

Suncorp

新確科技有限公司

SUNCORP TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(STOCK CODE:1063) (股票編號：1063)



2016年
ANNUAL REPORT 報

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Director's Statement 董事報告

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

On behalf of the board of directors (the “**Board**” or the “**Directors**”) of Suncorp Technologies Limited (the “**Company**”), I present to you the annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the “**Group**”) for the year ended 31 December 2016.

BUSINESS REVIEW

During the year of review, the Group continued (i) to focus in the design, sales and marketing of residential telephone products under its licence for the Motorola brand, as the Company is the exclusive licensee for the Motorola brand for corded and cordless telephones for residential and office in Europe, the Russian Federation, Middle East, Africa and Asia (including China, India, Southeast Asia and Australia); and (ii) the processing and trading of used computer-related components business. During the year of review, the Group also engaged in (iii) providing money lending business; (iv) securities brokerage and underwriting business and (v) the B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group's revenue amounted to approximately HK\$263.5 million, representing a slight decrease of approximately 12.6% compared with the revenue of approximately HK\$301.5 million in 2015. In relation to the Group's revenue, approximately 67.4% resulted from sales of telephone products, 20.9% resulted from the processing and trading of used computer-related components business, 4.8% resulted from interest income earned from money lending business, 2.8% contributed by brokerage and underwriting business and 4.1% contributed by B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business.

董事報告

本人謹代表新確科技有限公司（「**本公司**」）董事會（「**董事會**」或「**董事**」），向閣下提呈本公司及其附屬公司（統稱「**本集團**」）截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之全年業績。

業務回顧

於回顧年度，本集團繼續(i)專注發展根據摩托羅拉之特許授權為其品牌從事家居電話產品之設計、銷售及市場推廣業務，而本公司為摩托羅拉之家居及辦公室使用有線及無線品牌電話在歐洲、俄羅斯聯邦、中東、非洲及亞洲（包括中國、印度、東南亞及澳洲）之獨家獲許可人；及(ii)二手電腦相關組件之處理及貿易業務。於回顧年度，本集團亦從事(iii)提供放債業務；(iv)證券經紀及包銷業務及(v)企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團之收益約為263,500,000港元，較二零一五年之收益約301,500,000港元，輕微下降約12.6%。就本集團之收益而言，約67.4%來自銷售電話產品、20.9%來自二手電腦相關組件處理及貿易業務、4.8%來自放債業務賺取之利息收入、2.8%由經紀及包銷業務貢獻及4.1%由企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務貢獻。

Gross profit from operation for the year under review was approximately HK\$45.1 million, representing an increase of approximately 8.4% compared with the gross profit of approximately HK\$41.6 million for the corresponding period in 2015. The Group's net loss for the year was approximately HK\$52.4 million, which was mainly due to the fair value loss on held-for-trading investment of approximately HK\$38.8 million recognized during the year.

As at 31 December 2016, the loan portfolio held by the Group was approximately HK\$169.1 million and interest income earned from money lending business was approximately HK\$12.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2016.

OUTLOOK AND PROSPECT

In view of the dynamic change in the market environment, in addition to the core activities in sales and design of residential cordless telephone and trading of computer components, the Group are in line with its business development plan and expansion plan to take a more active approach in diversifying the Company's business sector including money lending business, securities trading and other financial investment.

In respect of the business for Motorola, it is believed that the prospects for the activity relating to design, sales and marketing of telephone products under the Motorola brand in Europe, the Russian Federation, Middle East, Africa, US and Asia (including China, India, Southeast Asia and Australia) will continue to be stable in 2017.

回顧年度之經營毛利約為45,100,000港元，較二零一五年同期之毛利約41,600,000港元增加約8.4%。本集團之本年度虧損淨額約為52,400,000港元，乃主要由於本年度確認之持作買賣投資之公平值虧損約38,800,000港元所致。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團持有之貸款組合約為169,100,000港元，而截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，自放債業務賺取之利息收入約為12,600,000港元。

展望及前景

鑑於市場環境不斷變化，除了銷售及設計家居無線電話以及電腦組件貿易之核心業務活動外，本集團根據業務發展計劃及擴展計劃，更積極地推動本公司業務界別多元化發展，包括放債業務、證券買賣及其他金融投資。

摩托羅拉業務方面，相信以摩托羅拉品牌在歐洲、俄羅斯聯邦、中東、非洲、美國及亞洲（包括中國、印度、東南亞及澳洲）從事電話產品之設計、銷售及市場推廣業務活動於二零一七年之前景將繼續穩健。

Director's Statement 董事報告

For the cross-border transaction business, we entered into several contracts and have commenced related business during the latter half of 2016, including the provision of cross-border purchasing services for JD.com, an e-commerce merchant in China. In view of the less favourable business environment for cross border e-commerce business in 2016, our progress in this segment fails to meet our schedule as planned. The Group will continue to identify more opportunities for cross-border e-commerce as and when appropriate.

The Group will continue to explore business opportunities which could complement the Group's business segments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Board, I would like to take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks to our customers, suppliers and staff for their continued support to the Group during the year.

Wang Zhen Dong
Executive Director

Hong Kong, 29 March 2017

就跨境電子商務及支付業務而言，我們定有若干合約及於二零一六年下半年開始有關業務，包括為京東國際跨境電商之供應商提供跨境採購服務，鑒於二零一六年中國大陸對跨境電商政策有所變更，經營環境比較困難，該業務雖然已經起步，但是發展速度還未達預期，本集團將繼續於適當時候物色更多跨境電子商務業務機會。

本集團將繼續發掘可配合本集團業務分部之商機。

致謝

本人謹代表董事會，衷心感謝一眾客戶、供應商及員工一直的支持以及於年內為本集團作出之貢獻。

執行董事
王振東

香港，二零一七年三月二十九日

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

OVERVIEW

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group recorded a revenue of approximately HK\$263.5 million which represented a decrease of approximately 12.6% as compared to the corresponding figure for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The gross profit for the year under review was approximately HK\$45.1 million as compared to approximately HK\$41.6 million for the previous year.

During the year, the Group continued to focus on the sales and marketing of residential telephone products under its licence for the Motorola brand and the processing and trading of used computer-related components business. In addition, the brokerage firm under the Group engaged in securities brokerage and underwriting business, money lending business and B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business also contributed to revenue of the Group during the year. The revenue, the gross profit and net profit/(loss) for the year ended 31 December 2016 are set out as below:

		Telephones related equipment 電話 相關設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Used computer- related components 二手電腦 相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities brokerage 證券經紀 HK\$'000 千港元	Money lending business 放債業務 HK\$'000 千港元	E-commerce business 電子 商務業務 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益	177,462	55,053	7,417	12,616	10,975
Gross profit	毛利	21,795	2,241	7,417	12,616	1,084
Net profit/(loss)	純利/(虧損)	(2,682)	360	3,151	12,599	(10,563)

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Current ratio	流動比率	
Gearing ratio	資本負債比率	

概覽

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團錄得收益約263,500,000港元，較截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度之相應數額減少約12.6%。

回顧年度之毛利約為45,100,000港元，上一年度則約為41,600,000港元。

於本年度，本集團繼續專注發展根據摩托羅拉之特許授權為其品牌從事家居電話產品之銷售及市場推廣業務以及二手電腦相關組件之處理及貿易業務。此外，本集團旗下從事證券經紀及包銷業務、放債業務及企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務之經紀行亦於本年度為本集團之收益作出貢獻。截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之收益、毛利及純利/(虧損)載列如下：

流動資金及財政資源

	2016 二零一六年	2015 二零一五年
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Current ratio	10.18	11.67
Gearing ratio	Nil 無	0.08%

Management Discussion and Analysis 管理層討論及分析

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had cash on hand of approximately HK\$137.3 million, net current assets of approximately HK\$638.5 million, total assets of approximately HK\$655.3 million and shareholders' equity of approximately HK\$592.6 million.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group's gearing ratio is 0.08%, calculated based on the Group's outstanding bank loan with an aggregate amount of approximately HK\$0.5 million and the Group's shareholders' fund of approximately HK\$623.6 million.

The Group generally financed its operations through internally-generated cash flows and Shareholders' equity.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Authorised share capital

As at 31 December 2016, the authorized share capital of the Company was HK\$600,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000,000 Shares of HK\$0.0003 each. The authorised share capital had no change during the year.

Issued share capital

As at 31 December 2016, the number of Shares in issue of the Company was HK\$4,564,719 divided into 15,215,731,320 Shares of HK\$0.0003 each. There was no movement for the number of Shares in issue of the Company during the year.

EXCHANGE RATE

Most of sales in the current year were denominated in United States dollars, whilst the majority of the Group's expenses were denominated in United States dollars, Renminbi and Hong Kong dollars. Although the Group currently does not maintain any hedging policy to hedge against foreign exchange exposure that may arise from the above transactions, the management team continuously assesses the foreign currency exposure, with an aim to minimize the impact of foreign exchange fluctuation on the Group's business operations.

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團持有現金約137,300,000港元、流動資產淨值約638,500,000港元、資產總額約655,300,000港元及股東權益約592,600,000港元。

於二零一五年十二月三十一日，本集團之資本負債比率為0.08%，乃根據本集團合共約500,000港元之未償還銀行貸款以及本集團約623,600,000港元之股東資金計算。

本集團一般透過內部產生之現金流量及股東權益為其營運提供資金。

股本架構

法定股本

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本公司之法定股本為600,000,000港元（分為2,000,000,000,000股每股面值0.0003港元之股份）。於本年度，法定股本並無變動。

已發行股本

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本公司之已發行股份數目為4,564,719港元（分為15,215,731,320股每股面值0.0003港元之股份）。於本年度，本公司之已發行股份數目並無變動。

匯率

本年度內之大部分銷售均以美元列值，而本集團之開支大部分以美元、人民幣及港元列值。儘管本集團目前並無設有任何對沖政策以對沖上述交易可能產生之外匯風險，惟管理層團隊將會持續評估外匯風險，旨在將外匯波動對本集團業務營運之影響減至最低。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

RAISING OF FUNDS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company completed the placing on 13 April 2015, and the net proceeds from the placing were approximately HK\$492 million. As at 31 December 2015, the Company has resolved to change the use of the unutilized net proceeds of approximately HK\$372 million. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 6 March 2015, 13 April 2015 and 31 December 2015.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had utilized approximately HK\$40.9 million for marketing and promotion to overseas merchants and setting up offices and marketing terms in the PRC and Europe, approximately HK\$14.5 million for the B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business, approximately HK\$276.5 million for securities investment, securities brokerage and money lending business in Hong Kong, approximately HK\$22.0 million for the repayment of promissory note issued by the Company and approximately HK\$40.3 million for general working capital or potential acquisition opportunities.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had unutilized net proceeds of approximately HK\$97.8 million which approximately HK\$18.5 million will be deployed to securities investment, securities brokerage business and money lending business, approximately HK\$34.5 million will be deployed for the B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business, approximately HK\$33.1 million will be deployed to continue marketing and promotion to overseas merchants and setting up marketing teams and promotion to overseas merchants and setting up marketing teams globally; and approximately HK\$11.7 would be used for general working capital or potential opportunities.

