



IDT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED 萬威國際有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

(Stock code 股份代號 : 167)



2020

年報
Annual Report

創新點亮生活

Embracing innovations
that enhance the quality of life

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Corporate Information 公司資料

BOARD

Executive Director:

Zhu Yongning (Chief Executive Officer)

Non-Executive Directors:

Song Rongrong (Resigned on 28 February 2020)

Wu Qing (Appointed on 31 March 2020, retired on 16 July 2020)

Cui Xiao (Appointed on 25 August 2020)

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Zhou Meilin

Zhou Rui

Xu Jinwen

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Zhu Yongning

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Zhou Meilin (Chairman)

Xu Jinwen

Zhou Rui

NOMINATION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Zhou Rui (Chairman)

Zhou Meilin

Xu Jinwen

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Xu Jinwen (Chairman)

Zhou Meilin

Zhou Rui (Appointed on 16 July 2020)

Song Rongrong (Resigned on 28 February 2020)

Wu Qing (Appointed on 31 March 2020, resigned on 16 July 2020)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Chen Kun (Appointed on 1 April 2021)

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Shum Shing Kei (Resigned on 31 March 2021)

Zhu Yongning (Appointed on 31 March 2020)

Chen Kun (Appointed on 1 April 2021)

董事會

執行董事：

朱永寧(行政總裁)

非執行董事：

宋榮榮(於二零二零年二月二十八日辭任)

吳清(於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任，

於二零二零年七月十六日退任)

崔嘯(於二零二零年八月二十五日獲委任)

獨立非執行董事：

周美林

周銳

徐錦文

執行委員會

朱永寧

審核委員會

周美林(主席)

徐錦文

周銳

提名及企業管治委員會

周銳(主席)

周美林

徐錦文

薪酬委員會

徐錦文(主席)

周美林

周銳(於二零二零年七月十六日獲委任)

宋榮榮(於二零二零年二月二十八日辭任)

吳清(於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任，於

二零二零年七月十六日辭任)

公司秘書

陳坤(於二零二一年四月一日獲委任)

授權代表

沈成基(於二零二一年三月三十一日辭任)

朱永寧(於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任)

陳坤(於二零二一年四月一日獲委任)

Corporate Information 公司資料

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited

AUDITOR

Mazars CPA Limited

LEGAL ADVISOR

Bermuda:

Conyers Dill & Pearman

SHARE REGISTRARS

Bermuda:

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton, HM 11 Bermuda

Hong Kong:

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

BERMUDA REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Block E, 9th Floor, Phase I, Kaiser Estate
41 Man Yue Street
Hung Hom
Kowloon
Hong Kong

STOCK CODE

167

WEBSITES

www.idthk.com

主要往來銀行

香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司
恒生銀行有限公司

核數師

中審眾環(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

法律顧問

百慕達：

Conyers Dill & Pearman

股份過戶登記處

百慕達：

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton, HM 11 Bermuda

香港：

聯合證券登記有限公司
香港
北角
英皇道338號
華懋交易廣場2期
33樓3301-04室

百慕達註冊辦事處

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

香港主要營業地點

香港
九龍
紅磡
民裕街41號
凱旋工商中心1期9樓E座

股份代號

167

網址

www.idthk.com

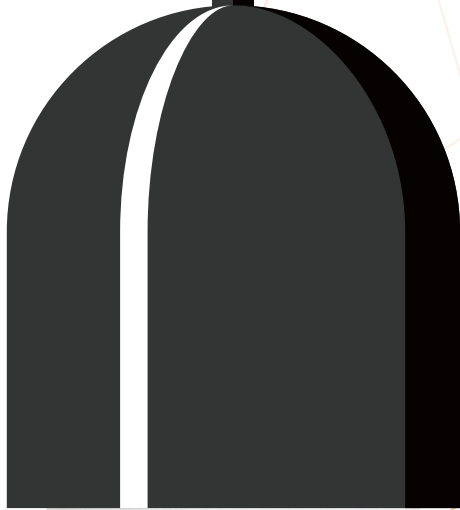
智能家居

Connected Home & Communication

洞悉先機

Ahead of Time





Chairman's Statement

主席報告書



DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

On behalf of the board (the "Board") of directors (each, a "Director") of IDT International Limited (the "Company", together with its subsidiaries, collectively, the "Group" or "we" or "us"), I am pleased to present the Group's annual results for the year ended 31 December 2020 ("FY2020" and for the year ended 31 December 2019, "FY2019").

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020 was amounted to approximately HK\$55.4 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$270.4 million), which was due to the global impact of the COVID-19, leading to the economic downturn.

致各股東：

本人謹代表萬威國際有限公司(「本公司」，連同其附屬公司統稱為「本集團」或「我們」)之董事(各「董事」)會(「董事會」)欣然提呈本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度(「二零二零年年度」及截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度「二零一九年年度」)之年度業績。

財務業績

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團錄得總收益約為港幣55.4百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣270.4百萬元)。這是由於全球範圍內的COVID-19造成的疫情影響，導致經濟低迷。

Chairman's Statement 主席報告書

Gross profit totalled approximately HK\$5.6 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$30.5 million). Gross profit was decreased by approximately 81.6% for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group continues to face with the challenges with the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 in 2020, the reduction of overseas sales leads to a decrease in gross profit. The gross profit margin was decreased from approximately 11.3% for FY2019 to approximately 10.1% for FY2020.

The Group continued to execute stringent cost controls and streamline organisational structure and operational procedures. Total operating expenses of the Group, including research costs, distribution and selling expenses and general administrative expenses, amounted to approximately HK\$91.5 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$124.9 million). The total operating expense was decreased by approximately 26.7% since the distribution and selling expense has dropped for approximately 57.5% which was attributable to the decrease in turnover. Further, general administrative expense reduced by 19.1%.

Other income during the year was mainly come from subleasing of right-of-use assets/ rented premises amounted to approximately HK\$10.9 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$11.8 million). The other losses, net during the year was recorded as approximately HK\$4.7 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$7.7 million), and it was mainly attributable to (i) provision for losses on litigations and (ii) exchange loss.

Charge of loss allowance on trade receivables was recorded as approximately HK\$18.2 million (FY2019: reversal of approximately HK\$7.7 million) due to increase in credit loss of trade receivables.

Loss for FY2020 was approximately HK\$95.8 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$83.1 million).

毛利總額約為港幣5.6百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣30.5百萬元)。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度毛利減少約81.6%，於二零二零年，本集團持續面臨COVID-19前所未有的影響帶來的挑戰，海外銷售量減少，導致毛利下降。毛利率由二零一九年年度之約11.3%減少至二零二零年年度之約10.1%。

本集團繼續實施嚴格的成本控制、精簡組織架構和運營程序。本集團總營運開支約為港幣91.5百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣124.9百萬元)。該等開支包括研究費用、分銷及銷售開支及一般行政開支。總營運開支減少約26.7%乃因分銷及銷售開支下跌約57.5%，可歸因於營業額減少。此外，本集團一般行政開支減少19.1%。

本年度其他收入乃主要來自分租使用權資產／出租物業約港幣10.9百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣11.8百萬元)。本年度錄得其他虧損，淨額約港幣4.7百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣7.7百萬元)，其乃主要由於：(i) 訴訟虧損撥備及(ii) 匯兌虧損。

扣除應收賬款虧損撥備約為港幣18.2百萬元(二零一九年年度：撥回約港幣7.7百萬元)，乃由於應收賬款的信貸虧損增加。

二零二零年年度之虧損約為港幣95.8百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣83.1百萬元)。

Chairman's Statement 主席報告書

OUTLOOK

Despite the uncertain global economy and the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to have a considerable impact on the growth of the Group, nonetheless there are still opportunities. The COVID-19 vaccine has been put into use and the president of the United States of America ("USA") has changed, we believe the situation will be improved in 2021. The Group remains confident in 2021.

While focusing on the steady growth of overseas business, the People's Republic of China (the "PRC" or "China") market will be our focus area in the future. We project steady growth as overall and remarkable growth in China. Smart learning and health care products will still be the key category in the Group.

OREGON SCIENTIFIC ("OS")

The market demand for Smart Learning & Immersive Technology (the "SLIT") are still trendily strong. A series of new SLIT products will be launched and this category will continue to be the main product category of the OS business. The upcoming products will also come with even stronger and interactive Augmented Reality technology to enhance the learning experience. Strategic partnership will be formed with Intellectual Property Publishing House which is under the National Intellectual Property Administration, the PRC with focus on promoting the smart learning products into the targeted channels includes school with joint promotion effort.

For SLIT business in overseas market, we project a steady business as overall. Japan is our focus market with our engaged long term partner to work closely in the market. Regarding the channel development, we will continue to look for the distribution partners in North America to expand the sales network.

Regarding the Connected Home and Communications ("the CoH") category, we are negotiating with a strong partner in Italy and another one in America for new channel distribution.

前景

儘管全球經濟不確定以及COVID-19疫情繼續對本集團發展產生巨大影響，但機會仍然存在。COVID-19疫苗已逐步普及，且美利堅合眾國（「美國」）的總統已經更換，我們相信二零二一年情況會得到改善。本集團對二零二一年充滿信心。

關注海外業務穩定增長的同時，中華人民共和國（「中國」）市場將會是我們未來的重點關注區域。隨著中國整體及巨大的發展，我們預計穩步增長。智能學習及醫療保健仍然是本集團的重點產品類別。

OREGON SCIENTIFIC (「OS」)

智能教育與學習（「SLIT」）的市場需求依然強勁。本公司將推出一系列新的SLIT產品，並將繼續為OS業務的主要產品類別。即將推出的產品亦將配備更強大的交互式增強現實技術，以增強教學體驗。本公司將與中國國家知識產權局下屬的知識產權出版社建立戰略合作夥伴關係，重點以聯合推廣的方式在包括學校的目標渠道推廣智能學習產品。

對於海外市場的SLIT業務而言，我們預期業務整體穩定。我們以日本為重點市場，並與長期合作夥伴保持緊密的合作。在開拓渠道方面將繼續尋找北美的分銷合作夥伴，擴大銷售網絡。

智能家居（「智能家居」）品類方面，我們正與意大利的一名和美國的另一名強大的合作夥伴進行協商，開拓新的分銷渠道。

Chairman's Statement 主席報告書

VALUE MANUFACTURING SERVICES (“VMS”)

Based on accumulative experiences and advantages through year's development, we are entering into the era of smart health. Sports, Fitness and health (the “SFH”) continue to be the key product category of the VMS business.

Our VMS business and customers both focus on digital health products, including activity tracking, blood glucose monitoring, heart rate monitoring, blood pressure monitoring etc. All these products are related to the big data concept. As such, our customer and strategy partners will work with us to analyze and utilize these data to develop products which could suit better the consumers' need and bring new business opportunity to grow the business.

The Group has started the association with a leading hospital and sleep science institutes in Jiangsu province, China for the sleep improvement and health tracking projects, such will take an important part in the SFH category particularly for the China market.

Apart from working on the existing customers and developing the new ones, our focus includes continuously improving the efficiency of product developments and manufacturing operation. We continue to innovate with our VMS customers and achieve the largest results at the lowest cost. As such, our customers would gain more resources to be invested into new products and make us more competitive and grow together.

價值製造服務(「VMS」)

基於過往多年發展所積累的經驗及優勢，我們將進入智能健康的時代。運動、健體及健康(「SFH」)仍是VMS業務的主要產品類別。

我們的VMS業務會和我們的客戶一起把重點放在數字化健康產品上，包括活動監控、血糖計量、心率監測、血壓監測等。這些產品均與大數據概念有關。這樣我們就可以和我們客戶以及戰略夥伴一起分析和利用這些數據來開發更能迎合消費者需求的產品從而為業務增長帶來新的商機。

本集團已與中國江蘇省的一家主要醫院及睡眠科學研究所合作開展改善睡眠及追蹤健康的項目，此將對SFH類別帶來重要影響(尤其是在中國市場)。

除了維持現有客戶及吸納新客戶，我們的工作重點包括持續不斷努力提高產品開發及製造業務效能。本集團將繼續加強與VMS客戶的創新，儘量以非常少的成本取得較大的成就，從而使客戶有更多的資源進行新產品投資，增強我們的競爭力，共同成長。

Chairman's Statement 主席報告書

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish to express my gratitude to all shareholders and business associates for the continuous support. Our deep appreciation also goes to the management team and staff members for their hard work and dedication in the past financial period.

Zhu Yongning

Chief Executive Officer

30 March 2021

Hong Kong

致謝

本人謹代表董事會感謝各股東及業務夥伴一直對本集團之支持，亦感謝管理團隊及全體員工於上個財政期間內的辛勤工作及盡心服務。

行政總裁

朱永寧

二零二一年三月三十日

香港

Directors and Senior Management of the Group 本集團董事及高級管理層

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Zhu Yongning

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, aged 52. Mr. Zhu graduated from Fudan University of Shanghai with a master degree in international finance, and is a senior economist. He has over 30 years of working experience in the financial sector. Mr. Zhu is the director of Christine International Holding Limited, whose stock code 01210, and Jiangsu Nandasoft Technology Company Limited, whose stock code 08045. Since 1990, Mr. Zhu served successively of the international business department of China Construction Bank in Jiangsu province, president of a sub-branch of China Investment Bank under its Jiangsu branch, sub-branch of China Everbright Bank.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Cui Xiao

Non-Executive Director, aged 43, joined Hongtu SanPower Advanced Technology Limited* ("Hongtu Sanbao"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jiangsu Hongtu High Technology Co., Ltd.* ("Jiangsu Hongtu") in 2001 and served as Hongtu Sanbao's director of information department, network maintenance department, and is currently working at the human resources corporate governance and administration centre of Hongtu Sanbao. Since 28 February 2020, Mr. Cui is a supervisor of Jiangsu Hongtu, a company established in the People's Republic of China with limited liability, whose shares are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (stock code: 600122). He obtained a bachelor degree in economics and administration management from Nanjing Politics College of People's Liberation Army of China in 2012.

執行董事

朱永寧

行政總裁兼執行董事，52歲。朱先生畢業於上海復旦大學國際金融專業，取得碩士學位，為高級經濟師，彼有超過30年金融專業工作經驗。朱先生現亦擔任克莉絲汀國際控股有限公司(股份代碼：01210)及江蘇南大蘇富特科技股份有限公司(股份代碼：08045)之董事。自一九九零年起，朱先生曾先後供職於江蘇省中國建設銀行國際業務部、中國投資銀行江蘇省分行支行行長、中國光大銀行某支行行長。

非執行董事

崔嘯

非執行董事，43歲，於二零零一年加盟江蘇宏圖高科技股份有限公司(「江蘇宏圖」)之全資附屬公司宏圖三胞高科技技術有限公司(「宏圖三胞」)，並曾擔任宏圖三胞之信息部部長、網絡維護部部長，現就職於宏圖三胞之人力企管行政中心。自二零二零年二月二十八日為江蘇宏圖(一間於中華人民共和國成立的有限公司，其股份於上海證券交易所上市(股份代號：600122))之監事。崔先生於二零一二年自中國人民解放軍南京政治學院獲取經濟與行政管理學士學位。

Directors and Senior Management of the Group 本集團董事及高級管理層

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Zhou Meilin

Independent Non-Executive Director, the chairman of the audit committee, a member of nomination and corporate governance committee and remuneration committee of the Board, aged 54. Mr. Zhou is a Chinese practicing lawyer, Chinese certified public accountant (Non-practicing), tax agent, and part-time teacher of Nanjing University of finance and economics.

From January 2016, Mr. Zhou joined Jiangsu Deqing law firm as lawyer. Before that, Mr. Zhou worked for Nanjing Xuanwu Tax Bureau from July 1985 to December 2015, took the different positions including tax administration, tax collection and management, financial management, tax audit (from 1995 to 1996, Mr. Zhou worked for Nanjing Shicheng Accounting (Tax) Firm). During the period in the tax bureau, Mr. Zhou was employed as a part-time teacher in tax system, participated in the compilation of provincial and municipal tax system risk platforms and inspection guidelines for many times, and participated in dozens of enterprise bankruptcy, reform, restructuring and merger and acquisition work. By virtue of his profound business skills, Mr. Zhou has won the title of tax system business expert for many times. Mr. Zhou is an independent non-executive director of Jiangsu Nandasoft Technology Company Limited* whose share are listed in Hong Kong with stock code 08045 since 3 December 2020. Mr. Zhou is an independent non-executive director of Jiangsu ZhongQi Technology Company Limited* (stock code: SZ300575) since 22 April 2021.

Mr. Zhou has extensive experience in accounting, internal control, financial statement analysis, tax planning and related laws; he is good at enterprise initial public offerings, reorganisation, merger and acquisition, bankruptcy, tax dispute settlement, tax risk prevention and tax planning. Mr. Zhou holds a bachelor's degree from Nanjing Normal University.

獨立非執行董事

周美林

獨立非執行董事、審核委員會主席以及提名及企業管治委員會和董事會薪酬委員會成員，54歲。周先生是中國執業律師、中國註冊會計師(非執業)、稅務師、南京財經大學兼職教師。

自二零一六年一月至今，周先生加入江蘇德擎律師事務所任律師。在此之前，周先生於一九八五年七月至二零一五年十二月期間在江蘇省南京玄武稅務局工作，從事過稅政、徵管、財務管理、稽查等崗位(其中一九九五年至一九九六年，周先生就職於南京石城會計(稅務)師事務所)。在稅務局期間，周先生被聘為稅務系統兼職教師，多次參加省市稅務系統風險平台和稽查指南的編寫，參加過數十起企業破產、改制、重組、併購工作，憑藉其深厚的業務功力多次獲得稅務系統業務能手的稱號。自二零二零年十二月三日起，周先生獲委任為江蘇南大蘇富特科技股份有限公司(香港上市公司，股份代碼：08045)獨立非執行董事。自二零二一年四月二十二日起，周先生獲委任為江蘇中旗科技股份有限公司(股份代碼：SZ300575)獨立非執行董事。

周先生在會計、企業內部控制、財務報表分析、稅務籌劃及相關法律等方面有豐富的經驗，擅長企業上市、重組、併購、破產、稅收爭議的解決、稅務風險防範和稅務籌劃。周先生擁有南京師範大學本科學歷。

Directors and Senior Management of the Group 本集團董事及高級管理層

Zhou Rui

Independent Non-Executive Director, the chairman of the nomination and corporate governance committee, and a member of the remuneration committee and the audit committee of the Board, aged 35. Mr. Zhou Rui is the vice president of China Galaxy Securities from 2015 up to present, mainly responsible for business development and providing investment, fund-raising consultant service to public and private company. During August 2012 to February 2014, Mr. Zhou Rui worked in Beijing Hony Future Investment Advisor Ltd as a senior manager, responsible for finding right investment project, executing due diligence and investment and after investment management. During August 2009 to August 2012, Mr. Zhou Rui served as a supervisor of China International Capital Corporation Limited, responsible for securities trading system's design and testing. Mr. Zhou Rui holds a master degree in Mathematics from Nanjing University.

Xu Jinwen

Independent Non-Executive Director and the chairman of the remuneration committee and the nomination and corporate governance committee and the audit committee of the Board, aged 55. Mr. Xu is the chairman of the board, chief executive officer and executive Director of Changjiang Securities International Financial Group Limited, and independent non-executive Director of Shenzhen Zhongheng Hwafa Co., Ltd, the shares of which are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE: 000020 and 200020). Mr. Xu served as the deputy general manager of China Construction Bank Hubei Provincial Trust and Investment Corporation (中國建設銀行湖北省信託投資公司) from December 1990 to October 1995. He worked in Guotai Securities Limited Hubei Branch* (國泰證券有限公司湖北分公司) as the deputy general manager, and Guotai Junan Securities Limited Jiangxi Branch* (國泰君安證券股份有限公司江西分公司) as the general manager from October 1995 to November 2002. Mr. Xu worked as president in Golden Sun Securities Limited* (國盛證券有限公司) from November 2002 to April 2006. Mr. Xu served as the chairman in Changjiang BNP Paribas Peregrine Securities Co., Ltd. from April 2006 to May 2007. Mr. Xu was the executive vice president and the secretary of the board of Changjiang Securities Company Limited from May 2007 to March 2016. Mr. Xu has over 30 years of experience working in the financial industry, and he particularly worked in the area of securities for more than 20 years. He is very familiar with China and overseas financial markets and products, with extensive experience in the management of financial institution and investment. Mr. Xu holds a doctorate degree in Management Science and Engineering from Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

* For identification purpose only

周銳

獨立非執行董事、提名及企業管治委員會主席兼薪酬委員會及董事會審核委員會成員，35歲。自二零一五年至今，周銳先生任職中國銀河證券股份有限公司副總裁，主要負責帶領團隊開拓業務及為公眾及私人公司提供投融資顧問服務。周銳先生於二零一二年八月至二零一四年二月擔任北京弘毅遠方投資顧問有限公司高級經理職務，負責投資項目挖掘、調研、投資和投後管理等。周銳先生於二零零九年八月至二零一二年八月擔任中國國際金融有限公司主管，負責證券交易系統的設計和測試工作。周銳先生持有南京大學數學碩士學位。

徐錦文

獨立非執行董事兼薪酬委員會主席、提名及企業管治委員會以及董事會審核委員會成員，55歲。徐先生現任長江證券國際金融集團有限公司董事會主席兼行政總裁，並為執行董事，及擔任A股上市公司深圳中恒華髮股份有限公司(股票代碼：000020及200020)獨立非執行董事一職。徐先生於一九九零年十二月至一九九五年十月擔任中國建設銀行湖北省信託投資公司副總經理。彼於一九九五年十月至二零零二年十一月先後擔任國泰證券有限公司湖北分公司常務副總、國泰君安證券股份有限公司江西分公司總經理。徐先生於二零零二年十一月至二零零六年四月擔任國盛證券有限公司總裁。徐先生於二零零六年四月至二零零七年五月擔任長江巴黎百富勤證券有限責任公司董事長。徐先生於二零零七年五月至二零一六年三月擔任長江證券股份有限公司執行副總裁兼董事會秘書。徐先生從事金融行業三十餘年，證券行業二十餘年，熟知中國境內外金融市場和產品，擁有豐富的金融機構管理和投資經驗。徐先生擁有華中科技大學管理科學與工程博士學位。

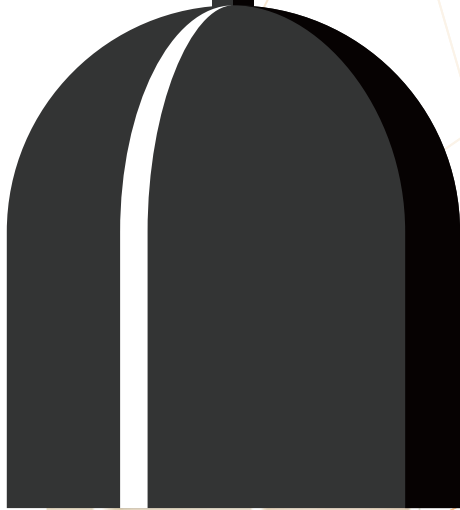
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BUSINESS REVIEW

In 2020, the overall purchase momentum particularly in the consumer electronic business is much more sluggish due to the COVID-19 pandemic together with the trade war and overall unsteady global economy. The Group continued to place significant effort in re-shaping the product development direction, customer base and commercial terms, and streamlining its organizational structure, operation processes and administrative costs. The Group has achieved the sales revenue amount of approximately HK\$55.4 million and gross profit totaled at approximately HK\$5.6 million in 2020.

SLIT and SFH are still the main product categories and the Group already found ways and now is working on new product development in such area. At the same time, the management carried out several measures to enhance the lean manufacturing, streamlining manpower and implementing business model change in overseas operations. The Group also focused on developing projects with good quality key customers and no low-or-negative margin project policy remained.

The Group closely monitors the cash flow through re-shaping the customer base and re-negotiating the commercial terms with business partners. The accounts receivables amount was decreased by approximately 97.2% to approximately HK\$0.8 million as at 31 December 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$28.8 million). The streamlining of the number of Stock Keeping Unit ("SKU") for more effective inventory management led to lowering inventory level to approximately HK\$7.1 million as at 31 December 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$16.8 million).

Value Manufacturing Services ("VMS")

In FY2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global market and the overall purchase momentum from customers particularly in the consumer electronic business suffered a tremendous impact. The sales revenue of the VMS business in FY2020 was approximately HK\$24.7 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$181.1 million), which accounted for approximately 44.6% of the Group's total revenue.

Despite the lower sales revenue, the Group re-shaped the customer base and re-negotiated for the more favourable commercial terms with most of the VMS customers with an aim, to improve the gross margin and accelerate the account receivable collection. This assisted to set a healthier base for future business development.

業務回顧

在二零二零年，由於COVID-19疫情、貿易戰及全球經濟的整體不穩定，總體購買勢頭尤其是消費電子行業的購買勢頭更加低迷。本集團繼續致力於重塑產品發展方向、客戶群及商業條款，並精簡組織架構、營運流程及行政成本。本集團於二零二零年實現銷售收入約港幣55.4百萬元，毛利共達約港幣5.6百萬元。

SLIT和SFH仍然是集團主要的產品類別，本集團已找到方法並正在致力於該領域的新產品開發。同時，管理層在海外業務中實施了加強精益製造、精簡人力和實施商業模式變革的多項措施。本集團還致力於與優質關鍵優質客戶開發新的項目，並無低利潤或負利潤項目的政策。

本集團透過重整客戶群以及與業務合作夥伴重新商議商業條款，密切監控現金流量。於二零二零年十二月三十一日應收賬款金額減少約97.2%至約港幣0.8百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣28.8百萬元)。為了更有效的存貨管理，我們縮減庫存單位(「SKU」)數量，使於二零二零年十二月三十一日存貨維持於約港幣7.1百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣16.8百萬元)的低水平。

價值製造服務(「VMS」)

在二零二零年年度，受全球新冠肺炎疫情的影響，全球市場尤其是消費類電子產品行業的總體購買勢頭受到了巨大的衝擊。二零二零年年度VMS業務的銷售收入約為港幣24.7百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣181.1百萬元)，佔本集團總收入的約44.6%。

儘管銷售收入較低，但集團重新塑造了客戶群，並與大多數VMS客戶重新協商達成更優惠的商業條款，以提高毛利率為目標，及加快回收應收賬款。這有助於為未來的業務發展奠定更健康的基礎。

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To maintain the leading role in technology and market competitiveness, the VMS research & development team continuously establishes strategic partnership with global innovative technology partner. The co-operation with various strategic partners such as the co-developed solution of E-ink watch, PWTT Smart blood pressure monitor, heart rate variability measurement will bring new business opportunity to grow the business.

OREGON SCIENTIFIC (“OS”)

For FY2020, sales revenue of OS business totaled approximately HK\$30.7 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$89.3 million), representing an approximately 65.6% decrease compared to that of last year which was mainly affected by COVID-19 pandemic, accounting for approximately 55.4% of the Group's total sales revenue for FY2020. SLIT and CoH were still the main product categories, health care will be another product category we focus on in coming days.

The market demand for SLIT are still trendily strong. The Group is working with the Intellectual Property Publishing House of China for the strategic partnership and started the tailor-made product development to meet the tremendous consumer demand of the smart learning products in China.

The market demand for health care products are increasing, the Group has started the association with the leading hospital and sleep science institutes in Jiangsu province China for the sleep improvement and health tracking projects, such will take an important part in the SFH category particularly for the China market.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the overseas sales were impacted greatly. The Group still secured the business relationship with reputable distributors and the strategy of working with the strong distributors to develop the overseas markets remained.

WORKING CAPITAL

The inventory balance as at 31 December 2020 was approximately HK\$7.1 million, decreased by approximately 57.7% compared to approximately HK\$16.8 million as at 31 December 2019. The inventory turnover days increased to 87 days (FY2019: 70 days). Trade debtor balances as at 31 December 2020 was approximately HK\$0.8 million, decreased by approximately 97.2% compared to approximately HK\$28.8 million shown as at 31 December 2019. Trade debtor's turnover days were increased to 97 days (FY2019: 44 days).

為了保持技術領先性和市場競爭力，VMS研發團隊不斷和全球新技術創新合作夥伴建立戰略合作夥伴關係。我們與多個戰略夥伴合作，如共同開發E-ink墨水屏手錶、PWTT智能血壓測量及心率動態測量解決方案，將能帶來發展業務的新商機。

OREGON SCIENTIFIC (「OS」)

於二零二零年年度，OS業務的銷售收入總計約為港幣30.7百萬元（二零一九年年度：約港幣89.3百萬元），較去年減少約65.6%，佔本集團二零二零年年度總銷售收入的約55.4%，主要因受到全球新冠肺炎疫情的影響。SLIT和智能家居仍然是主要的產品類別，醫療保健將是我們未來會關注的另一個產品類別。

SLIT的市場需求依然強勁。集團正在與中國知識產權出版社建立戰略合作夥伴關係，開始量身打造新產品開發，以滿足中國消費者對智能學習產品的巨大需求。

隨著市場對醫療保健產品的需求不斷增加，集團已著手與中國江蘇省主要醫院及睡眠科學研究院開展睡眠改善和健康追蹤項目，這些項目將在SFH領域發揮重要作用，尤其是在中國市場。

受COVID-19疫情的影響，海外銷售受到了很大的影響。本集團仍與信譽良好的分銷商繼續保持業務關係，並維持與實力雄厚的分銷商合作開拓海外市場的戰略。

營運資金

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，存貨結餘約為港幣7.1百萬元，較於二零一九年十二月三十一日之約港幣16.8百萬元下降約57.7%。存貨週轉日數增加至87日（二零一九年年度：70日）。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，應收賬款結餘約為港幣0.8百萬元，較二零一九年十二月三十一日之約港幣28.8百萬元下降約97.2%。應收賬款週轉日數增加至97日（二零一九年年度：44日）。

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The finance lease receivables relate to the subletting of factory and office space to prospective independent third party tenants to generate revenue of the Group. It is a reclassification of the "rights of use of assets" previously recognized by the Group as a result of entering into the lease agreements for these properties and the expected discounted income from the sub-leases for the remaining term of the sub-leases.

Such subleases maximise the Company's resources from the operation perspective, increase the Company's cash inflow and hence are in the interest of the Company and its shareholders.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The net liabilities value of the Group as at 31 December 2020 stood at approximately HK\$221.3 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$125.1 million), approximately 76.9% higher than that of 2019. As at 31 December 2020, there was 2599,993,088 issued and fully paid shares with HK\$0.1 each. The net liabilities value per share as at 31 December 2020 was approximately -8.5 HK cents (FY2019: approximately -4.8HK cents).

GEARING RATIO

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group' total assets amounted to approximately HK\$91.7 million. Total liabilities amounted to approximately HK\$313.0 million, the Group expresses its gearing ratio as a percentage of borrowings over total assets which was approximately 181.4% (FY2019: approximately 106.2%). The decreases in turnover and increases in the loan from a shareholder for financial support of the Company resulted in the increase in the gearing ratio.

LIQUIDITY AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT

As at 31 December 2020, bank balances and cash of the Group, including restricted bank balances, amounted to approximately HK\$13.1 million (31 December 2019: approximately HK\$18.0 million). During the year, the Group generated its funds mainly from operating or financing activities. The net cash position (bank balances and cash) as at 31 December 2020 amounted to approximately HK\$13.1 million (31 December 2019: approximately HK\$18.0 million).

融資租賃應收款項與將工廠及辦公室空間轉租予潛在獨立第三方租戶以為本集團產生收益有關。此乃本集團先前因就該等物業訂立租賃協議而對本集團先前確認的「使用權資產」以及就該分租餘下期間的分租預期貼現收入的重新分類。

就運營方面而言，該等分租充分利用本公司資源，增加本公司現金流入量，因此符合本公司及其股東利益。

資本架構

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的負債淨值維持於約港幣221.3百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣125.1百萬元)，較二零一九年高出約76.9%。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團擁有2,599,993,088股每股面值港幣0.1元的已發行及繳足股份。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，每股股份之負債淨值約為港幣-8.5仙(二零一九年年度：約為港幣-4.8仙)。

資產負債比率

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團的總資產約為港幣91.7百萬元，總負債約為港幣313.0百萬元。本集團之資產負債比率(即借款佔總資產之百分比)為約181.4%(二零一九年年度：約106.2%)。營業額減少及來自一名股東為本公司提供財務支持的貸款增加導致資產負債比率增加。

流動資金及財務管理

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之銀行結餘及現金(包括受限制銀行結餘)約為港幣13.1百萬元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：約港幣18.0百萬元)。於本年度，本集團之資金主要來源於經營或融資活動。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，淨現金狀況(銀行結餘及現金)約為港幣13.1百萬元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：約港幣18.0百萬元)。

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CHARGES ON GROUP ASSETS

At 31 December 2020, there were no finance charges on the Group's assets.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to approximately HK\$0.3 million (FY2019: approximately HK\$1.0 million) which was all used for business operations and product development. Source of funds were financed by internal resources and loan from a shareholder.

There were no material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries and associated companies in the course of the year ended 31 December 2020.

DIVIDEND

The Directors of the Company do not recommend any dividend for FY2020 (FY2019: Nil).

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES/LITIGATIONS

- (a) During FY2020, there was a litigation initiated by a supplier of the Group in Hong Kong claiming the allegedly due and unpaid balance of purchase orders against a subsidiary of the Group in Hong Kong in view of unilateral cancellation of purchase orders by the subsidiary of the Group for a sum of approximately US\$334,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$2.6 million). In respect of the aforesaid due and unpaid balance of purchase orders amounting to approximately HK\$0.3 million which had been recognised in "Trade payables" as at 31 December 2019 and 2020, the management of the Group having consulted the legal advice from an independent legal counsel, estimated that the Group will likely be liable to pay for the total and, therefore, the Group further recognised a provision for loss of approximately HK\$2.3 million in profit or loss for FY2020. Subsequent to 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the litigation is still in process.

本集團資產抵押

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團概無任何用作財務抵押之資產。

資本開支

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，物業、機器及設備之資本開支約為港幣0.3百萬元(二零一九年年度：約港幣1.0百萬元)，均用於業務運作及產品開發。資金來源為內部資源撥付及股東貸款。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團並無進行有關附屬公司及聯營公司之重大收購或出售。

股息

本公司董事不建議派付二零二零年年度之任何股息(二零一九年年度：無)。

或然負債／訴訟

- (a) 於二零二零年年度，本集團於香港的一名供應商鑒於本集團附屬公司單方面取消金額約為334,000美元(相當於約港幣2.6百萬元)的採購訂單而提起訴訟，就其聲稱的本集團於香港的一間附屬公司採購訂單之到期未付結餘提出申索。就上述金額約為港幣0.3百萬元的採購訂單之到期未付結餘(其已於二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日之「應付賬款」內確認)而言，本集團管理層經諮詢獨立法律顧問之法律意見後，估計本集團將有可能傾向於支付總額，因此本集團於二零二零年年度之損益內進一步確認計提虧損約港幣2.3百萬元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准本綜合財務報表日期，該訴訟仍在受理中。

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- (b) During FY2020, the Group received a notice from a Court of Arbitration in the PRC stating that a service provider of the Group in the PRC has initiated legal action against a subsidiary of the Group in the PRC by claiming the allegedly due and unpaid balance of services fees from the Group. Pursuant to the judgements made by the court in the PRC, the Group was ordered to make immediate payment amounting to approximately HK\$0.2 million and therefore a provision for loss of HK\$0.2 million was made in profit or loss for FY2020. Subsequent to 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the Group has settled approximately HK\$0.2 million in respect to the settlement of this case.
- (b) 於二零二零年年度，本集團接獲中國一間仲裁庭的通知，稱本集團於中國的一家服務供應商已針對本集團一間中國附屬公司提出法律訴訟，就其聲稱的應收本集團服務費之到期未付結餘提出申索。根據中國法院作出的判決，本集團被責令立即支付款項約港幣0.2百萬元，因此於二零二零年年度的損益內計提虧損港幣0.2百萬元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准該等綜合財務報表日期，本集團已就解決此案件結付約港幣0.2百萬元。
- (c) During FY2020, the Group received a notice from a District Court in the PRC stating that a supplier of the Group in the PRC has initiated legal action against certain subsidiaries of the Group in the PRC by claiming the allegedly due and unpaid balance of subcontracting fees from the Group. In respect of the aforesaid due and unpaid balance of subcontracting fees amounting to approximately HK\$5.5 million which had been recognised in "Trade payables" as at 31 December 2020. Based on the legal advice obtained from an independent legal counsel, the management of the Group considered no further provision for litigation was required to be made for the year ended 31 December 2020. Subsequent to 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the litigation is still in process.
- (c) 於二零二零年年度，本集團接獲中國地方法院的通知，稱本集團於中國的一名供應商已針對本集團的若干中國附屬公司提起法律訴訟，就其聲稱的應收本集團分包費之到期未付結餘提出申索。上述到期未付分包費結餘約為港幣5.5百萬元，已於二零二零年十二月三十一日於「應付賬款」內確認。基於一名獨立法律顧問的法律建議，本集團管理層認為，於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內無須為有關訴訟進一步計提撥備。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准本綜合財務報表日期，訴訟仍在受理中。
- (d) During FY2020, the Group received a notice from a District Court in the PRC stating that a former employee of the Group in the PRC has initiated legal action against a subsidiary of the Group in the PRC by claiming the compensation of the dismissal of labour contract in view of breach of the terms in employment agreement by the Group. Pursuant to the judgements made by the court in the PRC, the Group was ordered to make immediate payment amounting to approximately HK\$0.8 million which had been recognised in "Provision for losses on litigations" in "Other losses, net" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for FY2020. Subsequent to 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the Group has settled approximately HK\$0.8 million in respect to the settlement of this case.
- (d) 於二零二零年年度，本集團接獲中國地方法院的通知，稱本集團中國的一名前任僱員已對本集團於中國的一家附屬公司提起訴訟，要求就本集團違反僱傭協議中的條款而解除勞動合同獲得賠償。根據中國法院的判決，本集團被責令立即支付約港幣0.8百萬元，該款項已於二零二零年年度的綜合損益表內「其他虧損，淨額」中的「訴訟虧損撥備」確認。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准本綜合財務報表日期，本集團已就此結算支付約港幣0.8百萬元。

Management Discussion and Analysis

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Other than the disclosure of above and elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, at the end of the reporting period, the Group was not involved in any other material litigation or arbitration. As far as the management of the Group was aware, the Group had no other material litigation or claim which was pending or threatened against the Group. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group was the defendant of certain non-material litigations, and also a party to certain litigations arising from the ordinary course of business of the Group. The likely outcome of these contingent liabilities, litigations or other legal proceedings cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty at present, but the management of the Group believes that any possible legal liability which may be incurred from the aforesaid cases will not have any material impact on the financial position or results of the Group.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had 428 employees. The Group fully recognises the importance of its employees who contribute significantly to its success and continues to maintain and upgrade the capabilities of its workforce by providing them with adequate and regular training.

The Group's remuneration policy is to provide compensation packages at market rates which reward individual's performance and attract, retain and motivate high quality employees. The compensation packages offered by the Group are comparable with other organisations of similar size and business nature and are reviewed annually. The components of employee's remuneration package consist of base salary, double pay, fringe benefits including pension scheme, medical insurance, life and personal accident insurance, employee compensation and business travel insurance as well as incentives like discretionary cash bonus.

In Xixiang, Shenzhen, China where the Xixiang facilities are located, staff welfare rates are set with reference to the prevailing labour laws in China. Accommodation and leisure facilities are also provided to local staff at Xixiang facilities.

除上述及其他於綜合財務報表中的披露外，於報告期末，本集團未牽涉任何其他重大訴訟或仲裁。據本集團管理層所知，本集團並無其他未決或威脅本集團的重大訴訟或申索。於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團為若干非重大訴訟的被告，且亦於本集團的日常業務過程中牽涉若干訴訟。目前尚無法確定該等或有負債、訴訟或其他法律程序的可能結果，但本集團管理層認為，上述案件可能引起的任何可能法律責任將不會對本集團的財務狀況或業績產生任何重大影響。

人力資源及薪酬政策

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團聘有428名僱員。本集團深明僱員對本集團取得今日成就實在功不可沒，並為員工提供充足及定期培訓，藉以保持及不斷提升員工之工作表現。

本集團之薪酬政策旨在提供符合市場水平的薪津組合，以回報僱員之個人表現，並且吸引、挽留並激勵能幹員工。本集團之薪津組合可與其他規模和業務性質相若之機構提供薪津組合媲美，而本集團亦會每年對此進行檢討。僱員之薪津組合包括基本薪金、雙糧、額外福利(包括退休保障計劃、醫療保險、人壽及個人意外保險、僱員補償及公幹保險)，以及酌情現金花紅等獎勵。

於西鄉設施之所在地，中國深圳西鄉，員工福利水平乃參考中國現行之勞動法而制定。駐西鄉設施之本地員工均獲提供住宿及消閒設施。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

The Group's remuneration philosophy for senior executives is based upon creating a strong link between performance and reward in accordance with the following principles:

1. Fixed salaries and benefits are set at median-market level against comparable groups of companies selected on the basis of similar size and business nature and benchmarked with the prevailing market conditions; and
2. Performance-related bonus is linked to the achievement of pre-defined performance targets including financial targets, performance index and pre-agreed management objectives.

The emolument of the Directors is recommended by the remuneration committee with reference to companies of comparable business type or scale, and the nature and quantity of work at both Board and Board committee ("Board Committee") levels (including frequency of meetings and nature of agenda items) in order to compensate Directors reasonably for their time and efforts spent. The Directors' emolument is approved by the Board pursuant to the mandate granted by the shareholders at annual general meetings. Remuneration are paid to a Director for appointment as a member of a particular committee. Non-Executive Directors receive no base pay, benefits, bonus or pension except reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with their directorship of the Company. No individual Director is allowed to participate in the procedures for deciding his/her individual remuneration package. Full details of the remuneration of and fees paid to the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in note 10 of the consolidated financial statements.

