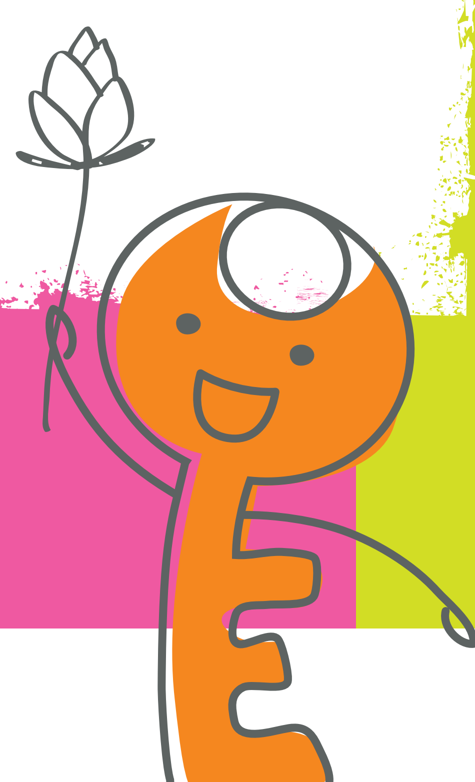
Financial Statements



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of EDICO Holdings Limited
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of EDICO Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 59 to 103, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30th September 2022; and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30th September 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Key audit matters identified in our audit are summarised as follows:

- Revenue recognition
- Impairment assessment of trade receivable

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Revenue recognition	
Refer to Note 6(a) (significant accounting judgments and estimates) and Note 8 (revenue) to the consolidated financial statements.	
The Group recognised revenue of HK$45,395,000 from provision of financial printing services for the year ended 30th September 2022. Revenue from provision of financial printing services is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation at reporting date using input method as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs. We identified the recognition of revenue from provision of financial printing services as a key audit matter due to the financial significance of revenue to the consolidated financial statements and the significant judgements required in determining the earliest time at which the Group can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation and estimation required for measuring the progress and variable consideration.	Our procedures in relation to revenue recognition mainly included: • Obtaining an understanding of the processes and testing the Group's internal controls over the recognition of revenue; • Reviewing signed fee proposals with customers to understand the terms of the provision of financial printing services to assess if the revenue recognition policy applied by the Group is in compliance with HKFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*; • Assessing the reasonableness of management's judgement applied in determining the earliest time at which the Group can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation and estimation required for measuring the progress and variable consideration; and • Checking the mathematical accuracy of and examining the incurred costs to date by tracing to source documentation on a sample basis and evaluating their recoverability.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Impairment assessment of trade receivables	
Refer to Note 6(b) (significant accounting judgments and estimates) and Note 18 (trade receivables) to the consolidated financial statements.	
As at 30th September 2022, trade receivables recognised by the Group amounted to HK$19,394,000. The related provision for expected credit losses recognised by the Group amounted to HK$6,550,000. Management judgement is involved in assessing the appropriateness of forward-looking information used for estimating expected credit losses. Management estimated the expected credit losses, based on historical credit loss experience by customers as adjusted for forward-looking information. The impact of economic factors, both current and future, is considered in assessing the likelihood of recovery from customer, where applicable. We focus on the area due to the significant management's judgement and estimation involved in assessing the expected credit losses.	Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of trade receivables mainly included: • Reviewing management's assessment of the overall policies and procedures in relation to expected credit losses model for estimating impairment provisions and assessing the appropriateness of the model applied by the management; • Assessing the reasonableness of management's judgement and estimates for expected credit losses by examining the information used by management, including testing accuracy of the historical default data, evaluating whether the historical loss rates are appropriately adjusted based on current economic conditions and forward-looking information; and • Checking the subsequent settlements made by customers to relevant bank records on a sample basis.

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THE AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Company.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Wan Tak Shing (Practising Certificate Number: P04844).

PKF Hong Kong Limited
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 15th December 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30th September 2022

	Notes	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Revenue	8	**45,395**	57,532
Cost of services		**(22,704)**	(27,944)
Gross profit		**22,691**	29,588
Other income	9	**1,715**	2,058
Selling expenses		**(3,271)**	(3,625)
Administrative expenses		**(25,263)**	(29,319)
Finance costs		**(904)**	(511)
Loss before tax	10	**(5,032)**	(1,809)
Income tax credit	13	**2,251**	80
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**(2,781)**	(1,729)
		HK cents	HK cents
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	15	**(0.28)**	0.17