集資活動及所得款項用途

本公司已於二零一五年四月十三日完成配售，及配售之所得款項淨額約為492,000,000港元。於二零一五年十二月三十一日，本公司議決改變未獲動用之所得款項淨額約372,000,000港元之用途。詳情請參閱本公司日期為二零一五年三月六日、二零一五年四月十三日及二零一五年十二月三十一日之公佈。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團已動用約40,900,000港元用於向海外商戶進行市場推廣及宣傳以及於中國及歐洲設立辦事處及市場推廣團隊，約14,500,000港元用於企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務，約276,500,000港元用於在香港證券投資、證券經紀及放債業務，約22,000,000港元用於償還本公司所發行之承兌票據及約40,300,000港元撥作一般營運資金或用於潛在收購機遇。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團擁有未獲動用之所得款項淨額約97,800,000港元，其中約18,500,000港元將用於證券投資、證券經紀業務及放債業務，約34,500,000港元將用於企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務，約33,100,000港元將用於繼續向海外商戶進行市場推廣及宣傳，及設立全球性的市場推廣團隊，及約11,700,000港元將撥作一般營運資金或用於潛在機遇。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS

As at 31 December 2016, total market value for the held-for-trading investments of the Group was approximately HK\$240.5 million, representing equity securities listed in Hong Kong. A fair value loss of approximately HK\$38.8 million was recognized during the year which was mainly attributable to the investments in GreaterChina Professional Services Limited (HK stock code: 8193) (the “**GreaterChina**”) and WLS Holdings Limited (HK stock code: 8021) (the “**WLS Holdings**”). The board considers that investments with market value accounting for more than 5% of the Group’s total assets as at 31 December 2016 as significant investment.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group held (i) 233,000,000 shares (approximately 4.80% of total issued share capital) of GreaterChina and (ii) 152,000,000 shares (approximately 1.19% of the total issued share capital) of WLS Holdings. Details of the significant investments, in terms of market value as at 31 December 2016, are as follows:

重要投資

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團持作買賣投資之總市值約為240,500,000港元，指香港上市股本證券。於本年度錄得公平值虧損約38,800,000港元，此乃主要源自於漢華專業服務有限公司（香港股份代號：8193）（「**漢華**」）及滙隆控股有限公司（香港股份代號：8021）（「**滙隆**」）之投資。董事會將市值佔本集團於二零一六年十二月三十一日之資產總值5%以上之投資視為重大投資。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團持有(i)233,000,000股漢華之股份（已發行股本總額約4.80%）及(ii)152,000,000股滙隆之股份（已發行股本總額約1.19%）。重大投資（就於二零一六年十二月三十一日之市值而言）詳情如下：

		For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度			
Company name	公司名稱	Market value as at 31 December 2016 於二零一六年十二月三十一日之市值 HK\$'000 千港元	Proportion to the total assets of the Group 佔本集團總資產之比例 %	Gain/(loss) fair value changes of the investments 投資公平值變動收益/（虧損） HK\$'000 千港元	Dividends received 已收股息 HK\$'000 千港元
GreaterChina	漢華	149,120	22.8	(27,960)	—
WLS Holdings	滙隆	34,960	5.3	(19,760)	—
Others	其他	56,406	8.6	8,911	—
		<u>240,486</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>(38,809)</u>	<u>—</u>

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

The GreaterChina and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the provision of (i) asset advisory services and asset appraisal; (ii) corporate services and consultancy; (iii) media advertising; and (iv) financial services. The WLS Holdings and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the (i) provision of scaffolding and fitting out services, (ii) management contracting services and other services for construction and building work, (iii) money lending business and (iv) securities investment business.

In addition, the market value for the unlisted fund investment of the Group was approximately HK\$14.1 million as at 31 December 2016. During the year under review, dividend income of approximately HK\$11.4 million had been received and recognized in profit or loss and fair value gain on the unlisted fund investment of approximately HK\$7.1 million had been recognized in the equity.

Except for investments in GreaterChina Professional Services Limited and WLS Holdings Limited held by the Group, there was no other held-for-trading investment held by the Group valued more than 5% of the total assets of the Group as at 31 December 2016. Going forward, the Directors believe that the future performance of the listed investments held by the Group will be volatile and substantially affected by overall economic environment, equity market conditions, investor sentiment and the business performance and development of the investee companies.

SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS OR DISPOSALS

During the year ended 31 December 2016, there were no material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries and associated companies.

漢華及其附屬公司主要從事提供(i) 資產顧問服務及資產評估；(ii) 企業服務及諮詢；(iii) 媒體廣告；及(iv) 金融服務。滙隆及其附屬公司主要從事(i) 提供棚架及精裝修服務，(ii) 管理合約服務及其他建造及建築工程之服務，(iii) 借貸業務及(iv) 證券投資業務。

此外，本集團之非上市基金投資於二零一六年十二月三十一日之市值約為14,100,000港元。於回顧年度，已收到並於損益確認之股息收入約11,400,000港元及就非上市基金投資於權益確認公平值收益約7,100,000港元。

除本集團持有之於漢華專業服務有限公司及滙隆控股有限公司之投資外，於二零一六年十二月三十一日，概無本集團持有之其他持作買賣投資價值超過本集團總資產之5%。展望未來，董事相信，本集團持有之上市投資之未來表現將為不穩定，並受整體經濟環境、股票市況、投資者情緒及被投資公司之業務表現及發展之重大影響。

重大收購或出售

於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度內，概無進行重大收購或出售附屬公司及聯營公司。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, namely Mondial Communications Limited (“**MCL**”) and Suncorp Communications Limited (“**SCL**”) have initially, received two notices of statutory demands dated 10 March 2011 from a firm of solicitors for and acting on behalf of a former subsidiary of the Company in liquidation, demanding payment of HK\$91,177,872 due by MCL and HK\$128,785,748 due by SCL to the aforesaid former subsidiary (the “**Claims**”). The Company has sought legal advice and has vigorously defended against the Claims since then. MCL and SCL received the same statutory demands again dated 19 July 2011 in relation to the Claims.

As far as the Directors are aware, the Claims by Suncorp Industrial Limited (“**SIL**”) (in liquidation) in both statutory demands against SCL and MCL related to debts which have previously been fully written off or impairment have been made at the books of SCL and MCL at the year ended 31 December 2007, and accordingly there is no such debts in the accounts and records of SCL and MCL at any financial year ended 31 December 2008 with SIL.

By an Order made on 1 June 2011, the Liquidators were sanctioned to take out legal proceedings in the name and on behalf of the SIL (in liquidation) against the Company, SCL and MCL. However, no legal action or winding-up proceedings had even been taken by the Liquidators against the Company or SCL or MCL up to the date hereof.

或然負債

本公司兩間全資附屬公司萬達鈴通訊有限公司(「萬達鈴通訊」)及新確通訊有限公司(「新確通訊」)原先收到一間律師行(代表正在清盤的本公司前附屬公司)發出的兩項法定要求償債書通知(日期為二零一一年三月十日),要求萬達鈴通訊及新確通訊分別向上述的前附屬公司支付應付的91,177,872港元及128,785,748港元(「申索」)。本公司已於其後尋求法律意見並已對申索提出積極抗辯。萬達鈴通訊及新確通訊於二零一一年七月十九日就有關申索再一次收到相同的法定要求償債書通知。

就董事所知,新確實業有限公司(「新確實業」)(清盤中)在其針對新確通訊及萬達鈴通訊之兩份法定要求償債書通知中所提出之申索,乃關於新確通訊及萬達鈴通訊先前在截至二零零七年十二月三十一日止年度之賬冊中已悉數撇銷或計提減值之債務,因此於新確通訊及萬達鈴通訊截至二零零八年十二月三十一日止財政年度之賬目及記錄中並無有關新確實業之任何相關債務。

根據於二零一一年六月一日作出之命令,清盤人獲准以新確實業(清盤中)之名義及代其向本公司、新確通訊及萬達鈴通訊提出法律程序。然而,直至本文日期,清盤人並無對本公司或新確通訊或萬達鈴通訊採取法律行動或清盤程序。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

The Company had disposed of its entire interest in SCL and MCL in April 2014. Based on the legal advice sought, disposition of SCL and MCL by the Company would not affect the Order made by the Court on 1 June 2011. However, as previously set out, based on legal advice sought, as the Claims sought have already been fully set-off, there is no solid legal foundation on the part of the liquidators of SIL to mount any claim against the Company.

Save and except the Claims and an unsubstantiated complaint advanced by the liquidator of SIL against the Company and its directors concerning the operation of SIL before its liquidation, as at 31 December 2016, no member of the Group was engaged in any litigation or arbitration of material importance and there was no litigation or claim of material importance known to the Directors to be pending or threatened against any member of the Group.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group and the Company do not have any significant contingent liabilities.

EMPLOYEES

The Group's emolument policies are formulated on the performance of employees with reference to the market condition. The Board may exercise its discretion to grant share options to the executive directors and employees as an incentive to their contribution to the Group. During the year under review, no share options had been granted by the Group to the directors and employees in accordance with the share option scheme.

DIVIDENDS

The Board does not recommend the payment of final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

本公司已於二零一四年四月出售其於新確通訊及萬達鈴通訊之全部權益。根據所取得之法律意見，本公司出售新確通訊及萬達鈴通訊將不會影響法院於二零一一年六月一日作出之命令。然而，誠如上文所載，根據所取得之法律意見，由於有關申索已經悉數抵銷，因此新確實業之清盤人對本公司提出之任何申索並無有力的法律理據。

除了有關申索以及新確實業的清盤人就新確實業於清盤前的營運而對本公司及其董事提出無根據的申訴，於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團概無成員公司涉及任何重大訴訟或仲裁，就董事所知本集團任何成員公司亦概無面臨任何待決或可能提出之重大訴訟或申索。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團及本公司並無任何重大或然負債。

僱員

本集團之酬金政策，乃參考市況就僱員之表現而制定。董事會可酌情授予執行董事及僱員購股權，作為彼等對本集團貢獻之獎勵。於回顧年度，本集團並無根據購股權計劃向董事及僱員授出購股權。

股息

董事會建議不派發截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之末期股息（二零一五年：無）。

Corporate Information 公司資料

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors:

Mr. WANG Zhen Dong
Mr. Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON
Ms. WANG Yan (resigned with effect from
29 April 2016)

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Ms. LU Bei Lin
Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas
Mr. MAN Yuan

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. WONG Sin Fai, Cynthia

AUDITORS

HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited
Certified Public Accountants

LEGAL ADVISORS

Hong Kong:

Robertsons

Bermuda:

Conyers Dill & Pearman

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
HSBC
China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited

董事

執行董事：

王振東先生
Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON 先生
王妍女士（其辭任自二零一六年
四月二十九日起生效）

獨立非執行董事：

陸蓓琳女士
李浩堯先生
滿圓先生

公司秘書

黃倩暉女士

核數師

國衛會計師事務所有限公司
執業會計師

法律顧問

香港：

羅拔臣律師事務所

百慕達：

Conyers Dill & Pearman

主要往來銀行

星展銀行（香港）有限公司
滙豐銀行
中國建設銀行（亞洲）股份有限公司

REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Unit 1201-05, 12/F
China Resources Building
26 Harbour Road
Wanchai, Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

MUFG Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
The Belvedere Building
69 Pitts Bay Road
Pembroke HM08
Bermuda

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Secretaries Limited
Level 22
Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Hong Kong

WEBSITE

www.suncorptech.com.hk

STOCK CODE

1063

註冊辦事處

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

香港主要營業地點

香港灣仔
港灣道26號
華潤大廈
12樓1201-05室

主要股份過戶登記處

MUFG Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
The Belvedere Building
69 Pitts Bay Road
Pembroke HM08
Bermuda

香港股份過戶登記分處

卓佳秘書商務有限公司
香港
皇后大道東183號
合和中心
22樓

網址

www.suncorptech.com.hk

股份代號

1063

Details of Directors and Chief Executives

董事及主要行政人員簡歷

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Wang Zhen Dong, aged 37, has over 10 years of experience in software and media related industry. He obtained a MBA degree in Innovation Management from Hosei University, Japan and a Bachelor degree in trading from Senshu University, Japan. He is currently the general manager in an e-commerce company in Shenzhen, the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). Mr. Wang had extensive experience in software development, network application and management experience in the PRC.

Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON, aged 67, is responsible for the Group's overall marketing and product development strategy. He is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Marketing.

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Lu Bei Lin, aged 46, independent non-executive director of the Company. She obtained her certificate of completion in Management of Cultural and Arts Affairs from the Tongji University. Ms. Lu has over 11 years of experience in the cultural and hospitality industry in the PRC.

董事

執行董事

王振東，37歲，擁有逾十年之軟件及媒體相關行業經驗。彼獲日本法政大學頒發創新管理工商管理碩士學位，並獲日本專修大學頒發貿易學士學位。彼現為中華人民共和國（「中國」）深圳市一間電子商貿公司的總經理。王先生擁有豐富的中國軟件開發、網絡應用及管理經驗。

Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON，67歲，負責本集團之整體市場推廣及產品開發策略。彼為英國市場學特許公會資深會員。

獨立非執行董事

陸蓓琳，46歲，本公司之獨立非執行董事。彼獲同濟大學頒發文化藝術事業管理證書。陸女士擁有逾十一年於中國文化及款待行業經驗。

Details of Directors and Chief Executives 董事及主要行政人員簡歷

Lee Ho Yiu, Thomas, aged 39, independent non-executive director of the Company. Mr. Lee has extensive experience in auditing, accounting and financial management. He is now the Partner of Lee, Au & Co. Certified Public Accountant. He is also an independent non-executive director of Dongwu Cement International Limited (SEHK stock code: 695), Sino Energy International Holdings Limited (formerly known as Active Group Holdings Limited) (SEHK stock code: 1096), and Inno-Tech Holdings Limited (SEHK stock code: 8202), all companies listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. Mr. Lee previously worked as an Assistant Financial Controller in a multinational luxury brands group and also worked at one of the Big Four International Accounting Firms. Mr. Lee is a fellow of the Association Chartered Certified Accountants, a Practising Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a Certified Tax Advisor and member of the Hong Kong Taxation Institute, a Certified Internal Auditor and member of the Institute of Internal Auditors, a Certified Information Systems Auditor and member of the ISACA. Mr. Lee holds a bachelor's degree in science from University of Warwick and a second bachelor's degree in Chinese Law from the Tsinghua University, Beijing.

