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2023 BEST ANNUAL REPORTS AWARDS

ESG Reporting Awards

Sub-Category Awards

Judges' Report



ISLAND
SHANGRI-LA
HONG KONG

5/F



The Michelin-starred
Cantonese Restaurant



Island
Gourmet

Inviting Selection of
Pastries and Chocolates



6/F



Vibrant Dining
and Distinctively
Stylish Bar

Lobby Lounge

Unwind with
Afternoon Tea and
Evening Cocktails



French Fine Dining with
an Award-winning Wine List



56/F

7/F

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Japanese Restaurant
NADA MAN

Showcasing
Traditional
Japanese Cuisine



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All-day Dining
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Book A Table

INTRODUCTION

The Best Annual Reports Awards is an annual competition organized by The Hong Kong Management Association since 1973. It assesses annual reports with a view to enabling persons who are involved in preparing annual reports for an organization to be more effective in informing the organization's stakeholders and the public about the performance and future prospects of their organization. This is achieved primarily by conducting annual Awards for Excellence in Annual Reporting which includes the adjudication of annual reports and recognizing reports that meet the criteria with an award.

OBJECTIVES

The Awards has several objectives. The first objective is to encourage the publication of accurate, informative, well-presented and timely annual reports for shareholders, employees, and others who may have an interest in the performance and activities of the organization in question. The second objective is to showcase companies that have done a good job in reporting. The hope is that these companies will serve as an example to others. The third objective is to reward companies for excellence in reporting. This third objective should reinforce the first objective and offer an incentive to companies to pay even greater care and attention to the preparation of their annual reports.

ENTRIES

93 reports in the two categories were received as follows:

General	62
Non-profit Making and Charitable Organizations	31

SCHEDULE OF CRITERIA

Overall Awards & Sub-Category Awards

General

1. Conformity with the requirements of the relevant financial reporting standards, including Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards/ International Financial Reporting Standards/ China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises; and the provision of accounting information over and above the requirements
2.
 - a. Conformity with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Companies Ordinance
 - b. Provision of information relating to environmental, social and governance
3.
 - a. General presentation such as design, general layout, photographs, graphs, charts, diagrams, illustrations, infographics and indexing
 - b. Understandability, clarity and conciseness
4. Summary of past results and highlights
5. Management discussion and analysis
 - a. General description of business
 - b. Analysis of assets/ liabilities
 - c. Analysis of income/ expenses
6. Indications of prospects/ Forward looking statements
7. Promptness of reporting
8. Accessibility of the annual report on the organization's website



Non-profit Making and Charitable Organizations

1. General presentation of financial statements
 - a. Balance sheets
 - b. Income statements
 - c. Cash flow statements
 - d. Details of revenue and expenses
2. Provision of information relating to environmental, social and governance
3.
 - a. General presentation such as design, general layout, photographs, graphs, charts, diagrams, illustrations, infographics and indexing
 - b. Understandability, clarity and conciseness
4. Purpose, general description of activities and performance
5. Indications of prospects/ Forward looking statements
6. Promptness of reporting
7. Accessibility of the annual report on the organization's website

Special Awards for Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting

General & Non-profit Making and Charitable Organizations

- I. Provision of information relating to environmental, social and governance
 - a. Environmental such as emissions, use of resources, the environment and natural resources and climate change
 - b. Social such as employment and labour practices, operating practices and community
 - c. Governance such as governance structure, sustainability responsibilities, governance process, contingency planning and risk management
- II.
 - a. General presentation such as design, general layout, photographs, graphs, charts, diagrams, illustrations, infographics and indexing
 - b. Understandability, clarity and conciseness
- III. Reporting on commitment to ethical values and behaviours
- IV. Materiality assessment
- V. Indications of credibility and quality: assurance and reporting process
- VI. Feedback mechanisms and stakeholder engagement
- VII. Accessibility of report(s) with ESG information on the organization's website

PANEL OF ADJUDICATORS

The following persons have been appointed by The Hong Kong Management Association to serve on the 2023 Panel of Adjudicators:



Mr Patrick Wu (Chairman)

Vice Chairman and Head of Valuation Advisory, Greater China
Kroll (HK) Limited
Chairman
HKMA Finance Management Committee



Dr William Chen

Hong Kong SAR Area Committee Member
Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
Chief Financial Officer
Quasar Engineering Ltd.
(Representing Chartered Institute of Management Accountants)



Mr David Ching

Director
CFA Society Hong Kong
Director
Polymer Capital
(Representing CFA Society Hong Kong)



Mr Edward Chiu

Certified Public Accountant (Practising)
Edward K.C. Chiu
Committee Member
HKMA Finance Management Committee



Mr Julian Leung

Company Secretary - Greater China
Sime Darby Motor Group (HK)
Limited



Mr David Lo

Board of Director Member
Hong Kong Design Centre
(Representing Hong Kong Design Centre)



Mr Gary Stevenson

Chairman of Financial Reporting
Standards Committee
Hong Kong Institute of Certified
Public Accountants
(Representing Hong Kong Institute of
Certified Public Accountants)



Mr Ambrose Ting

Committee Member
ACCA Hong Kong
Partner, Assurance
PwC Hong Kong
(Representing ACCA Hong Kong)



Mr Timothy Tsang

Managing Director, Deputy Head of
Secretarial Services
Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing
Limited
(Representing Hong Kong Exchanges
and Clearing Limited)



Mr Chris Tse

Chairman
Institute of Financial Planners of
Hong Kong
Executive Director and Greater China
Head of Institutional Business
Mirae Asset Global Investments (HK)
Limited
(Representing Institute of Financial
Planners of Hong Kong)



Ms May Tsue

Professional Development Committee
Member and Fellow Member
The Hong Kong Chartered
Governance Institute
Joint Company Secretary
CNOOC Limited
(Representing The Hong Kong
Chartered Governance Institute)



Prof Raymond Wong

Associate Dean (Undergraduate
Programmes)
Associate Professor in Accounting
College of Business
City University of Hong Kong

THE AWARDS OF THE 2023 HKMA BEST ANNUAL REPORTS COMPETITION ARE AS FOLLOWS

Best Report Award

CLP Holdings Limited

“General” Category

Gold: Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited

Silver: HSBC Holdings plc
Swire Properties Limited

Bronze: MTR Corporation Limited
Standard Chartered PLC
Swire Pacific Limited

“Non-profit Making and Charitable Organizations” Category

Gold: Hong Kong Monetary Authority

Silver: Securities and Futures Commission

Bronze: The Hong Kong Jockey Club

Best Annual Reports Awards 50th Anniversary Judges’ Special Award

CLP Holdings Limited

Excellence Report Award

CK Hutchison Holdings Limited

Construction Industry Council

Hang Lung Properties Limited

HKT Limited

Hong Kong Housing Society

The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited

Hospital Authority

Link Real Estate Investment Trust

New World Development Company Limited

PCCW Limited

Excellence Award for Charitable Organizations

Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong

Hong Kong Housing Society

The Hong Kong Jockey Club

Excellence Award for H Share & Red Chip Entries

China Telecom Corporation Limited

COSCO SHIPPING Ports Limited

Lenovo Group Limited

Excellence Award for Small Size Entries

Champion REIT

Equal Opportunities Commission

Fortune REIT

Investor and Financial Education Council

Best New Entry

"General" Category
Standard Chartered PLC

"Non-profit Making and Charitable Organizations" Category
Travel Industry Authority

Citation for Design

China Overseas Grand Oceans Group Ltd.
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Kerry Properties Limited

Best Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Award

Accounting & Finance Services
Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited

Government
Drainage Services Department

Infrastructure & Real Estate / REIT
Link Real Estate Investment Trust

Logistics & Transport
MTR Corporation Limited

Medical & Healthcare
Fosun International Limited

Property Development & Investment
Swire Properties Limited

Public Utility
CLP Holdings Limited

Retail
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited

Technology & Information
Tencent Holdings Limited

Telecommunications
China Mobile Limited

Tourism & Hospitality
The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited

Excellence Award in Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting

Hang Lung Properties Limited
Kerry Properties Limited
Swire Pacific Limited

Certificate of Excellence in Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting

Chinachem Group
Crystal International Group Limited
The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited
HSBC Holdings plc
Hysan Development Company Limited
Lenovo Group Limited
Sino Land Company Limited
Towngas Smart Energy Company Limited



中国移动
China Mobile



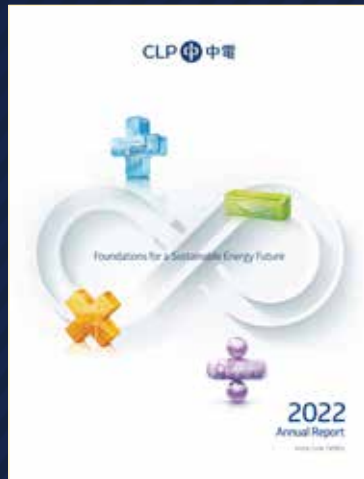
Integrated Innovation of Information and Energy

$$C = \sum [E + I + f(E \times I)]$$



China Mobile Limited
Stock Code: 941

BEST REPORT AWARD



CLP Holdings Limited

CLP continued to raise the bar to publish an in-depth and integrated report, which went beyond its financial performance, providing an enhanced view of the value creation process for the business's diverse stakeholders using language with a strong relevance to readers.

Non-profit Making and Charitable Organizations

Gold



Hong Kong Monetary Authority

An excellent report with clear presentation of comprehensive financial information and effective use of infographics, demonstrating HKMA's commitment in advocating financial literacy and inclusion.

Silver



Securities and Futures Commission

A well-presented report with detailed and clear financial disclosures. The level of disaggregation of the financial figures was useful in facilitating readers' understanding of SFC's financial performance and position.

Bronze



The Hong Kong Jockey Club

An eye-catching report with good use of attractive photos to illustrate the theme of "Building Stronger Communities Together", underlining the Club's substantial support for distressed communities during the pandemic.