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30th September 2022

	Notes	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
		As at 30th September	
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	**1,367**	2,260
Right-of-use assets	17	**18,638**	4,784
Deferred tax assets	24	**1,046**	—
Total Non-current Assets		**21,051**	7,044
Current Assets			
Trade receivables	18	**12,844**	14,358
Contract assets	19	**358**	293
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	20	**3,046**	3,808
Fixed deposits	21	**44,668**	—
Cash and cash equivalents	21	**23,810**	65,908
Total Current Assets		**84,726**	84,367
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	22	**5,050**	7,514
Contract liabilities	19	**11,868**	8,263
Accruals	23	**3,441**	2,700
Lease liabilities	17	**8,570**	3,906
Tax liabilities		**658**	—
Total Current Liabilities		**29,587**	22,383
Net Current Assets		**55,139**	61,984
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		**76,190**	69,028
Non-current Liability			
Lease liabilities	17	**11,053**	1,110
Net Assets		**65,137**	67,918
Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	25	**10,000**	10,000
Reserves	26	**55,137**	57,918
Total Equity		**65,137**	67,918

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 15th December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Chan Tsang Tieh	**Mrs. Donati Chan Yi Mei Amy**
Director	*Director*

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30th September 2022

	Share capital HK$'000 (Note 25)	Share premium HK$'000 (Note 26(i))	Capital reserve HK$'000 (Note 26(ii))	Merger reserve HK$'000 (Note 26(iii))	Retained profits HK$'000	Total HK$'000
At 1st October 2020	10,000	36,735	5,074	16	17,822	69,647
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	—	—	—	—	(1,729)	(1,729)
At 30th September 2021	10,000	36,735	5,074	16	16,093	67,918
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	—	—	—	—	(2,781)	(2,781)
At 30th September 2022	**10,000**	**36,735**	**5,074**	**16**	**13,312**	**65,137**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30th September 2022

	Notes	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Loss before tax		**(5,032)**	(1,809)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income		**(138)**	(178)
Interest expenses		**979**	615
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**893**	888
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		**9,621**	12,077
Impairment losses on trade receivables		**—**	2,526
Impairment losses on contract assets		**—**	33
Written back of contract liabilities		**—**	(888)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		**6,323**	13,264
Decrease/(increase) in:			
— trade receivables		**1,514**	(4,985)
— contract assets		**(65)**	(36)
— prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**762**	357
(Decrease)/increase in:			
— trade payables		**(2,464)**	(1,668)
— contract liabilities		**3,605**	2,476
— accruals		**(338)**	(312)
Cash generated from operations		**9,337**	9,096
Income tax refunded		**1,863**	340
Net cash from operating activities		**11,200**	9,436
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Placement of fixed deposits		**(44,668)**	—
Interest received		**138**	178
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**—**	(452)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(44,530)**	(274)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Interest paid	27	**(979)**	(615)
Repayments of principal portion of lease liabilities	27	**(7,789)**	(12,296)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(8,768)**	(12,911)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(42,098)**	(3,749)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year		**65,908**	69,657
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	21	**23,810**	65,908

1. GENERAL

EDICO Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated as an exempted company with limited liability in the Cayman Islands on 20th May 2016 under the Companies Law, Cap 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands (the "Companies Law"). The shares of the Company are listed on the GEM ("Listing") of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") on 2nd February 2018.

The Company's registered office is at the Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands. The Company has established its principal place of business in Hong Kong at 8/F., Wheelock House, 20 Pedder Street, Central, Hong Kong.

The Company's immediate and ultimate holding company is Achiever Choice Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the "BVI"). The ultimate controlling shareholder of the Company is Mr. Chan Tsang Tieh ("Mr. Chan"), an executive director and the Chairman of the board of directors of the Company.

The Company is an investment holding company. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in note 28.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK$") which is also the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ("HK$'000") unless otherwise stated.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, 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.

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

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 16 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in HKAS 36 Impairment of Assets ("HKAS 36").

3. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity, directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control over the subsidiaries, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one of the elements of control described above.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRSs

AMENDMENTS TO HKFRSs THAT ARE MANDATORILY EFFECTIVE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2021 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendment to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2
Amendment to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRSs (Continued)

NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRSs IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework[2]
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2[4]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[3]
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)[1]
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018–2020[2]
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies[1]
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates[1]
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction[1]
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use[2]
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract[2]
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018–2020[2]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.
4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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 charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful lives. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	20%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	20%

Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

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

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

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

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

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

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Group performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss ("ECL") model on trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash, fixed deposits and contract assets which are subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("HKFRS 9"). The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets without significant financing component. For all other instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

Significant increase in credit risk

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

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;

- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;

- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and

- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets and contract assets (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

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

Despite the aforegoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if (i) it has a low risk of default; (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of "investment grade" as per globally understood definitions.

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

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

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

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(Continued)*

Financial assets (Continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (Continued)

- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

or

- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

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

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information.

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

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exceptions of trade receivables and contract assets where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments;

- Past-due status;

- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and

- External credit ratings where available.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of ECL (Continued)

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

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables and accruals are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire.