Man Yuan, aged 29, obtained a Bachelor degree in Marketing from the Inner Mongolia University of Science & Technology. Mr. Man was the general manager in an internet company located in Shenzhen, the PRC during 2013 to May 2015.

李浩堯，39歲，本公司獨立非執行董事。李先生於審計、會計及財務管理方面擁有豐富經驗。彼現時為李歐會計師行之合夥人。彼亦為香港聯合交易所上市公司東吳水泥國際有限公司（聯交所股份代號：695）、中能國際控股集團有限公司（前稱「動感集團控股有限公司」）（聯交所股份代號：1096）及匯創控股有限公司（聯交所股份代號：8202）之獨立非執行董事。李先生曾擔任一跨國高檔品牌集團之助理財務總監，亦曾於四大國際會計師行之一任職。李先生為英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員、香港會計師公會執業會員、註冊稅務師及香港稅務學會會員、註冊內部審計師及國際內部審計師公會會員、註冊信息系統審計師及國際信息系統審計協會會員。李先生持有華威大學理學學士學位，並於北京清華大學獲得中國法學學士學位。

滿圓，29歲，持有內蒙古科技大學的市場營銷學士學位。滿先生於二零一三年至二零一五年五月期間曾於一間位於中國深圳的互聯網公司擔任總經理。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Board of the Company is pleased to present this Corporate Government Report together with annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is committed to high standards of good corporate governance practices and procedures. The corporate governance principles of the Company emphasize a quality Board, sound internal control, transparency, independence and accountability to all shareholders.

Throughout the financial year of 2016, the Group had applied the principles as set out in the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report (the “**CG Code**”) in Appendix 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Listing Rules**”) during the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016; and unless otherwise stated, which in the opinion of the Board, are not appropriate to follow.

The Company conducts periodic review on its corporate governance practices to ensure that the Company can meet the requirements of the CG Code on an on-going basis. The key corporate governance principles and practices of the Company are summarized as below:

本公司董事會欣然提呈本企業管治報告及截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之全年財務報表。

企業管治常規

本公司致力維持高水平之良好企業管治常規及程序。本公司之企業管治原則著重優秀之董事會、穩健之內部監控、透明度、獨立性及向全體股東問責。

於二零一六年財政年度，本集團於二零一六年一月一日至二零一六年十二月三十一日期間已應用香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則（「**上市規則**」）附錄十四企業管治守則及企業管治報告（「**企業管治守則**」）所載的原則，惟另有說明董事會認為未宜遵守者除外。

本公司定期審閱其企業管治常規，確保本公司能夠持續符合企業管治守則之規定。本公司採納之主要企業管治原則及常規概述如下：

BOARD COMPOSITION AND PRACTICES

The Board is mandated with promoting the success of the Company by providing leadership and supervising control of the business of the Group.

As at the date of this report, the Company has the following members on the Board:

Executive Directors:

Mr. WANG Zhen Dong
Mr. Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON

Independent non-executive Directors (“INEDs”):

Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas
Ms. LU Bei Lin
Mr. MAN Yuan

The biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 14 to 15 of this Annual Report. Under the Listing Rules, every listed issuer is required to have at least three INEDs, at least one of whom must have appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise. The number of INEDs has met the requirement of the Listing Rules and represented one-third of the total Board members.

Each of the INEDs has made an annual confirmation of independence pursuant to the requirement of the Listing Rules. The Company is of the view that all INEDs meet the independence guidelines set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and are independent in accordance with the terms of the guidelines. Regular review will be made on the Board composition to ensure the Company has a balance of skills, expertise and experience appropriate for the requirements of the business of the Company.

董事會之組成及常規

董事會透過領導及監控本集團之業務，帶領本公司邁向成功。

於本報告日期，本公司董事會之成員如下：

執行董事：

王振東先生
Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON 先生

獨立非執行董事（「獨立非執行董事」）：

李浩堯先生
陸蓓琳女士
滿圓先生

董事之履歷詳情載於本年報第14至15頁。根據上市規則，每家上市發行人必須最少擁有一名獨立非執行董事，而其中至少一名須具備適當專業資格，或具備適當之會計或相關財務管理專長。獨立非執行董事之數目已符合上市規則之規定，佔董事會成員總數的三分之一。

各獨立非執行董事已根據上市規則之規定發出年度獨立性確認書。本公司認為全體獨立非執行董事已符合上市規則第3.13條所載之獨立性指引，具備指引條款所指之獨立性。本公司會定期檢討董事會組成，確保本公司具備本公司業務而言適當所需技巧、專長及經驗。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告

BOARD COMPOSITION AND PRACTICES (continued)

Continuous Professional Development

Pursuant to Code Provision A.6.5 of the CG Code, which has come into effect from 1 April 2012, all Directors should participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant.

Up to the date of this report, all Directors have participated in continuous professional development by attending training course or reading relevant materials on the topics related to corporate governance and regulations.

Appointment and Re-election of Directors

The Company follows a formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of new Directors to the Board. The Board will consider on a regular basis whether necessary changes are needed in respect of the structure, size and composition of the Board and to identify suitably qualified candidates if there is such a need. In accordance with the existing Bye-laws of the Company (the "**Bye-laws**"), every newly appointed Director shall hold office till the next following general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting.

According to the Bye-laws, at each annual general meeting of the Company, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation at least once every three years. For the avoidance of doubt, all Directors, including the Chairman of the Board, shall be subject to retirement by rotation.

董事會之組成及常規 (續)

持續專業發展

根據於二零一二年四月一日起生效之企業管治守則之守則條文第A.6.5條，全體董事均須進行持續專業發展，以增進並更新其知識及技能。有關規定旨在確保各董事在知情情況下董事會作出切合需要的貢獻。

截至本報告日期，全體董事已出席培訓課程或閱覽有關企業管治及規例之資料，藉以參與持續專業發展。

委任及重選董事

本公司依照正規而透明之程序委任新董事加入董事會。董事會將定期考慮董事會之架構、規模及組成是否需要更改，然後於需要時物色適當之合資格人選。按照本公司之現行公司章程細則（「**公司細則**」），每名新委任董事均須於本公司下一次股東大會上退任，其時合資格於會上膺選連任。

根據公司細則，於本公司每屆股東週年大會上，三分之一當時在任之董事（或倘其人數為三之倍數，則最接近但不少於三分之一之數目）須至少每三年輪值退任一次。為免生疑問，全體董事（包括董事會主席）均須輪值退任。

BOARD COMPOSITION AND PRACTICES (continued)

Chairman and Chief Executive

Pursuant to Code Provision A.2.1 of the CG Code, the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. However, in view of the current nature of the Company, the Board opines that it is not necessary to appoint a chairman or chief executive and daily operation of the Group is delegated to executive Directors, department heads and various committees.

In this circumstances, the Board considers that the present practice has already addressed the concerns of the CG Code in this respect.

Non-Executive Directors

Pursuant to Code Provision A.4.1 of the CG Code, non-executive directors should be appointed for a specific term subject to re-election. None of the existing INEDs are engaged on specific term, and it constituted a deviation of Code Provision A.4.1 of the CG Code. However all Directors, including INEDs are subject to retirement by rotation at each annual general meeting at least once every three years under the Bye-laws. In the circumstances, the Board considers that the present practice has already addressed the concerns of the CG Code in this respect.

董事會之組成及常規 (續)

主席及行政總裁

根據企業管治守則之守則條文 A.2.1，主席及行政總裁之角色應予區分及不應由同一人兼任。然而，鑑於本公司目前之性質，董事會認為毋須委任主席或行政總裁，而本集團之日常運作乃授權予執行董事、部門主管及不同委員會負責。

有鑑於此，董事會認為目前之常規已經回應企業管治守則在此方面之關注。

非執行董事

根據企業管治守則之守則條文 A.4.1，非執行董事之委任應有指定任期，並須接受重新選舉。概無現任獨立非執行董事以指定任期委任，此舉構成與企業管治守則之守則條文 A.4.1之偏離。然而，根據公司細則，於每屆股東週年大會上，全體董事（包括獨立非執行董事）均須至少每三年輪值退任一次。有鑑於此，董事會認為目前之常規已經回應企業管治守則在此方面之關注。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

NUMBERS OF BOARD MEETINGS AND DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE

During the financial year of 2016 under review, 4 board meetings were held and the attendance of each Director at the Board meetings was as follows:

Name of Directors:

Mr. WANG Zhen Dong
Mr. Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON
Ms. WANG Yan (*Note 1*)
Ms. LU Bei Lin
Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas
Mr. MAN Yuan

董事姓名：

王振東先生
Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON 先生
王妍女士 (*附註1*)
陸蓓琳女士
李浩堯先生
滿圓先生

Notes:

1. Ms. Wang Yan resigned as an executive director with effect from 29 April 2016.

Practices and Conduct of Board Meetings

The Board conducts meeting on a regular basis and on an adhoc basis. The Bye-laws allows Board meetings to be conducted by means of telephones or other communications equipment and any resolutions to be passed by way of written resolutions circulated to and signed by all Directors from time to time when necessary unless such as are temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability.

董事會會議次數及董事出席率

於二零一六年回顧財政年度，董事會舉行了四次會議，各董事之出席情況如下：

Attendance/ Number of Board meetings 出席率/ 董事會會議 次數

3/4
3/4
1/4
4/4
4/4
4/4

附註：

1. 王妍女士於二零一六年四月二十九日辭任執行董事。

董事會會議常規及召開方式

董事會定期及以特定基準舉行會議。公司細則准許董事會會議以電話或利用其他通訊設備進行，以及於必要時不時以經全體董事傳閱及簽署之書面決議案通過任何決議案，惟倘董事因健康欠佳或行動不便而暫時未能行事則作別論。

NUMBERS OF BOARD MEETINGS AND DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE (continued)

Practices and Conduct of Board Meetings (continued)

At least 14 days' notice for regular Board meetings and reasonable notice for non-regular Board meetings are given to all Directors so as to ensure that each of them had an opportunity to attend the meetings. The Company Secretary assists the chairman of the Board in preparing the agenda for meetings and ensures that all applicable rules and regulations are complied with. The agenda and the accompanying Board papers are sent in full to all Directors at least 3 days before the date of the Board meeting.

After the meeting, draft minutes of the Board meeting are circulated to all Directors for their comment before execution and approval. All Board minutes are kept by the Company Secretary and available for inspection at any reasonable time on reasonable notice given by the Directors. Every Director is entitled to have access to Board papers and related materials and has access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Board opines that it is not necessary to appoint a Chairman or Chief Executive and daily operation of the Group is delegated to Executive Directors, department heads and various committees.

董事會會議次數及董事出席率 (續)

董事會會議常規及召開方式 (續)

全體董事均就常規董事會會議及非常規董事會會議分別獲給予至少十四日之通知及合理的通知，以確保各董事皆有機會出席會議。公司秘書協助董事會主席編製會議議程，並確保所有適用規則及規例獲得遵守。議程及隨附之董事會文件在董事會會議之日期前至少三天送呈全體董事。

會後，董事會會議記錄之初稿於簽立批准前，先供所有董事傳閱並提出意見。所有董事會會議記錄均由公司秘書保存，倘有任何董事發出合理通知，則會供其於任何合理時段內查閱。每名董事均有權查閱董事會文件及相關資料，並可向公司秘書尋求意見並獲其提供服務。

主席及行政總裁

董事會認為毋須委任主席或行政總裁，而本集團之日常運作乃授權予執行董事、部門主管及不同委員會負責。

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BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee for overseeing particular aspect of the Company's affairs. All Board committees of the Company are established with clearly defined written terms of reference which set out the scope and authorities of the respective committee. The terms of reference are available to shareholders for inspection on the Company's website. Copies of minutes of all meetings and resolutions of the committees, which are kept by the Company Secretary, are circulated to all Board members and the committees are required to report back to the Board on their decision and recommendations where appropriate.

As at the date of this report, the members of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee are:

Audit Committee

Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas (*Chairman*)
Ms. LU Bei Lin
Mr. MAN Yuan

Remuneration Committee

Mr. MAN Yuan (*Chairman*)
Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas

Nomination Committee

Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas (*Chairman*)
Mr. Man Yuan

董事委員會

董事會已成立審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會以監督特定範疇之本公司事務。本公司成立各董事委員會時以書面具體列明各自之職責和職權範圍，釐清各董事委員會負責之範疇及獲得的授權。股東可於本公司網站查閱職權範圍。所有委員會之會議記錄及決議案均由公司秘書保存，並提供副本予全體董事會成員傳閱，而各委員會需向董事會匯報其決定及建議（倘適合）。

於本報告日期，審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會之成員包括：

審核委員會

李浩堯先生 (*主席*)
陸蓓琳女士
滿圓先生

薪酬委員會

滿圓先生 (*主席*)
李浩堯先生

提名委員會

李浩堯先生 (*主席*)
滿圓先生

BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee provides an important link between the Board and the Company's auditors in matters coming within the scope of the audit of the Company. The Audit Committee was established in March 2000 with written terms of reference and is currently consists of three members, of whom all are INEDs.