本集團釐定高級行政人員薪酬之理念為使其表現與回報緊密掛鉤，當中所根據之原則如下：

1. 本集團先選出一系列規模及業務性質相若之公司作比較指標，使固定薪金及福利定於市場水平的中位數，並以現行市況作基準；及
2. 績效花紅與能否達到既定表現目標(包括財務目標、表現指數及預先協議之管理目標)掛鉤。

董事酬金由薪酬委員會參考業務種類或規模相若之公司，以及董事會與董事委員會(「董事委員會」)之工作性質和工作量(包括會議次數及議題性質)後提出建議，務求董事可就所付出之時間及貢獻得到合理報酬。董事酬金由董事會根據股東於股東週年大會上授予之授權而批准。如董事獲委任為個別委員會之成員，其將獲發袍金。除出任本公司董事而獲得之可報銷開支外，非執行董事並不獲發基本薪金、福利、花紅或退休保障。各董事不得參與釐定本身薪酬福利之程序。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度支付予董事之薪酬及袍金的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註10。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

The Group is committed to achieving a up to stipulated standard of corporate governance to safeguard the interests of all shareholders and to enhance corporate value and accountability. Throughout the year ended 31 December 2020 under review, the Company has applied the principles and complied with all code provisions and where applicable, the recommended best practices prescribed in the Corporate Governance Code (“CG Code”) in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the “Listing Rules”) on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”), save for the deviation from the Code Provision A.2.1 and A.6.7. This report describes its corporate governance practices, explains the applications of the principles of the CG Code and deviations during the year ended 31 December 2020 under review.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board

During the period between 1 January 2020 and 28 February 2020, the Board comprised five Directors of whom one is Executive Director and one is Non-Executive Director and three are Independent Non-Executive Directors. For the period between 28 February 2020 and 31 March 2020, the Board comprised of four Directors of whom one is Executive Director and three are Independent Non-Executive Directors. For the period between 31 March 2020 to 16 July 2020, the Board comprised of five Directors of whom one is Executive Director, and one is Non-Executive Director and three are Independent Non-Executive Directors. For the period between 16 July 2020 to 25 August 2020, the Board comprised of four Directors of whom one is Executive Director, three are Independent Non-Executive Directors.

Brief biographical details of the Directors appear in the Directors and Senior Management of the Group section on pages 11 to 13. An updated list of Directors of the Company and their respective roles and functions are posted on the Stock Exchange's website and the Company's website.

為保障全體股東權益及提升企業價值和問責性，本集團一向承諾恪守奉行乎合規定水平之企業管治。回顧截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司已應用並遵守香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十四所載之企業管治守則（「企業管治守則」）的所有原則及守則條文（惟偏離守則條文第A.2.1條及第A.6.7條除外），以及建議最佳常規（如適用）。本報告書詳述本集團於回顧截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之企業管治常規，並闡釋企業管治守則之原則應用及偏離行為。

董事會

董事會

於二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年二月二十八日期間，董事會由五名董事組成，其中一名為執行董事、一名為非執行董事及三名為獨立非執行董事。於二零二零年二月二十八日至二零二零年三月三十一日期間，董事會由四名董事組成，其中一名為執行董事及三名為獨立非執行董事。於二零二零年三月三十一日至二零二零年七月十六日期間，董事會由五名董事組成，其中一名為執行董事，一名為非執行董事及三名為獨立非執行董事。於二零二零年七月十六日至二零二零年八月二十五日期間，董事會由四名董事組成，其中一名為執行董事，三名為獨立非執行董事。

董事之履歷簡表載列於第11至13頁之本集團董事及高級管理層部分。本公司董事最新的名單及各董事之職責及職能載於聯交所網站及本公司網站。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

Appointment, Re-election and Retirement of Directors

The nomination and corporate governance committee of the Board (“NCGC”) reviews the profiles of the candidates and makes recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-election and retirement of Directors.

The Company recognises the importance of having the appropriate board composition. In deciding the board composition, the attributes, skills and expertise among the Directors are considered appropriate to effectively lead and control the Group, taking into account the scope and nature of its operations. The Directors have a mix of core competencies in areas such as accounting and finance, business and management, industry knowledge and marketing strategies. The size of the Board is conducive to effective discussion and decision-making and has an appropriate balance of independent Directors to exercise independent judgment.

In accordance with the Company’s Bye-Laws, at each annual general meeting (“AGM”), one-third of the Directors shall retire from office. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election or re-election. Further, any Director appointed by the Board as an additional Board member or fill in a casual vacancy shall hold office until the following AGM and shall then be eligible for re-election at the AGM immediately following their appointments. The new Directors shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at that annual general meeting. Election and re-election of Directors will be done by separate resolution.

The names and biographical details of the Directors who will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM will be set out in the circular accompanying the notice of AGM.

董事之委任、重選及告退

董事會提名及企業管治委員會（「提名及企業管治委員會」）負責考慮審閱候選人之履歷及就董事委任、重選及退任之事宜向董事會作出建議。

本公司深明具備恰當的董事會組合之重要。在考慮董事會組合的事宜上，就本集團之業務範疇及性質而言，董事所具備之特質、技能及專業知識足以令彼等能有效地引領及監控本集團。董事具有各方面如會計及財務、商業及管理、業界知識及市場策略等專才。董事會之規模能促使有效之討論及決策；同時，董事會亦包含獨立董事作為恰當的平衡，以使其能作出獨立判斷。

根據本公司章程細則，於每屆股東週年大會（「股東週年大會」）上，三分之一董事必須退任。每年之退任董事須為彼等自上次獲選或重選以來任期為最長者。再者，獲董事會委任作為新增董事會成員或填補董事空缺之董事將一直留任，直至本公司下屆股東週年大會為止，並須於緊隨彼等獲委任後之股東週年大會上膺選連任。於釐定股東週年大會上須輪值告退之董事人數時，毋須計及該新任董事。選舉及重選董事將以獨立決議案來完成。

將於應屆股東週年大會上膺選連任董事之姓名及履歷將載於隨附股東週年大會通告之通函內。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board adopted a Board diversity policy setting out the approach to achieve diversity on the Board. The Company recognises and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board to enhance the quality of its performance. Board diversity will be considered by the Company from a number of aspects, including but not limited to cultural and educational background, experience, skills, knowledge, length of service, age and gender. The Board composition is reviewed, considered and discussed by the NCGC on an annual basis and it will make recommendations to the Board after the review. The Company's business needs will also be taken into account in determining the optimum composition of the Board. In reviewing and assessing the composition of the Board as well as selecting candidate(s), the NCGC will consider all diversity elements according to the policy and also devised guidelines for ideal board size, optimum number of executive and non-executive directors and board membership criteria. The policy and those guidelines shall be reviewed and revised periodically to meet business needs of the Group.

Induction and Continuous Professional Development

Newly appointed Directors of the Company will receive induction and reference materials to enable him/her to familiarise himself/herself with the Group's history, mission, business operations and board and company policies. Each Director is briefed and updated from time to time to ensure that he/she has a proper understanding of the operations and business of the Group and that he/she is fully aware of his/her responsibilities under Statutory and common law, the Listing Rules, applicable legal and other regulatory requirements and the governance policies of the Company and latest Listing Rules and legislation.

Directors are encouraged to participate in continuous professional development so as to refresh their knowledge and skills for discharging their duties and responsibilities. For the year ended 31 December 2020, relevant reading materials including regulatory update, seminar handouts and latest regulatory case selection etc. have been provided to the Directors for their reference and studying.

董事會成員多元化政策

董事會已採納董事會成員多元化政策，其中載有實現董事會成員多元化之方式。本公司明白並深信擁有多元化董事會成員能提高董事會表現質素之裨益。本公司會從多個方面衡量董事會之多元化，包括但不限於文化及教育背景、經驗、專長、知識、服務年期、年齡及性別。董事會之組成每年由提名及企業管治委員會作出檢討、考慮及商討，其於檢討後會向董事會作出建議。本公司之業務需要亦會被考慮在內，以釐定董事會之最佳組合。在考慮及評估董事會組合及挑選候任董事時，提名及企業管治委員會將根據該政策考慮所有多元化因素，以及就董事會之適當成員數目、適當之執行董事及非執行董事人數，以及擔任董事會成員之先決條件制定指引，該政策及該等指引將會定期予以檢討及修訂以合乎本集團的業務需要。

入職及持續專業發展

本公司新委任董事將獲發指引及參考資料，以便其熟識本集團歷史、使命、業務運作、董事會及公司政策等。各董事不時獲簡要提示最新資料，確保其妥為了解本集團運作及業務，並知悉其根據法定及普通法、上市規則、適用法例及其他監管規定與本公司管治政策須承擔之各項責任、最新上市規則及法例。

本集團鼓勵董事參與持續專業發展，以更新彼等之知識及技能，以便履行其職責。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事已獲提供相關閱讀材料(包括監管更新資料、研討會材料及最新監管案例選等)，以供彼等參考及學習。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

A summary of training taken by the Directors since 1 January 2020 up to 31 December 2020 is set out as follows:

以下列表概述自二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年十二月三十一日董事所接受之培訓：

Directors	董事	Training activities including in-house activities/briefings, seminars/talks held by professional organisations and/or reading materials on relevant topics 培訓活動(包括公司內部活動/會議、專業組織舉辦之研討會/講座及/或閱讀相關課題之材料)
Executive Director:	執行董事：	
Zhu Yongning	朱永寧	√
Non-Executive Directors:	非執行董事：	
Song Rongrong (Resigned on 28 February 2020)	宋榮榮(於二零二零年二月二十八日辭任)	√
Wu Qing (Appointed on 31 March 2020, resigned on 16 July 2020)	吳清(於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任，於二零二零年七月十六日辭任)	√
Cui Xiao (Appointed on 25 August 2020)	崔嘯(於二零二零年八月二十五日獲委任)	√
Independent Non-Executive Directors:	獨立非執行董事：	
Zhou Meilin	周美林	√
Zhou Rui	周銳	√
Xu Jinwen	徐錦文	√

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

According to the Code Provision A.2.1, the roles of the chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") should be separate and performed by different individuals to ensure a balance of power and authority so that power is not concentrated in any one individual.

After the retirement of Mr. Xu Chiming, the then chairman, on 26 June 2019, Mr. Zhu Yongning, the CEO of the Company, took up the responsibilities of both the chairman and CEO of the Company. The Board understands that the roles of the chairman and the CEO should be independent, and hence, the Group will recruit a suitable person who has an extensive understanding of the Group's business as soon as possible to manage the day-to-day business.

主席及行政總裁

根據守則條文第A.2.1條，主席與行政總裁(「行政總裁」)的角色應有區分，並由不同人士擔任，以確保權力和授權分布均衡，不致權力僅集中於一位人士。

在徐志明先生於二零一九年六月二十六日退任後，本公司行政總裁朱永寧先生兼任主席及本公司行政總裁職務。董事會明白主席與行政總裁的角色應有區分，因此，本集團將盡快招聘深入了解本集團業務之適合人選以管理日常業務。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

Responsibilities of the Board and delegations to management

The Board is responsible to the shareholders for leadership and control of the Company and is collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Company and its businesses by directing and supervising the Company's affairs.

The Board focuses on overall strategies and policies with particular attention paid to the growth and financial performance of the Group. The principal functions of the Board are to:

- establish the strategic direction and development of the Group;
- determine the broad policies, strategic plans and performance objectives of the Group;
- monitor management performance;
- approve financial plans and annual budgets, major funding proposals, key funding and investment proposals;
- oversee the processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls, risk management, financial reporting and compliance;
- approve the nominations of Directors and appointment of key personnel; and
- assume responsibility for corporate governance.

The Board delegates daily operations of the Group to Executive Directors and senior executives, while reserving certain key matters for its approval. Decisions of the Board are communicated to the management through Executive Directors who have attended at Board meetings and circulation of minutes of Board meetings to the management.

董事會職責及管理層指派

董事會就領導及監控本公司向股東負責，並且透過帶領及監管本公司之事務，共同負責促進本公司及其業務之成功。

董事會專注於整體策略及政策，尤其關注本集團之增長及財務表現。董事會之主要功能如下：

- 制訂本集團之策略性方向及發展；
- 決定本集團主要政策、策略計劃及績效目標；
- 監察管理層之表現；
- 批准財政計劃及年度預算、重大撥款建議、主要融資及投資建議；
- 監察內部監控是否足夠的評估過程、風險管理、財務匯報及守規之程序；
- 批准提名董事及委任主要人員；及
- 就企業管治承擔責任。

董事會委派執行董事及高級行政人員處理日常營運事宜，惟保留批准若干重要事項之權利。董事會之決定透過出席董事會會議之執行董事，及給予管理層傳閱董事會會議之會議記錄而下達至管理層。

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The Board has adopted a set of guidelines to clearly divide the responsibilities of the Board and the management. Matters reserved for decision and consideration of the Board include, among others, all matters of strategic importance, corporate governance practices, legal and regulatory compliance, internal control and risk management, corporate strategy, operating and capital budgets, statutory financial reports, changes in Board members, major transactions and investment commitments and remuneration policy of Directors and senior management, financial authorisation and approval limits for operating and capital expenditure, the procurement of goods and services, and the acquisition and disposal of investments.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Coming from diverse business and professional backgrounds, the Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company have shared their valuable experience with the Board in the interests of promoting the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. The Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company have made significant contribution of their skills and expertise to the Board Committees. All Independent Non-Executive Directors are appointed for a fixed term of three years and are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election by shareholders at the AGM of the Company in accordance with the Company's Bye-Laws.

All Independent Non-Executive Directors are expressly identified in all corporate communications that disclose the names of the Directors of the Company. The functions of Independent Non-Executive Directors include, but not limited to:

- participating in Board meetings to bring in independent judgment to bear on issues of corporate strategy, corporate performance, accountability, resources, key appointments and standard of conducts;
- taking the lead where potential conflicts of interests arise;
- serving on Board Committees, if invited; and
- scrutinising the Group's performance in achieving agreed corporate goals and objectives, and monitoring the reporting of performance.

董事會對須獲其批准之事宜採納一系列指引，以明確界定董事會及管理層之職責。須獲董事會決定及考慮之事宜其中包括所有重大策略性事宜、企業管治常規、法例及規管的遵守、內部監控及風險管理、企業策略、營運及資金預算、法定財務報告、董事會成員變動、主要交易及投資承諾以及董事及高級管理人員之薪酬政策，營運及資本開支、貨物與服務之採用及投資項目之收購與出售之財務授權與批准限額。

獨立非執行董事

為了提高本公司及股東之最佳利益，本公司來自不同業務及專業背景的獨立非執行董事均向董事會分享其寶貴經驗。本公司獨立非執行董事以其專業及技能向董事委員會作出重要的貢獻。所有獨立非執行董事以三年固定任期委任，並須根據本公司章程細則於本公司股東週年大會上輪值告退並由股東重選連任。

所有獨立非執行董事均在披露本公司董事姓名之所有企業通訊中明確識別。獨立非執行董事之職能包括，但不限於：

- 參加董事會會議，就公司策略、公司績效、問責性、資源、委任要員及操守准則作出獨立判斷；
- 在出現潛在利益衝突時引領董事會；
- 應邀出任董事會屬下委員會職務（如獲邀請）；及
- 詳查本集團績效是否達到既定的企業目標和目的，並監察本公司匯報表情況。

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During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company has complied with Rules 3.10(1) and 3.10(2) of the Listing Rules regarding the appointment of at least three Independent Non-Executive Directors including at least one Independent Non-Executive Director with appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or relating financial management expertise. In assessing the independence of the Directors, the Board has examined the different relationships identified under the Listing Rules that might impair the Directors' independence and objectivity. The Board considers that all of the Independent Non-Executive Directors are independent and are satisfied with the Directors' ability to act with independent judgment. Furthermore, each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors has provided to the Company an annual confirmation of independence required by Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all its Independent Non-Executive Directors to be independent. Each Director is subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. Any further re-appointment of an Independent Non-Executive Director, who has served the Board for more than nine years, will be subject to separate resolution to be approved by the shareholders of the Company.

The Company has also complied with Rule 3.10A of the Listing Rules that the Independent Non-Executive Directors are representing at least one-third of the Board.

RELATIONSHIP

There is no financial, business, family and other material relationship among other members of the Board.

There has been an effective and balanced Board collectively responsible for the Company's activities and affairs. The Board members are free to discuss issues properly put to the Board meetings and express their views and concerns. No individual or small group can dominate the Board's decision-making process.

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司遵守上市規則第3.10(1)及3.10(2)條有關委任最少三名獨立非執行董事，其中包括最少一名獨立非執行董事必須具有恰宜之專業資格或會計或有關財務管理專業知識之規定。於評估董事之獨立性時，董事會已檢查訂明於上市規則內有可能損害董事獨立性及客觀性不同的關係。董事會認為所有獨立非執行董事皆為獨立並滿意彼等之能力可作出獨立之判斷。再者，每位獨立非執行董事均按上市規則第3.13條之規定向本公司提供年度獨立確認書。本公司視所有獨立非執行董事皆具獨立性。每位董事皆需最少每三年輪值告退。如再委任任何已服務董事會逾九年之獨立非執行董事，將須根據本公司股東以獨立議案予以批准。

本公司亦遵守上市規則第3.10A條有關董事會須有至少三分之一成員為獨立非執行董事之規定。

關係

董事會其他成員之間概無任何財務、業務、家族及其他重要關係。

董事會維持高效率及平衡之架構，並集體負責本公司業務及事務。董事會成員可自由討論於董事會會議上適當提出之事宜，並表達其意見及關注。概無個別人士或小組可主導董事會之決策過程。

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If a substantial shareholder or a director has a conflict of interest in a matter to be considered by the Board which the Board has determined to be material, the matter will be dealt with by a physical Board meeting rather than a written resolution of the Board. The Board will take into account the exceptions to the general voting prohibition, as set out in the Listing Rules when considering whether a director shall vote on any board resolution approving any matters in which he has material interests or shall he be counted in the quorum present at the meeting.

MEETINGS

The Board meets regularly at least 4 times a year and holds additional meetings as and when the Board thinks appropriate. Board Committees also hold regular scheduled meetings to discharge their duties. Meetings via telephone or video-conference are permitted under the Bye-Laws of the Company. Attendance record of the Board and Board Committees meetings during the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out on pages 33, 36, 37 and 41.

All Directors have access to the company secretary who is responsible for ensuring that Board/Board Committees meeting procedures are observed and advising the Board/Board Committees on compliance matters.

In an attempt to accommodate the competing time commitments of Directors who sit on multiple boards, dates of Board/Board Committees meetings are scheduled well in advance at the beginning of every calendar year. The Company has given at least 14 days' notice for regular Board and Board Committees meetings. For all other Board/Board Committees meetings, reasonable notices are given. Draft agendas for Board and Board Committee meetings are circulated to all Directors for comment before the meetings. The Directors were given the opportunities to include matters to be discussed in the agenda for all Board and Board Committees meetings.

倘董事會認為主要股東或董事在董事會將予考慮的事項中存有董事會認為屬重大的利益衝突，該事項將以舉行一次董事會會議而非以董事會書面決議進行議決。董事會在考慮該董事應否放棄於董事會上表決有關批准其擁用重大利益等事宜時或應否計入出席會議之法定人數內時，將會考慮上市規則所載一般禁止表決例外情況。

會議

董事會每年定期舉行最少四次會議及按情況需要召開額外會議。董事委員會亦定期舉行會議以履行其職務。本公司章程細則批准透過電話或視像方式舉行會議。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事出席董事會及董事委員會會議次數之記錄載列於第33、36、37及41頁。

全體董事均可聯絡公司秘書；公司秘書負責確保遵守董事會／董事委員會會議程序並向董事會／董事委員會就守規事宜作出建議。

為確保身兼多個董事會職務之董事能抽空出席會議，董事會／董事委員會會議日期於每年年初先行擬定。定期董事會及董事委員會會議通告最少於會議日期前十四天發出。所有其他董事會／董事委員會會議均給予合理之通知時間。董事會及董事委員會會議之草擬議程於會議舉行前給各董事審議。董事均有機會提出將予商討事項，以供列入董事會及董事委員會會議之議程內。

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The agenda accompanied by detailed Board papers (prepared in such form and manner as will enable the Board to make an informed decision on matters placed before it, including but not limited to, background or explanatory information relating to matters to be brought before the Board and internal financial information such as quarterly management accounts, forecasts and budgets with material variance between projections and actual results explained) are circulated to all Directors in a timely manner and at least three days before the date of scheduled meeting.

Minutes of Board/Board Committees meetings are recorded in detail regarding the matters considered and decisions reached, including concerns raised by Directors or dissenting views expressed. Draft minutes are circulated to relevant Directors/committee members within a reasonable time after the meetings for comments and will then be approved by the Board/Board Committees at the following meeting. Minutes of Board and Board Committees meetings are kept by the company secretary and are open for inspection at any reasonable time on reasonable notice by any Director.

Directors are provided in a timely manner with complete, adequate explanation and information about the Company and its subsidiaries, its activities, performances and its projects particularly including any significant variances from a planned course of actions to enable them to make an informed decision or assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects and to discharge their duties and responsibilities. In case when the Directors have queries, they are provided with the names and contact details of the Group's senior executives for separate and independent access to them and they are able to obtain more information than is volunteered by the management. Senior executives are from time to time brought into formal and informal contact with the Board at Board meetings and other events.

The Board and Board Committees are provided with sufficient resources to properly discharge their duties including access to independent professional advisers under agreed procedures, upon reasonable request, at the expense of the Company.

董事會議程連同隨附之文件(編製之形式及方式須能致使董事會就提呈事項作出知情決定,包括但不限於有關向董事會提呈之事項背景或說明數據以及內部財務數據,例如季度管理賬目、預測及預算,並闡釋預期與實際業績間之重大分歧)將適時傳遞予全體董事傳閱,期限為擬舉行會議日期前最少三日。

董事會/董事委員會會議之會議記錄均詳盡記錄會議所考慮之事項及達成之決定,包括董事所關注之事宜或發表之反對意見。會議記錄草稿於會議後一段合理時間內傳遞予有關董事/委員會成員審閱並將於下一次董事會/董事委員會會議予以批准。該等記錄由公司秘書存置,並於任何董事發出合理通知後於任何合理時間內供查閱。

董事適時獲提供有關本公司及其附屬公司、其業務、績效及其項目(尤其包括與一系列已計劃之行動有重大差異者)之完整且足夠的闡釋及資料,以便彼等就本集團績效、狀況及前景作出知情決定或評估,並履行彼等之職務及責任。倘董事有任何疑問,彼等可獲取本集團高級行政人員之姓名及聯絡資料,以分別獨立聯絡有關人士,並可要求管理層提供(主動提供以外)其他額外數據。高級行政人員不時與董事會於董事會會議及其他活動作正式及非正式的接觸。

董事會及董事委員會獲得足夠之資源以妥善履行彼等之職責,其中包括於既定的程序下,在合理要求,諮詢獨立專業顧問,有關費用由本公司支付。

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The Board held a full board meeting each quarter.

董事會每季均會舉行全體成員列席會議。

Details of the attendance of the meetings of the members of the Board during the year under review are as follows:

董事會成員在回顧年內出席會議之記錄詳情如下：

Directors	董事	2020 BOARD	
		MEETING 二零二零年 董事會會議	2020 AGM 二零二零年 股東週年大會
Executive Director:	執行董事：		
Zhu Yongning	朱永寧	4/5	1/1
Non-Executive Directors:	非執行董事：		
Song Rongrong (Resigned on 28 February 2020)	宋榮榮(於二零二零年二月二十八日辭任)	0/5	0/1
Wu Qing (Appointed on 31 March 2020, retired on 16 July 2020)	吳清(於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任，於二零二零年七月十六日退任)	0/5	0/1
Cui Xiao (Appointed on 25 August 2020)	崔嘯(於二零二零年八月二十五日獲委任)	0/5	0/1
Independent Non-Executive Directors:	獨立非執行董事：		
Zhou Meilin	周美林	3/5	0/1
Zhou Rui	周銳	4/5	1/1
Xu Jinwen	徐錦文	4/5	0/1

In addition to the above regular Board meetings during the year, the members of the Board of Directors followed the principles of good corporate governance and the best practices of the relevant code provisions and recommendations of the CG Code as set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules and maintained a continuous dialogue with shareholders, especially through the AGM or other plenary meetings to communicate with the shareholders. Pursuant to code provision A.6.7 of the CG Code, Independent Non-Executive Directors and other Non-Executive Directors should attend general meeting. However, Ms. Wu Qing, the Non-Executive Director and Mr. Zhou Meilin and Mr. Xu Jinwen, the Independent Non-Executive Directors, were unable to attend the 2020 AGM due to their other prior engagements.

除上述年內定期董事會會議外，董事會成員遵循《上市規則》附錄十四的《企業管治守則》關於良好企業管治的原則與有關守則條文及建議最佳常規，與股東保持持續對話，尤其是藉股東週年大會或其他全體會議與股東溝通。根據企業管治守則第A.6.7條，獨立非執行董事及其他非執行董事應出席股東大會。然而，非執行董事吳清女士及獨立非執行董事周美林先生及徐錦文先生因有其他要務而未能出席二零二零年股東週年大會。

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BOARD COMMITTEES

To maximise the effectiveness of the Board and to encourage active participation and contribution from Board members, the Board has established four Board Committees, namely the executive committee, audit committee, NCGC and remuneration committee with specific written terms of reference that clearly deal with their authority and duties, to oversee particular aspects of the Company's affairs, assist in the execution of the Board's responsibilities enable the Board Committees to perform their functions properly. Board Committees report to the Board on their work and findings. They adopt as far as practicable, the principles, procedures and arrangements of the Board in relation to scheduling and conduct of meetings, notice of meetings and inclusion of agenda items, recording and availability of minutes. The written terms of reference of the audit committee, nomination and corporate governance committee and remuneration committee, which are in line with the CG Code, are available on the website of the Company and the Stock Exchange and will be reviewed from time to time. The quorum necessary for transaction of business of each Board Committee is two.

Executive Committee ("EC")

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the EC comprised of all Executive Directors.

The EC meets as and when required to oversee the day-to-day management of the Group and has all the general powers of the Board except those matters specifically reserved for the Board.

The principal duties of EC include:

- managing the business and investments by overseeing the Group's operations, projects, assets and liabilities, budgets, compliance obligations and financial performance in accordance with the policies and directives of the Board;
- making recommendations to the Board as to the Group's overall policies, strategies and financial objectives in the development of its business and ensuring their implementation and execution; and
- providing leadership to staff and management and nominating key personnel and ensuring appropriate levels of authority are delegated to them.

董事委員會

為提高董事會效能以及鼓勵董事會成員積極參與及作出貢獻，董事會已成立四個董事委員會分別為執行委員會、審核委員會、提名及企業管治委員會及薪酬委員會，並列明特定職權範圍以協助各委員會執行職務。該職權範圍清晰列明該等委員會之職權及職責，以監督本公司特定方面之事務，並協助執行董事會之職責，使董事委員會能夠正確履行彼等的職責。董事委員會向董事會報告其工作及調查結果。彼等按實際可行情況採納董事會有關擬定會議時間表及會議進行方式、會議通告及加載議程項目、保存及提供會議記錄等之原則、程序及安排。審核委員會、提名及企業管治委員會及薪酬委員會包含列明符合企業管治守則之職權範圍均載於本公司網站及聯交所網站；並不時作出檢討。每個董事委員會處理事務之法定人數為兩人。

執行委員會(「執行委員會」)

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，執行委員會由全體執行董事組成。

執行委員會於需要時舉行會議以便監察本集團日常管理事務並擁有董事會的所有一般權利，除需要董事會作出決定之特別事宜外。

執行委員會之主要職責包括：

- 透過監察本集團之營運、項目、資產與負債、預算、守規責任及財務表現，依照董事會之政策及指示以管理業務及投資；
- 就本集團業務發展而制定之整體政策、策略及財務目標向董事會作出建議，以及確保該等建議得以實施及執行；及
- 領導員工及管理層及提名要員及確保授予彼等適當之權力。

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Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee (“NCGC”)

During the period between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020, the NCGC is chaired by Mr. Zhou Rui, an Independent Non-Executive Director, and comprised another two Independent Non-Executive Directors, namely, Mr. Xu Jinwen and Mr. Zhou Meilin. The NCGC meets at least once a year. As at 31 December 2020, all NCGC members are Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The principal functions of the NCGC include:

- making recommendations to the Board on all new appointments or reappointments of Directors, the establishment of a succession plan for Directors, in particular the chairman and CEO and the composition of the Board;
- identifying and nominating qualified individuals, subject to the approval of the Board, to be additional Directors or to fill vacancy in the Board as and when they arise;
- reviewing on an annual basis the Board structure, size and composition and the independent element of the Board;
- developing the criteria for selection of Directors;
- assessing the independence of Independent Non-Executive Directors;
- developing and reviewing the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board;
- reviewing and monitoring the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management;
- reviewing and monitoring the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;

提名及企業管治委員會(「提名及企業管治委員會」)

於二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年十二月三十一日期間，提名及企業管治委員會由一位獨立非執行董事周銳先生擔任主席，另包括兩位獨立非執行董事成員，即徐錦文先生和周美林先生。該委員會每年最少舉行一次會議。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，所有提名及企業管治委員會成員均為獨立非執行董事。

提名及企業管治委員會之主要職責包括：

- 就新委任或續聘董事、制訂董事繼任計劃(尤其是主席及行政總裁)及董事會組合向董事會作出建議；
- 物色及提名合資格之人選(須待董事會批准)為新增董事或於董事會出現空缺時填補人選；
- 每年審閱董事會架構、規模及組成以及董事會之獨立元素；
- 制訂挑選董事之標準；
- 評估獨立非執行董事之獨立性；
- 擬定及檢討本公司的企業管治政策及實務守則，並向董事會作出建議；
- 檢討及監察董事及高級管理層的培訓及持續專業發展；
- 檢討及監察本公司的政策及實務守則，確保符合法律及監管規定；

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- developing, reviewing and monitoring the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and Directors; and
- reviewing the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

The chairman of the NCGC will report to the Board on its proceedings and recommendations after each meeting.

During the year under review, two meetings were held by the NCGC. Details of the attendance of the NCGC meeting are as follows:

Directors	董事	Attendance 出席次數
Zhou Rui (Chairman)	周銳(主席)	1/2
Xu Jinwen	徐錦文	1/2
Zhou Meilin	周美林	2/2

The main works performed by NCGC during the year ended 31 December 2020 included reviewing the structure and composition of the Board, assessing independence of existing Independent Non-Executive Directors and putting forward recommendations to the Board on re-election of retiring Directors as well as reviewing the updated board diversity policy and recommending the same to the Board for approval.

Remuneration Committee ("RC")

During the period between 1 January 2020 and 28 February 2020, the RC is chaired by Mr. Xu Jinwen (an Independent Non-Executive Director) and comprised two members, namely, Mr. Song Rongrong and Mr. Zhou Meilin. During the period between 28 February 2020 and 31 March 2020, the RC comprised one member, namely, Mr. Zhou Meilin. During the period between 31 March 2020 and 16 July 2020, the RC comprised two members, namely, Mr. Zhou Meilin and Ms. Wu Qing. During the period between 16 July 2020 and 31 December 2020, the RC is chaired by Mr. Xu Jinwen (an Independent Non-Executive Director) and comprised two members, namely, Mr. Zhou Rui and Mr. Zhou Meilin. As at 31 December 2020, all RC members are Independent Non-Executive Directors.

- 制訂、檢討及監察僱員及董事的操守準則及合規手冊(如有);及
- 檢討本公司是否遵守企業管治守則及企業管治報告披露的資料。

提名及企業管治委員會之主席須於每次會議後向董事會匯報會議進程及向其作出建議。

於回顧年內，提名及企業管治委員會共舉行兩次會議。董事出席提名及企業管治委員會會議之記錄詳情如下：

提名及企業管治委員會於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度履行之主要工作包括檢討董事會的結構和組成、評估現任獨立非執行董事的獨立性及向董事會建議重選退任董事與檢討及向董事會建議批准更新的董事會多元化政策。

薪酬委員會(「薪酬委員會」)

於二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年二月二十八日期間，薪酬委員會由徐錦文先生(獨立非執行董事)擔任主席，並包括兩位成員，即宋榮榮先生及周美林先生。於二零二零年二月二十八日至二零二零年三月三十一日期間，薪酬委員會包括一位成員，即周美林先生。於二零二零年三月三十一日至二零二零年七月十六日期間，薪酬委員會包括兩位成員，即周美林先生及吳清女士。於二零二零年七月十六日至二零二零年十二月三十一日期間，薪酬委員會由徐錦文先生(獨立非執行董事)擔任主席，並包括兩位成員，即周銳先生及周美林先生。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，所有薪酬委員會成員均為獨立非執行董事。

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The RC consults the chairman and the CEO about its proposals relating to the remuneration of other Executive Directors and has access to professional advice if considered necessary. The principal functions of the RC include:

- recommending to the Board on the Company's policies and structure for the remuneration of the Directors and senior management of the Group;
- recommending to the Board the remuneration packages of all Executive Directors and senior management; and
- reviewing and approving the management's remuneration proposals with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives.

The chairman of the RC will report to the Board on its proceedings and recommendations, where appropriate, for the Board's consideration and/or approval.

During the year under review, two meetings were held by the RC. Details of the attendance of the RC meeting are as follows:

Directors	董事	Attendance 出席次數
Xu Jinwen (Chairman)	徐錦文(主席)	1/2
Zhou Meilin	周美林	2/2
Song Rongrong (Resigned on 28 February 2020)	宋榮榮(於二零二零年二月二十八日辭任)	0/2
Wu Qing (Appointed on 31 March 2020, retired on 16 July 2020)	吳清(於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任，於二零二零年七月十六日退任)	0/2
Zhou Rui (Appointed on 16 July 2020)	周銳(於二零二零年七月十六日獲委任)	1/2

The main works performed by RC during the year ended 31 December 2020 included reviewing the annual remuneration of Directors and senior management and recommending the remuneration of newly appointed Directors to the Board of Directors.

A general description of the Group's emolument policy and long-term incentive schemes as well as the basis of determining the emolument payable to each Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020 are disclosed on pages 22 to 23 of this annual report.

薪酬委員會就其建議其他執行董事之薪酬事宜徵詢主席及行政總裁之意見，並可於有需要時諮詢專業意見。其主要職能包括：

- 就本集團董事及高級管理層薪酬之本公司政策及架構向董事會作出建議；
- 就所有執行董事及高級管理層之薪酬計劃向董事會作出建議；及
- 根據董事會的企業目的和目標檢討及批准管理層的薪酬建議。

薪酬委員會主席須向董事會匯報會議進程及(如適當)向董事會要求對其建議作出考慮及/或接納。

於回顧年內，薪酬委員會共舉行兩次會議。董事出席薪酬委員會會議之記錄詳情如下：

薪酬委員會於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度履行之主要工作包括檢討董事及高管年度薪酬狀況，及向董事會建議新任命董事的薪酬。

有關本集團之薪酬政策及長期獎勵計劃以及釐訂各董事於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度應收薪酬標準的概括說明載於本年報第22至23頁內。

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Audit Committee (“AC”)

During the period between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020, the AC consisted of three Independent Non-Executive Directors, namely, Mr. Zhou Meilin (chairman), Mr. Zhou Rui and Mr. Xu Jinwen. The Board is of the opinion that the majority of the members of the AC possess accounting and financial management expertise or experience required to discharge their duties.

The major duties of AC include:

- considering and recommending the appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditor;
- approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of external auditor, any questions of resignation or dismissal of that auditor;
- reviewing and monitoring external auditor’s independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standards;
- discussing with external auditor the nature and scope of the audit and reporting obligations before the audit commences;
- developing and implementing policy on the engagement of an external auditor to supply non-audit services and making recommendation of any measures for improvements to be taken;

審核委員會(「審核委員會」)

於二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年十二月三十一日期間，審核委員會由三位獨立非執行董事組成，即周美林先生(主席)、周銳先生及徐錦文先生。董事會認為，大部份審核委員會成員均擁有所需會計及財務管理專業知識或經驗，以履行彼等之職務。

審核委員會主要職責包括：

- 考慮及建議委任、續聘及罷免外聘核數師；
- 批准外聘核數師之薪酬、聘用條款及該核數師辭任或辭退之任何問題；
- 根據適用標準審閱及監察外聘核數師之獨立性及客觀性，以及核數程序之有效性；
- 於開始進行核數前與外聘核數師討論有關核數之性質及範疇和申報責任；
- 就聘用外聘核數師提供非審核服務制訂及落實政策，並就需要改善之事宜提出建議措施；

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- monitoring integrity of financial statements, annual and interim reports and reviewing significant financial reporting judgment contained in them. In this regard, the AC reviews the interim and annual financial statements and the annual and the interim reports before submission to the Board, focusing particularly on:
 - (i) any changes in accounting policies and practices;
 - (ii) major judgmental areas;
 - (iii) significant adjustments resulting from audit;
 - (iv) the going concern assumptions and any qualifications;
 - (v) compliance with accounting standards;
 - (vi) compliance with the Listing Rules and other legal requirements in relation to financial reporting; and
 - (vii) any matters that have been raised by the Company's staff responsible for the accounting and financial reporting function or auditors;
- reviewing the Group's financial controls, internal control and risk management systems;
- discussing with the management the system of internal control and ensuring that the management has discharged its duty to have an effective internal control system including the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staff of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function, and their training programmes and budget;
- 監察財務報表、年度及中期報告的完整性，並審閱其所載有關財務申報之重大判斷。就此而言，審核委員會於遞交董事會前先行審閱中期及年度財務報表與年度及中期報告時，尤其集中於以下各項：
 - (i) 任何會計政策及慣例變動；
 - (ii) 涉及重要判斷的地方；
 - (iii) 因核數所產生之重大調整；
 - (iv) 企業持續經營假設及任何保留意見；
 - (v) 是否遵守會計準則；
 - (vi) 是否遵照上市規則及其他有關財務申報之法例規定；及
 - (vii) 由本公司負責會計及財務申報工作之員工或核數師所提出之任何事宜；
- 檢討本集團之財務監控、內部監控及風險管理制度；
- 與管理層討論內部監控系統，並確保管理層履行其職責，以維持有效之內部監控制度，包括提供足夠資源、聘請具備足夠資歷之員工負責本公司之會計及財申報工作以及確保有足夠預算用作該等員工之培訓計劃；

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- considering major investigations of findings on internal control matters as delegated by the Board or on its own initiative and management's response to these findings;
- reviewing the internal audit programme, ensuring co-ordination between the internal and external auditors, and ensuring that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing within the Company and reviewing and monitoring the effectiveness of the internal audit function;
- reviewing the external auditor's management letter, any material queries raised by the auditor to management in respect of the accounting records, financial accounts or systems of control and management's response and ensuring that the Board will provide a timely response to the issues raised;
- reviewing the Group's financial and accounting policies and practices;
- reviewing the arrangements the Group's employees can use, in confidence, to raise concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting, internal control or other matters. The AC should ensure that proper arrangements are in place for fair and independent investigation of these matters and for appropriate follow-up action; and
- reporting to the Board on matters set out above and to consider other topics, as defined by the Board.
- 應董事會的委派或主動就有關內部監控事宜的重要調查結果及管理層對調查結果的回應進行重大研究；
- 檢討內部審核規劃，確保內部審計部及外聘核數師通力合作，並確保內部審計功能有足夠資源運作，且於本公司內有適當的地位，以及檢討及監控內部審計職能之有效性；
- 檢討外聘核數師呈交予管理層的函件，以及核數師就會計記錄、財務賬目或監控系統向管理層提出任何重大疑問及管理層之回應，以確保董事會對提出之事宜及時作出回應；
- 檢討本集團之財務及會計政策與慣例；
- 檢討為本集團僱員所設的保密安排，讓他們表達關乎財務匯報、內部管控或其他事宜之可能不當行為的關注疑慮。審核委員會應確保設有妥當安排公平獨立調查上述事宜，以及採取適當的跟進行動；及
- 就上述各項所載的事宜向董事會匯報，及研究其他由董事會界定的課題。

The AC has explicit authority to investigate any matter under the scope of its duties and the authority to obtain independent professional advice. It is given full access to and cooperation of the management. It has been provided with reasonable resources to discharge its duties properly. In the course of reviewing the Group's financial information, the AC members liaise closely with the Board and the chief financial officer to gather relevant information.

審核委員會具有明確權力，按其職責範圍調查任何事宜及有權獲取獨立專業意見，並獲管理層提供全面的支持及通力合作。審核委員會獲提供合理的資源，以妥為履行其職務。在審閱本集團之財務資料的過程中，審核委員會與董事會及財務總監緊密聯繫以取得有關資料。

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During the year under review, three meetings were held by the AC. Details of the attendance of the AC meetings are as follows:

審核委員會於回顧年內舉行三次會議。審核委員會會議之出席記錄詳情如下：

Directors	董事	Attendance 出席次數
Zhou Meilin (Chairman)	周美林(主席)	2/3
Xu Jinwen	徐錦文	2/3
Zhou Rui	周銳	2/3

The major works performed by the AC during the year ended 31 December 2020 included the review and consideration of the announcements relating to the Group's interim and annual results; interim and annual reports; significant accounting and audit issues arising from annual audit of the Group's financial statements; budget; periodic reports from internal audit department; internal audit plan; external auditor's audit and non-audit fees as well as the assessment and recommendation of re-appointment of auditor for the coming year.