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

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

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

LEASES

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

The Group as lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability in which it is the lessee, except for a lease that has lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and does not contain a purchase option. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets should be recognised at cost and comprise the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. If the Group has an obligation for costs to dismantle, remove or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, provision is recognised and measured under HKAS 37 Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs should be included in the right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group applies HKAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the "Impairment of non-financial assets" policy.

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liability comprise fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

Lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, using the effective interest method, and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation by the Group, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

Provisions for the costs to restore leased assets to their original condition, as required by the terms and conditions of the lease, are recognised at the date of inception of the lease at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to restore the assets, Estimates are regularly reviewed and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances.

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Provision of financial printing services

The Group provides financial printing services under contracts with customers. Such contracts are entered into before the services begin. Revenue from provision of financial printing services is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation using cost-to-cost input method as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

Contract assets arise when the Group has right to consideration in exchange for services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. They are assessed for impairment in accordance with HKFRS 9. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration.

Contract liabilities arise when the Group has obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. A contract asset and a contract liability relating to the same contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

The progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured based on cost-to-cost input method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation, that best depict the Group's performance in transferring control of services.

Variable consideration

For contracts that contain variable consideration, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled using the expected value method/the most likely amount, which better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Group will be entitled.

The estimated amount of variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that such an inclusion will not result in a significant revenue reversal in the future when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group updates the estimated transaction price (including updating its assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained) to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Principal versus agent

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the Group is an agent).

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

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

Government grants relating to costs for which the grants are intended to compensate are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as income over the period necessary to match them with the costs they are intended to compensate.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Salaries, annual bonuses, annual leave entitlements and the cost to the Group of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group.

The Group operates a defined contribution scheme, the Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefits scheme (the "**MPF Scheme**") under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, for those employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme, except for the Group's voluntary contributions, which are refunded to the Group when the employee leaves employment prior to the contributions vesting fully, in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme.

INCOME TAX

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax and are recognised in profit or loss.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

INCOME TAX (Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except:

(1) when the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

(2) in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

(1) when the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

(2) in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies HKAS 12 requirements to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately. Temporary differences on initial recognition of the relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised due to application of the initial recognition exemption.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

RELATED PARTIES

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person,

(i) has control or joint control over the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

or

(b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or a joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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); and

(viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

Close members of 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.

6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Group recognised revenue from provision of financial printing services only to the extent of the recoverable costs incurred until the Group can reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. Thereafter the revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation at the reporting date. Variable consideration is estimated based on the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of performance obligation according to the contract terms.

Significant judgement and estimates are required in determining whether the Group can measure reasonably the outcome of its performance obligation and the uncertainty associated with the estimation of the progress and variable consideration. Incorrect judgement and estimates would affect the Group's operating performance in future years.

6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

(Continued)

(b) IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES AND CONTRACT ASSETS

The Group makes allowances on trade receivables and contract assets based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The allowance for trade receivables and contract assets reflects lifetime ECL i.e. possible default events over the expected life of the trade receivables and contract assets, weighted by the probability of that default occurring. Judgement has been applied in determining the level of ECL, taking into account the future cash flow for trade receivables and contract assets including a probability weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes based on the historical credit losses experience by customers, economic factors as well as forward looking estimates in assessing the likelihood of recovery from customer at the end of each reporting period. While the allowance is considered appropriate, changes in estimation basis or in economic conditions could lead to a change in the level of allowance recorded and consequently on the charge or credit to profit or loss.

(c) DEFERRED TAX ASSET

As at 30th September 2022, a deferred tax asset of HK$1,046,000 (2021: Nil) in relation to unused tax losses and deductible temporary difference for an operating subsidiary has been recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. No deferred tax asset has been recognised on the tax losses of HK$8,274,000 for non-operating subsidiaries due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. The realisability of the deferred tax asset mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available in the future, which is a key source of estimation uncertainty. In cases where the actual future taxable profits generated are less or more than expected, or change in facts and circumstances which result in revision of future taxable profits estimation, a reversal or further recognition of deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognised in profit or loss for the period in which such a reversal or further recognition takes place.

(d) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-financial assets are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. In determining whether an asset is impaired, the Group has to exercise judgment and make estimation, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred or any indicators that may affect the asset value; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount or, in the case of value in use, the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in estimating the recoverable amounts including cash flow projections and an appropriate discount rate. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the assets belongs. Changing the assumptions and estimates, including the discount rate or the growth rate in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the net present value used in the impairment test.