Soar to new heights,
WITH YOUR TRUST

General Gold



Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited

An outstanding report with high level of professionalism and transparency, showing HKEX's dedication to highlighting its latest ESG regulatory developments and creating long-term value for stakeholders.

Silver



HSBC Holdings plc

A comprehensive and materiality-driven report which struck the right balance between compliance and engaging narratives, highlighting HSBC's effort spent on stakeholder and employee engagement.



Swire Properties Limited

An inspirational and exquisitely designed report with overarching theme, showcasing the Company's innovative spirit, long-term commitment to creating places over the past 50 years, and echoing the celebratory theme of "Original. Always:."

Bronze



MTR Corporation Limited

An engaging report which illustrated MTR's theme of "Connecting The Future" and elaborated its accomplishments to connect communities across Hong Kong and around the world with the railway networks of tomorrow.



Standard Chartered PLC

An informative report which insightfully conveyed the Company's aim to drive commerce and prosperity by connecting the world's most dynamic markets, backing the people and businesses who are the engines of global growth.



Swire Pacific Limited

A well-structured report which responded to investor interest by enhancing disclosures in board expertise, risk management and cybersecurity, with extended coverage of its emissions profile in the Climate section.



Pioneering Sustainable Energy

CLP  中電

Energy for Brighter Tomorrows

Best Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Awards

Accounting & Finance Services



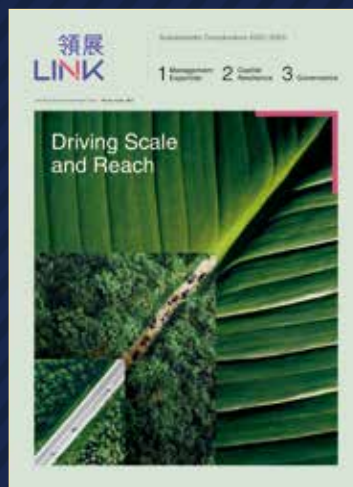
Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited

Government



Drainage Services Department

Infrastructure & Real Estate / REIT



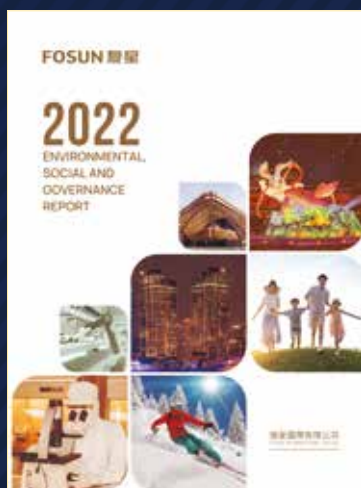
Link Real Estate Investment Trust

Logistics & Transport



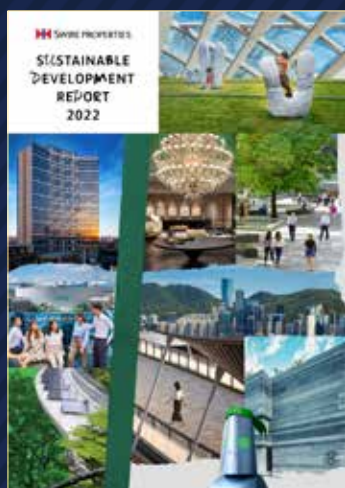
MTR Corporation Limited

Medical & Healthcare



Fosun International Limited

Property Development & Investment



Swire Properties Limited

Public Utility



CLP Holdings Limited

Retail



Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited

Technology & Information



Tencent Holdings Limited

Telecommunications



China Mobile Limited

Tourism & Hospitality



The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited

FIRST PACIFIC

First Pacific (HKSE: 00142) is a Hong Kong-based investment holding company with investments located in Asia-Pacific. The Company's principal investments are in consumer food products, telecommunications, infrastructure, and natural resources.

In the first half of 2023, First Pacific reported record highs for turnover, contribution from operations, and recurring profit. Continuing economic growth in the markets of Group businesses and their strong competitive positions indicate the medium-term outlook remains firmly positive notwithstanding uncertainty over exchange rates, interest rates, inflations in the region, and commodity prices in the years ahead.

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COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC CRITERIA BY THE PANEL OF ADJUDICATORS

GENERAL CATEGORY

1. Accounting – Conformity with the Requirements of the Relevant Financial Reporting Standards, including Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards / International Financial Reporting Standards / China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises; and the Provision of Accounting Information over and above the Requirements

1.1 Overall standards and comments

The social distance measures and border restriction policies that impact Hong Kong and China were finally relieved in early 2023. However, the impact of COVID-19 on the economy remains and the economy was recovering at a slower pace than expected. Large amounts of global economic uncertainties also dragged the post-COVID-19 economic recovery of Hong Kong. HKSAR Government 2023-24 budget defined focus for Hong Kong to overcome the post-COVID-19 recovery challenges including the areas of focus on the digital economy, the role as international GreenTech and GreenFi Centre, innovation and technology, talent resources attraction and retention.

Nowadays, the users of annual reports and regulators would expect the annual report as one of the tools to evaluate the performance of the company as well as the management, rather than just for compliance purposes. Readers of the annual report and the financial statements would expect the annual report and financial statements be able to allow them to understand how the above-mentioned macro environment impacted the financial performance and financial position of the company. Also, management's strategy and focus, are to deploy resources to overcome future challenges or capture future opportunities. A lot of the entries included additional voluntary disclosures, especially qualitatively not just quantitatively to achieve such purpose.

Last year was properly one of the most challenging years for the industry in recent years, not only on the business side but also in the resources to prepare annual reports. However, gradual improvements in the quality of annual reports were still observed. Companies' effort is important to maintain Hong Kong's reputation as a world-class financial center in particular on its fairness and transparency.

From the review of annual reports in the year, entries' annual reports continued to be of high quality. However, even though rules and regulations that govern the disclosures of annual reports and financial reports keep increasing year-to-year, they can only drive the minimum. Improvements are significantly driven by the intention of company or management to do more.

Most entities showed a high level of compliance with the minimum disclosure requirements as set out in HKFRSs/ IFRSs. Many of the entities are likely making use of the financial statement templates suggested by their auditors. Those that do not generally structure their disclosures in a manner that is closer to the way management view their business allowing the readers to see the financial picture 'through the eyes of management'.

The outstanding entries provided additional disclosures over and above the minimum mandatory requirements in financial reporting standards which were informative to readers to better understand their financial performance and position.

However, a number of areas were continued focus and required improvement were noted including disclosures about subjective accounting estimates, such as impairments and fair value measurements which require the use of significant unobservable inputs (level 3), where it is important to avoid generic or boilerplate type disclosure and provide sufficient details of key inputs to the models used and sensitivities, and applying an appropriate level of disaggregation of material items which are dissimilar in nature or function.

Overall, the financial statements in the annual reports of entities from general category were clear, concise and understandable. One of the outstanding entities provided an overview of how information is presented and organized in the financial statements and "accounting mini-series" and "hints and tips" to explain difficult accounting concepts and terms and the content of particular disclosures.

1.2 Conformity with the requirements of the relevant financial reporting standards

Omission and incomplete disclosures of information required by accounting standards were noted and some of them are highlighted below:



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As a leading nationwide real estate developer, Hang Lung Properties pursues innovation in design-and-build projects, owning and managing a diversified portfolio of high-quality properties.

We Do It Well for you.

HKAS 1 (Revised) "Presentation of Financial Statements" – disclosures for material items

In accordance with HKAS 1(Revised) paragraph 31, additional disclosures are required for material balances or transactions which are not covered by specified disclosure requirements under other HKFRSs.

HKAS 1.31 Some HKFRSs specify information that is required to be included in the financial statements, which include the notes. An entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by a HKFRS if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material. This is the case even if the HKFRS contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements. An entity shall also consider whether to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in HKFRS is insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

In the past, the market was generally good at providing details and breakdowns of revenue/income, but not expenses. In the past few years, HKEX also issued comment letters to several listed companies and requested additional disclosures on details and breakdown of expense items that are not covered by specified disclosure requirements under other HKFRSs, until the undisclosed or "others" items are not material.

A lot of entries already disclosed the breakdown expenses with a level of detail that could reconcile with the aggregate of all costs and expenses (for example, cost of sales, administrative expenses, selling and marketing expenses and other operating expenses) in the income statement. However, there were still slightly more than half of the entries without such detailed disclosures.

For example, if research and development ("R&D") expenses are one of the significant items in the profit and loss, although there are no specific additional disclosure requirements under HKFRS/ IFRS on details of R&D expenses, financial statements' users would like to understand the components and natures of R&D expenses, such as direct staff cost, professional fee, depreciation on R&D equipment. This is important for financial statements' users to evaluate management's strategy for deploying resources on R&D activities.

In addition, details and breakdown of various natures of expenses allow readers to evaluate the performance and cost-effectiveness of the company as well as the performance of management. Some entries did not provide enough details for material balance sheet items like "other receivables" and "other payables".

Furthermore, 'Boilerplate' impairment disclosures made in respect of the annual impairment testing of goodwill (HKAS 36.134) likely based on Big-4 specimen financial statements without tailoring to the entity's specific facts and circumstances and containing only minimum quantitative information about inputs to Value in Use (VIU) calculations. 'Boilerplate' impairment disclosures for a material listed investment in an associate where the fair market value was significantly (around 35%) lower than its carrying amount. No quantitative information was disclosed about key assumptions underlying the VIU calculations. No impairment loss was recognized. There was insufficient information for users of the financial statements to understand why the VIU significantly exceeded the fair value of the investment. HKAS 1.17(c) requires an entity to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements of HKFRS is insufficient to understand the impact of particular transactions, events or other conditions on the entity's financial position and performance. Such 'boilerplate' and/ or minimum impairment disclosures will not always meet this requirement.

There was also no breakdown of material other payables and accruals balance (HKAS 1.17(c)&29), nor breakdown of material other receivables and prepayments balance and material other payables balance (HKAS 1.17(c)&29). Reclassification adjustments from other reserves (capital reserves and general reserves) included in the calculation of gain/ loss on disposal of a subsidiary. These adjustments from equity were not permitted by HKFRSs (HKAS 1.93).

