

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. Significant accounting policies adopted by Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiary (together referred to as “the Group”) are disclosed below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group. Note 1(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Group for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 comprise the Company and its subsidiary.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

1 主要會計政策

(a) 合規聲明

本財務報表是按照所有適用之《香港財務報告準則》而編製，該統稱包括香港會計師公會頒佈之所有適用之個別《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》及其詮釋、香港公認會計原則及香港《公司條例》之規定。以下是香港互聯網註冊管理有限公司（「本公司」）及本公司的附屬公司（以下統稱「本集團」）採用之主要會計政策概要。

香港會計師公會已頒佈若干新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》，並於本集團之本期會計期間首次生效或可供提早採納。首次應用此等適用於本集團之新訂及經修訂準則所引致當前和以往會計期間之會計政策變動，已反映於本財務報表內，有關資料列載於附註第1(c)項。

(b) 財務報表的編製基準

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的綜合財務報表涵蓋本公司及本公司的附屬公司。

本財務報表是以歷史成本作為編製基準。

在編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表時，管理層需作出判斷、估計和假設，並影響會計政策的應用，以及資產、負債、收入和支出的報告數額。這些估計和相關假設是根據以往經驗和管理層因應當時情況認為合理的多項其他因素作出的，其結果構成了管理層在無法依循其他途徑即時得知資產與負債的賬面價值時所作出判斷的基礎。實際結果可能有別於估計數額。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued a new HKFRS, HKFRS 16, *Leases*, and a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group.

Except for HKFRS 16, *Leases*, none of the developments have had a material effect on how the Group's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

HKFRS 16, *Leases*

HKFRS 16 replaces HKAS 17, *Leases*, and the related interpretations, HK(IFRIC) 4, *Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*, HK(SIC) 15, *Operating leases -incentives*, and HK(SIC) 27, *Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease*. It introduces a single accounting model for lessees, which requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less ("short-term leases") and leases of low-value assets. The lessor accounting requirements are brought forward from HKAS 17 substantially unchanged.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(b) 財務報表的編製基準 (續)

管理層會不斷審閱各項估計和相關假設。如果會計估計的修訂只是影響某一期間，其影響便會在該期間內確認；如果修訂對當前和未來期間均有影響，則在作出修訂的期間和未來期間確認。

(c) 會計政策的變化

香港會計師公會已頒佈一項新的香港財務報告準則(香港財務報告準則第16號, *租賃*)及若干香港財務報告準則之修訂, 均於本集團之本會計期間首次生效。

除香港財務報告準則第16號, *租賃*外, 該等發展對當前或過往期間本集團已編製或呈列之業績及財務狀況並無重大影響。本集團並未應用於本會計期間仍未生效的任何新訂準則或詮釋。

香港財務報告準則第16號, *租賃*

香港財務報告準則第16號取代香港會計準則第17號, *租賃*, 及相關詮釋、香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)第4號, *釐定安排是否包括租賃*、香港詮釋常務委員會詮釋第15號, *經營租賃 - 優惠*及香港詮釋常務委員會詮釋第27號, *評估涉及租賃法律形式的交易實質*。其就承租人引入單一會計模式, 並規定承租人就所有租賃確認使用權資產及租賃負債, 惟租期為12月或以下(「短期租賃」)的租賃及低價值資產的租賃除外。出租人的會計要求沿用香港會計準則第17號並大致維持不變。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

HKFRS 16, *Leases* (continued)

HKFRS 16 also introduces additional qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 as from 1 January 2019. The Group has elected to use the modified retrospective approach. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under HKAS 17.

Further details of the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies and the transition options applied are set out below:

a. New definition of a lease

The change in the definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. HKFRS 16 defines a lease on the basis of whether a customer controls the use of an identified asset for a period of time, which may be determined by a defined amount of use. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

The Group applies the new definition of a lease in HKFRS 16 only to contracts that were entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019. For contracts entered into before 1 January 2019, the Group has used the transitional practical expedient to grandfather the previous assessment of which existing arrangements are or contain leases. Accordingly, contracts that were previously assessed as leases under HKAS 17 continue to be accounted for as leases under HKFRS 16 and contracts previously assessed as non-lease service arrangements continue to be accounted for as executory contracts.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 會計政策的變化 (續)

香港財務報告準則第16號，*租賃* (續)

香港財務報告準則第16號亦引入額外的定性及定量披露要求，旨在讓財務報表使用者評估租賃對實體財務狀況、財務表現及現金流量的影響。

本集團自二零一九年一月一日起首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號。本集團已選擇使用經修訂追溯法。比較資料不予重列，並繼續根據香港會計準則第17號報告。

有關過往會計政策變動的性質及影響以及所應用過渡選擇的進一步詳情載列如下：

a. 租賃的新定義

租賃定義的變動主要涉及控制的概念。香港財務報告準則第16號根據客戶是否於一段期間內控制已識別資產的使用而定義租賃，其可藉界定的使用量釐定。倘客戶既有權指示已識別資產的使用，亦有權自該使用中獲得絕大部分經濟利益，則控制權已轉移。

本集團僅對於二零一九年一月一日或之後訂立或變更的合約應用香港財務報告準則第16號中的租賃新定義。對於二零一九年一月一日前訂立的合約，本集團已採用過渡性實際權宜方法，以令對現有安排為租賃或包含租賃的過往評估不受新規定限制。因此，先前根據香港會計準則第17號評估為租賃的合約繼續按香港財務報告準則第16號入賬列為租賃，而先前評估為非租賃服務安排的合約繼續入賬列為待履行合約。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

b. Lessee accounting and transitional impact

HKFRS 16 eliminates the requirement for a lessee to classify leases as either operating leases or finance leases, as was previously required by HKAS 17. Instead, the Group is required to capitalise all leases when it is the lessee, including leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17, other than those short-term leases and leases of low-value assets which are exempt. As far as the Group is concerned, these newly capitalised leases are primarily in relation to property, plant and equipment as disclosed in note 7. For an explanation of how the Group applies lessee accounting, see note 1(f)(i).

At the date of transition to HKFRS 16 (i.e., 1 January 2019), the Group determined the length of the remaining lease terms and measured the lease liabilities for the leases previously classified as operating leases at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the relevant incremental borrowing rates at 1 January 2019. The weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates used for determination of the present value of the remaining lease payments was 5.375%.

To ease the transition to HKFRS 16, the Group applied the following recognition exemption and practical expedients at the date of initial application of HKFRS 16:

- (i) the Group elected not to apply the requirements of HKFRS 16 in respect of the recognition of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets to leases for which the remaining lease term ends within 12 months from the date of initial application of HKFRS 16, i.e., where the lease term ends on or before 31 December 2019; and

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 會計政策的變化 (續)

b. 承租人會計處理及過渡影響

香港財務報告準則第16號取消承租人將租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃的規定(如香港會計準則第17號先前所規定)。相反,本集團作為承租人時,須資本化所有租賃(包括先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的租賃),惟短期租賃及低價值資產租賃則獲豁免。就本集團而言,該等新資本化租賃主要與附註7所披露的物業、廠房及設備有關。有關本集團如何應用承租人會計處理的解釋,請參見附註1(f)(i)。

於過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號當日(即二零一九年一月一日),本集團釐定剩餘租期長短,並就先前分類為經營租賃的租賃按剩餘租賃付款額使用於二零一九年一月一日的相關增量借款利率折現的現值計量租賃負債。用於釐定剩餘租賃付款額現值的增量借款利率的加權平均數為5.375%。

為方便過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號,本集團於首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號當日應用下列確認豁免及實際權宜方法:

- (i) 對於剩餘租期於首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號當日起計12個月內屆滿(即租期於二零一九年十二月三十一日或之前屆滿)的租賃,本集團選擇不就確認租賃負債及使用權資產應用香港財務報告準則第16號的規定;及

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

b. Lessee accounting and transitional impact (continued)

- (ii) when measuring the lease liabilities at the date of initial application of HKFRS 16, the Group applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (such as leases with a similar remaining lease term for a similar class of underlying asset in a similar economic environment).