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，審核委員會履行之主要工作包括審閱及考慮有關本集團中期及全年業績之公佈；中期及年度報告；年度審核本集團財務報表所產生之重大會計及審核事宜；預算案；內部審計部之定期報告；內部審核計劃；外聘核數師之審核及非審核費用以及評估及建議續聘來年公司核數師。

Full minutes of the AC are kept at the Board office. Draft and finalised minutes of the AC meetings are circulated to all members of the AC for their comment and records respectively, in both cases within reasonable time after the conclusion of the meetings.

審核委員會之詳盡會議記錄存置於董事會辦公室，審核委員會會議記錄之草稿及最終稿，於會議結束後一段合理時間內傳遞予全體審核委員會成員，以供彼等提出意見及存檔。

Securities Transactions by Directors and Officers

董事及高級職員進行證券交易

The Company has adopted a code of conduct by Directors and officers of the Group on terms no less favourable than the standards set out by the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") contained in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules.

本公司已採納本集團董事及高級職員的行為守則，其條款並不較上市規則附錄十所載上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則（「標準守則」）之條款寬鬆。

Having made specific enquiries to all Directors, save as disclosed above, all Directors confirmed that they had complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2020.

向全體董事作出特定查詢後，除上文所披露者外，全體董事確認彼等已於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止整個年度遵守標準守則所載之標準。

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The Board members have been reminded of their obligation to comply with the Model Code.

Directors as well as officers of the Company who are in possession of unpublished inside information in relation to the Company or its shares are prohibited from dealing in shares of the Company and are also prohibited from dealing in shares during the black-out period.

INSURANCE

The Group has appropriate insurance cover in place in respect of any legal actions against its Directors and officers.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Financial reporting

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and results of the Company and of the Group. Their responsibilities have also been stated in the section headed "Independent Auditor's Report" on pages 93 to 95 of this annual report. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently and made accounting judgments and estimates that are prudent and reasonable in the circumstances. With the assistance of the finance department, the Directors ensure that the financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and appropriate financial reporting standards.

Management recognises the importance of providing the Board with appropriate and relevant information on an accurate and timely basis. Quarterly business review and financial reports comparing the Group's actual performance with budget and highlighting major relevant issues are provided to the Board to enable it to make an informed assessment on the Group's performance, position and prospects. Under the CG Code, monthly updates are required to be provided to all Directors.

董事會成員獲提醒其有義務遵守標準守則。

被視為知悉有關本公司或其股份未經公佈內幕消息數據之本公司董事及高級職員禁止買賣本公司股份，亦禁止於禁售期間買賣股份。

保險

本集團已為董事及高級職員因法律訴訟引起之責任購買恰當之保險。

問責及審核

財務匯報

董事知悉其責任乃編製反映本公司及本集團真實公平事務狀況及業績之財務報表。彼等之責任亦於本年報第93至95頁之「獨立核數師報告」一節內提及。於編製截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表時，董事已挑選適合之會計政策及貫徹應用，並作出審慎合理之判斷及估計。在財務部協助下，董事確保本集團之財務報表乃根據法例規定及適當財務報告準則而編製。

管理層認同在準確與及時的基準上向董事會提供適當及相關之數據的重要性。董事會獲提供季度業務回顧及財務報告（載有本集團實際表現與預算案之比較及主要相關事項摘要），使其對本集團之績效、情況及前景能作出知情評估。根據企業管治守則，每月需向所有董事提供更新數據。

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The Board endeavours to ensure a balanced, clear and understandable assessment of the Group's position and prospects to extend to the Group's financial reporting including annual and interim reports, other price-sensitive announcements and other financial disclosures required under the Listing Rules, and reports to regulators as well as information required to be disclosed pursuant to statutory requirements.

The Company publishes its interim and annual financial results and reports in accordance with the requirements under the Listing Rules.

External Auditor and Auditor's Remuneration

The external auditor of the Company is Mazars CPA Limited ("Mazars"). The AC is responsible for considering the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of external auditors. The Board has no disagreement with the AC's view on the re-appointment of external auditor.

The statement of Mazars, the independent auditor of the Company, regarding their reporting responsibility on the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out in the section headed "Independent Auditor's Report" on pages 93 to 95 of this annual report. Representatives from Mazars met up with the AC meeting to answer questions.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, fees paid or payable to the auditor of the Company, Mazars, by the Group are as follows:

董事會致力確保對本集團之狀況及前景作出客觀、明確及可理解之評估，並將範圍擴大至本集團之年度及中期報告財務申報、其他涉及股價敏感資料的公佈、其他根據上市規則須予披露之財務資料、致監管機構之報告書以及法定須予披露之其他數據。

本公司遵照上市規則之規定刊發中期及全年財務業績及報告。

外聘核數師及核數師酬金

本公司之外聘核數師為中審眾環(香港)會計師事務所有限公司(「中審眾環」)。審核委員會負責考慮甄選、委任、離任及罷免外聘核數師等事宜。董事會於續聘外聘核數師一事並無與審核委員會持不同意見。

本公司獨立核數師中審眾環對其就本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度財務報表承擔之報告責任所作聲明載於本年報第93至95頁之「獨立核數師報告」一節內。中審眾環之代表與審核委員會成員會面以回答問題。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團已付或應付本公司核數師中審眾環之費用如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
– Audit services	– 審核服務	1.2	1.2
– Non-audit services	– 非審核服務	0.1	0.1
		1.3	1.3

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board is responsible for maintaining a sound and effective risk management and internal control systems of the Group, and for reviewing their design, operational adequacy and effectiveness.

The Group's risk management and internal control systems encompass their policies, processes, tasks, and other aspects of the Group that taken together:

- facilitate their effective and efficient operation by allowing it to respond appropriately to significant business, operational, financial, compliance and other risks with a view to achieving business objectives. This includes the safeguarding of assets from inappropriate use or from loss and fraud and ensuring that liabilities are identified and managed;
- help ensure maintenance of proper accounting records for the provision of reliable financial information for internal or external reporting; and
- help ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations, and also with internal policies with respect to the conduct of business.

The risk management and internal control systems are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance of no material misstatement or loss and to manage rather than eliminate risks of failure in operational systems and achievement of the Group's objectives.

風險管理及內部監控

董事會負責維護本集團健全及有效的風險管理及內部監控制度，並審查有關設計、操作的充分性和有效性。

本集團之風險管理及內部監控制度包含其政策、程序、工作，連同本集團其他範疇，旨在：

- 容許其適當地於重大業務、營運、財務、合規及其他風險等方面作出意見，促進營運之效率及成效以達到業務目標。此包括保障資產免受不適當的使用或損失及詐騙，並且保證責任得以確定及處理；
- 確保保存妥當的會計記錄以提供可靠之財務數據供內部使用或對外匯報；及
- 確保遵守相關法例及規定，以及有關工作方式遵守內部政策。

風險管理及內部監控制度乃為合理但非絕對地確保防範重大錯誤陳述或損失，以及旨在管理而非消除營運制度失當之風險，以達致本集團之目標。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

The key procedures that the Board established to provide effective risk management and internal controls are as follows:

- A distinct organisation structure exists with defined lines of authority and responsibilities. Division/department heads are involved in preparing the strategic plan which lays down the corporate strategies to be pursued in the coming year for achieving the annual operating plan and the annual operational and financial targets. Both the strategic plan and the annual operating plan lay down the foundation for the preparation of the annual budget by which resources are allocated in accordance with identified and prioritised business opportunities. The annual operating plan is submitted for approval by the EC subject to regular review. The strategic plan is presented to the Board by management subject to regular review and the annual budget is approved by the Board yearly;
- A comprehensive monthly management reporting system is in place providing financial and operational performance indicators to the management, and the relevant financial information for reporting and disclosure purposes. Variances against budgets are analysed, and explained, and appropriate actions are taken, if necessary, to rectify deficiencies noted; and
- System and procedures are in place to identify, measure, manage and control risks including legal, credit, market, operational, environmental, behavioral and system risks that may have an impact on the Group.

The Group's internal audit department ("IA") performs audit reviews of the risks and key controls of the Group. IA plays an important role in monitoring the Group's internal governance, evaluating the quality of the risk management and internal control systems and informing the Board whether sound risk management and internal control systems are maintained and operated by the management in compliance with agreed processes and standards. To preserve the independence of the internal audit function, the head of IA reports directly to the AC on audit matters and to the CEO on administrative matters.

董事會為提供有效風險管理及內部監控而制訂之主要程序如下：

- 訂定一個權力範圍與責任界定清楚的企業架構。分部／部門主管參與準備策略性計劃，當中列出來年須跟隨之企業策略以達成年度營運計劃及年度營運與財務目標。策略性計劃及年度營運計劃均為準備年度預算案之基礎，其按既定及優先的商業契機分配資源。該年度營運計劃已經由執行委員會提交供批准並須定期進行檢討。策略性計劃已經由管理層向董事會匯報並須定期進行檢討；而年度預算案則由董事會每年批准；
- 訂立每月詳細的管理匯報制度，以向管理層提供財務及營運表現指標，並提供財務資料，供有關匯報及披露用途。對預算差異作出分析及闡釋，並於有需要時採取適當之行動以彌補所知之不足；及
- 訂立制度及程序以識別、衡量、管理及監控可能影響本集團之法律、信貸、市場、營運、環境、行為及制度等風險。

本集團內部審計部（「內部審計部」）就本集團之風險及主要監控進行審核檢討。內部審計部於監察本集團內部管治上、評估風險管理及內部監控制度質素及向董事會匯報管理層是否已遵照協定之程序及標準維持及實施妥善之風險管理及內部監控制度上擔當重要角色。為保留內部審計功能之獨立性，內部審計部主管直接向審核委員會匯報有關審核事宜及向行政總裁匯報行政事宜。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告書

Using a risk management-based approach audit, IA plans its internal audit projects annually in consultation with, but independent of, management. The audit methodology and process adopted by IA include understanding and analysing the business, determining risk areas within key processes; analysing and evaluating the process control effectiveness and communicating results and follow up. Independent reviews of different financial, business and functional operations and activities will be conducted with audit resources being focused on higher risk areas. Ad-hoc reviews will also be conducted on areas of concern identified by the AC and the management.

The Company has established written policies and procedures on daily operations, covering process flow, methodology adopted, reviewing process and reporting system. Division/department heads will be notified of the control deficiencies noted for rectification, and IA will follow up with the implementation of audit recommendations. Significant internal control weaknesses are brought to the attention of the AC and if necessary to the Board, and to the senior management for remedial actions.

During the period under review, the Board, through the AC, has conducted reviews on a regular basis, of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems covering all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls, and risk management functions and gave due deliberation/consideration to the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience of the accounting and financial reporting function.

Furthermore, the whistleblowing policy has been adopted by the Board for the Group's employees, customers and suppliers to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible improprieties in any matters related to the Group.

內部審計部採用風險管理為本之審核方法，規劃其年度內部審核規劃(會諮詢但獨立於管理層)。內部審計部所採納之審核方法及程序包括理解及分析業務、在主要程序上決定風險範圍、分析及評估程序監控之有效性及傳達結果與跟進。不同之財政、業務、功能運作及活動之獨立檢討將配合審核資源進行，並集中於高風險之範圍。倘審核委員會及管理層識別出值得關注之事宜，亦會以專責方式進行檢討。

本公司已為日常經營、流程、採用方法、評核流程及匯報制度製定列明的政策及程序。分部／部門主管將獲通知監控不足之處以進行修正，而內部審計部將跟進落實審核建議之事宜。重要之內部監控不足將提呈審核委員會請予注意(及如有需要提呈予董事會)，及高級管理層以作出補救行動。

回顧期間，董事會已通過審核委員會定期對本集團風險管理及內部監控制度的有效性(涵蓋所有重大監控、包括財務、營運及合規監控，以及風險管理程序)進行檢討，並對資源、員工在會計及財務匯報的合適性及經驗作謹慎考慮。

再者，董事會採納了舉報政策以讓本集團之僱員、顧客及供貨商對本集團任何可能處理不當之事宜提出保密舉報。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHT

Shareholders Communication

The Company strives to convey to shareholders pertinent information in a clear, detailed, timely manner and on a regular basis and to take into consideration their views and inputs, and address shareholders' concerns. Their views are communicated to the Board as a whole.

The Company communicates with its shareholders through the publication of annual and interim reports, results announcements, other announcements and documents required to be published pursuant to the Listing Rules, and press releases. All shareholders' communications are also available on the Stock Exchange's website at www.hkex.com.hk or the Company's website at www.idthk.com.

The AGM of the Company provides a useful forum for shareholders to exchange views with the Board. The chairman of the Board as well as chairmen of AC, NCGC and/or RC, or in their absence, members of the Board Committees are generally available to answer shareholders' questions.

Separate resolutions are proposed at general meetings on each substantially separate issue, including the election of individual directors. Votes cast on each resolution at the general meetings are properly counted and recorded.

At each general meeting, the shareholders will be informed of the detailed procedures for conducting a poll and answers will be provided if there are any questions from the shareholders. The poll results are posted on the Stock Exchange's website and the Company's website.

與股東之溝通及股東權益

股東溝通

本公司致力向股東傳達明確、詳盡、適時及定期之相關數據，並考慮彼等之意見及建議以及處理股東關注之事宜。彼等之意見會整體向董事會傳達。

本公司透過刊發年報、中期報告、業績公佈、根據上市規則須刊發的公佈及文件，及新聞稿與股東溝通。所有與股東之通訊亦載於聯交所網站www.hkex.com.hk或本公司網站www.idthk.com。

本公司股東週年大會為股東與董事會交換意見之有用論壇。董事會主席以及審核委員會、提名及企業管治委員會及／或薪酬委員會之主席（如彼等缺席，則董事委員會成員）通常會出席回答股東之問題。

每一個實質上獨立之個別事項（包括推選個別董事）均以獨立決議案提呈於股東大會上。股東大會上對每項決議案的票數均獲妥為點算及記錄在案。

在每一個股東大會上，股東將獲通知有關投票表決之詳細程序。股東如有任何提問亦將獲得解答。投票結果會於聯交所網站及本公司網站公佈。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

PROCEDURES FOR SHAREHOLDERS TO CONVENE A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING (“SGM”)

The Directors of the Company, notwithstanding anything in its Bye-Laws shall, on the requisition of shareholders of the Company holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of such of the paid-up capital of the Company as at the date of the deposit carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, forthwith proceed duly to convene a SGM of the Company.

The requisition must state the purposes of the meeting, and must be signed by the requisitionists and addressed to the company secretary and deposited at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong.

The request will be verified with the Company's share registrars and upon their confirmation that the request is proper and in order, the company secretary will ask the Board to include the resolution in the agenda for the SGM.

If the Directors do not within twenty-one days from the date of the deposit of the requisition proceed duly to convene a meeting, the requisitionists, or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three months from the said date.

Procedures for shareholders to put forward proposals at general meetings

Shareholders who want to put forward proposals at an AGM or SGM should submit a written notice of those proposals with their detailed contact information to the company secretary at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong. The request will be verified with the Company's share registrars and upon their confirmation that the request is proper and in order, the company secretary will ask the Board to include the resolution in the agenda for the general meeting.

股東召開股東特別大會(「股東特別大會」)之程序

即使本公司章程細則另有任何規定，本公司董事須於收到本公司股東(該等股東於送達要求日期當日持有本公司截至該日附帶本公司股東大會投票權的實繳股本不少於十分之一)要求時，立即著手正式召開本公司之股東特別大會。

該要求須述明有關會議之目的，並須由要求人簽署及送達本公司之香港主要營業地點交予公司秘書。

本公司會向本公司之股份過戶登記處核實該要求，於獲得股份過戶登記處確認為正式及妥為提交之要求後，公司秘書將要求董事會在股東特別大會的議程內加入有關決議案。

倘董事於上述要求之送達日期二十一日內並無正式召開會議，要求人(或代表要求人總投票權超過一半以上之任何要求人)可自行召開會議，惟所召開之任何會議不得於上述日期起計三個月屆滿後舉行。

股東於股東大會作出提案之程序

股東若要在股東週年大會或股東特別大會上提出提案，須書面提交該等提案，並連同詳細聯絡資料，送達本公司之香港主要營業地點交予公司秘書。本公司會向本公司之股份過戶登記處核實該要求，於獲得股份過戶登記處確認為正式及妥為提交之要求後，公司秘書將要求董事會在股東大會的議程內加入有關決議案。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告書

Procedures for Shareholders to Send Enquiries to the Board

Shareholders' enquiries must be in writing setting out their contact information and addressed to the company secretary and deposited at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong at Block C, 9th Floor, Phase I, Kaiser Estate, 41 Man Yue Street, Hunghom, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The company secretary reports to the Board and is responsible for assisting the Board to follow the Board procedures and policies. Mr. Shum Shing Kei, the then company secretary of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020, had attended relevant professional seminars to update his knowledge and skills. He had complied with the Listing Rules and taken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Board recognises that effective communication to investors is the key to establish investor confidence and attracting new investors.

Measures taken by the Group include:

- Annual and interim reports are prepared and issued to all shareholders within the prescribed period stipulated by the Stock Exchange. All results announcements and reports are posted on the Stock Exchange's website and the Company's website.
- The Group regularly releases corporate information such as awards received, product launches and the latest news of the Group's developments on the Company's website. The public are welcome to give their comments and make their enquiries through the Company's website and the management will provide their prompt response.
- The constitutional documents of the Company can be found on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange and there is no change in the Company's constitutional documents during the period under review.

股東向董事會查詢之程序

股東提出的查詢須以書面方式連同查詢人之聯絡資料送達本公司之香港主要營業地點交予公司秘書，地址為香港九龍紅磡民裕街41號凱旋工商中心1期9樓C座。

公司秘書

公司秘書向董事會呈報並負責協助董事會遵循董事會程序及政策。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司當時的公司秘書沈成基先生已出席多個相關的專業講座，以更新其知識及技能。彼已遵守上市規則之規定及接受不少於15小時的相關專業培訓。

投資者關係

董事會深知與投資者之有效溝通，乃建立投資者信心及吸引新投資者之關鍵。

本集團所實行之有關舉措包括：

- 本集團於聯交所規定期間內編製年度及中期報告，並刊發予全體股東。所有業績公佈及報告均載於聯交所網站及本公司網站。
- 本集團定期於本公司網站公佈公司資料，例如其所獲得獎項、產品推出情況及本集團發展之最新消息等。本集團歡迎公眾人士透過本公司網站提出意見及查詢，管理層將會迅速跟進。
- 本公司之憲章文件可於本公司及聯交所網站查閱。於回顧期內，憲章文件並無任何變動。



健康及保健

Health & Wellness

你的健康之道

The Path to a Healthier You





Environmental, Social and Governance Report 環境、社會及管治報告

The Group complies with the requirements of the Listing Rules of the Stock Exchange. During the year under review, it was committed to raising the environmental, social and governance of the Group to a higher level, and hereby presents its Environmental, Social and Governance Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 prepared in accordance with the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide contained in Appendix 27 of the Listing Rules.

I. SCOPE

This report is focused on reporting the performance of the Group in promoting corporate social responsibility during the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, mainly including the disclosure of the policies and practices which are of material concern to key social institutions and individuals, including investors, employees, customers, government, suppliers and contractors, communities and the public (the “stakeholders”) as well as the key performance indicators, covering the two business segments owned by the Group, and the daily operations of the Group’s Hong Kong office and Shenzhen factory.

本集團遵守聯交所上市規則之要求，於回顧年度內，致力於將本集團的環境、社會及管治提升至更高水平，並按照上市規則附錄二十七《環境、社會及管治報告指引》刊發本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之環境、社會及管治報告。

I. 範圍

本報告重點匯報本集團於二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年十二月三十一日期間在推行企業社會責任方面之表現，主要囊括與主要社會機構及個體，包括投資者、僱員、客戶、政府、供應商及承包商、社區及公眾（「權益人」）重要相關的政策常規及關鍵績效指標披露，其中涵蓋本集團所擁有的兩個業務分部，與本集團旗下香港辦公室及深圳工廠之日常營運。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

2. COMMUNICATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Group has established various channels to allow stakeholders to participate in the Company's operations, and to understand and monitor the Company's operating conditions, so as to promote the formation of a community of harmony and common interest between the Group and stakeholders and realise maximum comprehensive social interest, which includes optimal corporate revenue. Stakeholders can participate in the Company's operations through the following channels:

Stakeholders 權益人	Key targets and interests 主要目標及關注點	Channels and means of communication and participation 溝通參與方式和管道	Company measures 公司措施
Shareholders and investors 股東及投資者	Robust operations, revenue and returns, protection of shareholders' interest, true, accurate and timely disclosure of information. 穩健運營，收益回報，股東權益保護，信息披露真實、準確、及時。	General meetings, investors' conferences and site visits, disclosure of information (including financial statements) and contact information of the Company. 股東大會，投資者諮詢和考察，信息披露(含財務報表)及公司聯繫方式。	Publication of notifications and resolutions of the shareholders' meetings and disclosure of information of the Company in accordance with rules; organisation of various investor activities to enhance investor recognition; publication of the Company's contact information on the Company's website and reports, and ensuring communication channels remain smooth. 按規定發佈股東大會通知和議案，披露公司信息。開展多種形式的投資者活動，提高投資者的認可度。在網站和報告中公開公司聯繫方式，並確保各種溝通管道暢通。

2. 權益人的參與

本集團為權益人開放多種管道參與到本公司運營中，了解和監督本公司的運營狀況，意在營造一個和諧共榮的利益共同體，促進本集團與權益人的和諧共榮，實現包括企業收益最大化在內的社會綜合效益最大化。權益人可從以下途徑參與本公司的運營：

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Stakeholders 權益人	Key targets and interests 主要目標及關注點	Channels and means of communication and participation 溝通參與方式和管道	Company measures 公司措施
Employees 員工	Protection of basic rights, welfare and remuneration, work environment, development opportunities, occupational health and safety, realisation of self-worth. 基本權益保障，福利薪酬待遇，工作環境，發展空間，職業健康與安全，自我價值實現。	Workers union, communication channels between employees and management, feedback boxes, staff activities, training and education. 工會，員工與管理層溝通管道，意見箱，員工活動，培訓與學習。	Establishment of workers union to provide workers with a platform to communicate; payment of salaries and benefits in full and on time; payment of social security insurance in accordance with law; provision of a healthy and safe working environment; establishment of a fair promotion mechanism; caring about our employees, organising employee activities, trainings and learning activities. 成立工會組織，提供員工交流平台；及時足額發放薪酬福利，依法繳納社會保險；提供健康、安全的工作環境；建立公平的晉升機制；關愛員工，說明困難職工，組織員工活動，培訓與學習。
Customers 客戶	Guarantee product quality and delivery, long-term stable co-operation. 產品質量和供貨保證，長期穩定合作。	Regular visits and communication. Strengthening of quality control, assurance of steady production and smooth logistic process; provision of adequate products; entering into long term sales agreements with customers. 定期拜訪，保持日常溝通。加強質量管理，保證生產穩定和運輸通暢，提供足量產品，與客戶簽訂長期銷售協議。	A central email system, Red-Mine, has been implemented throughout the Group, to improve email communication and follow-up efficiency, and a technical study into an automatic reply smart service for our customer email mailbox is in progress. 集團各地已統一使用中央電郵系統 Red-Mine 以提升電郵溝通及跟進效率，並正進行在顧客電郵信箱加入自動回復之智慧服務方面的技術研究。

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環境、社會及管治報告

Stakeholders 權益人	Key targets and interests 主要目標及關注點	Channels and means of communication and participation 溝通參與方式和管道	Company measures 公司措施
Government	Lawful operations, payment of tax in accordance with the law, production safety, fulfillment of social responsibility.	Site visits, inspections, work conference and discussion, work reports, submissions and approvals.	Conduction of operation in accordance with the law; compliance management, payment of tax in accordance with the law; strengthening of the Company's safety management; acceptance of government supervision, inspection and examination in accordance with regulations, active assumption of social responsibilities.
政府	合法經營，依法納稅，安全生產，履行社會責任。	現場視察、檢查，工作會議研討，工作報告、報送、審批。	合法經營，合規管理、依法納稅，加強公司安全管理；按規定接受政府監督、檢查及現場考察，積極承擔社會責任。
Suppliers and contractors	Fair bidding, long-term stable cooperation and timely payment.	Public bidding meetings and business meetings, regular communications.	Fair bidding, selection by merit, performance of contractual obligations, strengthening of regular communications, maintenance of longterm cooperation with quality suppliers and contractors.
供貨商、承包商	公平招標，長期穩定合作，按時付款。	招投標會議，洽談會，日常溝通。	公平招標，擇優選擇，按約履行合同，加強日常交流，與優質供貨商和承包商保持長期合作。
Community and the public	Job opportunities, community development, ecological environment, compensation and assistance.	Co-hosting of community activities, charity, volunteer service and co-construction of the community.	Promotion of community building and development, provision of volunteer service, establishment of communication channels for the community and the community members; hosting of community activities, promotion of the building of harmonious community.
社區與公眾	就業機會，社區發展，生態環境，補償與援助。	共辦社區活動，慈善援助，志願者服務，社區共建活動。	促進社區建設和發展，提供志願者服務，開放與社區和社區成員的溝通管道；共辦社區活動，促進建設和諧社區。

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3. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE PERFORMANCE

3.1 Environment

3.1.1 Emissions

Responding actively to the global trend of emission reduction, the Group is committed to minimising release of greenhouse gases, wastewater, solid wastes and other pollutants in its daily operations. Therefore, a series of environmental policies have been developed to strengthen the control of emissions, including:

Waste reduction

Most of the electronic waste generated in the manufacturing process, including the scrapped circuit boards, scrapped parts and malfunctioned components, are returned or handled directly by recycling companies. At the same time, the Group continues to seek improvements in the manufacturing process and technology in order to increase productivity and reduce generation of scrapped electronic products and parts during the production process.

To reduce the generation of waste from factory logistics, the application of reusable boxes has been increased, reducing waste generated from the use of easily damaged logistics equipment made of paper or plastic.

The Group conducts waste categorisation for proper disposal. Recyclables are identified and sorting bins are placed while waste sorting training programmes are conducted to encourage employees to actively participate in waste recycling.

Electronic products involve application of batteries. The Group understands the far-reaching impact of batteries on the environment and therefore has designated old battery collection locations to promote appropriate handling and recycling of disposed batteries.

3. 環境、社會及管治表現

3.1 環境

3.1.1 排放物

集團積極響應全球關注的減排趨勢，在日常營運中致力避免產生溫室氣體、廢水、固體廢物等污染物，故制定了一系列的環保政策加強排放物控制，其中包括：

減少廢棄物

集團在製造業務上產生的電子廢品，包括報廢的電路板，零部件，壞掉的部件，大部分都會安排退貨或者直接由回收商回收，同時不斷尋求完善製造過程及技術，以提高生產效益，減少在生產過程中報廢的電子產品及部件。

為了減少在工廠物流中所產生的廢棄物，增加周轉箱的應用，減少因採用紙質或塑料等容易損毀的搬運工具而產生的廢棄物。

集團會對不同的廢棄物分類作合適的處理，確認可回收的廢物，並設立分類垃圾桶，舉辦垃圾分類培訓活動以鼓勵員工積極參與回收廢棄物。

電子產品涉及不少電池的應用，集團了解電池對環境的深遠影響，因此設立廢舊電池回收處，且倡導廢舊電池回收處理。

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Other than used batteries, the Group is also concerned with waste cardboard. Therefore, recycling bins have been set up and recycling companies have been engaged to handle waste papers.

除了廢電池，集團亦關注紙箱的廢棄，故增設回收箱收集廢紙，並安排回收商前來處理。

The Group regularly evaluates the production process to find out the sources of hazardous wastes, and defines action plans to reduce these wastes. The Group also put labels to differentiate hazardous and non-hazardous wastes to facilitate hazardous wastes being handled properly by the qualified service providers.

集團定期評估生產流程，找出有害廢棄物產生的源頭，制定減少有害廢棄物的行動計劃；並且將有害廢棄物及無害廢棄物作不同標識，以便安排有害廢棄物交由合資格的服務商適當地處置。

Currently, the hazardous wastes produced by the Group include used batteries, sewage sludge, oil rags and contaminated gloves; whereas non-hazardous wastes mainly include disposed capsules and carton wastes.

目前集團業務所產生的有害廢棄物包括廢電池、廢水處理後的污泥、油抹布、用後受污染的手套等，而一般的無害廢棄物主要為廢膠囊、廢棄包裝箱等。

The Group has demonstrated the following results in the reporting period through the implementation of the aforesaid policies and measures for waste reduction:

透過落實以上政策及措施，集團於報告期間在廢物排放的表現如下：

Types of wastes	廢棄物種類	Total annual weight (tons) 全年總量 (噸)		Intensity per production unit (gram/piece) 每生產單位的排放密度 (克/件)	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Hazardous waste	有害廢棄物	1.7	3.4	8.80	4.90
Non-hazardous waste	無害廢棄物	6.7	7.6	34.69	10.94

Reduction of wastewater discharge

減少廢水排放

The Group's factory in Shenzhen discharges both industrial and domestic wastewater. The factory has installed sewage treatment facilities to reduce the pollutants in the wastewater, and has additional facility for re-use of the treated wastewater. This approach not only reduces wastewater discharge but also helps the Group to use less fresh water.

集團在深圳的工廠業務會產生工業廢水及生活廢水，工廠已建設污水處理設備以減少廢水內的污染物，還增加設備把經處理後的廢水再循環使用，在減少廢水排放的同時為集團節省用水量。

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Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission

The Group seeks to adopt renewable or other clean energy in replacement of coal combustion facilities in order to reduce the generation and emission of sulphur and nitrogen oxides. In addition, the Group actively implements other administrative means to reduce GHG emissions, including:

Reduction of business trips

The Group thoroughly understands that business trips increase energy consumption and lead to an increase in GHG emissions; therefore, the Group actively decreases the number of business trips to reduce GHG emissions, and switches to other effective communication methods, including avoidance of long-distance meetings which are replaced with telephone and/or video conferences, as well as using bulk courier service instead of conducting delivery ourselves to reduce GHG emissions from additional traffic.

Sourcing from local suppliers

Similar to business trips, sourcing with non-local suppliers requires additional transportation which increases energy consumption and GHG emissions. Preference is given to local suppliers as long as they meet the Group's requirements. In each procurement process, the Group will firstly consider and invite local suppliers to provide quotations and product information, and then giving balanced consideration to factors such as raw material quality, cost and environmental protection. Non-local procurement will be considered only when the local suppliers fail to meet the relevant conditions.

減少溫室氣體排放

集團尋求採用可再生或其他潔淨能源，代替燃煤設備，減少硫化物、氮氧化物的產生和排放。此外，集團積極以其他行政手段減少溫室氣體的排放，包括：

減少商務出差

集團深切理解商務出差會增加能源消耗，導致溫室氣體排放的增加，故積極減少公幹次數，降低因公幹而導致的溫室氣體排放，改用其他有效的溝通方法，包括避免舉行長途會議，以電話及／或視像會議取代，並且以速遞集體寄送物料以取代自行送貨，致力減少由額外交通造成的溫室氣體排放。

支持本地供貨商採購

採用非本地供貨商須要額外的運輸過程，情況如同商務出差，對應增加能源消耗及溫室氣體的排放，故在符合集團要求的條件下，優先選用本地供貨商。在每次的採購過程，集團會先考慮及邀請本地供貨商作報價及提供產品數據，集團會平衡地考慮原料質量、成本、環境保護等因素，只有在本地供貨商供貨不符合相關條件時，才考慮非本地採購。

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Environmental education

The Group understands the long-term impact of the electronics industry on the environment, and hence has taken on an active role in the supply chain to promote the importance of emission reduction. The Group has established environmental management measures for suppliers to follow, including: for all vehicles that enter the Group's premises, engines must be turned off and may not be kept idle which emits exhaust within the factory's premises; the exhaust emissions need to comply with the environmental requirements; all persons within the factory's premises shall abide by the requirements such as waste classification, no littering and no smoking. In addition, the Group requires chemical suppliers and transporters to ensure that chemicals are protected against leakage before arrival and the packaging, containers and labels of chemicals must comply with the relevant regulatory requirements; and the supply of materials, semi-finished products and finished products shall not contain any intentional or unintentional addition of flammable and explosive substances.

The Group also incorporates the concept of environmental protection into employee's annual training program to enhance their environmental awareness. Environmental training topics include RoHS, ISO 14001 environmental awareness, waste classification, chemical safety and so on. For key positions such as manufacturing and cleaning, trainings are provided to new employees of each month to ensure that they can classify and identify hazardous and non-hazardous wastes as well as arrange the qualified recycling companies for handling.

環保教育

集團明白電子產業對環境的長遠影響，故在供應鏈中擔當積極的角色，致力推廣減排的重要性，制定了環境管理措施要求供貨商遵守，包括：凡進入集團內的車輛，停車後必須熄匙，不得保持引擎轉動並在廠區內排放廢氣；尾氣的排放量須符合環保要求；進入廠區所有人員必須遵守垃圾分類、垃圾不落地及禁止吸煙等要求。此外，集團要求化學品供應及運輸商確保化學品在運抵前做好防洩漏措施，而化學品的包裝、容器及標識等必須符合相關法例要求；及供應的物料、半成品和成品亦不得包含任何有意或非故意添加的易燃易爆物質。

集團亦將環境保護概念納入員工的年度培訓計劃中，提升他們的環保意識。環保培訓課題包括RoHS、ISO 14001環保意識、廢棄物分類、化學品安全等。針對製造及清潔等關鍵崗位，更為每月新入職的員工提供培訓，確保他們能分類及標識有害廢棄物與無害廢棄物，並安排合資格的回收公司處理。

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During the reporting period, the Group did not have any non-compliance incidents of environmental legislations. The sources and emission volumes of GHG are as follows:

在報告期間，集團沒有任何違反環境法例的個案發生。溫室氣體的源頭及排放量如下：

GHG emission sources	溫室氣體的排放源	GHG emission volumes (kg carbon dioxide equivalent)			
		Total consumption volumes		溫室氣體排放量 (公斤二氧化碳含量)	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Diesel consumption from stationary sources (litres)	固定源的柴油耗量 (公升)	0	0	0	0
Diesel consumption from mobile sources (litres)	流動源的柴油耗量 (公升)	90	60	240.2	160
Gasoline consumption from mobile sources (litres)	流動源的汽油耗量 (公升)	3,732	17,891	8,484	40,673
Natural gas consumption (cubic meters)	天然氣耗量 (立方米)	13,713	15,711	30,060	34,440
Power consumption of facilities (kWh)	設施耗電量 (千瓦時)	2,055,061	2,776,492	1,720,148	2,342,757
Total GHG emissions	溫室氣體的排放總量	–	–	1,758,933	2,418,030
Production volume (piece)	生產量(件)	–	–	193,120	694,439
GHG emission intensity	溫室氣體排放密度	–	–	9.1	3.48
				(kg carbon dioxide equivalent/piece) (公斤二氧化碳含量/件)	

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3.1.2 Use of Resources

The Group understands that the resources on the planet are limited, therefore appropriate measures have been implemented to enhance the efficiency of resources used, including:

Energy saving

In order to reduce energy consumption, the Group uses energy-efficient products and equipment as much as possible, and actively plans to replace equipment with high energy consumption, such as replacement of the factory's traditional electric lights with LED lights in 2018. The air conditioning system uses a central control to effectively manage the temperature of each department and automatic shutdown is scheduled at a specified time to reduce additional energy consumption caused by uncontrolled temperature adjustments. In addition, an employee's code for energy saving has been formulated, which requires employees to turn off electrical devices in office and production when off work, in order to ensure all machinery are shut down when out of working hours. The goal is to help employees nurture a habit of "shutting down machinery when leaving workplace".

Water conservation

In addition to re-use of treated wastewater, the Group has adopted various administrative measures to enhance water consumption efficiency. Wastewater is collected in daily operations and used for non-production purposes, such as toilet flushing or floor cleaning. Inspection and timely repairs for leakage are conducted on water-consuming equipment in the production workshops and offices to avoid water wastage. Also, water conservation slogans are posted on bulletin boards to enhance employees' awareness of water conservation, and remind employees and visitors of water saving. During meetings, bottled water is replaced by reusable water containers to change the unfavourable employees' habit of using bottled water at meetings.

3.1.2 資源使用

集團明白地球上的資源有限，故推行適當措施以提升資源使用的效率，包括：

節約能源

為了減少能源的消耗，集團儘量使用能源效益較高的產品及設備，積極計劃更換高能耗的設備，如於二零一八年度將工廠內的傳統電燈更換成LED燈。空調系統採用中央控制，有效管理各部門的溫度，並設定在指定時間後自動關閉中央空調，以減少非受控的溫度調整而導致額外的能源消耗。此外，制定員工節約能源守則，要求員工每天下班離開工作位置時必須關閉辦公及生產用電設備，確保所有機器在下班時都關掉。目標是養成員工「人走關機」的習慣。

節約用水

除了循環使用經處理後的廢水，集團亦採用多重的行政手段以提升用水效益。在日常營運中會收集廢棄水，用作一般非生產的用途，如沖廁或沖洗地板等。對在生產車間及辦公室的用水設備，進行檢查並及時改善設備滴漏的狀況，防止滴漏浪費水資源。此外，在宣傳欄張貼節約用水標語，加強員工節約用水的意識，提醒員工及訪客節約用水。在舉辦會議時，以可重用的盛水器皿取代瓶裝水，改變員工在會議時使用瓶裝水的壞習慣。

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The Group's production site in Shenzhen has demonstrated the following achievements in the reporting period through the implementation of the aforesaid policies and measures for water conservation:

Sources/types of water used

用水源頭／種類

Re-use of treated production wastewater
循環使用處理後的生產廢水
Wastewater used for flushing toilets and cleaning floors
廢棄水用作沖廁或沖洗地板
Bottled water replaced by reusable water container in meeting
可重用的盛水器皿取代瓶裝水

Volume of water saved

節省用水量

3 cubic meters per month
3立方米／月
3 cubic meters per month
3立方米／月
20 bottles per meeting
20瓶水／會議

Saving of office resources

Electronic documentation is promoted in daily operation, hardcopies are replaced by electronic files in computer and whenever possible paperless office operation is implemented to reduce the use of paper consumables. The Group sets targets on paper usage, setting out expectations on paper saving for all departments. Employees are required to practice double-sided printing. When copying or printing files, paper with only one side used should be collected for re-use to save paper. The amount of paper used in 2020 decreased by 39.2% compared to 2019.

節約辦公室資源

在日常營運中提倡文件電子化，使用計算機存盤代替紙質文件，儘量實行無紙化辦公，以減少紙質辦公用品的使用；並設定紙用量的目標指針，對集團各部門定下節約用紙的期望；要求員工紙張採用雙面打印。在複印或打印文件時，將單面用過的紙張回收再利用，節約用紙。二零二零年的用紙量較二零一九年減少39.2%。

A summary of various key resources consumed by the Group's operations during the reporting period is as follows:

在報告期內，集團在運作期間所消耗的各種主要資源概列如下：

GHG emission sources	溫室氣體的排放源	Annual consumption (tons)				Intensity per production unit			
		全年總量(噸)		每生產單位的排放密度					
		2020	2019	2020	2019				
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年				
		Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen
		香港	深圳	香港	深圳	香港	深圳	香港	深圳
Electricity (KWh)	電力(千瓦時)	193,197	1,862,404	201,852	257,640	1	9.64	0.291	3.708
Water (cubic meters)	水(立方米)	30	87,685	20	117,675	0	0.45	0	0.169
Packaging materials	包裝物料(紙材)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
(paper) (piece)	(以個計算)	不適用	1,539,085	不適用	4,721,126	不適用	7.97	不適用	6.798
Packaging materials	包裝物料(膠材)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
(plastic) (piece)	(以個計算)	不適用	921,572	不適用	6,730,737	不適用	4.77	不適用	9.692

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3.1.3 The Environment and Natural Resources

The Group understands the environmental concerns from both community and customers. The Company promotes policy on green manufacturing and green procurement policy:

Green procurement policy

Subject to fulfillment of the Group's operating and pricing requirements, preference is given to suppliers who are able to provide environmentally friendly products and/or services, including environmentally certified materials or services (such as RoHS and REACH compliant materials), use of products made of natural materials, products free of toxic and hazardous substances, and other products/devices compliant with the relevant environmental regulations. The Group has been actively promoting the proportion of environmental suppliers (the proportion of suppliers providing environmentally friendly materials to the total suppliers), with the goal that the materials provided by suppliers are 100% RoHS compliant.

Green manufacturing policy

Since the Group's business is the manufacturing of electronic products, the main environmental impacts are electronic waste generation and resource consumption during the production process. Therefore, a green manufacturing policy has been implemented along with the green procurement policy to provide customers with environmental compliant products, including compliance with the local environmental laws for importing countries, such as RoHS, REACH.

The Group is committed to the use of energy-efficient and water-efficient equipment in the manufacturing process. Resource recycling process is established to collect the reusable packaging materials for proper handling, in order to reduce waste generation and wastage of various production resources. A sewage treatment plant treats wastewater from production to meet environmental standards, which is then recycled to be used for production or other purposes. This not only reduces wastewater discharge but also decreases the total water consumption.

