

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements

綜合財務報表附註

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

1 Material 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. Material 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 amendments to 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 2023 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 重大會計政策

(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。以下披露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」）採用之重大會計政策。

香港會計師公會已頒佈若干《香港財務報告準則》之修訂，並於本集團之本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修訂準則所引致當前及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 1(c)。

(b) 財務報表的編製基準

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 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。

編製本財務報表時採用之計量基準為歷史成本。

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、估計及假設，並影響會計政策的應用，以及資產、負債、收入及支出的報告數額。該等估計及相關假設乃根據以往經驗及管理層因應當時情況認為合理的多項其他因素而作出，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值時所作出判斷的基礎。實際結果可能有別於該等估計。

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

1 Material 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

(i) New and amended HKFRSs

The HKICPA has issued certain new and amended HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group. Of these, the following development is relevant to the Group's financial statements:

- Amendments to HKAS 1, Presentation of financial statements and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, Making materiality judgements: Disclosure of accounting policies

The amended HKFRS does not have 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.

1 重大會計政策 (續)

(b) 財務報表的編製基準 (續)

管理層會不斷審閱各項估計及相關假設。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；如果修訂對當前及未來期間均有影響，則在作出修訂的期間及未來期間確認。

(c) 會計政策的變化

(i) 新訂及經修訂的香港財務報告準則

香港會計師公會頒佈香港財務報告準則之若干新訂及修訂，並於本集團本會計期間首次生效。其中，以下修訂與本集團的財務報表相關：

- HKAS 1 修訂及 HKFRS 實務聲明 2 修訂，財務報表的呈列及重要性判斷：會計政策披露

經修訂的香港財務報告準則對本集團本期或前期的業績及財務狀況的編製或列報方式並無重大影響。本集團並未應用任何於本會計期間尚未生效的新準則或詮釋。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)**(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)****(ii) New HKICPA guidance on the accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism**

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 come into effect from 1 May 2025 (the "Transition Date"). Once the Amendment Ordinance takes effect, an employer can no longer use any of the accrued benefits derived from its mandatory contributions to mandatory provident fund ("MPF") scheme to reduce the long service payment ("LSP") in respect of an employee's service from the Transition Date (the abolition of the "offsetting mechanism"). 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.

In July 2023, the HKICPA published "Accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism in Hong Kong" that provides accounting guidance relating to the offsetting mechanism and the abolition of the mechanism. In particular, the guidance indicates that entities may account for the accrued benefits derived from mandatory MPF contributions that are expected to be used to reduce the LSP payable to an employee as deemed contributions by that employee towards the LSP.

1 重大會計政策 (續)**(c) 會計政策的變化 (續)****(ii) 香港會計師公會指引對於取消香港強積金抵銷長期服務金機制的會計影響**

香港特別行政區政府（「政府」）於2022年6月在憲報刊登《2022年僱傭及退休計劃法例（抵銷安排）（修訂）條例》（《修訂條例》），該條例將於2025年5月1日（「過渡日期」）起生效。《修訂條例》生效後，僱主不能再以強制性公積金（下稱「強積金」）計劃的強制性供款所產生的任何累算權益，扣減由過渡日期起就僱員的服務所支付的長期服務金（下稱「長期服務金」）（取消「抵銷機制」）。此外，過渡日期前服務年資的長期服務金將根據員工在緊接過渡日期前的月薪和以下年限計算此外，過渡日期前的長期服務金會根據員工在緊接過渡日期前的月薪及截至該日期的服務年資計算。

香港會計師公會於2023年7月發表《取消強制性公積金—長期服務金「對沖」機制之會計影響》，就對沖機制及取消對沖機制提供會計指引。該指引特別指出，實體可將預期用於減少應付給僱員的長俸的強制性強積金供款所產生的累算權益，作為該僱員對長俸的視作供款入賬。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

- (ii) New HKICPA guidance on the accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism (continued)

However, applying this approach, upon the enactment of the Amendment Ordinance in June 2022, it is no longer permissible to apply the practical expedient in paragraph 93(b) of HKAS 19 that previously allowed such deemed contributions to be recognised as reduction of service cost (negative service cost) in the period the contributions were made; instead these deemed contributions should be attributed to periods of service in the same manner as the gross LSP benefit.