Details of the impairment of non-financial assets are disclosed in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

7. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

From the perspective of the Group's senior management, it is considered that assessment of operating performance is focused on the Group as a whole for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment. Therefore, management considers the Group has one reporting segment i.e. provisions of financial printing services. Accordingly, only entity-wide disclosures, major customers and geographic information are presented.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The Group's operations are located in Hong Kong and no non-current assets of the Group are located outside Hong Kong.

INFORMATION ABOUT MAJOR CUSTOMERS

For the year ended 30th September 2022, there is no revenue from customers (2021: nil) contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group. Revenue derived from the top 5 customers contributed 14.7% (2021: 23.1%) of the total revenue of the Group.

8. REVENUE

An analysis of revenue from external customers is as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers and recognised over time		
Provision of financial printing services in Hong Kong	**45,395**	57,532

The Group elected to apply the practical expedient permitted under HKFRS 15 and not disclose about revenue that the Group will be entitled to when it satisfies the remaining unsatisfied performance obligations as at the end of the reporting period under the contracts that had an original expected duration of one year or less.

The following table shows the amounts of revenue from the provision of financial printing services recognised in the current reporting period that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period	**1,805**	1,771

9. OTHER INCOME

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Bank interest income	**138**	178
Government grants under Employment Support Scheme	**1,298**	951
Written back of contract liabilities (Note)	**—**	888
Exchange gain	**88**	—
Sundry income	**191**	41
	1,715	2,058

Note: They were written back after the time bar has elapsed.

10.LOSS BEFORE TAX

Loss for the year from continuing operations has been arrived at after charging:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Auditor's remuneration	**800**	800
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**893**	888
Depreciation of right-of-use assets included in:		
— cost of services	**584**	592
— administrative expenses	**9,037**	11,485
	9,621	12,077
Impairment losses on trade receivables (Note 1)	**—**	2,526
Impairment losses on contract assets (Note 1)	**—**	33
Salaries and allowances (excluding directors' remuneration)	**19,816**	18,238
Contributions to MPF Scheme (Note 2)	**827**	782
	20,643	19,020
Interest on lease liabilities included in:		
— cost of services	**75**	104
— finance costs	**904**	511
	979	615
Expenses relating to short-team leases	**85**	—

Note 1: Included in administrative expenses.

Note 2: The Group contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs to the MPF Scheme, contribution of which is matched by employees. The maximum monthly amount of contribution is limited to HK$1,500 per employee. During the years ended 30th September 2022 and 2021, the Group had no forfeited contributions under the MPF Scheme which may be used by the Group to reduce existing level of contributions as described in paragraph 18.34(2) of the Listing Rules. No forfeited contributions were also available at 31st March 2022 and 2021 for the Group to reduce contribution payables in future years, if applicable.

11. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance is as follows:

	Year ended 30th September 2022				
	Fees HK$'000	Salaries, allowances, and benefits in kind HK$'000	Performance related bonuses HK$'000	MPF Scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Executive directors					
Mr. Chan Tsang Tieh	240	—	—	—	240
Mrs. Donati Chan Yi Mei Amy (also as chief executive)	120	1,730	—	18	1,868
	360	1,730	—	18	2,108
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Li Wai Ming	60	—	—	—	60
Mr. Wan Chun Wai Andrew	60	—	—	—	60
Ms. Chan Chiu Yee Natalie	60	—	—	—	60
	180	—	—	—	180
	540	1,730	—	18	2,288

	Year ended 30th September 2021				
	Fees HK$'000	Salaries, allowances, and benefits in kind HK$'000	Performance related bonuses HK$'000	MPF Scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Executive directors					
Mr. Chan Tsang Tieh	240	—	—	—	240
Mrs. Donati Chan Yi Mei Amy (also as chief executive)	120	1,704	—	18	1,842
	360	1,704	—	18	2,082
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Li Wai Ming	60	—	—	—	60
Mr. Wan Chun Wai Andrew	60	—	—	—	60
Ms. Chan Chiu Yee Natalie	60	—	—	—	60
	180	—	—	—	180
	540	1,704	—	18	2,262

11. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

(Continued)

Other than the independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above which were for their services as director of the Company, the emoluments shown above were for their services in connection with the management of the affairs and as directors of the Company and its subsidiaries, if applicable.

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

During the year, no remuneration was paid by the Group to the directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

12. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees of the Group during the year included one (2021: one) director who is also the chief executive, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 11 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining 4 (2021: 4) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**2,715**	2,423
MPF Scheme contributions	**72**	72
	2,787	2,495

The number of non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following band is as follows:

	2022	2021
Nil to HK$1,000,000	**4**	4

During the year, no remuneration was paid by the Group to the non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

13. INCOME TAX CREDIT

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made as the Group has available tax losses brought forward from prior years to offset the assessable profits generated in preceding year and did not have any estimated assessable profits generated for the current year.