HKAS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

An entity did not disclose the capitalization rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization (HKAS 23.26(b)).





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HONG KONG
HOUSING SOCIETY
香港房屋協會



HKAS 24 (Revised) "Related Party Disclosures"

In Hong Kong, still a lot of companies are held by a group of connected people/families and it is not uncommon to notice connected transaction and some companies did not provide a clear statement on whether related party transactions (as defined in HKAS 24 (Revised) "Related Party Disclosures") fell under the definition of "connected transaction" or "continuing connected transaction" in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. Similar to last year, some companies did not fully disclose the financial information in the management discussion and analysis section specified by Listing Rules. Facing such an uncertain markets, more companies did not fully disclose in Directors' Report the information in relation to "business review" as required by Companies Ordinance and Listing Rules. Business related risk disclosure were not full discussed.

HKAS 28 "Investments in Associates"

Entity elected to measure certain investments in associates at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) applying the exemption in IAS 28.18 on the grounds that this provided more useful information to financial statement users than the application of the equity method. The exemption only applies to venture capital organizations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities. The entity was therefore not eligible to apply it on the grounds stated.

HKAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" – disclosures for key assumptions and relevant sensitivity analysis

In accordance with HKAS 36 paragraph 134, there is a requirement for specific disclosure requirements if the unit's (group of units) recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. Some entries had more detailed disclosures in this year. However, the majority of the entries with goodwill or intangible assets that were subjected to impairment assessment under HKAS 36 did not include all the necessary disclosures.

Most of the entries under the scope of HKAS 36 only disclosed growth rate(s) and discount rate(s) assumptions following the requirements under HKAS 36.134(d)(iv) and (v), but no other key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units) recoverable amount is most sensitive (that is HKAS 36.134(d)(i)). Only a few entries disclosed other key and sensitive assumptions like the GP ratio.

Furthermore, HKAS 36.134(f) required quantitative disclosure when a reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount would cause the unit's (group of units') carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount (sensitivity analysis). This includes the disclosures on (i) the amount by which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount; (ii) the value assigned to the key assumption; and (iii) the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.

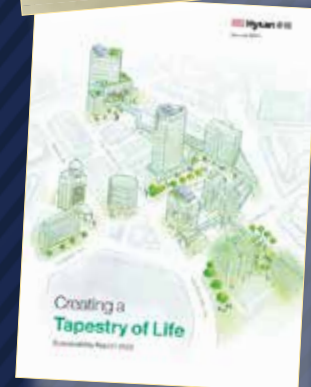
A lot of entries under the scope of the HKAS36 only disclosed a statement that mentioned management considered any reasonably possible change in key assumptions would not result in an impairment of relevant assets. However, no disclosure on what are those key assumptions under this reasonably possible change. Also, no quantitative disclosures following HKAS 36.134(f)(i)-(iii) mentioned above.

The events and circumstances that led to the full impairment of goodwill on one of the entity's Cash Generating Units (CGUs) were not disclosed (HKAS 36.130(a)). There was no details of key assumptions used to determine VIU used for annual impairment test of CGU containing goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets were disclosed (HKAS 36.134(d)). Also, there was no sensitivity analysis disclosed for annual impairment testing of goodwill (HKAS 36.134(f)).

Given the recent increase in uncertainty of the global economic environment, adequate disclosures that allow financial statements' users to assess the impact on the financial statements become more important.

HKAS 38 "Intangible Assets"

An entity did not disclose for certain intangible assets having indefinite useful lives, the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life including a description of the factors that played a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life (HKAS 38.122(a)).



RIDING HIGH TOGETHER FOR A BETTER FUTURE



The Hong Kong Jockey Club is a world-class racing club that acts continuously for the betterment of our society. Through its integrated business model, comprising racing and racecourse entertainment, a membership club, responsible sports wagering and lottery, and charities and community contribution, the Club generates economic and social value for the community and supports the Government in combatting illegal gambling. The Club is Hong Kong's largest single taxpayer and its Charities Trust is one of the world's top ten charity donors.

HKAS 40 "Investment Property"

For investment property measured under the cost model, the entity did not disclose fair value information at the reporting date as required by HKAS 40.79(e).

HKFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – disclosures in relation to ECL assessments

Following HKFRS 7 paragraph 35G, an entity shall explain the inputs, assumptions, and estimation techniques used to apply the requirements in Section 5.5 of HKFRS 9 (that is impairment).

Generally, entries provided detailed disclosures about techniques and methodology for applying the expected credit assessment. Some entries had enhanced disclosures this year in comparison with last year.

However, still, nearly half of the entries with significant financial assets under ECL assessment did not provide adequate (or just boiler-plated) disclosures on key inputs and assumptions that allow the financial statements' users to assess and judge whether the ECL is adequate.

Again, under this challenging economic condition, adequate disclosures that allow financial statements' users to assess the impact on the financial statements become more important, especially for financial institutions.

For hedging transactions, the entity did not disclose how it establishes the hedge ratio and what the sources of hedge ineffectiveness are (HKFRS 7.22B(c)).

Credit risk disclosures in HKFRS 7.35M (&N) in respect of trade receivables where ECLs were calculated based on a provision matrix were given for total trade receivables (loss rates for each ageing category). No information was provided on the grouping of trade receivables based on shared credit risk characteristics and the loss rates specific to each such grouping.

HKFRS 8 "Operating Segments"

Information about major customers required by HKFRS 8.34 was not disclosed as the entity asserted such disclosure would be harmful to their business. HKFRS 8 does not include an exception on these grounds.

HKFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

An entity did not disclose the significant judgments and assumptions made in determining that it does not control an associate in which it held 100% equity interests (HKFRS 12.9(a)).

The entity did not disclose the significant judgments and assumptions made in determining that it controls a subsidiary in which it held less than 50% equity interest and voting rights (HKFRS 12.9(b)).

Information required by HKFRS 12.12 was not disclosed for subsidiaries that have NCIs that are material to the reporting entity.

HKFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" – disclosure for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

Following HKFRS 13 paragraph 91, an entity shall disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess for Level 3 fair values, this covers assets under fair value measurement including but not limited to investment properties and financial assets at fair value.

Generally, entries provided good disclosures for investment properties. Some entries disclosed major unobservable inputs by properties which was also a good practice. However, the majority of the entries with financial assets at fair value under Level 3 fair value measurement with inadequate disclosures to allow financial statements' users to understand how sensitive those unobservable inputs are to the fair value.

An entity changed the valuation technique used to measure the fair value of investment property under development but did not disclose the reasons for the change (HKFRS 13.93(d)).





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Investor and Financial
Education Council



The Investor and Financial Education Council (IFEC) is a public organisation and a subsidiary of the Securities and Futures Commission, dedicated to improving investor and financial education in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The IFEC is supported by the four financial regulators and the Education Bureau.

With our range of digital content, tools, programmes, as well as social media presence, we bring investor and financial education to the Hong Kong public, in a bid to induce positive attitudinal and behavioural change in people's investment and financial management habits and decisions.



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IFEC created 'The Chin Family' to promote investor and financial education

For unlisted equity investments measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (that is level 3) no description of the significant unobservable inputs or quantitative information about those inputs was disclosed (HKFRS 13.93(d)).

For fair value measurements of investment properties using significant unobservable inputs (that is level 3) the direct comparison approach was adopted. The significant unobservable input was price per gross floor area (GFA). For example, the range of inputs disclosed was HK\$3,771 to HK\$22,006 per square foot for all investment properties. This range was too broad to convey meaningful information to users of the financial statements. Further disaggregation was necessary, for example, by category (commercial or residential) and location (Hong Kong or PRC) of investment property. The type and location of the property would reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on the price per square foot (HKFRS 13.93(d)&(h)(i)).

For fair value measurements of investment properties under development using significant unobservable inputs (that is level 3) the residual site method was adopted. The significant unobservable input was the future development costs to be incurred. For example, the range of inputs disclosed was HK\$0.2 billion to HK\$10.1 billion for all such properties. This range is too broad to convey meaningful information about the impact of the input on the fair value measurement of these properties. Further disaggregation was necessary such as grouping properties by stage of completion (HKFRS 13.93(d)&(h)(i)).

For financial assets at FVTPL measured using significant unobservable inputs (that is level 3) no disclosure of the valuation technique used, no details of the significant unobservable inputs and no sensitivity analysis (HKFRS 13.93(d)&(h)(ii)).

For financial assets at FVTPL and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) measured at fair value and classified as level 3, the disclosures required by HKFRS 13.93(h) were not provided. Entities should disclose a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. In addition, for financial assets, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change the fair value significantly an entity shall state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes.

Other common inadequate disclosures:

- Revenue from contracts with customers - HKFRS 15.110, for revenue recognition that is subjected to significant judgments, inadequate disclosures related to “significant judgments, and changes in the judgments, made in applying this Standard to those contracts”.
- Revenue from contracts with customers - HKFRS 15.116, “revenue recognized in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period” and “revenue recognized in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction price)”.
- Inventories - HKAS 2.36 “the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell”, generally entries only disclosed the provision amount and not the carrying amount of inventories impacted by the provision. This allows financial statements’ users to understand whether such provision is an isolated case or the general issue for the inventories as a whole.
- Related party disclosures - HKAS 24(R).23 “related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm’s length transactions are made only if such terms can be substantiated”.

1.3 Provision of accounting information over and above the requirements

Some entries provided additional information in relation to financial information in the following aspects:

(i) Presentation of financial statements

To facilitate the financial statements’ users to understand the relationship of accounting policies and significant judgment and estimates with relevant financial statements line items, some entries presented accounting policies, and significant judgment and estimates in notes that adjoin the notes breakdown.



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Furthermore, some entries provided additional currency disclosures in core financial statements that facilitate users with different backgrounds.