The following table reconciles the operating lease commitments as disclosed in note 17 as at 31 December 2018 to the opening balance for lease liabilities recognised as at 1 January 2019:

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 會計政策的變化 (續)

b. 承租人會計處理及過渡影響 (續)

- (ii) 當計量於香港財務報告準則第16號首次採用日的租賃負債時，本集團對具有合理相似特徵的租賃組合（例如於類似經濟環境中屬類似相關資產類別且剩餘租期相若的租賃）應用單一折現率。

下表載列附註17所披露之於二零一八年十二月三十一日之經營租賃承擔與於二零一九年一月一日確認之租賃負債的期初結餘對賬：

		1 January 2019 二零一九年 一月一日
Operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018	於二零一八年十二月三十一日之經營租賃承擔	\$ 6,146,604
Less: commitments relating to leases exempt from capitalisation:	減：獲豁免資本化之租賃相關承擔：	
– short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease term ending on or before 31 December 2019	– 短期租賃及剩餘租期於二零一九年十二月三十一日或之前屆滿之其他租賃	(1,745,355)
– leases of low-value assets	– 低價值資產租賃	(38,040)
		\$ 4,363,209
Less: total future interest expenses	減：未來利息開支總額	(383,415)
Present value of remaining lease payments discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019	採用二零一九年一月一日之增量借款利率貼現之餘下租賃付款現值	\$ 3,979,794

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

b. Lessee accounting and transitional impact (continued)

The right-of-use assets in relation to leases previously classified as operating leases have been recognised at an amount equal to the amount recognised for the remaining lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2018.

The following table summarises the impacts of the adoption of HKFRS 16 on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position:

1 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策的變化(續)

b. 承租人會計處理及過渡影響(續)

先前分類為經營租賃之租賃相關使用權資產已確認為剩餘的租賃負債，並按與於二零一八年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表確認的租賃有關之任何預付或應計租賃付款金額進行調整。

下表概述採納香港財務報告準則第16號對本集團綜合財務狀況表的影響：

		Carrying amount at 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日的賬面值	Capitalisation of operating lease contracts 資本化經營租賃合約	Carrying amount at 1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日的賬面值
Line items in the consolidated statement of financial position impacted by the adoption of HKFRS 16:	受採納香港財務報告準則第16號影響的綜合財務狀況表項目			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	\$ 4,553,475	\$ 3,979,794	\$ 8,533,269
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值	5,061,202	3,979,794	9,040,996
Lease liabilities (current)	租賃負債(流動)	–	1,280,245	1,280,245
Current liabilities	流動負債	28,922,249	1,280,245	30,202,494
Net current assets	流動資產淨值	162,058,850	(1,280,245)	160,778,605
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總值減流動負債	167,120,052	2,699,549	169,819,601
Lease liabilities (non-current)	租賃負債(非流動)	–	2,699,549	2,699,549
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額	19,467,824	2,699,549	22,167,373
Net assets	資產淨值	\$ 147,652,228	\$ –	\$ 147,652,228

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

c. Impact on the financial result and cash flows of the Group

After the initial recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019, the Group as a lessee is required to recognise interest expense accrued on the outstanding balance of the lease liability, and the depreciation of the right-of-use asset, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This results in a positive impact on the reported profit from operations in the Group's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as compared to the results if HKAS 17 had been applied during the year.

In the cash flow statement, the Group as a lessee is required to split rentals paid under capitalised leases into their capital element and interest element. These elements are classified as financing cash outflows, similar to how leases previously classified as finance leases under HKAS 17 were treated, rather than as operating cash outflows, as was the case for operating leases under HKAS 17. Although total cash flows are unaffected, the adoption of HKFRS 16 therefore results in a significant change in presentation of cash flows within the cash flow statement.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 會計政策的變化 (續)

c. 對本集團財務業績及現金流量的影響

於二零一九年一月一日初步確認使用權資產及租賃負債後，本集團作為承租人須確認租賃負債之未償還結餘累積之利息開支，以及使用權資產折舊，而非過往以直線法於租期內確認根據經營租賃產生之租賃開支之政策。與倘於年內應用香港會計準則第17號所得業績相比，其對本集團的損益及其他全面收益表中錄得之經營溢利產生了積極影響。

於現金流量表中，本集團作為承租人須將資本化租賃所支付的租金分為本金部分及利息部分。該等部分分類為融資現金流出，類似於先前香港會計準則第17號項下租賃分類為融資租賃的做法，而非香港會計準則第17號項下經營租賃分類為經營現金流出的做法。儘管現金流量總額不受影響，惟採納香港財務報告準則第16號會導致於現金流量表內呈列現金流量出現重大變動。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed or has right, 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, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gain but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that subsidiary, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture.

In the Company's statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses.

1 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 附屬公司

附屬公司是指本集團控制的實體。當本集團因參與實體業務而承擔可變動回報的風險或因此享有可變動回報，且有能透過向實體施加權力而影響該等回報時，則本集團控制該實體。在評估本集團是否擁有上述權力時，僅考慮(本集團和其他方所持有的)實質權利。

於附屬公司的投資由控制開始當日至控制終止當日在綜合財務報表中合併計算。集團內部往來的結餘以及交易、現金流量，以及集團內部交易所產生的任何未實現溢利，會在編製綜合財務報表時全數抵銷。集團內部交易所引致未變現虧損的抵銷方法與未變現收益相同，但抵銷額只限於沒有證據顯示已出現減值的部分。

本集團於附屬公司的權益變動，如不會導致喪失控制權，便會按權益交易列賬，並在綜合權益項目中調整控股及非控股權益的數額，以反映相對權益的變動，但不會調整商譽，亦不會確認損益。

當本集團喪失於附屬公司的控制權時，按出售有關附屬公司的全部權益列賬，由此產生的收益或虧損在損益中確認。在喪失控制權日期所保留有關附屬公司的任何權益，按公允價值確認，而此筆金額在初始確認金融資產時當作公允價值，或(如適用)在初始確認於聯營公司或合營公司的投資時當作成本。

本公司的財務狀況表所示的於附屬公司的投資是按成本減去減值虧損後入賬。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying property, plant and equipment (see note 1(f)), is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

– Office machinery and equipment	3 years
– Furniture and fixtures	3 – 6 years
– Network and computer hardware/software and equipment	3 years
– Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the unexpired term of lease	

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset, or of the cash generating unit to which it belongs, is the greater of its fair value 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