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the appointment of auditors on an annual basis including a review of the audit scope and the audit fees; ensuring the objectivity and independence of the auditors, meeting with the auditors to discuss issues arising from the final audit and any matters the auditors suggest to discuss; reviewing the sufficiency and effectiveness of the risk management and the internal controls; engaging a professional consultant as the Group's Internal Auditor to discharge the duties of the Group's Internal control and risk management, reviewing the annual and interim report in accordance with the accounting policies and practices and relevant accounting standards, the Listing Rules and the legal requirements; serving as a focal point for communication between other Directors and the auditors in respect of the duties relating to financial reporting.

The Audit Committee is provided with sufficient resources to discharge its duties and has access to independent professional advice according to the Company's policy when necessary.

董事委員會 (續)

審核委員會

審核委員會就有關本公司審核工作範圍內的事宜為董事會與本公司核數師之間提供重要連繫。審核委員會於二零零零年三月成立並以書面方式訂明職權範圍，目前由三名獨立非執行董事組成。

審核委員會負責每年檢討核數師的委任，包括檢討審核範圍及核數費用；確保核數師保持客觀和獨立；與核數師會面商討年終審核時出現的事項及核數師建議討論的任何事宜；檢討風險管理及內部控制是否充足有效；委聘專業顧問為本集團之內部核數師以履行本集團之內部監控及風險管理職務；根據會計政策及規例及有關會計準則、上市規則及法律規定審閱年度及中期報告；就有關財務匯報的職責擔當其他董事與核數師之間的溝通焦點。

審核委員會獲提供充裕資源以履行其職務，並可按本公司政策在有需要時尋求獨立專業意見。

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BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

During the financial year of 2016 under review, two committee meetings were held and the attendance of each committee member at the committee meeting was as follows:

Name of Committee members	委員會成員姓名	Attendance/ Number of Committee meetings attended 出席率/委員 會議次數
Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas (<i>Chairman</i>)	李浩堯先生 (主席)	2/2
Ms. LU Bei Lin	陸蓓琳女士	2/2
Mr. MAN Yuan	滿圓先生	2/2

During the committee meetings held in the financial year of 2016, the Audit Committee performed the work summarized below:

- Reviewing the financial reports and results announcement for the following financial period before submission to the Board for approval:
 - for the year ended 31 December 2015
 - for six months ended 30 June 2016
- Reviewing the auditors' independence and report recommending to the Board for the re-appointment of the external auditors at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

The financial reports and the results announcement of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016 have been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee, which was of the opinion that the preparation of such results complied with the applicable accounting standards and requirements and that adequate disclosure have been made.

董事委員會 (續)

於二零一六年回顧財政年度，委員會舉行了兩次會議，各委員之出席情況如下：

Attendance/ Number of Committee meetings attended 出席率/委員 會議次數
2/2
2/2
2/2

於二零一六年財政年度舉行之委員會會議上，審核委員會已履行之工作概述如下：

- 在提交予董事會審批前，審閱以下財政期間之財務報告及業績公佈：
 - 截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度
 - 截至二零一六年六月三十日止六個月
- 檢討核數師之獨立性及審閱其報告，並建議董事會於應屆股東週年大會上重新委聘外聘核數師。

本公司截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報告及業績公佈已由審核委員會審閱及批准，而審核委員會認為有關業績之編製已遵守適用會計準則及規定並已作出充足披露。

BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee was established for the purposes of ensuring there are formal and transparent procedures for setting policies on the remuneration for the Directors. No Directors and executives can determine his/her own remuneration. The Remuneration Committee was established in March 2000 with written terms of reference and is currently consists of two members, of whom both are INEDs, namely Man Yuan (Chairman) and Lee Ho Yiu, Thomas.

The Remuneration Committee is provided with sufficient resources to discharge its duties and has access to independent professional advice when necessary.

Two resolutions have been passed by the Remuneration Committee during the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee was established in 1 April 2012 with the written terms in compliance with Code A.5.2. There are two members in the Nomination Committee comprising two INEDs, namely Lee Ho Yiu, Thomas (Chairman) and Man Yuan. The principal responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors.

One resolution has been passed by the Nomination Committee during the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

董事委員會 (續)

薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會之成立宗旨是確保為制訂董事之薪酬政策而設有正規而具透明度之程序。概無董事及行政人員可釐定本身的薪酬。薪酬委員會於二零零零年三月成立並以書面方式訂明職權範圍，目前由兩名獨立非執行董事滿圓先生（主席）及李浩堯先生組成。

薪酬委員會獲提供充裕資源以履行其職務，並可在有需要時尋求獨立專業意見。

薪酬委員會截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止財政年度通過了兩項決議案。

提名委員會

提名委員會已於二零一二年四月一日成立，其書面職權範圍符合守則第A.5.2條。提名委員會兩名成員包括兩名獨立非執行董事李浩堯先生（主席）及滿圓先生。提名委員會之主要職責為就董事委任或重新委任以及董事繼任計劃向董事會作出推薦建議。

提名委員會於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止財政年度通過了一項決議案。

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ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Financial Reporting

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility in preparing the financial statements of the Group. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, the accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong have been adopted and the requirements of the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the applicable laws were complied with. The Directors believe that they have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, and made judgment and estimates that are prudent and reasonable and have ensured the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The reporting responsibilities of the Company's external auditors, HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited, are set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 53 to 59.

Risk Management and Internal Control System

The Board maintains appropriate and effective risk management and internal control system. The internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial and management reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Directors have an acknowledgement that it is responsible for the risk management and internal control systems and reviewing their effectiveness which cover all material controls including financial, operational and compliance controls. The Board has engaged external professional party to review the risk management and internal control systems which were included the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control, to resolve material internal control defects, the procedure and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information and the purchasing and payment cycles and procedures of the business. The Board will review this on an ongoing basis to ensure an efficient system is in place.

問責及核數

財務匯報

董事確認彼等編製本集團財務報表之責任。編製截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表時已採納香港公認之會計原則，並已遵守香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則以及適用法律。董事相信彼等已挑選及貫徹應用適當之會計政策，以及作出審慎合理之判斷及估計，並已確保財務報表按持續經營基準編製。本公司外聘核數師國衛會計師事務所有限公司之匯報責任載於第53至59頁之獨立核數師報告。

風險管理及內部監控制度

董事會維持合適及有效之風險管理及內部監控系統。內部監控系統之設計，乃就有效率及有成效之運作、可信之財務及管理匯報以及符合適用之法例及規例，提供合理保證。

董事確認負責風險管理及內部監控系統並檢討其效果，有關工作涵蓋所有重大監控，包括財務、營運及監管控制。董事會已委聘外界專業機構對於包括風險管理和內部監控之效果、解決內部監控的主要缺點、處理及傳播敏感資料之程序及內部監控及業務之採購及付款週期及程序的風險管理及內部監控制度進行檢討。董事會將定期對此進行檢討，確保制度行之有效。

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT (continued)

Risk Management and Internal Control System (continued)

The Board is responsible for the establishment, maintenance and review of the Group's risk management and internal control systems. The Board must ensure that the Company establishes and maintains effective risk management and internal control systems to meet the objectives and safe guard the interests of the Shareholders and the assets of the Company.

The Board oversees the Group's overall risk management and internal control systems on an ongoing basis. At the same time, the Group endeavors to identify risks, control impact of the identified risks and facilitate implementation of coordinated mitigating measures. The risk management and internal control systems which are compatible with the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) – Integrated Framework 2013 principles. They are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failures in order to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Group has established a risk management policy which sets out the process of identification, evaluation and management of the principal risks affecting the business.

1. Each division is responsible for identifying and assessing principal risks within its divisions on a quarterly basis and establishing mitigation plans to manage the risks identified.
2. The management is responsible for overseeing the Group's risk management and internal control activities, attending quarterly meetings with each division to ensure principal risks are properly managed, and new or changing risks are identified and documented.

問責及核數 (續)

風險管理及內部監控制度 (續)

董事會負責確立、維持並檢討本集團風險管理及內部監控系統。董事會必須確保本公司確立並維持有效的風險管理及內部監控制度，以達成目標並保障股東權益及本公司資產。

董事會持續監督本集團內全面風險管理及內部監控制度，致力於識別風險與控制已確定風險的影響，並促進施行協調緩解風險措施。風險管理及內部監控制度合乎 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) – 綜合架構2013原則，設計旨在管理而非消除因不能達成業務目標而引起的風險，制度亦針對重大錯誤陳述或損失提供僅為合理而非絕對的保證。

本集團已制訂風險管理政策，闡述識別流程及影響業務的主要風險評估及管理。

1. 各部門負責每季度識別、評估並管理部門內的風險，制訂緩解措施管理已識別風險。
2. 管理層負責監督本集團的風險管理及內部監控活動、各部門的季度會議，以確保主要風險得到妥善管理，以及識別並記錄新出現的或變化中的風險。

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ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT (continued)

Risk Management and Internal Control System (continued)

3. The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving the effectiveness and adequacy of the Group's risk management and internal control systems.

The risk management framework, coupled with our internal controls, ensures the risk associated with our different business units are effectively controlled in line with the Group's risk appetite.

The Group does not have an internal audit department. However, the Group has conducted an annual review on whether it is necessary to set up an internal audit department. Given the Group's relatively simple corporate and operation structure, as opposed to diverting resources to establish a separate internal audit department, the Board, as supported by the Audit Committee, is directly responsible for risk management and internal control systems of the Group and for reviewing its effectiveness.

The Group engaged an external consultant, CT Partners Consultants Limited, for internal control to conduct review on the internal control system of the Group during the year. The review covers certain procedures on the sales and marketing of residential telephone products, and make recommendations for improving and strengthening the internal control system. No significant area of concern that may affect the financial, operational, compliance, control and risk management of the Group has been identified.

問責及核數 (續)

風險管理及內部監控制度 (續)

3. 董事會負責檢討與批准本集團風險管理及內部監控制度的有效性及充分性。

風險管理框架與內部控制，確保不同業務部門的風險合乎本集團的承受能力，得到有效監控。

本集團並無內部審計部門。然而，本集團已就是否需要設立內部審計部門進行年度審閱。鑑於本集團的公司及業務架構相對簡單，並不適合分散資源成立一個獨立的內部審計部門，董事會在審核委員會的協助下直接負責本集團的風險管理及內部監控系統並審閱其有效性。

年內，本集團就內部監控委聘外聘內部監控顧問CT Partners Consultants Limited為本集團檢討內部監控制度。檢討範疇涵蓋家居電話產品之銷售及市場推廣的若干程序，並且會提出改善建議以強化內部監控制度。概無發現可能影響本集團財務、業務營運、監管、控制及風險管理的重大關注領域。

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT (continued)

Risk Management and Internal Control System (continued)

The Group's risk management and internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board has the overall responsibility to maintain the adequacies of resources, staff qualifications and experience training programs and budget of accounting and financial reporting function and the Board concluded that the Group's risk management and internal control systems were in place and effective.

With respect to the monitoring and disclosure of insider information, the Group has adopted a policy on disclosure of insider information with the aim to ensure the insiders are abiding by the confidentiality requirement and are fulfilling the disclosure obligation of the inside information.

External Auditors' Remuneration

During the financial year of 2016, the remuneration paid and payable to the Company's external auditors, HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited were set out belows:

問責及核數 (續)

風險管理及內部監控制度 (續)

本集團的風險管理及內部監控制度為管理而非消除未能達成業務目標的風險而設，並僅可就重大錯誤陳述或損失提供合理但非絕對的保證。董事會負責維持資源的充足性、員工資格及經驗培訓計劃的充足以及會計預算及財務申報職能，且董事會相信，本集團已建立並有效實施風險管理及內部監控制度。

在監控和披露內幕消息方面，本集團實施披露內幕消息的政策，確保知情人遵守保密要求並履行內部消息披露的義務。

外聘核數師之酬金

於二零一六年財政年度，已付及應付本公司外聘核數師國衛會計師事務所有限公司之酬金載列如下：

Services rendered for the Group	向本集團提供之服務	Fees paid/ payable to external auditors
		已付／應付 外聘核數師之 費用
		HK\$'000 千港元
Audit services	審核服務	750
Non-audit services (Review services)	非審核服務 (審閱服務)	150
Total:	總計：	<u>900</u>

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COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Wong Sin Fai Cynthia (“**Ms. Wong**”) was the company secretary of the Company. She is responsible to the Board for ensuring the board procedures are followed and that the Board is briefed on legislative, regulatory and corporate governance developments.