3.1.3 環境及自然資源

集團了解社會及客戶對環保議題的關注，公司提倡綠色製造及綠色採購政策：

綠色採購政策

在符合集團營運要求及價格因素的情況下，優先選擇能提供環保產品及／或服務的供應商，覆蓋有環保認證的物料或服務（如RoHS、REACH的合規物料），採用天然材料製造的產品，不含有毒、有害物質的產品及其他符合環境相關法例要求的產品／設備等。集團積極提升環保供應商的比重（提供環保物料的供應商佔全部供應商的比例），目標是供應商提供的物料皆為100%符合RoHS的產品。

綠色製造政策

因應集團業務為電子產品的製造，主要的環境影響在電子廢物的產生及生產過程中的資源耗用，故奉行綠色製造政策，配合綠色採購政策，向客戶提供符合環保要求的產品，包括符合入口國當地的環保法例如RoHS、REACH等。

在製造的過程上，集團致力採用節能節水的設備。設立資源回收過程，對可回收的包材進行回收處理，降低各種生產資源的浪費，減少產生廢棄物，並設有污水處理池，將生產廢水處理並當達到環保標準後，再循環使用作生產或其他用途，減少廢水排放的同時又可節省總用水量。

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The Group has formulated day-to-day management measures to reduce and control the emissions of hazardous wastes. Annual environmental trainings are provided to employees to enhance their environmental awareness and to implement environmental management measures.

In addition, the Group regularly monitors its significant environmental impacts to ensure compliance with local regulations. Regular environmental investigations are conducted to ensure timely discovery of non-compliance incidents and implementation of corrective and preventive actions.

集團制定日常管理措施以減少及控制有害廢棄物的排放。每年提供環保培訓予員工，提升他們的環保意識及落實環保管理措施。

此外，集團定期對重大環境影響的因素進行監測，確保遵守業務當地的法例要求。定期進行環境審核，及時發現不符合事項並且採取糾正與預防措施。

3.2 Society

3.2.1 Employment

In addition to complying with local employment regulations, the Group has also formulated a series of employment policies to ensure that employees are treated in a fair and reasonable manner.

Recruitment and promotion

The Group recruits employees through the company's website, email, advertisements, etc., and gives equal opportunity to every job applicant. The Group does not reject applicants out of gender, age, race, and other physical conditions. Employment decisions are solely based on fulfilment of the job requirements, and the Group does not discriminate against physically disabled applicants. Besides local applicants, applicants of other ethnicities and nationalities are also considered at the time of recruitment, including ethnic minorities and expatriates.

Regarding the mechanism for employee's promotion, the Group only refers to the employee's performance, experience and competence, and does not consider other irrelevant attributes such as marital status, physical condition and gender, etc.

3.2 社會

3.2.1 僱傭

集團除了遵守業務當地的僱傭條例要求，亦制定了一系列的僱傭政策，保障僱員獲得公平合理的對待。

招聘及晉升

集團通過公司網站、電郵、廣告等招聘員工，對每位工作應徵者都給予平等的權利，絕不會因性別、年齡、種族及其他身體狀況拒絕應徵者。聘請的決定都是從符合工作要求的角度去考慮，不會歧視身體有障礙的應徵者。在招聘時，除了本地人的申請，還會考慮其他種族及國家的應徵者，包括少數族裔和外籍人士。

對於員工的晉升機制，集團只會參考員工的工作表現、經驗及個人能力，不會考慮其他無關係的因素如婚姻、身體狀況及性別等。

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Wages and benefits

The Group enters into a contract of employment with its employees in accordance with local laws to ensure employees' legal rights in the employment relationship, including the payment of legal minimum wage, and employees' entitlement to paid holidays, vacation, sick leave and leave for work-related injury. In addition to the purchase of social insurance for employees according to local employment regulations, the Group also purchases commercial insurance beyond the local regulations in order to reduce employee's cost of seeking for medical services. In case of work-related injuries and accidents, the Group will arrange reasonable compensation for its employees and their families in accordance with laws.

During the reporting period, the Group did not discover or receive any violations or complaints regarding discrimination or recruitment. As of 31 December 2020, the total number and distribution of employees within the Group are as follows:

薪酬與福利

集團按業務當地的法例與員工簽定僱傭合約，保障員工在僱傭關係上的法定權益，包括確保最低工資的支付，員工依法享有帶薪節日假期，病假和工傷假等。除了按當地的僱傭條例為員工購買社會保險，更為員工購買法例要求以外的商業保險，降低員工使用醫療服務的成本。遇到工傷事故及意外時，集團會依法對員工及其家屬安排合理賠償。

在報告期內，集團沒有發現或收到有關於歧視或招聘的違規事件或投訴個案。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，集團內的員工總數及分佈概述如下：

		Number of employees 僱員人數			
		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
Gender	性別	Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳	Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳
Male	男性	3	143	4	148
Female	女性	5	277	6	325

		Number of employees 僱員人數			
		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
Job type	工作類別	Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳	Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳
Full-time	全職	8	420	10	473
Part-time	兼職	0	0	0	0

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		Number of employees 僱員人數			
		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
Age 員工年齡		Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳	Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳
18–30	18–30	0	25	0	45
31–45	31–45	4	264	5	315
46–60	46–60	4	131	5	113
> 60	> 60	0	0	0	0
Total	總數	8	420	10	473

		Average monthly employee turnover rate (%) 平均每月僱員流失率(%)			
		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
Gender 性別		Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳	Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳
Male	男性	5.56	0.87	12.5	3.15
Female	女性	1.67	1.8	4.17	2.97

		Average monthly employee turnover rate (%) 平均每月僱員流失率(%)			
		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
Age 員工年齡		Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳	Hong Kong 香港	Shenzhen 深圳
18–30	18–30	0	2.67	8.33	10.37
31–45	31–45	2.08	1.58	6.67	2.59
46–60	46–60	4.17	1.08	1.67	0.96
> 60	> 60	0	0	0	8.33
Total average	總平均數	3.13	1.78	7.22	7.42

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3.2.2 Health and Safety

The Group is committed to achieving the goal of zero work accidents through different measures to prevent the occurrence of occupational diseases and work-related injuries and fatalities.

Workplace Safety Management

The Group conducts annual safety monitoring to identify potential safety hazards, and implement corrective and preventive actions in a timely manner. The Group installed protective devices for the production equipment and machinery in the workplace to ensure that employees are not exposed to dangerous parts. The compliance of the workplace is monitored, including the provision of adequate fire equipment and regular safety inspection. In addition, suppliers are requested to follow safety practice within the Group's premises. All vehicles within the premises must be limited to the speed of 10 km/hour with no horns allowed. Their driving routes shall follow the instructions from the security team.

Employee Safety Training

The Group provides personal protective equipment to employees where necessary, and arranges appropriate occupational health and safety trainings, including the proper usage of protective equipment, awareness of safety risks in the work place, content in the material safety data sheet and the use, storage and emergency response to leakage of chemicals. The Group also arranges fire and emergency drills regularly to train employees on the evacuation routes at dangerous situations.

3.2.2 健康與安全

集團致力達致零工作意外的目標，以不同方面的措施防範員工職業病與工業傷亡的發生。

工作場所之安全管理

集團進行年度安全監測工作，找出安全隱患，及時執行糾正及預防措施。對工作場所的生產設備及機器，安裝防護裝置，確保員工接觸不到危險的部份。監控工作場所的合規狀況，包括配備足夠的消防器材，並定期進行安全檢查。此外，要求供貨商在集團範圍內進行安全操作，凡進入公司的車輛一律限速每小時10公里以內，嚴禁鳴按喇叭，行駛路線須按值班保安調度。

員工安全培訓

集團在必要時向員工提供個人防護裝備，並安排適當的職業健康及安全培訓，包括正確使用防護裝備的方法，認識工作處所中的安全風險，物質安全數據表的內容，化學品安全使用、儲存、洩漏應急等方面的培訓。集團亦安排員工定期進行消防及應急演習，培訓員工在危急時的逃生路線。

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Work-life Balance

The Group never forces employees to work overtime, and regularly organises recreational activities, psychological counselling and trainings to help employees relief stress, including psychological health seminars, family days, tug-of-wars, seaside walk, watching movies, hand-craft, and explores various sport activities amongst employees.

In addition, the Group is very concerned about how employees view the Company, therefore employees' communication channels and suggestion boxes have been set up. The suggestions collected from the employees are followed up on a regular basis. Employee representatives are selected from each department with the Group and they shall meet regularly for discussion and sharing.

During the reporting period, the Group did not discover any violations against the local occupational health and safety regulations. Within the reporting period, no work-related fatality and lost day due to work-related injury was found.

工作與生活的平衡

集團絕不會強迫員工超時工作，並會定期舉辦娛樂活動、心理輔導、培訓等幫助員工減壓，包括曾提供心理健康講座、舉辦家庭親子日、拔河比賽、海濱徒步、觀影、手工製作、開展各式各樣的員工體育活動。

除此之外，集團非常關注員工對公司的意見，故制定員工溝通渠道，設立員工意見收集箱，定期對收集的員工意見跟進。在集團各部門選出員工代表，定期組織員工代表開會、討論與交流。

在報告期間，集團沒有發現違反當地職業健康及安全相關的法例。在報告期內，沒有發現僱員因工作關係而死亡。

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3.2.3 Development and Training

The Group has established a comprehensive training system. Apart from general classroom trainings, the Group emphasises on-the-job exercises and a mentor is assigned to every new employee. Through this apprenticeship programme, the mentor gives hands-on guidance and supervises the new employee in accomplishing his/her work, which enhances training efficiency and the new employee's performance. Adjustments could be made to the apprenticeship program according to the new employee's competence and experience. At the same time, based on the Group's strategies for product and business development, career development plans are formulated for employees to support the sustainable development of the Group's business.

During the reporting period, the monthly average percentage of employees who have received training within the Group and the monthly average number of trained hours received by each employee are as follows:

Gender	性別	Monthly average percentage of trained employees (%)				Monthly average number of trained hours per employee			
		接受培訓的僱員的每月平均百分比				每名僱員的每月平均培訓時數			
		2020		2019		2020		2019	
		二零二零年		二零一九年		二零二零年		二零一九年	
		Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen
		香港	深圳	香港	深圳	香港	深圳	香港	深圳
Male	男性	0	6.1	0.4	146	3	51	0.01	2.95
Female	女性	0	7.1	0.4	173	0	55	0.01	7.53

Employee level	僱員級別	Monthly average percentage of trained employees (%)				Monthly average number of trained hours per employee			
		接受培訓的僱員的每月平均百分比				每名僱員的每月平均培訓時數			
		2020		2019		2020		2019	
		二零二零年		二零一九年		二零二零年		二零一九年	
		Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen	Hong Kong	Shenzhen
		香港	深圳	香港	深圳	香港	深圳	香港	深圳
Senior management	高級管理層	0	13	0.8	–	0	10	0.02	–
Middle management	中級管理層	8	8	0.8	9	8	11	0.02	0.24
Junior employee	初級員工	0	6	–	572	0	58	–	11.36

3.2.3 發展及培訓

集團建立完善的培訓體系，除了一般的課堂培訓外，集團強調工作實踐，故安排指導工給每位新員工，以「師帶徒」的方式親身指導及監督新員工完成工作，提升培訓效益及新員工的績效。「師帶徒」培訓可以按新員工的不同能力及經驗水平作出彈性調整，同時因應產品開發與業務拓展策略，對員工制定職業發展計劃，及推動集團業務的持續發展。

在報告期間，集團內部接受培訓的僱員的每月平均百分比及每名僱員的每月平均培訓時數如下：

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3.2.4 Labour Standards

The Group strictly prohibits the employment of child labour and will only employ employees aged 18 or above. The Group follows the principle of voluntary overtime to ensure that employees are willing to work and employee's personal freedom is protected. The Group is committed not to force employees to work overtime nor to work in any form of forced labour, including not using any bonded labours such as prison workers.

For effective prevention of child labour, the applicant's identity document will be carefully examined at the time of recruitment to confirm the age of the applicant, and the application from an applicant less than 18 years of age shall be excluded. In addition, the Group's personnel management system set up an alert function to signal any applicant under the age of 18. With this double gate-keeping mechanism, the risk of recruitment of child labour could be avoided. Under the daily management, child labour will be terminated immediately when he/she is discovered within the Group.

The Group has also set up measures to prevent forced labour. Employees are required to submit working hours to their immediate supervisors. The human resources department will review employees' working hours, and would investigate immediately and stop the relevant work assignment in case of involuntarily overtime identified.

During the reporting period, the Group did not discover any employment of child labour nor any violation against the laws and regulations related to forced labour.

3.2.4 勞工準則

集團嚴格禁止聘用童工，只會聘請年滿18歲或以上的員工，及奉行自願加班原則，確保員工自願工作，保障員工人身自由，承諾不強迫員工超時工作及不以任何形式強迫僱員工作，包括不使用強迫勞動工如囚工等。

為了有效的防止童工，在招聘時會仔細查看應徵者的身份證明文件以確認應徵者的年齡，會剔除未滿18歲應徵者的申請。此外，集團的人事管理系統設置了年齡未滿18歲的提醒功能，在此雙重查核的機制下避免誤聘童工的風險。在日常管理下如發現童工在集團內工作，將會立刻停止僱用。

集團亦制定防止強制勞工的措施，員工需呈交工作時數予其直屬上司，人力資源部查看員工的工時記錄，當發現不自願超時情況，會立刻調查，並制止不自願的超時工作。

在報告期間，集團未有發現聘用童工及違反強制性勞動相關的法律及法例。

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3.2.5 Supply Chain Management

The Group has developed supplier management policy for communication to the suppliers the expectations of the Group and the requirements that they need to abide by. The policy covers quality, environmental management, health and safety, social responsibility, and anti-terrorism management, etc. and these aspects are also the criteria for supplier selection. The Group has established a supplier selection and evaluation procedure, which conducted an initial review of new suppliers and an annual evaluation of key suppliers in the form of on-site audits or questionnaires. The contents of the evaluation include product quality, delivery time, environment, use of environmental friendly materials, and management of hazardous substances. After the evaluation, results shall be recorded as monitoring evidence for the subsequent long-term partnership.

Besides the aforesaid evaluation scope, procurement preference will be given to local suppliers over their non-local counterparts who demonstrated the same performance level from evaluation. Non-local suppliers shall be considered only when no qualified local supplier available. Currently, local suppliers account for approximately 73.1%. As of 31 December 2020, the geographical distribution of the Group's suppliers is as follows:

Geographical locations	地理區域	Number of suppliers	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
China	中國	114	177
Hong Kong	香港	38	95
USA	美國	2	7
Taiwan	台灣	2	5
Germany	德國	—	3
Other	其他	—	5

3.2.5 供應鏈管理

集團制定供貨商管理政策及要求，向供貨商溝通集團的期望並要求他們及其人員遵守。這些管理政策覆蓋的範圍包括質量、環境管理、健康安全、社會責任、反恐管理等多方面，而該等方面亦是挑選供貨商的準則。集團建立了供貨商選擇及評審程序，對新供貨商進行首次評審及對關鍵供貨商進行年度評審，形式以現場審核或調查表執行。評審內容包括產品質量、交貨期、環境、環保物質使用、有害物質管理，評審後將結果形成記錄作為日後長期合作夥伴的監控依據。

除上述評審範圍外，會優先考慮有相同條件的本地供貨商，在沒有合適的本地供貨商時才會向外採購。目前本地供貨商佔大約73.1%，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止，集團供貨商的地理分佈如下：

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3.2.6 Product Responsibility

All products of the Group are subject to strict quality inspection/testing before shipping out of the factory, including the sampling and monitoring of hazardous substances in incoming materials such as 2011/65/EU the management procedure for the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products, in-process quality control, and safety verification of the final products.

For product promotion and selling, the Group will ensure that the product information provided to the customer is true and accurate to avoid misleading the customer at the time of purchase. The Group also has designated customer service personnel responsible for responding customer inquiries and initiating product recall when necessary.

The Group has formulated a complaint handling mechanism to analyse with the quality control department any complaints received from customers, and will report the results of analysis and follow-up actions to customers within the specified time frame.

During the reporting period, the Group did not discover any customer complaint or violation against regulations related to product responsibility; and no item among all products sold was recalled due to product safety and health reasons.

3.2.6 產品責任

集團所有產品在出廠前均須接受嚴格的質量檢測，包括來料抽樣監測有害物質如2011/65/EU電器電子產品有害物質限制使用管理辦法，過程中的質檢控制，及最終產品須接受的安全驗證。

所有產品在推廣及銷售時，集團確保提供給客戶的產品信息必須是真實及準確，避免客戶在購買時被誤導。集團亦設有售後客戶服務專員，負責跟進客戶的查詢及必要時啟動產品回收程序。

集團制定了投訴處理機制，在收到客戶投訴後會與質量部一同分析個案，在指定期限內把分析結果及跟進工作向客戶反映。

在報告期間，集團未有顧客投訴或發現違反產品責任相關的法例；並且在已售產品總數中未有發現有產品因安全與健康理由而需要回收。

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Quality Assurance Process

The Group starts the quality control of products at the source. Materials from suppliers are verified for quality before production, alternatively the supplier is requested to provide a quality verification report for raw materials. During the manufacturing process, production lines are inspected and semi-finished products are sampled for verification to assure the process meets the specified technical requirements. Final verification shall be executed by the quality control department at the end of production; only finished products which pass the verification could be delivered and sold.

Upon identification of abnormal products through either external or internal findings, the Group shall discuss amongst the relevant departments about the need for identification, segregation and recall of the abnormal products when necessary. Whenever product recall is necessary, the Group shall collect the relevant batches of products from the customer, and implement the procedure of nonconforming products for analysis and disposal.

Product Recall/Return Procedure

The Group has established a product recall/return channel that allow customers to report product defects through telephone or email. Internal staff in the Group shall then evaluate the decision on product return upon receipt of customer's report. Whenever product return is deemed necessary, the marketing department shall inform the customer to return the relevant product. The warehouse department will record and track the returned products, and notify the quality department to conduct cause analysis in order to identify solutions and subsequent preventive measures.

質量檢定過程

集團對產品的質量控制由源頭開始。供貨商提供的物料在使用前會驗收其質量，或要求供貨商提供原料的合格驗收報告。在製造過程中，巡查生產線和抽檢半成品以確認過程符合相關的技術要求。製造完成後由質量部進行成品檢驗，只有檢驗合格後方可出售貨品。

不管通過外部或內部的發現，當集團確認異常產品，會與相關部門討論對異常產品的標識、隔離及回收的必要性。如有回收的必要性，集團將會向客戶回收相關批次的產品，並按不良品的程序分析及處理。

產品回收／退貨程序

集團制定了回收／退貨渠道，可讓顧客致電或電郵闡述產品問題，集團內部相關人員在收到意見後會評估產品退貨的決定。若須退貨，市場部會通知顧客以退回相關產品。貨倉部會將所有退回的產品進行記錄跟蹤，並通知質量部進行原因分析，尋找解決方案及日後的預防措施。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report 環境、社會及管治報告

Intellectual Property Protection

All products sold by the Group are newly designed on our own. To confirm intellectual property, products are regularly sampled to check if their designs belong to the Group's own companies. Upon discovery of designs that infringe copyright, the product will immediately be taken off shelves.

The Group only adopts products from its own design centre, and the design centre does not plagiarize the design of other institutions. Design department employees are prohibited by their employment contracts from any acts of plagiarism and are required to undertake that all produced designs are company property and to assume responsibility for the confidentiality of their own produced designs.

Currently, the Group has 5 product patents registered in the USA, 4 product patents registered in the European Union, 9 product patents registered in the PRC, and 1 product patent registered in Hong Kong. For management of information security, the Group has established a Knowledge Management System ("KMS") through which information of the Group's own design and product specifications from customers are encrypted to prevent data leakage.

The Group undertakes not to purchase any pirated office software, and such software shall only be purchased from suppliers who have the appropriate copyright; in addition, the IT Department conducts internal audit to monitor any download of pirated software by employees. When employees are discovered using pirated software, he/she will be instructed to delete the pirated software immediately and issued a warning letter for prevention of recurrence.

知識產權的維護

集團出售的所有產品都是全新自家設計。為了確認知產權，會定期抽查產品的設計是否由自家公司擁有。當發現有違權的設計，會立刻安排產品下架。

集團只會採用由自家設計中心的產物，設計中心不會抄襲其他機構的設計。在僱傭合約中，要求設計部員工不容許有任何抄襲行為，且須承諾所有設計產物都屬公司資產及須對自己設計的產物承擔保密責任。

到目前為止，集團有5個產品專利在美國註冊，有4個在歐盟註冊，有9個在中國註冊，有1個在香港註冊。在信息安全管理方面，集團建立知識管理系統（「KMS」），自家設計與客戶提供的產品規格等信息均透過此系統加密保護以防數據外泄。

集團承諾不會購買任何盜版辦公軟件，只從持有版權的供貨商採購；另外，信息科技部會進行內審，監察員工有否下載盜版軟件的狀況。如發現員工使用盜版軟件，會立即通知員工移除，並向其發出警告信防止再犯。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Privacy Protection of Consumer Information

The Group has developed a policy for protection of consumer information and privacy. Consumer information will not be used for publicity or promotion without consumer's permission. If business operations require passing consumer data to contractors, the Group shall enter into a confidentiality agreement with the contractor and require the contractor to have a comprehensive information security management system for preventing leakage and theft of customer information.

3.2.7 Anti-Corruption

The Group has established corporate governance policies in accordance with the CG Code from the Stock Exchange. Also, the Group has formulated an anti-corruption policy and prohibits the Company's Directors, managers, employees and other representatives from giving or accepting bribes.

Internal Audit of Corporate Governance

The Group has established an AC which is responsible for developing internal audit control procedures and annual audit plans for the Group. The AC conducts audits in an ongoing and systematic manner in accordance with the annual audit plan and the additional tasks delegated by the top management. Audit reports are regularly communicated with the management and disclosed to the AC. Corrective actions and subsequent follow-ups shall be implemented in accordance with the time frame specified in the audit report.

Moreover, the Group engages an independent third party to audit the Group's financial accounts, to ensure the Company's accounts are clear and accurate for enhancement of internal financial control and supervision so that the interests of shareholders are protected.

消費者數據的私隱保障

集團制定了消費者資料及私隱的保障政策，未經客戶允許一概不會將客戶數據用於公開宣傳。如在業務的運營上有需要將消費者資料交由承包商處理，集團會與承包商簽定保密協議，並要求承包商有完善的信息安全管理系統，以防客戶數據外泄及被盜。

3.2.7 反貪污

集團按照聯交所企業管理守則，制定企業管治政策；並制定反貪污政策，禁止公司董事、經理、員工及其他代表贈送或收受賄賂。

企業管治內部審核

集團設有審計委員會，負責制定集團內部審計管制程序及年度審計計劃，根據年度審計計劃及領導層額外公佈的工作任務，持續有序開展審計項目。審計報告定期與管理層進行溝通並向審計委員會披露，根據審計報告規定的時間整改及進行後續跟進。

此外，集團聘用獨立第三方審計集團的財務賬目，確保公司的賬目分明準確，加強內部財務控制制度與監督，以保障股東的權益。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Anti-Corruption Awareness Training

The Group declares its internal code of integrity at least once a year with an emphasis on the awareness of corporate integrity; this includes the principle that the Group never owes compensation, benefits and bonuses to its employees and never owes payments to its suppliers. Also, additional effort is made to strengthen the awareness of anti-corruption to key departments and positions. The Group communicates anti-corruption and integrity through hotline, website and posters, and has established investigation channel for employees to report suspected fraud or corruption and other illegal incidents such as extortion and money laundering.

Whistle-blowing Procedure

The Group has a whistle-blowing mechanism and communication channel for employees, customers and suppliers to freely report any on fraud, corruption and other illegal incidents. The reporting person may send a written message to the mailbox of IA in confidence and with anonymity. Upon receipt, the IA shall conduct investigation with other relevant departments such as human resources, legal, logistics and career development, and then return the investigation results to the reporting person.

Anti-Corruption Measures

In addition, the Group has established anti-corruption measures for various aspects, including the declaration of personal interests by new employees upon commencing employment. Further, Directors are required to declare according to the law their own interests including those in the competition business; regarding procurement, evaluation from at least three suppliers is required to obtain fair and reliable quotes for making procurement decision; for approval of service contracts, different levels of personnel are authorized corresponding to different levels of contract amount in order to ensure adequate review.

During the reporting period, the Group did not discover any legal cases or complaints related to corruption.

反貪意識培訓

集團每年至少一次宣佈企業內部誠信準則，強調企業誠信意識，包括從不拖欠員工薪酬、福利及獎金；不拖欠供貨商貨款，並特別對關鍵部門與崗位加強反貪意識。在集團內通過熱線、網站、海報等溝通企業反貪誠信，並設置調查渠道供員工舉報疑似舞弊或貪污及其他違法事件如勒索、洗黑錢等。

舉報程序

集團設有舉報機制及溝通渠道，供員工、客戶及供貨商自由舉報關於舞弊、貪污或其他違法事件，舉報人士可以保密及匿名的書面方式發送至內審部郵箱，收到後內審部與其他相關部門如人力、法務、物流及事業發展部門進行調查，把調查結果反饋給舉報人士。

反貪措施

除此以外，集團制定不同範疇的反貪措施：包括新員工在入職時需申報個人利益。另外，董事也按法律規定申報其董事權益及在競爭業務中擁有的權益。對於採購管控，要求收集至少三家供貨商的評估資料才作出採購決定，確保公平公正的採購報價。對於服務合約的審批，針對不同的合約金額授權不同級別的審批人，以確保足夠的查核。

在報告期間，集團未有發現與貪污相關的違例案件或投訴。

Directors' Report 董事會報告書

The Directors of the Company are pleased to present to the shareholders their annual report and audited financial statements of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company acts as an investment holding company. Its principal subsidiaries are engaged in investment holdings, design, development, manufacturing, marketing and distribution of lifestyle electronic products. Details of the principal activities of the Group are set out in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Details of revenue and segment information are set out in note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 96 and further analysis is given in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

No interim dividend was paid for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

The Directors do not recommend the distribution of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

GROUP FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 200.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

本公司董事會欣然向各股東呈覽本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之年報及經審核財務報表。

主要業務

本公司乃一間投資控股公司。各主要附屬公司從事投資控股、設計、開發、製造、市場推廣及分銷時尚生活電子產品。本集團主要業務之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註1。

收益及分部資料

收益分部資料詳情載於綜合財務報表附註6。

業績

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之業績載於第96頁之綜合損益及其他全面收益表，進一步分析則載於隨附之綜合財務報表附註。

股息

本公司並無於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度派付中期股息(二零一九年：無)。

董事會不建議就截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度派發末期股息(二零一九年：無)。

集團財務概要

本集團過去五個財政年度之業績及資產與負債概要載於第200頁。

股本

本公司於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度股本之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註26。

Directors' Report

董事會報告書

RESERVES

Details of movements in reserves of the Group and of the Company during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 99, and the financial information of the Company in note 35 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

At 31 December 2020, the Company did not have reserves available for distribution as calculated in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Bermuda.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group spent an aggregate amount of approximately HK\$0.3 million (for the year ended 31 December 2019: approximately HK\$1.0 million) on the acquisition of property, plant and equipment for the purpose of business expansion.

Details of movements in property, plant and equipment of the Group during the year are set out in note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the aggregate percentage of purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers in the year accounted for approximately 36.7% of the Group's purchases and the purchases attributable to the largest supplier accounted for approximately 11.3% of the Group's purchases.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the aggregate percentage of turnover attributable to the Group's five largest customers was approximately 67.6% of the Group's turnover and the percentage of turnover attributable to the Group's largest customer was approximately 27.8% of the Group's turnover.

None of the directors, their associates or shareholders, who to the knowledge of the Directors own more than 5% of the Company's share capital, had any interest in any of the five largest customers.

儲備

本集團及本公司於本年度內儲備之變動詳情分別載於第99頁之綜合權益變動表及綜合財務報表附註35之本公司財務資料。

可供分派儲備

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，根據百慕達法律條文計算，本公司並無可供分派儲備。

物業、機器及設備

本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度就業務擴充購置物業、機器及設備之支出合共約港幣0.3百萬元(截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度：約港幣1.0百萬元)。

本集團於本年度內物業、機器及設備之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註14。

主要客戶及供貨商

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，向本集團五大供貨商之採購貨額合共佔本集團之採購額約36.7%，而向最大供貨商之採購額則佔本集團之採購額約11.3%。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團五大客戶之營業額合共佔本集團之營業額約67.6%，而來自本集團最大客戶之營業額則佔本集團之營業額約27.8%。

各董事、彼等之聯繫人士或據董事所知擁有本公司5%以上股本之股東，概無在任何五大客戶中擁有任何權益。

Directors' Report 董事會報告書

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report are:

Executive Director:

Zhu Yongning (Chief Executive Officer)

Non-Executive Directors:

Song Rongrong (Resigned on 28 February 2020)

Wu Qing (Appointed on 31 March 2020, resigned on 16 July 2020)

Cui Xiao (Appointed on 25 August 2020)

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Zhou Meilin

Zhou Rui

Xu Jinwen

In accordance with Bye-Law 89 of the Company's Bye-Laws, any Director appointed as an additional Director or to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall be eligible for re-election but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

The Company has received an annual confirmation of independence from each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules on the Stock Exchange. The Company considers all the Independent Non-Executive Directors as independent.

董事

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度及直至本報告日期之本公司在任董事如下：

執行董事：

朱永寧(行政總裁)

非執行董事：

宋榮榮(於二零二零年二月二十八日辭任)

吳清(於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任，

於二零二零年七月十六日辭任)

崔嘯(於二零二零年八月二十五日獲委任)

獨立非執行董事：

周美林

周銳

徐錦文

根據本公司章程細則第89條，額外獲委任加入董事會或填補臨時空缺之任何董事將僅任職直至本公司下屆股東週年大會，屆時將合資格在會上獲重選連任，惟於釐定應於該股東大會輪值告退的董事人選或董事數目時不應被計入在內。

本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事根據聯交所上市規則第3.13條之規定每年作出之獨立確認書。本公司視所有獨立非執行董事屬獨立。

Directors' Report 董事會報告書

DIRECTORS BIOGRAPHY

Biographical details of the existing Directors are set out on pages 11 to 13 of this annual report.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years which can be terminated by either party giving a three month's written notice to the other party. Under such service contract, each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors is subject to retirement by rotation at the AGM of the Company in accordance with the Company's Bye-Laws, and is entitled to a fee subject to such adjustments as the Board of the Company considers appropriate and the approval of the shareholders at AGM of the Company. Remuneration shall be paid to a Director for appointment as a member of a particular committee.

None of the Directors has a service contract which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

There were no contracts of significance to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, which subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year ended 31 December 2020.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or in existence during the year ended 31 December 2020.

董事之履歷

現任董事之履歷詳情載於本年報第11至13頁。

董事服務合約

各獨立非執行董事亦已與本公司訂立服務合約，任期三年，可由其中一方向另一方發出三個月之書面通知予以終止。根據該服務合約，各獨立非執行董事須遵照本公司章程細則於本公司股東週年大會上輪值告退。各獨立非執行董事有權收取袍金，此袍金可由本公司董事會認為適當時予以調整，惟調整需於本公司股東週年大會上經股東批准。如董事獲委任為個別委員會之成員，其將獲發薪酬。

董事概無訂立任何於一年內若無賠償(法定賠償除外)則不可由本集團終止之服務合約。

董事於重要合約之權益

本公司或其任何附屬公司於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度年終或年內任何時間概無訂立董事於其中直接或間接擁有重大權益之重要合約。

管理合約

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度概無簽訂或存在任何有關本公司全部或重要部份業務之管理及行政合約。

Directors' Report 董事會報告書

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SECURITIES

The Directors or chief executives of the Company or any of their associates had, as at 31 December 2020, any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO")) which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under the provisions of the SFO) or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

Name 姓名	Nature of interests 權益性質	No. of shares held 所持股份數目	% of the issued shared capital 佔已發行股本百分比
Zhu Yongning (Note 1) 朱永寧(附註1)	The interests of the controlled corporation 所控制的法團的權利	753,997,995 (L)	29.00%

Note:

- (1) Zhu Yongning holds 100% of the equity interests of China Huaneng Foundation Construction Investment Ltd ("Huaneng"). Therefore, it is deemed to be interested in the interest in the shares of the Company held by Huaneng through its subsidiary.

The letter "L" denotes the shareholder's long position in the shares.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The effective share option scheme (the "2012 Share Option Scheme") was adopted by the Company on 29 August 2012. During the period under review, no share was granted, exercised, lapsed or cancelled under the 2012 Share Option Scheme. As at 31 December 2020, there was no outstanding share option of the Company.

董事之證券權益

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司董事及行政總裁以及彼等之任何聯繫人士，於本公司或其任何相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)之股份、相關股份及債權證中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部須知會本公司及聯交所(包括根據該等證券及期貨條例條文被當作或視作擁有之權益或淡倉)或本公司根據證券及期貨條例第352條須予備存之登記冊所記錄或根據標準守則須知會本公司及聯交所之任何權益或淡倉。

No. of shares held 所持股份數目	% of the issued shared capital 佔已發行股本百分比
753,997,995 (L)	29.00%

附註：

- (1) 朱永寧持有中國華能基礎建設投資有限公司(「華能」)100%股本權益，因而被視為通過其附屬公司擁有華能所持有本公司股份的權益。

「L」代表董事在此等股份中所持之好倉。

購股權計劃

本公司現時有效的購股權(「二零一二年購股權計劃」)於二零一二年八月二十九日採納。於回顧期內，根據二零一二年購股權計劃，概無任何購股權被授予、獲行使、失效或被取消。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司並無尚未行使的購股權。

Directors' Report

董事會報告書

DIRECTORS' RIGHT TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

No share options were granted to or exercised by the Directors during year ended 31 December 2020 and there is no outstanding balance as at 31 December 2020.

Save as disclosed above, at no time during the year ended 31 December 2020 was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors or their respective spouse or children under the age of 18 to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2020, the following persons (other than the Directors or the chief executives of the Company) had interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company:

董事購買股份或債權證之權利

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度董事並無獲授或行使購股權及於二零二零年十二月三十一日並無尚未行使之購股權。

除上文所披露者外，於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無參與任何安排，使董事或其個別之配偶或十八歲以下之子女可藉購買本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債權證而獲得利益。

主要股東

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，除本公司董事或行政總裁外，下列人士於本公司之股份及相關股份中，擁有本公司根據證券及期貨條例第336條須予備存之登記冊所記錄或須知會本公司之權益或淡倉：

Name	名稱	No. of shares held 所持股份數目	% of the issued shared capital 佔已發行股本百分比
China Huaneng Foundation Construction Investment Ltd	中國華能基礎建設投資有限公司	753,997,995 (L)	29.00%
Zhu Yongning (Note 1)	朱永寧(附註1)	753,997,995 (L)	29.00%
Jiangsu Hongtu High Technology Co., Ltd (Note 2)	江蘇宏圖高科技股份有限公司(附註2)	556,898,770 (L)	21.42%
Jiangsu Hongtu High Technology (Hong Kong) Co. Limited (Note 3)	江蘇宏圖高科技(香港)股份有限公司(附註3)	556,898,770 (L)	21.42%
Hongtu High Technology Int'l Inc.	Hongtu High Technology Int'l Inc.	556,898,770 (L)	21.42%

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Notes:

- (1) Zhu Yongning holds 100% of the equity interests of China Huaneng Foundation Construction Investment Ltd ("Huaneng"). Therefore, it is deemed to be interested in the interest in the shares of the Company held by Huaneng through its subsidiary.
- (2) Jiangsu Hongtu High Technology Co., Ltd. holds 100% of the equity interests of Jiangsu Hongtu High Technology (Hong Kong) Co. Limited ("Hongtu (HK)"). Therefore, it is deemed to be interested in the interest in the shares of the Company held by Hongtu (HK) through its subsidiary (see note 3 below).
- (3) Hongtu (HK) holds 100% of the issued share of Hongtu High Technology Int'l Inc. ("Hongtu (Seychelles)"). Therefore, Hongtu (HK) is deemed to be interested in the 556,898,770 shares of the Company beneficially owned by Hongtu (Seychelles) by virtue of its shareholding of Hongtu (Seychelles).

The letter "L" denotes the shareholder's long position in the shares.

Save as disclosed above, the Company had not been notified by any person (other than the Directors or chief executives of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as at 31 December 2020 which were required to be disclosed to the Company under Part XV of the SFO or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO.

附註：

- (1) 朱永寧持有中國華能基礎建設投資有限公司（「華能」）100%股本權益，因而被視為通過其附屬公司擁有華能所持有本公司股份的權益。
- (2) 江蘇宏圖高科技股份有限公司持有江蘇宏圖高科技（香港）股份有限公司（「宏圖（香港）」）100%股本權益，因而被視為通過其附屬公司（見下文附註3）擁有宏圖（香港）所持本公司股份的權益。
- (3) 宏圖（香港）持有 Hongtu High Technology Int'l Inc.（「Hongtu (Seychelles)」）之已發行股份100%。因此，宏圖（香港）因持有 Hongtu (Seychelles) 之股權而被視為擁有 Hongtu (Seychelles) 實益擁有的本公司556,898,770股股份之權益。

[L]代表股東在此等股份中所持之好倉。

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司並無接獲任何人士（本公司董事或行政總裁除外）知會，彼於本公司之股份及相關股份中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部須向本公司披露或本公司根據證券及期貨條例第336條須予備存之登記冊所記錄之權益或淡倉。

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CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, OPTIONS, WARRANTS OR SIMILAR RIGHTS

The Company had no outstanding convertible securities, options, warrants or similar rights at 31 December 2020.

There was no issue or exercise of any convertible securities, options, warrants or similar rights of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020.

REMUNERATION POLICY

Details of the Group's remuneration policy are set out in the section of "Management Discussion and Analysis" from pages 22 to 23 of this annual report.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted its own Code of Conduct for Securities Transactions by Directors (the "Code of Conduct for Securities Transactions"). This is on terms no less exacting than the required standard set out in the Model Code as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules, and has been updated from time to time.

Having made specific enquiries to all Directors, all Directors confirmed that they had complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code and the Code of Conduct for Securities Transactions throughout the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Board members have been reminded of their obligation to comply with the Model Code and the Code of Conduct for Securities Transactions.

可轉換證券、購股權、認股權證或類似權利

本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日概無任何尚未行使之可轉換證券、購股權、認股權證或類似權利。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司並無任何可轉換證券、購股權、認股權證或類似權利獲發行或行使。

薪酬政策

本集團之薪酬政策詳情載於本年報第22至23頁之「管理層討論及分析」一節。

證券交易之標準守則

本公司已採納其自有董事證券交易之行為守則（「證券交易之行為守則」），其條款與上市規則附錄十所載之標準守則所規定之交易標準同樣嚴謹，且不時更新。

向全體董事作出特定查詢後，全體董事確認彼等已於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止整個年度遵守標準守則及證券交易之行為守則所載之標準。

董事會成員獲提醒其有義務遵守標準守則及證券交易之行為守則。

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Group's corporate governance principles and practices are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 24 to 49 of this annual report.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

During the year ended 31 December 2020, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company's Bye-Laws or the laws of Bermuda which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the date of this report, the Company has maintained sufficient public float throughout the year ended 31 December 2020 as required under the Listing Rules.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has established an AC for the purposes of reviewing and providing supervision over the financial reporting process and internal controls of the Group. As at the date of this report, the AC comprises all three Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company.

The audited financial results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been reviewed by the AC.

企業管治

有關本集團之企業管治原則及常規已列載於本年報第24頁至第49頁之企業管治報告書內。

購買、出售或贖回本公司之上市證券

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

優先購買權

本公司章程細則或百慕達法例並無有關本公司須按比例向現有股東發售新股份之優先購買權之規定。

足夠公眾持股量

於本報告書之日期，根據本公司獲得之公開資料及就董事所知悉，本公司於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內已維持上市規則所規定之足夠公眾持股量。

審閱財務報表

本公司已成立審核委員會，以審閱及監察本集團之財務申報程序及內部監控。於本報告書之日期，審核委員會由本公司全體三名獨立非執行董事組成。

本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的經審核財務業績已經審核委員會審閱。

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THE BOARD'S RESPONSE TO THE AUDITOR'S OPINION

Reference is made to the annual results for the year ended 31 December 2020 ("FY2020") which was published on 30 March 2021 (the "2020 Annual Results") which contains, among others, the sections headed "Disclaimer of Opinion" and "Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion" on page 23 of the 2020 Annual Results, and the sections headed "Directors' view on the draft independent auditor's opinion", "The Board's Response to the Auditor's Opinion" and "The Board's Response to "Disclaimer of Opinion – Going Concern" on page 24 of the 2020 Annual Results.

The Board would like to provide further information with regard to the above as follows:

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

The auditor of the Company, being Mazars CPA Limited (the "Auditor") issued a disclaimer of opinion (the "Disclaimer of Opinion") on the 2020 Annual Results in relation to going concern in light of the fact that the Group had net current liabilities of approximately HK\$200.2 million and net liabilities of approximately HK\$221.3 million, and that the Group incurred a loss of approximately HK\$95.8 million in 2020.

With respect to the Disclaimer of Opinion, the directors (the "Directors") of the Company are of the opinion that the Group will have sufficient working capital to finance its operations and to meet its financial obligations for at least the next 12 months from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements, after taking into consideration of the measures (the "Measures") set out on pages 5-6 of the 2020 Annual Results.

However, as set out on page 23 of the 2020 Annual Results, the Auditor is of the view that it has not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements.