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Current — Hong Kong		
Charge for the year	**—**	—
Over-provision in previous years	**(1,205)**	(80)
	(1,205)	(80)
Deferred tax (note 24)		
Current year	**(1,046)**	—
	(2,251)	(80)

The tax credit for the year can be reconciled to the loss before tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Loss before tax	**(5,032)**	(1,809)
Tax at Hong Kong profits tax rate of 16.5% (2021: 16.5%)	**(830)**	(299)
Income not subject to tax	**(212)**	(255)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	**10**	6
Unrecognised temporary differences	**29**	19
Temporary differences previously not recognised	**(420)**	—
Tax losses utilised	**—**	(30)
Tax losses not recognised	**377**	559
Over-provision in previous years	**(1,205)**	(80)
Income tax credit	**(2,251)**	(80)

14. DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid or proposed for ordinary shareholders of the Company during the year ended 30th September 2022 (2021: Nil) nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2021: Nil).

15. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

	2022	2021
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Loss:		
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**(2,781)**	(1,729)

	2022	2021
	'000	'000
Number of shares:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

	HK cents	HK cents
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.28)**	(0.17)

The diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share as the Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the years ended 30th September 2022 and 2021.

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements HK$'000	Furniture and fixtures HK$'000	Office equipment HK$'000	Computer equipment HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Cost:					
At 1st October 2020	6,821	651	880	4,373	12,725
Additions	—	—	41	411	452
Written off	—	(32)	(46)	(926)	(1,004)
At 30th September 2021 and 30th September 2022	**6,821**	**619**	**875**	**3,858**	**12,173**
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1st October 2020	5,005	353	546	4,125	10,029
Charge for the year	537	95	103	153	888
Written back	—	(32)	(46)	(926)	(1,004)
At 30th September 2021	5,542	416	603	3,352	9,913
Charge for the year	539	95	108	151	893
At 30th September 2022	**6,081**	**511**	**711**	**3,503**	**10,806**
Net carrying value:					
At 30th September 2022	**740**	**108**	**164**	**355**	**1,367**
At 30th September 2021	1,279	203	272	506	2,260

IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT

The management of the Group concluded there was indication for impairment and conducted impairment assessment on its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, which are belong to the same cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount of cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation. That calculation uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the Group covering the following 5 years with a pre-tax discount rate is 16% as at 30th September 2022. The cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using 2.5% growth rate. Another key assumption for the value in use calculated is the budgeted gross margin, which is determined based on the cash-generating unit past performance and management expectations for the market development.

Based on the result of the assessment, management of the Group determined that the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is higher than the carrying amount and no impairment is recognised.

17. LEASES

(i) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

	Leased premises HK$'000	**Office equipment** HK$'000	**Total** HK$'000
As at 1st October 2020	14,655	2,154	16,809
Additions	—	52	52
Depreciation charge for the year	(11,485)	(592)	(12,077)
As at 30th September 2021	3,170	1,614	4,784
Additions	23,475	—	23,475
Depreciation charge for the year	(9,037)	(584)	(9,621)
As at 30th September 2022	**17,608**	**1,030**	**18,638**

For both years, the Group leases an office, warehouse and equipment for its operations. Lease contracts for leased premises are entered into for fixed term of 1 to 3 years (2021: 2 to 3 years) while lease of equipment generally have lease terms of 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Group applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

The total cash outflow for leases was HK$8,853,000 (2021: HK$12,911,000).

During the year, the Group entered into a new lease with a term of 3 years for its use as office and principal place of business. On the lease commencement, the Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK$23,475,000 and HK$22,396,000 respectively.

17. LEASES (Continued)

(ii) LEASE LIABILITIES

The lease liabilities are payable:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Current		
Within one year	**8,570**	3,906
Non-current		
More than one year but not later than two years	**8,835**	610
More than two years but not later than five years	**2,218**	500
	11,053	1,110
	19,623	5,016

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements.

(iii) The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**9,621**	12,077
Interest on lease liabilities	**979**	615
Expense relating to short-team leases	**85**	—
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**10,685**	12,692

(iv) The incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities was 5.25% (2021: 5.25%).

18. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Trade receivables		
— contract with customers	**19,394**	20,908
Less: Allowance for credit losses	**(6,550)**	(6,550)
	12,844	14,358

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit. The credit period is generally 45–60 days. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a number of counterparties. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

An ageing analysis of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and net of allowance for credit losses, is as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Within 30 days	**6,808**	10,811
31 to 60 days	**841**	—
61 to 90 days	**1,125**	964
91 to 180 days	**3,083**	2,191
181 days to 1 year	**462**	273
Over 1 year	**525**	119
	12,844	14,358

The movements in the lifetime ECL for trade receivables are as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
At beginning of year	**6,550**	4,024
Impairment losses recognised	**—**	2,526
At end of year	**6,550**	6,550

19. CONTRACT ASSETS/CONTRACT LIABILITIES

CONTRACT ASSETS

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Contract assets	**3,377**	3,312
Less: allowance for credit losses	**(3,019)**	(3,019)
Contract assets, net	**358**	293

Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from the provision of financial printing services as the receipt of consideration is conditional on the Group's future performance. Upon the rights to consideration become unconditional, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.