Up to the date of this report, Ms. Wong has undertaken not less than 15 hours of relevant professional training.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (“**Model Code**”) set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as its own code of conduct regarding directors’ securities transaction. Based on specific enquiry of all the Directors, the Directors have complied with the required standard as set out in the Model Code throughout the financial year of 2016.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Board endeavours to maintain an on-going dialogue with shareholders and, in particular, use annual general meetings or other general meetings to communicate with shareholders and encourage their participation in such meetings.

At least twenty (20) clear business days’ notice for annual general meeting and at least ten (10) clear business days’ notice for all other general meetings are given to shareholders of the Company before the meeting.

公司秘書

黃倩暉女士(「**黃女士**」)為本公司之公司秘書。彼負責就確認已遵循董事會程序且董事會已瞭解法例、規例及企業管理最新發展向董事會負責。

直至本報告日期，黃女士已接受不少於十五小時之相關專業培訓。

董事進行證券交易之標準守則

本公司已採納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**」)，作為本身有關董事進行證券交易之行為守則。根據對全體董事作出特定查詢後所知，董事於二零一六年財政年度已遵守標準守則所載之規定標準。

與股東之溝通

董事會致力與股東持續保持對話，尤其藉股東週年大會或其他股東大會與股東溝通並鼓勵股東出席會議。

本公司於股東週年大會前向股東發出最少二十(20)個完整營業日的通知，就所有其他股東大會向股東發出最少十(10)個完整營業日的通知。

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS (continued)

Details of poll voting procedures will be explained during the proceedings of meetings and any questions from shareholders regarding the voting by way of poll will be answered. Poll results will be posted on the website of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited on the business day following the general meeting.

To promote communication, the Company maintains website at www.suncorpotech.com.hk where extensive information and updates on the Company's business developments and operations, financial information and other information are posted.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company keeps on promoting investor relations and enhancing communication with the existing Shareholders and potential investors. It welcomes suggestions from investors, stakeholders and the public. Enquiries to the Board or the Company may be sent by post to the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong. During the year ended 31 December 2016, there is no significant change in the Company's memorandum of association and bye-laws.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHT

As one of the measures to safeguard shareholder's interest and rights, separate resolutions are proposed at shareholders' meetings on each substantial issue, including the election of individual directors, for shareholders' consideration and voting. All resolutions put forward at shareholders' meeting will be voted by poll pursuant to the Listing Rules and the poll voting results will be posted on the SEHK website and the Company's website after the relevant shareholders' meeting.

與股東之溝通 (續)

有關以股數投票方式進行表決的程序會於大會議事程序中詳細說明，股東有關以股數投票方式進行表決的提問會獲答覆。以股數投票方式進行表決的結果將於股東大會後的營業日在香港聯合交易所有限公司網站刊載。

為促進溝通，本公司設有網站 www.suncorpotech.com.hk，當中刊載有關本公司業務發展及營運的豐富資料及最新消息、財務資料及其他資料。

投資者關係

本公司不斷促進與投資者之關係，並加強與現有股東及有意投資者之溝通。本公司歡迎投資者、權益持有人及公眾人士提供意見。向董事會或本公司作出之查詢可郵寄至本公司於香港之主要營業地點。截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司之組織章程大綱及公司細則概無任何重大變動。

股東權利

其中一項保障股東利益及權利之措施，乃於股東大會上就各項重大議題（包括推選個別董事）提呈獨立決議案以供股東考慮及表決。根據上市規則，於股東大會上提呈之所有決議案將以按股數投票方式進行表決，而投票表決結果將於相關股東大會結束後刊載於港交所網站及本公司網站。

Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告

RIGHT TO CONVENE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Special general meeting may be convened by the Board on requisition of shareholders holding not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company or by such shareholders who made the requisition (the “**Requisitionists**”) (as the case may be) pursuant to Article 58 of the Bye-Laws. Such requisition must state the object of business to be transacted at the meeting and must be signed by the Requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the Company or the Company’s principal place of business in Hong Kong.

Shareholders should follow the requirements and procedures as set out in such Bye-Laws for convening a special general meeting. Shareholders may put forward proposals at general meeting of the Company by sending the same to the Company at the principal office of the Company in Hong Kong.

For putting forward any enquiries to the Board shareholders may send written enquiries to the Company. Shareholders may send their enquiries or requests in respect of their rights to the Company’s principal place of business in Hong Kong.

On behalf of the Board

Wang Zhen Dong
Executive Director

29 March 2017

召開股東特別大會之權利

股東特別大會可由董事會按持有不少於本公司實繳股本十分之一之股東，或根據公司細則第58條提出呈請之股東（「呈請人」）（視情況而定）之呈請予以召開。有關呈請須列明大會上將處理之事務，由呈請人簽署，並交回本公司註冊辦事處或本公司香港主要營業地點。

股東須按照有關公司細則所載召開股東特別大會之規定及程序。股東可於本公司股東大會上提呈動議，有關動議須送交本公司之香港主要辦事處。

股東可將彼等向董事會提出之任何查詢以書面形式郵寄至本公司。股東可將有關其權利之查詢或要求郵寄至本公司之香港主要營業地點。

代表董事會

王振東
執行董事

二零一七年三月二十九日

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會和治理報告

INTRODUCTION

This is the first Environmental, Social and Governance Report of Suncorp Technologies Limited and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”). It discloses the Group’s performance on Environmental, Social and Governance (“**ESG**”) focusing on the accomplishments over the period between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 (“**2016**” or “**the year**”).

The report has pursuant to the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide in Appendix 27 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“**HKEX ESG Reporting Guide**”) published in December 2015.

As sustainability is essential to the Group’s culture values, it commits to sustainable development by investing in the economic, social and environmental well-being into their business decision-making. In order to maintain a quality standard of life for both the present and future generations, the Group also promotes environmental protection, makes positive contribution and creates long-term value in the communities through engaging in various charitable events and workshops.

During the year, the Group committed to a high standard of corporate social responsibility and strictly complied with relevant laws and regulations reporting.

緒言

此為新確科技有限公司及其附屬公司（「**本集團**」）之首份環境、社會和治理報告。其披露本集團於環境、社會和治理（「**環境、社會和治理**」）方面之表現（專注於二零一六年一月一日至二零一六年十二月三十一日期間（「**二零一六年**」或「**本年度**」）之成就）。

本報告符合於二零一五年十二月發佈之香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則附錄27環境、社會和治理報告指引（「**聯交所環境、社會和治理報告指引**」）。

由於可持續發展對本集團之文化觀至關重要，其致力於透過將經濟、社會及環境福利計入業務決策當中而實現可持續發展。為維持當代及後代之優質生活水平，本集團亦促進環保、透過參與多項慈善活動及研討會為社區作出積極貢獻及創造長期價值。

於本年度，本集團致力於承擔高水平之企業社會責任及嚴格遵守相關法律及法規進行報告。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會和治理報告

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Group considers environmental protection an essential component of sustainable and responsible business. We strive to minimise negative impact to the environment through optimising the use of natural resources and encouraging our clients, business partners and the wider community to embrace environmental stewardship. In view that our core business activities are sales and marketing of residential telephone products under its license for the Motorola brand and trading of used computer-related components business, securities brokerage and underwriting business, money lending business and B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business, we have narrowed down to the following key areas where we should exert our effort on:

- Usage of our resources from our operations;
- Energy consumption; and
- Indoor environmental quality.

Our Current Environmental Policies

Our main task is to measure and report our efforts in reducing carbon footprints, promote waste reduction at source, enhance our waste disposal management and set targets on environmental performance. To minimise the environmental impacts concerning our activities, products and services, we shall:

- Comply with applicable legal requirements and other requirements which relate to the Group's environmental aspects, and to which the Group subscribes;
- Identify environmental impacts associated with our operations and set our own targets to reduce stress on the environment in consideration of social expectations;

環境

本集團認為，環境保護為可持續發展及負責任企業之重要組成部份。我們透過優化使用自然資源及鼓勵我們客戶、業務夥伴及廣泛社區踐行環境保護竭力減少對環境的負面影響。鑑於我們的核心業務為根據摩托羅拉之特許授權為其品牌從事家居電話產品之銷售及市場推廣及二手電腦相關組件之貿易業務、證券經紀及包銷業務、放債業務及企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務，我們已將我們須作出努力之領域縮減至以下關鍵領域：

- 於業務營運過程中使用資源；
- 能源消耗；及
- 室內環境質素。

我們當前的環境政策

我們的主要任務為計量及報告我們於減少碳排放方面所作的努力、促進減少資源浪費、加強廢物處置管理及設定環境表現目標。為盡量減少與我們的活動、產品及服務有關的環境影響，我們將：

- 遵守與本集團環境方面有關及本集團須遵守的適用法律規定及其他規定；
- 識別與我們營運有關的環境影響及設定我們自身減少環境壓力的目標（經考慮社會期望）；

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- Prevent pollution, reduce waste and minimise the consumption of resources from all daily operations and actively promote recycle, reuse and replace;
 - Educate, train and motivate employees to develop a social viewpoint that enables them to conduct business activities in an environmentally responsible manner.
- 防止污染、減少浪費及盡量減少所有日常業務營運之資源消耗以及積極推廣回收、重複使用及替換；
 - 教育、培訓及激勵僱員形成社會觀以令其以對環境負責之方式開展業務活動。

I. Emissions

Since our primary business is the provision of consumer goods and financial services that our employees mostly work in offices. The direct impact to the environment is immaterial with relatively low energy, power and water consumption and we do not generate hazardous waste. Thus, the main contributor to the Group's carbon footprint is the indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from electricity consumption, which is mainly attributed to the use of lighting system, air-conditioning and office equipment.

As part of our efforts to minimise the impact to the environment, the Group applies energy saving measures in the workplace including installation of an energy-saving lighting system, setting optimal temperature on the air-conditioning, and switching off the lighting and air-conditioning after office hours.

There were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to environmental laws and regulations for the year ended 31 December 2016.

I. 排放

由於我們的主要業務為提供消費品及金融服務以及我們的僱員大多數於辦公室工作、對環境的直接影響並不重大(能源、電力及用水相對較低)及我們並無產生危害廢物,故本集團碳排放之主要貢獻因素為來自用電之間接溫室氣體排放,其主要因使用照明系統、空調及辦公設備而產生。

作為就盡量減少環境影響所作努力之一部份,本集團於辦公場所應用節能措施,包括安裝節能照明系統、為空調設定最佳溫度以及下班後關閉電燈及空調。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度,我們並未注意到任何有關環境法律及法規之不合規案例。

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II. Use of Resources

Our commitment to protect the environment is well reflected by our continuous efforts in promoting green measures and awareness in all business practices and contribute to the sustainable development of the environment. The Group is committed to a series of resource procedures to fully utilise and recycle resources in our daily business operations. For instance, we advocate employees to reduce the usage of papers by encouraging internet communication, assessing the necessity of printing, applying duplex printing, and reusing any single-sided printed papers where appropriate. Apart from that, environmental-friendly suppliers have been our preference when procuring office stationery, the brand of paper we used is Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (“PEFC”) certified which means the product is from sustainably managed forests, recycled and controlled resources.

III. Environmental and Natural Resources

Air Quality

The Group’s water consumption is minimal, hence good indoor air quality always has been top of our priorities. Pollutants such as ozone produced by photocopiers, stale air drawn in from outside through poorly located fresh air inlets and bacteria that enter the office or accumulate in the ventilation system as a result of poor maintenance can be accumulated indoors if the design, operation and maintenance are improper.

To improve indoor air quality, a range of air pollution emission measures have been implemented and they were:

- Ensure air inlets are away from any source of pollutants and sufficient ventilation systems;
- Test the level of dust and micro-organism in the air;

II. 使用資源

我們於所有業務實踐中推廣環保措施及意識所作的持續努力以及為環境可持續發展作出的貢獻充分反映我們保護環境的承諾。本集團致力於制定一系列資源程序以於我們的日常業務過程中充分動用及回收資源。例如，我們透過鼓勵互聯網通信推崇僱員減少用紙、評估打印的必要性、使用雙面打印及重複使用單面打印紙張（如合適）。除此之外，於採購辦公文具時，我們偏好環保供應商，我們所使用紙張品牌獲得森林驗證認可計劃（「PEFC」）認證，表明該產品來自可持續管理森林、回收及可控制資源。

III. 環境及自然資源

空氣質素

本集團之用水量極少，因此，良好的室內空氣質素一直為我們工作的重中之重。倘設計、操作及維護不當，複印機產生的污染物（如臭氧）、透過不當安置之新鮮空氣進氣口自外部吸入之污濁空氣及進入辦公室之細菌或因維護不當而於通風系統內累積之細菌可於室內累積。

為提升室內空氣質素，我們已實施以下一系列空氣污染排放措施：

- 確保進氣口不存在任何污染物來源及充足通風系統；
- 檢測空氣中的灰塵及微生物水平；

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- Clean all air units regularly (e.g. air inlets, air outlets and filters); and
- Perform regular maintenance on carpet and furniture upholstery.