1 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備(包括租賃相關物業、廠房及設備而產生的使用權資產(參見附註1(f)))是以成本減去累計折舊及減值虧損後入賬。

物業、廠房及設備項目的折舊是以直線法在以下預計可使用年限內沖銷其成本(已扣除估計殘值(如有))計算:

辦公室機器及設備	3年
傢具及裝置	3-6年
網絡及電腦硬件／軟件及設備	3年
使用權資產於未屆滿租期內折舊	

本集團會每年審閱資產的可使用年限及其殘值(如有)。

在每個結算日，物業、廠房及設備均會被審閱是否出現減值跡象。如果資產或其所屬的現金產生單位的賬面價值超過其可收回數額，則將減值損失確認為損益。資產或其所屬的現金產生單位的可收回數額是按其公允價值減出售成本與使用價值兩者中的較高額。在評估使用價值時，預計未來現金流量會按照能反映當時市場對貨幣時間值和資產特定風險的評估的稅前折現率，折現至其現值。如果用以釐定可收回數額的估計出現有利的變化，有關的減值虧損便會撥回。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

(f) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

(A) *Policy applicable from 1 January 2019*

Where the contract contains lease component(s) and non-lease component(s), the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

報廢或出售物業、廠房及設備項目所產生的損益是以出售所得款項淨額與資產賬面價值之差額釐定，並於報廢或出售日在損益內確認。

(f) 租賃資產

本集團會於合約初始生效時評估該合約是否屬租賃或包含租賃。倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制可識別資產使用的權利，則該合約屬租賃或包含租賃。倘客戶有權主導可識別的資產的使用及從該使用中獲取幾乎所有的經濟收益，則表示控制權已轉讓。

(i) 作為承租人

(A) *自二零一九年一月一日起適用的政策*

當合約包含租賃部分及非租賃部分，本集團選擇不區分非租賃部分及將各租賃部分及任何關聯非租賃部分入賬列為所有租賃的單一租賃部分。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Leased assets (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

(A) Policy applicable from 1 January 2019 (continued)

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 租賃資產 (續)

(i) 作為承租人 (續)

(A) 自二零一九年一月 一日起適用的政策 (續)

於租賃開始日期，本集團確認使用權資產和租賃負債，惟租期為12個月或更短的短期租賃和低價值資產的租賃除外。倘本集團就低價值資產訂立租賃，則本集團逐項租賃決定是否將租賃資本化。與未資本化的租賃相關的租賃付款在租賃期內有系統地確認為開支。

當租賃已資本化，租賃負債初步按租期應付租賃付款額的現值確認，並按租賃中所隱含的利率貼現，或倘該利率不能輕易釐定，則以相關遞增借款利率貼現。於初步確認後，租賃負債按攤銷成本計量，而利息開支則採用實際利率法計量。租賃負債的計量並不包括不依賴指數或利率的可變租賃付款，因此可變租賃付款於其產生的會計期間在損益中扣除。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Leased assets (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

(A) Policy applicable from 1 January 2019 (continued)

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see notes 1(e)).

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

1 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 租賃資產(續)

(i) 作為承租人(續)

(A) 自二零一九年一月一日起適用的政策(續)

於資本化租賃時確認的使用權資產初步按成本計量，其中包括租賃負債的初始金額，加上於開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款以及任何所產生的初始直接成本。倘適用，使用權資產的成本亦包括拆卸及移除相關資產或還原相關資產或該資產所在地而產生的估計成本，按其現值貼現並扣減任何所收的租賃優惠。使用權資產其後按成本減去累計折舊及減值虧損呈列(參見附註1(e))。

倘指數或利率變化引致未來租賃付款出現變動，或本集團預期根據剩餘價值擔保應付的估計金額產化變化，或就本集團是否合理確定將行使購買、續租或終止選擇權的有關重新評估產生變化，則租賃負債將重新計量。倘以這種方式重新計量租賃負債，則應當對使用權資產的賬面值進行相應調整，而倘使用權資產的賬面值已調減至零，則應於損益列賬。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Leased assets (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

(A) Policy applicable from 1 January 2019 (continued)

In the statement of financial position, the Group presents right-of-use assets within the same line item as similar underlying assets and presents lease liabilities separately.

(B) Policy applicable prior to 1 January 2019

In the comparative period, as a lessee the Group classified leases as finance leases if the leases transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group. Leases which did not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group were classified as operating leases.

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

1 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 租賃資產(續)

(i) 作為承租人(續)

(A) 自二零一九年一月一日起適用的政策(續)

於財務狀況表中，本集團於類似相關資產的相同項目下呈列使用權資產，並分別列示租賃負債。

(B) 於二零一九年一月一日前適用的政策

於比較期間，本集團作為承租人倘於租賃轉移所有權絕大部分之風險及回報至本集團之情況下，則將有關租賃分類為融資租賃。倘租賃並無將所有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉移至本集團，則分類為經營租賃。

如果本集團透過經營租賃使用其他資產，則租賃付款會在租賃期所涵蓋的會計期間內以等額計入當期損益；但如果有其他基準能更清楚地反映租賃資產所產生的收益模式則除外。所收的租賃優惠均在損益內確認為租賃淨付款總額的組成部分。或有租金在其產生的會計期間內計入當期損益。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. If revenue has been recognised before the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset.

Receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for credit losses as determined below:

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (“ECLs”), which are those losses that are expected to occur over the expected life of the trade receivables. The loss allowance is estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date with any changes recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables through a loss allowance account.

The gross carrying amount of a trade debtor or other receivable is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

1 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 應收賬款及其他應收款

應收款項於本集團擁有無條件接納價款之權利時確認。如果在支付該價款到期之前僅需要經過一段時間，則視為獲得該價款的權利是無條件的。如果在本集團有無條件接收對價的權利之前確認收入，則該金額作為合約資產列報。

應收款項採用實際利率法減去信貸損失準備，按攤銷成本列示，具體如下：

虧損撥備的計算金額等於永久預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」），即預期在貿易應收款項預計使用年限內發生的損失。虧損撥備乃使用基於本集團歷史信貸虧損經驗的撥備矩陣估計，並根據債務人特定因素作出調整，並於報告日期評估當前及預測一般經濟狀況。

預期信貸虧損在每個報告日期重新計量，任何變更均於損益中確認為減值損益。本集團確認減值損益，並通過虧損撥備賬戶對應收賬及其他應收款項的賬面值作出相應調整。

債務人或其他應收款的賬面總額在沒有實際償付可能的情况下（部分或全部）予以沖銷。本集團在決定沖銷金額時通常以此方式確定債務人沒有可產生足夠現金流量以償還註銷金額的資產或收入來源。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Other payables and contract liabilities

(i) Other payables

Other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(ii) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays non-refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue (see note 1(m)). A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive non-refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would be recognised (see note 1(g)).