It is a good practice to enhance the overall presentation and layout of the financial statements in a more user-friendly way.

(ii) Disclosures on complex business arrangements

Financial statements reflect the result of business arrangements and transactions. Additional disclosures on details and terms of significant contracts allow users to have a better understanding of financial performance and financial position.

(iii) Disclosures of operational data together with financial information

Disclosure of segment analysis includes operation data, for example, number of customers, cost efficiency ratio. Disclosure of fair value of financial instruments and related control framework was noted.

(iv) Disclosures of valuation methodology on investments

Valuation of financial assets sometimes involves various acceptable market approaches that may affect the result of the valuation. Disclosures on the relevant methodology applied will enable users to have a more in-depth evaluation of the results.

(v) Disclosures on properties owned

Detailed disclosures include unobservable data for investment properties under the Level 3 category by properties. Given different properties would be quite different from the others depending on their locations. More detail would allow financial statements' users to have a better understanding of the quality of assets.

(vi) Disclosures on segment information

Entries provided additional disclosure on segment information on top of by nature of business and geographic location. For example (i) by customer types; (ii) segment by business units even with similar business nature; (iii) exclude certain significant accounting impacts like HKFRS 16 Lease; and (iv) on tax, separate tax impact from primary and other locations with different tax rates.

(vii) Other additional disclosures

- Annual report included a section "Approaching our financial statements" which provided an overview of how information is organized and presented in the financial statements to help readers.
- Annual report included an "Accounting Mini-Series" to explain topical and difficult accounting topics covered in the financial statements in a way that is easier to understand. Also, "Tips and Hints" which are aimed at helping readers to understand the content of a particular disclosure or complicated accounting concepts and terms.
- Only the significant accounting policies that were material to the financial statements were disclosed and these were tailored to fit the entity's specific facts and circumstances.
- Financial statements notes grouped the accounting policy, critical accounting estimates and judgments (if any), and quantitative information and narrative information for each financial statement item.
- Non-GAAP measures were properly defined, what was included in the measures was clearly stated and the amounts were reconciled to the equivalent HKFRS/ IFRS measures. The financial statements also included a statement that the measures might not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities.
- Further breakdown of revenues and expenses over and above minimum disclosures required by HKFRS was disclosed.
- Revenues and expenses were grouped by each line of business in the financial statements.
- Financial statement line items were broken down or analyzed in the notes to the financial statements in a manner that provided a clearer financial picture. The standard of the related narrative disclosures was also very high.
- Going concern disclosures – inclusion of a viability statement by banks (to comply with UK requirements) which covered the key factors considered in the going concern assessment, the period of the assessment (which exceeded the minimum one year from the balance sheet date required by HKASAs) and stress tests.
- Detailed and extensive quantitative information on inputs to VIU calculations used to determine amount of impairment loss on associate. Detailed sensitivity analysis also included.



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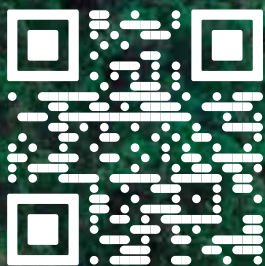
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- Goodwill impairment assessment disclosures including disclosures of key assumptions used in VIU calculations and sensitivity analysis was comprehensive, informative, and well presented.
- Investment properties – additional disclosures included amounts analyzed by geographic locations and/ or type of property (for example, residential, commercial, other), terms of leases, location, site area, year of completion, valuation, revenue and occupancy rates by property disclosed.
- External credit ratings were disclosed for all significant debt investments in credit risk disclosures.
- Additional segment information provided for each of the entity’s key metrics by geographic location (operating segments were based on the lines of business).
- Disclosures of complex business arrangements with a joint operation provided an in depth, clearly presented and very informative description of the terms of the joint arrangement and the nature of its activities.

2. Conformity with the Disclosure Requirements of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and Provision of Information Relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

2.1 Overall standards and comments

Entries in the General Category generally complied with the requirements under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance requirements and the Main Board Listing Rules as well as the mandatory ESG disclosure requirements under the Main Board Listing Rules (Appendix 27). There had been one case where supplementary annual report was needed to be filed, indicating clear deficiency with respect to the above requirements.

The better presented companies tended to incorporate ESG strategy and key components into their annual reports, thereby providing a holistic of the company’s strategy including ESG given the importance of sustainability and that it ought to become a critical business strategy. Notwithstanding so, there were quite many companies which followed the more traditional approach where the annual report covered the financial results, MD&A, Directors’ Report and corporate governance; whilst a separate ESG Report covers the rest.

All companies have provided their ESG targets in accordance with the ESG guidelines and most of these were qualitative targets rather than committed quantitative targets. Whilst it is not a mandatory requirement, it was also observed that only some companies have set actual quantitative climate goals or have committed to carbon neutrality and net-zero targets and by certain specified dates. However, most companies provided more information about their approach and strategy towards ESG-related matters and have integrated them rather than silo information on each part of ESG. The Board has overall responsibility of ESG and more disclosure on the Board’s involvement in setting the ESG strategies would be encouraged.

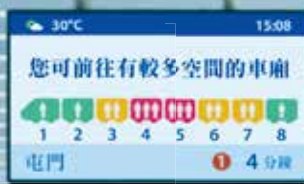
2.2 Areas in which this year’s entries have shown very good performance

This year, we have seen more entries not only complied with the recommended best practices but also provided additional disclosures related to division of responsibilities between the board and management, evaluation of board performance, details of remuneration payable to senior management and respected details of the remuneration policy.

Some entries provided detailed discussion of the principal risks they faced and how the risks were managed and mitigated. In order to strengthen the investors’ communication, more companies have provided additional disclosures in relation to investor information related to details of the last general meetings, dividend policy and payment history as well as historical trend of stock price performance.

Regarding ESG reporting, there was a progressive improvement in the quality of sustainability reports. More companies have considered ESG materiality issues in evaluating their business strategies and operations. Moreover, more pieces have been focused on stakeholders’ engagement and that is a significant improvement in sustainability practice but more reports have shown non-customized template-like reporting framework.





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On the other hand, the company transformation during COVID-19 was also accelerated the development of ESG-related policies, such as digitalization, future of works, and all those factors are catalysts for listed companies to uphold the standard of ESG disclosure as well as stakeholders engagement.

2.3 Areas in which this year's entries deserve improvement

Regarding the corporate governance practice, companies omitted certain mandatory disclosures as required by the Listing Rules including the disclosure of senior management's remuneration by band, how often the risk management and internal control systems are reviewed and the period covered, analysis of remuneration in respect of audit and non-audit services provided by the auditors. The findings were similar to previous year's entries but there was a general improvement in corporate governance reporting.

Regarding ESG reporting, some entries had still focused on CSR related discussions such as charitable activities rather than systematically interpreted ESG related factors and still have not defined materiality issues and incorporated ESG into business considerations. Not all the listed companies have shared the same consensus as policy makers that prioritized sustainability issues.

2.4 Outstanding companies deserving special mention

CLP Holdings Limited, HKT Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, HSBC Holdings plc, Kerry Properties Limited, Link Real Estate Investment Trust, MTR Corporation Limited, New World Development Company Limited, PCCW Limited and Standard Chartered PLC.

3a. General Presentation such as Design, General Layout, Photographs, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, Illustrations, Infographics and Indexing

In recent years, there have been two trends in annual report design. Some companies that traditionally invest significant resources in annual report design maintain a high level of quality. However, many companies have been reducing their focus and resources on annual report design, resulting in a decline in design standards.

Good annual report design actually revolves to the following points:

Clarity and Simplicity

The most important aspect of annual report design is to be simple and easy to understand, avoiding unnecessary elements and maintaining logical layout. Some companies allocated excessive pages and photos to introduce individuals, which could sometimes have a negative impression.

Branding

Integrating the brand into the overall design of the annual report, such as logos, colours, and typefaces, creates a clear and cohesive style. Many companies did not incorporate brand elements, resulting in annual report designs that had very weak identity.

Consistency

High-quality annual report design should have a unified and professional style in terms of aesthetics, colours, charts, and typefaces. Using too many typefaces and colours only leads to low brand images.

