglory Centre and the Headquarter, both in Tsimshatsui, Hong Kong.

The Group also operates hotel business under the brand name of “Hotel Benito” (hereafter “Hotel Benito”), which located in Tsimshatsui in Hong Kong. Hotel Benito is under alteration and addition works and suspended for operation since financial year 2020/21 and therefore, the key performance indicators in this report does not cover the hotel business operation.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MATERIALITY

In order to identify the most significant environmental and social issues, key stakeholders have been involved to help the Group to meet its potential growth and prepare for future challenges.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

Based on our assessment, key material issues raised by the stakeholders all focused on environmental and social aspects. Followings topics have been deemed as the most important by stakeholders:

- Air emission
- Packaging materials
- Energy use and efficiency
- Wastes management
- Development and Training
- Labour Standards
- Customer Privacy and Customer Service
- Anti-corruption

STAKEHOLDERS' FEEDBACK

The Group welcomes stakeholders' feedback on our environmental, social and governance approach and performance. Please give your suggestions or share your views with us via email at general@seapnf.com.hk.

THE GROUP'S SUSTAINABILITY MISSION AND VISION

A key mission of the Group is to extend the environmental protection and social welfare. The Group adopts cleaner production principles and integrates management on product quality, environmental protection, and labour management, aiming to reach the optimum balance to achieve maximum profit, responsibility and satisfaction for stakeholders.

The Group continues to introduce state-of-the-art pollution control facilities to reduce energy and other resources use. Policy-wise promotion on environmental protection has also been implemented among internal employees and suppliers. The Group reinforced several environmental protection policies including Environmental Health and Safety Policy and Carbon Emission Reduction Program, to further standardize environmental health and safety management and emission reduction practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD STATEMENT ON ESG GOVERNANCE

The Board holds the overall responsibility on the ESG strategy and reporting. The ESG working group that is made up of the Group's key management personnel is responsible for identifying material ESG issues, collecting relevant ESG data periodically and ensuring appropriate ESG risk management and internal control system has been established. The ESG working group is also responsible for formulating relevant ESG policies and procedures in line with the ESG strategy set out by the Board. Meetings are arranged regularly by the Board to evaluate the effectiveness of current policies and procedures and formulate appropriate solutions to improve the overall ESG performance.

REPORTING PRINCIPLES

During the preparation for this ESG Report, the Group has applied the reporting principles in Appendix C2 as follows:

Reporting principles	Application
Materiality	During the reporting period, materiality assessment was conducted to identify key aspects of the Group's long-term sustainability. Please refer to "Stakeholder engagement and materiality" for more details.
Quantitative	This ESG report has disclosed the standards, methodologies, assumptions and/or calculation tools used, and source of conversion factors used, for the reporting of emissions/energy consumption (where applicable).
Balance	The performance information in the ESG Report is presented in an unbiased manner, avoiding selections, omissions or presentation that might inappropriately influence the decisions or judgments of stakeholder.
Consistency	The KPIs used, methods and other relevant factors are substantially unchanged, comparing to the previous year. For changes in scope of disclosure and calculation methodologies, proper disclosures and explanations are provided.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

A. ENVIRONMENTAL

The major environmental impacts were generated from Nan Sing. During the manufacturing of plastic packaging materials, exhaust gas has been properly vented and filtered before releasing to the atmosphere. Minimal hazardous waste is generated on-site.

Direct and indirect environmental impacts generated by the Group during the Reporting Period mainly included the following activities: 1) consumption of gasoline and diesel (for Group-owned vehicles) and town gas; 2) consumption of purchased electricity and town gas; and 3) processing of freshwater and sewage. Their corresponding emissions were calculated and presented in section A1.

The Group is aware of the importance of environmental protection. An activated carbon adsorption and regenerative catalytic oxidation (RCO) system was installed to deal with the VOCs emissions in the printing workshop of Nan Sing. The RCO system utilizes a packed bed system with activated carbon as adsorbents, where the activated carbon comes in contact with the gaseous stream to remove pollutants by adsorbing them onto the activated carbon. A follow-up combination of oxygen (O_2) with outlet VOCs (CXHY) is reacted within the RCO system. Through heat recovery in the RCO system, a large amount of energy is saved as the heat exchanger allows the inlet gas temperature rises to reaction temperature by absorbing heat released during combustion processes. In case that the reaction temperature is not reached, extra heat will be supplied via the automatic control system (the programmable logic controller (PLC) system) to make the reaction a complete combustion, achieving a removal rate of over 97% for the exhaust gas.

In addition, Nan Sing installed a real-time energy management system provided by a professional energy auditing firm, which enables the Group to visualize the energy consumption, to monitor and analyze the energy reduction opportunities, and to prevent waste of energy. The energy visualization LCD panel has been installed at the doorway of Nan Sing, all employees would have observed it, potentially leading to an energy education and/or promotion of environmentally-friendly behaviors.

No non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to air and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste had been identified during the Reporting Period.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

A1. Emissions

A1.1 Air Emissions

VOCs from printing workshop was the major direct on-site air emissions generated at Nan Sing. Non-methane hydrocarbon from film blowing workshops and cooking fumes from canteen are other types of air emissions at Nan Sing. All on-site air emissions were monitored and met the emission level set by both national standards — Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants (GB16297-1996) and local standard — Emission Limit of Air Pollutants (DB44/27-2001).

Direct air emissions, including both GHG and non-GHG were generated from the consumption of gasoline and diesel for group-owned vehicles. Indirect GHG emissions, due to the Group's activity but owned or controlled by another entity were also generated from the consumption of purchased electricity and town gas, and processing of freshwater and sewage.

As Everglory Centre and the Headquarter did not generate major air emissions, no such data is presented in this Report.

Vehicle Operation and Emissions

Passenger cars operated on gasoline as well as lorries operated on diesel were used for daily business operations. Their combustion generated several air emissions include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x) and respiratory suspended particles (PM).

Non-GHG Emission	Mobile fuel source	2024 (kg)	2023 (kg)
NO _x	Gasoline and diesel	742.59	765.90
SO _x	Gasoline and diesel	1.35	1.44
PM	Gasoline and diesel	54.55	56.08

Note: Emission factors for calculations on environmental parameters throughout the Report were made reference to Appendix C2 of the Main Board Listing Rules and their referred documentation as set out by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, unless stated otherwise.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

A1.2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

There were 5,164.28 tonnes (2023: 5,182.01 tonnes) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq.) GHG (mainly carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) emitted from the Group's operation during the Reporting Period. The GHG reported included the following activities and scopes:

- Direct (scope 1) GHG emissions from the consumption of gasoline, diesel, and town gas;
- Energy indirect (scope 2) GHG emissions from purchased electricity and town gas; and
- Other indirect (scope 3) GHG emissions from municipal freshwater and sewage processing.

Other indirect GHG emissions during the Reporting Period such as those from waste paper landfilling, mitigated GHG from paper recycling, and business air travel were excluded due to their insignificant impact.

GHG Emission		2024		2023	
		(tonnes of CO ₂ eq.)	%	(tonnes of CO ₂ eq.)	%
Scope 1					
Direct GHG emissions	Gasoline and diesel ¹	221.80	4.3	237.10	4.5
Scope 2					
Indirect GHG emissions	Purchased electricity ²	4,918.32	95.2	4,920.71	95.0
Scope 3					
Other Indirect GHG emissions	Freshwater and sewage	24.16	0.5	24.19	0.5
Total GHG		5,164.28	100.0	5,182.01	100.0

Note 1: Emission factors were made reference to Appendix C2 to the Listing Rules and their referred documentation as set out by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, unless stated otherwise.

Note 2: Emission factor (EF) of 0.51 and 0.39 kg CO₂eq./kWh (2023: 0.51 and 0.39 kg CO₂eq./kWh) was used for purchased electricity in Dongguan and Hong Kong, respectively during the Reporting Period.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

A1.3 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste generated at Nan Sing included waste oil and ink bottles and thinner bottles, all of which were recollected by suppliers, without recording the waste amount. Other hazardous waste materials including waste cloth containing waste ink were treated according to the local standard and were all subject to the supervision by local Environmental Protection Agency. To further avoid regulatory and operational risks, the Group has established contracts with special waste collectors, by transportation in barrel and using incineration treatment methods specified in the contract.

Hazardous waste type per National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes		2024 (tonnes)	2023 (tonnes)
HW12	Waste ink	0.26	0.30
HW49	Waste activated carbon	1.70	0.90
HW49	Waste cloth containing ink	0.55	0.50

For Everglory Centre and the Headquarter, their business operations did not involve generation of significant hazardous wastes, hence no such data is presented in this Report.

A1.4 Non-hazardous Waste

Major non-hazardous waste generated at Nan Sing mainly included: waste office paper, waste packaging materials, other non-office paper, and the scrap materials during production. Scraps were reused/re-manufactured at Nan Sing to reduce on-site waste generation as well as for economic purposes.

Non-hazardous waste generated in Hong Kong mainly included: waste office paper, waste packaging materials, and other non-office paper such as newspapers and cardboard.

Non-hazardous waste	2024 (tonnes)	2023 (tonnes)
Office paper	0.78	0.77
Packaging materials	2.2	2.00
Other non-office paper	5	5.00

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A1.5 Emissions Targets and Initiatives

The air pollution control system installed in Nan Sing effectively control the VOCs and other exhaust gaseous emissions during film blowing and printing processes. The exhaust gas from the printing shop can be centrally collected and discharged. Everglory Centre and the Headquarter did not involve any significant direct emissions hence no information related to emission mitigation is presented.

In alignment with the national goal of achieving carbon neutrality, the Group aim to reduce carbon emissions from its business operations gradually in Nan Sing of at least 3% as a 3-year target using financial year 2021/22 as baseline year. During the Reporting Period, the Group achieved 3-year target to reduce carbon emission at least 3% as a 3-year target using financial year 2021/22 as baseline year and will continue to reduce the carbon emission in future. To effectively reduce its emission, the Group is dedicated to monitor and control its direct emissions from vehicle use for transportation through key approaches as follows:

- Avoid unnecessary transportation by utilising appropriate logistical planning, arranging transportation time, maximising load factors and transportation efficiency.
- Reduce fuel consumption by maintaining good driving habits, including turning off idling engines when stopping and not rushing to brake and accelerate.
- Improve energy efficiency by ensuring all vehicles are in good conditions.

A1.6 Wastes Reduction Targets and Initiatives

Nan Sing formulated the Waste Control Guidelines to regulate waste management. The practices brought in a waste reduction, resource saving, as well as economic benefits for the Group. For example:

- the Group reused incoming wooden pallets without any new purchase;
- the on-site industrial waste generation was largely reduced by re-using production scraps during the manufacturing processes;
- proper training and daily supervision were provided to production personnel to reduce the generation of scrap materials;

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- the incoming waste packaging materials such as waste paper, wood pallets were internally maintained, repaired, and reused whenever possible, or further collected by qualified companies;
- waste categorization bins were provided to control the separation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and increase recovery of recyclable waste; and
- waste paper was collected and treated by designated department (e.g. pressing) for downstream recycling.

In Everglory Centre and the Headquarter, we encourage employees to adopt pro-environmental behaviors such as printing paper on both sides.

To better manage its impacts of wastes discharge to the environment, the Group set a target of reducing the hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste at least 3% as a 3-year target using financial year 2022/23 as baseline year. During the Reporting Period, the hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste is slightly increase and the Group will continue to find more ways to improve both hazardous and non-hazardous waste for achieving 3-year target. The Group will continue identifying areas to better manage and improve the waste management system, to further reduce waste generation and the burden to landfill.

A2. Use of Resources

A2.1 Energy Consumption

Total electricity consumption by the Group was 9,719,678 Kilowatt-hour (kWh) (2023: 9,731,421 kWh) during the Reporting Period. Due to different operational nature, the intensity was calculated separately for each site.

Direct energy source (electricity)	2024		2023	
	Consumption (kWh)	Intensity (kWh/m ²)	Consumption (kWh)	Intensity (kWh/m ²)
Nan Sing	9,488,017	1,898	9,469,580	1,894
Everglory Centre	108,657	120	120,476	133
Headquarter	123,004	183	141,365	211
Total	9,719,678		9,731,421	

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Consumption of gasoline and diesel were converted to indirect energy consumption.

Indirect energy source	2024		2023	
	Direct consumption	Indirect consumption (kWh)	Direct consumption	Indirect consumption (kWh)
Gasoline (in liter)	1,278	11,649	4,380	39,923
Diesel (in liter)	82,706	833,670	85,267	859,484
Total		845,319		899,407

Note: Conversion factors were made reference to IEA Energy Statistics Manual and 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

A2.2 Water Consumption

The Group did not consume a significant amount of water for its business activities. The total water consumption for the Group was 30,979 m³ (2023: 31,279 m³) during the Reporting Period. Water has been consumed for commercial and domestic purposes as the manufacturing processes in Nan Sing does not involve consumption of water. The water bill in the Headquarter was paid by the building management hence no information related to the consumption data is presented.

Site	2024		2023	
	Water consumption (m ³)	Intensity (m ³ /m ²)	Water consumption (m ³)	Intensity (m ³ /m ²)
Nan Sing	30,884	6.18	31,182	6.24
Everglory Centre	95	0.11	97	0.11
Total	30,979		31,279	

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A2.3 Energy Use Efficiency Targets and Initiatives

Nan Sing was the major energy user and the Group has formulated the Energy Management Procedures and Guidelines to regulate relevant activities. In detail, the following energy saving measurement and achievements were recorded:

- the Group has replaced most of the lighting system to energy efficient LED lighting system; with an ultimate goal of replacing all old lighting system;
- the clean production audit was completed, and relevant energy conservation and emission reduction measures were carried out according to the clean production audit plan, so that the total VOCs emissions per unit product and the comprehensive energy consumption per unit product were greatly reduced; and
- old motors were replaced by energy-saving motors, resulting a reduction in energy consumption.

Electricity was the most significant source of emission in office settings, consequently, employees are reminded to switch off lights, air conditioners, computers, monitors and equipment before leaving work.

By formulating the system for energy utilization and implementing measures on energy conservation and emission reduction, the Group continues to improve energy efficiency. Using financial year 2021/22 as baseline year, the Group aim to reduce energy consumption gradually in Nan Sing of at least 3% as a 3-year target by inspiring its employees on conservation habitats and regularly monitor the consumption of energy. During the Reporting Period, the Group achieved 3-year target to reduce energy consumption gradually in Nan Sing of at least 3% as a 3-year target using financial year 2021/22 as baseline year and will continue to reduce energy consumption in future.

A2.4 Water Use Efficiency Targets and Initiatives

The Group's business operation did not involve any significant use of water and has no issues on sourcing water during the Reporting Period. For Nan Sing, Everglory Centre and the Headquarter, water was mainly used for domestic purpose, hence no information in relation to water use efficiency initiatives is presented in this Report. The Group targets to reduce water usage after the alteration and addition works of Hotel Benito by use of dual flush toilets and inspiring its customers on conservation habitats.

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A2.5 Packaging Material Targets and Initiatives

Nan Sing consumed packaging materials, which are mainly cartons and gummed paper purchased from outside suppliers. The Group set target to reduce at least 3% as a 3-year target using financial year 2022/23 as baseline year. During the Reporting Period, the consumed packaging material slightly increase and the Group will continue to find more ways to improve for achieving 3-year target. The Group targets to explore the possibilities to improve the recyclability of packaging materials in the future. Certain waste cartons and packaging paper have been collected by qualified recyclers during the Reporting Period.

No major packaging materials were involved for business operations in Hong Kong.

A3. The Environment and Natural Resources

For the production processes in Nan Sing, the company has formulated Chemical Control Procedures to manage the use of chemicals, mainly including lacquer thinner, solvent ink, and water-based ink. All chemicals were stored in a special warehouse, accessible only by designated personnel, who was responsible for the management of chemicals. Production department can only claim for a certain amount of chemicals for daily consumption not exceeding a pre-set quota, to ensure no excess chemicals stored in the production workshop.

In addition to the chemical usage, the major impacts on the environment were the air pollution caused by exhaust gases, with the new treatment facility installed, it is expected that air pollutants will be further controlled and reduced. The indirect impacts caused by the consumption of electricity has been identified as another major source of environmental impacts. The Group is actively planning to apply for the cleaner production certification, while strengthening environmental protection and reducing energy consumption.

The Group's water consumption and wastewater discharge have been managed properly to minimize impacts on the regional water body. Domestic wastewater has been treated at on-site septic tanks before discharging into the municipal wastewater pipelines.

The Group's production does not cause a major impact on the surrounding acoustic environment. Various machinery and cooling tower all meet the requirements.

The Group will continue to keep a close eye on any updates of relevant laws and regulations.

Environmental impacts of the business operations in Hong Kong were not significant during the Reporting Period.

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A4. Climate change

The Group aims to enhance its climate change preparedness and resilience by duly identifying and assessing the climate-related risks that might pose significant impacts on its business operation. With reference to the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”), the climate-related risks that may affect the Group are as follows:

Risks	Description	Response strategies
Physical risks		
Acute risk	Increased severity of extreme weather events such as typhoons and floods may have adverse impacts on the manufacturing and operational activities, which may affect the Group’s ability to meet customers’ demand and relationship with customers.	Established disasters emergency plan.
Chronic risk	The changes in weather patterns such as level of precipitation and the temperature may increase energy consumption.	Implied various energy saving measures.
Transition risks		
Policy and legal risks	Policy changes regarding carbon emission restriction and reporting obligations may increase the Group’s operating costs. The Group is expected to replace equipment with energy saving to reduce the use of electricity, natural gas, petrol and diesel.	Keep track of the update of the reporting obligation, policies and regulations.
Market risks	The customers appetite for environmental packaging materials has increased significantly and continues to grow. This demand will lead to an increase in the range of ESG products available. As a manufacturer and service provider, failure to provide environmental products may hinder overall market competitiveness.	Pay attention to customer need and continue to improve the products/ services to fit customer preference.

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B. SOCIAL

I. Employment and Labour Practices

B1. Employment

Several internal procedures including the Guidelines and Policies for the Management of Social Responsibility, the Employment Management Procedure, the Labour and Welfare Control Procedure, the Human Resources Management Procedure continue to serve as the guideline and working procedure to manage employment and labour-related practices. During the Reporting Period, there were no major changes in employment policies for the Group's business operation.

No non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare had been identified during the Reporting Period.

Employees' rights and benefits, including public holidays, annual paid leave, sick leave, maternity leave have been formulated and executed per the Labour Law of the PRC, Labour Contract Law of the PRC, Salary Payment Regulations of the PRC, and the Employment Ordinance in Hong Kong. Employees have been provided with medical insurance, social insurance coverage, housing provident fund in the PRC, and mandatory provident fund in Hong Kong. Free accommodation and discounted meal plans have also been provided to Nan Sing employees.

Equal opportunity is provided to all employees in respect of promotion, appraisal, training, development and other aspects. Employees are not discriminated against or deprived of opportunities based on gender, nationality, ethnic background, religion, political affiliation, age, marital status, and physical disability.

As at 31 March 2024, the Group had a total number of 244 employees (2023: 270 employees).