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(j) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(h) 其他應付款和合約負債

(i) 其他應付款

其他應付款首先按公允價值確認，其後按攤銷成本入賬，惟倘貼現影響並不重大，則按成本入賬。

(ii) 合約負債

當客戶在本集團確認相關收入前支付不可退還的價款時，合約負債即確認（見附註1(m)）。倘本集團於確認相關收入前擁有無條件接收不可退還價款之權利，則合約負債亦算確認。在這種情況下，應確認相應的應收款（見附註1(g)）。

(i) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行存款及手頭現金、存放於銀行及其他財務機構的活期存款，以及短期和高流動性的投資。這些投資可以隨時換算為已知的現金額且價值變動方面的風險不大，並在購入後三個月內到期。

(j) 僱員福利

薪金、年度獎金、有薪年假、界定供款退休計劃的供款和非貨幣福利成本在本集團僱員提供相關服務的年度內累計。如果延遲付款或結算會造成重大的影響，則這些數額會以現值列賬。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Apart from differences which arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 所得稅

本年度所得稅包括本期稅項和遞延稅項資產與負債的變動。本期稅項和遞延稅項資產與負債的變動均在損益內確認，但在其他全面收益或直接在權益中確認的相關項目，則相關稅款分別在其他全面收益或直接在權益中確認。

本期稅項是按本年度應稅所得，根據已執行或在結算日實質上已執行的稅率計算的預期應付稅項，加上以往年度應付稅項的任何調整。

遞延稅項資產與負債分別由可抵扣和應稅暫時性差異產生。暫時性差異是指資產與負債在財務報表上的賬面金額跟這些資產與負債的計稅基礎的差異。遞延稅項資產也可以由未利用稅項虧損和未利用稅款抵減產生。除了初始確認的資產及負債產生的差異外，所有遞延稅項負債和遞延稅項資產(僅限於有可能得以利用來抵扣未來可能取得的應稅溢利的部分)均予以確認。

已確認遞延稅額是按照資產與負債賬面金額的預期實現或清償方式，根據已執行或在結算日實質上已執行的稅率計量。遞延稅項資產與負債均不折現計算。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for other liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate 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.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(m) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over a service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on the behalf of third parties.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(l) 其他撥備和或有負債

如果本集團或本公司須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定責任，因而預期會導致經濟效益外流，在可以作出可靠的估計時，本集團或本公司便會就該時間或數額不確定的其他負債計算撥備。如果貨幣時間值重大，則按預計須就履行該義務所需支出的現值計算撥備。

如果經濟效益外流的可能性較低，或是無法對有關數額作出可靠的估計，便會披露為或有負債，但經濟效益外流的可能性極低則除外。如果本公司的義務須視乎某宗或多宗未來事件是否發生才能確定是否存在，亦會披露為或有負債，但經濟效益外流的可能性極低則除外。

(m) 收入確認

當本集團於其日常業務過程中提供服務產生收入時，本集團將此分類為營業額。

收入當服務控制權轉移至客戶且本集團預期獲得承諾價款時確認，但不包括代表第三方收取的金額。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Revenue and other income (continued)

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

(i) Registration fees income

Registration fees income is recognised over time on a straight-line basis over the registration period of one to five years. Fees received relating to future periods are classified as deferred registration income in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) Service fees income

Service fees income is recognised based on the performance obligation identified in the contract with customers.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues under the effective interest method using the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(n) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(m) 收入確認 (續)

有關本集團收入及其他收入確認政策的進一步詳情如下：

(i) 註冊費收入

註冊費收入在一至五年的註冊期內以直線法確認。收到的與未來期間有關的費用在綜合財務狀況表中歸類為遞延註冊收入。

(ii) 服務費收入

服務費收入根據與客戶簽訂的合約中確定的履約義務來確認。

(iii) 利息收入

利息收入以實際利率法按應計基準，採用將金融資產預計年期之估計未來現金收入準確貼現至金融資產總賬面值確認。

(n) 外幣換算

年內的外幣交易按交易日的外幣匯率換算。以外幣為單位的貨幣資產及負債及以外幣為單位並按公允價值列賬的非貨幣資產及負債，則按結算日的外幣匯率換算。匯兌收益及虧損於損益內確認。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Related parties

(a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions apply:

- (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.

1 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 關聯方

(a) 如屬以下人士，即該人士或該人士的近親是本集團的關聯方：

- (i) 控制或與第三方共同控制本集團；
- (ii) 對本集團具有重大的影響力；或
- (iii) 是本集團或本集團母公司的關鍵管理人員。

(b) 如屬下列任何一種情況，企業實體可視為本集團的關聯方：

- (i) 該實體與本集團隸屬同一集團（意指彼此的母公司、附屬公司和同系附屬公司互有關聯）。
- (ii) 一家實體是另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業（或是另一實體所屬集團旗下成員公司的聯營公司或合營企業）。
- (iii) 兩家實體是同一第三方的合營企業。
- (iv) 一家實體是第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體是第三方實體的聯營公司。
- (v) 該實體是為本集團或作為本集團關聯方的任何實體的僱員福利而設的離職後福利計劃。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Related parties (continued)

(b) (continued)

- (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 the Group's parent.

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.

1 主要會計政策 (續)

(o) 關聯方 (續)

(b) (續)

- (vi) 該實體受到上述第(a)項內所認定人士控制或與第三方共同控制。

- (vii) 上述第(a)(i)項內所認定人士對該實體具有重大的影響力或是該實體(或該實體母公司)的關鍵管理人員。

- (viii) 該實體或集團內的任何人士向本集團或本集團母公司提供關鍵管理服務。

任何人士的近親是指預期會在與該實體的交易中影響該名人士或受其影響的家屬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

2 Revenue

The principal activity of the Company is administrating the registration of internet domain names under “.hk” and “.香港” country-code top level domains. The Company provides registration of domain names through its registrars, one of which is its wholly-owned subsidiary.

Revenue represents total income from provision of domain name registration services. The amount of each significant category of revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15 is as follows:

		2019	2018
Registration fees	註冊費	\$ 34,198,422	\$ 35,102,860
Service fees	服務費	1,340,616	1,129,274
		\$ 35,539,038	\$ 36,232,134

Revenue expected to be recognised in the future arising from contracts with customers in existence at the reporting date.

As at 31 December 2019, the aggregated amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations under the Company's existing contracts is \$41,957,503 (2018: \$42,133,841). This amount represents revenue expected to be recognised in the future from deferred registration income (see note 12).

2 營業額

本公司的主要業務為管理香港地區頂級域名(即「.hk」及「.香港」)的註冊事宜。本公司通過所屬註冊服務機構(其中之一為其全資附屬公司香港域名註冊有限公司)提供域名註冊服務。

營業額代表提供域名註冊服務的收入總額。依照香港財務報告準則第15號範圍內與客戶訂立的合約的各項重大收入金額如下：

預期將於報告日期與客戶訂立的合約產生的收入確認。

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日，本公司現有合約下剩餘履約責任的分配交易價格總額為41,957,503元(二零一八年：42,133,841元)。該金額表示預期未來將從遞延註冊收入中確認的收入(見附註12)。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

3 Other net income

3 其他收入

		2019	2018
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	\$ 3,913,605	\$ 2,763,480
Exchange loss, net	匯兌虧損淨額	(418)	(619)
Sundry income	雜項收入	403,095	693,364
		\$ 4,316,282	\$ 3,456,225

4 Profit before taxation

4 除稅前溢利

Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging:

除稅前溢利已扣除下列各項：

		2019	2018 (Note) (附註)
(a) Finance costs	(a) 財務成本		
Interest on lease liabilities (note 10(b))	租賃負債利息 (附註10(b))	\$ 215,298	\$ -

Note:

The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 at 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 1(c).