Considerations for Online and Offline

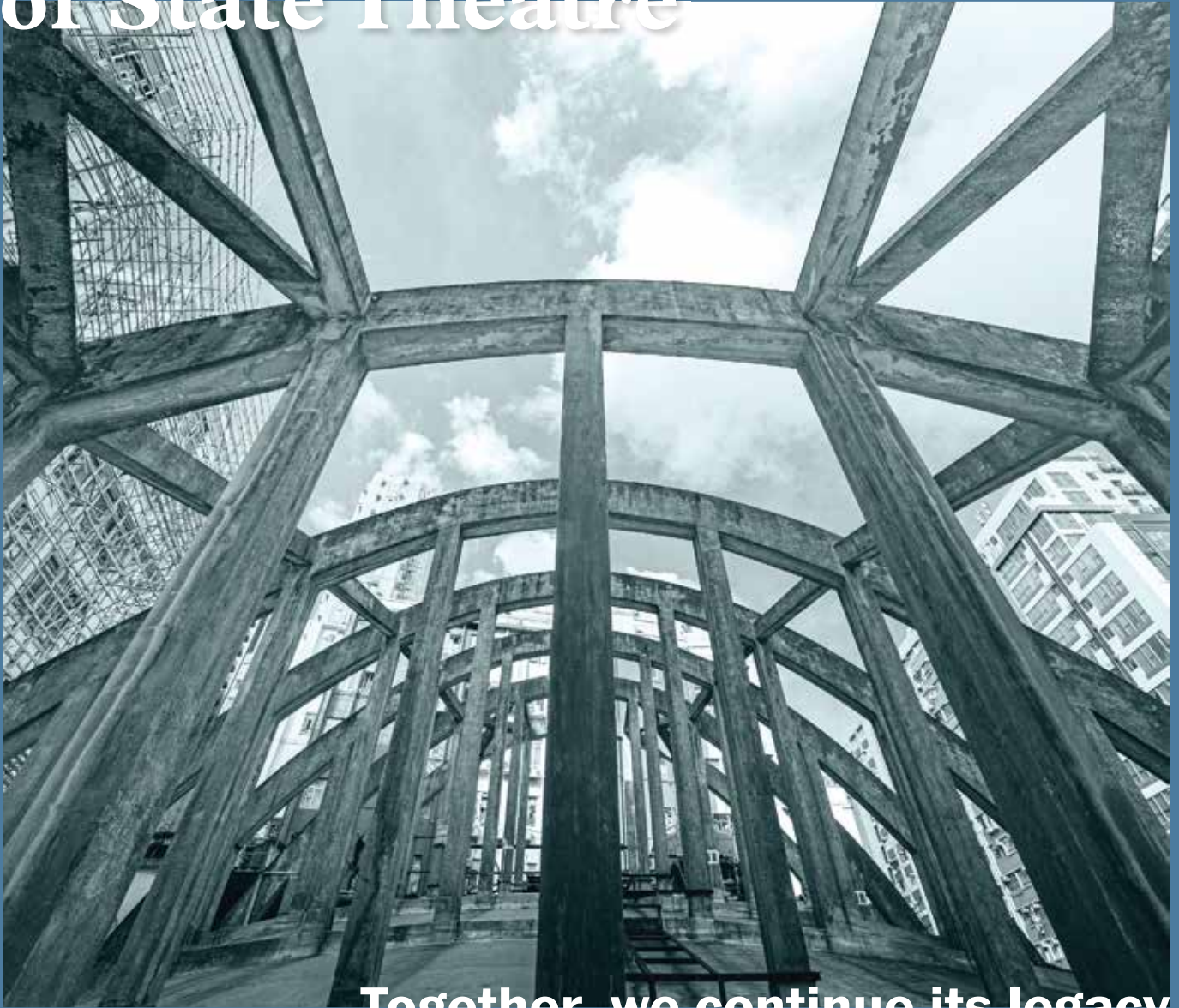
In recent years, many people obtain annual reports through website downloads, so when designing, companies need to consider the stability of both online and offline formats. If the design is overly intricate in the print aspect, it can have adverse effects in the digital realm. Similarly, using overly fancy colours in the digital aspect can lead to technical issues in print.

Companies which receive overall design and presentation commendations are:

CLP Holdings Limited – This report made very effective use of FAQs, excellent use of charts and infographics, creative layout and design.

ESR Group Limited – A new entry but presented a dynamic design with clear and concise presentation of its businesses and results.

Conservation of State Theatre



Together, we continue its legacy

New World values the development of local culture and, with passion and innovation, it is breathing new life into the State Theatre, an iconic Grade I Historic Site. Together, we are preserving history, and continuing its legacy for the next generation.

we create
we are artisans
we are csv.

The Artisanal Movement

Hang Seng Bank Limited - Corporate but very dynamic layout. Nice design direction in the space, colour and typography. Its creative execution and photography style were also of a very high standard.

Kerry Properties Limited - This annual report showcased the brand's excellence, employing sophisticated layouts, accessible colours, and typography. Infographic spreads provided insights into the key figures, maintaining a vibrant and captivating appeal consistent with the brand.

Companies which deserve a special mention for their striking and effective highlights pages are:

China Overseas Grand Oceans Group Ltd., Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited, CLP Holdings Limited, Hang Lung Properties Limited, Hang Seng Bank Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, Kerry Properties Limited, Swire Pacific Limited and Swire Properties Limited.

3b. Understandability, Clarity and Conciseness

Majority of the companies presented their overall performance concisely but entertainingly through efficient use of design and presentation style, for example, carefully selected photographs, colourful charts and graphs, appropriate indexing and headlines. Overall, the reports maintained a high standard. The effort that was being put in to make the reports readable and easier to follow was obvious.

Most entries did well in providing corporate information with vision and mission. They included useful information such as financial highlights, corporate milestones and summaries of operating statistics in the corporate overview section. Another area where most entries excelled was the Chairman's Statement and the Directors' Report; most provided complete and concise information. Historical analysis on the company's business operation was also well-presented.

In some reports, the design, general layout and the photographs were eye-catching and impressive and provided a good picture of the companies' performance in 2022. Some companies were good at using lively photos taken on site to demonstrate effectively their different business sectors or product lines. More companies applied new, innovative and creative move to use customized animal logo or avatar throughout the annual reports, attracting readers' attention and interest to read further details.

In addition, most of the companies had good drawn charts and graphical illustrations to explain the operating and financial results to help readers understand lengthy explanations. The outstanding companies tended to adopt the modern and progressive style which provided a clear executive summary of its performance, past results and the overall strategy across different reported segments and other sections. More companies highlighted key strategies and business results at the forefront of the report, and thereafter put the detailed financial information at the second half. This sequence of presentation enabled readers (especially those who are not familiar with the companies) to better grasp the basic idea and key information before examining the detailed analysis. More companies also paid attention to the choice and design of cover and some companies provided supplementary remark for underlying concepts and the corporate message to be delivered to the readers. Some companies also used QR Code for allowing readers to refer to specific information.

On the contrary, there were still some areas which need further improvement. For example, some companies failed to include an introduction to the company and its business in their annual reports. Not knowing what the company does, it was difficult to understand its results. Some companies chose to present the information in traditional way by using lengthy paragraph only, especially in their Chairman's Report or business review, making the reports very difficult to read. Disclosure on relevant markets or industries performance/ data and their bases of calculation or formulae also remained relatively weak. Some companies relied too much on tables and charts rather than graphical illustration in the presentation of information or ideas.

Another weakness was relevant information of a subject spreading out in the report. This resulted in readers overlooking the important information. There were still a large number of entries that did not do well in presenting organizational charts. The message of the chart was not well understood or the chart was too complex to read. Some companies





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would not present different areas for disclosure including strategy, governance, operational highlights, financial highlights, company information in a logical and systematic manner, thus causing difficulties on the readers to obtain a clear and concise picture of the companies.

Outstanding companies deserving special mention are:

Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited, CK Hutchison Holdings Limited, CLP Holdings Limited, Hang Lung Properties Limited, Hang Seng Bank Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, HSBC Holdings plc, Lenovo Group Limited, Link Real Estate Investment Trust, MTR Corporation Limited, Shui On Land Limited, Standard Chartered PLC, Swire Pacific Limited and Swire Properties Limited.

4. Summary of Past Results and Highlights

Many companies provided a good and precise summary of past results and highlights. The better companies tended to provide more information in addition to a basic comparison of the topline, earnings before interest, taxes, and amortization and profit attributable to shareholders such as segment comparison, key reasons affecting the performance and other useful financial and business metrics. Business disruptions occurred owing to the outbreak of coronavirus pandemic since early 2020. Many companies indicated that their financial results in 2022 would be affected. In addition, more than half of the companies have put the summary of 5 years results in the appendix whereas it is recommended to consider putting it in the summary of past results as it gave investors a sense of the performance of a company over a longer time horizon.

Organizations which are particularly outstanding in this aspect include:

Bank of China Limited, CK Hutchison Holdings Limited, CLP Holdings Limited, Hang Lung Properties Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Kerry Properties Limited, Link Real Estate Investment Trust, Standard Chartered PLC, Swire Pacific Limited and Swire Properties Limited.

5. Management Discussion and Analysis

In general, the standard of Management Discussion and Analysis remained high. There were some companies not providing a section on Management Discussion and Analysis, but with the relevant information grouped under different headings and scattered within the annual report. Some companies might simply group the information under two headings, namely, Business/ Operational review and Financial review. Most companies provided in-depth discussions and evaluation of their business operations and accomplishments including (i) discussion of the overall business environment, (ii) analysis of their business operations by segments, major product lines and/ or geographic locations, (iii) analysis of the assets/ liabilities and income/ expenses items, (iv) risk management, and (v) future prospects. However, companies are recommended to spend more effort in relation to the elaboration of future prospects and risk factors influencing future development.

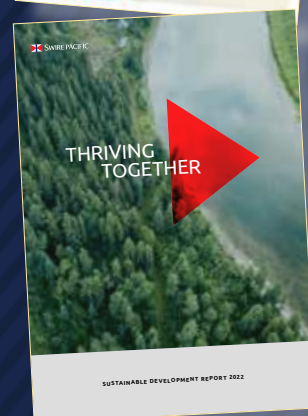
5.1 General description of business

Most companies continued to do a good job in presenting a comprehensive review of the factors that affected their operations in the reporting year. The factors included the general economy, the industry and company specific factors like expansion of production capacity and diversification of product lines.

Many companies indicated that the financial results of their companies in 2022 have been affected by the pandemic.

5.2 Analysis of assets / liabilities

Good efforts were observed among entries on this aspect. Many companies, particularly the banks, provided detailed analyses of their assets/ liabilities positions and their plans of identifying, assessing and controlling threats to their capital and earnings.





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5.3 Analysis of income / expenses

Most entries excelled in providing comprehensive reviews of the income/ expenses items and achieved a high standard. Companies were able to explain the changes in the income/ expenses items in terms of segments, product lines and/ or geographic locations.

Companies which deserve mention for extensive and informative management discussion and analysis include:

Bank of China Limited, CLP Holdings Limited, Hang Seng Bank Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, HSBC Holdings plc, Lenovo Group Limited, MTR Corporation Limited, Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited, Swire Pacific Limited and Swire Properties Limited.

6. Indications of Prospects / Forward Looking Statements

The standard of indications of prospects and forward looking statements continued to vary. Some companies took a conservative approach and only provided general phrases or short description of their future plans. Such common phenomenon of inadequacy coverage of future outlook of the industry as well as the prospects of the companies in the annual report partly reflected the pessimism of company management or extremely unclear outlook faced by company management. Some of the companies even did not mention anything about future outlook and prospects of the companies, and shareholders indeed could not get any sense about the future profitability of the companies.