The abolition of the offsetting mechanism does not have a material impact on the Group's result and financial position.

(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.

1 重大會計政策 (續)

(c) 會計政策的變化 (續)

- (ii) 香港會計師公會指引對於取消香港強積金抵銷長期服務金機制的會計影響 (續)

然而，在 2022 年 6 月《修訂條例》通過成為法例後，《香港會計準則》第 19 號第 93(b) 段所載的實際權宜做法將不再適用，該段容許將該等視作供款於供款期間確認為服務成本的扣減（負服務成本）；取而代之，該等視作供款應與長期服務金利益總額一樣，歸屬於服務期。

取消沖機機制不會對本集團的業績和財務狀況產生重大影響。

(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，且有能力透過向實體施加權力而影響該等回報時，則本集團控制該實體。在評估本集團是否擁有上述權力時，僅考慮（本集團及其他方所持有的）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，但抵銷額只限於並無證據顯示已出現減值的部分。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)**(d) Subsidiaries (continued)**

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.

(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.

1 重大會計政策 (續)**(d) 附屬公司 (續)**

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前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。

(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（見附註 1(f)））是以成本減去累計折舊及減值虧損後入賬。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

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.

1 重大會計政策（續）

(e) 物業、廠房及設備（續）

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、廠房及設備的賬面值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值超過其可收回數額，則在損益內確認減值虧損。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及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。

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項目賬面值之差額釐定，並於報廢或出售日在損益內確認。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)**(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

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.

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 重大會計政策 (續)**(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

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。

於租賃開始日期，本集團確認使用權資產及租賃負債，惟租期為 12 個月或更短的短期租賃及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 Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Leased assets (continued)

(i) As a lessee (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 note 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.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period. The Group presents right-of-use assets within the same line item as similar underlying assets and presents lease liabilities separately.

1 重大會計政策（續）

(f) 租賃資產（續）

(i) 作為承租人（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（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生變化，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。倘以此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。

於綜合財務狀況表中，長期租賃負債當前部分是以報告期後十二個月內償付的合約付款現值釐定。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。

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

1 Material 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 重大會計政策 (續)**(g) 貿易應收賬款及其他應收款**

應收款項於本集團擁有無條件收取代價之權利時確認。如果在支付該代價到期之前僅需要經過一段時間，則視為獲得該代價的權利是無條件的。如果在本集團有權無條件接收代價之前確認收入，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虧損撥備，按攤銷成本列賬，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」），即預期在貿易應收賬款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結算日重新計量，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貿易應收賬款及其他應收款的賬面值作出相應調整。

貿易債務人或其他應收款的賬面總額在無實際收回可能的情況下（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並無可產生足夠現金流量以償還沖銷金額的資產或收入來源。

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

1 Material 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

(i) Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

1 重大會計政策（續）

(h) 其他應付款及合約負債

(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代價時，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，則合約負債亦予確認。在此情況下，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，以及短期及高流動性的投資。該等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

(i) 短期僱員福利及固定繳款退休計劃的供款

短期僱員福利在提供相關服務時會記為費用。如果因僱員過去提供的服務，本集團目前有法律或推定義務支付預計要支付的金額，而且該義務可以可靠地估算，則確認為負債。

固定繳款退休計劃的繳款義務在提供相關服務時記為費用。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)**(j) Employee benefits (continued)**

- (ii) Defined benefit plan obligations – long service payment ("LSP") under the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. For LSP obligations, the estimated amount of future benefit is determined after deducting the negative service cost arising from the accrued benefits derived from the Group's MPF contributions that have been vested with employees, which are deemed to be contributions from the relevant employees.

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in OCI. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

(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.