附註：

本集團已於二零一九年一月一日使用經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號。根據該方法，比較資料不予重列。參見附註1(c)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

4 Profit before taxation (continued)

4 除稅前溢利(續)

		2019	2018
(b) Staff costs	(b) 員工成本		
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan	界定供款退休計劃的供款	\$ 423,393	\$ 429,783
Salaries, wages and other benefits	薪金、工資及其他福利	16,334,348	13,894,937
		\$ 16,757,741	\$ 14,324,720
(c) Other items	(c) 其他項目		
Depreciation charge (note 7)	折舊開支(附註7)		
– owned property, plant and equipment	– 擁有的物業、廠房及設備	\$ 2,557,790	\$ 2,509,438
– right-of-use assets*	– 使用權資產*	1,594,509	–
		\$ 4,152,299	\$ 2,509,438
Total minimum lease payments for leases previously classified as operating lease under HKAS 17*:	先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的租賃的最低租賃付款總額*：		
– office	– 辦公室	\$ –	\$ 1,986,906
– equipment and facilities	– 設備及設施	–	1,589,800
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		
– audit services	– 審計服務	212,900	206,700
– tax services	– 稅務服務	52,000	50,500
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	處置物業、廠房及設備的損失	19,026	5,000

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

4 Profit before taxation (continued)

(c) Other items (continued)

- * The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 January 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. After initial recognition of right-of-use assets at 1 January 2019, the Group as a lessee is required to recognise the depreciation of right-of-use assets, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 1(c).

(d) Public mission activities expenses

Public mission activities expenses represent the expenses incurred in respect of public mission activities including the Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme, the Cybersecurity project, and the Web Accessibility study. Public mission activities of the Group are to organise, co-organise, fund, seed, sponsor and co-sponsor activities to make Hong Kong an inclusive and secured environment for the use of the internet, and to encourage the use of the internet and related technologies. All direct expenses incurred for the primary and dominant purpose of public mission and that contribute to the successful running of public mission activities are considered as public mission activities expenses.

4 除稅前溢利(續)

(c) 其他項目(續)

- * 本集團透過採用經修訂追溯法已首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並調整於二零一九年一月一日的期初結餘以就先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的有關租賃確認使用權資產。於二零一九年一月一日初步確認使用權資產後，本集團(作為承租人)須確認使用權資產折舊，而非過往以直線基準確認租期內經營租賃產生的租賃開支之政策。根據該方法，比較資料不予重列。參見附註1(c)。

(d) 公眾使命活動開支

公眾使命活動費用是指無障礙網頁嘉許計劃、網絡安全項目及無障礙網頁研究等公眾使命活動所產生的費用。本集團的公眾使命活動是透過組織、共同組織、資助、培育種子、贊助及共同贊助活動，使香港在互聯網使用上呈現出一個更包容和安全環境，並鼓勵使用互聯網及相關技術。所有直接因公眾使命為主要目的所產生以及所有有助於公眾使命活動成功運作的費用被歸納為公眾使命活動費用。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

5 Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

		2019	2018
Directors' fees	董事袍金	\$ —	\$ —
Salaries, allowance and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物收益	—	—
Discretionary bonuses	酌情獎金	—	—
Retirement scheme contributions	退休計劃供款	—	—

5 董事酬金

根據香港《公司條例》第383(1)條及《公司(披露董事利益資料)規例》第2部列報之董事酬金如下：

6 Income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2019 is calculated at 16.5 % (2018: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year. The Company is exempted from Hong Kong Profits Tax according to section 87 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

(b) Reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting profit at applicable tax rate:

		2019	2018
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	\$ 5,581,665	\$ 10,971,146
Notional tax on profit before taxation, calculated at 16.5% (2018: 16.5%)	按照稅率16.5% (二零一八年：16.5%) 計算除稅前溢利的名義稅項	\$ 920,975	\$ 1,810,239
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	毋須課稅收益的稅務影響	(1,178)	(122)
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	未確認稅務虧損的稅務影響	117,722	(17,528)
Tax effect of profit exempted from profits tax	豁免利得稅的溢利	(1,037,519)	(1,792,589)
Actual tax expense	實際稅項支出	\$ —	\$ —

6 綜合損益及其他全面收益表所示的所得稅

(a) 綜合損益及其他全面收益表所示的稅項為：

二零一九年的香港利得稅撥備是按本年度的估計應評稅利潤以16.5% (二零一八年：16.5%) 的稅率計算。根據《稅務條例》第87條，本公司獲豁免繳納香港利得稅。

(b) 稅項支出與會計溢利按適用稅率計算的對賬：

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

7 Property, plant and equipment

7 物業、廠房及設備

		Right-of-use assets 使用權資產	Office machinery and equipment 辦公室 機器及設備	Furniture and fixtures 傢具及裝置	Network and computer hardware/ software and equipment 網絡及 電腦硬件/ 軟件及設備	Total 總計
Cost:	成本：					
At 31 December 2018	於2018年12月31日	\$ -	\$ 398,196	\$ 3,751,527	\$ 17,120,191	\$ 21,269,914
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16 (Note)	對首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的影響(附註)	3,979,794	-	-	-	3,979,794
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	\$ 3,979,794	\$ 398,196	\$ 3,751,527	\$ 17,120,191	\$ 25,249,708
Additions	增置	\$ 5,156,368	\$ 6,000	\$ 46,200	\$ 2,394,328	\$ 7,602,896
Disposals	處置	-	(24,028)	(34,400)	(2,803,286)	(2,861,714)
At 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日	\$ 9,136,162	\$ 380,168	\$ 3,763,327	\$ 16,711,233	\$ 29,990,890
Accumulated depreciation:	累計折舊：					
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	\$ -	\$ 252,424	\$ 1,360,955	\$ 15,103,060	\$ 16,716,439
Charge for the year	本年度折舊	1,594,509	94,524	730,565	1,732,701	4,152,299
Written back on disposals	處置時撥回	-	(23,635)	(15,767)	(2,803,286)	(2,842,688)
At 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日	\$ 1,594,509	\$ 323,313	\$ 2,075,753	\$ 14,032,475	\$ 18,026,050
Net book value:	賬面淨值：					
At 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日	\$ 7,541,653	\$ 56,855	\$ 1,687,574	\$ 2,678,758	\$ 11,964,840

Note: The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method and adjusted the opening balances at 1 January 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. See note 1(c).