Discussing future prospects is crucial for maintaining transparency, fostering trust, enabling informed decision-making, managing risks, aligning expectations, and building support and engagement. It creates a shared understanding of the organization's direction and facilitates collaboration toward achieving its goals. Engaging stakeholders in discussions about the future prospects of a company could also generate valuable insights, ideas, and feedback from stakeholders, which could contribute to better decision-making and innovation within the organization. It would also be more useful to the readers if the company provides quantitative estimates in addition to qualitative statements. Companies are encouraged to put more focus and efforts in this area.

Companies deserving special mention in this area include:

Airport Authority Hong Kong, CLP Holdings Limited, Hang Lung Properties Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, MTR Corporation Limited, Shui On Land Limited, Standard Chartered PLC, Swire Pacific Limited and Swire Properties Limited.

7. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting

7.1 Overall standards and comments

With the compliance of the ESG disclosure requirements as specified under the Hong Kong Stock Exchange Listing Rules (Appendix 27), an overall enhancement in ESG governance had been well evident in the entries of the "General Category". It was pleased to observe that many companies invested significant time and resources in ESG and how to maintain the companies' sustainable growth. Most companies had input plenty of resources in the preparation of the separate reports entitled Sustainability Report, ESG Report, Corporate Social Responsibility Report. More companies are embracing ESG as a strategic priority, given the rising focus from investors and stakeholders. This also reflected companies' resilience to business impact from COVID-19 that also accelerated the consideration of ESG factors.

In addition to the minimum disclosure requirements, an increasing number of companies tended to incorporate ESG/ sustainability as an important corporate strategy, which reflected their positive approach towards matters relevant to environmental concerns, society engagement, and governance professionalism. ESG has been generally perceived an important element along company development. For example, some companies (especially those outstanding ones) emphasized "Operational Excellence" achieved through ESG initiatives, while others acknowledged the "Transformation" associated with ESG strategy, and/ or emerged with highlights on "Sustainable Business Model" along ESG incorporation. Some undertook comprehensive assessments to quantify the economic value generated by ESG programmes. Others presented more qualitative descriptions of activities. The former helped better align initiatives to business strategy and assess effectiveness.



There was an increasing trend of taking ESG reporting as a major corporate tactic and clearly communicating with stakeholders their aims and objectives, especially those beyond financial viability. Companies showed resilience adapting ESG initiatives to the ongoing pandemic environment. Some companies provided Vision 2030/ 2050 or 5-year/ 10-year forward-looking strategic plan in aligning with the ESG development, which instead demonstrated its focus on ESG as a corporate strategy (rather than a mere compliance tool) and corporate commitment towards sustainable development. It was also observed that issues associated with climate change arose significant interests on corporate management who actively provides discussion of, and supports work done by Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Issues relevant to improving the whole ecosystem and/ or promoting biodiversity had also been identified. Some of them also provided forward looking strategic plan in aligning with their ESG development. Outstanding reports reflected the abilities of these organizations to improve their ESG performance by innovating their business process with a pathway towards carbon neutral.

However, approaches to ESG reporting remain varied. Companies with experience publishing sustainability reports had made great strides aligning with the ESG guidelines comprehensively. Those just starting their ESG reporting journey understandably have room for improvement. The sophistication of the reports often reflects the experience level with ESG reporting. Although the improvement in ESG reporting had been impressive, further efforts are needed to match the caliber of global ESG leaders. It is expected to have continuous enhancements going forward.

7.2 Areas in which this year's entries have shown good performance

Most companies complied well with the tightened ESG reporting deadlines and expanded disclosure requirements from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. This included the new board statement on oversight of ESG issues, managing material ESG matters and reviewing progress on goals. Many provided increased detail compared to last year. In line with emphasizing on ESG initiatives and development, more and more companies have formally elevated CSR/ Sustainability Committee to one of the Board committees, while many companies established an ESG steering committee/ working group and/ or created a professional position (for example, Chief Sustainability Officer or Executive Director on ESG) to oversee ESG activities and address compliance issues. It was also a good practice of having senior management involved in steering the ESG committees/ workforces. Few companies also set up Development Fund for promoting ESG and sustainability within corporate environment. With a great recognition of importance of ESG and its impacts, such moves are contributory to communicating corporate attitudes towards commitment and emphasis of ESG concerns, as well as highlighting accountability of sustainability issues, to the general public.

The majority of companies conducted thoughtful materiality assessments, explaining their process for identifying and prioritizing material ESG issues. Most organized discussions into Environmental, Social and Governance sections - enhancing structure. Some detailed the stakeholder engagement underpinning assessments. Most reports were also prepared per the ESG Guide and made reference to other reporting standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). More explained their calculation methodologies, improving transparency, comparability and reliability.

While still limited, a growing number obtained external assurance and review. This bolstered credibility of disclosed information. Companies also increasingly engaged external experts to evaluate and advise on ESG matters. Some entries engaged with more than one independent professional party to provide more external assurance to their ESG/ Sustainability Reports.

Regarding climate change, most described relevant issues and their business impacts, analyzing both transition and physical risks. Some developed climate-related policies and strategies. Companies also addressed pandemic impacts, integrating lessons learned over the past few years into their ESG and operational practices. Some entries made use of "Case Study" to describe their solid actions contributing to environmental preservation, enhancing well-being, improving corporate ethical standards.

Some entries also incorporated the concepts of sustainability along business processes and corporate transactions. For example, sustainable design or construction of properties, responsible sourcing, sustainable marketing, responsible investment, green finance were explicitly mentioned in the corporate decisions on supply-chain management, investment, and finance. Few entries also emphasized social impacts being captured by their ESG efforts in additions to mere discussions on work done, which possibly reflected corporate eagerness to evaluate or quantify their contributions for further enhancement. It was also interesting to note that digitalization had been identified as a catalyst for ESG transformation. In general, it was observed that companies have placed greater responsibility and commitments towards ESG activities.

7.3 Areas in which this year's entries deserve improvement

An external assurance continued to be an issue for improvement. While the number of ESG Reports with external verification and assurance had been increased, strengthening the engagement with external assurance shall improve credibility of reporting. While most entries acknowledged the power of ESG reporting in reflecting corporate attitudes towards non-financial concerns and revealing corporate social responsibility, few entries maintained minimum regulatory disclosures, merely listing events attended or stating that they conducted ESG risk management without elaboration. This lack of detail made it hard to evaluate strategy and progress. They might not fully grasp the motivation and merit of reporting ESG activities and failed to use the ESG/ Sustainability Report to reveal the strategic plan and/ or capture the future business development.

Worryingly, a number of entries still failed to disclose ESG plans and targets. Most of them did not provide how their ESG statistics and information were captured and calculated. This would become increasingly unacceptable as corporate ESG accountability solidifies. Regarding the requirement to disclose the ESG targets about emissions, energy use, water efficiency and water reduction; and the steps taken to achieve them, it was noted that many entries simply stated that they had set targets without providing further details on their evaluation in these aspects. Investors need more comprehensive insights into risk management and progress monitoring. Companies should be setting strategic goals and measurable objectives.

Furthermore, while many provided ESG statistics, not all had them externally verified or audited. Better disclosure of methodology is needed for comparability. Reports focused heavily on local issues without adequately addressing global concerns like climate change.

A few entries also lacked proper ESG Reports altogether or had reports missing key elements like vision, mission and approach overviews. Some did not identify relevant sector issues, or provided stakeholder feedback channels. Companies are strongly advised to thoroughly understand the revised ESG reporting requirements and look to global peers for best practices. Disclosing substantive plans, targets, risks and metrics verification would build credibility and trust.

7.4 Companies to be commended on their ESG reporting

Chinachem Group, China Mobile Limited, Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited, CLP Holdings Limited, Crystal International Group Limited, ESR Group Limited, Fosun International Limited, Hang Lung Properties Limited, The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, Kerry Properties Limited, Lenovo Group Limited, Link Real Estate Investment Trust, MTR Corporation Limited, Sino Land Company Limited, Swire Pacific Limited, Swire Properties Limited and Tencent Holdings Limited.

8. Promptness of Reporting

This year, 69% of companies published their annual reports 91 days or more after their financial year end, showing slight improvement when compared to 2022. However, it was disappointing to see that no company was able to deliver its report within 60 days. Prompt release of annual reports demonstrates a commitment to transparency and accountability. It fosters trust and confidence among stakeholders by showing that the company is willing to share its financial information promptly and openly. Companies are highly encouraged to strive to release annual reports in a timely manner to allow stakeholders to make more informed decisions based on the latest available data.

9. Accessibility of the Report(s) with ESG Information on the Organization's Website

While the accessibility of annual reports is in a good shape, the accessibility of ESG/ Sustainability Reports has continued to improve. Almost all the entries uploaded their ESG/ Sustainability/ Annual Reports on website in an easily accessible manner. An increased visibility and emphasis of ESG and corporate sustainability had been noted through a sharp display of standalone "ESG"/ "Sustainability" icons on corporate website. Some companies had even created a separate website to highlight their achievements related to ESG, which is commendable. However, companies are reminded to pay attention to the size of file since some reports were in huge-size formats and took a long time to download.



10. Conclusion

In general, we had very strong entries across all industries for this year's competition. Most entries were able to present the essential corporate information with depth and clarity. The financial statements included in the annual reports continued to be of high quality for most entries. More companies provided their accounting information over the respective ordinance requirements. Some entries provided detailed discussion of the principal risks they faced and how the risks were managed. Companies not only focused on contents, but also spent significant efforts to enhance the readability and assist readers to understand the key messages through creative design and presentation style, such as carefully selected photographs and graphics, colourful charts and graphs and headlines.

It was pleased to observe that the standard of environmental, social and governance reporting had kept improving. More companies had made efforts to comply with the overall standards under the ESG Guides released by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. On top of this, entries had incorporated more ESG factors into their sustainability reports, explaining their process for identifying and prioritizing material ESG issues. Top entries provided the disclosure of relevant long-term ESG targets in their ESG/ Sustainability Reports, and provided a comprehensive evaluation of the progress updates against their ESG targets. The number of companies obtaining third-party assurance of their ESG data also continued rising, showing a willingness to commit resources for reliability, amid growing stakeholder expectations.