Typical payment teams which impact on the amount of contract assets recognised are as follows:

The Group's provision of financial printing service contracts include payment schedules which require stage payments over the service period once certain specified milestones are reached. The Group requires certain customers to provide upfront payment range from 10% to 40% (2021: 10% to 20%) of total contract sum as part of its credit risk management policies and this has resulted in a contract liability at early stage of the services.

The Group classifies these contract assets as current because the Group expects to realise them in its normal operating cycle.

During the year ended 30th September 2022, no (2021: HK$33,000) allowance for ECL on contract assets was recognised. The Group's trading terms and credit policy with customers are disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

The movements in the lifetime ECL contract assets are as follows:

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
At beginning of year	**3,019**	2,986
Impairment losses recognised	**–**	33
At end of year	**3,019**	3,019

19. CONTRACT ASSETS/CONTRACT LIABILITIES (Continued)

CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Provision for financial printing services		
Billings in advance of performance	**11,868**	8,263

The significant increase (2021: increase) in contract liabilities in the current year was mainly due to more advance payment received from customers.

All contract liabilities are expected to be settled within the Group's normal operating cycle, and are classified as current liabilities.

Typical payment terms which impact on the amount of contract liabilities recognised are as follows:

When the Group receives an advance payment before the financial printing services commence, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of the advance payment.

20. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Prepayments	**305**	191
Rental and other deposits	**2,741**	3,489
Other receivables	**–**	128
	3,046	3,808

The financial assets included in the above balances related to receivables for which there were no recent history of default and past due amounts. As at 30th September 2022 and 2021, the loss allowance was assessed to be minimal.

21. BANK BALANCES AND CASH/FIXED DEPOSITS

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Cash and bank balances	**13,319**	33,882
Fixed deposits	**55,159**	32,026
	68,478	65,908

Cash and bank balances earn interests at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Time deposits of HK$44,668,000 (2021: Nil) carry fixed interest rate of 1.5%–3.15% and are made for a maturity period of more than 3 months when placed. The remaining time deposits HK$10,491,000 (2021: HK$32,026,000) carries fixed interest rate of 0.7% (2021: 0.33% to 0.34%) and are made for periods of not more than 3 months.

22. TRADE PAYABLES

An ageing analysis of the trade payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Within 30 days	**1,418**	2,727
31 to 60 days	**635**	394
61 to 90 days	**15**	1,073
91 to 180 days	**522**	1,371
181 days to 1 year	**755**	677
Over 1 year	**1,705**	1,272
	5,050	7,514

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on 30–60 day terms.

23. ACCRUALS

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Accrued commission	**922**	1,270
Accrued auditor's remuneration	**800**	800
Others	**1,719**	630
	3,441	2,700

24. DEFERRED TAX

The following are the major deferred tax assets recognized and movement thereon during the current and prior years.

	Decelerated depreciation allowance HK$'000	**Tax loss** HK$'000	**Total** HK$'000
At 1st October 2020, 30th September 2021 and 1st October 2021	—	—	—
Charge for the year — Note 13	505	541	1,046
At 30th September 2022	**505**	**541**	**1,046**

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has unused tax losses of approximately HK$11,551,000 (2021: HK$8,162,000) available indefinitely for offset against future profits of the companies in which the losses arose. A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of approximately HK$3,277,000 (2021: Nil) of such losses during the current year. No deferred tax asset has been recognized in respect of the remaining approximately HK$8,274,000 (2021: HK$8,162,000) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has deductible temporary differences of HK$3,060,000 (2021: HK$2,528,000). A deferred tax asset of HK$505,000 (2021: Nil) has been recognised in relation to such deductible temporary difference during the year as the management expects sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of ordinary shares '000	Share capital HK$'000
Authorised:		
Ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each		
At 1st October 2020, 30th September 2021 and 2022	**5,000,000**	**50,000**
Issued and fully paid:		
At 1st October 2020, 30th September 2021 and 2022	1,000,000	10,000

26. RESERVES

(I) SHARE PREMIUM

The share premium represents the excess of the proceeds received from the capitalisation issue and the initial public offering over the nominal value of the Company's shares issued.

(II) CAPITAL RESERVE

The capital reserve represents the difference between the cost of investment and the issued share capital of a subsidiary.

(III) MERGER RESERVE

The merger reserve represents the difference between the nominal value of new shares of the Company issued for the exchange of the issued shares of the subsidiary under a reorganisation and the carrying amount of its share of the subsidiary's own equity items.

27. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(A) MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK$23,475,000 (2021: HK$52,000) and HK$22,396,000 (2021: HK$52,000), respectively, in respect of new lease arrangements for leased premises and office equipment.

27. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(B) CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Lease liabilities	
	2022	2021
	HK$'000	HK$'000
At 1st October	**5,016**	17,260
Changes from financing cash flows	**(8,768)**	(12,911)
New leases entered	**22,396**	52
Interest expenses	**979**	615
At 30th September	**19,623**	5,016

28. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

Name	Place of incorporation/ operation	Issued/ registered capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			2022	2021	
Directly held:					
Top Achiever Global Limited	British Virgin Islands ("BVI")	United States dollars ("US$") 1	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Indirectly held:					
High Strength Limited	BVI	US$1,000	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
High Data Limited	BVI	US$1,000	**100%**	100%	Investments holding
EDICO Financial Press Services Limited	Hong Kong ("HK")	HK$11,080,000	**100%**	100%	Provision of financial printing services and investment holding
TOD Translation Services Limited	HK	HK$10,000	**100%**	100%	Provision of translation services to the Group
Huge Alliance Limited	HK	HK$500,000	**100%**	100%	Provision of management service to the Group
ORTUS Solutions Limited	HK	HK$1	**100%**	100%	Inactive

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group did not have any material contingent liabilities as at 30th September 2022 and 2021.

30. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

(a) The Group had no transactions with related parties during the years ended 30th September 2022 and 2021.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year are set out in note 11 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

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

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Financial assets		
At amortised cost	**84,063**	83,883
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost	**7,088**	10,214

32. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments were reasonably approximate to their fair values as at 30th September 2022 and 2021.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, rental and other deposits, cash and bank balance, fixed deposits, trade payables, accruals and lease liabilities.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The directors of the Company review policies for managing and monitoring each of these risks and they are summarised below.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's bank balances with floating interest rates. The Group's fixed deposits and lease liabilities carry fixed rates. The Group has not used any interest rate swaps to hedge its interest rate risk.

The directors consider there is no expected significant exposure to interest rate risk and hence, no sensitivity analysis is presented.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Group's businesses are located in Hong Kong and all transactions are denominated in HK$. Most of the Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in HK$, except for certain trade receivables were denominated in US$ and certain cash on hand and bank balances were denominated in US$, Taiwan Dollar, Renminbi and Sterling Pound.

Since HK$ is pegged to US$ and bank balances denominated in other foreign currencies were insignificant, the directors consider there is no significant exposure expected on foreign currency transactions and balances and hence, no sensitivity analysis is presented.

CREDIT RISK

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivables, contract assets, rental and other deposits, other receivables, and cash and bank balances and fixed deposits. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge a contractual obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at the end of each of the reporting period.

The credit risk for cash and bank balances and fixed deposits is considered limited as such amounts are placed in reputable banks with high credit rating assigned by international credit rating agencies.

For other receivables and deposits, the other receivables are insignificant and the rental deposits are available for netting off its leases payment in case of default by the counterparties. The Group assessed the ECL for other receivables and deposits are insignificant.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

CREDIT RISK (Continued)

In order to minimise the credit risk on trade receivables and contract assets, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits and assessing credit quality of the customers. Other monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. The credit quality of the debtors is assessed based on their financial position, past experience and other factors. The Group has policies in place to ensure credit terms are granted to reliable debtors. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment at the end of each of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made on trade receivables (on a collective basis) and contract assets (on an individual basis). No impairment (2021: HK$2,559,000) is recognised during the year.

Details of the quantitative disclosures are set out below in this note.

TRADE RECEIVABLES AND CONTRACT ASSETS

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix within lifetime ECL. The provision rates for the measurement of lifetime ECL of the contract assets are based on those of the trade receivables as the contract assets and the trade receivables are from the same customers base. The provision rates of trade receivables are based on days past due of trade receivables. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written off if past due for more than two years.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix.

Trade receivables

		Past due					
	Current	**1–90 days**	**91–180 days**	**181–279 days**	**280–365 days**	**Over 1 year**	**Total**
As at 30th September 2022							
Expected credit loss rate	8%	22%	25%	44%	85%	100%	
Gross carrying amount (HK$'000)	8,356	5,504	693	510	601	3,730	19,394
Expected credit losses (HK$'000)	695	1,212	175	225	513	3,730	6,550
As at 30th September 2021							
Expected credit loss rate	6%	29%	37%	66%	77%	100%	
Gross carrying amount (HK$'000)	11,507	4,131	476	339	920	3,535	20,908
Expected credit losses (HK$'000)	695	1,212	175	225	708	3,535	6,550

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

LIQUIDITY RISK

In the management of liquidity risk, the Group's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements on the basis of the maturity of both its financial assets and liabilities and to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on its remaining contractual undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay, was as follows:

	2022 **HK$'000**	2021 HK$'000
Within 1 year		
Trade payables	**5,050**	7,514
Accruals	**2,038**	2,700
Lease liabilities	**9,395**	4,017
	16,483	14,231
More than 1 year but less than 2 years		
Lease liabilities	**9,204**	654
More than 2 years but less than 5 years		
Lease liabilities	**2,237**	516
	27,924	15,401

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, share buy-backs or issue new shares.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 30th September 2022 and 2021.

35. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000
Non-current Asset		
Investment in a subsidiary	—	—
Current Assets		
Prepayments	184	62
Amounts due from subsidiaries	23,006	42,872
Fixed deposits	23,000	—
Bank balances	1,346	4,893
	47,536	47,827
Current Liability		
Accruals	757	978
Net Current Assets	46,779	46,849
Net Assets	46,779	46,849
Capital and Reserves		
Share capital	10,000	10,000
Reserves	36,779	36,849
Total Equity	46,779	46,849

The Company's statement of financial position was approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 15th December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Chan Tsang Tieh *Director*	**Mrs. Donati Chan Yi Mei Amy** *Director*

35. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

Movement in the Company's reserves is as follows:

	Share premium HK$'000 (Note 26(i))	**Retained profits** HK$'000	**Total** HK$'000
At 1st October 2020	36,735	424	37,159
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	—	(310)	(310)
At 30th September 2021	36,735	114	36,849
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	—	(70)	(70)
At 30th September 2022	**36,735**	**44**	**36,779**

36. EQUITY-SETTLED SHARE OPTION SCHEME OF THE COMPANY

The Company's share option scheme (the "**Scheme**") was adopted pursuant to a resolution passed on 16th January 2018 for the primary purpose of providing incentives to directors and eligible employees, and will expire in ten years.

Under the Scheme, the directors of the Company may grant options to eligible employees, including directors of the Company and its subsidiaries, to subscribe for shares in the Company. Additionally, the Company may, from time to time, grant share options to adviser, consultant, service provider, agent, customer, partner or joint-venture partner or any person who, in the absolute discretion of the board of directors, has contributed or may contribute to the Group.

The total number of shares in respect of which options may be granted under the Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Group is not permitted to exceed 100,000,000 shares of the Company. The number of shares issued and to be issued in respect of which options granted and may be granted to any individual in any one year is not permitted to exceed 1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any point in time, without prior approval from the Company's shareholders.

36. EQUITY-SETTLED SHARE OPTION SCHEME OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

Options granted to substantial shareholders or independent non-executive directors or his/her/its associates (as defined in the Listing Rule), in excess of 0.1% of the Company's share capital and with a value in excess of HK$5,000,000 based on the closing price of the shares of the Company at the date of grant, must be approved in advance by the Company's shareholders.

Options granted must be taken up within 21 days of the date of grant, upon payment of HK$1 per option. Options may be exercised at any time during the period determined by the directors of the Company at the time of grant but no later than the 10 anniversary of the date of grant. The exercise price is determined by the directors of the Company, and will not be less than the highest of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant, (ii) the average closing price of the shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's share on the date of grant.

There is no option granted since adoption of the Scheme.

Financial Summary

RESULTS

	For the year ended 30th September				
	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000	2020 HK$'000	2019 HK$'000 (Restated)	2018 HK$'000
Revenue	**45,395**	57,532	81,971	62,929	90,611
Cost of services	**(22,704)**	(27,944)	(37,634)	(35,533)	(44,451)
Gross profit	**22,691**	29,588	44,337	27,396	46,160
Other income	**1,715**	2,058	2,619	843	226
Selling expenses	**(3,271)**	(3,625)	(2,690)	(4,045)	(4,351)
Administrative expenses	**(25,263)**	(29,319)	(31,953)	(34,223)	(34,736)
Finance costs	**(904)**	(511)	(1,051)	—	—
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(5,032)**	(1,809)	11,262	(10,029)	7,299
Income tax credit/(expense)	**2,251**	80	—	50	(2,562)
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**(2,781)**	(1,729)	11,262	(9,979)	4,737

	As at 30th September				
	2022 HK$'000	2021 HK$'000	2020 HK$'000	2019 HK$'000 (Restated)	2018 HK$'000
Assets and Liabilities					
Total assets	**105,777**	91,411	105,776	100,374	104,042
Total liabilities	**40,640**	23,493	36,129	41,989	18,760
Total capital and reserves	**65,137**	67,918	69,647	58,385	85,282

The summary of the consolidated results and the assets and the liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years as extracted from the published audited consolidated financial statements.

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