董事會對核數師意見之回覆

茲提述於二零二一年三月三十日刊發的截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度(「二零二零年年度業績」)之年度業績(「二零二零年年度業績」)，當中載有(其中包括)「不發表意見」及「不發表意見之基準」章節(二零二零年年度業績第23頁)，以及「董事對獨立核數師草擬意見之意見」、「董事會對核數師意見之回覆」及「董事會對「不發表意見—持續經營」之回覆」章節(二零二零年年度業績第24頁)。

董事會謹此提供有關上述內容的進一步資料，如下所示：

不發表意見之基準

鑒於本集團擁有流動負債淨額約港幣200.2百萬元及負債淨額約港幣221.3百萬元以及於二零二零年產生虧損約港幣95.8百萬元等事實，本公司核數師中審眾環(香港)會計師事務所有限公司(「核數師」)於二零二零年年度業績就持續經營出具不發表意見(「不發表意見」)。

就不發表意見而言，經計及二零二零年年度業績第5至6頁所載措施(「措施」)，本公司董事(「董事」)認為本集團將擁有充足營運資金撥付其經營及履行綜合財務報表批准日期起至少十二個月的財務責任。

然而，如二零二零年年度業績第23頁所載，核數師認為尚無法取得充分適當審計證據以就該等綜合財務報表發表審計意見提供基準。

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Board's Response to "Disclaimer of Opinion – Going Concern"

The board (the "Board") of Directors would like to provide certain additional and update information in relation to the section headed "the Board's response to the Auditor's Opinion" on page 24 of the 2020 Annual Results.

- I. China Huaneng Foundation Construction Investment Limited ("Huaneng"), the largest shareholder of the Company and its substantial shareholder, has committed and has proved their ability to provide continuous financial support to the Group as is necessary to enable the Group to meet its day-to-day operations and its financial obligations as they fall due.

With respect to this, the Board and the audit committee of the Board (the "Audit Committee") are satisfied that Huaneng has the financial ability to provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due on the following basis:

- (a) As disclosed on page 3 of 2020 Annual Results, while the net current liabilities of the Group amounted to approximately HK\$200.2 million as of 31 December 2020, it should be noted that it included, among others, a loan from a shareholder (i.e. Huaneng) which was classified as current liabilities amounted to HK\$121.5 million. Accordingly, the net current liabilities of the Group, if the loan from Huaneng is disregarded, would be mitigated to a lesser amount of approximately HK\$78.7 million.
- (b) Mr. Zhu Yongning ("Mr. Zhu", chairman of the Company), the ultimate owner of Huaneng, has provided, among others, valuation report of a real property jointly owned by Huaneng as to 50%. Based on the valuation report, the market value of the property amounts to RMB136.1 million, and accordingly the market value of 50% ownership of the property would amount to approximately RMB68 million equivalent to approximately HK\$81 million, which is a sum more than the above amount of current liabilities of the Group (after deducting the sum owed by the Group to Huaneng) of HK\$78.7 million. It is also noted that the aforesaid real property is situated in Shanghai, the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") and is unencumbered. The Board and Audit Committee take note of the Auditor's view that real property is not as liquid as cash and that there is no assurance that Huaneng would be able to cash out by disposing of the property in the market. However, the Directors and Audit Committee are of the view that, as properties in Shanghai are comparatively liquid in the market as compared to other cities in the PRC and the past transaction records of similar properties, it is confident that Mr. Zhu would be able to cash out on the property and provide the financial support to Huaneng and/or the Group if needed and Mr. Zhu had expressed that he would be willing to do so.

董事會對「不發表意見－持續經營」之回覆

董事會(「董事會」)希望就二零二零年年度業績第24頁「董事會對核數師意見之回覆」一節提供若干補充及更新資料。

- I. 本公司最大股東中國華能基礎建設投資有限公司(「華能」)及其主要股東已承諾並證明其有能力於必要時為本集團提供持續財務支持，以使本集團能夠進行日常營運及履行到期的財務責任。

就此而言，董事會及董事會審核委員會(「審核委員會」)確信，華能有財務能力向本公司提供財務支持，使其能夠按以下方式履行其到期的財務責任：

- (a) 如二零二零年年度業績第3頁所披露，儘管本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日的流動負債淨額約為港幣200.2百萬元，但應注意的是，其中包括(其中包括)被歸類為流動負債的股東(即華能)貸款港幣121.5百萬元。因此，倘不考慮華能的貸款，本集團的流動負債淨額將減少至約港幣78.7元。
- (b) 朱永寧先生(「朱先生，本公司主席」)，華能的最終擁有人，已提供(其中包括)華能共同擁有50%的一處房地產的估值報告。根據該估值報告，該物業的市場價值為人民幣136.1百萬元，因此該物業50%所有權的市場價值為約人民幣68百萬元，相當於約港幣81百萬元，該金額高於上述本集團流動負債金額(經扣除本集團擁有華能的金額)港幣78.7百萬元。同時值得注意的是上述房地產位於中華人民共和國(「中國」)上海市且無產權負擔。董事會及審核委員會注意到核數師的意見，即房地產並非如同現金具有流動性，並且概無保證華能能夠通過將其在市場上出售來變現。然而，董事及審核委員會認為，由於與中國其他城市以及過去類似物業的交易記錄相比，上海的物業在市場上具有相對較高的流動性，因此，朱先生有信心能夠變現該物業並願意在需要時向華能及/或本集團提供財務支持。

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2. Huaneng has undertaken that the repayment of its loan to the Group of approximately HK\$121.5 million as at 31 December 2020 will not be requested within 12 months from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020, unless the Group has obtained funding from other sources and is in a position to meet all repayment obligations at that time.

With respect to this, the Board understood the Auditor's concern that Huaneng's advance to the Company may still be repayable upon demand. However, the Board considers that Huaneng, as the largest shareholder of the Company, will comply with its undertaking and will not demand for repayment in breach of its undertaking for the following reasons:

- (a) Huaneng has demonstrated its commitment to providing financial support and provided loan to the Company in the amount of HK\$69.0 million in 2019 and HK\$121.5 million in 2020. As such, the loan provided to the Company by Huaneng was not a random one, but a commitment to the long-term development of the Group by and as a substantial shareholder.
- (b) Huaneng, as the largest shareholder, would not be incentivised to demand repayment from Company unless the Group has obtained funding from other sources and is in a position to meet all repayment obligations at that time.

3. The Group continues to improve the operating efficiency by implementing measures to tighten cost controls over various operating expenses in order to enhance its profitability and to improve the cash flow from its operation in future.

With respect to this, the Board understood the Auditor's concern on the efficiency of cost control measures. However, the Board is optimistic that such cost control measures would be effective. To supplement the disclosure in the 2020 Annual Results, the Board would like to draw the shareholders the attention of the following:

- (a) As disclosed on page 24 of the 2020 Annual Results, the Board will appoint a team, which will be led by the chief executive officer of the Company, to monitor the daily cashflow so as to ensure the Group has sufficient financial resources to settle the Group's financial obligation when fall due.
- (b) The Group's cost control measure has shown positive impact in 2020. For example, general administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2020 had reduced by 19.1%.

2. 華能承諾，自本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的綜合財務報表批准之日起十二個月內，將不會要求於二零二零年十二月三十一日償還其向本集團的貸款約港幣121.5百萬元，除非本集團已自其他來源獲得融資且當時能夠履行所有還款責任。

就此而言，董事會理解核數師的擔憂，即華能向本公司墊付的款項仍可應要求償還。然而，董事會認為，華能作為本公司的最大股東，將遵守其承諾，不會因下列原因違反承諾而要求償還款項：

- (a) 華能已表明提供財務支持的承諾，並於二零一九年及二零二零年分別向本公司提供貸款港幣69.0百萬元及港幣121.5百萬元。因此，華能向本公司提供的貸款並非隨機提供，而是由一名主要股東及作為一名主要股東對本集團長遠發展的承諾。
- (b) 除非本集團已自其他來源獲得融資且當時能夠履行所有還款責任，否則華能作為最大的股東將不會受利益驅使而要求本公司還款。

3. 為增強其盈利能力並提高其未來經營活動現金流量，本集團將繼續透過採取措施加強對各種經營開支之成本控制而提高經營效率。

就此而言，董事會理解核數師對成本控制措施有效性之擔憂。然而，董事會對該等成本控制措施將屬有效保持樂觀。為補充二零二零年年度業績中的披露，董事會將就以下事項敦請股東注意：

- (a) 誠如二零二零年年度業績第24頁所披露，董事會將委任一個團隊（其將由本公司行政總裁領導）監控日常現金流量，從而確保本集團有足夠的財務資源以結清本集團的到期財務責任。
- (b) 本集團的成本控制措施已於二零二零年顯示出積極影響。舉例而言，一般行政開支於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度已減少19.1%。

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(c) The costs control measures already implemented by the Group since 2019 is expected to continue in 2021, which will include, without limitation, improving the efficiency on the supply chain of the Group, with a view to enhance the profitability and improve the cash flow of the Group.

4. The Group continues to negotiate with/seek opportunities from financial institutions for the renewal of existing/inception of the new financing arrangement to meet the Group's work capital and financial requirements in the future. On 27 March 2020, the Group had successfully renewed the outstanding borrowing and interest payables with new maturity date on 31 March 2026, details of the borrowing are set out in note 10 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2020 Annual Results.

With respect to this, the Board understood the Auditor's view that there is no assurance of seeking new financing. However, the Board will make endeavours to defer the repayment date, which has demonstrated by the Group successfully negotiating to enter into a supplementary agreement with a financial institution to extend the repayment of RMB30 million at a fixed rate of 8% per annum from 31 December 2019 to 31 March 2026 at the same fixed rate of 8%.

5. The Group is actively exploring the availability of alternative source of financing.

With respect to this, the Board understood the Auditor's concern that there is no definite legal agreement for securing alternative source of financing. However, the Board will make endeavours to seek financing and is negotiating to seek bank loans and possibly equity financing by issuing shares for cash.

6. The documents/information requested by the Auditor to assess the ability of the Company to continue as going concern are: (1) a cashflow forecast of the Group; (2) a letter of undertaking signed by Huaneng and Mr. Zhu; (3) an ownership certificate and a valuation report of properties ultimately owned by Mr. Zhu; and (4) Mr. Zhu's ownership proof for his shares in Jiangsu Nandasoft Technology Company Limited (stock code: 8045) ("Nandasoft"), of which, among the 2,782,800,000 domestic shares issued by Nandasoft, (a) 808,800,000 domestic shares were owned by Jiangsu Keneng Electricity Technology Co., Ltd. ("Jiangsu Keneng Electricity") in which Mr. Zhu held 90% of its ownership; and (b) 11,983,735 domestic shares were owned by Jiangsu Jintao Investment Company Ltd. ("Jiangsu Jintao") which Mr. Zhu held 90% ownership.

7. The Group is actively exploring the availability of alternative financing such as additional bank loans and equity financing. As at the date of this annual report, the Company has not entered into any legally binding agreements in this regard.

(c) 本集團已自二零一九年起實施成本控制措施，其預期將於二零二一年繼續實施。該措施將包括（但不限於）提高本集團供應鏈效率以及增強本集團的盈利能力及提升現金流量。

4. 本集團就重續現有／開始新融資安排繼續與融資機構進行磋商／向融資機構尋求機會，從而達致本集團未來營運資金及財務要求。於二零二零年三月二十七日，本集團已成功續期未償還借款及應付利息，新到期日為二零二六年三月三十一日，借款詳情載於二零二零年年度業績綜合財務報表附註10。

就上述事項而言，董事會理解核數師有關無法保證尋求新融資的意見。然而，董事會將竭力推遲還款日期，本集團經過成功磋商，與一家融資機構訂立補充協議以延期償還人民幣30百萬元，固定年利率為8%（自二零一九年十二月三十一日至二零二六年三月三十一日按相同固定利率8%計息）。

5. 本集團正積極探討其他融資來源。

就此而言，董事會理解核數師關於並無確切法律協議以確保其他融資來源之擔憂。然而，董事會將致力於尋求融資且正協商尋求銀行貸款及通過發行股份獲取現金以獲得可能的股本融資。

6. 核數師所要求的用於評估本公司持續經營能力的文件／資料為：(1)本集團現金流量預測；(2)華能及朱先生簽署的承諾函；(3)最終由朱先生擁有的物業所有權證及估值報告；及(4)朱先生於江蘇南大蘇富特科技股份有限公司(股份代碼：8045)(「南大蘇富特」)之股份之所有權證明，其中，於南大蘇富特發行的2,782,800,000股內資股中，(a)江蘇科能電力科技股份有限公司(Jiangsu Keneng Electricity Technology Co., Ltd.)(「江蘇科能電力」)擁有808,800,000股內資股，朱先生持有其90%的所有權；及(b)江蘇金濤投資有限公司(Jiangsu Jintao Investment Company Ltd.)(「江蘇金濤」)擁有11,983,735股內資股，朱先生持有其90%的所有權。

7. 本集團正積極探討其他融資，例如額外銀行貸款及股本融資。於本年報日期，本公司並無就此訂立任何具法律約束力之協議。

Directors' Report

董事會報告書

The Action Plan of the Group

It is the plan of the Board to continue the Measures above in the year ending 31 December 2021. Moreover, subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2020, the following action plans have been implemented to further improve the financial situation and cashflow of the Group:

1. Provision of further loan capital by Huaneng to the Group Huaneng had further made net advancements in the sum of approximately RMB15 million to the Group in April 2021. It is expected that Huaneng, being the largest shareholder of the Company, will continue to provide financial support from time to time to the Group.

2. **Cost control measures**

From the year end till today, the Company has strictly controlled its selling and administrative expenses such as by closing local and overseas dormant companies for saving administrative costs of the Group.

3. **Marketing campaigns**

The management noted that the customers of the Group are still loyal to the brands of the Group, and hence believes that there will be a significant growth in the Company's business once the economic activities go back to normal levels. A series of marketing campaigns will be launched to acquire new customers and bring back previous customers of the Group, plus the launch of the new products of the Group which will be focused on wearable technologies in healthcare such as health tracking smartwatches and smartwatches for cycling. The Group is in the course of implementing the above measures and will continue to do so in the remainder of the year 2021.

The Directors had reviewed the Group's cash flow projections prepared by the management that covered a period of not less than 12 months from 30 March 2021, being the date of approving the 2020 Annual Results. Having taken into account the above-mentioned plans and measures, the Directors were of the opinion that the Group would have sufficient working capital to finance its operations and to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due within the next twelve months from the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

本集團的行動計劃

截至二零二一年十二月三十一日止年度，董事會計劃將繼續進行上述措施。此外，於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度後，本集團已實施下列行動計劃，以進一步改善其財務狀況及現金流量：

1. 為向本集團提供進一步貸款資本，華能於二零二一年四月向本集團進一步作出墊款淨額約人民幣15百萬元。預期本公司最大股東華能將不時繼續向本集團提供財務支持。

2. **成本控制措施**

自去年末至今日，本公司已通過關閉當地及境外暫無營業公司等措施嚴格其控制其銷售及行政開支，以節省本集團行政成本。

3. **營銷活動**

管理層注意到，本集團之客戶仍熱衷於本集團的品牌，因此，管理層相信一旦經濟活動恢復正常，本公司之業務將會有顯著增長。我們將開展一系列營銷活動以吸引新客戶及本集團的老客戶，此外，將推出本集團的新產品，該等新產品將專注於醫療保健的可穿戴技術，如健康追蹤智能手錶及騎行智能手錶。本集團正在實施上述措施，並將於二零二一年餘下時間繼續實施。

董事已審閱管理層編製的本集團自二零二一年三月三十日(即批准二零二零年年度業績之日)起不少於12個月期間的現金流量預測。經考慮上述計劃及措施，董事認為，本集團將擁有充足的營運資金為其營運提供資金及履行自綜合財務狀況表日期起未來12個月內到期之財務責任。因此，綜合財務報表乃按持續經營基準編製。

Directors' Report 董事會報告書

The Directors have explained the above plans to the Auditor that the Group is able to operate as a going concern and will be able to have sufficient working capital in the next twelve months from 30 March 2021 after taking into consideration of the factors in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2020 Annual Results.

Despite the evidences and explanations provided to Auditor in relation to the Group's ability of going concern, Auditor still regarded that due to the uncertainty of the Group's ability to maintain adequate future cash flows, it was unable to ascertain whether the assumptions made by the Directors in preparing the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis were proper and appropriate.

The Directors have used their best endeavour to provide information and has explained the situation of the Group to Auditor. In view of the financial performance of the Group in FY2020 and the uncertainty of macroeconomic environment in 2020 due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the Directors understood the view of the Auditor.

The Audit Committee understands the audit modification on going concern raised by Auditor and has discussed it with the Management and Auditor. The Audit Committee shared the same view with the Management.

董事已向核數師解釋上述計劃並表示，本集團有能力持續經營，且經考慮二零二零年年度業績綜合財務報表附註2所載因素，本集團於自二零二一年三月三十日起計未來12個月可擁有充足的營運資金。

儘管已向核數師提供本集團持續經營能力的證據並作出解釋，核數師仍認為，由於本集團未來維持充足現金流量的能力存在不確定性，其無法確定董事於按持續經營基準編製綜合財務報表時作出的假設是否妥當及適當。

董事已竭盡所能向核數師提供資料及解釋本集團的情況。鑒於本集團於二零二零年年度的財務表現以及COVID-19疫情導致二零二零年宏觀經濟環境存在不確定性，董事理解核數師的意見。

審核委員會理解核數師提出的有關持續經營的審核修訂，並已與管理層及核數師進行討論。審核委員會與管理層持相同意見。

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Details of the events after the reporting period are set out in note 36 to the consolidated financial statements.

AUDITOR

Pursuant to the shareholders resolution passed in the AGM held on 24 July 2020, Mazars has been appointed as the auditor of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020. A resolution will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM of the Company to re-appoint Mazars as auditor of the Company.

報告期後事項

報告期後事項之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註36。

核數師

根據於二零二零年七月二十四日舉行的股東週年大會上通過的股東決議案，中審眾環獲委任為本公司截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之核數師。一項有關續聘中審眾環為本公司核數師之決議案將於本公司應屆股東週年大會上予以提呈。

Directors' Report 董事會報告書

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Pursuant to the Company's Bye-laws, every Director shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities incurred or sustained by him as a Director.

The Company has arranged appropriate Directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage for the Directors and officers of the Group throughout the year.

On behalf of the Board

Zhu Yongning

Executive Director (Chief Executive Officer)

30 March 2021

Hong Kong

獲批准的補償條文

根據本公司章程細則，各董事均有權因其作為董事而就其產生或蒙受的一切虧損或負債自本公司資產中獲得補償。

本公司已於整個年度為本集團董事及高級管理人員安排適當保險保障。

代表董事會

朱永寧

執行董事(行政總裁)

二零二一年三月三十日

香港

* For identification purpose only

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告



MAZARS CPA LIMITED

中審眾環(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
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TO THE MEMBERS OF IDT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

致：萬威國際有限公司全體股東

(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

DISCLAIMER OF OPINION

We were engaged to audit the consolidated financial statements of IDT International Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") set out on pages 96 to 199, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We do not express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements. In all other respects, in our opinion the consolidated financial statements have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR DISCLAIMER OF OPINION

Material uncertainty related to going concern

As described in the "Going concern" section in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group reported a loss attributable to the owners of the Company of approximately HK\$95.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 and, at 31 December 2020, the Group had net current liabilities and net liabilities of approximately HK\$200.2 million and approximately HK\$221.3 million, respectively. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in the "Going concern" section in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

不發表意見

我們受聘審計列載於第96頁至199頁的萬威國際有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們對 貴集團之綜合財務報表不發表意見。由於我們報告中不發表意見之基準一節內所述事項之重要性，我們並未能夠取得充足適當審計憑據以就該等綜合財務報表發表之審計意見提供基準。在所有其他方面，我們認為綜合財務報表已根據香港公司條例之披露規定妥為編製。

不發表意見之基準

有關持續經營之重大不明朗因素

誠如綜合財務報表附註2「持續經營」一節所述，貴集團匯報截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度 貴公司擁有人應佔虧損約港幣95.8百萬元，且 貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日流動負債淨額及負債淨額分別約港幣200.2百萬元及約港幣221.3百萬元。此等情況(連同綜合財務報表附註2「持續經營」一節所載列之其他事項)顯示存有重大不明朗因素，可能對 貴集團持續經營能力構成疑問。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

The validity of the going concern assumption is dependent on the successful and favourable outcomes of the measures being taken by the management of the Company and the development of the events as described in the "Going concern" section in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The management of the Company is of the opinion that the Group would be able to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and do not include any adjustments relating to the recognition of provisions or the realisation and reclassification of non-current assets and non-current liabilities that may be necessary if the Group is unable to continue as a going concern.

We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the use of going concern assumption in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Should the going concern assumption be inappropriate, adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised at the amounts other than which they are currently recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2020.

In addition, the Group may have to recognise further liabilities that might arise, and to reclassify non-current assets and non-current liabilities as current assets and current liabilities, respectively.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

持續經營假設的有效性取決於綜合財務報表附註2「持續經營」一節所述 貴公司管理層採取措施能否達到成功及利好之成果以及事態發展。 貴公司管理層認為 貴集團將有能力持續經營。因此，綜合財務報表乃按持續經營基礎編製，而並無包括倘 貴集團未能持續經營時可能需要就有關確認撥備或變現及重新分類非流動資產及非流動負債作出之任何調整。

我們未能就於編製綜合財務報表時使用持續經營假設獲得充分而適當的審計憑證。倘持續經營假設不適用，可能須作出調整，以反映資產可能需要按現時於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表所記錄以外金額變現的情況。

此外，貴集團亦可能需要確認可能產生的額外負債，並分別將非流動資產及非流動負債重新分類為流動資產及流動負債。

董事及治理層就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例的披露要求擬備真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，貴公司董事負責評估 貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非 貴公司董事有意將 貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

治理層須負責監督 貴集團的財務報告過程。

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告

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

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the HKICPA and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements.

This report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Mazars CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 30 March 2021

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is:

She Shing Pang

Practising Certificate number: P05510

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的責任是根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》對 貴集團的綜合財務報表進行審計，並出具核數師報告。然而，由於我們的報告中不發表意見之基準一節所述之事項，我們未能獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便為該等綜合財務報表提供審計意見的基礎。

此報告僅向 閣下(作為整體)作出，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

根據香港會計師公會頒佈的專業會計師道德守則(「守則」)，我們獨立於 貴集團，並已履行我們於守則下的其他道德責任。

中審眾環(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

香港，二零二一年三月三十日

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目董事是：

余勝鵬

執業證書編號：P05510

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2020

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		NOTES 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Revenue	收益	6	55.4	270.4
Cost of goods sold	銷售成本		(49.8)	(239.9)
Gross profit	毛利		5.6	30.5
Other income	其他收入	7	16.2	16.4
Other losses, net	其他虧損，淨額	7	(4.7)	(7.7)
(Charge) Reversal of loss allowance on trade receivables	(扣除)撥回應收賬款虧損撥備	8	(18.2)	7.7
Research expenses	研究開支		(27.3)	(29.1)
Distribution and selling expenses	分銷及銷售開支		(14.7)	(34.6)
General administrative expenses	一般行政開支		(49.5)	(61.2)
Finance costs	融資成本	9	(3.2)	(5.1)
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損	9	(95.8)	(83.1)
Taxation	稅項	12	–	–
Loss for the year	本年度虧損		(95.8)	(83.1)
Other comprehensive (loss) income:	其他全面(虧損)收益：			
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	<i>其後可能會重新分類至損益賬的項目：</i>			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生的匯兌差額		(0.4)	1.0
Total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度全面虧損總額		(96.2)	(82.1)
Loss for the year attributable to:	以下各項應佔本年度虧損：			
– Owners of the Company	– 本公司擁有人		(95.8)	(83.1)
– Non-controlling interests	– 非控股權益		–	–
			(95.8)	(83.1)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:	以下各項應佔本年度全面虧損總額：			
– Owners of the Company	– 本公司擁有人		(96.2)	(82.1)
– Non-controlling interests	– 非控股權益		–	–
			(96.2)	(82.1)
Loss per share	每股虧損			
– Basic and diluted (HK cents)	– 基本及攤薄(港仙)	13	(3.68)	(3.20)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 December 2020

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

		NOTES 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	14	4.0	11.8
Investment properties	投資物業	15	3.1	–
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	16	29.2	4.8
Finance lease receivables	融資租賃應收款項	17	13.8	–
Goodwill	商譽	18	–	–
Rental deposits	租金按金		3.4	3.4
			53.5	20.0
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	19	7.1	16.8
Trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項	20	6.3	47.1
Finance lease receivables	融資租賃應收款項	17	11.7	–
Restricted bank balances	受限制銀行結餘	21	3.7	–
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及等同現金項目	21	9.4	18.0
			38.2	81.9
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	22	58.5	78.7
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	16	26.8	5.0
Tax payable	應付稅款	12	12.9	11.8
Borrowings	借款	23	–	39.2
Contract liabilities	合約負債	24	18.7	23.3
Loan from a shareholder	股東貸款	25	121.5	69.0
			238.4	227.0
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨值		(200.2)	(145.1)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	16	29.8	–
Borrowings	借款	23	44.8	–
			74.6	–
NET LIABILITIES	負債淨值		(221.3)	(125.1)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 December 2020

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

		NOTE 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	26	260.0	260.0
Reserves	儲備		(481.4)	(385.2)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		(221.4)	(125.2)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		0.1	0.1
NET DEFICIT	虧絀淨額		(221.3)	(125.1)

The consolidated financial statements on pages 96 to 199 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

第96頁至第199頁之綜合財務報表已於二零二一年三月三十日獲董事會批准及授權發行，並由下列人士代表簽署：

Zhu Yongning
Director

Zhou Rui
Director

朱永寧
董事

周銳
董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

Attributable to owners of the Company
本公司擁有人所佔

		Share capital	Share premium	Other reserve	Translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total
		股本	股份溢價	其他儲備	貨幣換算儲備	累計虧損	小計	非控股權益	總計
		HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元 (Note (a)) (附註(a))	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元 (Note (b)) (附註(b))	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元 (Note (c)) (附註(c))	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	260.0	165.0	32.5	(102.8)	(397.8)	(43.1)	0.1	(43.0)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	(83.1)	(83.1)	-	(83.1)
Other comprehensive income:	其他全面收益：								
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生的匯兌差額	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0
Total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度全面虧損總額	-	-	-	1.0	(83.1)	(82.1)	-	(82.1)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	260.0	165.0	32.5	(101.8)	(480.9)	(125.2)	0.1	(125.1)
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	260.0	165.0	32.5	(101.8)	(480.9)	(125.2)	0.1	(125.1)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	(95.8)	(95.8)	-	(95.8)
Other comprehensive loss:	其他全面虧損：								
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生的匯兌差額	-	-	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度全面虧損總額	-	-	-	(0.4)	(95.8)	(96.2)	-	(96.2)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	260.0	165.0	32.5	(102.2)	(576.7)	(221.4)	0.1	(221.3)

Notes:

附註：

- (a) The application of share premium is governed by Section 40 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981. (a) 股份溢價之應用受百慕達一九八一年《公司法》第40條規管。
- (b) Other reserve has been set up and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies adopted for changes in the Group's ownership interest in its subsidiaries which do not result in a loss of control as set out in "Basis of consolidation" under note 4. (b) 其他儲備乃根據對本集團於附屬公司之所有權權益變動而並不導致失去控制權所採納之會計政策(如附註4下「綜合基準」所載列)設立及處理。
- (c) Translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. (c) 貨幣換算儲備包括換算海外業務財務報表產生之所有匯兌差額。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動		
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損	(95.8)	(83.1)
Adjustments for:	調整：		
Finance costs	融資成本	3.2	5.1
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備折舊	8.1	12.6
Depreciation of investment properties	投資物業折舊	0.1	–
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	7.3	20.3
Gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets relating to the head leases	終止確認與總租賃有關的使用權資產的收益	(1.3)	–
Impairment loss on advances to suppliers	預付供應商款項之減值虧損	–	4.0
Charge (Reversal) of loss allowance on trade receivables	扣除(撥回)應收賬款虧損撥備	18.2	(7.7)
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產之攤銷	–	0.5
Amortisation of prepaid rental	預付租金之攤銷	–	0.1
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備之虧損	–	4.2
Loss on disposals of intangible assets	出售無形資產之虧損	–	2.1
Write-down of inventories	存貨撇減	4.5	18.1
Provision for losses on litigations	訴訟虧損撥備	3.3	–
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	2.8	(0.2)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營現金流量	(49.6)	(24.0)
Decrease in rental deposits	租金按金減少	–	3.1
Decrease in inventories	存貨減少	5.2	39.9
Decrease in finance lease receivables	融資租賃應收款項減少	0.8	–
Decrease in trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項減少	22.6	37.9
Increase in restricted bank balances	受限制銀行結餘增加	(3.7)	–
Decrease in trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項減少	(23.5)	(47.7)
Decrease in contract liabilities	合約負債減少	(4.6)	(26.3)
Cash used in operations and net cash used in operating activities	營運所用現金及經營活動所用現金淨額	(52.8)	(17.1)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、機器及設備	(0.3)	(1.0)
Net cash used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金淨額	(0.3)	(1.0)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動		
Proceeds of loan from a shareholder	股東貸款所得款項	52.5	36.5
Repayment of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債	(8.9)	(21.4)
Interest paid	已付利息	-	(0.9)
Net cash from financing activities	融資活動所得現金淨額	43.6	14.2
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	現金及等同現金項目之減少淨額	(9.5)	(3.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	年初之現金及等同現金項目	18.0	22.3
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	外匯匯率變動影響	0.9	(0.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	年終之現金及等同現金項目	9.4	18.0

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

IDT International Limited (the “Company”, together with its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Group”) was incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability. The shares of the Company are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”). The addresses of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Block C, 9th Floor, Phase I, Kaiser Estate, 41 Man Yue Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The Company acts as an investment holding company while its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the design, development, manufacture, sales and marketing of various consumer electronic products.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), which collective term includes all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure requirements under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the “Listing Rules”).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”) which is the same as the functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2019 consolidated financial statements except for the adoption/early adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs that are relevant to the Group and effective from the current year (except for any early adoption) as set out in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

1. 一般事項

萬威國際有限公司(「本公司」，連同其附屬公司統稱「本集團」)乃於百慕達註冊成立之獲豁免有限公司，其股份在香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)主板上市。本公司註冊辦事處及主要營業地點位於香港九龍紅磡民裕街41號凱旋工商中心1期9樓C座。

本公司乃一間投資控股公司。各附屬公司之主要業務為設計、開發、製造、銷售及推廣多種電子消費產品。

2. 呈列基準

編製基準

本綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」，包括所有適用香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋)、香港公認會計原則及香港《公司條例》之披露規定編製。本綜合財務報表亦遵守聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)之適用披露規定。

本綜合財務報表以本公司之功能貨幣港幣(「港幣」)呈列。所有金額均已四舍五入至最接近十萬位數。

本綜合財務報表以與二零一九年綜合財務報表所採用之會計政策一致基準編製，惟採用／提前採用本綜合財務報表附註3所載列對本集團相關且於本年度(任何提前採用除外)起生效之新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則除外。

有關本集團所採用之主要會計政策載列於本綜合財務報表附註4。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Going concern

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Company have given careful consideration to the future liquidity of the Group in light of the fact that the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by approximately HK\$200.2 million at 31 December 2020, the Group's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by approximately HK\$221.3 million as of that date, and that the Group incurred a loss of approximately HK\$95.8 million for the year then ended.

The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group will have sufficient working capital to finance its operations and to meet its financial obligations for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements, after taking into consideration of the following:

1. China Huaneng Foundation Construction Investment Limited ("Huaneng"), the largest shareholder of the Company and its controlling shareholder, has committed and has proved their ability to provide continuous financial support to the Group as is necessary to enable the Group to meet its day-to-day operations and its financial obligations as they fall due;
2. Huaneng has undertaken that the repayment of its loan to the Group of approximately HK\$121.5 million at 31 December 2020 will not be requested within twelve months from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements, unless the Group has obtained funding from other sources and is in a position to meet all repayment obligations at that time;
3. the Group continues to improve the operating efficiency by implementing measures to tighten cost controls over various operating expenses in order to enhance its profitability and to improve the cash flow from its operation in future;

2. 呈列基準(續)

持續經營

鑒於於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的流動負債超出其流動資產約港幣200.2百萬元，截至該日本集團的總負債超出總資產約港幣221.3百萬元及本集團截至該日止年度產生虧損約港幣95.8百萬元，故在擬備綜合財務報表時，本公司董事已仔細考慮本集團的未來資金流動。

經考慮以下各項，本公司董事認為，本集團將擁有足夠的營運資金為其運營撥付資金及履行其自批准該等綜合財務報表日期起未來至少12個月的財務責任：

1. 本公司最大股東中國華能基礎建設投資有限公司(「華能」)及其控股股東已承諾並證明其有能力於必要時為本集團提供持續財務支持，以確保本集團能夠進行日常營運及履行到期的財務責任；
2. 華能已承諾將不會自本綜合財務報表獲批准日期起12個月內要求償還於二零二零年十二月三十一日約為港幣121.5百萬元之向本集團貸款，除非本集團已從其他來源獲取資金，並於當時處於可履行一切還款責任的狀況；
3. 本集團繼續透過實施措施收緊對若干經營開支的成本控制改善經營效率，以提升盈利能力及改善未來經營所得現金流量；

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Going concern (continued)

4. the Group continues to negotiate/seek opportunities with the financial institutions for the renewal of existing/inception of the new financing arrangement to meet the Group's working capital and financial requirements in the future. On 27 March 2020, the Group had successfully renewed the outstanding borrowing and interest payables with new maturity date on 31 March 2026, details of the borrowing are set out in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements; and
5. the Group is actively exploring the availability of alternative source of financing.

Having regard to the cash flow projection of the Group, which are prepared assuming that the above measures are successful, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that, in the light of the measures taken to-date, together with the expected results of the other measures in progress, the Group will have sufficient funding resources to satisfy its future working capital and other financing requirements. The directors of the Company believe that the aforementioned measures will be successful, based on the continuous efforts by the management of the Group.

However, should the above measures not be able to implement successfully, the Group may not have sufficient funds to operate as a going concern, in which case, adjustments might have to be made to the carrying values of the Company's assets to their recoverable amounts, to reclassify the non-current assets and non-current liabilities as current assets and current liabilities, respectively, and to provide for any further liabilities which might arise.

2. 呈列基準(續)

持續經營(續)

4. 本集團繼續與該金融機構磋商／尋求機會續新現有／開始新的融資安排以滿足本集團日後營運資金及財務需求。於二零二零年三月二十七日，本集團成功重續未償還借款及應付利息，新到期日為二零二六年三月三十一日。有關借款之詳情載於本綜合財務報表附註23；及
5. 本集團正積極探討其他融資來源。

經考慮本集團現金流預測(按假設上述措施成功而編製)，本公司董事認為，鑒於至今所採取措施，連同其他實施中措施之預期結果，本集團將有充足資金資源滿足其未來營運資金及其他融資需求。本公司董事認為，根據本集團管理層不懈努力，上述措施將獲成功實施。

然而，倘上述措施無法成功實施，則本集團可能沒有足夠的資金持續經營，在該情況下，可能須將本公司資產之賬面值調整至可收回金額，將非流動資產及非流動負債分別重新分類為流動資產及流動負債，以及就可能產生之任何額外負債計提撥備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

3. APPLICATION OF NEW/REVISED HKFRSs

The Group has applied, for the first time, the following new/revised HKFRSs that are relevant to the Group:

Amendments to HKASs 1 and 8: Definition of Material

The amendments clarify the definition of material and align the definition used across HKFRSs.

Amendments to HKAS 39, HKFRSs 7 and 9: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase I

The amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainties caused by interest rate benchmark reform (the market-wide reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark). In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties.

Amendments to HKFRS 3: Definition of a Business

The amendments, among others, revise the definition of a business and include new guidance to evaluate whether an acquired process is substantive.

3. 新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則之應用

本集團已首次應用以下適用於本集團的新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港會計準則第1號及第8號(修訂本)：重大之定義

該等修訂本澄清了重大之定義，並與香港財務報告準則的定義一致。

香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號及第9號(修訂本)－利率基準改革－第1期

該等修訂本對若干特定對沖會計規定作出修改，以減輕利率基準改革所帶來不確定性之潛在影響(利率基準的市場化改革，包括以替代基準取代利率基準)。此外，該等修訂本規定公司向投資者提供有關彼等直接受該等不確定性影響之對沖關係之額外資料。

香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)－業務的定義

該等修訂本(其中包括)修訂了業務的定義，並包含了評估所獲程序是否為實質性程序的新指引。

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3. APPLICATION OF NEW/REVISED HKFRSs (continued)

Amendments to HKFRS 16: COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions

The amendments exempt lessees from having to consider individual lease contracts to determine whether rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications and allow lessees to account for such rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. It applies to COVID-19-related rent concessions that reduce lease payments due on or before 30 June 2021. The amendments do not affect lessors.

These amendments shall be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted. The Group has elected to early adopt the amendments in the current year.

The adoption of the above amendments does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

3. 新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則之應用(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號(修訂本)：與COVID-19相關的租金優惠

根據該等修訂本，承租人於釐定直接因COVID-19疫情引起的租金優惠是否為租賃修訂時，可免於逐張租約考慮，且獲准將有關租金優惠當成非租賃修訂入賬。但凡令二零二一年六月三十日或之前到期的租賃付款下降者與COVID-19相關的租金優惠，均適用於該等修訂本。出租人不受該等修訂本影響。

該等修訂本應於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始的年度期間採用，但亦可提前採用。本集團選擇於本年度提前採用該等修訂本。

採用該等上述修訂本並不會對綜合財務報表產生任何重大影響。

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3. APPLICATION OF NEW/REVISED HKFRSs (continued)

Future changes in HKFRSs

At the date of authorisation of the consolidated financial statements, the HKICPA has issued the following new/revised HKFRSs that are not yet effective for the current year, which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to HKAS 39, HKFRSs 4, 7, 9 and 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Proceeds before Intended Use</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i> ²
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs	<i>2018–2020 Cycle</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> ³
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> ³
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ⁴

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

⁴ The effective date to be determined

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs in future periods will have any material impact on the results and financial position of the Group.

3. 新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則之應用(續)

香港財務報告準則之未來變動

於本綜合財務報表獲授權日期，本集團並無提早採納香港會計師公會已頒佈但於本年度尚未生效之下列新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第4號、第7號、第9號及第16號(修訂本)	<i>利率基準改革—第2期</i> ¹
香港會計準則第16號(修訂本)	<i>作擬定用途前之所得款項</i> ²
香港會計準則第37號(修訂本)	<i>履行合約的成本</i> ²
香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)	<i>對概念框架的引述</i> ²
香港財務報告準則的年度改進	<i>二零一八年至二零二零年週期</i> ²
香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)	<i>將負債分類為流動或非流動</i> ³
香港財務報告準則第17號	<i>保險合約</i> ³
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	<i>投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間之資產出售或投入</i> ⁴

¹ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

² 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

³ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

⁴ 生效日期尚待釐定

本公司董事預期日後採納該等新訂／經修訂香港財務報告準則不會對本集團之業績及財務狀況造成任何重大影響。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of measurement

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

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

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

In the Company's statement of financial position as set out in note 35 to the consolidated financial statements, an investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment loss. The carrying amount of the investment is reduced to its recoverable amount on an individual basis, if it is higher than the recoverable amount. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

4. 主要會計政策

計量基準

編製本綜合財務報表所採用之計量基準為歷史成本。

綜合基準

本綜合財務報表包括本公司及本公司所控制的實體及其附屬公司的財務報表。當本公司具有以下能力，即具有控制權：

- 對投資對象行使權力；
- 從參與投資對象活動而面對或有權享有不同形式的回報；及
- 能夠運用其權力影響投資對象回報。

倘事實及情況反映上文所列三項控制因素其中一項或多項改變，則本集團會重估其是否對被投資者擁有控制權。

於載於綜合財務報表附註35之本公司財務狀況表，於附屬公司之投資按成本減減值虧損列賬。倘較可收回金額高，則按個別基準將有關投資之賬面值撇減至可收回金額。本公司按已收取及應收股息基準將附屬公司業績記賬。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which represent present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

綜合基準(續)

當本集團取得附屬公司之控制權時，開始將該附屬公司綜合入賬；當本集團失去附屬公司之控制權時，則停止將該附屬公司綜合入賬。具體而言，於本期間購入或出售的附屬公司的收支已計入綜合損益及其他全面收益表。本集團取得控制權，直至本集團對該附屬公司之控制權終止當日為止。

損益及各其他全面收入項目歸屬予本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司全面收入總額歸屬予本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使其導致非控股權益出現虧絀。

本集團於需要時會對附屬公司的財務報表作出調整，使其會計政策與本集團會計政策相符。

本集團內公司間一切交易、有關本集團成員間交易的結餘、收入及支出已於綜合賬目時悉數對銷。

於附屬公司的非控股權益與本集團於其中所佔的股權分開呈列，後者指於清盤時持有人可按比例獲得的相關附屬公司淨資產份額的現時所有權權益。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, if any, and is presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, which represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not larger than an operating segment.

A cash-generating unit (or groups of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a reporting period, the cash-generating unit (or groups of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (or groups of cash-generating units).

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment including buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

商譽

因收購業務產生之商譽按成本減除任何累積減值虧損(如有)，並於綜合財務狀況表中另行列賬。

為了減值測試的目的，商譽乃被分配到預期可受惠於收購協同效應之各有關本集團的創現單位或創現單位之組別(即監察商譽作內部管理目的之最低水平且不大於經營分部)。

已獲分配商譽之創現單位或創現單位之組別會每年或凡有跡象顯示單位可能出現減值時會更頻繁地進行減值測試。就於報告期間內收購產生之商譽而言，所獲分配商譽之創現單位於報告期間結束前進行減值測試。當創現單位的可收回金額少於其賬面值，減值虧損會首先分配以削減任何分配至該單位的商譽的賬面值，然後按該單位(或創現單位之組別)內其他資產賬面值比例削減該單位其他資產的賬面值。

物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備包括持有以用作貨品生產或供應或服務或行政用途的樓宇，乃按成本值減除其後累積折舊以及累積減值虧損(如有)於綜合財務狀況表列賬。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are held by lessee, to earn rental income. Investment properties include leased properties which are being recognised as right-of-use assets upon application of HKFRS 16 and sub-leased by the Group under operating leases.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of investment properties over shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives and after taking into account of their estimated residual value, using the straight-line method.