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	2024	2023
Total number of employees	244	270
By employee type		
Full-time	243	268
Part-time	1	2
By employee category		
Senior management	10	10
Middle management	45	51
Frontline and other staff	189	209
By age group		
18–25	4	5
26–35	15	16
36–45	69	74
46–55	84	106
56 or above	72	69
By gender		
Male	154	175
Female	90	95
By region		
The PRC	45	214
Hong Kong	199	56

The overall staff turnover rate was around 17% (2023: 14%) during the Reporting Period, all turnover staff were full-time employees. Among the total 39 (2023: 37) employees who left the Group, 23 (2023: 20) were frontline staff in Nan Sing, such high turnover is a common phenomenon in the manufacturing industry in the PRC.

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	2024	2023
Number of employees left	39	37
Turnover rate	17%	14%
By employee category		
Senior management	–	1
Middle management	2	5
Frontline and other staff	37	31
By age group		
18–25	4	4
26–35	1	8
36–45	3	2
46–55	14	17
56 or above	17	6
By gender		
Male	25	19
Female	14	18
By region		
The PRC	16	23
Hong Kong	23	14

Note: The employee turnover rates are calculated using number of employees leaving employment during the year and divided by total number of employees at the year end.

B2. Health and Safety

The Group has in place internal safety guidelines to provide employees with a safe workplace and ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations in the PRC and Hong Kong. The Group has formulated the Environmental Health and Safety Policy and Environmental Health and Safety Management Procedures to manage employee environmental health and safety. The Group specially implemented following schemes to ensure a healthy and safe working environment for employees, and to minimize the potential risk of work-related accidents and injuries:

- hiring an external testing company to test the workshop environment to ensure the indoor air pollutants were all within the permissible level;

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- performing internal checks using company-owned noise meter, volatile organic compounds sensor and hygrometer;
- providing annual occupational disease inspection for employees who were exposed to chemical products and/or who worked in workshops with a high level of noise;
- providing personal protective equipment such as helmet, masks, gloves, and earplugs to workshop employees; and
- installing new exhaust gas system and treatment facility in the workshop to strengthen ventilation.

The Group strictly follows relevant laws and regulations such as Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases, and Law on Safety Production. No non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to occupational health and safety had been identified during the Reporting Period.

Work-related minor injuries cases were reported in Nan Sing. The Group will continue to evaluate the potential causes leading to the past work injuries and identify corresponding measures to enhance the safety working environment.

	2024	2023	2022
Work-related fatality	nil	nil	nil
Work injury cases >3 days	2	4	3
Work injury cases ≤ 3 days	0	0	2
Total lost days due to work injury	37	43	67

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B3. Development and Training

The Human Resources Management Procedure continues to serve to manage employee development and training, guiding orientation training, on-the-job training activities, as well as training effects measurement. Training needs were identified at the end of each year, according to the employees' performance and feedback, the changes of the external environment, and forecast of production and development trends.

General training sessions provided to employees included those organized by the human resource department such as orientation, quality, operation skills, and management system training. The training effects have been measured through written examinations, interviews, and on-site operation assessment. In addition, external training such as management and leadership skills training were provided to management personnel.

A total of 258 (2023: 229) employees of the Group received 1,224 (2023: 1,119) hours of training during the reporting period.

	2024		2023	
	% of employees trained	Average training hours	% of employees trained	Average training hours
By gender				
Male	87	4.76	84	4.99
Female	94	4.72	86	4.70
By employee category				
Senior management	60	13.25	60	21.83
Middle management	83	6.14	78	8.63
Frontline and other staff	94	4.25	87	3.51

Note 1: The percentage of employees trained is calculated using number of trained employees divided by number of employees at the end of reporting period.

Note 2: Average training hours per employee are calculated using total training hours divided by number of employees trained for the year.

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B4. Labour Standards

The Group strictly follows the Labour Law of the PRC, the labour Contract Law of the PRC, the Law on the Protection of Minors, and the Employment Ordinance in Hong Kong to manage labour practices. Internally, the Employment Management Procedure continues to guide recruitment policies, to eliminate recruitment of child or forced labour.

Background checks were conducted for new employees and all employees must show their original identity card to prove their legal identity. In case of any child or forced labour encountered, labour contract will be ceased immediately, and the Group will report to the legal entity. The Group would also investigate the causes of improper events and discipline against the wrongdoer. During the Reporting Period, no non-compliance in relation to labour standards as required by related laws and regulations was noted, and there was no child nor forced labour in the Group's business operation.

II. Operating Practices

B5. Supply Chain Management

The Group has standard procedures for engaging suppliers and contractors related to its business operation. A supplier vetting process included but not limit to background check and market reputation, is required for all new suppliers.

For Nan Sing production, key suppliers were reviewed and screened carefully to ensure that their quality, price, and production capability meet the Group's expectations and standards.

The Group perform annual evaluation of the supplier's performance regarding the safety, validity, quality and traceability of product. A qualified test report is required for evaluation process and the authenticity of the report will be identified by procurement department. Poor performance identified will be requested for corrective actions. If no improvements have been made for three times, the suppliers will be delisted. The Group encourages suppliers to maintain a high standard on business ethics and conducts, with satisfactory environmental and social performance. The Group takes note of such details during the procurement process and will terminate the business relationship with the suppliers with negative past records of material environmental or social issues, such as excessive pollutions, discharges to the environment, exploitation of workers and safety incidents.

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The Group maintained stable business relationship with all its suppliers. As at 31 March 2024, the Group had a total number of 40 (2023: 45) suppliers. To avoid excessive reliance on sole suppliers, we have two to three regular suppliers for each type of purchased material to ensure supply continuity.

	2024	2023
By geographical region		
Hong Kong	35	40
The PRC	3	3
Others	2	2

B6. Product Responsibility

Product Labelling, Health and Safety, and Advertising

The Group ensures that any labelling information and marketing materials do not contain any misleading content. Specific standards have been followed such as GB 21660 (2008): The general requirement for environment protection, safety, identification and marking of plastics shopping bags.

The Group strictly abided by applicable laws and regulations to guide marketing, advertising, and trading activities such as the Advertisement Law of the PRC, the Customs Law of the PRC, Foreign Trade Law of the PRC.

For packaging materials produced at Nan Sing that are particularly used in food industry, the Group applies national, industrial, and company-specific standards to ensure consumer's health and safety, including for example GB 4806.6–2016 National Food Safety Standard Plastic Resin used in Food-contact. During the Reporting Period, no products sold or shipped subject to recalls for health and safety reasons.

No non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to health and safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters relating to products and services provided had been identified during the Reporting Period.

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Quality Assurance

The Group formulated specific customer complaint handling processes to manage any complaints received from clients. The Control Procedures on Non-Compliance and Potentially Unsafe Products assures the packaging product quality at Nan Sing. The procedure oversees the quality management from incoming materials to the manufacturing process and outgoing products. The quality personnel will examine the returned products, Customer Complaints Handling Form will be filled, root causes analysis will be performed on complaints, followed by corrective measures if needed. Preventive measurement will be implemented to avoid future mistakes. The Group applies various national, industrial, and company-specific standards during the product quality assurance and quality control, including for example:

- GB/T 2410–2008 Determination of the Luminous Transmittance and Haze of Transparent Plastics
- GB 13022–91 Plastics — Determination of Tensile Properties of Films
- GB 4806.6–2016 National Food Safety Standard Plastic Resin used in Food-contact

In Nan Sing, we strive for providing the best products to our customer and will handle all queries and complaints on timely manner. We will continue monitor and provide sufficient training to our employees in order to maintain high standard of our products. No major complaints were received or products sold subject to recalls for health and safety reasons during the Reporting Period, while six feedback pertaining to the product minor deficiencies in batch production have been handled in a timely manner, with effective communication with customers, replacement or refund, and enhancement of quality control carried out to improve our product quality.

Customer Data Protection

The Group acknowledges the importance of protecting privacy and confidentiality of its customers' information. The Group prohibits the use of any personal information of clients by other parties for direct marketing purposes, without the explicit and implicit consent of the client. Collection of personal information is used for said purposes only.

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The Group issued the Policies & Procedures — Information Technology to prevent data leakage and misuse or abuse of customer sensitive information. For example, the Group utilizes separate broadband services for hotel guests and hotel internal use to ensure hotel network security. Anti-virus software and firewall are installed on all networked servers and constantly updated to prevent virus attack and external hacking.

Intellectual Property

The Group has constantly monitored trademarks (e.g. “Nan Sing” and “Hotel Benito”) and domain names, which were also renewed upon their expiration. To protect clients’ intellectual property rights, the Group signed a confidentiality agreement with clients when appropriate. No non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to intellectual property rights had been identified during the Reporting Period.

B7. Anti-corruption

The Group is committed to managing all businesses without undue influence and has regarded honesty, integrity, and fairness as its core values. The Group issued Prevention of Bribery and Corruption policy to remind all employees that no one may solicit or accept, without the prior and specific approval of the top management, for his/her personal benefit and advantage, in money or in kind, from any customers, guests, brokers, vendors, suppliers, dealers, or person having business relation with the Group.

The Group has strictly monitored the implementation of relevant policies and procedures for anti-corruption and anti-money laundering. The Group continues to adopt basic elements of an anti-money laundering program, including:

- formulating written internal policies, procedures and controls;
- performing ongoing employee training for those responsible for carrying out transactions, initiating or establishing business relationships; and
- conducting internal audit function.

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The Group continues to implement its whistleblowing policy for all levels and operations under the Group to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible improprieties in any matter related to the Group such as misconduct and malpractice. Employees who raise true and appropriate allegations will be treated fairly, and are protected from unfair dismissal, harm, or improper disciplinary actions, even if the allegations raised cannot be proven. Any matters of genuine concern are to be thoroughly investigated by the management and actions will be taken accordingly. The Group ensures that no one suffers any detrimental treatment as a result of refusing to accept or offer a bribe or other corrupt activities or because they reported a concern relating to potential act(s) of bribery or corruption. The Board would monitor the aforesaid implementation and arrange training related to anti-corruption and anti-bribery on a regular basis.

The Group has not violated, engaged to violate any law relating to corruption. The Group has not been involved in, or seek to engage in, money laundering. The Group has not aided, abetted, assisted or colluded with an individual who has committed, or conspired to commit any unlawful activities. No legal case regarding corrupt practices brought against the Group or its employees; nor non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to corruption, bribery, fraud and money laundering had been identified during the Reporting Period.

B8. Community Investment

As a responsible corporate citizen, we care about the well-being of our society and the development of our community. We showed our passion to the society by engaging in various community activities held by local organizations. The Group's approach towards community involvement includes the followings:

- Fulfil corporate social responsibility through the sustainable development strategy to expand its efforts in the areas of charity work.
- Provide career opportunities to the locals and promoting the development of the community's economy.
- Encourage our staff to participate in voluntary services and charitable activities.

In the post-COVID-19 era, the Group did its utmost to keep their staff healthy and safe from the virus. The Group provides epidemic care packs to their employees, which included alcohol swabs, masks, wet wipes, alcohol sprays, and hand rubs from time to time. In the future, the Group will continue to participate actively in social welfare activities to better serve the community and seek for opportunities to get involved in various community programs.

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Aspect A1: Emissions

General	Information on:	• Environmental
Disclosure	a) the policies; and b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to air and greenhouse gas emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	
KPI A1.1	The types of emissions and respective emissions data.	• Emissions
KPI A1.2	Direct (Scope 1) and energy indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	• Emissions
KPI A1.3	Total hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	• Emissions
KPI A1.4	Total non-hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	• Emissions
KPI A1.5	Description of emissions target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	• Emissions
KPI A1.6	Description of how hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are handled, and a description of reduction target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	• Emissions

Aspect A2: Use of Resources

General	Policies on the efficient use of resources, including energy, water and other raw materials.	• Use of Resources
Disclosure		
KPI A2.1	Direct and/or indirect energy consumption by type (e.g. electricity, gas or oil) in total (kWh in '000s) and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	• Use of Resources
KPI A2.2	Water consumption in total and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	• Use of Resources
KPI A2.3	Description of energy use efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	• Use of Resources
KPI A2.4	Description of whether there is any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose, water efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	• Use of Resources
KPI A2.5	Total packaging material used for finished products (in tonnes) and, if applicable, with reference to per unit produced.	• Use of Resources

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ENVIRONMENTAL Section Reference

Aspect A3: The Environment and Natural Resources

General Disclosure	Policies on minimising the issuer's significant impacts on the environment and natural resources.	• The Environment and Natural Resources
KPI A3.1	Description of the significant impacts of activities on the environment and natural resources and the actions taken to manage them.	• The Environment and Natural Resources

Aspect A4: Climate Change

General Disclosure	Policies on identification and mitigation of significant climate-related issues which have impacted, and those which may impact, the issuer.	• Climate Change
KPI A4.1	Description of the significant climate-related issues which have impacted, and those which may impact, the issuer, and the actions taken to manage them.	• Climate Change

SOCIAL Section Reference

Aspect B1: Employment

General Disclosure	Information on: a) the policies; and b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare.	• Employment
KPI B1.1	Total workforce by gender, employment type (for example, full- or part-time), age group and geographical region.	• Employment
KPI B1.2	Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region.	• Employment

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Section Reference

Aspect B2: Health and Safety

General	Information on:	
Disclosure	a) the policies; and b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to providing a safe working environment and protecting employees from occupational hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee Health and Safety
KPI B2.1	Number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in each of the past three years including the reporting year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee Health and Safety
KPI B2.2	Lost days due to work injury.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee Health and Safety
KPI B2.3	Description of occupational health and safety measures adopted, and how they are implemented and monitored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee Health and Safety

Aspect B3: Development and Training

General	Policies on improving employees' knowledge and skills for discharging duties at work. Description of training activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and Training
KPI B3.1	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category (e.g. senior management, middle management).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and Training
KPI B3.2	The average training hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and Training

Aspect B4: Labour Standards

General	Information on:	
Disclosure	a) the policies; and b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to preventing child and forced labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Standards
KPI B4.1	Description of measures to review employment practices to avoid child and forced labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Standards
KPI B4.2	Description of steps taken to eliminate such practices when discovered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Standards

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Section Reference

Aspect B5: Supply Chain Management

General Disclosure	Policies on managing environmental and social risks of the supply chain.	• Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region.	• Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.2	Description of practices relating to engaging suppliers, number of suppliers where the practices are being implemented, and how they are implemented and monitored.	• Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.3	Description of practices used to identify environmental and social risks along the supply chain, and how they are implemented and monitored.	• Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.4	Description of practices used to promote environmentally preferable products and services when selecting suppliers, and how they are implemented and monitored.	• Supply Chain Management

Aspect B6: Product Responsibility

General Disclosure	Information on: a) the policies; and b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to health and safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters relating to products and services provided and methods of redress.	• Product Responsibility
KPI B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons.	• Product Responsibility
KPI B6.2	Number of products and service related complaints received and how they are dealt with.	• Product Responsibility
KPI B6.3	Description of practices relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights.	• Product Responsibility
KPI B6.4	Description of quality assurance process and recall procedures.	• Product Responsibility
KPI B6.5	Description of consumer data protection and privacy policies, and how they are implemented and monitored.	• Product Responsibility

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SOCIAL		Section Reference
Aspect B7: Anti-corruption		
General	Information on:	• Anti-corruption
Disclosure	a) the policies; and b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering.	
KPI B7.1	Number of concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the issuer or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of the cases.	• Anti-corruption
KPI B7.2	Description of preventive measures and whistle-blowing procedures, and how they are implemented and monitored.	• Anti-corruption
KPI B7.3	Description of anti-corruption training provided to directors and staff.	• Anti-corruption
Aspect B8: Community Investment		
General	Policies on community engagement to understand the needs of the communities where the issuer operates and to ensure its activities take into consideration the communities' interests.	• Community Investment
Disclosure		
KPI B8.1	Focus areas of contribution (e.g. education, environmental concerns, labour needs, health, culture, sport).	• Community Investment
KPI B8.2	Resources contributed (e.g. money or time) to the focus area.	• Community Investment



To the members of Southeast Asia Properties & Finance Limited
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Southeast Asia Properties & Finance Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) set out on pages 78 to 182, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSAs”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA’s Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of investment properties

Refer to notes 2.6, 4.1 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements

The Key Audit Matter

As at 31 March 2024, the Group had investment properties amounting to HK\$674,706,515. Loss arising from the change in fair value of the investment properties amounting to HK\$193,949,870 was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss during the year ended 31 March 2024. The estimate of the fair value of the Group's investment properties requires significant management estimation and judgement taking into account the conditions and locations of the properties as well as the latest market transactions. The Group has engaged independent external valuers ("Valuers") to perform valuations on the investment properties at the end of the reporting period.

We identified the valuation of investment properties as a key audit matter due to the significance of the balance to the consolidated financial statements as a whole, combined with management estimation and judgement associated with when determining the fair value.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures to assess the valuation of investment properties included:

- evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Valuers;
- obtaining an understanding from the Valuers about the valuation methodologies, significant unobservable inputs and critical judgement on key inputs and data used in the valuations;
- assessing the reasonableness of valuation methodologies used by the Valuers;
- assessing the reasonableness of significant unobservable inputs used by the Valuers by comparing them to publicly available information of similar comparable properties;
- evaluating the reasonableness of adjusting factors on the conditions and locations of the properties made by the Valuers by comparing them with historical adjusting factors applied, comparability and other market factors for similar properties; and
- discussing the valuations with the Valuers and challenging the key estimates adopted in the valuations, with the assistance of a property valuation specialist engaged by us.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Cont'd)

Provision for expected credit losses (“ECL”) of trade receivables

Refer to notes 2.9, 4.1, 25 and 47.5 to the consolidated financial statements

The Key Audit Matter

As at 31 March 2024, the Group had trade receivables of HK\$97,628,455 net of ECL allowance of HK\$5,281,464. The Group recognises ECL allowance for trade receivables by adopting the ECL model. In calculating the ECL allowance, the loss rates are estimated based on probability of default and recovery rate; and exposure of default after consideration of underlying collaterals, if any, and adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. To support management's determination of the ECL, the Group has engaged an independent external valuer (“Valuer”) to perform valuations on the impairment assessment of trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

We identified the impairment assessment of trade receivables as a key audit matter due to the significance of trade receivables to the consolidated financial statements and the involvement of management judgement and estimates in evaluating the ECL allowance of the Group's trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures to assess the impairment assessment of trade receivables included:

- evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Valuer;
- discussing the Group's policies and procedures on credit periods given to customers with the management;
- checking, on a sample basis, the aging profile of the trade receivables as at 31 March 2024 to the underlying financial records;
- inquiring management for the status of each of the material trade receivables past due as at 31 March 2024 and corroborating explanations from management with supporting evidence, such as understanding on-going business relationship with the customers based on trade records, checking historical settlement records and other correspondence with the customers; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the ECL provisioning methodology, examining the key data inputs on a sample basis to assess their accuracy and completeness, and challenging the assumptions, including both historical and forward-looking information used to determine the ECL allowance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Cont'd)

Interest in a major associate

Refer to notes 2.3 and 19 to the consolidated financial statements

The Key Audit Matter

The Group has 28% equity interest in Titan Dragon Properties Corporation ("Titan Dragon") (note 19), which is accounted for under the equity method.