1 重大會計政策（續）**(j) 僱員福利（續）**

- (ii) 定義福利計劃債務——《香港僱傭條例》規定的長期服務金（LSP）

本集團與界定福利計劃有關的債務淨額按每項計劃分別計算，方法是估算員工在當前和以往期間所賺取的未來福利金額，並將該金額折現。就長期服務計劃的義務而言，未來福利的估計金額是在扣除本集團的強積金供款產生的應計福利所產生的負服務成本後確定的，這些供款已歸屬於僱員，並被視為相關僱員的供款。

界定福利計劃產生的重新計量立即在損益表中確認。與界定福利計劃有關的淨利息支出和其他支出在損益中確認。

(k) 所得稅

本年度所得稅包括本期稅項及遞延稅項資產與負債的變動。本期稅項及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。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

(k) Income tax (continued)

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.

(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.

1 重大會計政策（續）

(k) 所得稅（續）

遞延稅項資產與負債分別由可抵扣及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該等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務虧損及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，所有遞延稅項負債及所有遞延稅項資產（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。

(l) 撥備及或有負債

如果本集團須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定責任，而履行責任預期會導致經濟效益外流，在可以作出可靠的估計時，本集團便會就該時間或數額不確定的其他負債確認撥備。如果貨幣時間值重大，則撥備按預計須就履行該義務所需支出的現值列賬。

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。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)**(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.

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 ten 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.

(iv) Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred or deducted in reporting the related expense.

1 重大會計政策 (續)**(m) 收入及其他收入**

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。

收入於服務控制權轉移至客戶且本集團預期獲得承諾代價時確認，惟不包括代表第三方收取的金額。

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

註冊費收入在一至十年的註冊期內以直線法隨時間確認。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。

(iv) 政府補助

政府補助將於收到合理保證及本集團將符合附帶條件時，於綜合財務狀況表初步確認。補償本集團所產生開支的補助，於報告相關開支時產生或扣除開支的相同期間按系統基準在損益內確認為收入。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

(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.

(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.

1 重大會計政策 (續)

(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。

(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。

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

1 Material accounting policies (continued)**(o) Related parties (continued)**

(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.
- (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 重大會計政策 (續)**(o) 關聯方 (續)**

(b) 如屬下列任何一種情況，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、附屬公司及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實體的僱員福利而設的離職後福利計劃。
- (vi) 該實體受到上述第 (a) 項內所認定人士控制或共同控制。
- (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) 該實體或其所屬集團內的任何成員公司向本集團或本集團母公司提供關鍵管理人員服務。

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。

(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, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is as follows:

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Registration fees	註冊費	\$ 31,629,276	\$ 32,460,727
Service fees	服務費	1,225,269	1,207,078
		\$ 32,854,545	\$ 33,667,805

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

As at 31 December 2023, the aggregated amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations under the Company's existing contracts is \$40,895,654 (2022: \$41,041,768). This amount represents revenue expected to be recognised in the future from deferred registration income (see note 12).

3 Other net income

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。本公司通過其註冊服務商（其中之一為其全資附屬公司）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—與客戶所訂立合約的收益範圍內與客戶訂立的合約的各項重大收入金額如下：

預期於未來將予確認已存在的來自於報告日期與客戶訂立的合約的收入。

於 2023 年 12 月 31 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 40,895,654 元（2022 年：41,041,768 元）。該金額指預期將於未來確認來自遞延註冊收入的收入（見附註 12）。

3 其他收入淨額

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	\$ 6,513,213	\$ 3,022,511
Exchange loss, net	匯兌虧損淨額	(4,700)	(3,100)
Sundry income	雜項收入	455,546	452,351
		\$ 6,964,059	\$ 3,471,762

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

4 Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is arrived at after charging:

(a) Finance costs

	2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Interest on lease liabilities (note 10(b)) 租賃負債利息 (附註 10(b))	\$ 326,555	\$ 146,196

(b) Staff costs

	2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan 界定供款退休計劃的供款	\$ 676,036	\$ 398,339
Salaries, wages and other benefits 薪金、工資及其他福利	17,646,133	16,689,010
	\$ 18,322,169	\$ 17,087,349

Staff costs for 2023 were net of wage subsidies from the Government of \$763,299 to compensate the Group for employment of IT Trainees (2022: \$842,705).