If an investment property becomes a right-of-use asset because its use has changed as evidenced by the commencement of owner-occupation, the carrying amount of the property at the date of transfer is transferred to the right-of-use asset.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

物業、機器及設備(續)

物業、機器及設備均以直線法，按估計可用年期減去剩餘值計提折舊撥備，以攤銷成本。估計可使用年期、剩餘值及折舊方法乃於各報告期末予以檢討，而任何估計變動的影響均以前瞻性為基礎入賬。

物業、機器及設備之項目於出售時或當預期持續使用該資產不再帶來未來經濟利益時終止確認。因物業、機器及設備出售或報廢而產生之任何收益或虧損（按出售所得款項淨額與資產賬面值之差額計算）乃列入損益。

投資物業

投資物業指為賺取租金收入而由承租人持有之物業。投資物業包括租賃物業，其於應用香港財務報告準則第16號時確認為使用權資產並由本集團根據經營租賃進行分租。

投資物業初步按成本（包括任何直接應佔開支）計量。初步確認後，投資物業以成本減其後累計折舊及任何累計減值虧損列賬。確認折舊時，採用直線法將投資物業的成本按較短的租期及估計可使用年期及考慮其估計剩餘價值後撇銷。

倘投資物業因其使用用途發生改變而變為使用權資產（自擁有人佔用開始時），則該物業在轉讓之日的賬面值將轉移至使用權資產。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment properties (continued)

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. A leased property which is recognised as a right-of-use asset upon application of HKFRS 16 is derecognised if the Group as an intermediate lessor classifies the sublease as a finance lease. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Research and development costs

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Costs incurred on development activities, which involve the application of research findings to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes, are capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development. The expenditure capitalised will be the outsourcing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as an expense as incurred. When the asset is available for use, the capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

投資物業(續)

投資物業於出售或當投資物業永久不再使用並預期其出售不會帶來未來經濟利益時終止確認。倘本集團作為中介出租人將分租分類為融資租賃，則於應用香港財務報告準則第16號後確認為使用權資產的租賃物業將終止確認。物業終止確認時產生的任何收益或虧損(按出售所得款項淨額與資產賬面值之間的差額計算)，乃計入該物業終止確認期間內的損益。

無形資產

研究及開發成本

研究活動的支出於產生期間確認為開支。涉及將研究結果應用於計劃或設計生產新的或大幅改善的產品及程序之開發活動所產生成本在有關產品或程序技術上及商業上可行且本集團有足夠資源完成開發的情況下資本化。資本化支出將為外判成本。其他開發支出於損益確認為已產生開支。當資產可供使用時，資本化開發成本以直線法按估計可使用年期攤銷。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables without a significant financing component arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (the "FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具

倘集團實體成為該工具合約條文之訂約方，應確認金融資產及金融負債。所有以常規方式購入或出售金融資產乃按交易日期基準確認及終止確認。以常規方式購入或出售指須於市場規定或慣例所訂時限內交付資產的金融資產購入或出售。

金融資產及金融負債初步按公平值計量，惟源於客戶合約沒有重大融資成分的應收賬款按香港財務報告準則第15號初步計量。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債(除按公平值計入損益(「按公平值計入損益」)的金融資產或金融負債)直接應佔之交易成本乃於初步確認時加入金融資產或金融負債之公平值或自其中扣除(如適用)。收購按公平值計入損益的金融資產或金融負債直接應佔的交易成本即時於損益確認。

實際利率法是計算金融資產或金融負債之攤銷成本，以及在攤分有關期間利息收入及利息支出的方法。該實際利率為將金融資產或金融負債於預計年期或較短期間內(如適用)的預計未來現金收入及付款(包括構成實際利率之所有已付或已收取之費用或點數、交易成本及其他溢價或折扣)準確折現至於初次確認時之賬面淨值之利率。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (the "FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at the date of initial application/initial recognition of a financial asset, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income (the "OCI") if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 Business Combinations applies.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產

金融資產之分類及其後計量

符合以下條件的金融資產於其後按攤銷成本計量：

- 該金融資產以收取合約現金流量為目的之商業模式下持有；及
- 合約條款令特定日期產生之現金流量謹為支付本金及未償還本金之利息。

符合下列條件的金融資產其後按公平值計入其他全面收益「按公平值計入其他全面收益」計量：

- 金融資產按目的為收取合約現金流量及出售實現的業務模式內持有；及
- 合約條款令於特定日期產生之現金流量謹為支付本金及未償還本金之利息。

所有其他金融資產其後按公平值計入損益計量，惟於首次應用／首次確認金融資產當日，倘該等股本投資並非持作買賣，亦非收購方於香港財務報告準則第3號業務合併所應用之業務合併中確認之或然代價，本集團可不可撤銷地選擇於其他全面收益「其他全面收益」呈列股本投資公平值之其後變動。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

In addition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost and debt instruments/receivables subsequently measured at FVTOCI. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below).

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及其後計量(續)

應當劃分為交易性金融資產：

- 取得金融資產的目的主要是為了近期内出售；或
- 初始確認時，屬本集團一併管理的已識別金融工具組合的一部分，並且具有近期實際短期套利模式；或
- 其為不指定及有效作為對沖工具之衍生工具。

此外，本集團可不可撤回地指定一項須按攤銷成本或透過按公平值計入其他全面收益計量的金融資產按公平值計入損益計量，前提為有關指定可消除或大幅減少會計錯配。

攤銷成本及利息收入

利息收入就其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產及其後按公平值計入其他全面收益計量的債務工具／應收款項以實際利率法確認。利息收入透過將實際利率應用於金融資產總賬面值計算，惟其後已變為信貸減值的金融資產則除外(見下文)。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

Amortised cost and interest income (continued)

For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9 (including trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables and bank balances and cash). The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之分類及其後計量(續)

攤銷成本及利息收入(續)

就其後已變為信貸減值的金融資產而言，利息收入透過將實際利率應用於自下個報告期起計的金融資產攤銷成本確認。倘信貸減值金融工具的信貸風險升高，以使金融資產不再維持信貸減值，則利息收入在釐定資產不再維持信貸減值後，透過將實際利率應用於自報告期開始時起計的金融資產總賬面值確認。

金融資產之減值

本集團就根據香港財務報告準則第9號須予減值的金融資產(包括應收賬款及其他應收款項、融資租賃應收款項及銀行結餘及現金)的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)確認虧損撥備。預期信貸虧損金額於各報告日期更新，以反映自初步確認以來信貸風險的變化。

全期預期信貸虧損指相關工具的預計年期內所有可能的違約事件將產生的預期信貸虧損。相反，12個月預期信貸虧損(「12個月預期信貸虧損」)指預期於報告日期後12個月內可能發生的違約事件導致的部分全期預期信貸虧損。評估乃根據本集團過往信貸虧損經驗進行，並就債務人特有的因素、一般經濟狀況以及對報告日期的當前狀況及未來狀況預測的評估作出調整。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables without significant financing component. The ECL on these assets is assessed collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings.

For all other instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition.

In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

本集團始終就沒有重大融資成分的應收賬款確認全期預期信貸虧損。該等資產的預期信貸虧損乃採用具合適組別的撥備矩陣進行集體評估。

對於所有其他工具，本集團計量等於12個月預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備，除非自初步確認以來信貸風險大幅增加，則本集團確認全期預期信貸虧損。評估是否應確認全期預期信貸虧損乃基於自初步確認以來發生違約的可能性或風險是否大幅增加。

(i) 信貸風險大幅增加

於評估自初步確認以來信貸風險是否大幅增加時，本集團將金融工具於報告日期發生的違約風險與該金融工具於初步確認日期發生的違約風險進行比較。

進行此評估時，本集團會考慮合理且有理據的定量及定性數據，包括過往經驗及無需付出不必要的成本或努力而可獲得的前瞻性資料。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

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

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

(i) 信貸風險大幅增加(續)

特別是，在評估信貸風險是否大幅增加時會考慮以下數據：

- 金融工具的外部(如有)或內部信貸評級的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 信貸風險的外界市場指標的重大惡化，例如債務人的信貸息差、信貸違約掉期價大幅增加；
- 預計將導致債務人償還其債務責任的能力大幅下降的業務、財務或經濟狀況的現有或預測的不利變化；
- 債務人經營業績的實際或預期顯著惡化；及
- 導致債務人償還其債務責任的能力大幅下降的債務人監管、經濟或技術環境的實際或預期的重大不利變化。

不論上述評估的結果如何，本集團認為，倘合約付款逾期超過30天，則自初步確認以來信貸風險已大幅增加，除非本集團有合理且有理據的資料可予證明。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

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

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

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

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

(i) 信貸風險大幅增加(續)

本集團定期監控用以識別信貸風險有否大幅增加的標準之有效性，並修訂有關標準(如適用)以確保其能夠在金額逾期前識別信貸風險大幅增加。

(ii) 違約定義

就內部信貸風險管理而言，本集團認為，違約事件在內部制訂或得自外界來源的數據顯示債務人不大可能悉數向債權人(包括本集團)還款(未計及本集團所持任何抵押品)時發生。

無論上述情形如何，本集團認為，倘金融資產逾期超過90天，則已發生違約事件，除非本集團有合理且有理據的數據顯示更寬鬆的違約標準更為合適。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

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

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

(iii) 信貸減值金融資產

倘發生一項或多項對金融資產估計未來現金流量有不利影響的違約事件，金融資產出現信貸減值。金融資產信貸減值的證據包括有關下列事件的可觀察數據：

- 發行人或借款人出現嚴重財務困難；
- 違反合約，如違約或逾期事件；
- 借款人的放款人因與借款人出現財務困難有關的經濟或合約理由而給予借款人在一般情況下放款人不予考慮的優惠條件；
- 借款人可能破產或進行其他財務重組；或
- 該金融資產的活躍市場因財務困難而消失。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(iv) Write-off policy

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

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

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

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

(iv) 撇銷政策

倘有數據顯示交易對手處於嚴重財務困難時，且並無實際收回可能(例如交易對手已被清盤或已進入破產程序)，或就應收賬款而言，有關金額逾期超過三年(以較早發生者為準)，本集團會撇銷金融資產。在考慮法律意見(如適當)後，已撇銷的金融資產仍可根據本集團的收回程序實施強制執行。撇銷構成終止確認事件。其後收回的任何資產會於損益內確認。

(v) 預期信貸虧損之計量及確認

預期信貸虧損之計量為違約概率、違約損失率(即倘發生違約的損失程度)及違約風險之函數。違約概率及違約損失率之評估乃基於經前瞻性數據調整之歷史數據作出。預期信貸虧損的估計乃無偏概率加權平均金額，以各自發生違約的風險為權重釐定。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損乃根據合約應付本集團之所有合約現金流量與本集團預期收取之現金流量之間的差額，並按初步確認時釐定之實際利率貼現。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (continued)

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

- nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Group's trade and other receivables are each assessed as a separate group);
- past-due status;
- nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- external credit ratings where available.

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

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損之計量及確認(續)

倘預期信貸虧損按集體基準計量或迎合個別工具水平證據未必存在的情況，則金融工具按以下基準歸類：

- 金融工具性質(即本集團貿易及其他應收款項各自評為獨立組別)；
- 逾期狀況；
- 債務人的性質、規模及行業；及
- 外部信貸評級(倘有)。

歸類工作經本集團管理層定期檢討，以確保各組別成份繼續分擔類似信貸風險特性。

利息收入按金融資產的賬面值計算，除非該金融資產信貸減值，於該情況下，利息收入按金融資產的攤銷成本計算。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (continued)

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables, borrowing and loan from a shareholder are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損之計量及確認(續)

本集團透過調整賬面值於損益確認所有金融工具的減值收益或虧損，惟應收賬款及其他應收款項除外，其相關調整乃透過虧損撥備賬予以確認。

金融負債及股本工具

集團實體發行之債務及股本工具乃根據合同安排的內容，以及金融負債及股本工具之定義分類為金融負債或股本工具。

股本工具

股本工具乃代表本集團於扣減所有負債後之資產中擁有剩餘權益的任何合同。集團實體發行之股本工具乃按已收所得款項扣除直接發行成本記賬。

金融負債

金融負債(包括應付賬款及其他應付款項、借款以及股東貸款)乃隨後採用實際利率法按攤銷後成本計量。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and, if applicable, any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts (if any).

4. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

終止確認

本集團僅當從資產收取現金流量之合約權利已到期或把金融資產轉讓，並實質上將其於資產擁有權之絕大部份風險及回報轉至另一實體時，才終止確認金融資產。

於終止確認金融資產時，該項資產賬面值，與已收及應收代價及已於其他全面收益確認及累積於權益中之累計收益及虧損之總數間的差額會直接於損益確認。

本集團僅會在訂明責任解除、注銷或屆滿時，終止確認金融負債。終止確認之金融負債的賬面值與已付或應付代價之間的差額於損益確認。

等同現金項目

就綜合現金流量表而言，等同現金項目包括可隨時轉換為已知數額現金且價值變動風險極微之短期高流動性投資，扣除銀行透支(如有)。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

Under HKFRS 15, the Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

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

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

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

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

The Group recognised revenue at a point in time when the control of the goods is transferred.

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

客戶合約收益

根據香港財務報告準則第15號，當（或於）本集團於完成履約責任時（即於特定履約責任相關的貨品或服務之「控制權」已轉移至客戶時）確認收益。

履約責任指一項明確貨品或服務（或一組貨品或服務）或一系列大致相同的明確貨品或服務。

倘符合下列其中一項標準，而控制權隨時間轉移，收益會參考相關履約責任的已完成進度隨時間確認：

- 客戶於本集團履約時同時收取及消耗本集團履約所提供的利益；
- 本集團履約產生及提升於本集團履約時由客戶控制的資產；或
- 本集團履約並無產生對本集團有替代用途的資產，且本集團有強制執行權收取至今以履約的部分款項。

否則，收益於客戶獲得明確的貨品或服務的控制權時確認。

本集團於貨品的控制權獲轉讓時確認收益。

合約負債指本集團因已自客戶收取代價（或到期收取的代價金額），而須向客戶轉讓貨品或服務的責任。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contract assets and contract liabilities

If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the contract is presented as a contract asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable. Conversely, if a customer pays consideration, or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer, the contract is presented as a contract liability when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A receivable is the Group's right to consideration that is unconditional or only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

For a single contract or a single set of related contracts, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. Contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

For the business of Group, it is common for the Group to receive from the customer the whole or some of the contractual payments before the services are completed or when the goods are delivered (i.e. the timing of revenue recognition for such transactions). The Group recognises a contract liability until it is recognised as revenue. During that period, any significant financing components, if applicable, will be included in the contract liability and will be expensed as accrued unless the interest expense is eligible for capitalisation.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

合約資產及合約負債

倘本集團於客戶支付代價或付款到期前將貨品或服務轉讓予客戶，則合約呈列為合約資產，惟不包括呈列為應收款項的任何款項。相反，倘於本集團將貨品或服務轉讓予客戶前客戶支付代價，或本集團擁有無條件收取代價的權利，則本集團在付款或付款到期時(以較早者為準)，合約呈列為合約負債。應收款項指本集團擁有無條件收取代價的權利，或代價到期付款前僅需時間推移。

就單一合約或多份相關合約而言，概不合約資產淨值或合約負債淨額呈列。不相關合約的合約資產與合約負債概不以淨額呈列。

就本集團業務而言，本集團慣常於服務完成前或貨品交付時(即有關交易之收益確認時間點)向客戶收取全額或部分合約付款。本集團確認合約負債直至其確認為收益。於該期間，任何重大融資成分(如適用)將計入合約負債並以累計方式作開支，除非有關利息開支合資格作資本化。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. HK\$) using exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case, the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve (attributable to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

On all other partial disposals, which includes partial disposal of associates or joint ventures that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of exchange differences recognised in the separate component of equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in the translation reserve.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

外幣

於編製各個別集團實體之財務報表時，以該實體功能貨幣以外之貨幣(外幣)進行的交易均按交易日期所適用匯率換算為功能貨幣記賬。於各報告期末，以外幣定值之貨幣項目均按報告期末所適用匯率重新換算。按外幣過往成本計量之非貨幣項目毋須重新換算。

結算貨幣項目及重新換算貨幣項目所產生的匯兌差額均於產生年度在損益確認。

就呈列綜合財務報表而言，本集團海外經營業務之資產及負債乃按各報告期末所適用匯率換算為本公司之列賬貨幣(即港幣)，其收支項目乃按該期間之平均匯率換算，惟在該期間之匯率大幅波動的情形下，則按交易當日的現行匯率換算。所產生之匯兌差額(如有)乃確認於其他全面收益及累計至貨幣換算儲備(屬於非控股權益(如適用))標題下之權益。

出售境外業務時(即出售本集團於境外業務之全部權益、或出售涉及失去包括境外業務之附屬公司之控制權、或出售包括境外業務之合營安排或聯營公司之部份權益(其保留權益成為一項金融資產))，所有就有關本公司擁有人應佔業務於權益累計之匯兌差額重新分類至損益賬。

就所有其他部分出售(包括部分出售聯屬公司或聯營公司而不導致本集團失去重大影響力或共同控制權)，確認於權益之個別項目之匯兌差額累計金額之按比例部分獲重新分類至損益。

收購境外業務時產生獲收購及識別資產之商譽及公平值調整按該境外業務之資產及負債處理，並按報告期末當行匯率換算。所產生匯兌差額確認於貨幣換算儲備。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost, which comprises all costs of purchase and, where applicable, cost of conversion and other costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period of the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值之間較低者列賬。成本包括所有購買成本及(如適用)轉換成本及使存貨達致當前位置及狀況所產生的其他成本，並以加權平均成本法計算。可變現淨值即業務日常運作中估計售價減去估計完工成本及估計銷售所需成本。

存貨售出時，該等存貨之賬面值於確認相關收益同期間確認為開支。任何存貨撇減至可變現淨值的金額及所有存貨虧損於發生撇減或虧損期間確認為開支。任何撥回存貨撇減於發生撥回同期間確認為扣減確認為開支之存貨金額。

公平值計量

公平值為市場參與者間於計量日期進行的有序交易中，出售資產所收取或轉讓負債所支付之價格。公平值計量乃基於假設出售資產或轉讓負債的交易於該資產或負債的主要市場(或在無主要市場的情況下，則於對該資產或負債最有利的市場)進行而作出。該主要或最有利的市場須為本集團可進入的市場。資產或負債的公平值乃採用市場參與者為資產或負債定價時所用的假設計量，即假設市場參與者按其最佳經濟利益行事。

非金融資產的公平值計量計及市場參與者透過使用其資產的最高及最佳用途或透過將資產出售予將使用其最高及最佳用途的另一名市場參與者而產生經濟利益的能力。

本集團採用在各情況下適當的估值技術，而其有足夠資料可計量公平值，以盡量使用相關可觀察輸入數據及盡量避免使用不可觀察輸入數據。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets, other than goodwill

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

4. 主要會計政策(續)

公平值計量(續)

此外，就財務報告而言，公平值計量根據公平值計量之輸入數據可觀察程度及輸入數據對公平值計量之整體重要性分類為第一級、第二級或第三級，概述如下：

- 第一級 輸入數據是實體於計量日期可以取得的相同資產或負債於活躍市場之報價（未經調整）；
- 第二級 輸入數據是就資產或負債可直接或間接地觀察之輸入數據（第一級內計入的報價除外）；及
- 第三級 輸入數據是資產或負債的不可觀察輸入數據。

就按經常基準於財務報表確認的資產及負債而言，本集團透過於各報告期末重新評估分類（基於對公平值計量整體而言屬重大的最低層輸入數據）釐定各層級之間有否出現轉移。

有形及無形資產之減值，不包括商譽

於報告期末，本集團審閱其擁有有限使用年期的有形及無形資產之賬面值，以確定是否有任可跡象顯示該等資產蒙受減值虧損。如出現任何有關跡象，則會估計相關資產之可收回金額，以決定減值虧損（如有）之程度。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets, other than goodwill (continued)

The recoverable amount of tangible and intangible assets are estimated individually, or when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro-rata to the other assets of the unit. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or a cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

有形及無形資產之減值，不包括商譽(續)

有形及無形資產的可收回金額個別估計。倘若不大可能個別估計資產的可收回金額，則本集團估計資產所屬創現單位的可收回金額。如分配的合理及一致基準可予識別，則公司資產亦被分配至個別創現單位，或於其他情況下彼等被分配至創現單位的最小組合，而該創現單位的合理及一致分配基準可予識別。

可收回金額為公平值減去銷售所需成本及可使用價值之較高者。於評估可使用價值時，將日後現金流之估值以一個能反映現時市場評估金錢時間價值及該資產(或創現單位)之特有風險(而該風險並未在日後現金流之估值中作調整)的稅前折扣率折現至其現值。

倘一項資產(或一創現單位)之可收回金額估計少於其賬面值，則該項資產(或一創現單位)之賬面值將撇減至其可收回金額。於分配減值虧損時，減值虧損將首先分配至削減任何商譽(如有)之賬面值，其後以該單位各項資產之賬面值為基準按比例分配到其他資產。資產賬面值不會降至低於其公平值減去出售成本(倘可計算)、其使用價值(倘可確定)及零之最高者。分配至資產的減值虧損數額則按單位的其他資產比例分配。減值虧損會實時於損益確認。

倘某項減值虧損其後撥回，則該項資產(或創現單位)之賬面值須增至其可收回金額經修訂後的估值，惟增加後之賬面值不得超過假設該項資產(或一創現單位)於過往年度未有出現減值虧損所釐定的賬面值。減值虧損撥回實時確認在損益中。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets, other than goodwill (continued)

The accounting policy for recognition of the impairment loss for goodwill is stated in the accounting policy for goodwill in the earlier part of this note.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred, net of any investment income on the temporary investment of the specific borrowings, that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. Expenditures for which a provision has been recognised are charged against the related provision in the period in which the expenditures are incurred. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount provided is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

4. 主要會計政策(續)

有形及無形資產之減值，不包括商譽(續)

有關確認商譽之減值虧損之會計政策載於本附註較前部分商譽之會計政策。

借款成本

收購、建造或生產合資格資產(即需要一段頗長時間始能達至其擬定用途或出售的資產)應佔的所產生借款成本(扣除具體借款用作短暫投資賺取的任何投資收入)，撥充為該等資產之部份成本。該等借款成本於有關資產大體上可作其擬定用途或出售時不再撥充作資本。所有其他借款成本於產生期間支銷。

撥備及或有負債

當本集團因過去的事件需承擔當前法律或推定責任，而很可能需要以代表經濟利益的資源流出抵償此等責任，且有關責任金額可予可靠估計時，則確認撥備。就已確認撥備之開支於產生有關開支期間自相關撥備扣除。撥備於各報告期末獲檢討，並予調整以反映目前最佳估計。如金錢的時間值構成重大影響，所計提撥備為抵償有關責任所需支付的費用現值。如本集團預期撥備會獲報銷，則僅在實質上確認報銷時將報銷確認為獨立資產。

倘不大可能需要經濟利益流出，或不能可靠估計有關金額，除非經濟利益流出可能性非常低，否則有關責任會披露為或然負債。有可能需承擔的責任(即一項或多項未來事件發生或不發生時方確立存有責任)，除非經濟利益流出可能性非常低，否則亦會披露為或然負債。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as a deduction from the carrying amount of the relevant asset and is released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Group applies the recognition exemption to short-term leases and low-value asset leases. Lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group accounts for each lease component within a lease contract as a lease separately. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and, where applicable, the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Amounts payable by the Group that do not give rise to a separate component are considered to be part of the total consideration that is allocated to the separately identified components of the contract.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

政府補貼

倘有合理保證將可獲得政府補貼，且符合所有附帶條件，則補貼可按公平值確認。倘補貼與開支項目有關，則在必須將補貼於擬補償的成本支出期間有系統地確認為收入。當補貼與某項資產相關時，公平值自資產賬面值扣除並按相關資產之預期可使用年期每年等額轉撥至損益。

租賃

本集團於合約開始時評核合約是否屬於或包含租賃。倘合約賦予權利於一段時間內控制已識別資產的用途以換取代價，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。

作為承租人

本集團對短期租賃及低價值租賃確認豁免。與該等租賃相關的租賃付款以直線法按租期確認為開支。

本集團已選擇不將非租賃成分與租賃成分分拆，而是將每項租賃成分與任何相關非租賃成分以單一租賃部分入賬。

本集團對租賃合約中每項租賃成分獨立記賬為租賃。本集團根據租賃成分之相對獨立價格及(如適用)非租賃成分之相對獨立價格總額將合約代價分配至各租賃成分。

不會產生獨立成分的本集團應付金額視作分配至合約獨立獲識別成分之代價總額一部分。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

As lessee (continued)

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If a property held by the Group as a right-of-use asset and occupied by the Group as an owner-occupied property becomes an investment property. The accounting policy for investment properties is stated in the earlier part of this note. The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position. Right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property is presented within "Investment properties".

4. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

作為承租人(續)

本集團於租賃開始時確認使用權資產及租賃負債。

使用權資產初步按成本計量，其包括：

- (a) 租賃負債之初步計量金額；
- (b) 於開始日期或之前作出之任何租賃付款，減任何已收租賃優惠；
- (c) 本集團產生之任何初步直接成本；及
- (d) 本集團於拆除及拆遷相關資產、復原相關資產所在場地或復原相關資產至租賃條款及條件所規定之狀況時估計所產生之成本(除非該等成本為生產存貨而產生)。

其後，使用權資產按成本計量，減任何累計折舊及減值虧損，並就租賃負債之任何重新計量作出調整。折舊以直線法按租期與資產之估計可使用年期之間較短者計提。

本集團持作使用權資產之物業及本集團佔用作為業主佔用物業之物業成為投資物業。投資物業的會計政策於本附註的較前部分進行了說明。本集團於綜合財務狀況表中將不符合投資物業定義之使用權資產呈列為單獨項目。符合投資物業定義的使用權資產於「投資物業」內呈列。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

As lessee (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the contract.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- (c) amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- (d) exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or where it is not readily determinable, the incremental borrowing rate of the lessee.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The lease liability is remeasured using a revised discount rate when there are changes to the lease payments arising from a change in the lease term or the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

作為承租人(續)

租賃負債初步按於合約開始日期未支付租賃付款現值計量。

計量租賃負債計及的租賃付款包括就開始日期未支付相關資產之使用權之下列款項：

- (a) 固定付款(包括實質固定付款)減任何應收租賃優惠；
- (b) 隨指數或利率浮動之可變租賃付款；
- (c) 根據殘餘值保證預期應付款項；
- (d) 購買權行使價(倘本集團合理確定會行使該選擇權)；及
- (e) 為終止租賃而支付之罰金(倘租賃條款反映正行使終止租賃之選擇權)。

租賃付款採用租賃隱含利率貼現或(倘不能容易釐定)承租人之遞增借款率。

其後，租賃負債之計量方法為增加賬面值以反映租賃負債之利息及扣減賬面值以反映所作租賃付款。

如租期變動或重新評核本集團是否合理確定行使購買權、續約權或終止權而產生租賃付款變動，則租賃負債採用經修訂貼現率重新計量。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

As lessee (continued)

The lease liability is remeasured by using the original discount rate when there is a change in the residual value guarantee, the in-substance fixed lease payments or the future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate (other than floating interest rate). In case of a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in floating interest rates, the Group remeasures the lease liability using a revised discount rate.

The Group recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognises any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

A lease modification is accounted for as a separate lease if:

- (a) the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- (b) the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

When a lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification,

- (a) the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract on the basis of relative stand-alone price as described above.
- (b) the Group determines the lease term of the modified contract.
- (c) the Group remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate over the revised lease term.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

作為承租人(續)

如殘餘值保證、實質固定付款或未來租賃付款因指數或利率變動(浮動息率除外)而出現變動,則租賃負債採用原有貼現率重新計量。如浮動息率變動導致未來租賃付款變動,則本集團採用經修訂貼現率重新計量租賃負債。

本集團將重新計量租賃負債金額確認為對使用權資產作出調整。倘使用權資產之賬面值減至零,且租賃負債計量進一步減少,則本集團將任何重新計量之剩餘金額確認為損益。

在下列情況下,租賃修訂按獨立租賃記賬:

- (a) 修訂透過增加一項或以上相關資產之使用權增加租賃範圍;及
- (b) 租賃代價以增加範圍單獨價格相等金額及為反映具體合約情況之任何適當單獨價格調整的幅度增加。

如租賃修訂並非按獨立租賃記賬,則於租賃修訂生效日期,

- (a) 本集團按上述相對單獨價格基準分配經修訂合約的代價。
- (b) 本集團確定經修訂合約的租期。
- (c) 本集團透過採用經修訂貼現率按經修訂租期貼現經修訂租賃付款重新計量租賃負債。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

As lessee (continued)

- (d) for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease and recognising any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease in profit or loss.
- (e) for all other lease modifications, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Group has applied the practical expedient provided in Amendments to HKFRS 16: COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions and does not assess whether eligible rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modification. The Group accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying HKFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification.

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- (b) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
- (c) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

作為承租人(續)

- (d) 就減少租賃範圍之租賃修訂，本集團透過扣減使用權資產之賬面值以反映租賃部分或全面終止，並將任何與租賃部分或全面終止相關之收益或虧損確認於損益，將重新計量租賃負債記賬。
- (e) 就所有其他租賃修訂，本集團透過對使用權資產作相應調整將重新計量租賃負債記賬。

本集團已應用香港財務報告準則第16號(修訂本)：與COVID-19相關的租金優惠中載明的可行權益方法，且不評估因COVID-19疫情直接產生的合資格租金優惠是否為租賃修訂。本集團將租金優惠導致租賃付款的任何變動入賬的方式與其採用香港財務報告準則第16號產生的變動入賬的方式相同，前提為有關變動並非租賃修訂。

該可行權宜方法僅適用於COVID-19疫情直接產生的租金優惠及滿足以下所有條件的租金優惠：

- (a) 租賃付款變動引致的經修訂租賃代價大致上等同或低於緊接變動前的租賃代價；
- (b) 租賃付款的任何減少僅影響原定於二零二一年六月三十日或之前到期的款項；及
- (c) 租賃的其他條款及條件並無實質變動。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

As lessee (continued)

The Group has applied the practical expedient consistently to all eligible rent concessions with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances.

As lessor

The Group classifies each of its leases as either a finance lease or an operating lease at the inception date of the lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as an operating lease if the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group has applied the recognition exemption. Otherwise, the sublease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

The Group accounts for each lease component within a lease contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on a relative stand-alone price basis.

As lessor – finance lease

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 to the net investment in the finance lease.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

作為承租人(續)

本集團已就具有類似特點及於類似情況下的所有合資格租金優惠一致採用可行權益方法。

作為出租人

本集團於租賃開始日期將每項租賃分類為融資租賃或經營租賃。倘租賃實際上將相關資產所有權附帶的所有風險及回報轉移，則獲分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃獲分類為經營租賃。

如本集團為中間出租人，則將首租與分租記賬為兩項獨立合約。倘首租為本集團應用確認豁免之短期租賃，則分租獲分類為經營租賃。否則，分租經參考首租產生之使用權資產獲分類為融資租賃或經營租賃。

本集團對租賃合約中每項租賃成分記賬為與該合約之非租賃成分獨立之租賃。本集團按相對獨立價格基準將合約代價分配至各租賃成分。

作為出租人 – 融資租賃

根據融資租賃應收承租人之款項按本集團於有關租賃之投資淨額記賬為應收款項。融資租賃收入以反映本集團就租賃之投資淨額收取固定定期回報率分配至會計期間。本集團對融資租賃之投資淨額應用香港財務報告準則第9號之終止確認及減值規定。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

As lessor (continued)

As lessor – finance lease (continued)

The Group accounts for a modification to a finance lease as a separate lease if both:

- (a) the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- (b) the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a modification to a finance lease that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group accounts for the modification as follows:

- (a) if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the Group:
 - (i) accounts for the lease modification as a new lease from the effective date of the modification; and
 - (ii) measures the carrying amount of the underlying asset as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.
- (b) otherwise, the Group applies the requirements of HKFRS 9.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

作為出租人(續)

作為出租人 – 融資租賃(續)

在下列情況均出現時，本集團對融資租賃修訂記賬為獨立租賃：

- (a) 修訂透過增加一項或以上相關資產之使用權增加租賃範圍；及
- (b) 租賃代價以增加範圍單獨價格相等金額及為反映具體合約情況之任何適當單獨價格調整的幅度增加。

就並非記賬為獨立租賃之融資租賃修訂，本集團按以下方式將修訂記賬：

- (a) 倘修訂於開始日期已生效，租賃即會獲分類為經營租賃，則本集團：
 - (i) 自修訂生效日期將租賃修訂記賬為新訂租賃；及
 - (ii) 計量相關資產之賬面值，作為緊接租賃修訂日期前對租賃之投資淨額。
- (b) 否則，本集團應用香港財務報告準則第9號之規定。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

As lessor (continued)

As lessor – operating lease

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 to the operating lease receivables.

A modification to an operating lease is accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another HKFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans, Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme and state-managed retirement benefits scheme are recognised as expenses when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

作為出租人(續)

作為出租人－經營租賃

本集團對經營租賃之應收款項應用香港財務報告準則第9號之終止確認及減值規定。

經營租賃修訂自修訂生效日期記賬為新訂租賃，並將與原有租賃相關之任何預付或應計租賃付款計作新訂租賃之部分租賃付款。

僱員福利

短期僱員福利

短期僱員福利乃按僱員提供服務時預期將予支付之未貼現福利金額確認。所有短期僱員福利均確認為開支，除非香港財務報告準則要求或允許將福利計入資產的成本。

僱員之應計福利(例如工資及薪金、年假及病假)乃於扣減任何已付金額後確認負債。

退休福利費用

向界定供款退休金計劃、強制性公積金計劃及國家管理退休福利計劃之供款乃當僱員提供相關可獲得該供款之服務時確認為支出。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from loss before taxation as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary difference associated with investments in subsidiaries except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

稅項

所得稅開支指即期應付稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

即期應付稅項乃按本期應課稅溢利計算。應課稅溢利與綜合損益及其他全面收益表中所報的除稅前虧損不同，乃由於前者不包括其他年度之應課稅或可扣稅的收入或開支，並且不包括毋須課稅或不能扣稅之項目。本集團之即期稅項負債乃採用於報告期末已實施或實質上已實施之稅率計算。

遞延稅項乃按綜合財務報表內資產及負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所用相應稅基之差額而確認。遞延稅項負債一般會就所有應課稅暫時差額確認，而遞延稅項資產一般會就所有可扣稅暫時差額在很大機會出現應課稅溢利而可用以抵銷可扣減暫時差額時確認。倘暫時差額自不影響應課稅溢利或會計溢利之交易的資產及負債之初步確認(業務合併除外)而產生，則不會確認該等遞延稅項資產及負債。此外，若暫時差額是源自商譽之首次確認，則不確認遞延稅項負債。

遞延稅項負債就附屬公司的投資所產生之應課稅暫時差額確認入賬，惟本集團可控制暫時差額之撥回而暫時差額不大可能於可預見將來撥回則除外。與該等投資相關之可扣稅暫時差額所產生之遞延稅項資產僅於很大機會有足夠應課稅溢利可以使用暫時差額之利益且預計於可見將來可予撥回時確認。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group.

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of the holding company of the Group.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項資產之賬面值於報告期末檢討，並於不大可能再有足夠應課稅溢利去扣減該項資產之全部或部分之情況作出調減。

遞延稅項資產及負債按預期於償還負債或資產變現期間適用之稅率計算，而有關稅率之基準為於報告期末已實施或實質上已實施之稅率(及稅法)。

遞延稅項負債及資產之計量反映本集團預期於報告期末收回或償還資產及負債賬面值所產生之稅務後果。

即期及遞延稅項於損益確認，惟當與其他全面收益或直接於權益確認之項目有關之情況下，即期及遞延稅項則同樣分別於其他全面收益或直接於權益中確認。

關聯方

關聯方為與本集團有關聯的人士或實體。

- (a) 在下列情況下，有關人士或該人士之直系親屬視為與本集團有關聯：
- (i) 擁有或與他人共同擁有本集團的控制權；
 - (ii) 對本集團發揮重大影響力；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或其控股公司主要管理人員的其中一名成員。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each holding company, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group. If the Group is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Group.
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a holding company of the entity).
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the holding company of the Group.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

關聯方(續)

- (b) 在有關實體符合下列任何一項條件情況下，有關實體視為與本集團有關聯：
- (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團(即各控股公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司)之成員公司。
 - (ii) 一間實體為其他實體之一間聯營公司或合營公司(或其他實體之同系附屬公司之聯營公司或合營公司)。
 - (iii) 兩間實體均為同一第三方之合營公司。
 - (iv) 一間實體為第三方實體之合營公司而另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營公司。
 - (v) 該實體為本集團或一間與本集團有關聯之實體就僱員的福利而設的離職福利計劃。倘本集團本身為該計劃，則資助僱主亦與本集團有關聯。
 - (vi) 該實體受(a)項所識別人士控制或受共同控制。
 - (vii) 於(a)(i)項所識別人士對實體有重大影響或屬該實體(或該實體控股公司)主要管理人員的其中一名成員。
 - (viii) 實體或其所屬集團旗下任何成員公司向本集團或本集團母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

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

- (a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to Group's most senior executive management for the purpose of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individual material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"). The Company's executive directors and the chief executive officer, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, have been identified as the CODM that make strategic decisions.

4. 主要會計政策(續)

關聯方(續)

有關人士之家族近親為可預期在與有關實體交易時影響有關人士或受有關人士影響，包括：

- (a) 有關人士之子女及配偶或同居伴侶；
- (b) 有關人士之配偶或同居伴侶之子女；及
- (c) 有關人士或有關人士之配偶或同居伴侶的受養人。

就關聯方定義而言，聯繫人包括聯繫人之附屬公司，及合營公司包括合營公司之附屬公司。

分部匯報

經營分部及綜合財務報表所匯報的各分部項目金額取自向本集團最高行政管理人員定期匯報以便其向本集團各業務及區域分配資源以及評估該等業務及區域表現的財務資料。

個別重大經營分部不會為財務報告而合併，除非相關分部具有類似的經濟特徵，且產品及服務性質、生產流程性質、客戶類型或類別、分銷產品或提供服務所用方法及監管環境的性質相似。符合上述多數標準的非個別重大經營分部可予合併。

經營分部與向主要營運決策人(「主要營運決策人」)內部匯報一致方式匯報。本公司之執行董事及行政總裁負責分配資源及評估經營分部表現，並已獲識別為作策略性決定的主要營運決策人。

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5. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the management of the Group is required to make various estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences, and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The followings are the key assumptions concerning the future, and key sources of estimation uncertainties at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial reporting period.

Going concern basis

As disclosed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The appropriateness of the going concern basis is assessed after taking into consideration all relevant available information about future of the Group, including cash flow forecasts of the Group and financial support from Huaneng and its controlling shareholder. Such measures inherently involve uncertainties. The future outcome of aforesaid events and conditions could differ significantly and hence render the adoption of the going concern basis inappropriate.

5. 估計涉及不確定性的主要來源

在應用綜合財務報表附註4所述本集團會計政策時，本集團管理層須就不容易從其他來源中明顯辨別出的資產及負債的賬面值作出多項估計及假設。該等估計及相關假設乃基於過往經驗及其他相關因素而作出。實際結果或會與該等估計不同。

估計及相關假設乃按持續基準作檢討。倘會計估計的修訂僅影響估計作出修訂的期間，則修訂於該期間內確認，或倘修訂影響本期間或未來期間，則修訂於作出修訂期間及未來期間內確認。

以下是有關將來的主要假設與其他於報告期末不確定性的估計的主要來源，可能構成於下一個財政報告期間需就資產及負債賬面值作出重大調整之重大風險。

持續經營基準

誠如綜合財務報表附註2所披露，綜合財務報表乃按持續經營基準編製。持續經營基準是否適當，乃經考慮有關本集團未來之所有相關及可取閱資料（包括本集團之現金流預測及華能及其控股股東之財務支持）後作評估。該等措施本質上涉及不確定性。上述事項及情況之未來結果可能大有逕庭，致使採用持續經營基準不再適當。

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5. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Discount rates for calculating lease liabilities – as lessee

The Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rates to discount future lease payments since interest rates implicit in the leases are not readily determinable. In determining the discounts rates for its leases, the Group refers to a rate that is readily observable as the starting point and then applies judgement and adjusts such observable rate to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period. Assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or assets group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. For property, plant and equipment, the fair value less costs of disposal was determined by the management of the Group using the depreciated replacement cost approach and/or market comparable approach, as appropriate. Fair value which is determined by using depreciated replacement cost approach requires an estimation of new replacement cost of the assets from which deductions are then made to allow for physical deterioration and all forms of obsolescence and optimisation. The fair value using market comparable approach is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. For right-of-use assets, the determination of the fair value less costs of disposal was based on income capitalisation approach which involves estimations and assumptions in determining rental income derived from market participant's perspective with appropriate capitalisation rate.