Titan Dragon is engaged in property investment in Philippines. As at 31 March 2024, the Group's share of the net assets of Titan Dragon was HK\$258,179,786.

The amounts noted below are those in Titan Dragon financial statements (i.e. on 100% basis).

In the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements, the key audit matter relating to the Group's share of the net assets of Titan Dragon is summarised below:

- Valuation of investment properties — Titan Dragon's investment properties represent a piece of land situated in Philippines (the "Land") and held for a currently undetermined future use. As at 31 March 2024, the investment properties of Titan Dragon was carried at fair value of approximately HK\$1,096,214,829.

We identified the valuation of investment properties as a key audit matter relating to Group's share of the net assets of Titan Dragon due to the significance of the balance to the Titan Dragon's financial statements as a whole, combined with Titan Dragon's management significant judgement and estimates associated with when determining the fair value.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures to assess the valuation of investment properties of Titan Dragon included:

- Performing site visit to the Land and obtaining and examining the details in the land search certificates;
- Obtaining the legal opinion from the lawyer relate to the ownership of the Land and assessing his capabilities, objectivity and competence;
- Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of an independent valuer ("Valuer") engaged by the management of Titan Dragon;
- Assessing the reasonableness of valuation methodologies used by the Valuer;
- Obtaining an understanding from the Valuer about the valuation methodologies, significant unobservable inputs and critical judgement on key inputs and data used in the valuations;
- Assessing the reasonableness of significant unobservable inputs used by the Valuer by comparing them to publicly available information of similar comparable properties;
- Evaluating the reasonableness of adjusting factors on the conditions and locations of the properties made by the Valuer by comparing them with other market factors for similar properties; and
- Discussing the valuations with the Valuer and challenging the key estimates adopted in the valuations, with the assistance of a property valuation specialist engaged by us.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the 2024 annual report of the Company, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The directors assisted by the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We also provide 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law 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.

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited

Certified Public Accountants
11th Floor, Lee Garden Two
28 Yun Ping Road
Causeway Bay
Hong Kong SAR

30 June 2024

Wun Ho Chun

Practising Certificate No.: P08307

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023 (Restated)
Revenue	6	192,687,470	238,533,661
Cost of sales		(128,249,430)	(169,059,951)
Gross profit		64,438,040	69,473,710
Other revenue and other income	7	6,445,130	13,387,663
(Loss)/Gain arising from change in fair value of investment properties	18	(193,949,870)	1,925,436
Loss arising from change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	10	(7,293,756)	(4,477,300)
Selling and distribution expenses		(3,447,675)	(8,116,069)
Administrative expenses		(49,998,861)	(56,756,233)
Provision for expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance of trade and other receivables and loan receivables	10	(362,115)	(6,093,807)
Other operating expenses		(157,607)	(143,615)
Finance costs	8	(18,078,407)	(9,752,381)
(Loss)/Gain on deemed disposal of interest in an associate	19	(26,282,302)	30,991,916
Share of results of associates	19	288,910,725	(9,199,220)
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in respect of amount due from an associate	19	—	10,734,295
Profit before income tax		60,223,302	31,974,395
Income tax expenses	9	(4,351,477)	(2,946,454)
Profit for the year	10	55,871,825	29,027,941
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		56,389,855	27,776,200
Non-controlling interests		(518,030)	1,251,741
		55,871,825	29,027,941
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic and diluted (HK cents)	12	25.0	12.3

The notes on pages 84 to 182 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. Details of dividends proposed for the year are set out in note 11.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

	Note	2024	2023 (Restated)
Profit for the year	10	55,871,825	29,027,941
Other comprehensive income/(expenses):			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") (non-recycling)-net movement in fair value reserves (non-recycling)		26,011,980	(7,390,491)
Remeasurement of long service payment obligations		673,729	81,905
		26,685,709	(7,308,586)
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(5,986,792)	(9,186,600)
Share of other comprehensive expense of an associate		(4,076,595)	—
		(10,063,387)	(9,186,600)
Other comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year		16,622,322	(16,495,186)
Total comprehensive income for the year		72,494,147	12,532,755
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		73,261,335	11,993,968
Non-controlling interests		(767,188)	538,787
		72,494,147	12,532,755

The notes on pages 84 to 182 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023 (Restated)
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	259,641,262	170,571,154
Right-of-use assets	17	11,801,815	14,169,103
Investment properties	18	674,706,515	839,931,540
Interests in associates	19	273,314,749	33,391,765
Intangible assets	20	3,501,501	3,501,501
Other assets	21	2,700,000	2,700,000
Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)	22	90,985,137	65,219,287
Loan receivables	23	29,822,385	38,769,716
Prepayment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	26	1,109,015	—
Deferred tax assets	37	441,828	1,307,731
		1,348,024,207	1,169,561,797
Current assets			
Inventories	24	38,892,960	45,774,572
Trade and other receivables	25	101,584,637	96,587,097
Deposits and prepayments	26	4,703,672	5,553,968
Tax recoverable		2,440,275	1,482,423
Amount due from an associate	19	17,365,705	—
Restricted cash	27	—	4,100,000
Financial assets at FVTPL	28	21,646,350	29,009,000
Trust accounts of shares dealing clients	29	58,818,134	78,733,321
Cash and cash equivalents	30	41,844,128	98,218,450
		287,295,861	359,458,831
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	31	106,709,001	117,408,933
Contract liabilities	32	1,216,568	1,258,759
Bank loans	33	58,240,087	224,665,518
Lease liabilities	34	1,059,254	1,373,898
Tax payable		2,846,290	1,990,246
		170,071,200	346,697,354
Net current assets		117,224,661	12,761,477
Total assets less current liabilities		1,465,248,868	1,182,323,274

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023 (Restated)
Non-current liabilities			
Bank loans	33	273,221,012	56,025,821
Lease liabilities	34	–	1,059,254
Amount due to an associate	35	30,405,128	29,474,443
Amount due to a non-controlling interest	36	3,395,000	3,320,000
Deferred tax liabilities	37	11,580,308	10,958,278
Long service payment obligations	38	931,494	1,501,098
		<u>319,532,942</u>	<u>102,338,894</u>
Net assets		<u>1,145,715,926</u>	<u>1,079,984,380</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	39	245,062,941	245,062,941
Reserves		<u>890,549,452</u>	<u>824,050,718</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>1,135,612,393</u>	<u>1,069,113,659</u>
Non-controlling interests		<u>10,103,533</u>	<u>10,870,721</u>
Total equity		<u>1,145,715,926</u>	<u>1,079,984,380</u>

The notes on pages 84 to 182 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chua Nai Tuen
Director

Nelson Junior Chua
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

	Share capital	Fair value reserve (non-recycling)*	Property revaluation reserve* (Note)	Exchange reserve*	Retained profits*	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Total
At 1 April 2022	245,062,941	1,236,002	4,278,755	41,491,065	771,813,529	1,063,882,292	10,331,934	1,074,214,226
Profit for the year (restated)	-	-	-	-	27,776,200	27,776,200	1,251,741	29,027,941
Other comprehensive expenses for the year (restated)	-	(7,390,491)	-	(8,475,711)	83,970	(15,782,232)	(712,954)	(16,495,186)
Total comprehensive income for the year (restated)	-	(7,390,491)	-	(8,475,711)	27,860,170	11,993,968	538,787	12,532,755
2022 final dividends paid (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	(6,762,601)	(6,762,601)	-	(6,762,601)
At 31 March 2023 and at 1 April 2023 (restated)	245,062,941	(6,154,489)	4,278,755	33,015,354	792,911,098	1,069,113,659	10,870,721	1,079,984,380
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	56,389,855	56,389,855	(518,030)	55,871,825
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	26,011,980	-	(9,798,040)	657,540	16,871,480	(249,158)	16,622,322
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,011,980	-	(9,798,040)	57,047,395	73,261,335	(767,188)	72,494,147
2023 final dividends paid (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	(6,762,601)	(6,762,601)	-	(6,762,601)
At 31 March 2024	<u>245,062,941</u>	<u>19,857,491</u>	<u>4,278,755</u>	<u>23,217,314</u>	<u>843,195,892</u>	<u>1,135,612,393</u>	<u>10,103,533</u>	<u>1,145,715,926</u>

Note:

Property revaluation reserve relates to the properties reclassified from owner-occupied properties to investment properties. The accumulated increase in fair value in excess of any impairment losses recognised at the date of reclassification is included in property revaluation reserve, which will be transferred to retained profits upon retirement or disposal of the relevant property.

* The reserves accounts comprise the Group's reserves of HK\$890,549,452 (2023 (restated): HK\$824,050,718) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The notes on pages 84 to 182 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash generated from operations	41	22,388,079	70,456,492
Profits tax paid		(2,965,352)	(1,434,471)
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities</i>		19,422,727	69,022,021
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		2,826,134	1,833,970
Dividend received from an associate		286,624	–
Dividend received from listed equity securities		1,374,594	1,832,594
Repayment from associates		327,330	47,351,383
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(90,188,080)	(19,657,148)
Additions to investment properties		(21,020,801)	(10,570,940)
Decrease in restricted bank balance		4,100,000	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		–	92,078
<i>Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities</i>		(102,294,199)	20,881,937
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(6,762,601)	(8,097,816)
Interest paid	46	(14,859,808)	(9,210,998)
Interest portion of the lease liabilities	46	(57,102)	(23,960)
Principal portion of the lease liabilities	46	(1,373,898)	(1,407,040)
Other finance costs paid	46	(736,344)	(329,345)
Proceeds from new bank loans	46	556,047,942	1,076,000,000
Repayment of bank loans	46	(505,278,182)	(1,132,477,767)
Advance from non-controlling interests	46	75,000	50,000
Repayment of associates		–	(1,490,170)
<i>Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities</i>		27,055,007	(76,987,096)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(55,816,465)	12,916,862
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		98,218,450	83,536,258
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		(557,857)	1,765,330
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	30	41,844,128	98,218,450

The notes on pages 84 to 182 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Southeast Asia Properties & Finance Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong. The address of its registered office is Units 407–410, 4th Floor, Tower 2, Silvercord, No. 30 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong and, its principal place of business is Hong Kong and the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”). The Company’s shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”).

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) include investment holding, property investment, development and leasing, hotel operation, manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials and securities broking and margin financing.

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

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 were approved for issue by the board of directors on 30 June 2024.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong.

The consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable requirements of the Companies Ordinance and include the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Listing Rules”).

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated. The adoption of new or amended HKFRSs and the impacts on the Group’s consolidated financial statements, if any, are disclosed in note 3.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment properties and certain financial assets which are stated at fair values. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 31 March each year.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power over the entity, only substantive rights relating to the entity (held by the Group and others) are considered.

The Group includes the income and expenses of a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements from the date it gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Where unrealised losses on sales of intra-group asset are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from the Group's perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity on a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interests that meets the definition of a financial liability. For each business combination, the Group can elect to measure any non-controlling interests either at fair value or at their proportionate share of the subsidiary's net identifiable assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (Cont'd)

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity attributable to the owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Where certain assets of the subsidiary are measured at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets (i.e., reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained profits).

In the Company's statement of financial position, interests in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment loss unless the subsidiary is held for sale or included in a disposal group. Cost is adjusted to reflect changes in consideration arising from contingent consideration amendments. Cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment.

The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable at the end of the reporting period. All dividends whether received out of the investee's pre or post-acquisition profits are recognised in the Company's profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.3 Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, which is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

In the consolidated financial statements, an investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment. The cost of acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the Group, plus any costs directly attributable to the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the determination of the Group's share of the associate's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Under the equity method, the Group's interest in the associate is carried at cost and adjusted for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the associate's net assets less any identified impairment loss, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale). The profit or loss for the year includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the associate for the year, including any impairment loss on the investment in associate recognised for the year. The Group's other comprehensive income for the year includes its share of the associate's other comprehensive income for the year.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate. Where unrealised losses on assets sales between the Group and its associate are reversed on equity accounting, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from the Group's perspective. Where the associate uses accounting policies other than those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, adjustments are made, where necessary, to conform the associate's accounting policies to those of the Group when the associate's financial statements are used by the Group in applying the equity method.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. For this purpose, the Group's interest in the associate is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method together with the Group's other long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate, after applying the expected credit loss ("ECL") model to such other long-term interests where applicable.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.3 Associate (Cont'd)

After the application of equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associate. At the end of each reporting period, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in associate is impaired. If such indications are identified, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) of the associate and its carrying amount. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including cash flows arising from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on ultimate disposal of the investment.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in associates are stated at cost less impairment losses, unless being classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale).

2.4 Foreign currency translation

In the individual financial statements of the consolidated entities, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the individual entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the end of the reporting period retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

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 (i.e. only translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date). When a fair value gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in profit or loss. When a fair value gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

In the consolidated financial statements, all individual financial statements of foreign operations, originally presented in a currency different from the Group's presentation currency, have been converted into Hong Kong dollars. Assets and liabilities have been translated into Hong Kong dollars at the closing rates at the end of the reporting period. Income and expenses have been converted into the Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates, or at the average rates over the reporting period provided that the exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly. Any differences arising from this procedure have been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in the exchange reserve in equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (other than construction in progress as described below and cost of right-of-use assets as described in note 2.13) are initially recognised at acquisition cost and/or manufacturing cost (including any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group's management). They are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Construction in progress are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. They are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than construction in progress) less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, at the following rates per annum:

Buildings	Over the shorter of its estimated useful life or lease terms
Plant and machinery	10%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10%–25%
Motor vehicles	20%

Accounting policy for depreciation of right-of-use assets is set out in note 2.13.

Estimated residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gain or loss arising on retirement or disposal is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other costs, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use and property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

On initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost, and subsequently at fair value, unless fair value cannot be reliably determined at that time.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalised borrowing costs. Cost of investment property held by a lessee as a right-of-use asset are set out in note 2.13.

Fair value is determined by external professional valuers, with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment property. The carrying amounts recognised at the end of the reporting period reflect the prevailing market conditions at the end of the reporting period.

Gains or losses arising from either changes in the fair value or the sale of an investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.7 Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are recognised initially at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The assets' amortisation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment as described below in note 2.18.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.8 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all of its risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“HKFRS 15”), all financial assets are initially measured at fair value, in case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- FVTPL; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”).

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity’s business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs or other revenue and other income, except for ECL of trade and other receivables and loan receivables which is presented as a separate item in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.8 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Debt investments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

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

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in “Other revenue and other income” in profit or loss. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group’s cash and cash equivalents, trust accounts of shares dealing clients, restricted cash, deposits, loan receivables, other assets, trade and other receivables and amount due from an associate fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than ‘hold to collect’ or ‘hold to collect and sell’ are categorised at FVTPL. Further, irrespective of business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

Equity investments

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVTPL unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment, the Group elects to designate the investment at FVOCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in “Fair value reserve (non-recycling)” in equity. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer’s perspective.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.8 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets (Cont'd)

Equity investments (Cont'd)

The equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss in “Fair value reserve (non-recycling)” will not be reclassified to profit or loss upon 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 Group’s right to receive the dividends is established. Dividends are included in the “Revenue” in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank loans, amount due to an associate, lease liabilities and amount due to a non-controlling interest.

Financial liabilities (other than lease liabilities) are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at FVTPL.

Subsequently, financial liabilities (other than lease liabilities) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument’s fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs.

Accounting policies of lease liabilities are set out in note 2.13.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.8 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

Trade and other payables and amount due to an associate and a non-controlling interest

Trade and other payables and amount due to an associate and a non-controlling interest are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

2.9 Impairment of financial assets

HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (“HKFRS 9”)’s impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise ECL – the “ECL model”. Instruments within the scope included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and trade receivables.

The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring ECL, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (‘Stage 1’) and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low (‘Stage 2’).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the end of the reporting period.

'12-month ECL' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime ECL' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the ECL is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL and recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at the end of each reporting period. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial assets. In calculating the ECL, the Group has individually assessed or established a provision matrix, that is based on its historical credit loss experience and external indicators, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For ECL assessment of trade receivables arising from manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

For ECL assessment of trade receivables arising from broking/securities margin financing and leasing, the assessment was performed on individual basis by reference to valuation of collateral and the internal credit rating.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Group measures the loss allowance for other financial assets measured at amortised cost equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost (Cont'd)

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 regulatory, business, financial, economic conditions, or technological environment that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; and
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor.

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

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the end of each reporting period. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if it has a low risk of default, the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost (Cont'd)

For internal credit risk management, the Group 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 Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

Detailed analysis of the ECL assessment of trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost are set out in note 47.5.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and applicable selling expenses. Cost is determined using the weighted average basis, and in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprise direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. It excludes borrowing costs.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.12 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.13 Leases

(a) Definition of a lease and the Group as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an identified asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

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

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the consolidated statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any lease incentives received).

The Group leases lands. All land in the PRC is state-owned or collectively-owned and no individual land ownership exists. The Group acquires the right to use certain land. The premiums paid for such right are treated as prepayment for the lease and recognised as right-of-use assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.13 Leases (Cont'd)

(a) *Definition of a lease and the Group as a lessee (Cont'd)*

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee (Cont'd)

Except for those right-of-use assets meeting the definition of investment properties, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset (except for those meeting the definition of investment properties) for impairment when such indicator exists. Those right-of-use assets meeting the definition of investment properties are subsequently measured at fair value, in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable payments based on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payment of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for lease payments made and increased for interest cost on the lease liability. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

For lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability 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 modification.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.13 Leases (Cont'd)

(a) *Definition of a lease and the Group as a lessee (Cont'd)*

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee (Cont'd)

When the lease is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted for 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.

(b) *The Group as a lessor*

As a lessor, the Group classifies its leases as operating leases.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset, and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

The Group also earns rental income from operating leases of its investment properties. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share capital is recognised at the amount of consideration of shares issued, after deducting any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue arises mainly from the sales of goods and rendering of services.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

In all cases, the total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the customer for more than 12 months, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction with the customer, and interest income is accrued separately under the effective interest method. Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the Group, revenue recognised under that contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method.

The Group takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if the period of financing is 12 months or less.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.16 Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when the Group transfers control of the assets to the customer. Control transfers at the point in time when the goods are delivered to the customers.

Brokerage commission

The Group provides broking, dealing and handling services for securities, futures and options contracts. Brokerage commission is recognised at a point in time on the execution date of the trades at a certain percentage of the transaction value of the trades executed.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. gross carrying amount net of ECL allowance) of the asset.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Rental income from operating leases

Accounting policies for rental income are set out in note 2.13.

Handling fee income from stock broking, transportation fee income and accounting fee

Handling fee income from stock broking, transportation fee income and accounting fee are recognised when the services are rendered.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.17 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income is presented in gross under “Other revenue and other income” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

The following assets are subject to impairment testing:

- Intangible assets;
- Property, plant and equipment;
- Interests in associates;
- Right-of-use assets; and
- The Company's interests in subsidiaries and associates

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life or those not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that they are impaired. All other assets are tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs of disposal, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent from those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Corporate assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.18 Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment loss is charged pro rata to the assets in the cash generating unit, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less cost of disposal, or value in use, if determinable.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount and only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.19 Employee benefits

Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits to employees are provided through defined contribution plans. In addition, the employees employed under the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance are also entitled to long service payment ("LSP") if the eligibility criteria are met. The LSP are defined benefits plans.