2023 年員工成本扣除補償本集團僱用 IT 培訓僱員的政府工資補貼 763,299 元 (2022 年: 842,705 元)。

(c) Other items

	2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
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	\$ 805,102	\$ 1,697,177
- right-of-use assets 使用權資產	2,482,566	2,896,769
	\$ 3,287,668	\$ 4,593,946
Auditor's remuneration 審計師酬金	\$ 235,000	\$ 226,700
- audit services 審計服務	55,500	55,500
- tax services 稅務服務		

4 除稅前溢利

除稅前溢利已扣除下列各項：

(a) 財務成本**(b) 員工成本****(c) 其他項目**

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

4 Loss before taxation (continued)

(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, the Cybersecurity Infohub platform, the Cyber Youth Programme, the Machine-to-machine Cybersecurity information sharing, Digital Marketplace Seminar, the Cyber Defense Hub, Staff Cybersecurity Training-as-a-service and Game aided Learning for Cyber Security. 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.

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:

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
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	-	-

4 除稅前溢利 (續)

(d) 公眾使命活動費用

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、網絡安全資訊共享夥伴計劃、網絡安全青年計劃、機器對機器網絡安全信息共享、數字市場研討會、網絡防禦中心、網絡安全員工培訓——作為一項服務及以遊戲方式學習網絡安全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共融及安全的環境，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均被歸納為公眾使命活動費用。

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 部披露之董事酬金如下：

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

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 2023 is calculated at 16.5 % (2022: 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 (loss)/profit at applicable tax rate:

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

2023 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% (2022 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（虧損）／溢利按適用稅率計算的對賬：

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損	\$ (5,280,576)	\$ (5,881,836)
Notional tax on loss before taxation, calculated at 16.5% (2022: 16.5%)	按照稅率 16.5% (2022 年：16.5%) 計算除稅前虧損的名義稅項	\$ (871,295)	\$ (970,503)
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	毋須課稅收入的稅務影響	(1,701)	(60)
Tax effect of unused tax losses utilised	已動用未利用稅務虧損的稅務影響	(10,861)	(8,350)
Tax effect of loss exempted from profits tax calculation	豁免利得稅計算的虧損的稅務影響	883,857	978,913
Actual tax expense	實際稅項支出	\$ -	\$ -

(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 1 January 2023	於 2023 年 1 月 1 日	\$ 8,227,713	\$ 377,190	\$ 3,770,737	\$ 17,955,808	\$ 30,331,448
Additions	增置	-	-	-	431,991	431,991
Disposals	處置	-	-	(7,423)	(2,328,294)	(2,335,717)
At 31 December 2023	於 2023 年 12 月 31 日	\$ 8,227,713	\$ 377,190	\$ 3,763,314	\$ 16,059,505	\$ 28,427,722
Accumulated depreciation:	累計折舊：					
At 1 January 2023	於 2023 年 1 月 1 日	\$ 1,262,892	\$ 377,190	\$ 3,710,165	\$ 16,513,411	\$ 21,863,658
Charge for the year	本年度支出	2,482,566	-	56,798	748,304	3,287,668
Written back on disposals	處置時撥回	-	-	(7,423)	(2,328,294)	(2,335,717)
At 31 December 2023	於 2023 年 12 月 31 日	\$ 3,745,458	\$ 377,190	\$ 3,759,540	\$ 14,933,421	\$ 22,815,609
Net book value:	賬面淨值：					
At 31 December 2023	於 2023 年 12 月 31 日	\$ 4,482,255	\$ -	\$ 3,774	\$ 1,126,084	\$ 5,612,113
Cost:	成本：					
At 1 January 2022	於 2022 年 1 月 1 日	\$ 9,963,448	\$ 377,190	\$ 3,770,737	\$ 17,593,753	\$ 31,705,128
Additions	增置	6,493,114	-	-	1,269,698	7,762,812
Disposals	處置	(8,228,849)	-	-	(907,643)	(9,136,492)
At 31 December 2022	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日	\$ 8,227,713	\$ 377,190	\$ 3,770,737	\$ 17,955,808	\$ 30,331,448
Accumulated depreciation:	累計折舊：					
At 1 January 2022	於 2022 年 1 月 1 日	\$ 6,594,972	\$ 375,356	\$ 3,173,687	\$ 16,262,189	\$ 26,406,204
Charge for the year	本年度支出	2,896,769	1,834	536,478	1,158,865	4,593,946
Written back on disposals	處置時撥回	(8,228,849)	-	-	(907,643)	(9,136,492)
At 31 December 2022	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日	\$ 1,262,892	\$ 377,190	\$ 3,710,165	\$ 16,513,411	\$ 21,863,658
Net book value:	賬面淨值：					
At 31 December 2022	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日	\$ 6,964,821	\$ -	\$ 60,572	\$ 1,442,397	\$ 8,467,790