附註：本集團透過採用經修訂追溯法已首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並調整於二零一九年一月一日的期初結餘以就先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的有關租賃確認使用權資產。參見附註1(c)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

7 物業、廠房及設備(續)

		Office machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Network and computer hardware/ software and equipment	Total
		辦公室 機器及設備	傢具及裝置	網絡及 電腦硬件/ 軟件及設備	總計
Cost:	成本：				
At 1 January 2018	於2018年1月1日	\$ 412,016	\$ 3,605,688	\$ 16,637,391	\$ 20,655,095
Additions	增置	73,500	145,839	504,630	723,969
Disposals	處置	(87,320)	–	(21,830)	(109,150)
At 31 December 2018	於2018年12月31日	\$ 398,196	\$ 3,751,527	\$ 17,120,191	\$ 21,269,914
Accumulated depreciation:	累計折舊：				
At 1 January 2018	於2018年1月1日	\$ 237,015	\$ 654,859	\$ 13,404,277	\$ 14,296,151
Charge for the year	本年度折舊	82,729	706,096	1,720,613	2,509,438
Written back on disposals	處置時撥回	(67,320)	–	(21,830)	(89,150)
At 31 December 2018	於2018年12月31日	\$ 252,424	\$ 1,360,955	\$ 15,103,060	\$ 16,716,439
Net book value:	賬面淨值：				
At 31 December 2018	於2018年12月31日	\$ 145,772	\$ 2,390,572	\$ 2,017,131	\$ 4,553,475

(a) Right-of-use assets

(a) 使用權資產

The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

按相關資產類別分析的使用權資產賬面淨值如下：

	Notes 附註	31 December 12月31日 2019	1 January 1月1日 2019
Property leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	(i)	\$ 4,936,745	\$ –
Internet facilities, carried at depreciated cost	(ii)	2,604,908	3,979,794
		\$ 7,541,653	\$ 3,979,794

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

7 物業、廠房及設備(續)

(a) Right-of-use assets (continued)

(a) 使用權資產(續)

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

與在損益中確認的租賃有關的開支項目分析如下：

		2019	2018 (Note) (附註)
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset	按相關資產類別劃分的 使用權資產的折舊開支		
– Property leased for own use	– 租賃自用的物業	\$ 219,623	\$ –
– Internet facilities	– 互聯網設施	1,374,886	–
		\$ 1,594,509	\$ –
Interest on lease liabilities (note 4(a))	租賃負債利息(附註4(a))	\$ 215,298	\$ –
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease term ending on or before 31 December 2019	與剩餘租期於二零一九年十二月三十一日或之前 終止的短期租賃和其他 租賃有關的開支	1,745,355	–
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	與低價值資產租賃(不包括 低價值資產短期租賃) 有關的開支	32,520	–
Total minimum lease payments for leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17	先前根據香港會計準則 第17號分類為經營 租賃的有關租賃的 最低租賃付款總額	–	3,576,706

Note: The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 January 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. After initial recognition of right-of-use assets at 1 January 2019, the Group as a lessee is required to recognise the depreciation of right-of-use assets, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 1(c).

附註：本集團透過採用經修訂追溯法已首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並調整於二零一九年一月一日的期初結餘以就先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的有關租賃確認使用權資產。於二零一九年一月一日初步確認使用權資產後，本集團(作為承租人)須確認使用權資產折舊，而非過往以直線基準確認租期內經營租賃產生的租賃開支之政策。根據該方法，比較資料不予重列。參見附註1(c)。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Right-of-use assets (continued)

During the year, additions to right-of-use assets were \$5,156,368. This amount related to the capitalised lease payments payable under a renewed tenancy agreement of a property.

Details of total cash outflow for leases and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities are set out in notes 10(b) and 13, respectively.

(i) Property leased for own use

The Group has obtained the right to use a property as its office through a renewed tenancy agreement. The lease runs for a period of 3 years.

(ii) Other leases

The Group leases internet facilities under leases expiring from 2 to 4 years. None of the leases includes variable lease payments.

8 Investment in a subsidiary

The Company's investment in a subsidiary was fully impaired during the year ended 31 December 2014 based on an assessment of its recoverable amount. At 31 December 2019, the directors carried out an assessment of the recoverable amount of the investment in a subsidiary. Based on their review, no reversal of impairment losses was recognised during the year.

7 物業、廠房及設備(續)

(a) 使用權資產(續)

本年度，使用權資產增加了5,156,368元。該金額主要與根據物業的續籤的租賃協議應付的資本化租賃付款有關。

租賃現金流出總額的詳細信息和租賃負債的到期分析分別載列於附註10(b)和13。

(i) 租賃自用的物業

本集團已通過續籤的租賃協議獲得使用物業作為辦公室的權利。租賃為期3年。

(ii) 其他租賃

本集團根據2年至4年到期的租約租賃互聯網設施。所有租賃均不包含可變租賃付款。

8 於附屬公司的投資

截至二零一四年十二月三十一日止年度，根據對本公司可收回數額的評估，本公司於香港域名註冊的投資全數減值。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，董事會就於香港域名註冊的投資的可收回數額進行評估。根據他們的評估，本年間未對投資減值進行轉回。

Name of company	Place of incorporation and operation	Particulars of issued capital	Percentage of issued capital directly held by the Company	Principal activity
公司名稱	註冊成立及經營地點	已發行股本的詳情	本公司直接持有的已發行股本百分比	主要業務
Hong Kong Domain Name Registration Company Limited	Hong Kong	2 shares	100%	Provision of “.hk” and “.香港” domain name registration services
香港域名註冊有限公司	香港	2股普通股	100%	提供「.hk」及「.香港」域名註冊服務

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

9 Trade and other receivables

9 應收賬款及其他應收款

		2019	2018
Trade receivables	應收賬款	\$ 58,105	\$ 53,470
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	按金、預付款項及其他應收款	4,085,217	3,207,618
		\$ 4,143,322	\$ 3,261,088

The amount of the Group's trade and other receivables expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses after more than one year is \$654,659 (2018: \$507,727). All of the other trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses within one year.

本集團預期在一年後收回或確認為開支的應收賬款及其他應收款為654,659元(二零一八年: 507,727元)。本集團的其餘所有應收賬款及其他應收款將會在一年內收回或確認為開支。

Trade receivables are due within 30 days from the date of billing. Further details on the Group's credit policy are set out in note 16(a).

應收賬款在發出賬單日起計30天內到期。本集團信貸政策的其他詳情載列於附註16(a)。

10 Cash and cash equivalents

10 現金及現金等價物

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

(a) 現金及現金等價物包括：

		2019	2018
Bank deposits maturing after three months when placed	存款期超過三個月之銀行存款	\$ 186,860,270	\$ 162,131,850
Cash at bank and on hand (cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement)	銀行及手頭現金(綜合現金流量表所示的現金及現金等價物)	7,731,429	26,095,888
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	綜合財務狀況表所示的現金及現金等價物	\$ 194,591,699	\$ 188,227,738

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

(b) 融資活動產生的負債之對賬

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

下表詳述本集團來自融資活動的負債變動，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動所產生的負債為現金流量或未來現金流量將於現金流量表中分類為來自融資活動現金流量的負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

10 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities: (continued)

10 現金及現金等價物(續)

(b) 融資活動產生的負債之對賬(續)

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 (Note 13) (附註13)
At 31 December 2018	於2018年12月31日	\$ –
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16 (Note)	對首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的影響(附註)	3,979,794
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	\$ 3,979,794
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流量的變動：	
Capital element of lease rentals paid	已付租金資金部分	\$ (1,505,564)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	已付租金利息部分	(215,298)
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量的變動總額	\$ (1,720,862)
Other changes:	其他變動：	
Interest expenses (note 4(a))	利息開支(附註4(a))	\$ 215,298
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into a new lease during the year	年內訂立新租賃產生的租賃負債增加	5,156,368
Total other changes	其他變動總額	\$ 5,371,666
At 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日	\$ 7,630,598

Note: The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method and adjusted the opening balances at 1 January 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. See note 1(c).