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefit plan under the Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") Schemes Ordinance, for all of its employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in the PRC are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. This subsidiary is required to contribute certain percentage of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme.

Contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as employees render services during the year. The Group's obligations under these plans are limited to the fixed percentage contributions payable.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.19 Employee benefits (Cont'd)

Retirement benefits (Cont'd)

(b) Defined benefit plans

The amount of long service benefit that an employee will receive on cessation of employment in certain circumstances is defined by reference to the employee's length of service and corresponding salary. The legal obligations for any benefits remains with the Group.

The LSP obligations recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is the present value of the LSP obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Management estimates the LSP obligations annually. This is based on the discount rate, the salary growth rate, turnover rate and the expected investment return on offsetable MPF accrued benefits. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each annual reporting period by reference to government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related defined benefit liability.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current and past service cost, and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

Service cost on the Group's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense. Employee contributions, all of which are independent of the number of years of service, are treated as a reduction of service cost.

Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in finance costs.

Gains and losses resulting from remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are included in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.19 Employee benefits (Cont'd)

Short-term employee benefits

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

2.20 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred, net of any investment income earned on the temporary investment of the specific borrowings, for the acquisition, construction or production of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed when incurred.

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are being undertaken. Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

2.21 Accounting for income taxes

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.21 Accounting for income taxes (Cont'd)

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit, including existing taxable temporary differences, will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable nor accounting profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

For investment property measured using the fair value model in accordance with the accounting policy above, the measurement of the related deferred tax liability or asset reflects the tax consequences of recovering the carrying amount of the investment property entirely through sale, unless the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

Deferred tax is calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period the liability is settled or the asset realised, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.21 Accounting for income taxes (Cont'd)

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised in profit or loss, or in other comprehensive income or directly in equity if they relate to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

When different tax rates apply to different levels of taxable income, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the average tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable income of the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

The determination of the average tax rates requires an estimation of (i) when the existing temporary differences will reverse and (ii) the amount of future taxable profit in those years. The estimate of future taxable profit includes:

- income or loss excluding reversals of temporary differences; and
- reversals of existing temporary differences.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are presented in net if, and only if,

- (a) the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group presents deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in net if, and only if,

- (a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - (i) the same taxable entity; or
 - (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.22 Segment reporting

The Group identifies operating segments and prepares segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the executive directors for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and for their review of the performance of those components. The business components in the internal financial information reported to the executive directors are determined following the Group's major product and service lines.

The Group has identified the following reportable segments:

- Property investment, development and leasing/hotel operation
- Manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials
- Broking and securities margin financing

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each of the product and service lines requires different resources as well as marketing approaches. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices.

The measurement policies the Group used for reporting segment results under HKFRS 8 "Operating Segments" are the same as those used in its financial statements prepared under HKFRSs, except that the following items are not included in arriving at the operating results of the operating segment:

- share of results of associates, (loss)/gain on deemed disposal of interest in an associate and reversal of amounts due from associates;
- certain finance costs;
- income tax expense; and
- corporate income and expenses which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment.

Segment assets include all assets but exclude corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment, which primarily applies to the Group's head office.

Segment liabilities exclude corporate liabilities which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment and are not allocated to a segment. These include certain bank loans which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.23 Related parties

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group.
- (b) the party is an entity and if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group.
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group and the sponsoring employers are also related to the Group.
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs

3.1 Amended HKFRSs that are effective for annual period beginning on 1 April 2023

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the following amended HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, which are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 April 2023:

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
Amendments to HKAS 12	International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The adoption of the amended HKFRSs had no material impact on how the results and financial position for the current and prior periods have been prepared and presented.

3.2 Issued but not yet effective HKFRSs

At the date of this announcement, certain amended HKFRSs have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³
Amendments to HKFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants ¹
Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements ¹
Amendments to HKAS 21	Lack of exchangeability ²

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

³ Effective date not yet determined

The directors anticipate that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policy for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. These amended HKFRSs are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs (Cont'd)

3.3 New HKICPA guidance on the accounting implication of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism

As disclosed in note 38 to consolidated financial statement, in June 2022, the Hong Kong SAR Government (the “Government”) gazetted the Hong Kong Employment and Retirement Schemes Legislation (Offsetting Arrangement) (Amendment) Ordinance 2022 (the “Amendment Ordinance”), which will take effect on 1 May 2025 (the “Transition Date”). The Amendment Ordinance abolishes the use of the accrued benefits derived from employers’ mandatory MPF contributions to offset severance payment and LSP in respect of an employee’s service from the Transition Date (the “Abolition”). In addition, the last month’s salary immediately preceding the Transition Date is used to calculate the portion of the LSP in respect of the employment period before the Transition Date.

Prior to 1 April 2023, the Group applied practical expedient in paragraph 93(b) of HKAS 19 “Employee Benefits” (the “Practical Expedient”) to account for the offsetable MPF benefits as deemed employee contributions to reduce the current service costs in the period in which the related services were rendered.

In July 2023, the HKICPA published “Accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism in Hong Kong” (the “Guidance”) that provides guidance for the accounting for the offsetting mechanism and the impact arising from the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism.

By following the Guidance, the Group has changed its accounting policy in connection with its LSP obligations. As a result of the Abolition, these contributions are no longer considered “linked solely to the employee’s service in that period” since the mandatory employer MPF contribution after the Transition Date can still be used to offset the pre-transition LSP obligation. Therefore, the Group ceased to apply the Practical Expedient and reattribute the deemed employee contributions to periods of service in the same manner as the gross LSP benefit by applying paragraph 93(a) of HKAS 19. This change in accounting policy upon the cessation in applying the Practical Expedient has resulted in a catch-up adjustment in profit or loss in June 2022 for the service cost up to that date and consequential impacts on current service cost, interest expense and remeasurement effects from changes in actuarial assumptions for the rest of year ended 31 March 2023, with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the LSP obligations as at 31 March 2023. This change in accounting policy did not have any impact on the opening balance of equity at 1 April 2022. It also did not have a material impact on the company-level statements of financial position as at 31 March 2023 and 2024. The Group has assessed the implications of this new Guidance on the above accounting policy and the Guidance has a material impact on how the Group’s results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented in this annual financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs (Cont'd)

3.3 New HKICPA guidance on the accounting implication of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism (Cont'd)

This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively by restating the balances as at 31 March 2023. The following table summarises the impacts of the adoption of the Guidance on the comparatives presented in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position.

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023

	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023 (before the adoption)	Impact of adoption of the Guidance	Restated carrying amount as at 31 March 2023 (after the adoption)
Long service payment obligations	–	1,501,098	1,501,098
Deferred tax asset	1,197,210	110,521	1,307,731
Non-controlling interests	10,900,152	(29,431)	10,870,721
Retained profits	794,272,244	(1,361,146)	792,911,098

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for year ended 31 March 2023

	Original amount (before the adoption)	Impact of adoption of the Guidance	Restated amount (after the adoption)
Cost of sales	169,036,681	23,270	169,059,951
Administrative expenses	55,196,500	1,559,733	56,756,233
Income tax expenses	3,056,975	(110,521)	2,946,454
Profit for the year	30,500,423	(1,472,482)	29,027,941
Remeasurement of long service payment obligations	–	81,905	81,905
Other comprehensive expenses	16,577,091	(81,905)	16,495,186
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (HK cents)	13.0	(0.7)	12.3

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs (Cont'd)

3.3 New HKICPA guidance on the accounting implication of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism (Cont'd)

The following table summarises the impacts of the adoption of the Guidance on the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position for the year ended 31 March 2024, if the Group had not changed its accounting policy as noted above and had continued to apply the practical expedient in paragraph 93(b) of HKAS 19:

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024

	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024 (before the adoption)	Impact of adoption of the Guidance	Restated carrying amount as at 31 March 2024 (after the adoption)
Long service payment obligations	–	931,494	931,494
Deferred tax asset	359,928	81,900	441,828
Non-controlling interests	10,121,425	(17,892)	10,103,533
Retained profits	844,027,594	(831,702)	843,195,892

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for year ended 31 March 2024

	Original amount (before the adoption)	Impact of adoption of the Guidance	Restated amount (after the adoption)
Cost of sales	128,239,013	10,417	128,249,430
Administrative expenses	49,946,789	52,072	49,998,861
Finance costs	18,036,771	41,636	18,078,407
Income tax expenses	4,322,856	28,621	4,351,477
Profit for the year	56,004,571	(132,746)	55,871,825
Remeasurement of long service payment obligations	–	673,729	673,729
Other comprehensive income	15,948,593	673,729	16,622,322
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (HK cents)	25.0	–	25.0

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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:

Estimation of fair value of investment properties

The Group's investment properties are stated at fair value based on the valuation performed by independent qualified valuers. In determining the fair value, the surveyors have based on methods of valuation which involves certain estimates. In relying on the valuation report, the directors have exercised their judgement and are satisfied that the method of valuation is reflective of the current market conditions. Should there be any changes in assumptions due to change of market conditions, the fair value of the investment properties will change in future.

Whilst the Group considers valuations of the Group's properties are the best estimates, the rising market interest rates and high inflation have resulted in greater market volatility, which have led to higher degree of uncertainties in respect of the valuations in the current year.

As at 31 March 2024, the carrying amounts of the Group's investment properties carried at fair value were HK\$674,706,515 (2023: HK\$839,931,540). Details of the fair value measurements are disclosed in note 18.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Cont'd)

4.1 Estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

Estimation of impairment of trade receivables and loan receivables within the scope of ECL under HKFRS 9

The Group makes allowances on trade receivables and loan receivables subject to ECL based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of the reporting period as set out in note 2.9. As at 31 March 2024, the aggregate carrying amounts of trade receivables and loan receivables amounted to HK\$97,628,455 (net of ECL allowance of HK\$5,281,464) (2023: HK\$93,790,895 (net of ECL allowance of HK\$5,379,814)) and HK\$29,822,385 (net of ECL allowance of HK\$Nil) (2023: HK\$38,769,716 (net of ECL allowance of HK\$2,457,592)), respectively.

The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates. When the actual future cash flows are different from expected, such difference will impact the carrying amount of trade receivables and loan receivables within the scope of ECL under HKFRS 9 and credit losses in the periods in which such estimate has been changed.

Impairment assessment on interest in an associate and ECL on amount due from an associate

The management of the Group assesses annually if interests in associates (note 19) have suffered any impairment in accordance with HKAS 36. Details of the approach are stated in the accounting policy as set out in notes 2.3 and 2.18. The assessment of value in use requires an estimation of future cash flows from the investments and the selection of appropriate discount rates. Future changes in financial performance and position of these entities would affect the estimation of impairment loss and cause adjustments to their carrying amounts. In addition, the management of the Group estimates the ECL on amounts due from associates considering cash flow position, financial position and forward-looking information of these entities. During the year ended 31 March 2024, no impairment loss was provided for interests in associates and amounts due from associates (2023: reversal of impairment loss in respect of amount due from an associate of HK\$10,734,295).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Cont'd)

4.1 Estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

Estimation of LSP obligations

Management's estimate of the LSP obligations is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as the discount rate, the salary growth rate and turnover rate on offsetable MPF accrued benefits. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the LSP obligations amount and the annual defined benefit expenses amount.

Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of LSP obligations.

As at 31 March 2024, the carrying amounts of LSP obligations are HK\$931,494 (2023 (restated): HK\$1,501,098). Details of key assumptions and impact of possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in note 38.

4.2 Critical accounting judgements

Deferred tax on investment properties

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax arising from investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the directors of the Company have reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that Group's investment properties located in Hong Kong are not held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time. Therefore, in determining the Group's deferred tax on investment properties located in Hong Kong, the directors of the Company have determined with the presumption that the carrying amounts of investment properties measured using the fair value model are recovered entirely through sale is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of investment properties located in Hong Kong as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

For investment properties located in the PRC, deferred taxes are recognised on the fair value changes of investment properties as the Group is subject to capital gain tax upon disposal of the relevant investment properties.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Cont'd)

4.2 Critical accounting judgements (Cont'd)

Control over Nice Profit Hong Kong Investment Limited ("Nice Profit")

The Group holds 50% interest and voting right in Nice Profit while the remaining 50% interest and voting right is held by an independent third party. With regard of the board of directors of Nice Profit, it is composed of three directors in which two of them are directors and senior management of the Group respectively and the remaining one is the independent third party who holds 50% interests and voting right of Nice Profit. This independent third party has agreed to act in accordance with the Group for daily operation of the Nice Profit and the decision made by the Group for Nice Profit in all matters including but not limited to dividend policy, funding structure and selecting, acquiring or disposing of assets. Thus, the Group has sufficiently dominant voting interest to direct the relevant activities of Nice Profit and therefore has control over Nice Profit.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The executive directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision makers, have identified the following operating segments of the Group.

Property investment, development and leasing/hotel operation	Provision of hotel services in Hong Kong and investing, developing and leasing properties in Hong Kong and the PRC
Manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials	Manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials
Broking and securities margin financing	Provision of stock and futures broking and provision of securities margin financing

Hotel operation business in Hong Kong was temporarily suspended from 1 June 2020 for alteration and addition works.

These operating segments are monitored and strategic decisions are made on the basis of adjusted segment operating results.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

5.1 Segment revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segment:

	Property investment, development and leasing/hotel operation		Manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials		Broking and securities margin financing		Consolidated	
	2024	2023 (Restated)	2024	2023 (Restated)	2024	2023 (Restated)	2024	2023 (Restated)
Segment revenue								
– from external customers	<u>14,032,966</u>	<u>11,314,631</u>	<u>166,579,877</u>	<u>213,271,191</u>	<u>12,074,627</u>	<u>13,947,839</u>	<u>192,687,470</u>	<u>238,533,661</u>
Segment results	(5,977,200)	(2,590,052)	21,777,380	20,442,630	(6,177,024)	(10,578,229)	9,623,156	7,274,349
(Loss)/Gain arising from change in fair value of investment properties	<u>(193,949,870)</u>	<u>1,925,436</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(193,949,870)</u>	<u>1,925,436</u>
	<u>(199,927,070)</u>	<u>(664,616)</u>	<u>21,777,380</u>	<u>20,442,630</u>	<u>(6,177,024)</u>	<u>(10,578,229)</u>	<u>(184,326,714)</u>	<u>9,199,785</u>
(Loss)/Gain on deemed disposal of interest in an associate							(26,282,302)	30,991,916
Unallocate finance costs							(18,078,407)	(9,752,381)
Share of results of associates							288,910,725	(9,199,220)
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in respect of amount due from an associate							–	10,734,295
Profit before income tax							60,223,302	31,974,395
Income tax expenses							<u>(4,351,477)</u>	<u>(2,946,454)</u>
Profit for the year							<u>55,871,825</u>	<u>29,027,941</u>
Interest income	(517,696)	(533,454)	(493,563)	(344,181)	(1,814,875)	(956,335)	(2,826,134)	(1,833,970)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	23,085	23,085	1,829,421	1,872,156	–	–	1,852,506	1,895,241
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,712,219	3,761,969	4,436,379	4,875,085	264,737	271,881	8,413,335	8,908,935
Loss/(Gain) arising from change in fair value of investment properties	<u>193,949,870</u>	<u>(1,925,436)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>193,949,870</u>	<u>(1,925,436)</u>
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	(92,078)	–	–	–	(92,078)
(Reversal of)/Provision for ECL allowance of trade and other receivables	–	139,249	(388,595)	(1,271,846)	750,710	4,768,812	362,115	3,636,215
Provision for ECL allowance of loan receivables	–	1,097,627	–	–	–	1,359,965	–	2,457,592
Bad debt recovery	–	–	–	–	(44,000)	(48,000)	(44,000)	(48,000)
Bad debt written off	<u>766,048</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>269,847</u>	<u>489,840</u>	<u>1,986,421</u>	<u>1,255,888</u>	<u>2,256,268</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

5.2 Segment assets and liabilities

	Property investment, development and leasing/ hotel operation		Manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials		Broking and securities margin financing		Consolidated	
	2024	2023 (Restated)	2024	2023 (Restated)	2024	2023 (Restated)	2024	2023 (Restated)
Assets								
Reportable segment assets	1,246,805,397	1,033,885,494	145,574,864	219,942,557	182,696,978	212,150,752	1,575,077,239	1,465,978,803
Unallocated corporate assets							60,242,829	63,041,825
Total assets							1,635,320,068	1,529,020,628
Liabilities								
Reportable segment liabilities	287,092,916	52,038,333	23,291,092	28,738,964	65,128,129	87,567,612	375,512,137	168,344,909
Unallocated corporate liabilities							114,092,005	280,691,339
Total liabilities							489,604,142	449,036,248
Additions to non-current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets)	127,886,596	28,500,050	827,606	4,498,358	67,019	6,880	128,781,221	33,005,288

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

5.3 Geographical segment

The Group's revenues from external customers and its non-current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets) are divided into the following geographical areas. The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the services were provided or the goods delivered. The geographical location of the non-current assets is based on the physical location of the assets in case of property, plant and equipment (including prepayment of acquisition of property, plant and equipment), right-of-use assets and investment properties, the location of operation to which they are allocated in case of intangible assets, and the location of operation in case of interests in associates.

	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Hong Kong (domicile)	50,615,963	57,403,498	876,294,618	958,944,707
Japan	45,194,594	50,196,717	–	–
Oceania	41,598,116	41,161,437	–	–
The PRC	27,649,143	59,450,747	89,600,453	84,278,136
North America	16,038,262	16,507,997	–	–
Europe	11,591,392	13,813,265	–	–
Philippines	–	–	258,179,786	–
	<u>192,687,470</u>	<u>238,533,661</u>	<u>1,224,074,857</u>	<u>1,043,222,843</u>

5.4 Information about major customers

Revenue from customers contributing over 10% of revenue of the Group is as follows:

	2024	2023
Manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials		
Customer A	<u>42,159,345</u>	<u>43,821,310</u>

As at 31 March 2024, 22% (2023: 19%) of the Group's trade receivables was due from this customer.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

6. REVENUE

The Group's principal activities are disclosed in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group's revenue recognised during the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales of goods	166,579,877	213,271,191
Brokerage commission	4,084,870	5,266,612
	<u>170,664,747</u>	<u>218,537,803</u>
Revenue from other sources		
Rental and related income	14,032,966	11,314,631
Interest income received from clients	6,615,163	6,848,633
Dividend income from listed equity securities	1,374,594	1,832,594
	<u>22,022,723</u>	<u>19,995,858</u>
Total revenue	<u><u>192,687,470</u></u>	<u><u>238,533,661</u></u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

6. REVENUE (Cont'd)

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts within customers with the scope of HKFRS 15

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following geographical markets:

	2024	2023
Geographical markets		
Japan	45,194,594	50,196,717
Oceania	41,598,116	41,161,437
Hong Kong	29,330,972	37,983,546
The PRC	26,911,411	58,874,841
North America	16,038,262	16,507,997
Europe	11,591,392	13,813,265
	170,664,747	218,537,803

7. OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
Interest income	2,826,134	1,833,970
Imputed interest income from amount due to an associate	–	5,879,058
Imputed interest income from loans to a private company	1,852,613	1,852,613
Other income (note (a))	690,225	1,208,182
Accounting fee received from associates	120,000	120,000
Handling fee income from stock broking	576,922	708,426
Sales of scrap materials	313,340	481,336
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	92,078
Bad debt recovery	44,000	48,000
Government grants (note (b))	21,896	1,164,000
	6,445,130	13,387,663

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

7. OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME (Cont'd)

Notes:

- (a) Other income mainly represents transportation fee charged to customers and cash rebate from bank.
- (b) During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group received funding support amounting to HK\$1,164,000 from the Employment Support Scheme under the Anti-epidemic Fund, set up by the Government. The purpose of the funding was to provide financial support to enterprises to retain their employees who would otherwise be made redundant. Under the terms of the grant, the Group was required not to make redundancies during the subsidy period and to spend all the funding on paying wages to the employees. There were no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these government grants.