Nevertheless, it was disappointing to note the insufficient description of future prospects and forward looking statements. Some companies even did not mention anything about future plans, making it difficult for stakeholders to evaluate the future profitability of the companies. Some ESG Reports continued to miss the mark on strategic vision, goal-setting, data transparency and globally relevant sustainability issues, and a number of them did not provide how their ESG statistics and information were captured and calculated. With ESG performance materially impacting valuation, this lack of quality ESG practices poses a risk of reputational damage and investor flight. There was no doubt that there is more room for improvement in these sections. Companies could further improve the ESG Reports by providing a more thorough discussions or disclosures of their commitments to climate change, ethical values and behaviours.

This year's Best Report Award winner, [CLP Holdings Limited](#), continued to raise the bar to publish a highly transparent and professional report. It provided an educational section to help readers understand its financial statements, which was resourceful. Its creative approach utilized the graphic style developed for the brand identity, thoughtful use of photoshoots and curated visuals also catered to the diverse audience, elevating the brand's reputation. It also won the Best Annual Reports Awards 50th Anniversary Judges' Special Award to recognize its overall excellence in both annual report and sustainability report. Other medal winners had also attained a high standard, and again set good role models to inspire other companies to pursue for excellence.

Winners of the lead award categories and those receiving Excellence Report Awards had already attained an outstanding level in each of the judging criteria. As in previous years, they were deemed ineligible for consideration for an award in Citation for Design this year.

NON-PROFIT MAKING AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS CATEGORY

1. General Presentation of Financial Statements

There continued to be a wide disparity in the quality of financial information presented by the entries in this category. Excluding additional disclosures under the Listing Rules, the level of disclosures under HKFRSs was significantly less than listed companies in general.

Around 60% of the entries presented a full set of audited financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs, with cash flow statements, supplementary notes and comparative figures for public scrutiny. The financial information of these entities was generally of a very good standard for understandability, detail, and clarity. Some of the good practices include:

- 16 entries included an auditor's report on the financial statements: 11 used Big-4 auditors and two used local audit firms with no international brand which conducted the audit in accordance with HKSAs. The remaining three entries were audited by the Audit Commission of the HKSAR.
- One of these entries included a QR Code to their financial statements in the annual report.
- All 16 entries included sufficient financial information on the source of funds or income and a sufficient breakdown of expenses.

The remaining 40% of the entries provided very limited financial information or none at all. Few organizations particularly those charitable in nature and government departments selectively disclosed financial information. Few entries showed limited enthusiasm to make such financial information available for public access, where a complete set of financial statement is not attainable from public source. Some of the observations are highlighted below:

- Five entries included only financial highlights and/ or narrative financial disclosures. One entry included no financial information.
- Six entries included only extracts from their financial statements in their annual report. Typically, the statement of income and expenditure (or equivalent) and the statement of financial position.
- Whether the financial information in the annual report was audited was not disclosed in 11 entries.
- Financial information on the source of funds or a breakdown of expenditures was limited or not provided at all in 4 entries.

As most of the entries in the non-profit making and charitable organizations category are funded by government or public sources, effective usage of funds or resources would be an important area to evaluate the performance of a non-profit making and charitable organization. Therefore, high quality financial information should be a necessary part of the annual report, and the information should be further analyzed in addition to uphold the reporting standard and ensure better corporate governance. This would strengthen accountability and transparency about how those funds are used. Further, external assurance over the financial information would improve the confidence of the providers of funds and other stakeholders in the reliability of the reported financial performance and position. This information was generally lacking.

Outstanding organizations which deserve special mention are:

Consumer Council, Equal Opportunities Commission, Hong Kong Housing Society, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Hospital Authority, Investor and Financial Education Council, Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority and Securities and Futures Commission.

2. Provision of Information Relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Most of the entries did well in providing information on ESG especially on corporate governance, notwithstanding their limited resources. They clearly presented their corporate governance and corporate social responsibility to the readers with varying degree of depth. They also provided relevant information about organizations' operating environment over the reporting year, reflecting that the organizations acutely understood the stakeholders' expectation about their roles and responsibilities, and were motivated to make relevant and informative disclosure to increase accountability and transparency. Almost all the organizations presented their management or governance structure with adequate details on the various sub-committees' members and functions. For those organizations having separate board and senior management, most of them described their respective roles and relationship between the board and senior management. Many organizations mentioned the functions and structure of various board committees and nearly all disclosed the identity of their Chairman and Chief Executive Officer or their equivalents. The majority of the entries included their management hierarchy with the use of organization charts. It would be helpful to add a link between the board and successful achievement of the goals of the charities with detailed explanation of the role of the board in achieving the success of the organizations.

Furthermore, it was a pleasure to see that many organizations included a section on ESG, providing in-depth coverage on environmental protection, caring for the community and the employees. Performance pledges were also disclosed, and some reports included analysis on enquiries and complaints handled, deepening readers' understanding about the corporate governance aspects of an organization.

However, there is still need to improve disclosures on other ESG issues. It was disappointing to note that many organizations included limited information on environmental issues. Some continued to provide a general policy regarding environmental protection while most disclosed standard information without additional materials relevant to their particular operations. More attention must also be paid on contingency planning and risk management, and it is encouraged to include a section on employment and labour practices for discussion in annual reports. For those that involve allocation of charity money, it is recommended that detailed information regarding approval procedures and oversight should be disclosed to the public.

In addition, corporate governance would always be an issue for this category. For example there were always insufficient disclosures of the board's performance, detailed description of the income and expenditure as well as the efficiency of the organizations. Still a lot of organizations did not include the nomination policy and procedures for the appointment of executives, showing lack of transparency. For this category, defining stakeholders for engagements would always be under public scrutiny. The transparency regarding the genuine involvement and contributions of members on the councils or committees of these organizations was lacking for the general public.

Attendance record and breakdown of top management compensations represent vital governance areas for public scrutiny of the operating effectiveness and financial effectiveness, respectively. Especially, many members on the councils or committees of these Non-profit Making and Charitable Organizations are serving on a voluntary basis, and thus disclosing their participations, contributions, and rewarding mechanisms is of public interests.



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Organizations which are particularly outstanding in this aspect include: Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong, Drainage Services Department, Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, Hong Kong Housing Society, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Securities and Futures Commission, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and Urban Renewal Authority.

3a. General Presentation such as Design, General Layout, Photographs, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, Illustrations, Infographics and Indexing

In general, most of the entries maintained high standard in presentation regardless limited manpower and resources. They were able to make effective use of attractive pictures, charts and infographics to capture and present the important milestones/ achievements of the year. Real-life event photos were often deliberately employed to illustrate the actual services provided to the community.

Outstanding organizations deserving special mention are: Architectural Services Department, Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong, Construction Industry Council, Drainage Services Department, Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, Fu Hong Society, Hong Kong Housing Society, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Hospital Authority, Securities and Futures Commission and Urban Renewal Authority.

3b. Understandability, Clarity and Conciseness

In general, the annual reports of organizations were in a high standard for understandability with good details and clarity. Efforts were shown for design and layout, more relevant information disclosed, and higher transparency over previous years. The continuing improvement of larger charities in terms of infrastructure to present their annual reports was also noted. Most entries have spent lots of efforts of describing their mission and values in practice and readers could formulate their view on the organizations. There was an increasing tendency for organizations to make use of readers' friendly infographics, tables and charts on both cross-sectional and time series basis to present the performance metrics in order to promote better understanding and presentation. Readers could easily get a glimpse of the organizations through summarized statistics and the service overview provided.

Furthermore, case studies or real-life stories were deliberately employed to illustrate the importance of the services provided to the community. Some entries did well in structuring their primary statements, like income statements, with a level of detail that enabled readers to understand their financial performance at a glance. A few entries also did well in providing more relevant details about their financial performance and positions including an additional breakdown of nature and revenue and expenses in accordance with its operations.

Nevertheless, many entries still failed to provide a balanced view about their organizations. Some of them did not target their reports well at all relevant stakeholders, reducing the effectiveness of messages conveyed to the readers. They should address the interest to all stakeholders instead of a particular group of stakeholders such as service users. It was noted that for some entries, excessive use of pictures and long description of activities made the reports hard to follow. Some reports also tried to cramp too much information on one page. That might help in "conciseness" but made the report very difficult to read.

Outstanding organizations deserving special mention are: Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong, Consumer Council, Hong Kong Housing Society, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hospital Authority, Investor and Financial Education Council, Securities and Futures Commission and Urban Renewal Authority.

4. Purpose, General Description of Activities and Performance

Most of entries performed excellently in this area. More organizations applied infographics, clear graphs, diagrams and indexing to highlight their activities and work performed, and were able to draw the attention of the readers to the important areas of interest.



On the contrary, some organizations have treated their annual reports as pitch books that spent most of the contents on their backgrounds, missions and visions and every single detail of the community services they have contributed, but did not disclose too much about the alignment of their performance with its mission and vision. Very often, the reports did not provide much information about how the organizations operate and whether they had achieved optimal efficiency. Stakeholders have increased in tendency of knowing the governance structures of these organizations and how efficient they indeed operate, so more comprehensive disclosure in this area is required.

Organizations which are particularly outstanding in this aspect include:

Construction Industry Council, Drainage Services Department, Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, Fu Hong Society, Hong Kong Genome Institute, Hong Kong Housing Society, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Hong Kong Metropolitan University and Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

5. Indications of Prospects / Forward Looking Statements

Most of entries continued to perform poorly in reporting future plans and outlook. As observed in last year, most organizations didn't discuss or discuss very briefly the prospects or developments in the coming years. They provided limited information about the execution of future plans and little elaboration on the organizations' risk management plans and financial forecasts.