附註：本集團透過採用經修訂追溯法已首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並調整於二零一九年一月一日的期初結餘以就先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的有關租賃確認使用權資產。參見附註1(c)。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

11 Other payables

11 其他應付款

		2019	2018
Accrued charges and other creditors	應計費用及其他應付款	\$ 5,421,774	\$ 3,475,185
Advances received	已收預付款	2,456,093	2,781,047
		\$ 7,877,867	\$ 6,256,232

All of the other payables are expected to be settled within one year.

所有其他應付款預計會在一年內償付。

12 Deferred registration income

12 遞延註冊收入

At 31 December 2019, the deferred registration income expected to be recognised as income is as follows:

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，遞延註冊收入預計會於下列期間確認為收入如下：

		2019	2018
Within 1 year	1年內	\$ 22,464,366	\$ 22,666,017
After 1 year but within 2 years	1年後但2年內	\$ 9,208,988	\$ 9,148,728
After 2 years but within 5 years	2年後但5年內	9,334,225	9,375,144
After 5 years	5年後	949,924	943,952
		\$ 19,493,137	\$ 19,467,824
		\$ 41,957,503	\$ 42,133,841

The Group typically receives full prepayments from customers when they register internet domain names. Fee received relating to future periods is recognised as a contract liability and is classified as deferred registration income in the consolidated statement of financial position. Registration fees income is recognised over time on a straight-line basis over the registration period of one to five years.

本集團通常會在註冊互聯網域名時收到客戶的全額預付款。收到與未來期間有關的費用確認為合約負債，並在綜合財務狀況表中歸類為遞延註冊收入。註冊費收入在一至五年的註冊期內以直線法確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

12 Deferred registration income (continued)

Movements in contract liabilities

		2019
Balance at 1 January	於1月1日的結餘	\$ 42,133,841
Decrease in contract liabilities as a result of recognising revenue during the year that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	於在年初確認包含在合約負債中的年度收入而導致合約負債減少	(22,666,017)
Increase in contract liabilities as a result of receiving registration fees during the year	由於在年內收到註冊費而增加的合約負債	22,489,679
Balance at 31 December	於12月31日的結餘	\$ 41,957,503

12 遞延註冊收入 (續)

合約負債的變動

13 Lease liabilities

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the end of the current and previous reporting periods and at the date of transition to HKFRS 16:

13 租賃負債

下表顯示於當前及過往報告期末以及過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號之日本集團租賃負債之剩餘合約到期日：

		31 December 2019 2019年12月31日		1 January 2019 (Note) 2019年1月1日(附註)		31 December 2018 (Note) 2018年12月31日(附註)	
		Present value of the lease payments		Present value of the lease payments		Present value of the lease payments	
		租賃付款現值	租賃付款總額	租賃付款現值	租賃付款總額	租賃付款現值	租賃付款總額
Within 1 year	1年內	\$2,759,718	\$3,079,981	\$1,280,245	\$1,462,926	\$ -	\$ -
After 1 year but within 2 years	1年後但2年內	\$2,534,671	\$2,722,099	\$1,115,373	\$1,229,562	\$ -	\$ -
After 2 years but within 5 years	2年後但5年內	2,336,209	2,391,522	1,584,176	1,670,721	-	-
		\$4,870,880	\$5,113,621	\$2,699,549	\$2,900,283	\$ -	\$ -
		\$7,630,598	\$8,193,602	\$3,979,794	\$4,363,209	\$ -	\$ -
Less: total future interest expenses	減：未來利息開支總額		(563,004)		(383,415)		-
Present value of lease liabilities	租賃負債現值		\$7,630,598		\$3,979,794	\$ -	-

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

13 Lease liabilities (continued)

Note: The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 January 2019 to recognise lease liabilities relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. Comparative information as at 31 December 2018 has not been restated. Further details on the impact of the transition to HKFRS 16 are set out in note 1(c).

13 租賃負債(續)

附註：本集團透過採用經修訂追溯法已首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並調整於二零一九年一月一日的期初結餘以就先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的有關租賃確認使用權資產。於二零一八年十二月三十一日的比較資料不予重列。有關過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號的影響的進一步詳情，參見附註1(c)。

14 Income tax in the consolidated statement of financial position

(a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised:

The component of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

14 綜合財務狀況表所示的所得稅

(a) 已確認遞延稅項資產及負債：

本集團已在綜合財務狀況表確認的遞延稅項(資產)/負債的組成部分和本年度變動如下：

		Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation 超出有關折舊的折舊免稅額	Future benefits of tax losses 稅務虧損的未來利益	Total 總計
Deferred tax arising from: 遞延稅項來自於：				
At 1 January 2018 (Credited)/charged to profit or loss	於2018年1月1日 (計入)/扣除損益	\$ 499,628 (62,717)	\$ (499,628) 62,717	\$ - -
At 31 December 2018	於2018年12月31日	\$ 436,911	\$ (436,911)	\$ -
At 1 January 2019 (Credited)/charged to profit or loss	於2019年1月1日 (計入)/扣除損益	\$ 436,911 28,734	\$ (436,911) (28,734)	\$ - -
At 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日	\$ 465,645	\$ (465,645)	\$ -

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

14 Income tax in the consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

(b) Deferred tax assets not recognised:

In accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1(k), the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of \$835,807 (2018: \$296,486) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction and entity. The tax losses do not expire under the current tax legislation.

15 Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to serve the internet community of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, as well as the global internet community, in relation to the administration of the ".hk" and ".香港" country-code top-level domain.

The Group defines "capital" as including all components of equity.

The Group's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Group, to the extent that these do not conflict with the directors' fiduciary duties towards the Group or the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The Group was not subject to externally imposed capital requirements in either the current or the prior year.

14 綜合財務狀況表所示的所得稅 (續)

(b) 未確認的遞延稅項資產

根據附註1(k)所載的會計政策，本集團並無確認有關稅務虧損835,807元(二零一八年：296,486元)的遞延稅項資產是因為在相關稅務地區及實體下獲得能抵扣虧損的未來應課稅溢利的可能性不大。該稅項在現行稅務法例下並無到期日。

15 資本管理

本集團管理資本的主要目的是保障本集團可持續經營，使其可以繼續為香港特別行政區及全球的互聯網社羣提供香港地區頂級域名(即「.hk」及「.香港」)的註冊及管理服務。

本集團把「資本」界定為權益的所有組成部分。

本集團會定期檢討和管理資本架構，並在不抵觸董事對本集團的受託人責任或香港《公司條例》的規定的範圍內，因應對本公司或本集團構成影響的經濟狀況的轉變而調整資本架構。

本集團在本年度或上年度均毋須受外間訂立的資本規定所規限。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

16 Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments

Exposure to credit, liquidity and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and deposits with banks and trade and other receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Group's cash and deposits with banks are placed with major financial institutions.

In respect of trade and other receivables, individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These take into account the customer's past payments history, financial position and other factors. Trade receivables are due within 30 days from the date of billings. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

At the end of the reporting period, there is no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to trade and other receivables from third party customers. The Group measures loss allowances for the trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs (which is calculated using a provision matrix). Due to the financial strength of its customers and the short duration of the trade receivables, the ECL allowance is considered insignificant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of cash and deposits with banks and trade and other receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group does not provide any guarantees which would expose the Group to credit risk.