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

7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Right-of-use assets

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

		Note 附註	2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Property leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	租賃自用的物業，按折舊成本入賬	(i)	\$ 3,187,551	\$ 4,890,101
Internet facilities, carried at depreciated cost	互聯網設施，按折舊成本入賬	(ii)	1,294,704	2,074,720
			\$ 4,482,255	\$ 6,964,821

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

			2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
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		\$ 1,702,550	\$ 1,716,715
Internet facilities	互聯網設施		780,016	1,180,054
			\$ 2,482,566	\$ 2,896,769
Interest on lease liabilities (note 4(a))	租賃負債利息 (附註 4(a))		\$ 326,555	\$ 146,196

During the year, additions to right-of-use assets were \$Nil (2022: \$6,493,114). This amount related to the capitalised lease payment payable under new lease agreements for internet facilities and renewed tenancy agreement for a property leased for own use.

Details of total cash outflows for leases and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities are set out in notes 10(c) and 16(b), respectively.

7 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

(a) 使用權資產

按相關資產類別劃分的使用權資產賬面淨值分析如下：

按相關資產類別劃分的使用權資產賬面淨值分析如下：

本年度，使用權資產增加零元（2022年：6,493,114元）。該金額與根據互聯網設施的新租賃協議及租賃自用物業的經續訂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情及租賃負債的到期分析分別載列於附註 10(c) 及 16(b)。

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

7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

(i) Property leased for own use

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

(ii) Other leases

The Group leases internet facilities under leases running for a period of 2-4 years. None of the leases includes variable lease payments.

7 物業、廠房及設備（續）

(a) 使用權資產（續）

(i) 租賃自用的物業

本集團已通過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 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 2023, 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.

8 於附屬公司的投資

截至2014年12月31日止年度，根據對本公司可收回數額的評估，本公司於附屬公司的投資全數減值。於2023年12月31日，董事會就於附屬公司的投資的可收回數額進行評估。根據彼等的評估，本年度未對減值虧損轉回進行確認。

Name of company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operation 註冊成立及經營地點	Particulars of issued capital 已發行股本的詳情	Percentage of issued capital directly held by the Company 本公司直接持有的已發行股本百分比	Principal activity 主要業務
Hong Kong Domain Name Registration Company Limited 香港域名註冊有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	2 ordinary shares of HKD500 each 2股普通股（每股500港元）	100% 100%	Provision of ".hk" and "香港" domain name registration services 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 貿易應收賬款及其他應收款

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Trade receivables	貿易應收賬款	\$ 29,950	\$ 33,537
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	按金、預付款項及其他應收款	9,382,838	5,662,857
		\$ 9,412,788	\$ 5,696,394

The amount of the Group's trade and other receivables expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses after more than one year is \$654,759 (2022: \$654,659). All of the other trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses within one year.

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).