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2024	2023
Interest expenses on:		
Bank loans	15,230,316	9,315,155
Other borrowings	224,050	83,921
Imputed interest expenses from amount due to an associate	1,959,685	—
Finance charges on lease liabilities	57,102	23,960
Finance charges on loan receivables	2,091,150	—
Bank charges	736,344	329,345
Net interest expense on LSP obligations	41,636	—
Total borrowing costs	20,340,283	9,752,381
Less: Amounts capitalised in the cost of qualifying assets (<i>note</i>)	(2,261,876)	—
	<u>18,078,407</u>	<u>9,752,381</u>

Note: The amounts represent the borrowing cost related to specific borrowings.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Hong Kong Profits Tax		
– Current tax	2,358,817	2,721,084
– Over provision in prior years	(6,006)	(65,819)
– Tax concession	(9,000)	(24,000)
	<u>2,343,811</u>	<u>2,631,265</u>
The PRC Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”)		
– Current tax	742,358	696,355
– (Over)/Under provision in prior years	(222,625)	373,668
	<u>519,733</u>	<u>1,070,023</u>
Deferred tax expense/(credit) (note 37)	<u>1,487,933</u>	<u>(754,834)</u>
Total income tax expenses	<u><u>4,351,477</u></u>	<u><u>2,946,454</u></u>

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2024 is calculated at 16.5% (2023: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is a qualifying corporation under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2,000,000 of profits of qualifying entities are taxed at 8.25%, and the profits above HK\$2,000,000 are taxed at 16.5%. The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for this subsidiary was calculated at the same basis in 2023.

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for the year ended 31 March 2024 takes into account a reduction granted by the Government of 100% of the tax payable for the year of assessment 2023/24 subject to a maximum reduction of HK\$3,000 for each business (2023: a maximum reduction of HK\$6,000 was granted for the year of assessment 2022/23 and was taken into account in calculating the provision for the year ended 31 March 2023).

Under the Law of the PRC on EIT (the “EIT Law”) and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% for both years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Cont'd)

Reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting profit at applicable tax rates is as follow:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Profit before income tax	60,223,302	31,974,395
Tax on profit before income tax, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the tax jurisdiction concerned	10,023,439	5,275,776
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	38,481,205	1,324,966
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(116,787)	(8,849,057)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	2,835,340	3,646,634
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	–	(247)
Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised	1,201,181	84,327
Tax effect of share of results of associates	(47,670,270)	1,345,206
Tax concession of Hong Kong Profits Tax	(9,000)	(24,000)
Effect on two-tiered profits tax rates regime	(165,000)	(165,000)
(Over)/under provision in respect of prior years	(228,631)	307,849
Income tax expenses	4,351,477	2,946,454

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

10. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year is arrived at after (crediting)/charging:

	2024	2023
Cost of inventories sold	102,415,839	139,756,081
Direct operating expenses for generating rental income	2,135,743	2,390,599
Auditor's remuneration:		
– Audit services	1,030,000	805,859
Depreciation:		
– Property, plant and equipment	8,413,335	8,908,935
– Right-of-use assets	1,852,506	1,895,241
	10,265,841	10,804,176
Loss arising from change in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	7,293,756	4,477,300
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in respect of amount due from an associate	–	(10,734,295)
Provision for ECL allowance of trade and other receivables and loan receivables	362,115	6,093,807
Bad debt written off	1,255,888	2,256,268
Bad debt recovery	(44,000)	(48,000)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	(92,078)
Loss/(Gain) on deemed disposal of interest in an associate	26,282,302	(30,991,916)
Exchange (gain)/loss, net	(207,227)	57,796

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

II. DIVIDENDS

(a) Dividends attributable to the year:

	2024	2023
Proposed final dividend of HK3 cents per ordinary share (2023: HK3 cents per ordinary share)	<u><u>6,762,601</u></u>	<u><u>6,762,601</u></u>

The final dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period is subject to approval of the Shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company and has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period, but reflected as an appropriation of retained profits for the year ended 31 March 2024.

(b) Dividends attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year:

	2024	2023
Final dividends in respect of the previous year, of HK3 cents per ordinary share (2023: HK3 cents)	<u><u>6,762,601</u></u>	<u><u>6,762,601</u></u>

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share is based on profit attributable to owners of the Company of HK\$56,389,855 (2023 (restated): HK\$27,776,200) and on the weighted average number of 225,420,034 (2023: 225,420,034) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The diluted earnings per share for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023 were the same as basic earnings per share as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in existence for both years.

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS)

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Wages, salaries and allowances	37,166,341	44,030,770
Staff benefits	1,587,073	946,938
Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	2,480,419	2,868,022
Expenses arising from LSP obligations (note 38)	62,489	1,583,003
	<u><u>41,296,322</u></u>	<u><u>49,428,733</u></u>

At 31 March 2024, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its contributions to the pension schemes in future years (2023: HK\$Nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

14. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS

Directors' and chief executive's emoluments, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules, section 383(1) of the Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

	Directors' fees	Salaries and allowances	Other emoluments Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	Total
2024				
<i>Executive directors</i>				
Chua Nai Tuen (<i>note (i)</i>)	60,000	4,538,979	–	4,598,979
Nelson Junior Chua	30,000	1,097,833	36,000	1,163,833
Richard Sy Tan (<i>note (ii)</i>)	30,000	1,020,000	18,000	1,068,000
<i>Non-executive directors</i>				
Chan Man Hon, Eric	60,000	–	–	60,000
Jimmy Siy Tiong	30,000	–	–	30,000
Tsai Han Yung	40,000	–	–	40,000
Vivian Chua	30,000	534,917	18,000	582,917
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>				
Chan Siu Ting	65,000	–	–	65,000
James L. Kwok	65,000	–	–	65,000
Tsui Ka Wah	55,000	–	–	55,000
Luk Siu Chuen (<i>note (iii)</i>)	50,000	–	–	50,000
	515,000	7,191,729	72,000	7,778,729

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

14. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS (Cont'd)

	Directors' fees	Salaries and allowances	Other emoluments Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	Total
2023				
<i>Executive directors</i>				
Chua Nai Tuen (<i>note (i)</i>)	60,000	5,051,155	—	5,111,155
Nelson Junior Chua	30,000	1,071,917	36,000	1,137,917
Richard Sy Tan (<i>note (ii)</i>)	30,000	572,000	10,500	612,500
 <i>Non-executive directors</i>				
Chan Man Hon, Eric	60,000	—	—	60,000
Jimmy Siy Tiong	30,000	—	—	30,000
Tsai Han Yung	40,000	—	—	40,000
Vivian Chua	30,000	522,958	18,000	570,958
 <i>Independent non-executive directors</i>				
Chan Siu Ting	65,000	—	—	65,000
James L. Kwok	65,000	—	—	65,000
Wong Shek Keung (<i>note iii</i>)	50,000	—	—	50,000
Tsui Ka Wah	55,000	—	—	55,000
Luk Siu Chuen (<i>note (iii)</i>)	50,000	—	—	50,000
	<u>565,000</u>	<u>7,218,030</u>	<u>64,500</u>	<u>7,847,530</u>

Notes:

- (i) Mr. Chua Nai Tuen is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and his emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by him as the Chief Executive Officer.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group had provided a staff quarter to Mr. Chua Nai Tuen with rental expenses of HK\$2,296,000 (2023: HK\$2,293,180) which was included in salaries and allowances.

- (ii) Mr. Richard Sy Tan was appointed as an executive director with effect from 26 August 2022.

- (iii) Mr. Wong Shek Keung resigned as an independent non-executive director and Dr. Luk Siu Chuen was appointed as an independent non-executive director with effect from 26 August 2022.

No emoluments were paid by the Group to any directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the year ended 31 March 2024 (2023: nil).

There were no arrangements under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year ended 31 March 2024 (2023: nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

15. FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the year included two (2023: two) directors whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis presented above. The aggregate emoluments payable to the remaining three (2023: three) individuals during the year are as follows:

	2024	2023
Salaries and allowances	5,105,608	7,206,020
Contributions to retirement benefits scheme	54,000	48,000
	<u>5,159,608</u>	<u>7,254,020</u>

The emoluments fell within the following bands:

	Number of employee	
	2024	2023
HK\$3,000,001 – HK\$3,500,000	–	1
HK\$2,500,001 – HK\$3,000,000	–	1
HK\$2,000,001 – HK\$2,500,000	1	–
HK\$1,500,001 – HK\$2,000,000	1	1
HK\$1,000,001 – HK\$1,500,000	<u>1</u>	<u>–</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings carried at cost						
	Located in Hong Kong	Located in the PRC	Construction in progress	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost							
At 1 April 2022	110,359,646	103,069,623	26,943,576	30,999,568	30,022,068	4,926,489	306,320,970
Additions	–	–	16,819,042	194,690	1,937,718	705,698	19,657,148
Disposal and written off	–	–	–	–	–	(974,324)	(974,324)
Exchange alignments	–	(7,812,926)	–	(1,708,295)	(670,138)	(49,612)	(10,240,971)
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	110,359,646	95,256,697	43,762,618	29,485,963	31,289,648	4,608,251	314,762,823
Additions	–	57,213	98,982,880	539,029	322,068	155,186	100,056,376
Exchange alignments	–	(4,493,728)	–	(991,737)	(422,862)	(15,871)	(5,924,198)
At 31 March 2024	110,359,646	90,820,182	142,745,498	29,033,255	31,188,854	4,747,566	408,895,001
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
At 1 April 2022	39,692,546	52,702,128	–	23,208,352	22,654,030	3,511,869	141,768,925
Charge for the year	3,075,061	2,286,839	–	1,426,734	1,698,728	421,573	8,908,935
Disposal and written off	–	–	–	–	–	(974,324)	(974,324)
Exchange alignments	–	(4,018,376)	–	(1,163,487)	(337,407)	7,403	(5,511,867)
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	42,767,607	50,970,591	–	23,471,599	24,015,351	2,966,521	144,191,669
Charge for the year	3,075,061	2,179,042	–	1,237,969	1,663,777	257,486	8,413,335
Exchange alignments	–	(2,425,092)	–	(734,622)	(237,234)	45,683	(3,351,265)
At 31 March 2024	45,842,668	50,724,541	–	23,974,946	25,441,894	3,269,690	149,253,739
Carrying amounts							
At 31 March 2024	<u>64,516,978</u>	<u>40,095,641</u>	<u>142,745,498</u>	<u>5,058,309</u>	<u>5,746,960</u>	<u>1,477,876</u>	<u>259,641,262</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>67,592,039</u>	<u>44,286,106</u>	<u>43,762,618</u>	<u>6,014,364</u>	<u>7,274,297</u>	<u>1,641,730</u>	<u>170,571,154</u>

The Group's buildings and construction in progress in Hong Kong with carrying amounts of HK\$207,262,476 (2023: HK\$111,354,657) have been pledged to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group (note 33).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

17. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Leasehold land and land use right	Building held under operating lease	Total
At 1 April 2022	13,160,252	1,061,981	14,222,233
Lease modification (<i>note 45</i>)	–	2,777,200	2,777,200
Depreciation for the year	(486,110)	(1,409,131)	(1,895,241)
Exchange alignments	(935,089)	–	(935,089)
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	11,739,053	2,430,050	14,169,103
Depreciation for the year	(463,907)	(1,388,599)	(1,852,506)
Exchange alignments	(514,782)	–	(514,782)
At 31 March 2024	10,760,364	1,041,451	11,801,815

Leasehold land and land use right are located outside Hong Kong.

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Under construction	Completed	Total
At 1 April 2022	431,860,380	395,574,784	827,435,164
Additions – subsequent expenditures	4,668,040	5,902,900	10,570,940
(Loss)/Gain arising from change in fair value	(1,128,420)	3,053,856	1,925,436
At 31 March 2023 and at 1 April 2023	435,400,000	404,531,540	839,931,540
Additions — subsequent expenditures	20,095,045	1,219,800	21,314,845
Additions — acquisition (<i>note (ii)</i>)	–	7,410,000	7,410,000
Loss arising from change in fair value	(120,495,045)	(73,454,825)	(193,949,870)
At 31 March 2024	335,000,000	339,706,515	674,706,515

Notes:

- (i) The Group's investment properties with carrying amounts of HK\$250,430,000 (2023: HK\$333,300,000) have been pledged to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group (*note 33*).
- (ii) As further detailed in *note 23(d)*, the Group acquired two residential properties situated in Hong Kong from two debtors during the year ended 31 March 2024. The properties are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and accordingly, the Group classified the properties as investment properties.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

Fair value measurement

The Group's investment properties were revalued at 31 March 2024 and 2023 by independent professional qualified valuers, K.T. Liu Surveyors Limited and Valplus Consulting Limited who have the recent experience in the location and category of property being valued.

The following table shows the Group's investment properties measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position on a recurring basis, categorised into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The levels are based on the observability and significance of inputs to the measurements, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and not using significant unobservable inputs.

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

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At 31 March 2024				
<i>Fair value on a recurring basis</i>				
– Commercial building located in Hong Kong	–	–	523,430,000	523,430,000
– Industrial building located in Hong Kong	–	–	17,000,000	17,000,000
– Open space located in Hong Kong	–	–	111,000,000	111,000,000
– Commercial building located outside Hong Kong	–	–	7,916,850	7,916,850
– Residential building located in Hong Kong	–	–	7,150,000	7,150,000
– Residential building located outside Hong Kong	–	–	8,209,665	8,209,665
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>674,706,515</u>	<u>674,706,515</u>
At 31 March 2023				
<i>Fair value on a recurring basis</i>				
– Commercial building located in Hong Kong	–	–	674,200,000	674,200,000
– Industrial building located in Hong Kong	–	–	17,100,000	17,100,000
– Open space located in Hong Kong	–	–	131,900,000	131,900,000
– Commercial building located outside Hong Kong	–	–	7,398,300	7,398,300
– Residential building located outside Hong Kong	–	–	9,333,240	9,333,240
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>839,931,540</u>	<u>839,931,540</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

Fair value measurement (Cont'd)

The fair values of the Group's investment properties at 31 March 2024 and 2023 are categorised under Level 3 fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during both years.

At the end of the reporting period, the management will (i) verify all major inputs to the independent valuation report; (ii) assess property valuation movements when compared to prior year valuation report; and (iii) discuss with the independent professional qualified valuers.

Fair value adjustment in investment properties is included in “(Loss)/Gain arising from change in fair value of investment properties” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Set out below are information about the fair values of investment properties categorised under Level 3 fair value hierarchy:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input	Range
Investment properties located outside Hong Kong	Income approach (note a)	Rental value	2024: HK\$694/sqm to HK\$743/sqm (2023: HK\$728/sqm to HK\$779/sqm)
		Vacancy levels	2024: 0% to 11% (2023: 0% to 11%)
		Reversionary yield	2024: 1.4% to 6.5% (2023: 1.3% to 5.5%)
Investment properties located in Hong Kong	Income approach (note a)	Rental value	2024: HK\$7,967 per sq. ft. and HK\$116,769 per sq. ft. (note (c)) (2023: HK\$8,438 per sq. ft. and HK\$182,222 per sq. ft.)
		Vacancy levels	2024: 0% (note (c)) (2023: 0%)
		Reversionary yield	2024: 3.1% to 3.7% (note (c)) (2023: 2.7% to 3.2%)
	Market comparison approach (note b)	Discount/Premium on characteristics of the property	2024: 12% (note (c)) (2023: -13% to 13%)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

Fair value measurement (Cont'd)

Notes:

- (a) The fair values of the investment properties are estimated using an income approach which capitalises the estimated rental income stream, net of projected operating costs, using a discount rate derived from market yields implied by recent transactions in similar properties. When actual rent differs materially from the estimated rents, adjustments have been made to the estimated rental value. The estimated rental stream takes into account current occupancy level, estimates of future vacancy levels, the terms of in-place leases and expectations for rentals from future leases over the remaining economic life of the buildings.

The most significant inputs, all of which are unobservable, are the estimated rental value, assumptions about vacancy levels, and discount rate. The estimated fair value increases if the estimated rental increases, vacancy levels decline or if discount rate (market yields) decline. The overall valuations are sensitive to all three assumptions. Management considers the range of reasonably possible alternative assumptions is greatest for rental values and vacancy levels and that there is also an interrelationship between these inputs.

- (b) The fair value of investment properties was carried out using a market comparison approach that reflects observed prices for recent market transactions for similar properties and incorporates adjustments for factors specific to the properties, including plot size, location, encumbrances and current use.

The significant unobservable input is the premium/discount on quality of the buildings. The extent and direction of the premium/discount depends on the number and characteristics of the observable market transactions in similar properties that are used as the starting point for valuation. Although this input is a subjective judgement, management considers that the overall valuation would not be materially affected by reasonably possible alternative assumptions. Generally, an increase in premium/discount on the quality of the buildings would result in a higher/lower fair value measurement.

- (c) The valuation techniques have been changed from market comparison approach to income approach as the management of the Company considered that there were limited market comparables for similar properties that were appropriate to assess the fair value of the properties for the year ended 31 March 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

	2024	2023
Cost of investments in associates	6,664,312	6,664,312
Amounts due from associates (<i>note (a)</i>)	33,812,303	34,788,818
Share of post-acquisition profits and other comprehensive income, net of dividends received	266,650,437	8,385,233
Less: impairment loss recognised on amounts due from associates (<i>note (b)</i>)	(16,446,598)	(16,446,598)
	290,680,454	33,391,765
Less: Amounts shown under current assets	(17,365,705)	—
	273,314,749	33,391,765

Notes:

- (a) The balances are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed repayment terms.
- (b) At 31 March 2024, the directors assessed the recoverable amounts of the amounts due from associates by considering profitability, cash flow position, financial position, forecast business development and future prospects of the associates. Based on these assessments, the directors concluded that reversal of impairment loss of HK\$Nil (2023: HK\$10,734,295) was recognised.