16 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允價值

本集團在正常業務過程中會承受信貸、流動資金和外幣風險。本集團在這方面的風險承擔以及透過財務風險管理政策和慣常做法去控制這些風險的詳情如下。

(a) 信貸風險

本集團的信貸風險主要來自現金和銀行存款，以及應收賬款及其他應收款。管理層制訂信貸政策，並按持續基準監察此等信貸風險。

本集團的現金和銀行存款存放於大型金融機構。

就應收賬款及其他應收款而言，本集團會對所有申請超逾某水平信貸金額的客戶進行信貸評估。這些評估了客戶過往償還貸款的記錄及財務狀況及其他因素。本集團一般給予三十日的信貸期。在一般情況下，本集團並無持有客戶提供的抵押品。

於本報告期末，本集團於第三方客戶的應收賬款及其他應收款項沒有重大和集中的信貸風險。本集團以永久預期信貸虧損（使用撥備矩陣計算）模式評估應收賬的損失準備。鑒於客戶的財務實力及應收賬款的時間過短，預期信貸虧損撥備被視為影響較少。

本集團所承受的信貸風險上限為綜合財務狀況表中的現金和銀行存款、應收賬款及其他應收款。本集團沒有提供任何可能令本集團承受信貸風險的擔保。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

16 Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

All financial liabilities as disclosed in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position are required to be settled within one year or on demand. The total contractual undiscounted cash flows of these financial liabilities equal their carrying amounts on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

(c) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risks through certain transactions that are dominated in the United States dollars ("USD"). As the Hong Kong dollar ("HKD") is pegged to the USD, the Group considers the risk of movements in exchange rate between the HKD and the USD to be insignificant.

(d) Fair values

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

16 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允價值 (續)

(b) 流動資金風險

本集團的政策是定期監督現時和預期的流動資金需求，以確保維持充足的現金儲備，滿足短期與較長期的流動資金需求。

於本集團綜合財務狀況表披露的所有金融負債均須於一年內或被要求時支付。於二零一九年及二零一八年十二月三十一日，此等金融負債的訂約未折現現金流量總和相等於其賬面金額。

(c) 外幣風險

本集團因進行一些以美元計價的交易而須面對外幣風險。由於港幣與美元掛鈎，本集團預計港幣兌美元匯率不會出現重大變動。

(d) 公允價值

於二零一九年及二零一八年十二月三十一日，本集團所有按成本或攤銷成本列賬之金融工具與其公允價值無重大差異。

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

17 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2018, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are payable by the Group as follows:

		2018
Premises	樓宇	
Within 1 year	1年內	\$ 1,737,120
Equipment and facilities	器械及設備	
Within 1 year	1年內	\$ 1,503,682
After 1 year but within 5 years	1年後但5年內	2,905,802
		\$ 4,409,484

The Group is the lessee in respect of an office and a number of items of internet facilities under short-term operating lease which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the Group adjusted the opening balances at 1 January 2019 to recognise lease liabilities relating to these leases (see note 1(c)). From 1 January 2019 onwards, future lease payments are recognised as lease liabilities in the statement of financial position in accordance with the policies set out in note 1(f), and the details regarding the Group's future lease payments are disclosed in note 13.

The Group has not committed at 31 December 2019 to enter into any leases that has not yet commenced.

18 Material related party transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements during the year, the Group entered into the following material related parties transactions:

		2019	2018
Key management personnel, including directors:	管理要員，包括董事：		
- Short-term employee benefits	- 短期僱員福利	\$ 5,994,911	\$ 3,695,165

17 經營租賃承擔

於二零一八年十二月三十一日，本集團根據不可撤銷經營租賃的將來最低租賃付款總額如下：

本集團為先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的短期租賃辦公室及多項互聯網設施項目的承租人。本集團透過採用經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號。根據該方法，本集團調整於二零一九年一月一日的期初結餘以確認有關該等租賃的租賃負債（見附註1(c)）。自二零一九年一月一日起，日後租賃付款乃根據附註1(f)所載政策於財務狀況表內確認為租賃負債，而有關本集團未來租賃付款的詳情則於附註13披露。

本集團於二零一九年十二月三十一日尚未承諾訂立任何尚未開始的租賃。

18 重大關連方交易

除本財務報表所披露的交易及結餘外，本集團於年內還與關聯方進行下列重大交易：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

19 Company-level statement of financial position 19 本公司之財務狀況表

		2019	2018 (Note) (附註)
Non-current asset	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	\$ 7,414,280	\$ -
Deposits	按金	654,659	507,727
		\$ 8,068,939	\$ 507,727
Current assets	流動資產		
Trade receivables	應收賬款	\$ -	\$ 405
Prepayments and other receivables	預付款及其他應收款	2,367,876	1,624,426
Amount due from a subsidiary	應收附屬公司款項	-	963,596
Cash and deposits with banks	現金及銀行存款	188,668,196	180,278,001
		\$ 191,036,072	\$ 182,866,428
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Other payables	其他應付款	\$ 4,233,425	\$ 3,442,999
Deferred registration income	遞延註冊收入	17,186,841	16,962,778
Amount due to a subsidiary	應付附屬公司款項	1,009,017	-
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,408,448	-
		\$ 24,837,731	\$ 20,405,777
Net current assets	流動資產淨值	\$ 166,198,341	\$ 162,460,651
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總值減流動負債	\$ 174,267,280	\$ 162,968,378
Non-current liability	非流動負債		
Deferred registration income	遞延註冊收入	\$ 15,067,220	\$ 14,927,192
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4,870,880	-
		\$ 19,938,100	\$ 14,927,192
NET ASSETS	資產淨值	\$ 154,329,180	\$ 148,041,186
Representing:	代表：		
Retained profits	保留溢利	\$ 154,329,180	\$ 148,041,186

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港幣列示)

19 Company-level statement of financial position (continued) 19 本公司之財務狀況表(續)

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 March 2020.

董事局於二零二零年三月二十七日核准並許可發出。

Chan Sai Ming

陳細明

Chairman

主席

Ho Wai Chung Stephen

何偉中

Director

董事

Note:

The Company has initially applied HKFRS 16 at 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 1(c).

附註：

本公司已於二零一九年一月一日使用經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號。根據該方法，比較資料不予重列。參見附註1(c)。

20 Comparative figures

The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 at 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, comparative information is not restated. Further details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed in note 1(c).

20 比較數字

本集團已於二零一九年一月一日使用經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號。根據該辦法，比較資料不予重列。會計政策的變動之進一步詳情於附註1(c)所披露。

21 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and a new standard which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements.

21 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度已頒布但尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋可能產生的影響

截至本財務報表刊發日期，香港會計師公會已頒布於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度尚未生效，亦沒有在本財務報表採納的多項修訂和新準則。

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far the Group has concluded that the adoption of them does not have a significant impact on the Group's result and/or financial position.

本集團正評估該等發展於首次應用期間預期帶來的影響。迄今，本集團認為採納該等修訂及新準則不會對本集團的業績及／或財務狀況產生重大影響。