本集團預期在一年後收回或確認為開支的貿易應收賬款及其他應收款為 654,759 元 (2022 年：654,659 元)。其餘所有貿易應收賬款及其他應收款將會在一年內收回或確認為開支。

貿易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 bank deposits

10 現金及銀行存款

(a) Cash and bank deposits comprise:

(a) 現金及銀行存款包括：

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Bank deposits maturing after three months when placed	存款期超過三個月之銀行存款	\$ 182,113,231	\$ 188,819,644
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)	6,789,569	8,435,591
Cash and bank deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position	綜合財務狀況表所示的現金及銀行存款	\$ 188,902,800	\$ 197,255,235

(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。

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

10 Cash and bank deposits (continued)

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

10 現金及銀行存款（續）

(b) 融資活動產生的負債之對賬：（續）

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債
At 1 January 2022	2022 年 1 月 1 日	\$ 3,523,118
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	\$ (3,011,829)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	已付租金利息部分	(146,196)
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量的變動總額	\$ (3,158,025)
Other changes:	其他變動：	
Interest expenses (note 4(a))	利息開支（附註 4(a)）	\$ 146,196
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	6,493,114
Total other changes	其他變動總額	\$ 6,639,310
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日及 2023 年 1 月 1 日	\$ 7,004,403
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	\$ (2,390,265)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	已付租金利息部分	(326,555)
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量的變動總額	\$ (2,716,820)
Other change:	其他變動：	
Interest expenses (note 4(a))	利息開支（附註 4(a)）	\$ 326,555
Total other change	其他變動總額	\$ 326,555
At 31 December 2023	於 2023 年 12 月 31 日	\$ 4,614,138

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

10 Cash and bank deposits (continued)

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

Amounts included in the consolidated cash flow statement for leases comprise the following:

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Within financing cash flows	於融資現金流量內	\$ 2,716,820	\$ 3,158,025
		\$ 2,716,820	\$ 3,158,025

10 現金及銀行存款 (續)

(c) 租賃現金流出總額

綜合現金流量表中有關租賃的款項包括下列各項：

11 Other payables

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Accrued charges and other creditors	應計費用及其他應付賬款	\$ 10,879,425	\$ 10,363,190
Advances received	已收預付款	2,964,556	3,155,453
		\$ 13,843,981	\$ 13,518,643

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

11 其他應付款

所有其他應付款預計會在一年內償付。

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

12 Deferred registration income

At 31 December 2023, the deferred registration income expected to be recognised as income is as follows:

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Within 1 year	1 年內	\$ 20,422,505	\$ 21,122,702
After 1 year but within 2 years	1 年後但 2 年內	\$ 7,663,021	\$ 7,972,412
After 2 years but within 5 years	2 年後但 5 年內	9,316,323	8,799,512
After 5 years	5 年後	3,493,804	3,147,142
		\$ 20,473,148	\$ 19,919,066
		\$ 40,895,653	\$ 41,041,768

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 ten years.

12 遞延註冊收入

於 2023 年 12 月 31 日，遞延註冊收入預計會於下列期間確認為收入如下：

本集團通常會在客戶註冊互聯網域名時收到全額預付款。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。註冊費收入在一至十年的註冊期內以直線法隨時間確認。

Movements in contract liabilities

合約負債的變動

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Balance at 1 January	於 1 月 1 日的結餘	\$ 41,041,768	\$ 41,590,848
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	於年初確認包含在合約負債中的年度收入導致合約負債減少	(21,122,702)	(21,653,674)
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導致合約負債增加	20,976,587	21,104,594
Balance at 31 December	於 12 月 31 日的結餘	\$ 40,895,653	\$ 41,041,768

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

13 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:

			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 2022	於 2022 年 1 月 1 日	\$	223,749	\$	(223,749)	\$ -
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	於損益（計入）／扣除		(55,150)		55,150	-
At 31 December 2022	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日	\$	168,599	\$	(168,599)	\$ -
At 1 January 2023	於 2023 年 1 月 1 日	\$	168,599	\$	(168,599)	\$ -
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	於損益（計入）／扣除		(58,208)		58,208	-
At 31 December 2023	於 2023 年 12 月 31 日	\$	110,391	\$	(110,391)	\$ -

(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 \$779,212 (2022: \$786,223) 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.