The following list contains only the particulars of associates, all of which are unlisted corporate entities whose quoted market prices are not available, which in the opinion of the directors principally affected the results or net assets of the Group as at 31 March 2024 and 2023.

Name of associates	Country/Place of incorporation/ operation	Issued and fully paid share capital	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Principal activities
			2024 %	2023 %	
Wisestar Holdings Limited (“Wisestar”) (<i>note (1)</i>)	Hong Kong	HK\$2	47.70	47.70	Dormant
Ongoing Investments Limited (“Ongoing Investments”)	British Virgin Islands/The PRC	US\$100	20.00	20.00	Property investment
Sequin Developments Limited (“Sequin Developments”)	British Virgin Islands/The PRC	US\$100	20.00	20.00	Property investment
Titan Dragon (<i>note (2)</i>)	Philippines	Peso\$140,000,000 (2023: Peso\$118,000,000)	28.00	33.22	Property investment

Notes:

- (1) Wisestar was wound up by Court order on 17 July 2019 and in progress of deregistration as at the end of the reporting period. The Group’s interest in Wisestar was fully impaired in prior years.
- (2) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group’s equity interest in Titan Dragon was diluted from 33.22% to 28.00% (2023: 49.00% to 33.22%) by capital injection from an independent third party amounting to Peso\$500,000,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$65,991,781). Therefore, the investment in Titan Dragon was deemed disposed, resulted in a loss on deemed disposal of interest in an associate of HK\$26,282,302 (2023: gain on deemed disposal of interests in an associate of HK\$30,991,916) recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Cont'd)

All associates have a reporting date of 31 March.

The Group has not incurred any contingent liabilities or other commitments relating to its investments in associates.

Set out below are the summarised financial information of each of the material associate which are accounted for using the equity method:

(i) Ongoing Investments

	2024	2023
Current assets	204,817	152,423
Non-current assets	45,539,041	46,237,330
Current liabilities	(4,287,248)	(4,636,602)
Non-current liabilities	(6,234,000)	(7,188,137)
Net assets	<u>35,222,610</u>	<u>34,565,014</u>
Revenue	2,434,213	7,014,785
Total expenses	<u>(1,776,617)</u>	<u>(1,752,735)</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>657,596</u>	<u>5,262,050</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Ongoing Investments is set out below:

	2024	2023
Net assets of Ongoing Investments	35,222,610	34,565,014
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Ongoing Investments	<u>20%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Amount due from Ongoing Investments	<u>7,044,522</u>	<u>6,913,003</u>
	<u>—</u>	<u>156,027</u>
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Ongoing Investments	<u>7,044,522</u>	<u>7,069,030</u>

For the year ended 31 March 2024, Ongoing Investments did not declare any dividend (2023: HK\$Nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Cont'd)

(ii) Sequin Developments

	2024	2023
Current assets	3,346,156	3,686,980
Non-current assets	44,366,009	45,046,310
Current liabilities	(1,179,961)	(943,066)
Non-current liabilities	(6,079,999)	(7,107,513)
Net assets	<u>40,452,205</u>	<u>40,682,711</u>
Revenue	3,035,189	7,856,087
Total expenses	<u>(1,832,570)</u>	<u>(1,770,287)</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,202,619</u>	<u>6,085,800</u>
Dividends received from Sequin Developments	<u>286,624</u>	<u>477,516</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Sequin Developments is set out below:

	2024	2023
Net assets of Sequin Developments	40,452,205	40,682,711
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Sequin Developments	20%	20%
Amount due from Sequin Developments	8,090,441	8,136,542
	–	171,303
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Sequin Developments	<u>8,090,441</u>	<u>8,307,845</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Cont'd)

(iii) Titan Dragon

	2024	2023
Current assets	59,430,736	30,343,899
Non-current assets	1,165,335,130	62,025,980
Current liabilities	(9,394,272)	(9,130,376)
Non-current liabilities	(293,300,932)	(92,163,867)
Net assets/(liabilities)	<u>922,070,662</u>	<u>(8,924,364)</u>
Revenue	—	—
Gain arising from change in fair value of investment properties	1,092,203,783	—
Total expenses	<u>(214,929,030)</u>	<u>(36,233,605)</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	877,274,753	(36,233,605)
Other comprehensive expense	<u>(12,271,508)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	<u>865,003,245</u>	<u>(36,233,605)</u>

Note: The Group shared 33.22% of gain for period from April 2023 to January 2024 of HK\$291,893,208 and 28.00% of loss of HK\$389,855 for period from February 2024 to March 2024, respectively (2023: The Group shared 49%, 40.83% and 33.22% of loss of HK\$2,938,587, HK\$7,781,394 and HK\$3,713,484 for period from April to August 2022, September 2022 to February 2023 and March 2023, respectively).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Cont'd)

(iii) Titan Dragon (Cont'd)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Titan Dragon is set out below:

	2024	2023
Net assets/(liabilities) of Titan Dragon	922,070,662	(8,924,364)
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Titan Dragon	28.00%	33.22%
Amount due from Titan Dragon	258,179,786 17,365,705	— 18,014,890
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Titan Dragon	275,545,491	18,014,890

Unrecognised losses for the year ended 31 March 2023 was HK\$2,964,671 for Titan Dragon. The accumulated losses not recognised were HK\$2,964,671 as at 31 March 2023.

As Titan Dragon reported profits, during the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group resumed recognising its share of those profit after its share of the previously unrecognised losses of HK\$2,964,671 in Titan Dragon.

For the year ended 31 March 2024, Titan Dragon did not declare any dividend (2023: HK\$Nil).

Note: A piece of land located in the Philippines was acquired by Titan Dragon in 1989 and held for development purposes (the "Subject Property").

The Regional Trial Court ("RTC") made its decision on 21 October 2016 and its Writ of Execution on 24 April 2017 ruled in favour of a specific performance claim filed in 2015 by Ms. Veloso-Galenzoga ("Galenzoga"), who claimed that Titan Dragon had sold the Subject Property to her in 1997. Then Titan Dragon had filed Motion for Reconsideration to appeal. The Court of Appeals of the Philippines made its decision on 1 June 2018 and its Resolution on 26 February 2019 dismissing Titan Dragon's Petition for Certiorari and denying Titan Dragon's Motion for Reconsideration of said dismissal, respectively, and asserting that Titan Dragon utilised the wrong remedy of certiorari and should have filed a Petition for Annulment of Judgement. Titan Dragon's Petition for Certiorari sought the annulment of the proceedings in a Philippines civil court which ruled in favour of Galenzoga. Titan Dragon had filed for a review of the court's decision as well as made a criminal complaint in relation to Galenzoga's purported forgery of various documents to implement her fraudulent scheme to unlawfully take possession of the Subject Property. The Court of Appeals' Decision and Resolution were reached in spite of the fact that the advices of the Philippine lawyers of Titan Dragon were that the arguments raised by Titan Dragon had merits. Although Titan Dragon has filed its Petition for Review on Certiorari before the Supreme Court of the Philippines and, in the opinion of the Philippine lawyers of Titan Dragon, the arguments raised by Titan Dragon in its Petition for Review have merit and its position is strong, it is considered prudent that Titan Dragon should meanwhile fully impair the carrying amount of the Subject Property as it is difficult to predict how the Supreme Court will rule on the issues raised in the Petition for Review.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Cont'd)

(iii) Titan Dragon (Cont'd)

Note (Cont'd):

As a result, Titan Dragon had fully impaired the investment in the land and an impairment loss allowance of Peso\$1,379,134,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$206,111,576) was recognised in the financial statements of Titan Dragon in 2019.

In 2022, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision dated 21 October 2016 of RTC and the Writ of Execution dated 24 April 2017 are null and void. Thus, the issuance of transfer certificate of title of the Subject Property under Galenzoga's name and her subsequent possession thereof which were made pursuant to the said issuances of the RTC are likewise null and void. Thus, title over the Subject Property and possession thereof must be reverted to the Company as if no proceeding was conducted before the RTC. Galenzoga has filed Motion for Reconsideration while it was officially denied by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court's decision was final and conclusive upon entry of the decision in the book of entries of judgments.

The RTC made its decision and its Resolution on 23 June 2023 to grant Titan Dragon's Motion for Reversal and direct Galenzoga to immediately vacate the Subject Property. It also directed the cancellation of the previous transfer certificate of titles (the "TCTs") of Galenzoga over the Subject Property and the reinstatement of the derivative TCTs. On 11 July 2023, Galenzoga filed a motion for reconsideration of the Resolution dated 23 June 2023 but the same was denied. On 8 August 2023, the Registry of Deeds of Quezon City of the Philippines duly cancelled the TCTs of Galenzoga and reinstated the derivative TCTs of Titan Dragon over the Subject Property. On 25 October 2023, Titan Dragon successfully recovered the possession of the Subject Property. In January 2024, Galenzoga filed Motion for Reconsideration while the RTC issued a resolution to deny it. Subsequently, Galenzoga files the Notice of Appeal.

Meanwhile, Galenzoga filed a Petition for Certiorari assailing the Resolution dated 23 June 2023, which was denied by the Court of Appeals. Thus, Galenzoga filed a Motion for Reconsideration on the denial of the Petition, as well as a Motion to Inhibit, which are still pending resolution with the Court of Appeals.

In the view of the directors and the advices of the Philippine lawyers of Titan Dragon, the derivative TCTs of Titan Dragon over the Subject Property have been reinstated, and its possession thereof restored through the implementation of the Writ of Execution. Therefore, Titan Dragon has revaluated the Subject Property by an independent professional qualified valuer at Peso\$7,880,768,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$1,096,214,829) which is ascertained by reference to asking comparables as listed in the local market as land transaction market in Philippine is not transparent, no public transaction records are available.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Hong Kong Stock Exchange trading rights	Hong Kong Futures Exchange trading rights	Membership of The Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society	Club membership	Total
Cost					
At 1 April 2022, 31 March 2023,					
1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	5,030,001	201,205	1,475,000	981,500	7,687,706
Accumulated impairment losses					
At 1 April 2022, 31 March 2023,					
1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	(2,810,000)	(201,205)	(1,175,000)	–	(4,186,205)
Carrying amounts					
At 31 March 2024	2,220,001	–	300,000	981,500	3,501,501
At 31 March 2023	2,220,001	–	300,000	981,500	3,501,501

The Group classified the above intangible assets with indefinite useful lives in accordance with HKAS 38 “Intangible Assets” (“HKAS 38”). In the opinion of the directors, the above intangible assets except club membership are capable of being renewed indefinitely at insignificant cost and therefore are perpetual in duration, and based on future financial performance of the Group, they are expected to generate positive cash flows indefinitely. The club membership is assessed to have indefinite useful lives. Under HKAS 38, the Group reassesses the useful lives of the intangible assets at the end of the reporting period to determine whether events or circumstances continue to support the view of the indefinite useful life of the assets.

The Group performed impairment test for the intangible assets by comparing its recoverable amounts to their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period in accordance with HKAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Cont'd)

The recoverable amounts of Hong Kong Stock Exchange trading rights and Hong Kong Futures Exchange trading rights are determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period with a growth rate of 1% (2023: 3%) per annum, respectively. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections was 16% (2023: 16%). A key assumption for the value in use calculation is the budgeted growth rate, which is determined based on past performance and management's expectations for the market development in Hong Kong. No impairment loss in respect of Hong Kong Stock Exchange trading rights and Hong Kong Futures Exchange trading rights was recognised for the both years.

The recoverable amount of club membership is its fair values with reference to observable market price. No impairment is made for both years as the recoverable amount exceeded its carrying amount.

21. OTHER ASSETS

	2024	2023
Contribution to the compensation fund with the Stock Exchange	1,500,000	1,500,000
Statutory deposits with Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	600,000	600,000
Admission fee & guarantee fund to Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	600,000	600,000
	2,700,000	2,700,000

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI (NON-RECYCLING)

	2024	2023
Unlisted private equity fund	75,424,851	59,803,660
Unlisted equity investments in a private company	15,560,286	5,415,627
	90,985,137	65,219,287

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI (Cont'd)

The Group designated its 8.98% (2023: 8.98%) equity interest in a private equity fund, Greater Bay Fund I LP (“Greater Bay Fund”) and 7.88% (2023: 7.88%) equity interest in a private company, Dongguan Hanju Shiye Investment Company Limited (“Dongguan Hanju”) as financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling), as these investments are held for the strategic purpose. The Greater Bay Fund and Dongguan Hanju jointly owned a company established in the PRC which is principally engaged in property investment in the PRC.

The fair value of the Group’s unlisted equity investments has been measured as described in note 47.7.

23. LOAN RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
Loans to a private company (note (a))	29,822,385	31,568,232
Loans to an independent borrower (notes (b) & (d))	–	5,107,516
Loans to a staff (notes (c) & (d))	–	4,551,560
Less: ECL allowance	–	(2,457,592)
	29,822,385	38,769,716

Notes:

- The balance represents shareholder loans with principal amount of Renminbi (“RMB”) 29,400,000 (equivalent to HK\$31,884,000) (2023: RMB29,400,000 (equivalent to HK\$33,462,000)) to a private company, Dongguan Hanju (note 22) which are unsecured, interest-free and not repayable within the next 12 months from the end of the reporting period.
- The balance represents loans to an independent borrower (“Party A”) which bear fixed interest rate at 10% per annum, repayable on the respective maturity dates in 2026 and the balance of HK\$4,462,471 was secured by a borrower’s property in Hong Kong.
- The balance represents loans to a staff (“Party B”) which bear fixed interest rate at 10% per annum, repayable on the respective maturity dates in 2026 and the balance of HK\$3,978,350 was secured by a staff’s property in Hong Kong.
- During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group entered into sale and purchase agreements with Party A and Party B, pursuant to which the Group has agreed to acquire, and Party A and Party B agreed to sell, residential properties situated in Hong Kong for considerations of HK\$4,180,000 and HK\$3,230,000, respectively. The considerations were arrived at arm’s length negotiations between the Group and Party A and Party B, respectively, after taking into account the recent market transactions for similar properties. The considerations paid were settled by the outstanding loan receivables with Party A and Party B, respectively. In the opinion of the management, the repayment of the remaining outstanding loan receivables and accrued interest receivable with Party A and Party B were remote. Therefore, the aggregate carrying amounts of the above remaining outstanding loan receivables and accrued interest receivables with Party A and Party B amounted to HK\$766,048 (net of ECL allowance of HK\$1,236,877) and HK\$489,840 (net of ECL allowance of HK\$1,753,951), respectively, were full and recognised in “Administrative expenses – Bad debt written off” in consolidated statement of profit or loss during the year ended 31 March 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

23. LOAN RECEIVABLES (Cont'd)

Movement in ECL allowance of loan receivables

The movement in the ECL allowance of loan receivables which are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs is as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 April	2,457,592	–
Uncollectible amounts written off	(2,457,592)	–
ECL allowance recognised during the year	–	2,457,592
At 31 March	<u>–</u>	<u>2,457,592</u>

24. INVENTORIES

	2024	2023
Raw materials	18,358,474	20,119,103
Work-in-progress	10,976,305	10,653,456
Finished goods	9,558,181	15,002,013
	<u>38,892,960</u>	<u>45,774,572</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

25. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Group's trade receivables arose from (i) property investment, development and leasing, (ii) manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials and (iii) broking and securities margin financing.

	2024	2023
Trade receivables from broking and securities margin financing:		
– Clearing house and cash clients	10,535,639	17,772,399
– Secured margin clients	71,186,789	59,175,973
Less: ECL allowance	(4,966,475)	(4,676,230)
	<u>76,755,953</u>	<u>72,272,142</u>
Trade receivables from sales of goods and leasing	21,187,491	22,222,337
Less: ECL allowance	(314,989)	(703,584)
	<u>20,872,502</u>	<u>21,518,753</u>
Other receivables	4,555,897	3,329,438
Less: ECL allowance	(599,715)	(533,236)
	<u>3,956,182</u>	<u>2,796,202</u>
	<u>101,584,637</u>	<u>96,587,097</u>

The directors of the Group consider that the fair values of trade and other receivables are not materially different from their carrying amounts because these balances have short maturity periods on their inception.

The Group allows a credit period up to the respective settlement dates for securities transactions (normally two business days after the respective trade date for cash clients). Each secured margin client has a credit limit.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

25. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Cont'd)

At 31 March 2024, trade receivables from cash clients and secured margin clients of HK\$8,569,305 (2023: HK\$14,051,314) were due from the key management personnel.

Trade receivables of manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials fall into the general credit term ranged from 0–90 days (2023: 0–90 days) except for a credit period mutually agreed between the Group and the customers.

Aging analysis

The following is an aging analysis of trade receivables of the Group arose from sales of goods and leasing, presented based on the invoice date, which approximates the respective revenue recognition dates and net of ECL allowance:

	2024	2023
0–30 days	13,311,225	17,743,002
31–60 days	2,922,709	1,108,187
61–90 days	1,960,729	1,602,337
91–120 days	1,224,511	4,165
121–365 days	1,425,400	969,287
Over 365 days	27,928	91,775
	20,872,502	21,518,753

Margin loans due from margin clients are repayable on demand. Margin loans are required to be secured by clients' listed securities held by the Group as collateral and bear interest at 9.3% (2023: 8.5%) per annum for the year ended 31 March 2024. The amount of credit facilities granted to margin clients is determined by the discounted market value of the collateral securities accepted by the Group. At 31 March 2024, the total market value of securities pledged as collateral by the customers in respect of the loans to margin clients was HK\$199,529,979 (2023: HK\$224,802,360).

No aging analysis of receivables from cash clients and loans to margin clients is disclosed as in the opinion of the directors, the aging analysis does not give additional value in view of the nature of business.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

25. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Cont'd)

Movement in ECL allowance of trade receivables

The movement in the ECL allowance of trade receivables is as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 April	5,379,814	2,276,835
(ECL allowance reversed)/ECL allowance recognised during the year	(98,350)	3,102,979
At 31 March	<u>5,281,464</u>	<u>5,379,814</u>

Movement in ECL allowance of other receivables

The movement in the ECL allowance of other receivables which are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs is as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 April	533,236	—
Uncollectible amount written off	(393,986)	—
ECL allowance recognised during the year	460,465	533,236
At 31 March	<u>599,715</u>	<u>533,236</u>

26. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2024	2023
Utility and other deposits	1,868,464	1,478,048
Purchase deposits to suppliers	1,192,827	1,947,343
Prepayments	2,601,396	1,878,577
Stamp duty deposits to the Stock Exchange	150,000	250,000
	<u>5,812,687</u>	<u>5,553,968</u>
Less: Amounts shown under non-current assets		
Prepayment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,109,015)	—
Amounts shown under current assets	<u>4,703,672</u>	<u>5,553,968</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

27. RESTRICTED CASH

	2024	2023
Restricted deposits held at banks	–	4,100,000

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the effective interest rates on bank deposits ranged from 0.01% p.a. to 3.75% p.a. and the bank deposits mature within 181 days.

The directors of the Group considered that the fair value of the short-term bank deposits is not materially different from their carrying amount because of the short maturity period on their inception.

At 31 March 2023, restricted cash have been pledged to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group (note 33).

28. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

	2024	2023
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	21,646,350	29,009,000

The fair value of the Group's investments in listed securities are determined with reference to quoted market closing prices.