Under the amendment of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance in 2008 by the Environmental Protection Department, we have been placing more efforts in reducing our emission levels in our operation office.

SOCIAL

Being a responsible business and employer, we are committed to consistently looking for ways to meet our corporate social responsibilities. We focus on our staff, environment and community as well as our business partners.

I. Employment and Labour Practices

Employment and Labour Standards

The Group advocates a community spirit that thrives on mutual respect and equal opportunities. We comply strictly to equal opportunities legislation include but not limited to the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, Race Discrimination Ordinance, Disability Discrimination Ordinance and Family Status Discrimination Ordinance. To ensure diversity and equality, our selection process is non-discriminatory and is solely based on the employees' performance, experience and skills. Employees are also encouraged to discuss their targets in job advancement and career development with their senior management.

- 定期清理所有空氣單位（如進氣口、出氣口及過濾器）；及
- 定期維護地毯及設備裝飾。

根據環境保護署二零零八年的空氣污染管制條例之修訂本，我們已更加努力在營運辦公室降低排放水平。

社會

作為一個負責任的企業及僱主，我們致力於持續尋找方法以履行我們的企業社會責任。我們專注於我們的員工、環境及社區以及我們的業務夥伴。

I. 僱傭及勞務常規

僱傭及勞務標準

本集團推崇相互尊重及平等機會的社區精神。我們嚴格遵守平等機會法案，包括但不限於性別歧視條例、種族歧視條例、殘疾歧視條例及家庭崗位歧視條例。為確保多樣性及平等性，我們的選舉程序為無差別待遇及僅基於僱員之表現、經驗及技能。我們亦鼓勵僱員與其高級管理層討論其工作進展目標及職業發展。

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The Employment of Children Regulations and Employment of Young Persons (Industry) Regulations made under the Employment Ordinance prohibits all employers engaging child and forced labour in the workforce and regulate the hours of work and general conditions of employment of young persons in industrial undertakings. With compliance to relevant laws and regulations, we will not engage in any forced or child labour. Our Staff Code of Conduct is enclosed in our Compliance Manual, which is readily accessible to all employees.

To attract, develop and retain qualified employees, the Group is committed to offering professional development opportunities and a healthy working environment for all employees. Salaries and wage rates are usually subjected to an annual review that are based on performance appraisals and other relevant factors. We also provide equal opportunities for all employees along with competitive remuneration and strongly encourage internal promotion and a variety of job opportunities is offered to the existing staff when it is best suited.

The Group's remuneration policies are formulated on the performance of employees with reference to the market condition. For the purpose of ensuring there are formal and transparent procedures for setting policies on the remuneration for the Directors, the Remuneration Committee was established.

We also review our compensation and benefits programmes regularly to ensure our compensation and benefits packages remain competitive. Over the years, the Group has introduced a share option scheme (the "**Share Option Scheme**") that the Board may exercise its discretion to grant share options to Directors and employees as an incentive to their contribution to the Group. As at 31 December 2016, the number of shares in respect of which share options could be exercisable under the terms of the Share Option Scheme was 1,853,860,600 shares, representing approximately 12.18% the shares of the Group on the date of issue.

僱傭條例項下的僱用兒童規例及僱用青年(工業)規例禁止所有僱主聘用兒童及強迫勞工，並於工業營業中規定青年的工作時數及一般僱用條件。我們遵守相關法律及規例，並不會強迫勞工或聘用童工。員工操守守則載於我們的合規手冊中，並供所有僱員查閱。

為吸引、發展及挽留人才，本集團致力向所有員工提供專業發展機會及健康的工作環境。薪金及工資水平通常根據績效考核和其他相關因素進行年度審查而釐訂。我們亦為全體僱員提供平等機會以及具競爭力的薪酬，並強烈鼓勵內部晉升，並於適合時機為現有員工提供各種工作機會。

本集團的薪酬政策乃根據僱員表現並參照市況而制定。本集團設有薪酬委員會，為確保有正規及具透明度的程序以制定董事薪酬政策。

我們亦定期檢討補償及福利計劃，以確保我們的補償及福利計劃仍具競爭力。多年來，本集團引入購股權計劃（「**購股權計劃**」），董事會可酌情向董事及僱員授出購股權，作為彼等為本集團所作出貢獻的獎勵。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據購股權計劃條款可行使購股權的股份數目為1,853,860,600股，相當於本集團於發行日期的股份約12.18%。

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There were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to employment and labour standards laws and regulations for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Staff Composition

As at 31 December 2016, we employed a total of 28 staff, including operational office, sales and marketing, and securities brokerage division. All our staff members are allocated in Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai and United Kingdom.

Employee Health and Safety

Owing to the clerical nature of our business, our working area are mainly based at office. Though the office environment is relatively comfortable, it is not entirely freed from safety and health risks.

We have recognised the importance of maintaining a safe, effective and congenial work environment and policies, to provide sufficient protection to our staff. Hence, we have put various occupational health and safety measures in place and regularly perform check on the work environment and staff facilities. For example, we have put ergonomic principles into our consideration when designing our office workstation to accommodate the body features and limitations of the users.

There were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to health and safety laws and regulations during the year ended 31 December 2016.

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，我們沒有發現不遵守有關僱傭法律及規例的情況。

員工組成

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，我們總共僱用了28位員工，包括營運辦事處、銷售及市場推廣及證券經紀部門的員工。所有員工均遍佈於香港、北京、上海及英國。

僱員健康與安全

因業務的辦公室工作性質使然，我們的工作區域主要在辦公室。儘管辦公室環境相對舒適，惟不能完全排除安全及健康風險。

我們了解到維持安全、有效率及愜意的工作環境及政策對於為我們的員工提供充足保護而言非常重要。因此，我們已執行各種職業健康與安全措施，並對工作環境及員工設施進行定期檢查。例如，於設計辦公室時，我們已考慮人體工程學原則，以適應使用者的身體特徵及局限性。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，我們沒有發現不遵守有關健康及安全法律及規例的情況。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會和治理報告

Development and Training

The Group understood that human capital has played a substantial part of our business. As a listed corporation, we are mindful of the continuous development of the regulatory environment and have established a practice in gathering the changes of regulations and ensuring our directors, responsible officers, licensed representatives and other employees attend necessary training programmes so they are equipped to perform their duties. Pursuant to the requirement of Hong Kong Listing Rules, all directors have participated in continuous professional development by attending training courses or reading relevant material relating to corporate governance and regulations to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. Besides, the continuous professional training required have been taken by relevant staff to update their knowledge and skills to maintain their professional competence to remain fit and proper.

During the review period, our staff and directors have attended a series of training programmes organised by the following institutions:

- Hong Kong Securities Professionals Association;
- Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute;
- Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries; and
- Hong Kong Institute of Directors.

發展及培訓

我們了解人力資本在我們業務中發揮了重要作用。作為持牌上市企業，我們關注監管環境的持續發展，並已訂立守則去記錄規例的各項修訂，以確保我們的董事、負責人員、持牌代表及其他僱員修讀所需的培訓課程，得以勝任職務。根據香港上市規則的規定，全體董事均已透過出席有關企業管治及規定的培訓課程及閱讀相關材料的方式參與持續專業發展，以發展及更新其知識及技能。此外，相關員工已接受規定的持續專業培訓，以更新其知識及技能，維持其專業能力，從而符合適當人選資格。

於回顧期間，我們的員工及董事已出席一系列由下列機構組織的培訓課程：

- 香港證券學會；
- 香港證券及投資學會；
- 香港特許秘書公會；及
- 香港董事學會。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會和治理報告

II. Operating Practices

Supply Chain Management

To comply with the laws and regulations, the Group has established stringent internal controls to procuring goods and materials through fair and unbiased tender process. The selection of subcontractors and suppliers will be based on meeting specifications and standards, product and service quality as well as service support.

The Group carefully selects qualified suppliers to ensure that the entire production process is in line with our standards and rules. We not only request our new suppliers to submit a review of all relevant documents, but conduct rigorous check to assess their reliability. Our Group practices are to carry out inspections and assessments regularly as a review of suppliers' standards, and terminate collaboration with unqualified suppliers.

Product Responsibility

The Group recognises that good customer and after-sales services are the key influential factors to success and sustainability. In order to cater for prompt response in meeting with the needs of our customers, we have set up a range of communicate channels among our different business units to handle customers' queries efficiently.

The Group emphasises the importance of protecting and safe-guarding our customers' privacy, especially for our securities brokerage segments. Thereby, we have devised stringent policies upon the collection, procession and usage of customers' personal data to the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. Frequent reviews and revisions of the personal data and privacy policy are carried out to secure its effectiveness and compliance with relevant laws.

II. 營運慣例

供應鏈管理

為符合法律法規，本集團已建立嚴格的內部監控以透過公平及公允的投標程序採購貨品及材料。我們將根據符合規格及標準、產品及服務質量及服務支持選擇分包商及供應商。

本集團審慎選擇合資格供應商以確保整個生產流程符合我們的標準及規則。我們不僅要求新供應商遞交所有有關文件的回顧報告，並進行嚴格核查以評估其可靠性。就審閱供應商的標準而言，我們的慣例為定期進行調查及評估，並終止與不合格供應商的合作關係。

產品責任

本集團知悉良好的客戶及售後服務乃成功及持續的關鍵影響因素。為達致對客戶需求做出迅速回應，我們已於不同業務單元之間設立一系列溝通渠道以有效處理客戶疑問。

本集團重視保護及保障客戶私隱，尤其是證券經紀分部。就此，我們已根據個人資料(私隱)條例之條文就收集、處理及使用客戶個人資料制定嚴格政策。我們對個人資料及私隱政策頻繁進行檢討及修訂以確保其效力及符合相關法律。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report 環境、社會和治理報告

There were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to data privacy related laws and regulations during the year ended 31 December 2016.

Anti-Corruption

The Group promotes integrity and prevents unethical pursuits. Employees are reminded to avoid situation that may lead to or involve any conflict of interest. Staff are prohibited to request, receive or accept any forms of benefit from any persons, company or organisation which have business transactions with the Group.

To effectively monitor market misconduct like staff dealing, money laundering and insider trading, the Group has set up a series of policies and enclosed in the Compliance Manual, which are readily accessible to all employees.

In particular, we have established a Code of Conduct and stipulated in the Compliance Manual. The Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (“SFC”) has published Guidance Notes which summarise what money laundering and terrorist financing are and what the legislation requires. The Guidance Notes also explain the procedures of internal control which the SFC expects to be followed by registered person in a range of areas. We do not tolerate corruption, bribery, extortion, money laundering and other fraudulent activities in connection with any of our business operations.

Additionally, the Group has implemented an effective whistle blowing policy and provided separate channels for the reporting of any suspected business irregularities, frauds and corruptions. During the year, no cases of corruption were reported within the Group.

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，概無知悉有關資料私隱的任何不符合法律法規的事件。

反貪污

本集團提倡誠信而制止不道德行徑。僱員應避險可導致或涉及任何利益衝突的情形。員工禁止向任何與本集團有業務交易的人士、公司或組織要求、收取或接受任何形式的利益。

為有效監控市場失當行為（如員工買賣、洗錢及內幕交易），本集團已建立一系列政策並載入合規手冊，合規手冊可由所有員工獲取。

尤其是，我們已建立操守守則並於合規手冊訂明。香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會（「證監會」）已刊發守則指引，其中概述何為洗錢及恐怖主義融資以及相關法律規定。通過於一系列地區進行人員登記，守則指引亦解釋證監會預期須遵循的內部監控程序。我們的任何業務營運中決不容忍貪污、受賄、勒索、洗錢及其他欺詐行為。

此外，本集團已實施一項有效舉報政策及就報告任何可疑業務違規、欺詐及貪污提供獨立渠道。於本年度，本集團內並無報告任何貪污事件。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會和治理報告

There were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to corruption or money laundering related laws and regulations during the year ended 31 December 2016.

III. Community Involvement

In the past, the Group made contributions to Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Lady MacLehose Centre and Project Orbis International, Inc. by supporting its charity events. In order to be a more responsible business and create a better living environment for the local community, we are committed to continuously providing sponsorships and donations to various charitable organisations in the coming years.

FUTURE APPROACH TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In the future, we will:

- Search for energy-saving and environmentally-friendly equipment and materials for our daily operations;
- Formulate policy to promote awareness and practices on resource usage reduction, waste reduction and energy conservation; and
- Be proactive in involving various community programs and contributing to society.