5. 估計涉及不確定性的主要來源(續)

用於計算租賃負債之貼現率—作為承租人

由於租賃隱含利率不容易釐定，本集團使用承租人之遞增借款率貼現未來租賃付款。本集團於釐定租賃之貼現率時參考容易觀察的利率作為起點，其後應用判斷調整該可觀察利率，以釐定遞增借款率。

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產減值

本集團於報告期末評估物業、機器及設備及使用權資產是否出現減值跡象。如有跡象顯示賬面值未必可收回，則對資產進行減值測試。如某一項資產或資產組別之賬面值超出其可收回金額(即公平值減出售成本與使用價值之間較高者)，則存在減值。就物業、機器及設備而言，公平值減出售成本由本集團管理層採用折舊重置成本法及/或市場可比較法釐定(視乎適用)。透過採用折舊重置成本法釐定公平值需估計有關資產之新重置成本，再從中作出扣減，以計及老化及所有形式的陳舊及優化。採用市場可比較法釐定公平值乃根據來自對類似資產進行公平且具約束力銷售交易之可查閱數據或可觀察市價，減除出售有關資產之遞增成本。就使用權資產而言，於以合適的資本化比率釐定市場參與者產生的租金收入時，公平值減出售成本乃根據收入資本化法釐定，其涉及估計及假設。

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5. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Allowance for inventories

The management of the Group reviews the ageing and conditions of the inventories at the end of the reporting period and assess the adequacy of the impairment provision for those inventories which are obsolete or/and slow-moving identified as no longer suitable for use in production nor saleable in the market as a result of change in the market conditions and technology. Estimation of net realisable value of inventory involves judgement on the conditions and usefulness of items of inventories. Where the expectation on the net realisable value is lower than the cost for certain items, a write-off or write-down of inventories may arise.

Loss allowance for ECL on trade receivables

The Group recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The amount of the loss allowance based on ECL model is measured as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition. Where the future flows are less than expected or being revised downward due to changes in facts and circumstances, a material impairment loss may arise. In addition, trade receivables with credit-impaired are assessed for ECL individually.

5. 估計涉及不確定性的主要來源(續)

存貨撥備

本集團管理層於報告期末檢討存貨的賬齡及狀況，並評估因市場狀況及技術改變而不再適合生產或在市場上銷售的陳舊或／及呆滯存貨的減值準備是否充足。存貨可變現值的估算涉及對存貨項目的狀況及有用情況的判斷。倘可變現淨值預計低於若干項目的成本時，可能會產生存貨撇銷或撇減。

應收賬款預期信貸虧損之虧損撥備

本集團使用基於本集團過往信貸虧損經驗的撥備矩陣確認應收賬款之全期預期信貸虧損，並就債務人特有之因素、總體經濟狀況及對報告日期狀況之當前及預測方向之評估作出調整。基於預期信貸虧損模式之虧損撥備金額乃作為根據合約應付本集團之所有合約現金流量與本集團預期收取並按初步確認時釐定之實際利率折現之所有現金流量之間之差額計量。倘未來流量低於預期，或因事實及情況變動而被調低，則可能產生重大減值虧損。此外，產生信貸減值之應收賬款之預期信貸虧損乃個別進行評估。

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Revenue represents the amounts received and receivable for goods sold by the Group to outside corporate customers, net of sales related taxes. Revenue represents mainly Oregon Scientific branded sales (“Branded Sales”) and original equipment manufacturer and original design manufacturer sales (“OEM/ODM Sales”). The revenue is disaggregated below:

6. 收益及分部資料

收益代表本集團向外部企業客戶出售產品而已收及應收之款項，扣除相關銷售稅。收益主要代表Oregon Scientific品牌銷售（「品牌銷售」）及原設備製造及原設計製造銷售（「原設備製造／原設計製造銷售」）。收益分解如下：

		Smart learning, and immersive technology 智能教育 與學習 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Connected home and communications 智能家居 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Health and wellness 健康及保健 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Others 其他 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年 十二月三十一日止年度					
Timing of revenue recognition	收益確認的時間					
At a point in time	於某時間點	24.7	19.5	6.0	5.2	55.4
Year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年 十二月三十一日止年度					
Timing of revenue recognition	收益確認的時間					
At a point in time	於某時間點	64.7	59.1	88.0	58.6	270.4

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Performance obligations for contracts with customers

Sales of goods (revenue recognised at a point in time)

The Group sells various consumer electronic products to corporate customers. Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility when on selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. The normal credit term for customers is normally 30 to 90 days upon delivery.

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, all performance obligations for sales of goods are for period of one year or less. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as at the end of the reporting period is not disclosed.

HKFRS 8 Operating Segments requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the executive directors and chief executive officer, being the CODM, in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The Group operates in four operating and reportable segments, namely smart learning and immersive technology, connected home and communications, health and wellness as well as others.

6. 收益及分部資料(續)

就客戶簽訂合約之履約責任

商品銷售(於某時間點確認的收益)

本集團向企業客戶銷售各種電子消費產品。收益在貨物控制權轉移時確認，即貨物已裝運至客戶的特定地點(交付)。交付後，客戶可以完全自行決定銷售商品的分銷方式和價格，在銷售商品時承擔主要責任，並承擔與貨物相關的陳舊和虧損的風險。客戶的正常信貸期通常為交付後30至90天。

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，所有銷售商品的履約責任期為一年或以下。如香港財務報告準則第15號所允許，於各報告期末獲分配至未履行履約責任的交易價格不予披露。

香港財務報告準則第8號「經營分部」規定以本集團之執行董事及行政總裁(即主要營運決策人)在對分部作資源分配及評估其表現上所定期審閱的有關本集團不同部門之內部報告作為確定經營分部之基準。本集團經營四個經營及可報告分部，即智能教育與學習、智能家居、健康及保健以及其他。

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment revenue and results

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

6. 收益及分部資料(續)

分部收益及業績

本集團按營運及須匯報分部之收益及業績分析如下：

		Smart learning, and immersive technology 智能教育 與學習 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Connected home and communications 智能家居 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Health and wellness 健康及保健 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Others 其他 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年 十二月三十一日止年度					
Segment revenue	分部收益					
Branded sales	品牌銷售	24.7	6.0	–	–	30.7
OEM/ODM sales	原設備製造/原設計 製造銷售	–	13.5	6.0	5.2	24.7
Total segment revenue	分部收益總額	24.7	19.5	6.0	5.2	55.4
Segment loss	分部虧損	(9.8)	(29.5)	(12.1)	(10.3)	(61.7)
Unallocated income	未經分配之收入					16.2
Unallocated expenses	未經分配之開支					(47.1)
Finance costs	融資成本					(3.2)
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損					(95.8)
		Smart learning, and immersive technology 智能教育 與學習 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Connected home and communications 智能家居 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Health and wellness 健康及保健 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Others 其他 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年 十二月三十一日止年度					
Segment revenue	分部收益					
Branded sales	品牌銷售	64.7	23.2	1.4	–	89.3
OEM/ODM sales	原設備製造/原設計 製造銷售	–	35.9	86.6	58.6	181.1
Total segment revenue	分部收益總額	64.7	59.1	88.0	58.6	270.4
Segment loss	分部虧損	(24.3)	(18.7)	(15.4)	(4.0)	(62.4)
Unallocated income	未經分配之收入					16.4
Unallocated expenses	未經分配之開支					(32.0)
Finance costs	融資成本					(5.1)
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損					(83.1)

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment revenue and results (continued)

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales for both years.

Segment loss represents the loss incurred by each segment without allocation of interest income, income from subleasing of right-of-use assets, other miscellaneous income, unallocated expense such as central administrative costs, charge (reversal) of loss allowance on trade receivables, provision for losses on litigations, depreciation of right-of-use assets and finance costs. This is the measure reported to the Group's CODM, for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

No segment assets and segment liabilities are presented as such amounts are not reviewed by the Group's CODM for the purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment or otherwise regularly provided to the Group's CODM.

Other segment information

		Smart learning, and immersive technology 智能教育 與學習 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Connected home and communications 智能家居 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Health and wellness 健康及保健 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Others 其他 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年 十二月三十一日止年度					
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss:	分部溢利或虧損計入 下列款額：					
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷					
– Property, plant and equipment	– 物業、機器及設備	3.6	2.8	0.9	0.8	8.1
Write-down of inventories	存貨撇減	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.4	4.5

6. 收益及分部資料(續)

分部收益及業績(續)

上文所呈告之分部收益代表向外部客戶銷售的收益。兩個年度均無分部間之銷售。

分部虧損指各分部所產生之虧損，不包括利息收入、分租使用權資產之收入、其他雜項收入、未經分配之開支，如總部行政成本、扣除(撥回)應收賬款虧損撥備、訴訟虧損撥備、使用權資產折舊及融資成本作出的分配。此為向本集團主要營運決策人就資源分配及表現評估作報告之計量方式。

由於本集團之分部資產及分部負債並未由本集團之主要營運決策人審閱以分配資源及評估表現或以其他方式定期呈交本集團之主要營運決策人，故並無呈列該等資料。

其他分部資料

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Other segment information (continued)

		Smart learning, and immersive technology 智能教育 與學習 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Connected home and communications 智能家居 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Health and wellness 健康及保健 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Others 其他 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年 十二月三十一日止年度					
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss:	分部溢利或虧損計入 下列款額：					
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷					
– Property, plant and equipment	– 物業、機器及設備	5.6	4.4	1.1	1.5	12.6
– Intangible assets	– 無形資產	–	–	–	0.5	0.5
Write-down of inventories	存貨撇減	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	18.1
Impairment loss on advances to suppliers	預付供應商款項之 減值虧損	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	4.0
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備之 虧損	3.7	0.5	–	–	4.2
Loss on disposals of intangible assets	出售無形資產之虧損	–	–	–	2.1	2.1

Geographical information

The Group's operations are located in Asia Pacific, Europe and Americas (representing the United States of America and Latin America). The Group carries out its manufacturing and trading operations in Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). The Group also operates marketing offices in Europe, Americas and other Asia Pacific countries.

地區資料

本集團之業務位於亞太區、歐洲及美洲（指美利堅合眾國及拉丁美洲）。本集團於香港及中華人民共和國（「中國」）進行製造及進行貿易業務。本集團亦在歐洲、美洲及其他亞太區國家設有市場推廣辦事處。

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6. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information (continued)

Information about the Group's revenue from external customers is presented based on the location of customers are detailed below:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
PRC (country of domicile)	中國(居住國)	7.0	11.0
Asia Pacific (excluding PRC)	亞太區(不包括中國)	18.8	58.2
Americas	美國	13.9	49.2
Europe	歐洲	15.3	149.4
Others	其他	0.4	2.6
		55.4	270.4

Over 95% (2019: 95%) of non-current assets of the Group are located in the PRC.

Information about major customers

Revenue from a customer contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 %	2019 二零一九年 %
Customer "A"	客戶「A」	—*	26
Customer "B"	客戶「B」	28	16
Customer "C"	客戶「C」	14	—*

Revenue from Customer "A" was generated from (i) health and wellness segment and (ii) others segment; revenue from Customer "B" was generated from (i) connected home and communications segment, (ii) smart learning, and immersive technology segment and (iii) others segment; revenue from Customer "C" was generated from (i) connected home and communications segment and (ii) others segment.

* The corresponding revenue did not contribute 10% or more of the total revenue of the Group during the respective year.

6. 收益及分部資料(續)

地區資料(續)

有關本集團來自外界客戶收益的資料乃根據客戶所在地呈列，詳情如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
PRC (country of domicile)	中國(居住國)	7.0	11.0
Asia Pacific (excluding PRC)	亞太區(不包括中國)	18.8	58.2
Americas	美國	13.9	49.2
Europe	歐洲	15.3	149.4
Others	其他	0.4	2.6
		55.4	270.4

本集團之逾95%(二零一九年：95%)非流動資產位於中國。

主要客戶資料

為本集團貢獻逾10%總收益之客戶之收益如下：

		2020 二零二零年 %	2019 二零一九年 %
Customer "A"	客戶「A」	—*	26
Customer "B"	客戶「B」	28	16
Customer "C"	客戶「C」	14	—*

來自客戶「A」之收益乃來自(i)健康及保健分部及(ii)其他分部；來自客戶「B」之收益乃來自(i)智能家居分部，(ii)智能教育與學習分部及(iii)其他分部；來自客戶「C」之收益乃來自(i)智能家居分部及(ii)其他分部。

* 於有關年度相應收益佔本集團收益總額不及10%或以上。

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7. OTHER INCOME AND OTHER LOSSES, NET

7. 其他收入及其他虧損，淨額

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Other income	其他收入		
Finance income on the net investment in finance leases	融資租賃投資淨額融資收入	0.2	–
Gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets relating to the head leases	終止確認與總租賃有關的使用權資產收益	1.3	–
Income from subleasing of right-of-use assets which categorised under investment properties/ rented premises – under operating leases	投資物業／經營租賃租用物業項下分類的使用權資產的分租收入	10.9	11.8
Subsidy income	補貼收入	1.5	2.8
Others	其他	2.3	1.8
		16.2	16.4
Other losses, net	其他虧損，淨額		
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備之虧損	–	(4.2)
Loss on disposals of intangible assets	出售無形資產之虧損	–	(2.1)
Impairment loss on advances to suppliers	預付供應商款項之減值虧損	–	(4.0)
Exchange (loss) gain, net	匯兌(虧損)收益，淨額	(1.4)	2.6
Provision for losses on litigations (note 32)	訴訟虧損撥備(附註32)	(3.3)	–
		(4.7)	(7.7)

8. (CHARGE) REVERSAL OF LOSS ALLOWANCE ON TRADE RECEIVABLES

8. (扣除)撥回應收賬款虧損撥備

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
(Charge) Reversal of loss allowance on trade receivables	(扣除)撥回應收賬款虧損撥備	(18.2)	7.7

Details of loss allowance on trade receivables for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

有關截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度應收賬款虧損撥備之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

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9. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

This is stated after charging:

9. 除稅前虧損

經扣除下列各項呈列：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Finance costs	融資成本		
Interest on borrowings	借款利息	2.6	3.8
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	0.6	1.3
		3.2	5.1
Staff costs	員工成本		
Directors' emoluments (note 10)	董事酬金(附註10)	0.4	0.4
Retirement benefits scheme contributions for other staff (Note)	其他員工退休福利計劃供款(附註)	3.8	13.7
Salaries and other benefits for other staff	其他員工之工資及其他福利	63.2	90.9
Total staff costs*	員工成本總額*	67.4	105.0
Amortisation of intangible assets (included in "General administrative expenses")	無形資產攤銷(計入「一般行政開支」)	-	0.5
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		
- Audit services	- 審計服務	1.2	1.2
- Non-audit services	- 非審計服務	0.1	0.1
Cost of inventories	存貨成本	46.6	221.8
Write-down of inventories (included in "Cost of goods sold")	存貨撇減(計入「銷售成本」)	4.5	18.1
Impairment loss on advances to suppliers	預付供應商款項之減值虧損	-	4.0
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (included in "General administrative expenses")	使用權資產折舊(計入「一般行政開支」)	7.3	20.3
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment*	物業、機器及設備折舊*	8.1	12.6
Depreciation of investment properties (included in "General administrative expenses")	投資物業折舊(計入「一般行政開支」)	0.1	-
Rental expenses recognised under short-term leases (included in "General administrative expenses" and "Cost of goods sold")	根據短期租賃確認之租金開支(計入「一般行政開支」及「銷售成本」)	16.7	0.2

* The amounts include staff costs and depreciation of property, plant and equipment charged to profit or loss and capitalised in "Inventories", as appropriate.

* 有關金額包括於損益扣除並入「存貨」資本化之員工成本及物業、機器及設備折舊(如適用)。

Note: Starting from February 2020, the relevant PRC government authorities has given certain temporary reliefs to entities incorporated in the PRC to exempt from payment of certain amount of levies on the social security insurance.

附註：自二零二零年二月起，中國相關政府機構已為在中國註冊成立的實體提供若干臨時救濟，以使彼等豁免繳納一定數額的社會保障保險費。

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10. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS

(a) Directors' emoluments

The aggregate amounts of remuneration received and receivable by the directors of the Company are as follows:

		Fees	Salaries and allowances	Retirement benefits scheme contributions	Total
		袍金	薪金及津貼	退休福利 計劃供款	總額
		HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年 十二月三十一日止年度				
<i>Executive director:</i>					
<i>Mr. Zhu Yongning</i>		—	—	—	—
<i>Non-executive directors:</i>					
<i>Mr. Song Rongrong (note 1)</i>		—	—	—	—
<i>Ms. Wu Qing (note 2)</i>		—	—	—	—
<i>Mr. Cui Xiao (note 3)</i>		—	—	—	—
<i>Independent non-executive directors:</i>					
<i>Mr. Xu Jinwen</i>		0.2	—	—	0.2
<i>Mr. Zhou Meilin</i>		0.1	—	—	0.1
<i>Mr. Zhou Rui</i>		0.1	—	—	0.1
		0.4	—	—	0.4

10. 董事及主要行政人員酬金

(a) 董事酬金

本公司董事已收或應收之酬金總額如下：

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10. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments (continued)

		Fees	Salaries and allowances	Retirement benefits scheme contributions	Total
	袍金	薪金及津貼	退休福利計劃供款	總額	
	HK\$ million	HK\$ million	HK\$ million	HK\$ million	
	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	
Year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度				
<i>Executive directors:</i>	<i>執行董事：</i>				
Mr. Xu Chiming (note 4)	徐志明先生(附註4)	—	—	—	
Mr. Zhu Yongning	朱永寧先生	—	—	—	
<i>Non-executive directors:</i>	<i>非執行董事：</i>				
Mr. Song Rongrong (note 1)	宋榮榮先生(附註1)	—	—	—	
Ms. Wu Qing (note 2)	吳清女士(附註2)	—	—	—	
<i>Independent non-executive directors:</i>	<i>獨立非執行董事：</i>				
Mr. Xu Jinwen	徐錦文先生	0.2	—	0.2	
Mr. Zhou Meilin	周美林先生	0.1	—	0.1	
Mr. Zhou Rui	周銳先生	0.1	—	0.1	
		0.4	—	0.4	

10. 董事及主要行政人員酬金(續)

(a) 董事酬金(續)

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10. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments (continued)

Note 1: Mr. Song Rongrong resigned as a non-executive director of the Company on 28 February 2020.

Note 2: Ms. Wu Qing was appointed as a non-executive director of the Company on 31 March 2020 and resigned as a non-executive director of the Company on 16 July 2020.

Note 3: Mr. Cui Xiao was appointed as a non-executive director of the Company on 25 August 2020.

Note 4: Mr. Xu Chiming retired as an executive director of the Company on 26 June 2019.

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

The emoluments of the non-executive directors and independent non-executive directors shown above were for their services as directors of the Company.

(b) Loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors

There are no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of the directors of the Company that were entered into or subsisted during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

10. 董事及主要行政人員酬金(續)

(a) 董事酬金(續)

附註1：宋榮榮先生於二零二零年二月二十八日辭任本公司非執行董事。

附註2：吳清女士於二零二零年三月三十一日獲委任為本公司非執行董事，並於二零二零年七月十六日辭任本公司非執行董事。

附註3：崔嘯先生於二零二零年八月二十五日獲委任為本公司非執行董事。

附註4：徐志明先生於二零一九年六月二十六日退任本公司執行董事。

上文所示執行董事的酬金主要就彼等有關管理本公司及本集團事務的服務而言。

非執行董事及獨立非執行董事之酬金主要就彼等作為本公司董事提供的服務而言。

(b) 以董事為受益人之貸款、類似貸款及其他交易

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度概無訂立或存續任何以本公司董事為受益人之貸款、類似貸款及其他交易。

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10. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(c) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

After consideration, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company, or connected entity of the directors of the Company, had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 or at any time during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

11. FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS

No director is included in the aggregate emoluments of the five highest paid individuals during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The emoluments of the five (2019: five) highest paid non-director individuals are as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	3.3	5.4
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	退休福利計劃供款	0.1	0.5
		3.4	5.9

10. 董事及主要行政人員酬金(續)

(c) 董事於交易、安排或合約之重大利益

經考慮後，本公司董事認為，截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度年末或於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度任何時間，概無存續任何有關本公司業務之交易、安排或重大合約，乃涉及本公司且本公司董事(或本公司董事之關連實體)直接或間接擁有重大利益。

11. 五名最高薪酬人士

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，概無董事計入五名最高薪酬人士酬金總額。

五名(二零一九年：五名)非董事最高薪酬人士之酬金如下：

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II. FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS (continued)

The emoluments of the five (2019: five) highest paid non-director individuals are within the following bands:

HK\$500,001 to HK\$1,000,000	港幣500,001元至港幣1,000,000元
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	港幣1,000,001元至港幣1,500,000元
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	港幣1,500,001元至港幣2,000,000元

No emoluments were paid or payable by the Group to the directors of the Company or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. There was no arrangement under which a director or the five highest paid individuals waived or agreed to waive any remuneration for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

II. 五名最高薪酬人士(續)

五名(二零一九年: 五名)非董事最高薪酬人士之酬金介乎以下幅度:

Number of individuals	
僱員數目	
2020	2019
二零二零年	二零一九年

HK\$500,001 to HK\$1,000,000	港幣500,001元至港幣1,000,000元	5	2
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	港幣1,000,001元至港幣1,500,000元	—	2
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	港幣1,500,001元至港幣2,000,000元	—	1

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團概無支付或應付酬金予本公司董事或五名最高薪酬人士作為彼等加入本集團或加入後之酬金或離職補償金。概無董事或五名最高薪酬人士截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度放棄或同意放棄任何酬金之安排。

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12. TAXATION

No provision for income tax has been made as the Group entities either had no estimated assessable profits or incurred tax losses for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The tax charge for the year is reconciled to the loss before taxation as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損	(95.8)	(83.1)
Tax credit at the domestic income tax rate of 16.5%	按本地所得稅率16.5%計算的稅項抵免	(15.8)	(13.7)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	不可扣稅開支之稅項影響	0.8	1.2
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	毋須課稅收入之稅項影響	(0.3)	-
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	未獲確認稅項虧損之稅項影響	16.8	12.3
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	於其他司法權區經營附屬公司所採用稅率不同之影響	(4.3)	(0.7)
Tax effect of deductible temporary difference not recognised	未獲確認可扣稅暫時差額之稅項影響	2.8	1.7
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	動用早前未獲確認之稅項虧損	-	(0.8)
Tax charge for the year	本年度稅項支出	-	-

Entities incorporated in Hong Kong are subject to Hong Kong profits tax. On 21 March 2018, the Hong Kong Legislative Council passed The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 7) Bill 2017 (the "Bill") which introduces the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The Bill was signed into law on 28 March 2018 and was gazetted on the following day. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HK\$2 million will be taxed at 16.5%. The profits of group entities not qualifying for the two-tiered profits tax rates regime will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

12. 稅項

由於本集團於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度並無估計應課稅溢利或產生稅項虧損，故並無作出所得稅撥備。

本年度稅項支出與除稅前之虧損對賬如下：

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Loss before taxation	(95.8)	(83.1)
Tax credit at the domestic income tax rate of 16.5%	(15.8)	(13.7)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	0.8	1.2
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	(0.3)	-
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	16.8	12.3
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(4.3)	(0.7)
Tax effect of deductible temporary difference not recognised	2.8	1.7
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	-	(0.8)
Tax charge for the year	-	-

於香港註冊成立之實體須繳納香港利得稅。於二零一八年三月二十一日，香港立法會通過《2017年稅務(修訂)(第7號)條例草案》(「條例草案」)，引入利得稅兩級制。該條例草案於二零一八年三月二十八日經簽署生效，並於翌日刊憲。根據利得稅兩級制，合資格法團首港幣2百萬元溢利的利得稅率將為8.25%，其後港幣2百萬元以上的溢利則按16.5%徵稅。不符合利得稅兩級制資格的法團的溢利將持續劃一按16.5%稅率計算。

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12. TAXATION (continued)

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate for the PRC subsidiaries is 25% for both years.

Taxation arising in other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has unutilised tax losses of approximately HK\$550.5 million (2019: approximately HK\$484.8 million) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of such losses due to the unpredictability of future profit streams in the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020. Included in the unrecognised tax losses were losses of approximately HK\$157.7 million (2019: approximately HK\$105.4 million that would expire in the years of 2020 to 2024) that will expire in the years of 2021 to 2025. Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

The Group also has certain deductible temporary differences mainly related to loss allowance and write-down of inventories amounted to approximately HK\$83.3 million and available for offset against future profits at 31 December 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$63.8 million). No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to such deductible temporary differences as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

12. 稅項(續)

按照《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》(「企業所得稅法」)及實施條例，中國附屬公司之企業所得稅稅率於兩個年度均為25%。

其他司法權區之稅項乃按照有關司法權區現行之稅率計算。

於報告期末，本集團有尚未動用稅項虧損約港幣550.5百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣484.8百萬元)可供抵銷日後溢利。由於截至二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度難以預測未來溢利流，故並無就該等虧損確認遞延稅項資產。未確認稅項虧損包括將於二零二一年至二零二五年期間到期之虧損約港幣157.7百萬元(二零一九年：將於二零二零至二零二四年期間到期之虧損約港幣105.4百萬元)。其他虧損可無限期結轉。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團亦擁有若干可扣減暫時差額約港幣83.3百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣63.8百萬元)，主要與虧損撥備及存貨撇減有關，並可用於抵銷日後溢利。由於不大可能有應課稅溢利可用以抵銷可扣減暫時差額，故概無就有關可扣減暫時差額確認遞延稅項資產。

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12. TAXATION (continued)

Exposures arising from income tax liabilities

Oregon Scientific Italy Limited (“OS Italy”)

An indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, OS Italy, was involved in a tax dispute with the Italian Tax Authorities. As disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 6 November 2018, there was a tax dispute between OS Italy and the Italian Tax Authorities (“Tax Dispute”), and the tax charge judgement in relation to the Tax Dispute from the Supreme Court of Cassation of Italy was received. After seeking the independent legal advice, the directors of the Company considered no further legal actions are possible for OS Italy in relation to the Tax Dispute. Based on tax notice received from the Italian Tax Authorities in January 2019, the Group provided a tax provision of approximately Euro (“EUR”) 1.4 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$12.3 million) in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2018. OS Italy was declared bankrupt by the Court in July 2019 and a bankruptcy trustee was appointed to in charge of OS Italy’s bankruptcy procedure. After seeking the independent legal advice, the directors of the Company considered that OS Italy was still at the earlier stage of bankruptcy procedures and the related tax liabilities had not yet been fully discharged. Accordingly, the Group continued to recognise the aforesaid tax provision of approximately EUR1.4 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$12.9 million) as tax payable at 31 December 2020 (2019: approximately EUR1.4 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$11.8 million)).

12. 稅項(續)

所得稅負債產生的風險

Oregon Scientific Italy Limited (「OS Italy」)

本公司之間接全資附屬公司OS Italy牽涉一項與意大利稅務局之稅務糾紛。如本公司日期為二零一八年十一月六日之公佈所披露，OS Italy與意大利稅務局之間存在稅務糾紛(「稅務糾紛」)，並接獲意大利最高上訴法院就稅務糾紛作出的稅收判決。經尋求獨立法律意見後，本公司董事認為，OS Italy無任何其他途徑可以就稅務糾紛進一步申訴。根據於二零一九年一月接獲的意大利稅務局發出的稅收通知，本集團於截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度之損益內計提稅項撥備約1.4百萬歐元(「歐元」)(相當於約港幣12.3百萬元)。OS Italy由法院於二零一九年七月宣告破產，並委任破產信託人負責OS Italy的破產程序。在徵詢獨立法律意見後，本公司董事認為OS Italy仍處於破產程序較早階段，且相關稅項負債仍未獲全面解除。因此，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團繼續確認上述稅項撥備約1.4百萬歐元(相當於約港幣12.9百萬元)(二零一九年：約1.4百萬歐元(相當於約港幣11.8百萬元))為應付稅項。

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12. TAXATION (continued)

Exposures arising from income tax liabilities (continued)

Oregon Scientific Brasil Ltda (“OS Brazil”)

An indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, OS Brazil, was involved in a tax dispute with the State of Sao Paulo, the Federative Republic of Brazil, which may cause a maximum tax payment including penalty and interest of approximately Brazilian Real 3.7 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$5.6 million) (2019: approximately Brazilian Real 3.6 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$7.0 million)). After seeking the independent legal advice, the directors of the Company consider that the outcome and the amount of final payment, if any, are uncertain but the expected value of liability is insignificant to the Group. Therefore, no provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements.

13. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic loss per share attributable to the owners of the Company for both years is based on the following data:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of basic loss per share	用以計算每股基本虧損之本公司擁有人應佔之本年度虧損	(95.8)	(83.1)
Number of ordinary shares:	普通股份數目：		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic loss per share	用以計算每股基本虧損之普通股加權平均數	2,599,993,088	2,599,993,088

Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as there was no potential ordinary share in issue for both years.

12. 稅項(續)

所得稅負債產生的風險(續)

Oregon Scientific Brasil Ltda (「OS Brazil」)

本公司的間接全資附屬公司OS Brazil與巴西聯邦共和國聖保羅州發生稅務糾紛，可能導致繳納最高稅款(包括罰金及利息)約為3.7百萬巴西雷亞爾(相當於約港幣5.6百萬元)(二零一九年：約為3.6百萬巴西雷亞爾(相當於約港幣7.0百萬元))。在徵詢獨立法律意見後，本公司董事認為結果及最終付款金額(如有)並不確定，惟預期負債值對本集團而言並不重大。因此並無於綜合財務報表計提撥備。

13. 每股虧損

於兩個年度本公司擁有人應佔每股基本虧損乃按下列數據計算：

每股攤薄虧損與每股基本虧損相同，因為兩個年度均無已發行潛在普通股。

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

14. 物業、機器及設備

		Furniture, fixture and equipment 傢俬、裝置 及設備 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Plant and machinery 機器及器械 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
COST	成本				
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	263.2	2.1	258.5	523.8
Additions	添置	0.8	–	0.2	1.0
Disposals	出售	(7.7)	–	–	(7.7)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	256.3	2.1	258.7	517.1
Additions	添置	–	–	0.3	0.3
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	256.3	2.1	259.0	517.4
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	累計折舊				
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	252.6	2.0	241.6	496.2
Charged for the year	本年度計提	2.9	0.1	9.6	12.6
Eliminated on disposals	出售時抵銷	(3.5)	–	–	(3.5)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	252.0	2.1	251.2	505.3
Charged for the year	本年度計提	2.2	–	5.9	8.1
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	254.2	2.1	257.1	513.4
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	賬面淨值				
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	2.1	–	1.9	4.0
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	4.3	–	7.5	11.8

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of property, plant and equipment, less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, at the following rates per annum:

Furniture, fixture and equipment	10%–25%
Motor vehicles	10%–20%
Plant and machinery	10%–33%

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

14. 物業、機器及設備(續)

物業、機器及設備均以直線法，按估計可用年期減其剩餘價值計提折舊，以撇銷成本，每年之折舊率如下：

傢俬、裝置及設備	10%–25%
汽車	10%–20%
機器及器械	10%–33%

15. 投資物業

		Leased properties 租賃物業 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
COST	成本	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	於二零一九年一月一日及 二零一九年十二月三十一日	–
Additions	添置	3.2
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	3.2
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	累計折舊	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	於二零一九年一月一日及 二零一九年十二月三十一日	–
Charged for the year	本年度計提	0.1
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	0.1
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	賬面淨值	
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	3.1
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	–
FAIR VALUE	公平值	
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	3.5
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	–

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15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

Leasing arrangement – as lessee

The Group's investment properties are leased properties in relation to operating lease used for sub-leasing purpose and the lease terms are two years.

The management of the Group is of the view that the Group's investment properties, which are only included leased properties under operating lease with sub-leasing purpose. By using the cost model would provide more relevant information about the Group's financial position and performance.

At 31 December 2020, the management of the Group assessed the fair value is under level 3 of the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined under HKFRS 13 which is estimated using income capitalisation approach by capitalising the rental income derived from the existing tenancies over the existing lease term at an appropriate capitalisation rate.

Leasing arrangement – as lessor

The investment properties are leased to a number of tenants for a terms ranging from two months to two years, in which the lease term is cancellable (without compensation) with a notice period of one to two months by the tenants with fixed monthly rental charges and the tenant also bears the management fees. The details of the lease income from operating leases are set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

Below is a maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received from the leasing of investment properties.

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Within 1 year	1年內	1.8
More than 1 year but within 2 years	超過1年但於2年內	1.8
More than 2 years but within 3 years	超過2年但於3年內	0.2
Undiscounted lease payments to be received	將收取之未貼現租賃付款	3.8

15. 投資物業(續)

租賃安排－作為承租人

本集團的投資物業為經營租賃用於分租用途的租賃物業，租期為兩年。

本集團管理層認為，本集團的投資物業僅包括經營租賃項下作分租用途的租賃物業。透過使用成本模式，可就本集團的財務狀況及表現提供更多相關資料。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團管理層評估了公平值，乃按香港財務報告準則第13號所訂之公平值三層架構中分類為第三級，該公平值採用收入資本化法估計，將現有租約於現有租期內產生的租金收入按適當資本化率擴充資本。

租賃安排－作為出租人

投資物業已出租予若干租戶，租期介乎兩個月至兩年，租戶可於一至兩個月的通知期內撤銷租約(無償)，並收取固定月租，且租戶亦承擔管理費。來自經營租賃的租賃收入詳情載列於綜合財務報表附註7。

下表為自投資物業租賃將收取之未貼現租賃付款的到期分析：

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16. LEASES

The Group as lessee

Right-of-use assets

16. 租賃

本集團作為承租人

使用權資產

		Buildings 樓宇 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 31 December 2019		
At 1 January 2019 – upon adoption of HKFRS 16	賬面值對賬 – 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度 於二零一九年一月一日 – 採用香港財務報告準則第16號後	25.1
Depreciation	折舊	(20.3)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	4.8
Reconciliation of carrying amount – year ended 31 December 2020		
At 1 January 2020	賬面值對賬 – 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度 於二零二零年一月一日	4.8
Additions	添置	59.9
Derecognised at inception of finance lease arrangements	融資租賃安排成立時終止確認	(25.0)
Reclassified to investment properties	重新分類至投資物業	(3.2)
Depreciation	折舊	(7.3)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	29.2
At 31 December 2019		
Cost	於二零一九年十二月三十一日 成本	25.1
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(20.3)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	4.8
At 31 December 2020		
Cost	於二零二零年十二月三十一日 成本	31.7
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(2.5)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	29.2

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16. LEASES (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Lease liabilities	租賃負債		
Current portion	即期部分	26.8	5.0
Non-current portion	非即期部分	29.8	–
		56.6	5.0

The Group leases various office and factory premises for its daily operations and the lease terms are two years (2019: two to five years). The total cash outflow for leases was approximately HK\$25.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: approximately HK\$21.6 million).

At 31 December 2020, the weighted average effective interest rate for the lease liabilities of the Group was 8.2% per annum (2019: 8.0% per annum).

Commitments under leases

At 31 December 2019 and 2020

The Group had no significant commitment for short-term leases.

16. 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

租賃負債

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
租賃負債		
即期部分	26.8	5.0
非即期部分	29.8	–
	56.6	5.0

本集團為其日常營運租用若干辦公室及工廠物業，租期為兩年(二零一九年：二至五年)。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，租賃現金流出總額約為港幣25.6百萬元(二零一九年：約為港幣21.6百萬元)。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之租賃負債之加權平均實際年利率為8.2%(二零一九年：年利率為8.0%)。

租賃項下承擔

於二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日

本集團並無任何短期租賃之重大承擔。

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17. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group entered into finance lease arrangements as the lessor for certain of its right-of-use assets, which have a lease term of two years. The leases do not include purchase, extension or termination options.

The Group is not exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of the lease arrangements, as all leases are denominated in Renminbi (“RMB”), the functional currency of the group entities involved in the lease arrangements.

Below is a maturity analysis of lease payments receivable and the reconciliation of undiscounted lease payments to the present value of minimum lease payments:

17. 融資租賃應收款項

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內，本集團作為出租人就其若干使用權資產訂立融資租賃安排，其租期為兩年。租賃不包括購買、延期或終止選擇權。

由於所有租賃均以人民幣（「人民幣」，涉及租賃安排之集團實體的功能貨幣）計值，故本集團並無因租賃安排而面臨外幣風險。

下表為應收租賃付款的到期分析及未貼現租賃付款與最低租賃付款現值之對賬：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Finance lease receivables comprises:	融資租賃應收款項包括：		
Within 1 year	1年內	13.3	–
More than 1 year but within 2 years	超過1年但於2年內	13.3	–
More than 2 years but within 3 years	超過2年但於3年內	1.2	–
Gross investment in the lease (Note)	租賃之投資總額(附註)	27.8	–
Less: Unearned finance income	減：未賺取融資收入	(2.3)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	最低租賃付款現值	25.5	–
Current portion	即期部分	11.7	–
Non-current portion	非即期部分	13.8	–
		25.5	–

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17. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES (continued)

The finance lease receivable at the end of the reporting period are neither past due nor impaired. The weighted average effective interest rate contracted was 8.2% per annum.

Note: The gross investment in the lease represents the total undiscounted lease payments to be received by the Group under the finance lease arrangements. There was no unguaranteed residual accruing to the Group.

18. GOODWILL

COST	成本		
At 1 January and 31 December	於一月一日及十二月三十一日	33.8	33.8
ACCUMULATED IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	累計減值虧損		
At 1 January and 31 December	於一月一日及十二月三十一日	33.8	33.8
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	賬面淨值		
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	–	–

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of business in prior years were allocated to two individual cash generating units (“CGUs”), comprising the health and wellness segment and the connected home and communications segment.

During the year ended 31 December 2018, having considered that some products had been loss-making and the relevant operations were either terminated during the year or planned to be terminated in the foreseeable future, the directors of the Company had consequently performed an impairment review for these CGUs and the recoverable amounts were determined from a value in use calculation. As a result of the impairment tests, full impairment losses of approximately HK\$17.5 million and approximately HK\$16.3 million, respectively, in relation to goodwill of time and weather consumer electronic products unit in health and wellness segment and telecommunications consumer electronic products unit in connected home and communications segment were charged in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2018.

17. 融資租賃應收款項(續)

於報告期末，融資租賃應收款項並無逾期或減值。訂約加權平均實際年利率為8.2%。

附註：租賃之投資總額指本集團根據融資租賃安排將收取的未貼現租賃付款總額。本集團並無應計未擔保餘值。

18. 商譽

2020	2019
二零二零年	二零一九年
HK\$ million	HK\$ million
港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元

過往年度收購業務所產生的商譽獲分配至兩個創現單位(「創現單位」)，包括健康及保健分部和智能家居分部。

截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度，經考慮若干產品已產生虧損及相關業務會與年內終止或計劃於可見將來終止，本公司董事其後對該等創現單位進行減值檢討，而可收回金額從計算使用價值的角度釐定。由於減值測試，就健康及保健分部內時間及天氣電子消費產品單位和智能家居分部內電訊電子消費產品單位之全額減值虧損分別約港幣17.5百萬元及約港幣16.3百萬元，自截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度之損益扣除。

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19. INVENTORIES

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Raw materials	原料	3.3	10.9
Work in progress	在製品	0.3	0.3
Finished goods	製成品	3.5	5.6
		7.1	16.8

During the year ended 31 December 2020, there was a decrease in the net realisable value of certain raw materials and finished goods (2019: raw materials and finished goods) due to obsolescence and diminishing marketability as a result of changes in the market condition and technology. Therefore, a write-down of approximately HK\$4.5 million (2019: write-down of approximately HK\$18.1 million) has been recognised in profit or loss. At 31 December 2020, the carrying amount net of allowance of inventories of approximately HK\$50.9 million (2019: approximately HK\$49.6 million) amounted to approximately HK\$7.1 million (2019: approximately HK\$16.8 million).

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，由於市況及技術變動導致存貨陳舊及可銷售程度逐步減少，若干原料及製成品(二零一九年：原料及製成品)之可變現淨值有所減少。因此，已於損益確認撇減約港幣4.5百萬元(二零一九年：撇減約港幣18.1百萬元)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，賬面值(扣除存貨撥備約港幣50.9百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣49.6百萬元))約為港幣7.1百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣16.8百萬元)。

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Trade receivables	應收賬款	33.2	43.0
Less: Loss allowance for ECL	減：預期信貸虧損撥備	(32.4)	(14.2)
		0.8	28.8
Other receivables	其他應收款項	5.5	18.3
Total trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項總額	6.3	47.1

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項

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20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

The following is the ageing analysis of trade receivables (net of loss allowance for ECL) presented based on the invoice date which approximate the respective revenue recognition date at the reporting date:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
0 to 30 days	0至30日	–	21.1
31 to 90 days	31日至90日	–	4.7
Over 90 days	90日以上	0.8	3.0
Trade receivables	應收賬款	0.8	28.8

In 2020, the Group normally requests its customers to make advance payment, except for certain customers for which the credit terms are generally up to 45 days. In 2019, the Group normally allows credit period of 30 to 90 days to its customers. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Before accepting any new customers, the management of the Group will base on the credit quality of the potential customers to define credit limits. Credit limits to customers are reviewed annually. In determining the recoverability of the trade receivables, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivables from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

At 31 December 2020, included in the Group's trade receivable balances are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of approximately HK\$0.8 million (2019: approximately HK\$3.0 million) which are past due at the end of the reporting period. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

於報告日期，應收賬款扣除預期信貸虧損撥備後，按發票日期(該日期與相關收益確認日期相若)呈列之賬齡分析如下：

於二零二零年，除信貸期通常達45日的若干客戶以外，本集團通常要求其客戶提前付款。於二零一九年，本集團一般給予客戶30至90日的信貸期。本集團對其未償還應收款項進行嚴格控制，以盡量減小信貸風險。接納任何新客戶之前，本集團管理層將根據潛在客戶的信貸質素界定信貸限額。向客戶授出的信貸限額會每年進行檢討。於釐定應收賬款是否可予收回時，本集團會考慮自信貸首次獲授當日起至報告日期止應收賬款之信貸質素的任何變動。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之應收賬款結餘包括總賬面值約為港幣0.8百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣3.0百萬元)且於報告期末已逾期之債務人。本集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押品。

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20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Other receivables

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Advances to suppliers (Note)	預付供應商款項(附註)	2.0	3.9
Other taxes recoverable	其他可收回稅款	2.3	10.8
Others	其他	1.2	3.6
		5.5	18.3

Note: The Group had made advances to various suppliers for the procurement of raw materials. At 31 December 2020, the unutilised advances to suppliers amounted to approximately HK\$2.0 million (2019: approximately HK\$7.9 million). The directors of the Company reassessed the recoverability of the unutilised advances based on all relevant information available to the Group. No impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020. During the year ended 31 December 2019, due to the continuing downturn of the Group's business operation and the status of negotiation with the suppliers, the directors of the Company considered that there was significant uncertainty on the ability of the Group to recover certain part of the advances through either utilisation from future purchases or refunds. As a result, approximately HK\$4.0 million was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Included in trade and other receivables are the following amounts denominated in currency other than the functional currency of the group entities to which they relate.