13 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）／負債的組成部分及本年度變動如下：

(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累計稅務虧損 779,212 元（2022 年：786,223 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。該稅務虧損在現行稅務法例下並無到期日。

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

14 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.

15 Capital and reserve

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Group's consolidated equity is set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Details of the changes in the Company's individual components of equity between the beginning and the end of the year are set out below.

14 綜合財務狀況表所示的所得稅

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群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。

本集團會定期檢討及管理資本架構，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部訂立的資本規定所規限。

15 資本及儲備

本集團綜合權益各項目的期初及期末結餘對賬載於綜合權益變動表。本公司個別權益項目由年初及年末的變動詳情載列如下：

		Retained profits 保留溢利
Balance at 1 January 2022	於 2022 年 1 月 1 日的結餘	\$ 156,783,457
Change in equity for 2022:	於 2022 年的權益變動：	
Loss and total comprehensive income	虧損及全面收益總額	(5,932,803)
Balance at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日及 2023 年 1 月 1 日的結餘	\$ 150,850,654
Change in equity for 2023:	於 2023 年的權益變動：	
Loss and total comprehensive income	虧損及全面收益總額	(5,356,710)
Balance at 31 December 2023	於 2023 年 12 月 31 日的結餘	\$ 145,493,944

(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、流動資金及外幣風險。本集團在此等方面的風險承擔以及透過財務風險管理政策及常規以控制此等風險的詳情如下。

(a) 信貸風險

本集團的信貸風險主要來自現金及銀行存款，以及貿易應收賬款及其他應收款。管理層制定信貸政策，並按持續基準監察此等信貸風險。

本集團的現金及銀行存款存放於大型金融機構。

就貿易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。該等評估考慮客戶過往償還貸款的記錄、財務狀況及其他因素。貿易應收賬款在發出賬單日起計 30 天內到期。在一般情況下，本集團並無持有客戶提供的抵押品。

於結算日，本集團於第三方客戶的貿易應收賬款及其他應收款並無重大及集中的信貸風險。本集團以相等於整個存續期預期信貸虧損（使用撥備矩陣計算）的金額計量貿易應收賬款的虧損撥備。鑒於其客戶的財務實力及貿易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現金及銀行存款、貿易應收賬款及其他應收款的賬面值。本集團並無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 liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions and/or from other group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay:

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

本集團的政策為定期監察其流動資金需求及其遵守貸款契諾之情況，以確保其維持足夠現金及隨時可於市場上變現的證券儲備以及維持由主要金融機構及／或其他集團公司提供之足夠承諾融資額度，以應付短期及長期流動資金需求。

下表載列本集團金融負債於結算日的餘下合約到期情況，此乃根據合約未貼現現金流量（包括按訂約利率或（若為浮息）按結算日的即期利率計算的利息付款）以及本集團可能需要支付的最早日期而得出：

2023 2023 年		Contractual undiscounted cash outflow 合約未貼現現金流出				Carrying amount at 31 Dec 於 12 月 31 日 的賬面值 \$
		Within 1 year or on demand 1 年內或 按要求 \$	More than 1 year but less than 2 years 超過 1 年但 少於 2 年 \$	More than 2 years but less than 5 years 超過 2 年但 少於 5 年 \$	Total 總計 \$	
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,552,159	1,977,549	355,300	4,885,008	4,614,138
Other payables	其他應付款	13,843,981	-	-	13,843,981	13,843,981
		16,396,140	1,977,549	355,300	18,728,989	18,458,119

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

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

2022 2022 年		Contractual undiscounted cash outflow 合約未貼現現金流出				Carrying amount at 31 Dec 於 12 月 31 日 的賬面值 \$
		Within 1 year or on demand 1 年內或 按要求 \$	More than 1 year but less than 2 years 超過 1 年但 少於 2 年 \$	More than 2 years but less than 5 years 超過 2 年但 少於 5 年 \$	Total 總計 \$	
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,716,820	2,552,158	2,332,849	7,601,827	7,004,403
Other payables	其他應付款	13,518,643			13,518,643	13,518,643
		16,235,463	2,552,158	2,332,849	21,120,470	20,523,046

(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 2023 and 2022.