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，概無知悉有關貪污或洗錢的任何不符合法律法規的事件。

III. 社區參與

本集團於過往向香港聖公會麥理浩夫人中心及奧比斯作出捐助，支持其慈善事宜。為成為更具責任感的企業及為地方社區創立更好的生活環境，我們致力於未來年度為多個慈善組織繼續提供贊助及捐款。

未來可持續發展之方法

於未來，我們將：

- 就日常營運尋求節能及環保型設備及材料；
- 制定政策以提升減少資源使用、減少廢物排放及節省能源方面的意識及實踐；及
- 積極參與多項社區規劃及回饋社會。

Director's Report

董事會報告

The Directors of the Company present their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company and is also engaged in treasury functions. Its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the sales and marketing of residential telephone products under its licence for the Motorola brand, and the processing and trading of used computer-related components such as integrated circuit chips, hard-disk and motherboards from developed countries to developing countries. During the year of review, the Group also engaged in providing money lending business; securities brokerage and underwriting business and the B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016 are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on page 60. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

BUSINESS REVIEW

During the year of 2016, the Group had decrease of approximately 12.6% of revenue as compared to the corresponding figure for 2015. Information relating to the financial performance and fair review of the Group business is set out in the "Director's Statement section" and "Management Discussion and Analysis section" of this annual report.

In January 2016, the Group has set up a brokerage firm with license to carry out Type 1 (Dealing in Securities) regulated activities and those new subsidiaries of the Group has been engaging in securities brokerage and also intended to engage in other financial businesses such as money lending and margin financing. In addition, in view of the changes in the market environment, the Group has shifted its business focus from B2C to B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business.

本公司董事會謹此提呈截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之年報及經審核綜合財務報表。

主要業務

本公司乃一間投資控股公司，亦從事庫務職能。其附屬公司之主要業務為根據摩托羅拉之特許授權為其品牌從事家居電話產品之銷售及市場推廣業務，以及處理來自發達國家的二手電腦相關組件（譬如集成電路芯片、硬盤和主機板）並轉售往發展中國家。於回顧年度，本集團亦提供放債業務；證券經紀及包銷業務以及企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務。

業績及分配

本集團截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之業績載於第60頁之綜合損益及其他全面收益表。董事建議不派付股息。

業務回顧

於二零一六年度，本集團之收益較二零一五年減少約12.6%。有關本集團財務表現及對其業務作中肯審視之資料，乃載於本年報「董事報告」及「管理層討論及分析」各節。

於二零一六年一月，本集團已成立一間擁有可進行第1類（證券交易）受規管活動之牌照的經紀行，而本集團之相關新附屬公司已從事證券經紀業務，並計劃從事其他金融業務，如放債及保證金融資。此外，鑑於市場環境之變化，本集團已將其業務焦點從企業對客戶轉為企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務。

BUSINESS REVIEW (continued)

On the corporate level, the Group complies with the requirements under the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 622 of the laws of Hong Kong, the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Cap. 571 of the laws of Hong Kong for, among other things, the disclosure of information and corporate governance, and the Group has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules.

A discussion on the Group's prospects is provided in the Director's statement on pages 3 to 4 of the annual report. Description of principal risks and uncertainties that the Group is facing is provide in this corporate governance report on pages 26 to 27 of the annual report while the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Group can be found in note 6 to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, discussions on the Group's compliance with relevant laws and regulations which have a significant impact on the Group, relationships with its key stakeholders and environmental policies are contained in the corporate governance report and environmental, social and governance report on pages 16 to 43 respectively.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results, assets and liabilities of the Group for the past financial years is set out on page 172.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year, the five largest customers in aggregate accounted for approximately 53% of the revenue of the Group and the largest customer accounted for approximately 20% of the revenue of the Group while the five largest suppliers in aggregate accounted for approximately 91% of the purchases of the Group and the largest supplier accounted for approximately 71% of the purchases of the Group.

業務回顧 (續)

在企業層面，本集團已就（其中包括）資料披露及企業管治而遵守公司條例（香港法律第622章）、香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則和證券及期貨條例（香港法律第571章）之規定，此外，本集團已採納上市規則附錄十所載之上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則。

有關本集團前景之討論載於年報第3至4頁之董事報告。有關本集團所面臨之主要風險及不明朗因素之描述載於年報第26至27頁之本企業管治報告，而本集團之金融風險管理目標及政策可於綜合財務報表附註6查閱。此外，有關本集團遵守對本集團有重大影響之相關法律法規之討論、與其重要持份者之關係及環境政策分別載於第16至43頁之企業管治報告及環境、社會和治理報告。

財務概要

本集團過去財政年度之業績、資產及負債的概要載於第172頁。

主要客戶及供應商

年內，五大客戶合計佔本集團收益約53%及最大客戶佔本集團收益約20%，五大供應商合計佔本集團採購額約91%及最大供應商佔本集團採購額約71%。

Director's Report 董事會報告

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS (Continued)

At no time during the year did a Director, an associate of a Director (within the meaning of the Listing Rules) or a shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's share capital) have an interest in any of the Group's largest customer or the largest supplier.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year, the Group spent approximately HK\$2,873,000 on leasehold improvement, furniture, fixtures and equipment. Details of movements during the year in the property, plant and equipment of the Group are set out in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements during the year in the share capital of the Company are set out in Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The Directors during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Executive Directors:

Mr. WANG Zhen Dong
Mr. Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON
Ms. WANG Yan (resigned with effect from 29 April 2016)

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Ms. LU Bei Lin
Mr. LEE Ho Yiu, Thomas
Mr. MAN Yuan

主要客戶及供應商 (續)

董事、董事之聯繫人士(定義見上市規則)或據董事所知擁有本公司股本5%以上之本公司股東,概無於年內任何時間擁有本集團最大客戶或最大供應商之任何權益。

物業、廠房及設備

年內本集團在租賃物業裝修、傢俬、裝置及設備方面之開支約為2,873,000港元。年內本集團物業、廠房及設備之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註15。

股本

年內本公司股本之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註27。

董事

年內及截至本報告日期止之董事名單如下:

執行董事:

王振東先生
Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON 先生
王妍女士(其辭任自二零一六年四月二十九日起生效)

獨立非執行董事:

陸蓓琳女士
李浩堯先生
滿圓先生

DIRECTORS (Continued)

In accordance with Clauses 87(1) and 87(2) of the Company's Bye-laws, Mr. Wang Zhen Dong and Mr. Lee Ho Yiu, Thomas will retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The term of office for each of the Director is the period from the date of last re-election or last appointment up to his retirement by rotation in accordance with the Company's Byelaws.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

No Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has a service contract which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS IN SHARES

As at 31 December 2016, the interests and short positions of the Directors, chief executive and their associates in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of the Part XV of the SFO) (i) which were required to be 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 such provisions of the SFO); or (ii) which were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (iii) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules were as follows:

董事 (續)

據本公司之公司細則第87(1)及87(2)條，王振東先生及李浩堯先生將於即將舉行之股東週年大會上輪值告退，彼等符合資格並願意膺選連任。

各董事之任期由上一次膺選連任或上次委任當日起計，直至根據本公司之公司細則輪值告退為止。

董事之服務合約

擬於即將舉行之股東週年大會上膺選連任之董事，概無與本集團訂立於一年內不作補償（法定補償除外）則不可終止之服務合約。

董事及主要行政人員之股份權益

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，董事、主要行政人員及彼等之聯繫人士在本公司及其相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部）之股份、相關股份或債權證中，擁有(i)根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部須通知本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉（包括根據證券及期貨條例之有關條文彼等被計作或視為擁有之權益及淡倉）；或(ii)根據證券及期貨條例第352條須記錄於根據該條所存置之登記冊之權益或淡倉；或(iii)根據上市規則附錄十所載之標準守則而須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉如下：

Director's Report 董事會報告

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS IN SHARES (Continued)

Long Position

Ordinary shares of HK\$0.0003 each of the Company

Name of directors

董事姓名

Wang Zhen Dong

王振東

Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON

No. of
shares
held
所持股份
數目

No. of
underlying
shares held
in options
granted
under
the Share
Option
Scheme

就根據購股
權計劃授出
之購股權
而持有之相
關股份數目

Percentage
of the
issued
share
capital
of the
Company
佔本公司
已發行
股本之
百分比

- 126,800,000

0.83

2,500,780

20,000,000

0.15

Note:

附註：

1. The percentage shareholding is calculated on the basis of the Company's issued share capital of 15,215,731,320 as at 31 December 2016.

1. 該股權百分比是根據本公司於二零一六年十二月三十一日之已發行股本15,215,731,320股計算。

SHARE OPTIONS

On 4 May 2012, a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") was adopted by shareholders at the annual general meeting, under which the Directors may, at their discretion, grant share options to eligible persons including Directors, employees and consultants to subscribe share in the Company. The Board had granted to eligible grantees the share options to subscribe for 156,631,500 ordinary shares of HK\$0.0003 each on 7 October 2013 under the Share Option Scheme. On 10 December 2014, the Board had granted to eligible grantees the share options to subscribe for 1,268,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.0003 each under the Share Option Scheme. On 1 September 2016, the Board had granted to eligible grantees the share options to subscribe for 1,510,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.0003 each under the Share Option Scheme.

購股權

二零一二年五月四日，股東於股東週年大會上採納一項購股權計劃（「購股權計劃」），據此，董事可按其酌情權授出購股權予合資格人士（包括董事、僱員及顧問），以認購本公司股份。董事會於二零一三年十月七日根據購股權計劃向合資格承授人授出156,631,500股每股面值0.0003港元之普通股的購股權。於二零一四年十二月十日，董事會根據購股權計劃向合資格承授人授出可認購1,268,000,000股每股面值0.0003港元之普通股的購股權。於二零一六年九月一日，董事會根據購股權計劃向合資格承授人授出可認購1,510,000,000股每股面值0.0003港元之普通股的購股權。

SHARE OPTIONS (Continued)

At 31 December 2016, the number of shares in respect of which share options could be exercisable under the terms of the Share Option Scheme was 1,853,860,600 shares, representing approximately 12.18% the shares of the Company in issue at that date. All share options are currently held by directors, employees and consultants of the Group, and there is no movement in the Company's share options held by the directors, employees and consultants during the year.

Particulars of the Share Option Scheme are set out in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

Saved as disclosed above, at no time during the year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

As at 31 December 2016, save as disclosed below, the Directors and the chief executive of the Company were not aware of any other person (other than the Directors and the chief executive of the Company) who had, or was deemed to have, interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares, which would fall to be disclosed to the Company and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or who was directly or indirectly interested in 5% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of any member of the Group.

購股權 (續)

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據購股權計劃之條款可予行使之購股權涉及之股份數目為1,853,860,600股，相當於本公司在該日之已發行股份的約12.18%。目前所有購股權是由本集團董事、僱員及顧問持有，及董事、僱員及顧問持有之本公司之購股權於年內並無變動。

購股權計劃詳情載於綜合財務報表附註28。

除上文所披露者外，本公司或其任何附屬公司於年內任何時間概無訂立任何安排，以使董事可透過收購本公司或任何其他法團之股份或債權證而獲益。

主要股東之股份權益

除下文所披露者外，就本公司董事及主要行政人員所知，於二零一六年十二月三十一日，以下人士（本公司董事及主要行政人員除外）於股份或相關股份中擁有或視為擁有任何權益或淡倉而須根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部之條文向本公司及聯交所披露，或直接或間接擁有在任何情況可於本集團任何其他成員公司之股東大會上投票之任何類別股本面值5%或以上權益。

Director's Report 董事會報告

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS IN SHARES (Continued)

主要股東之股份權益 (續)

Name of shareholder with over 5% shareholding 持有超過5% 股權之 股東姓名/名稱	Capacity 身份	Nature of Interest 權益性質	Long or short position 好倉或淡倉	Number of shares 股份數目	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (Note 1) 佔本公司已發行 股本之百分比 (附註1)
Orchid Touch Limited (Note 2) (附註2)	Controlled Company's Interest 受控制公司之權益	Corporate Interest 公司權益	Long Position 好倉	904,930,000	5.95%
So Ka Yan (Note 2) 蘇嘉欣 (附註2)	Beneficial Owner 實益擁有人	Beneficial Interest 實益權益	Long Position 好倉	904,930,000	5.95%
Zhongrong International Trust Co. Ltd. 中融國際信託有限公司	Controlled Company's Interest 受控制公司之權益	Corporate Interest 公司權益	Long Position 好倉	1,000,000,000	6.57%
Cloud Dynasty (Macau) Limited (Note 3) (附註3)	Controlled Company's Interest 受控制公司之權益	Corporate Interest 公司權益	Long Position 好倉	1,000,000,000	6.57%
Chan Sin Ying (Note 3) 陳倩瑩 (附註3)	Beneficial Owner 實益擁有人	Beneficial Interest 實益權益	Long Position 好倉	1,000,000,000	6.57%
Sung Kwan Wun 宋君媛	Beneficial Owner 實益擁有人	Beneficial Interest 實益權益	Long Position 好倉	1,016,370,000	6.68%
Eugene Finance International Limited (Note 4) (附註4)	Controlled Company's Interest 受控制公司之權益	Corporate Interest 公司權益	Long Position 好倉	1,300,000,000	8.54%
Xiao Lili (Note 4) 肖梨利 (附註4)	Beneficial Owner 實益擁有人	Beneficial Interest 實益權益	Long Position 好倉	1,300,000,000	8.54%

Notes:

- The percentage shareholding is calculated on the basis of the Company's issued share capital of 15,215,731,320.
- Orchid Touch Limited ("Orchid Touch") is directly interested in 904,930,000 shares in the Company. Orchid Touch is wholly owned by So Ka Yan. So Ka Yan is therefore deemed to be interested in 904,930,000 shares in the Company.
- Cloud Dynasty (Macau) Limited ("Cloud Dynasty") is directly interested in 1,000,000,000 shares in the Company. Cloud Dynasty is wholly owned by Chan Sin Ying. Chan Sin Ying is therefore deemed to be interested in 1,000,000,000 shares in the Company.
- Eugene Finance International Limited ("Eugene Finance") is directly interested in 1,300,000,000 shares in the Company. Eugene Finance is wholly owned by Xiao Lili. Xiao Lili is therefore deemed to be interested in 1,300,000,000 shares in the Company.