At 31 March 2024, equity securities listed in Hong Kong with carrying amounts of HK\$21,646,350 (2023: HK\$29,009,000) have been pledged to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group (note 33).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

29. TRUST ACCOUNTS OF SHARES DEALING CLIENTS

	2024	2023
Trust accounts	<u>58,818,134</u>	<u>78,733,321</u>

From the Group's ordinary business of securities and futures dealing, it receives and holds money for clients and other institutions in the course of conducting its regulated activities. These client's monies are maintained in one or more trust accounts. The Group has recognised the corresponding trade payables to respective clients and other institutions.

Trust accounts earn interests at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates and are placed with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

30. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
Cash at bank and in hand	36,213,980	92,265,372
Cash deposits in a financial service company	<u>5,630,148</u>	<u>5,953,078</u>
	<u>41,844,128</u>	<u>98,218,450</u>

Included in cash at bank and in hand of the Group is HK\$12,716,490 (2023: HK\$5,517,736) of bank balances denominated in RMB placed with banks in the PRC. RMB is not a freely convertible currency. Under the PRC's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement and Sales and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for foreign currencies through banks that are authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

31. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Group's trade payables arose from (i) manufacturing and distribution of plastic packaging materials and (ii) broking and securities margin financing.

	2024	2023
Trade payables to:		
– Clearing house and cash clients	56,691,458	75,317,698
– Secured margin clients	6,990,478	10,220,147
– Other creditors	6,153,647	8,575,215
	69,835,583	94,113,060
Accrued salaries	6,767,085	7,268,936
Accrued employee benefits	3,087,415	3,673,039
Accrued development expenditure of properties	10,903,798	1,894,320
Other accrued expenses	13,217,164	6,857,344
Rental deposits received	3,048,436	2,803,455
Advanced payment received from tenants	849,520	798,779
	36,873,418	23,295,873
	106,709,001	117,408,933

Trade payables to other creditors represents trade payables in respect of purchases of materials and supplies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

31. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (Cont'd)

The credit period granted by other creditors is generally within 30 days (2023: 30 days). The following is an aging analysis of trade payables to other creditors based on invoice dates:

	2024	2023
0–30 days	5,355,926	8,142,160
31–60 days	303,876	3,038
61–90 days	243,310	–
91–120 days	8,770	–
121–365 days	–	216,519
Over 365 days	241,765	213,498
	6,153,647	8,575,215

All amounts are short term and hence the carrying values of the Group's trade and other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

32. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2024	2023
Deposit received from customers for sales of plastic packaging materials	1,216,568	1,258,759

When the Group receives a deposit before the control of the plastic packaging materials are passed to the customers, this will give rise to contract liabilities until the control of the plastic packaging materials are passed to the customers and revenue of the respective contracts are recognised.

Contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year amounting to HK\$808,847 (2023: HK\$1,228,797) has been recognised as revenue during the year.

As at 31 March 2024 and 2023, the balance of contract liabilities is expected to be settled within one year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

33. BANK LOANS

	2024	2023
Secured bank loans	331,461,099	280,691,339

At 31 March 2024 and 2023, the Group's bank loans were repayable as follows:

	2024	2023
Carrying amounts repayable (<i>note</i>)		
Within one year	43,260,819	208,488,611
In the second year	220,393,095	2,335,767
In the third to fifth year	6,256,591	7,442,176
After the fifth year	46,571,326	46,247,878
	316,481,831	264,514,432
Carrying amount of bank loans that are not repayable within one year from the end of the reporting period but contain a repayment on demand clause (shown under current liabilities)	14,979,268	16,176,907
	331,461,099	280,691,339
Less: Amounts shown under current liabilities	(58,240,087)	(224,665,518)
Amounts shown under non-current liabilities	273,221,012	56,025,821

Note: The amounts are based on the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements.

Bank loans bear interest at rates ranging from 2.78% to 7.38% (2023: 1.50% to 6.15%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

33. BANK LOANS (Cont'd)

The bank loans were secured by guarantees provided by the Group's subsidiaries and the Group's assets as follows:

	Notes	2024	2023
Property, plant and equipment	16	207,262,476	111,354,657
Investment properties	18	250,430,000	333,300,000
Restricted cash	27	–	4,100,000
Financial assets at FVTPL	28	21,646,350	29,009,000
		479,338,826	477,763,657

34. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities:

	2024	2023
Total minimum lease payments:		
Due within one year	1,073,250	1,431,000
Due in the second to fifth years	–	1,073,250
	1,073,250	2,504,250
Future finance charges on lease liabilities	(13,996)	(71,098)
Present value of lease liabilities	1,059,254	2,433,152
Present value of minimum lease payments:		
Due within one year	1,059,254	1,373,898
Due in the second to fifth years	–	1,059,254
	1,059,254	2,433,152
Less: Portion due within one year included under current liabilities	(1,059,254)	(1,373,898)
Portion due after one year included under non-current liabilities	–	1,059,254

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

34. LEASE LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

As at 31 March 2024 and 2023, lease liabilities are effectively secured by the related underlying assets as the rights to the leased asset would be reverted to the lessor in the event of default by repayment by the Group.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the total cash outflows to a related company, Sonliet Realty Company Limited ("Sonliet Realty"), a company controlled by a director of the Company, Mr. Chua Nai Tuen for the leases are HK\$1,431,000 (2023: HK\$1,431,000).

As at 31 March 2024 and 2023, the Group has entered into lease for warehouse.

Types of right-of-use assets	Financial statements items of right-of-use assets included in	Number of lease	Range of remaining lease term	Particulars
Warehouse	Buildings in "Right-of-use assets"	1 (2023: 1)	1 year (2023: 2 years)	Only subject to monthly fixed rental payment

35. AMOUNT DUE TO AN ASSOCIATE

The amount due to Titan Dragon is unsecured, interest-free and repayable by future dividends.

36. AMOUNT DUE TO A NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST ("NCI")

The amount due to a non-controlling interest is unsecured, interest-free and not repayable within the next 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

37. DEFERRED TAX

The movement during the year in the deferred tax (assets)/liabilities is as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
At 1 April	9,650,547	10,405,381
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 9)	1,487,933	(754,834)
At 31 March	<u>11,138,480</u>	<u>9,650,547</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

37. DEFERRED TAX (Cont'd)

The movement in deferred tax (assets)/liabilities (prior to offsetting of balances within the same taxation jurisdiction) during the year is as follows:

	Tax depreciation	Tax loss	Allowance for credit loss	Revaluation of investment properties	Others (Restated)	Total (Restated)
At 1 April 2022	10,272,834	(3,042,740)	(319,557)	3,221,056	273,788	10,405,381
Charged/(Credited) to profit or loss	<u>734,198</u>	<u>(731,656)</u>	<u>(1,061,044)</u>	<u>414,189</u>	<u>(110,521)</u>	<u>(754,834)</u>
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023 (restated)	11,007,032	(3,774,396)	(1,380,601)	3,635,245	163,267	9,650,547
Charged/(Credited) to profit or loss	<u>744,789</u>	<u>(469,932)</u>	<u>1,247,947</u>	<u>(181,997)</u>	<u>147,126</u>	<u>1,487,933</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>11,751,821</u></u>	<u><u>(4,244,328)</u></u>	<u><u>(132,654)</u></u>	<u><u>3,453,248</u></u>	<u><u>310,393</u></u>	<u><u>11,138,480</u></u>

The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Deferred tax assets	(441,828)	(1,307,731)
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>11,580,308</u>	<u>10,958,278</u>
	<u><u>11,138,480</u></u>	<u><u>9,650,547</u></u>

The Group has unrecognised tax losses arising in Hong Kong and the PRC of HK\$60,634,098 (2023: HK\$43,450,220) and HK\$Nil (2023: HK\$3,037,902) respectively to carry forward against future taxable income. These tax losses do not expire under current legislation except for the tax losses arising in the PRC that will be expired in one to five years for offsetting against future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

38. LONG SERVICE PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS

Pursuant to the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance, Chapter 57, Hong Kong employees that have been employed continuously for at least five years are entitled to LSP under certain circumstances (e.g. dismissal by employers or upon retirement).

The amount of LSP payable is determined with reference to the employee's last monthly salary (capped at HK\$22,500) and the years of service, reduced by the amount of any accrued benefits derived from the Group's contributions to MPF scheme (see note 13), with an overall cap of HK\$390,000 per employee. Currently, the Group does not have any separate funding arrangement in place to meet its LSP obligations.

In June 2022, the Government gazetted the Amendment Ordinance, which abolishes the use of the accrued benefits derived from employers' mandatory MPF contributions to offset the LSP. The Amendment Ordinance will take effect on the Transition Date. Separately, the Government has indicated that it would launch a subsidy scheme to assist employers after the abolition.

Among other things, once the abolition of the offsetting mechanism takes effect, an employer can no longer use any of the accrued benefits derived from its mandatory MPF contributions (irrespective of the contributions made before, on or after the Transition Date) to reduce the LSP in respect of an employee's service from the Transition Date. However, where an employee's employment commenced before the Transition Date, the employer can continue to use the above accrued benefits to reduce the LSP in respect of the employee's service up to that date. In addition, the LSP in respect of the service before the Transition Date will be calculated based on the employee's monthly salary immediately before the Transition Date and the years of service up to that date.

The benefit payment under LSP remains capped at HK\$390,000 per employee. If an employee's total benefit payment exceeds HK\$390,000, the amount in excess of the cap is deducted from the portion accrued from the Transition Date.

The Group has accounted for the offsetting mechanism and its abolition as disclosed in notes 2.19 and 3.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group has determined that the Amendment Ordinance primarily impacts the Group's LSP obligations with respect to Hong Kong employees.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

38. LONG SERVICE PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS (Cont'd)

The present value of unfunded LSP obligations and its movements are as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
At 1 April	1,501,098	–
Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income:		
– Actuarial gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	(673,729)	(81,905)
Expenses recognised in profit or loss:		
– Current service cost	62,489	81,905
– Past service cost	–	1,501,098
– Interest cost	41,636	–
At 31 March	<u>931,494</u>	<u>1,501,098</u>

The current service cost and past service cost are included in employee benefits expenses. They are recognised in the following line items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Cost of sales	10,417	23,270
Administrative expenses	52,072	1,559,733
	<u>62,489</u>	<u>1,583,003</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

38. LONG SERVICE PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS (Cont'd)

Estimates and assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of LSP obligations are as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Discount rate	4.45%	4.29%
Salary growth rate	2.29%	2.29%
Turnover rate	4.77%	4.83%

These assumptions were developed by management. Discount factors are determined close to each period-end by reference to government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related LSP obligations. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

The present value of the LSP obligations was measured using the projected unit credit method.

The weighted average duration of the LSP obligations is 2.52 years (2023: 3.47 years).

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted LSP obligations is disclosed as follows:

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 2 years	Over 2 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years
LSP obligation	801,301	—	13,502	205,516

The LSP obligations expose the Group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, salary risk and the investment risk of the Group's MPF scheme's constituent funds.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

38. LONG SERVICE PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS (Cont'd)

Changes in the significant actuarial assumptions

The calculation of the LSP obligations is sensitive to the significant actuarial assumptions mentioned above. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the LSP obligations at the end of each reporting periods.

		Impact on LSP obligation	
	Changes in assumption	Increase in the assumption	Decrease in the assumption
As at 31 March 2024			
Discount rate	1%	21,000	26,000
Salary growth rate	1%	1,000	1,000
Turnover rate	1%	24,000	29,000
As at 31 March 2023			
Discount rate	1%	47,000	56,000
Salary growth rate	1%	—	—
Turnover rate	1%	51,000	60,000

The sensitivity analyses presented above may not be representative of actual change in the LSP obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the LSP obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same actuarial valuation method has been applied when calculating the LSP obligations recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

39. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	HK\$	Number of shares	HK\$
Issued and fully paid				
At the beginning and at the end of the year	<u>225,420,034</u>	<u>245,062,941</u>	<u>225,420,034</u>	<u>245,062,941</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

40. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	2024	2023
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	21,679	39,743
Investment property	7,916,850	7,398,300
Interests in subsidiaries	59,520,057	52,062,144
Interest in an associate	22,104,665	22,094,891
Loan receivables	–	4,009,889
	89,563,251	85,604,967
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	196,576	1,122,649
Deposits and prepayments	490,408	471,904
Amounts due from subsidiaries	820,510,762	748,579,520
Cash and cash equivalents	1,263,668	1,229,350
	822,461,414	751,403,423
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	2,652,432	2,394,173
Amounts due to subsidiaries	311,729,716	231,894,407
	314,382,148	234,288,580
Net current assets	508,079,266	517,114,843
Total assets less current liabilities	597,642,517	602,719,810
Non-current liability		
Amount due to an associate	18,615,385	18,045,577
Net assets	579,027,132	584,674,233

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

40. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Cont'd)

	2024	2023
EQUITY		
Share capital	245,062,941	245,062,941
Retained profits (<i>Note</i>)	333,964,191	339,611,292
Total equity	579,027,132	584,674,233

Chua Nai Tuen
Director

Nelson Junior Chua
Director

Note:

At 1 April 2022	292,731,849
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	53,642,044
Dividends paid (<i>note 11</i>)	(6,762,601)
	<u>339,611,292</u>
At 31 March 2023 and at 1 April 2023	339,611,292
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	1,115,500
Dividends paid (<i>note 11</i>)	(6,762,601)
	<u>333,964,191</u>
At 31 March 2024	333,964,191

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

41. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Profit before income tax	60,223,302	31,974,395
Adjustments for:		
Loss/(Gain) arising from change in fair value of investment properties	193,949,870	(1,925,436)
Loss arising from change in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	7,293,756	4,477,300
Share of results of associates	(288,910,725)	9,199,220
Dividend income from listed equity securities	(1,374,594)	(1,832,594)
Bad debt recovery	(44,000)	(48,000)
Bad debt written off	1,255,888	2,256,268
Interest income	(2,826,134)	(1,833,970)
Imputed interest income	(1,852,613)	(7,731,671)
Finance costs	18,078,407	9,752,381
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in respect of amount due from an associate	–	(10,734,295)
Provision for ECL allowance of trade and other receivables and loan receivables	362,115	6,093,807
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,413,335	8,908,935
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,852,506	1,895,241
Long service payment obligations:		
– expenses recognised in profit or loss	62,489	1,583,003
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	(92,078)
Loss/(Gain) on deemed disposal of interest in an associate	26,282,302	(30,991,916)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	22,765,904	20,950,590
Decrease in inventories	5,514,537	12,418,349
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	(6,842,318)	52,165,539
Decrease in financial assets at FVTPL	68,894	1,113,700
Decrease/(Increase) in deposits and prepayments	828,212	(504,342)
Decrease in trust accounts of shares dealing clients	19,915,187	9,870,036
Decrease in trade and other payables	(19,820,146)	(25,587,342)
(Decrease)/Increase in contract liabilities	(42,191)	29,962
Cash generated from operations	22,388,079	70,456,492

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

42. LEASE COMMITMENTS

As lessor

At 31 March 2024 and 2023, the Group had future aggregate minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of land and buildings as follows:

	2024	2023
Within one year	8,687,816	6,520,539
After one year but within two years	2,649,972	1,926,355
	<u>11,337,788</u>	<u>8,446,894</u>

The Group leases its investment properties (note 18) under operating lease arrangements which run for an initial period of one month to three years (2023: one month to three years), with an option to renew the lease terms at the expiry date or at dates as mutually agreed between the Group and the respective tenants. The terms of the leases generally also require the tenants to pay security deposits.

43. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2024	2023
Contracted but not provided for:		
– Property, plant and equipment	1,446,289	147,397
– Development expenditure of properties	85,623,529	200,652,882
	<u>87,069,818</u>	<u>200,800,279</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

44. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group entered into the following material transactions with related parties at normal commercial terms:

	2024	2023
Income received from key management personnel		
– Brokerage commission income	75,588	91,856
– Interest income received	1,393,732	939,874
Income received from associates		
– Accounting fee received from Ongoing Investments	60,000	60,000
– Accounting fee received from Sequin Developments	60,000	60,000
Expenses paid to a related company		
– Consultation fee paid to Sonliet Realty	1,359,649	2,118,475
Key management remuneration (including directors' remuneration)		
– Salaries and allowances	13,694,628	15,969,350
– Retirement benefit scheme contributions	126,000	112,500

45. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group extended an existing lease contract in which modifications to right-of-use asset and lease liability amounting to HK\$2,777,200 (note 17) was recognised at the effective date of modification.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

46. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

	Interest payable	Other finance costs payable	Lease liabilities	Bank loans	Amount due to a NCI	Amounts due to associates	Total
At 1 April 2022	392,702	-	1,062,992	337,169,106	3,270,000	1,490,170	343,384,970
Non-cash:							
- Finance costs	9,399,076	329,345	23,960	-	-	-	9,752,381
- Lease modification	-	-	2,777,200	-	-	-	2,777,200
- Imputed interest	-	-	-	-	-	(5,879,058)	(5,879,058)
Cash flows:							
- Inflow from investing activities	-	-	-	-	-	35,353,501	35,353,501
- Inflow from financing activities	-	-	-	1,076,000,000	50,000	-	1,076,050,000
- Outflow from financing activities	(9,210,998)	(329,345)	(1,431,000)	(1,132,477,767)	-	(1,490,170)	(1,144,939,280)
At 31 March 2023 and at 1 April 2023	580,780	-	2,433,152	280,691,339	3,320,000	29,474,443	316,499,714
Non-cash:							
- Finance costs	13,710,344	218,490	57,102	-	-	1,959,685	15,945,621
- Capitalized borrowing costs	1,744,022	517,854	-	-	-	-	2,261,876
- Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	(1,029,000)	(1,029,000)
Cash flows:							
- Inflow from financing activities	-	-	-	556,047,942	75,000	-	556,122,942
- Outflow from financing activities	(14,859,808)	(736,344)	(1,431,000)	(505,278,182)	-	-	(522,305,334)
At 31 March 2024	1,175,338	-	1,059,254	331,461,099	3,395,000	30,405,128	367,495,819

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Group is exposed to financial risks through its use of financial instruments in its ordinary course of operations and in its investment activities. The financial risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The directors manage and monitor these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

There has been no change to the types of the Group's exposure in respect of financial instruments or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.1 Categories of financial instruments

The carrying amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position relate to the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	2024	2023
Financial assets		
<i>Financial assets at FVTPL</i>	21,646,350	29,009,000
<i>Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)</i>	90,985,137	65,219,287
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		
Other assets	2,700,000	2,700,000
Trade and other receivables	101,584,637	96,587,097
Loan receivables	29,822,385	38,769,716
Deposits	3,211,291	3,675,391
Amount due from an associate	17,365,705	–
Restricted cash	–	4,100,000
Trust accounts of shares dealing clients	58,818,134	78,733,321
Cash and cash equivalents	41,844,128	98,218,450
	367,977,767	417,012,262
Financial liabilities		
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>		
Trade and other payables	105,859,481	116,610,154
Bank loans	331,461,099	280,691,339
Amount due to an associate	30,405,128	29,474,443
Lease liabilities	1,059,254	2,433,152
Amounts due to a NCI	3,395,000	3,320,000
	472,179,962	432,529,088

47.2 Foreign currency risk

The Group operates in Hong Kong and the PRC and majority of transactions are denominated in HK\$, United States dollar (“US\$”) and Renminbi (“RMB”). Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Group entities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.2 Foreign currency risk (Cont'd)

The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedge policy. In order to mitigate the foreign currency risk, management closely monitors such risks and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

The Group is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk in respect of HK\$ against the US\$ as long as this currency is pegged.