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 (續)****(c) 外幣風險**

本集團因進行若干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，本集團認為港幣兌美元匯率不會出現重大變動。

(d) 公允價值

於 2023 年及 2022 年 12 月 31 日，本集團按成本或攤銷成本列賬之金融工具的賬面值與其公允價值無重大差異。

17 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:

17 重大關聯方交易

除本財務報表其他部分所披露的交易及結餘外，本集團於年內亦與關聯方進行下列重大交易：

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Key management personnel, including directors:	管理要員，包括董事：		
- Short-term employee benefits	- 短期僱員福利	\$ 5,271,564	\$ 4,836,288
- Capitalised lease payment paid under lease agreements for certain internet facilities and an office with related companies (note)	- 根據租賃協議支付的資本化租賃付款，用於若干互聯網設施及相關公司的辦公室（附註）	2,913,543	1,942,096

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

17 Material related party transactions (continued)

Note:

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group has leased certain internet facilities for a term of four years, from a company whose director is also a director of the Company. At 31 December 2023, the remaining lease liability was \$1,141,961.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group has renewed the tenancy agreement for its office for an additional three years, from a company whose director is also a director of the Company. At 31 December 2023, the remaining lease liability was \$4,474,489.

17 重大關聯方交易（續）

附註：

截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日止年度，本集團已自一間公司（其董事亦為本公司董事）租賃若干互聯網設施，為期四年。直至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，剩餘租賃負債為 1,141,961 元。

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度，本集團已與一間公司（其董事亦為本公司董事）另行續訂其辦公室的租賃協議，為期三年。直至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，剩餘租賃負債為 4,474,489 元。

18 Company-level statement of financial position 18 本公司之財務狀況表

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	\$ 4,197,786	\$ 6,246,702
Deposits	按金	654,759	654,659
		\$ 4,852,545	\$ 6,901,361
Current assets	流動資產		
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	按金、預付款及其他應收款	\$ 7,452,433	\$ 3,574,359
Cash and bank deposits	現金及銀行存款	187,804,312	194,760,483
		\$ 195,256,745	\$ 198,334,842
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Other payables	其他應付款	\$ 9,991,215	\$ 9,854,952
Deferred registration income	遞延註冊收入	16,047,002	16,449,463
Amount due to a subsidiary	應付附屬公司款項	8,373,133	6,325,583
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,051,690	1,939,724
		\$ 36,463,040	\$ 34,569,722
Net current assets	流動資產淨值	\$ 158,793,705	\$ 163,765,120
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總值減流動負債	\$ 163,646,250	\$ 170,666,481

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

18 Company-level statement of financial position (continued) 18 本公司之財務狀況表 (續)

		2023 2023 年	2022 2022 年
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債		
		\$ 15,897,998	\$ 15,509,828
Deferred registration income	遞延註冊收入	2,254,308	4,305,999
Lease liabilities	租賃負債		
		\$ 18,152,306	\$ 19,815,827
NET ASSETS	資產淨值	\$ 145,493,944	\$ 150,850,654
Representing:	代表：		
Retained profits	保留溢利	\$ 145,493,944	\$ 15,850,654

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 18 April 2024.

董事會於 2024 年 4 月 18 日核准並許可發出。

CHAN Sai Ming
陳細明
Chairman
主席

CHENG Siu Hong
鄭小康
Director
董事

19 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2023

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2023 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements.

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 is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Consolidated financial statements.

19 截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度已頒佈但尚未生效的修訂、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佈於截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度尚未生效，亦無在本財務報表採納的多項新準則或修訂準則。

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大可能對綜合財務報表產生重大影響。