From a stakeholder's perspective, by discussing future prospects, organizations demonstrate transparency and provide stakeholders with an understanding of the organization's vision, goals, and strategies. This openness fosters trust and helps stakeholders hold the organization accountable for its actions and performance. Describing future plans also provides stakeholders with valuable information to make informed decisions, allowing them to align their interests and actions with the organization's direction and objectives. Organizations are recommended to seek for better improvements in this area.

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Organizations which are particularly outstanding in this aspect include: Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong, Construction Industry Council, Fu Hong Society, Hong Kong Housing Society, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority and Securities and Futures Commission.

6. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting

6.1 Overall standards and comments

The overall standard of ESG reporting varied substantially among the “Non-profit Making” entries. Although many organizations faced unprecedented challenges from the ongoing pandemic and global supply chain issues in the past year, it was encouraging to see that ESG reporting continued to improve despite these difficulties. It was pleased to observe that those are the governmental bureaus or regulators which had issued separate set of sustainability report to highlight their effort in promoting and implementing sustainability within the organizations, probably because they could have the resources. Many entries demonstrated strong resilience and commitment to sustainability by maintaining robust reporting practices. Their reports provided transparency into how ESG factors were navigated and how stakeholders were supported through disruptive times. Going forward, establishing flexible reporting frameworks that could accommodate disruption would be important for organizations and the comparison of their sustainability performance.

However, there remained room for growth, as some organizations only produced minimal ESG disclosures or did not report formally. The credibility of the report on ESG was affected by the incomplete coverage of the issues. While some entries might cover all of the essential elements, their credibility was tainted by a lack of content and discussion about the items, and some of them failed to provide a convincing message about the sustainability of their operations. For those new to ESG reporting, engagement with experts and peers could help lift standards over time. Benchmarking against leadership reports is also recommended to understand best practices. The needs of stakeholders also appear to be evolving rapidly. Promising future reports will probably showcase the responsiveness of both listed entities and non-profit organizations to these evolving needs, especially concerning social issues, and transparent about setting targets and tracking progress. Continual improvement in consistency, completeness and assurance of reported information would strengthen credibility and decision-usefulness.

6.2 Areas in which this year's entries have shown good performance

Most of the entries have achieved a good performance in the reporting of social responsibility. Some organizations presented a comprehensive ESG/ Sustainability Report with strategy and measurable targets, inclusion of all relevant stakeholders and were able to identify and present the issues in terms of significance. Most entries were effective in communicating mission and services provided by the organizations, and some of them were able to convince readers of the important contribution of their services to the society. The utilization of a key event table and the display of service pledge information also helped to reinforce the message of social responsibility. Additionally, a robust governance structure and the inclusion of well-known committee members aided in convincing people about their sustainability.

Furthermore, numerous entries this year demonstrated strong leadership and commitment to philanthropic causes through impactful community investment and partnership initiatives. Several organizations leveraged their expertise and resources to address pressing social issues exacerbated by the pandemic, such as food insecurity, digital access for vulnerable groups, and mental wellness support. Their reports provided rich details on innovative programmes and measurable outcomes, serving as an inspiration for what collective action could be achieved. Voices of stakeholders were also well-integrated through impact stories and feedback mechanisms, setting an excellent standard for demonstrating how purpose and business can be successfully aligned.

Climate action continued to be a priority issue, with some entries producing especially robust climate reporting based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and aligned with recommendations of Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Detailed emissions inventories, mitigation strategies, and progress updates showed a high level of transparency. Quantitative target-setting on carbon neutrality and renewable energy adoption was also prevalent. Risk assessment incorporated climate-specific factors like extreme weather preparedness. Stakeholder engagement highlighted how climate resilience is part of sustainable value creation. With the existential threats of climate change



underscored, these leading reports provided a model for addressing this urgent issue through full-scope disclosure and accountability.

6.3 Areas in which this year's entries deserve improvement

While advanced ESG reporting has become more commonplace, some entries still exhibited room for growth. Environmental and economic impacts from material aspects were not as adequately covered in some entries. Most of them disclosed standard information without achievements that were relevant to their operations. Stakeholders expect sustainability reports to include the objectives and evaluations of social events rather than merely summary of past events under the social aspects. Similar to the previous years, a more transparent disclosure of the remuneration, responsibilities and process for evaluation of key executives for non-profit making organizations is highly recommended to establish credibility in the governance aspect. To add credibility to the reporting, additional information on key performance indicators and a report reference table should also be included.

In addition, a few organizations mainly provided high-level overviews of initiatives rather than detailed performance data, lacking the information for stakeholders to properly assess impacts and progress. Financial inclusion also remained an area requiring more attention - both in terms of organizations exercising their own due diligence as well as enabling inclusive access. Forward-looking strategies would also benefit from clearer quantifiable targets and timelines to demonstrate a commitment to continuous improvement.

Stakeholder engagement practices were also sometimes not well-articulated. A lack of systematic stakeholder identification and prioritization meant that certain perspectives might have been omitted. For reports to become truly decision-useful, it is crucial that material issues are informed by comprehensive engagement coverage and feedback received is explicitly addressed. Assurance practices varied as well, with some reports not discussing independent verification processes. As expectations for reporting quality rise, rigorous assurance will become increasingly important to maintain credibility over time.

6.4 Organizations to be commended on their ESG reporting

Drainage Services Department, Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, Hong Kong Housing Society, Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Hong Kong Productivity Council.

7. Promptness of Reporting

This year, only 13% of the organizations released their reports within 90 days after their financial year end while 60% published their reports 181 days or more after their balance sheet date, showing a decline in performance when compared to 2022. Organizations are strongly encouraged to shorten the period between financial year end and publication of annual reports to demonstrate their commitment to transparency and accountability, and enable stakeholders to have timely access to information for assessment of organizations' performance.

8. Accessibility of the Report(s) with ESG Information on the Organization's Website

In terms of accessibility, nearly all entries performed well, with the annual reports of almost all entries being easily assessed quickly. However, only a few organizations issued separate ESG/ Sustainability Reports. Organizations are advised to disclose more information about ESG, or separate ESG disclosure on website to highlight ESG information online.

9. Conclusion

Generally speaking, most organizations' annual reports were nicely prepared with good quality and high standard of understandability. Many organizations performed well in general presentation by utilizing attractive visual presentation and infographics, and demonstrated higher transparency over previous years. Communicating with the readers about the vision and mission was one of the strengths demonstrated in the reports. Most organizations also clearly presented their corporate governance and corporate social responsibility to the readers with varying degree of depth, and discussed summary of event highlights and achievements with effective use of graphs, diagrams and indexing.

Nevertheless, organizations continued to perform poorly in areas such as provision of information relating to environmental, social and governance, and indications of prospects and forward looking statements. Disclosures of entries tended to be based on minimum requirements under HKFRSs. Some entries provided no information or limited

information about the sources of income and how that income was expended. These entries lacked sufficient details and breakdown of income and expenses, making it difficult to fully comprehend how the entities generated and utilized funds. Organizations are advised to provide more detailed information, on top of the minimum HKFRS requirements to evaluate whether the management has managed its resources properly during the year. Discussing future prospects with stakeholders is also crucial for maintaining transparency, fostering trust, enabling informed decision-making, managing risks, aligning expectations, and building support and engagement. It creates a shared understanding of the organization's direction and facilitates collaboration toward achieving its goals.

Moreover, although there was an increased emphasis among organizations on ESG, there is still need to improve disclosures on ESG issues, such as environmental and economic impacts from material aspects, and systematic stakeholder identification and prioritization. Organizations are recommended to focus on the interest of different stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of messages delivered to the readers. A separate ESG/ Sustainability Report would also help to catch the attention of the readers and to distinguish the related issues from an organization's main business. Organizations are recommended to spend more effort to improve these areas.



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APPRECIATION

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Online Judges' Report

THE PANEL OF ADJUDICATORS WISHES TO RECORD ITS THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE SUBMITTED THEIR REPORTS FOR JUDGING

AAC Technologies Holdings Inc.
Airport Authority Hong Kong
Aoyuan Healthy Life Group Company Limited
Architectural Services Department
Baguio Green Group
Bank of China Limited
The Boys' & Girls' Club Association of Hong Kong
CANbridge Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Canvest Environmental Protection Group Company Limited
Champion REIT
China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd.
China Mobile Limited
China Overseas Grand Oceans Group Ltd.
China Resources Beer (Holdings) Company Limited
China Resources Cement Holdings Limited
China Telecom Corporation Limited
China Tower Corporation Limited
Chinachem Group
Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited
CLP Holdings Limited
Companies Registry
Competition Commission
Construction Industry Council
Consumer Council
COSCO SHIPPING International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.
COSCO SHIPPING Ports Limited
Crystal International Group Limited
Drainage Services Department
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
Equal Opportunities Commission
ESR Group Limited
First Pacific Company Limited
Fortune REIT
Fosun International Limited
FSE Lifestyle Services Limited
Fu Hong Society
Habitat for Humanity Hong Kong
Hang Lung Properties Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited
HKBN Group
HKT Limited
The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited
Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
Hong Kong Genome Institute
Hong Kong Housing Society
The Hong Kong Jockey Club
Hong Kong Metropolitan University
Hong Kong Monetary Authority
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Hong Kong Productivity Council
The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited
Hospital Authority
HSBC Holdings plc
Hung Fook Tong Group Holdings Limited
Hysan Development Company Limited
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited
Investor and Financial Education Council
Kerry Logistics Network Limited
Kerry Properties Limited
The Land Registry
Lee Kee Group
Lenovo Group Limited
Link Real Estate Investment Trust
Linklogis Inc.
Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority
MTR Corporation Limited
New World Department Store China Limited
New World Development Company Limited
Oxfam Hong Kong
PCCW Limited
Po Leung Kuk
Save the Children Hong Kong
Securities and Futures Commission
Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited
Shui On Land Limited
Sino Land Company Limited
Standard Chartered PLC
Swire Pacific Limited
Swire Properties Limited
Techtronic Industries Company Limited
Tencent Holdings Limited
Towngas Smart Energy Company Limited
Transport International Holdings Limited
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