47.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk related primarily to variable rate bank loans, fixed rate loan receivables and lease liabilities. The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy. However, the directors monitor interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis points (2023: 50 basis points) increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points (2023: 50 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year ended 31 March 2024 would decrease/increase by HK\$1,383,850 (2023: HK\$1,171,886). This is mainly attributable to the Group's interest rates on its variable rate bank loans.

47.4 Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from equity investments classified as financial assets at FVTPL which are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The directors manage the exposure by maintaining a portfolio of securities with different risk class and monitor the performance regularly. In addition, the directors will monitor the price risk and consider hedging the risk exposure should the need arise.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.4 Equity price risk (Cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below presents the effects on the Group's post-tax profit for the year and equity as a result of a change in equity price, assuming the change had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the exposure to the equity price for the relevant financial instruments in existence at that date. The changes in equity price represent management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in equity price at that date over the period until the next annual reporting date.

	(Decrease)/Increase in post-tax profit		(Decrease)/Increase in equity	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
10% increase in market price	1,807,470	2,422,252	1,807,470	2,422,252
10% decrease in market price	<u>(1,807,470)</u>	<u>(2,422,252)</u>	<u>(1,807,470)</u>	<u>(2,422,252)</u>

47.5 Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables, other assets, deposits, loan receivables, amount due from an associate, restricted cash, trust accounts of shares dealing clients and cash and cash equivalents. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.5 Credit risk (Cont'd)

Trade receivables

In respect of amounts due from cash and margin clients, individual credit evaluations are performed on all clients (including cash and margin clients). Cash clients are required to place deposits as prescribed in the Group's credit policy before execution of any purchase transactions. Receivables due from cash clients are due within the settlement period commonly adopted in the relevant market practices, which is usually within a few days from the trade date. Because of the prescribed deposit requirements and the short settlement period involved, credit risk arising from the amounts due from cash clients is considered relatively low. The Group normally obtains liquid securities and/or cash deposits as collateral for providing margin financing to its clients. Margin loans due from margin clients are repayable on demand. Market conditions and adequacy of securities collateral and margin deposits of each margin account and futures account are monitored by management on a daily basis. Margin calls and forced liquidation are made where necessary.

Trade receivables of the Group from other customers consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas.

The Group's policy to manage credit risk is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties. In order to minimise the credit risk, management of the Group has formulated a credit policy and, delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits and credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken.

Individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and consider information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. The Group does not obtain collateral from customers other than amounts due from margin clients.

Except for trade receivables with the amounts of HK\$82,136,792 (2023: HK\$77,153,206) are assessed individually, the Group performed impairment assessment for trade receivables equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.5 Credit risk (Cont'd)

Trade receivables (Cont'd)

Measurement of ECL on collective basis

The following table provides information about the Group's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables from sales of goods which are assessed based on provision matrix at 31 March 2024 and 2023:

	Average expected loss rate	Gross carrying amounts	Loss allowance
2024			
Neither yet past due nor impaired	0.50%	12,711,589	64,030
1–30 days past due	0.84%	5,226,135	43,947
31–60 days past due	4.52%	1,649,950	74,620
61–90 days past due	6.17%	836,703	51,631
91–120 days past due	0.00%	21,561	–
Over 120 days past due	17.63%	327,189	57,706
		20,773,127	291,934
2023			
Neither yet past due nor impaired	0.00%	11,901,215	224
1–30 days past due	0.00%	5,778,104	270
31–60 days past due	0.02%	1,071,949	234
61–90 days past due	0.04%	1,564,535	648
91–120 days past due	2.04%	1,670	34
Over 120 days past due	39.95%	1,700,030	679,119
		22,017,503	680,529

Average expected loss rates are based on actual loss experience over past three years. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

In applying the forward-looking information, the Group has taken into account the possible impacts associated with the overall change in the economic environment arising from rising market interest rates and high inflation, including the default rates in which the relevant debtors operates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.5 Credit risk (Cont'd)

Trade receivables (Cont'd)

Measurement of ECL on individual basis

At 31 March 2024, trade receivables with the amounts of HK\$82,136,792 (2023: HK\$77,153,206) in relation to property investment, development and leasing and broking and securities margin financing operation were performed impairment assessment on individual basis. The following table presents the balances of gross carrying amounts and the loss allowance in respect of the individually assessed trade receivables at 31 March 2024 and 2023:

	Gross carrying amounts	Loss allowance
2024		
Property investment, development and leasing	414,364	23,055
Broking and securities margin financing operations	81,722,428	4,966,475
	<u>82,136,792</u>	<u>4,989,530</u>
2023		
Property investment, development and leasing	204,834	23,055
Broking and securities margin financing operations	76,948,372	4,676,230
	<u>77,153,206</u>	<u>4,699,285</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.5 Credit risk (Cont'd)

Other financial assets at amortised cost

Other financial assets at amortised cost include other receivables, loan receivables, deposits, other assets, amount due from an associate, restricted cash, trust accounts of shares dealing clients and cash and cash equivalents. In order to minimise the credit risk of other receivables, loan receivables, deposits, amount due from an associate and other assets, the management of the Group makes periodic collective and individual assessment on their recoverability based on historical settlement records and past experience as well as current external information and adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information, including the default rate where the relevant debtors operates. Other monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts.

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

The management is of opinion that there is no significant increase in credit risk on other receivables, loan receivables, deposits, amount due from an associate and other assets since initial recognition as the risk of default is low after considering the factors as set out in note 2.9 and, thus, ECL recognised is based on 12-month ECL. As at 31 March 2024, 12-month ECL allowance of HK\$599,715 (2023: HK\$533,236) and HK\$Nil (2023: HK\$2,457,592) was made against the gross carrying amount of other receivables and loan receivables, respectively, while no 12-month ECL allowance was provided on deposits, amount due from an associate and other assets (2023: HK\$Nil), taking into account the debtors' creditworthiness, financial strength, past collection records, etc. No lifetime ECL was provided on other receivables, loan receivables, deposits, amount due from an associate, and other assets (2023: HK\$Nil).

The Group deposited its restricted cash, trust accounts of shares dealing clients and cash and cash equivalents with approved and reputable banks. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the banks may cause the Group's right with respect to restricted cash, trust accounts of shares dealing clients and cash and cash equivalents held to be delayed or limited. The directors monitor the credit rating of these banks on an ongoing basis, and consider that the Group's exposure to credit risk were minimal.

The Group does not have any other significant concentrations of credit risk.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.6 Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk on financial liabilities. The directors adopt a prudent policy to maintain a sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents and financial assets to meet continuous operational need. Various banking facilities and credit lines have also been arranged with different banks in order to fund any liquidity requirements in the short term.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities and the earliest period in which the Group is committed to pay.

	Within one year or on demand	More than one year but less than two years	More than two years but less than five years	Over five years	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Carrying amount
2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	105,859,481	–	–	–	105,859,481	105,859,481
Bank loans (<i>Note</i>)	60,362,421	223,788,609	15,422,001	68,131,986	367,705,017	331,461,099
Amount due to an associate	–	30,405,128	–	–	30,405,128	30,405,128
Lease liabilities	1,073,250	–	–	–	1,073,250	1,059,254
Amount due to a NCI	3,395,000	–	–	–	3,395,000	3,395,088
	<u>170,690,152</u>	<u>254,193,737</u>	<u>15,422,001</u>	<u>68,131,986</u>	<u>508,437,876</u>	<u>472,179,962</u>
2023						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	116,610,154	–	–	–	116,610,154	116,610,154
Bank loans (<i>Note</i>)	229,693,190	3,998,682	11,996,046	57,001,642	302,689,560	280,691,339
Amount due to an associate	–	–	35,353,501	–	35,353,501	29,474,443
Lease liabilities	1,373,898	1,059,254	–	–	2,433,152	2,433,152
Amount due to a NCI	3,320,000	–	–	–	3,320,000	3,320,000
	<u>350,997,242</u>	<u>5,057,936</u>	<u>47,349,547</u>	<u>57,001,642</u>	<u>460,406,367</u>	<u>432,529,088</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.6 Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

Note:

Bank loans with a repayable on demand clause are included in the “within one year or on demand” time band in the above maturity analysis. At 31 March 2024, the aggregate undiscounted principal amounts of these bank loans amounted to HK\$18,113,801 (2023: HK\$19,421,367). Taking into account the Group’s financial position, the directors do not believe that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment. The directors believe that such bank loans will be repaid after the end of the reporting period in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements, details of which are set out in the table below:

	Within one year	More than one year but less than two years	More than two years but less than five years	Over five years	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Carrying amount
2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Bank loans	<u>1,701,192</u>	<u>1,667,603</u>	<u>3,902,112</u>	<u>10,842,894</u>	<u>18,113,801</u>	<u>14,979,268</u>
2023						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Bank loans	<u>1,650,828</u>	<u>1,650,828</u>	<u>4,179,715</u>	<u>11,939,996</u>	<u>19,421,367</u>	<u>16,176,907</u>

47.7 Fair value measurements of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability and significance of inputs to the measurements, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and not using significant unobservable inputs.

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

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or liability is categorised in its entirety is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.7 Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Cont'd)

The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position on a recurring basis are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2024				
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at FVTPL</i>				
– Listed equity securities	21,646,350	–	–	21,646,350
<i>Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)</i>				
– Unlisted equity investments	–	–	90,985,137	90,985,137
	<u>21,646,350</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>90,985,137</u>	<u>112,631,487</u>
2023				
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at FVTPL</i>				
– Listed equity securities	29,009,000	–	–	29,009,000
<i>Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)</i>				
– Unlisted equity investments	–	–	65,219,287	65,219,287
	<u>29,009,000</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>65,219,287</u>	<u>94,228,287</u>

There were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

47. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont'd)

47.7 Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Cont'd)

The methods and valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair values categorised in Level 3 are described below.

Unlisted equity investments (Level 3)

The unlisted equity investments represent investments in a private equity fund and a private company. The Group determines the fair value at the end of the reporting period based on the adjusted net assets value with underlying assets and liabilities measured at fair value as reported by the general partners of the fund.

The information about the fair value of unlisted equity investments under Level 3 fair value hierarchy are described below:

	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range of inputs
2024 and 2023			
Unlisted equity investments	Adjusted net assets value	N/A	N/A

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

	2024	2023
Fair value at 1 April	65,219,287	73,132,554
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	26,011,980	(7,390,491)
Exchange loss	(246,130)	(522,776)
Fair value at 31 March	<u>90,985,137</u>	<u>65,219,287</u>

Fair value gain on unlisted equity investments is recognised in other comprehensive income and included under "Fair value reserve (non-recycling)".

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2024 (2023: nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

48. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maintain the Group's ability to continue operating as a going concern and to preserve healthy capital structure ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, issue of new shares, repurchase of existing shares as well as issue of new debt or redemption of existing debt. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior years.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose net debt is defined as total debts (which includes bank loans and lease liabilities) less cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. The Group's policy is to keep the net debt to equity ratio at a reasonable level.

The Group is not subject to any external imposed capital requirements, except for certain subsidiaries of the Group licensed by the Securities and Futures Commission are obliged to meet the regulatory liquid capital requirements under the Securities and Futures (Financial Resources) Rules at all times.

The net debt to equity ratio at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Total debts	332,520,353	283,124,491
Less:		
– Restricted cash	–	(4,100,000)
– Cash and cash equivalents	(41,844,128)	(98,218,450)
Net debt	290,676,225	180,806,041
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	1,135,612,393	1,069,113,659
Net debt to equity ratio	26%	17%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

49. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the principal subsidiaries at 31 March 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Name of company	Country/Place of incorporation/ operations and business	Type of legal entity	Class of shares/ registered capital	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital	Percentage of ownership interest held by the Company		Principal activities
					2024 %	2023 %	
Always Best Company Limited	British Virgin Islands/ The PRC	Limited liability company	Ordinary	US\$1	95	95	Trading of plastic products
Dongguan Nan Sing Plastics Limited	The PRC	Limited liability company	Registered	HK\$160,000,000	95	95	Manufacture of plastic products
Dongguan Nanryo Super Plastics Limited (note)	The PRC	Limited liability company	Registered	HK\$20,000,000	–	95	Manufacture of plastic products
Hotel Benito Management Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$100,990	100*	100*	Hotel operation
K.W. & Associates Company Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$2,000,000	100*	100*	Property investment
More Investments Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$3	100*	100*	Property investment
Nan Sing Plastics Limited (“Nan Sing Plastics”)	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$15,000,000	95	95	Trading of plastic products
Nan Sing Warehouse Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$100,000	95	95	Warehouse and sales of scrap plastic materials
Nanryo Super Plastics (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$19,500,000	95	95	Trading of plastic products
Nice Profit Hong Kong Investment Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$100	50*	50*	Property investment
SAP Realty Company Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$100,100	100*	100*	Property investment
Southeast Asia Properties & Finance (China) Limited	Hong Kong/The PRC	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$2	100*	100*	Property investment and development

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

49. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Cont'd)

Name of company	Country/Place of incorporation/ operations and business	Type of legal entity	Class of shares/ registered capital	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital	Percentage of ownership interest held by the Company		Principal activities
					2024 %	2023 %	
Stockwell Securities Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$30,000,000	100*	100*	Stock broking and commodities dealing
Strong Bright Technology Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$10,000	100	100	Property investment
Tanpar Company Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$100	95	95	Trading
Top Epoch Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$1	100*	100*	Property investment
Tsen Hsin Industrial Company Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$400,000	95	95	Property investment
Workcave Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$1	100*	100*	Co-working space operation
Gainful Sky Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	Limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$100	100*	100*	Property investment

* Issued capital held directly by the Company

Note: The Company was dissolved on 17 October 2023.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results for the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

49. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Cont'd)

The following table lists out the information relating to Nan Sing Plastics, a subsidiary of the Company with material NCI. The details and the summarised financial information, before intragroup eliminations, are as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by the NCI	4.64%	4.64%
Current assets	411,169,730	391,799,842
Non-current assets	1,806,296	7,544,775
Current liabilities	(157,106,480)	(151,953,463)
Non-current liabilities	(55,014,801)	(56,557,732)
Net assets	200,854,745	190,833,422
Carrying amount of NCI	9,326,355	8,861,032
Revenue	218,249,787	267,341,349
Expenses	(208,228,464)	(260,829,998)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	10,021,323	6,511,351
Profit and total comprehensive income attributable to NCI	465,323	302,344
Dividend paid to NCI	—	—
Net cash generated from operating activities	14,894,257	27,824,013
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(78,343,288)	32,071,010
Net cash used in financing activities	(881,738)	(20,643,240)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(64,330,769)	39,251,783

Except for Nan Sing Plastics, the directors consider that the NCI of other non-wholly owned subsidiaries during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023 were insignificant to the Group and thus they are not separately presented in these consolidated financial statements.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROPERTIES HELD FOR INVESTMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

Location	Existing Use	Category of lease term	Group's interest
(1) 9/F, Chan Shan Building, Dong Men Nan Road, Shenzhen, PRC	Commercial	Medium-term lease	100%
(2) Flat C & D, 2/F., Block 2, Kwai Tak Industrial Centre, Kwai Chung, New Territories	Industrial	Medium-term lease	95%
(3) Everglory Centre, No. 1B Kimberly Street, Tsimshatsui Kowloon	Commercial	Medium-term lease	100%
(4) Nan Sing Building Town Centre Zhangmutou Dongguan PRC	Residential/ Commercial	Medium-term lease	100%

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROPERTIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

Location		Intended usage	Category of lease term	Group's interest
(1)	7-7B Cameron Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon (except ground floor shops)	Commercial/ Hotel operation	Medium-term lease	100%
(2)	Shops, G/F, 7-7B, Cameron Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon	Commercial	Medium-term lease	100%
(3)	No. 1 Lei Muk Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong	Vacant	Medium-term lease	100%

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROPERTIES HELD FOR OWN USE

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

Location	Usage	Category of lease term	Group's interest
(1) Room 406–410, 4/F, Tower 2, Silvercord, 30 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon	Commercial	Medium-term lease	100%
(2) 24, Essex Crescent, Kowloon Tong, Kowloon	Residential	Medium-term lease	100%
(3) Nan Sing Industrial Estate, Nan Shan Development Zone Zhangmutou, Dongguan, PRC	Industrial	Medium-term lease	95%
(4) Nan Shan Development Zone Zhangmutou Dongguan PRC	Industrial	Medium-term lease	95%

FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (in HK Dollars)

The consolidated results and assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)	2022	2021	2020
Results					
Revenue	<u>192,687,470</u>	<u>238,533,661</u>	<u>274,414,996</u>	<u>260,322,083</u>	<u>324,949,954</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	<u>56,389,855</u>	<u>27,776,200</u>	<u>26,512,717</u>	<u>6,266,111</u>	<u>(185,675,835)</u>
Non-controlling interests	<u>(518,030)</u>	<u>1,251,741</u>	<u>224,899</u>	<u>2,276,544</u>	<u>239,179</u>
	<u><u>55,871,825</u></u>	<u><u>29,027,941</u></u>	<u><u>26,737,616</u></u>	<u><u>8,542,655</u></u>	<u><u>(185,436,656)</u></u>
Assets and liabilities					
Total assets	<u>1,635,320,068</u>	<u>1,529,020,628</u>	<u>1,577,524,878</u>	<u>1,482,720,163</u>	<u>1,531,114,242</u>
Total liabilities	<u>(489,604,142)</u>	<u>(449,036,248)</u>	<u>(503,310,652)</u>	<u>(433,510,398)</u>	<u>(493,841,435)</u>
	<u><u>1,145,715,926</u></u>	<u><u>1,079,984,380</u></u>	<u><u>1,074,214,226</u></u>	<u><u>1,049,209,765</u></u>	<u><u>1,037,272,807</u></u>
Equity attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	<u>1,135,612,393</u>	<u>1,069,113,659</u>	<u>1,063,882,292</u>	<u>1,038,005,257</u>	<u>1,028,985,825</u>
Non-controlling interests	<u>10,103,533</u>	<u>10,870,721</u>	<u>10,331,934</u>	<u>11,204,508</u>	<u>8,286,982</u>
	<u><u>1,145,715,926</u></u>	<u><u>1,079,984,380</u></u>	<u><u>1,074,214,226</u></u>	<u><u>1,049,209,765</u></u>	<u><u>1,037,272,807</u></u>
EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE					
Basic and diluted	<u>25.0 cents</u>	<u>12.3 cents</u>	<u>11.8 cents</u>	<u>2.8 cents</u>	<u>(82.4) cents</u>
DIVIDEND PER SHARE	<u>3 cents</u>	<u>3 cents</u>	<u>3 cents</u>	<u>3 cents</u>	<u>3 cents</u>