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
RMB	人民幣	2.2	10.9

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

其他應收款項

附註：本集團已為採購原料向若干供應商作出預付款項。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，未動用預付供應商款項達約港幣2.0百萬元(二零一九年：約港幣7.9百萬元)。本公司董事根據本集團所有可取閱之相關資料重新評估未動用預付款項之可收回程度。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度並未於損益中確認減值虧損。截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，因本集團業務營運持續下行及本集團與供應商之磋商狀況，本公司董事認為通過未來採購動用或退款使本集團收回若干部分預付款項之能力存在重大不明朗因素。因此，截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度於損益確認約港幣4.0百萬元。

應收賬款及其他應收款項包括下列以相關集團實體之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之款項：

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
RMB	人民幣	2.2	10.9

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之應收賬款及其他應收款項減值評估詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

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21. RESTRICTED BANK BALANCES AND CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	13.1	18.0
Less: Restricted bank balances	減：受限制銀行結餘	(3.7)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及等同現金項目	9.4	18.0

Bank balances and cash comprised cash held by the Group and bank deposits which carried interest at prevailing market rates.

At 31 December 2020, restricted bank balances of approximately HK\$3.7 million (2019: Nil) were frozen by the order of the Courts in the PRC pursuant to the legal claims as set out in the note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

Included in bank balances and cash are the following amounts denominated in currency other than the functional currency of the group entities to which they relate:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
EUR	歐元	0.4	4.0
RMB	人民幣	4.7	6.1
United States dollars ("US\$")	美元(「美元」)	5.0	4.6

22. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The following is the ageing analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
0 to 30 days	0至30日	3.8	14.8
31 to 90 days	31日至90日	1.7	17.1
Over 90 days	90日以上	29.1	25.5
Trade payables	應付賬款	34.6	57.4
Other payables	其他應付款項	23.9	21.3
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	58.5	78.7

21. 受限制銀行結餘及現金及等同現金項目

銀行結餘及現金包括本集團持有之現金及銀行存款，有關存款按通行市場利率計息。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，受限制銀行結餘約為港幣3.7百萬元(二零一九年：零)根據載列於綜合財務報表附註32的法律訴訟之中國法院法令凍結。

銀行結餘及現金包括下列以相關集團實體之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之款項：

22. 應付賬款及其他應付款項

於報告期末，應付賬款按發票日期呈列之賬齡分析如下：

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22. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

Other payables

		NOTE	2020	2019
		附註	二零二零年	二零一九年
			HK\$ million	HK\$ million
			港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Payable for staff costs	應付員工成本		8.2	8.1
Payable for audit services	審計服務應付款項		2.1	1.9
Other tax payables	其他應付稅項		2.5	1.8
Provision for losses on litigations	訴訟虧損撥備	32	3.3	–
Others	其他		7.8	9.5
Total other payables	其他應付款項總額		23.9	21.3

Included in trade and other payables are the following amounts denominated in currency other than the functional currency of the group entities to which they relate:

應付賬款及其他應付款項包括下列以相關集團實體之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之款項：

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
RMB	人民幣	38.0	36.0

23. BORROWINGS

23. 借款

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Unsecured borrowing	無抵押借款	35.7	33.2
Interest payable	應付利息	9.1	6.0
		44.8	39.2

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23. BORROWINGS (continued)

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Analysed by:	按以下項目分析：		
Non-current Liabilities	非流動負債	44.8	–
Current Liabilities	流動負債	–	39.2
		44.8	39.2

On 8 December 2017, a subsidiary of the Group, 萬威電子(深圳)有限公司, entered into a loan agreement with a financial institution to borrow approximately RMB30.0 million at a fixed interest rate of 8% per annum for one year. The borrowing was overdue at 31 December 2019 and subject to a fixed interest rate of 8.8% per annum.

On 27 March 2020, 萬威電子(深圳)有限公司 entered into a supplementary agreement with the financial institution to extend the repayment date of the borrowing including the interest payable with maturity date on 31 March 2026 at a fixed interest of 8% per annum.

23. 借款(續)

於二零一七年十二月八日，本集團的附屬公司萬威電子(深圳)有限公司與一家金融機構訂立貸款協議，以按固定年利率8%借款約人民幣30.0百萬元一年。該借款於二零一九年十二月三十一日已逾期並須按固定年利率8.8%計息。

於二零二零年三月二十七日，萬威電子(深圳)有限公司與該金融機構訂立補充協議延長有關借款(包括應付利息)還款日期，到期日為二零二六年三月三十一日，按固定年利率8%計息。

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24. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The movements (excluding those arising from increases and decreases both occurred within the same year) of contract liabilities from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15 during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
At 1 January	於一月一日	23.3	58.2
Receipt of advances	收取預付款項	6.6	23.3
Recognised as revenue	確認為收益	(11.2)	(49.6)
Transfer to other payables	轉撥其他應付款項	-	(8.6)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	18.7	23.3

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the advances from customers are expected to be recognised as revenue within 1 year.

Unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations

All the performance obligations that were unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at 31 December 2020 are part of contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less. Given that the Group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121(a) of HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these performance obligations is not disclosed.

25. LOAN FROM A SHAREHOLDER

The balance represents loan advanced from a shareholder, Huaneng, for working capital purpose. The loan was unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Huaneng has confirmed in writing that it will not demand the partial or full repayment of the shareholder's loan until such demand or withdrawal has no significant adverse impact on the Group's going concern and the sufficiency of working capital.

24. 合約負債

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度來自香港財務報告準則第15號界定之客戶合約的合約負債變動(不包括均於同一年內發生的增加及減少所產生變動)如下:

	2020	2019
	二零二零年	二零一九年
	HK\$ million	HK\$ million
	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
At 1 January	23.3	58.2
Receipt of advances	6.6	23.3
Recognised as revenue	(11.2)	(49.6)
Transfer to other payables	-	(8.6)
At 31 December	18.7	23.3

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，收取客戶的預付款項預期於一年內確認為收益。

未完成或部分未完成的履約責任

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，所有未完成(或部分未完成)的履約責任均為原始預計持續一年或更短的部分合約。鑒於本集團應用香港財務報告準則第15號第121(a)段所載可行權宜之計，故並未披露分配至該等履約責任的交易價格。

25. 股東貸款

結餘指自一名股東(華能)墊支的貸款，用作營運資金。該貸款為無抵押、免息及來索即付。

華能已以書面確認，其將不會要求部分或悉數償還股東貸款，直至有關要求或撤回不對本集團持續經營及備有充足營運資金有重大不利影響。

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26. SHARE CAPITAL

26. 股本

		Number of shares 股份數目	Amount 金額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Authorised:	法定：		
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each	每股面值港幣0.10元的普通股份		
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 and 2020	於二零一九年一月一日以及二零一九年 及二零二零年十二月三十一日	20,000,000,000	2,000.0
Ordinary shares of US\$0.10 each	每股面值0.10美元的普通股份		
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 and 2020	於二零一九年一月一日以及二零一九年 及二零二零年十二月三十一日	10,000	–
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：		
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each	每股面值港幣0.10元的普通股份		
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 and 2020	於二零一九年一月一日以及二零一九年 及二零二零年十二月三十一日	2,599,993,088	260.0

27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Group share option scheme (the “Scheme”) was approved for adoption on 29 August 2012 to attract, motivate and retain key employees who contribute to the growth of the Group. The Scheme has a maximum of ten years in operation from the date of adoption.

Pursuant to the Scheme, the board of directors of the Company offered to grant options to selected eligible participants, including full-time employees and full-time executive directors of the Company or employees or any of its subsidiaries.

27. 購股權計劃

本集團之購股權計劃(「計劃」)於二零一二年八月二十九日獲批准採納，以吸引、激勵及挽留對本集團增長作出貢獻之主要僱員。計劃由採納日期起維持生效至長達十年。

根據計劃，本公司董事會可向選定之合資格參與者提呈授予購股權。此等合資格參與者包括本公司之全職僱員和全職執行董事，或其任何附屬公司之僱員。

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27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

The limit on the total number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised, together with all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under any other share option scheme(s) of the Company, must not exceed 30% of the number of the Company's issued shares from time to time. Subject always to the aforesaid overall 30% limit, the total number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted, together with all options to be granted under other share option scheme(s) of the Company, must not exceed 10% of the issued share capital of the Company on the adoption date. Such 10% limit may be refreshed or exceeded if approved by shareholders in general meeting subject always to the aforesaid overall 30% limit.

The total number of the Company's shares issued and which may be issued upon exercise of all options granted to a participant in any 12-month period immediately preceding the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the number of shares in issue as at date of such grant. If the grant of options is offered to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company or any of their respective associates, the total number of the Company's shares issued and which may be issued to such participant upon exercise of all options granted in any 12-month period up to and including the date of grant shall not exceed 0.1% of the number of shares then in issue and having an aggregate value in excess of HK\$5,000,000.

The subscription price for an option granted shall be the highest of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant; (ii) the average closing price of the shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of a share.

The vesting period of the share option is from the date of grant until the commencement of the exercisable period.

An option may be exercised during a period to be determined by the Company's board of directors in their absolute discretion and in any event such period shall not exceed 10 years after the date of grant of the option.

No share option has been granted under the Scheme during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil). No share option was outstanding at 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

27. 購股權計劃(續)

授出但尚未行使之所有購股權，加上根據本公司任何其他購股權計劃授出但尚未行使之所有購股權而可能發行之股份總數，最多不得超過本公司其時之已發行股份數目之30%。在時刻受上文所述整體30%限額限制下，因行使所有將授出之購股權，以及根據本公司其他購股權計劃將授出之所有購股權而可能發行之股份總數，不得超過購股權計劃之採納日期之已發行股本約10%。倘獲股東於股東大會批准，該10%限額可予更新或可授出超過該限額的購股權，惟時刻受上文所述整體30%限額限制。

於緊接授出日期前任何十二個月期間，因行使授予任何一名參與者之所有購股權所發行及可能發行之本公司股份總數，不得超過授出購股權當日之已發行股份數目之1%。倘若向本公司之主要股東或獨立非執行董事或彼等各自之任何聯繫人士提呈授予購股權，則於截至授出日期止任何十二個月期間(包括該日)，因行使已授予之所有購股權所發行及可能發行予該名參與者之本公司股份總數，不得超過當時已發行股份數目0.1%，且總值不得超過港幣5,000,000元。

授出之購股權之認購價相當於下列最高者：(i)本公司股份於授出日期之收市價；(ii)股份於緊接授出日期前五個營業日之平均收市價；及(iii)股份之面值。

購股權之歸屬期由授出日期開始，直至行使期間開始為止。

購股權可於本公司董事會全權酌情釐定之期間內予以行使，惟無論如何該期間不得超過授出購股權當日後十年。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度概無根據計劃授出購股權(二零一九年：無)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無購股權未獲行使(二零一九年：無)。

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28. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of debts and equity balance. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may raise loan from shareholders and issue new shares to reduce debts.

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital, reserves and loan from a shareholder.

The management of the Group reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the management of the Group considers the cost of capital and the risks associates with the capital, and takes appropriate actions through raising debts to adjust the Group's capital structure.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產	44.0	53.8
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債	278.9	190.1

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include rental deposits, trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables, bank balances and cash, trade and other payables, lease liabilities, borrowings and loan from a shareholder. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management of the Group manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

28. 資本風險管理

本集團之資本管理旨在確保本集團內之所有實體均可持續經營，同時透過優化債務及股本結構為股東謀求最大回報。為維持或調整資本結構，本集團可能向股東籌集貸款及發行新股以減少債務。

本集團之資本架構包括本公司擁有人應佔權益(包含已發行股本、儲備及股東貸款)。

本集團管理層定期審核資本結構。作為該審核之一部分，本集團管理層考慮資本之成本及資本之風險，並會通過獲得債務採取適當措施調整本集團之資本架構。

29. 金融工具

金融工具類別

財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團之主要金融工具包括租金按金、應收賬款及其他應收款項、融資租賃應收款項、銀行結餘及現金、應付賬款及其他應付款項、租賃負債、借款及股東貸款。該等金融工具詳情於各有關附註披露。與該等金融工具有關之風險包括市場風險(貨幣風險和利率風險)、信貸風險及流動資金風險。有關本集團如何降低該等風險的政策載列如下。本集團管理層管理及監察該等風險，以確保及時和有效地採取適當的措施。

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk

Currency risk

Certain of the Group's rental deposits, bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables, trade and other payables, borrowings and loan from a shareholder are denominated in RMB and US\$ which are exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to HK\$.

The Group currently has not entered into any contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk exposure. The management of the Group monitors foreign exchange risk exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currencies denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

		Assets		Liabilities	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million	HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
US\$	美元	5.0	4.6	121.5	69.0
RMB	人民幣	10.3	20.4	82.8	75.2
EUR	歐元	0.4	4.0	—	—

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險

貨幣風險

本集團若干租金按金、銀行結餘及現金、應收賬款及其他應收款項、融資租賃應收款項、應付賬款及其他應付款項、借款及股東貸款以人民幣及美元計值，以致本集團面臨各種貨幣風險(主要是港幣)引起的外幣風險。

本集團目前並無訂立任何合約以對沖外幣風險。本集團管理層會監察外幣風險及在需要時考慮對沖重大外幣風險。

本集團以外幣定值之貨幣資產及負債於報告日期之賬面值如下：

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綜合財務報表附註

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% (2019: 5%) increase and decrease in the functional currency of the respective group entities against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% (2019: 5%) sensitivity rate represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currencies denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period-end for a 5% (2019: 5%) change in foreign currency rates. The analysis has excluded US\$ denominated monetary items as HK\$, the functional currency of the group entity holding these monetary items, is pegged to US\$. The management of the Group considers that the currency risk in this regard is minimal. A positive number below indicates an increase in post-tax loss for the year where functional currency strengthens 5% against the relevant foreign currencies. For a 5% weakening of functional currency of the respective group entities against the relevant foreign currencies, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the post-tax loss and the balances below would be negative.

		Effect on post-tax result for the year 對年度除稅後業績之影響	
		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
RMB	人民幣	3.0	2.3
EUR	歐元	—	(0.2)

In management's opinion, the analysis is used for reference purpose and is unrepresentative of the inherent currency risk as the period end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

敏感度分析

下表詳列因應本集團對各有關集團實體之功能貨幣兌有關外幣升值及減值5% (二零一九年：5%)之敏感度。5%(二零一九年：5%)的敏感度代表管理層對外幣匯率合理可能變動之評估。敏感度分析僅包括現有以外幣定值的貨幣性項目，並於期末按5%(二零一九年：5%)的外匯變動調整彼等的換算率。該分析並不包括美元定值之貨幣項目，原因是持有此等貨幣性項目之集團實體之功能貨幣港元乃與美元掛鈎。本集團管理層認為與此有關之貨幣風險屬微不足道。下列正數表示倘功能貨幣兌有關外幣升值5%導致該年度出現除稅後虧損的增加。倘各有關集團實體之功能貨幣兌有關外幣貶值5%，將會對除稅後虧損造成相等及相反之影響，而下列結餘將為負數。

管理層認為此分析只用作參考用途，由於期末之風險並不反映截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之風險，因此敏感度分析並不代表固有貨幣風險。

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on bank balances. The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of Benchmark Borrowing Rate of the People's Bank of China.

The Group will continue to monitor the exposure on cash flow interest rate risk and will consider hedging the interest rate should the need arise. In the management's opinion, the Group does not have material interest rate risk exposure and hence no sensitivity analysis is presented.

Credit risk

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group is arising from the amount of each class of financial assets as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits and credit approvals. Before accepting any new customer, the Group uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed at least twice a year. Other monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of HKFRS 9 on trade balances based on provision matrix. In this regard, the management of the Group considers that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

利率風險

本集團因銀行結存利率變動之影響而承擔現金流量利率風險。本集團的現金流量利率風險主要集中在中國人民銀行的基準利率。

本集團將繼續監督現金流量利率風險的風險承擔並將考慮於有必要時進行利率對沖。管理層認為，本集團並無重大利率風險承擔，故並無呈列敏感度分析。

信貸風險

本集團將導致其產生財務虧損之最大信貸風險承擔乃來自各類金融資產(如綜合財務狀況報表所披露)。本集團並無持有任何抵押品或其他信貸提升措施，以應對其於金融資產相關之信貸風險。

產生自客戶合約之應收賬款

為減低信貸風險，本集團管理層已指定團隊負責釐定信貸限額及信貸審批。於接納任何新客戶前，本集團使用內部信貸評分制度評估潛在客戶的信貸質素，並界定客戶的信貸限額。對客戶的限額及評分每年至少檢討兩次。本集團制訂其他監督程序，以確保採取跟進措施收回逾期債務。此外，於應用香港財務報告準則第9號後，本集團基於撥備矩陣根據預期信貸虧損模式對賬款結餘進行減值評估。就此而言，本集團管理層認為，本集團之信貸風險已大幅減低。

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (continued)

The Group's internal credit risk grading assessment comprises the following categories:

Internal

credit rating	Description	Trade receivables	Other financial assets
內部信貸評級	說明	應收賬款	其他金融資產
Low risk	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amount	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	12m ECL
低風險	對手方有低違約風險且並無任何逾期款項	全期預期信貸虧損 – 並無產生信貸減值	十二個月預期信貸虧損
Watch list	Debtor frequently repays after due dates but usually settle after due date	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	12m ECL
觀察清單	債務人經常於逾期日後還款，但通常於到期日後清償	全期預期信貸虧損 – 並無產生信貸減值	十二個月預期信貸虧損
Doubtful	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
可疑	透過內部開發之數據或外部資源得知，信貸風險自初步確認以來大幅增加	全期預期信貸虧損 – 並無產生信貸減值	全期預期信貸虧損 – 並無產生信貸減值
Loss	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
虧損	有證據表明資產產生信貸減值	全期預期信貸虧損 – 產生信貸減值	全期預期信貸虧損 – 產生信貸減值
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off	Amount is written off
撇銷	有證據表明債務人陷入嚴重財務困難，且本集團並無收回的確實可能	金額撇銷	金額撇銷

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

產生自客戶合約之應收賬款(續)

本集團之內部信貸風險等級評估包括以下類別：

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (continued)

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets, which are subject to ECL assessment:

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

產生自客戶合約之應收賬款(續)

下表詳述本集團金融資產(須進行預期信貸虧損評估)之信貸風險承擔：

		External credit rating	Internal credit rating	12m or Lifetime ECL 十二個月或 全期預期信貸虧損	Gross carrying amount	Total gross carrying amount
2020	NOTES				總賬面值 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	總計 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
二零二零年	附註	外部信貸評級	內部信貸評級			
Financial assets at amortised cost						
按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產						
Rental deposits		N/A	(Note 2)	12m ECL		
租金按金		不適用	(附註2)	十二個月預期信貸虧損	3.4	3.4
Finance lease receivables	17	N/A	(Note 2)	12m ECL		
融資租賃應收款項		不適用	(附註2)	十二個月預期信貸虧損	25.5	25.5
Bank balances and cash	21	N/A	(Note 1)	12m ECL		
銀行結餘及現金		不適用	(附註1)	十二個月預期信貸虧損	13.1	13.1
Other receivables	20	N/A	(Note 2)	12m ECL		
其他應收款項		不適用	(附註2)	十二個月預期信貸虧損	1.2	1.2
Trade receivables	20	N/A	(Note 3)	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired (provision matrix)		
應收賬款		不適用	(附註3)	全期預期信貸虧損 – 並無產生信貸減值 (撥備矩陣)	11.9	
		N/A	(Note 3)	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired		
		不適用	(附註3)	全期預期信貸虧損 – 產生信貸減值	21.3	33.2

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (continued)

2019	NOTES	External credit rating	Internal credit rating	12m or Lifetime ECL 十二個月或 全期預期信貸虧損	Gross carrying amount	Total gross carrying amount
二零一九年	附註	外部信貸評級	內部信貸評級		總賬面值 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	總計 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元

Financial assets at amortised cost

按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產

Rental deposits 租金按金		N/A 不適用	(Note 2) (附註2)	12m ECL 十二個月預期信貸虧損	3.4	3.4
Bank balances and cash 銀行結餘及現金	21	N/A 不適用	(Note 1) (附註1)	12m ECL 十二個月預期信貸虧損	18.0	18.0
Other receivables 其他應收款項	20	N/A 不適用	(Note 2) (附註2)	12m ECL 十二個月預期信貸虧損	3.6	3.6
Trade receivables 應收賬款	20	N/A 不適用	(Note 3) (附註3)	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired (provision matrix) 全期預期信貸虧損— 並無產生信貸減值 (撥備矩陣)	33.4	
		N/A 不適用	(Note 3) (附註3)	Lifetime ECL – credit- impaired 全期預期信貸虧損— 產生信貸減值	9.6	43.0

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

產生自客戶合約之應收賬款(續)

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (continued)

Notes:

1. For bank balances and cash, the management of the Group considered the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition. According to the historical observed default rates of bank balances and cash, the average loss rate is immaterial.
2. For finance lease receivables, other receivables and rental deposits, the management of the Group individually assessed whether the credit risk increased significantly since the initial recognition. Based on the assessment, the management of the Group considered the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.
3. For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. Except for credit-impaired debtors, the Group determines the ECL on these items by using a provision matrix, grouped by internal credit rating.

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

產生自客戶合約之應收賬款(續)

附註：

1. 就銀行結餘及現金而言，管理層認為信貸風險自初步確認以來並無大幅增加。根據銀行結餘及現金之過往已觀察違約率，平均虧損率並不重大。
2. 就融資租賃應收款項、其他應收款項及租金按金而言，本集團管理層單獨評估信貸風險自初步確認以來是否大幅增加。根據評估，本集團管理層認為信貸風險自初步確認以來並無大幅增加。
3. 就應收賬款而言，本集團已應用香港財務報告準則第9號內的簡化法計量全期預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備。除產生信貸減值之債務人外，本集團使用撥備矩陣釐定該等項目之預期信貸虧損，並按內部信貸評級進行分組。

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (continued)

As part of the Group's credit risk management, the Group applies internal credit rating for its customers. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and loss allowance for trade receivables which are assessed collectively based on provision matrix at 31 December 2020 and 2019 within lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired). At 31 December 2020, the credit-impaired debtors with gross carrying amounts of approximately HK\$21.3 million (2019: approximately HK\$9.6 million) were assessed individually.

2020

Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Gross	Impairment
		carrying amount 總賬面值 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	loss allowance 減值虧損撥備 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Low risk 低風險	*	—	—
Watch list 觀察清單	25.3%	0.5	0.1
Doubtful 可疑	96.4%	11.4	11.0
		11.9	11.1

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

產生自客戶合約之應收賬款(續)

作為本集團信貸風險管理之一部分，本集團對其客戶進行內部信貸評級。下表提供有關信貸風險承擔及應收賬款虧損撥備之資料，有關虧損撥備於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日乃按全期預期信貸虧損（並無產生信貸減值）根據撥備矩陣共同進行評估。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，總賬面值約港幣21.3百萬元（二零一九年：約港幣9.6百萬元）之產生信貸減值之債務人乃個別進行評估。

二零二零年

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (continued)

2019

Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Gross	Impairment
		carrying amount 總賬面值 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	loss allowance 減值虧損撥備 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Low risk 低風險	*	1.6	–
Watch list 觀察清單	10.3%	27.2	2.8
Doubtful 可疑	39.1%	4.6	1.8
		33.4	4.6

* According to the historical observed default rates of the expected life of the low risk debtors, the average loss rate is immaterial.

The estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The grouping is regularly reviewed by the management of the Group to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group provided a charge of approximately HK\$8.6 million loss allowance (2019: a reversal of approximately HK\$4.6 million loss allowance) for trade receivables which are not credit-impaired, based on the provision matrix and a charge of loss allowance of approximately HK\$9.6 million (2019: a reversal of approximately HK\$3.1 million) were made on credit-impaired debtors, which have either been paced under liquidation or in financial difficulties.

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

產生自客戶合約之應收賬款(續)

二零一九年

Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Gross	Impairment
		carrying amount 總賬面值 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	loss allowance 減值虧損撥備 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Low risk 低風險	*	1.6	–
Watch list 觀察清單	10.3%	27.2	2.8
Doubtful 可疑	39.1%	4.6	1.8
		33.4	4.6

* 根據低風險債務人預期年期之過往已觀察違約率，平均虧損率並不重大。

估計虧損率乃基於債務人預期年期之過往已觀察違約率估計，並就毋須耗費不當成本或精力即可得之前瞻性資料進行調整。本集團管理層定期審閱分類以確保有關特定債務人之相關資料得以更新。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團已根據撥備矩陣就未出現信貸減值之應收賬款計提虧損撥備費用約港幣8.6百萬元(二零一九年：撥回虧損撥備約港幣4.6百萬元)，並已就產生信貸減值之債務人(其遭清盤或面對嚴重財務困難)扣除虧損撥備約港幣9.6百萬元(二零一九年：撥回約港幣3.1百萬元)。

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables under the simplified approach:

		Lifetime ECL (not credit- impaired) 全期預期 信貸虧損 (並無產生 信貸減值) HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Lifetime ECL (credit- impaired) 全期 預期信貸 虧損(產生 信貸減值) HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	9.2	15.0	24.2
Changes due to financial instruments recognised:	確認之金融工具產生之變動：			
– Write-offs	– 撇銷	–	(2.3)	(2.3)
Credited to profit or loss	計入損益	(4.6)	(3.1)	(7.7)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	4.6	9.6	14.2
Changes due to financial instruments recognised:	確認之金融工具產生之變動：			
– Transfer to credit-impaired	– 轉撥至產生信貸減值	(2.1)	2.1	–
Charged to profit or loss	自損益扣除	8.6	9.6	18.2
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	11.1	21.3	32.4

At 31 December 2020, the Group had a concentration of credit risk as approximately 26.6% (2019: approximately 32.5%) of the total trade receivables was due from the Group's largest trade debtor, and approximately 71.7% (2019: approximately 50.7%) of the total trade receivables was due from the Group's five largest trade debtors, respectively.

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

下表顯示根據簡化方式已就應收賬款確認之全期預期信貸虧損變動：

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團負有集中信貸風險，乃因應收賬款總額之約26.6%(二零一九年：約32.5%)來自本集團最大債務人，且應收賬款總額之約71.7%(二零一九年：約50.7%)來自本集團五大貿易債務人。

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management of the Group to finance the Group's operations and mitigates the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management of the Group monitors the utilisation of borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities based on the agreed repayment terms. For non-derivative financial liabilities, the table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities are based on agreed repayment dates. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

		Weighted average effective interest rate 加權平均 實際利率 %	On demand or within 1 year 應要求或 一年內 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Over 1 year but within 2 years 一年以上 但兩年內 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Over 2 years but within 5 years 兩年以上 但五年內 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現現金 流量總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total carrying amount at year end 年未 總賬面值 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日						
Non-derivate financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債						
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	–	56.0	–	–	56.0	56.0
Borrowings	借款	8.0	–	–	59.5	59.5	44.8
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	8.2	30.4	31.3	–	61.7	56.6
Loan from a shareholder	股東貸款	–	121.5	–	–	121.5	121.5
			207.9	31.3	59.5	298.7	278.9
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日						
Non-derivate financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債						
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	–	76.9	–	–	76.9	76.9
Borrowings	借款	8.0	39.2	–	–	39.2	39.2
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	8.0	5.0	–	–	5.0	5.0
Loan from a shareholder	股東貸款	–	69.0	–	–	69.0	69.0
			190.1	–	–	190.1	190.1

29. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險

於管理流動資金風險方面，管理層認為本集團已監控及維持足夠之現金及等同現金項目水平，以提供本集團經營業務所需之資金及減低現金流量波動之影響。本集團管理層監控借貸之運用情況及確保遵從貸款契約。

下表詳列按照協定的還款條款，本集團金融負債之餘下合約到期日。就非衍生金融負債而言，該表乃根據按本集團可被要求償還之最早日期計算之金融負債之未貼現現金流量編製。其他非衍生金融負債之到期日則為其協定還款日。該表包括利率及本金的現金流量。

流動資金及利率風險表

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The management of the Group considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximates to their fair values.

30. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

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

		Loan from a shareholder 股東貸款 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Borrowing 借款 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	32.5	37.4	–	69.9
Upon adoption of HKFRS 16	應用香港財務報告準則第16號後	–	–	25.1	25.1
Financing cash flow	融資現金流量	36.5	(0.9)	(21.4)	14.2
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	–	(1.1)	–	(1.1)
Finance costs	融資成本	–	3.8	1.3	5.1
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及 二零二零年一月一日	69.0	39.2	5.0	113.2
Additions of investment properties and right-of-use assets	添置投資物業及使用權資產	–	–	59.9	59.9
Financing cash flow	融資現金流量	52.5	–	(8.9)	43.6
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	–	3.0	–	3.0
Finance costs	融資成本	–	2.6	0.6	3.2
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	121.5	44.8	56.6	222.9

29. 金融工具(續)

公平值

按攤銷成本計算之金融資產及金融負債之公平值乃根據以貼現現金流量分析為基礎的公認定價模型釐定。

本集團管理層認為於綜合財務報表中以攤銷成本記錄之金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其公平值相若。

30. 融資活動所產生負債對賬

下表載列本集團自融資活動所產生負債之變動(包括現金及非現金變動)詳情。自融資活動所產生的負債為本集團於綜合現金流量表分類為融資活動所得現金流量的現金流量或未來現金流量：

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31. DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid or proposed for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting periods.

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES/LITIGATIONS

(a) During the year ended 31 December 2020, there was a litigation initiated by a supplier of the Group in Hong Kong claiming the allegedly due and unpaid balance of purchase orders against a subsidiary of the Group in Hong Kong in view of unilateral cancellation of purchase orders by the subsidiary of the Group for a sum of approximately US\$334,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$2.6 million). In respect of the aforesaid due and unpaid balance of purchase orders amounting to approximately HK\$0.3 million which had been recognised in "Trade payables" at 31 December 2019 and 2020, the management of the Group having consulted the legal advice from an independent legal counsel, estimated that the Group will likely be liable to pay for the total and, therefore, the Group further recognised a provision for loss of approximately HK\$2.3 million in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020. Subsequent to the 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the litigation is still in process.

31. 股息

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，概無派付或建議派付股息，及自報告期末起並無建議派付股息。

32. 或然負債／訴訟

(a) 於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團於香港的一名供應商鑒於本集團附屬公司單方面取消金額約為334,000美元(相當於約港幣2.6百萬元)的採購訂單而提起訴訟，就其聲稱的本集團於香港的一間附屬公司採購訂單之到期未付結餘提出申索。就上述金額約為港幣0.3百萬元的採購訂單之到期未付結餘(其已於二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日之「應付賬款」內確認)而言，本集團管理層經諮詢獨立法律顧問之法律意見後，估計本集團將有可能傾向於支付總額，因此本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之損益內進一步確認計提虧損約港幣2.3百萬元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准本綜合財務報表日期，該訴訟仍在受理中。

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32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES/LITIGATIONS (continued)

- (b) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group received a notice from a Court of Arbitration in the PRC stating that a service provider of the Group in the PRC has initiated legal action against a subsidiary of the Group in the PRC by claiming the allegedly due and unpaid balance of services fees from the Group. Pursuant to the judgements made by the court in the PRC, the Group was ordered to make immediate payment amounting to approximately HK\$0.2 million and therefore a provision for loss of HK\$0.2 million was made in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020. Subsequent to the 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the Group has settled approximately HK\$0.2 million in respect to the settlement of this case.
- (c) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group received a notice from a District Court in the PRC stating that a supplier of the Group in the PRC has initiated legal action against certain subsidiaries of the Group in the PRC by claiming the allegedly due and unpaid balance of subcontracting fees from the Group. In respect of the aforesaid due and unpaid balance of subcontracting fees amounting to approximately HK\$5.5 million which had been recognised in "Trade payables" at 31 December 2020. Based on the legal advice obtained from an independent legal counsel, the management of the Group considered no further provision for litigation was required to be made for the year ended 31 December 2020. Subsequent to the 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the litigation is still in process.

32. 或然負債／訴訟(續)

- (b) 於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團接獲中國一間仲裁庭的通知，稱本集團的一家服務供應商已針對本集團一間中國附屬公司提出法律訴訟，就其聲稱的應收本集團服務費之到期未付結餘提出申索。根據中國法院作出的判決，本集團被責令立即支付款項約港幣0.2百萬元，因此於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的損益內計提虧損港幣0.2百萬元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准本綜合財務報表日期，本集團已就解決此案件結付約港幣0.2百萬元。
- (c) 於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團接獲中國地方法院的通知，稱本集團於中國的一名供應商已針對本集團的若干中國附屬公司提起法律訴訟，就其聲稱的應收本集團分包費之到期未付結餘提出申索。上述到期未付分包費結餘約為港幣5.5百萬元，已於二零二零年十二月三十一日於「應付賬款」內確認。基於一名獨立法律顧問的法律建議，本集團管理層認為，於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內無須為有關訴訟進一步計提撥備。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准本綜合財務報表日期，訴訟仍在受理中。

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32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES/LITIGATIONS (continued)

- (d) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group received a notice from a District Court in the PRC stating that a former employee of the Group in the PRC has initiated legal action against a subsidiary of the Group in the PRC by claiming the compensation of the dismissal of labour contract in view of breach of the terms in employment agreement by the Group. Pursuant to the judgements made by the court in the PRC, the Group was ordered to make immediate payment amounting to approximately HK\$0.8 million which had been recognised in "Provision for losses on litigations" in "Other losses, net" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020. Subsequent to the 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approving these consolidated financial statements, the Group has settled approximately HK\$0.8 million in respect to the settlement of this case.

Other than the disclosure of above and elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, at the end of the reporting period, the Group was not involved in any other material litigation or arbitration. As far as the management of the Group was aware, the Group had no other material litigation or claim which was pending or threatened against the Group. At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group was the defendant of certain non-material litigations, and also a party to certain litigations arising from the ordinary course of business of the Group. The likely outcome of these contingent liabilities, litigations or other legal proceedings cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty at present, but the management of the Group believes that any possible legal liability which may be incurred from the aforesaid cases will not have any material impact on the financial position or results of the Group.

32. 或然負債／訴訟(續)

- (d) 於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團接獲中國地方法院的通知，稱本集團中國的一名前任僱員已對本集團於中國的一家附屬公司提起訴訟，要求就本集團違反僱傭協議中的條款而解除勞動合同獲得賠償。根據中國法院的判決，本集團被責令立即支付約港幣0.8百萬元，該款項已於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的綜合損益表內「其他虧損，淨額」中的「訴訟虧損撥備」確認。於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至批准本綜合財務報表日期，本集團已就此結算支付約港幣0.8百萬元。

除上述及其他於綜合財務報表中的披露外，於報告期末，本集團未牽涉任何其他重大訴訟或仲裁。據本集團管理層所知，本集團並無其他未決或威脅本集團的重大訴訟或申索。於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團為若干非重大訴訟的被告，亦於本集團的日常業務過程中牽涉若干訴訟。目前尚無法確定該等或有負債、訴訟或其他法律程序的可能結果，但本集團管理層認為，上述案件可能引起的任何法律責任將不會對本集團的財務狀況或業績產生任何重大影響。

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33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Apart from the transactions and the balances with related parties disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group also entered into the following significant transactions with related parties during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019:

Remuneration for key management personnel of the Group:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$ million	HK\$ million
		港幣百萬元	港幣百萬元
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	薪金、津貼及其他福利	3.7	6.2
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	0.1	0.6
		3.8	6.8

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

33. 關聯方交易

除此綜合財務報表其他章節詳述與關聯方的交易及結餘外，本集團於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度曾與關聯方進行以下重大交易：

本集團主要管理人員薪酬：

董事及其他主要管理人員之薪酬由薪酬委員會按個別人士之表現及市場薪酬水平釐定。

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34. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company's principal subsidiaries are all indirectly wholly-owned by the Company. Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ establishment 註冊成立/ 成立地點	Nominal value of issued ordinary share/ registered capital 已發行普通 股份面值/註冊資本	Principal activities 主要業務
IDT Technology Limited 萬威科研有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$2 港幣2元	Trading of consumer electronic products 經銷電子消費產品
萬威電子(深圳)有限公司 (Note) 萬威電子(深圳)有限公司(附註)	The PRC 中國	HK\$35,000,000 港幣35,000,000元	Manufacture of consumer electronic products and plastic parts and provision of surface mount technology assembly services 製造電子消費產品及塑膠部件及提供表面 接合技術
Oregon Scientific Global Distribution Limited 歐西亞環球有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$2 港幣2元	Marketing and distribution of consumer electronic products 推廣及分銷電子消費產品

Note: This is a wholly foreign owned enterprise established in the PRC.

All of the above subsidiaries operate principally in their respective place of incorporation/establishment.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affect the results or assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

34. 主要附屬公司

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本公司主要附屬公司均為本公司間接全資擁有。本公司主要附屬公司於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日之詳情如下：

附註：於中國成立之外商獨資企業。

上述所有附屬公司均主要在其註冊成立/成立地點經營。

上表只列出董事認為對本集團業績或資產有重要影響之本公司附屬公司。董事認為詳細列明其他附屬公司之資料將過於冗長。

於報告期末，各附屬公司均無發行任何尚未償還之債務證券。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

35. FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY

Financial information of the Company at the end of the reporting period includes:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Interest in subsidiaries	於附屬公司的權益	–	–
Current assets	流動資產		
Other receivables	其他應收款項	–	–
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	0.1	–
		0.1	–
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Other payables	其他應付款項	3.0	0.9
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	9.4	7.1
		12.4	8.0
Net liabilities	負債淨值	(12.3)	(8.0)
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	260.0	260.0
Reserves (Note (a))	儲備(附註(a))	(272.3)	(268.0)
Net deficit	虧絀淨額	(12.3)	(8.0)

The statement of financial position was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

財務狀況表已於二零二一年三月三十日獲董事會批准及授權發行，並由下列人士代表簽署：

Zhu Yongning
Director

Zhou Rui
Director

朱永寧
董事

周銳
董事

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

35. FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

(a) Reserves of the Company

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Total 總額 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	165.0	(430.6)	(265.6)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度虧損及全面虧損總額	–	(2.4)	(2.4)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日及 二零二零年一月一日	165.0	(433.0)	(268.0)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度虧損及全面虧損總額	–	(4.3)	(4.3)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月 三十一日	165.0	(437.3)	(272.3)

36. EVENT AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Save and except the entering into of the lease agreements for leases of certain properties of the Group in the PRC as disclosed in the circular of the Company dated 14 January 2021, there is no important event of the Group after the end of the reporting period.

35. 本公司的財務資料(續)

(a) 本公司儲備

36. 報告期末後事項

除本公司日期為二零二一年一月十四日的通函所披露的就本集團於中國的若干物業的租賃訂立租賃協議外，本集團於報告期末後並無任何重要事項。

Group Financial Summary

集團財務概要

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度				
		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2016 二零一六年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
RESULTS	業績					
Revenue	收益	55.4	270.4	433.2	516.6	565.0
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損	(95.8)	(83.1)	(203.3)	(85.7)	(62.0)
Taxation	稅項	–	–	(12.3)	–	(2.0)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(95.8)	(83.1)	(215.6)	(85.7)	(64.0)
Attributable to :	以下人士應佔 :					
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	(95.8)	(83.1)	(215.6)	(85.7)	(64.0)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	–	–	–	–	–
		(95.8)	(83.1)	(215.6)	(85.7)	(64.0)
Loss per share – Basic and diluted (HK cents)	每股虧損 – 基本及攤薄(港仙)	(3.68) HK cents 港仙	(3.20) HK cents 港仙	(8.29) HK cents 港仙	(3.30) HK cents 港仙	(2.46) HK cents 港仙

		As at 31 December 於十二月三十一日				
		2020 二零二零年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2016 二零一六年 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	資產及負債					
Total assets	總資產	91.7	101.9	215.2	408.1	414.5
Total liabilities	總負債	(313.0)	(227.0)	(258.2)	(228.4)	(145.1)
		(221.3)	(125.1)	(43.0)	179.7	269.4
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人 應佔權益	(221.4)	(125.2)	(43.1)	179.6	269.3
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		(221.3)	(125.1)	(43.0)	179.7	269.4



IDT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED 萬威國際有限公司