附註:

- 該股權百分比是根據本公司之已發行股本15,215,731,320股計算。
- Orchid Touch Limited (「Orchid Touch」) 直接擁有904,930,000股本公司股份之權益。Orchid Touch由蘇嘉欣全資擁有。因此，蘇嘉欣被視為於904,930,000股本公司股份中擁有權益。
- Cloud Dynasty (Macau) Limited (「Cloud Dynasty」) 直接擁有1,000,000,000股本公司股份之權益。Cloud Dynasty由陳倩瑩全資擁有。因此，陳倩瑩被視為於1,000,000,000股本公司股份中擁有權益。
- Eugene Finance International Limited (「Eugene Finance」) 直接擁有1,300,000,000股本公司股份之權益。Eugene Finance由肖梨利全資擁有。因此，肖梨利被視為於1,300,000,000股本公司股份中擁有權益。

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

The Company has no reserve available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 December 2016. Under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), the contributed surplus account of the Company is available for distribution. However, a Company cannot declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if: (a) the Company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (b) the realisable value of the Company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.

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.

APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received, from each of the Independent Non-executive Directors, an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers that all of the Independent Non-executive Directors are independent.

董事於重大合約之權益

於年終或年內任何時間，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無訂立任何重大且董事直接或間接擁有重大權益之合約。

本公司之可供分派儲備

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本公司並無可供分派予其股東之儲備。根據百慕達一九八一年公司法（經修訂），本公司之繳入盈餘賬可作分派。惟在下列情況，本公司不可宣佈或派付股息，或從繳入盈餘中作出分派，如：(a) 本公司現已或將於分派後，無力償還到期債務；或(b) 本公司資產之可變現價值會因此少於債務加上其已發行股本及股份溢價賬。

優先購買權

本公司之公司細則或百慕達法例並無對優先購買權作出任何限制，促使本公司須按比例向現有股東提呈發售新股份。

獨立非執行董事之委任

根據上市規則第3.13條，本公司已經收到各獨立非執行董事就其獨立性而發出之年度確認書。本公司認為全體獨立非執行董事均為獨立人士。

Director's Report 董事會報告

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emolument policy of the employees of the Group is set up by the Remuneration Committee on the basis of their merit, qualifications and competence. The emoluments of the Directors are decided by the Remuneration Committee, having regard to the Company's operating results, individual performance and comparable market statistics.

The Company has adopted a share option scheme as an incentive to Directors and eligible employees, details of which are set out in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

The Company has maintained a sufficient public float throughout the year ended 31 December 2016.

AUDITOR

The accounts for the year were audited by HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited whose term of office will expire upon the forthcoming annual general meeting. A resolution for the appointment of HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited as the auditors of the Company for the subsequent year is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board
Wang Zhen Dong
Executive Director

Hong Kong, 29 March 2017

薪酬政策

本集團之僱員薪酬政策由薪酬委員會按僱員之表現、資格及能力而訂立。董事酬金由薪酬委員會參照本公司之經營業績、個人表現及可供比較之市場統計數字釐定。

本公司已採納購股權計劃作為對董事及合資格僱員之獎勵，計劃詳情載於綜合財務報表附註28。

購買、出售或贖回本公司之上市證券

本公司或其任何附屬公司於年內概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

公眾持股量之足夠性

於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止整個年度，本公司皆維持足夠之公眾持股量。

核數師

本年度之賬目經由國衛會計師事務所有限公司審核，彼於即將舉行之股東週年大會上任滿。本公司將於即將舉行之股東週年大會上提呈一項決議案委聘國衛會計師事務所有限公司為本公司來年之核數師。

代表董事會
王振東
執行董事

香港，二零一七年三月二十九日

Independent Auditors' Report 獨立核數師報告



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11 Pedder Street Central 畢打街11號
Hong Kong 置地廣場
告羅士打大廈31樓

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNCORP TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Suncorp Technologies Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as, the “**Group**”) set out on pages 60 to 171, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, 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.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2016, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“**HKFRSs**”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“**HKICPA**”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

致新確科技有限公司股東

(於百慕達註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第60頁至第171頁的新確科技有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱為「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表,此綜合財務報表包括於二零一六年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表,截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表,以及綜合財務報表之附註,包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為,該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則真實而中肯地反映 貴集團於二零一六年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量,並已按照香港公司條例的披露規定妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則進行審核。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任部份中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會的專業會計師道德守則(以下簡稱「守則」),我們獨立於 貴集團,並已履行守則中的其他道德責任。我們相信,我們獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

Revenue Recognition from trading of telephones and related products and used computer-related components

電話及相關產品以及二手電腦相關組件貿易之收入確認

Refer to Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.
請參閱綜合財務報表附註7。

The Group recognised revenue from trading of telephones and related products and used computer-related components when the transactions can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group, which is dependent on the completion of the transaction and may require management judgment. Revenue from trading of telephones and related products and used computer-related components recognised in the consolidated financial statements of the Group was approximately HK\$282,515,000, which considered to be significant.

貴集團於交易能可靠計量及與交易相關之經濟利益很可能流入 貴集團時確認來自電話及相關產品以及二手電腦相關組件貿易之收入，其取決於交易完成及可能需要管理層作出判斷。於 貴集團綜合財務報表內確認之電話及相關產品以及二手電腦相關組件貿易之收入約為282,515,000港元，被視為金額重大。

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項為根據我們的專業判斷，我們認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在我們審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。我們不會對這些事項提供單獨意見。

We selected samples of trading of telephones and related products and used computer-related components transactions. Our procedures in relation to these transactions included:

我們已選取電話及相關產品以及二手電腦相關組件貿易案例。我們有關該等交易之程序包括：

- Obtaining evidence regarding the completion of sales transactions;
- 取得有關完成銷售交易之憑證；
- Reviewing the signed sales contracts;
- 審閱已簽署銷售合約；
- Reconciling the monetary amounts to the signed sales contracts; and
- 將貨幣金額與已簽署銷售合約對賬；及
- Agreeing the payments from customers to the bank statements.
- 同意銀行結單之客戶付款。

We found that the amount and timing of the revenue recorded were supported by the available evidence.

我們發現，所錄得收入之金額及時間有可用憑證支持。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

Key audit matter

關鍵審計事項

Impairment assessment on loans and trade receivables

應收貸款及應收貿易賬款減值評估

Refer to Note 19 and 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

請參閱綜合財務報表附註19及20。

The Group has loans receivables of approximately HK\$169,066,000 and trade receivables of approximately HK\$27,434,000. Management judgement is required in assessing and determining the recoverability of loans and trade receivables and adequacy of allowance made.

貴集團的應收貸款及應收貿易賬款分別為約169,066,000港元及約27,434,000港元。在評估及確定應收貸款及應收貿易賬款的可收回性及所計提準備是否充足時，需要管理層作出判斷。

The judgement mainly includes estimating and evaluating expected future receipts from customers based on past payment trend, age of the debtors, knowledge of the customers' businesses and financial condition.

該判斷主要包括根據過往付款趨勢、應收款的賬齡、對客戶業務及財務狀況的了解來估計及評估來自客戶的預期未來收入。

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

Our procedures in relation to management's impairment assessment on loans and trade receivables included:

我們有關管理層對應收貸款及應收貿易賬款進行減值評估之程序包括：

- Discussing the Group's procedures on credit limits and credit periods given to customers with the management;
- 與管理層討論 貴集團授予客戶信貸限額及信貸期之程序；
- Evaluating the management's impairment assessment of loans and trade receivables;
- 評價管理層對應收貸款及應收貿易賬款之減值評估；
- Assessing, validating and discussing with the management and evaluating their assessment on the recoverability of the outstanding debts and the adequacy of allowance made based on the loans and trade receivables ageing analysis, collections subsequent to the end of the reporting period, past collection history and trend analysis and knowledge of the businesses, with focus on long outstanding debts and debts which are past due but not impaired; and
- 與管理層進行評估、驗證及討論，並根據應收貸款及應收貿易賬款的賬齡分析、報告期末後的收款情況、過往收款記錄及趨勢分析以及對業務的了解評價彼等對未償還債務可收回性及所計提準備的充足性的評估，重點關注長期未償還債務和逾期但未減值的債務；及
- Checking on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of information included in the impairment assessment of loans and trade receivables.
- 運用抽樣方法，檢查應收貸款及應收貿易賬款減值評估所包含資料的準確性及相關性。

We consider the management conclusion to be consistent with the available information.

我們認為，管理層的結論與可用資料一致。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon ("**Other Information**").

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors 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 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 either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

其他信息

貴公司董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括年報內的所有資料，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告（「**其他信息**」）。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們永不對該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對綜合財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，考慮其他信息是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。根據我們所做的工作，如果我們認為該其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，則我們須報告該事實。我們於此方面並無報告。

董事及審核委員會對綜合財務報表的責任

貴公司董事負責根據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規定擬備真實而中肯之綜合財務報表，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，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及使用持續經營會計基礎有關的事項以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將 貴集團清盤或終止業務，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

審核委員會負責監督 貴集團之財務報告程序。

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

核數師就審核綜合財務報表承 擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們僅向閣下（作為整體）按照百慕達一九八一《公司法》第90條報告，除此之外報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負責或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審核，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可能由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期他們單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視為重大。

在根據香港審計準則進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險、設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足及適當的審計憑證，作為我們的意見基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述或凌駕內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。

Independent Auditors' Report 獨立核數師報告

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評估董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表之相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於截至核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露資料，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易及事項。
- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責貴集團審計的方向、監督及執行。我們為審核意見承擔全部責任。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

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

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

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

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Wong Sze Wai, Basilia.

HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited
Certified Public Accountants

Wong Sze Wai, Basilia
Practising Certificate Number: P05806

Hong Kong, 29 March 2017

除其他事項外，我們與審核委員會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審核發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向審核委員會提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，相關防範措施。

從與審核委員會溝通的事項中，我們確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或於極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在我們報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，則我們決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告之審計項目董事為黃思璋。

國衛會計師事務所有限公司
執業會計師

黃思璋
執業證書編號：P05806

香港，二零一七年三月二十九日

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 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

		NOTE 附註	2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益	7	263,523	301,514
Costs of sales	銷售成本		(218,370)	(259,875)
Gross profit	毛利		45,153	41,639
Other income and gains	其他收入及收益	8	11,880	1,521
Distribution and selling expenses	分銷及銷售開支		(22,631)	(35,341)
Operating expenses	經營開支		(51,853)	(62,462)
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽之減值虧損		–	(10,403)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資之減值虧損		–	(18,978)
Unrealised (loss)/gains on held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之未變現(虧損)/收益		(38,809)	135,667
Realised gains on held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之已變現收益		4,052	–
Finance costs	財務成本	9	(14)	(724)
(Loss)/profit before tax	除稅前(虧損)/溢利		(52,222)	50,919
Income tax expense	所得稅支出	12	(130)	–
(Loss)/profit for the year	本年度(虧損)/溢利	10	(52,352)	50,919
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	其他全面收入/(虧損)			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	<i>可能於其後重新分類至損益之項目:</i>			
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資			
– Change in fair value	– 公平值變動		7,118	(18,978)
– Reclassification adjustment for the loss included in profit or loss on impairment	– 對計入損益之減值虧損作出重新分類調整		–	18,978
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	換算海外業務之匯兌差額			
– Exchange loss arising during the year	– 一年內產生之匯兌虧損		(476)	(2,243)
			6,642	(2,243)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	本年度全面(虧損)/收益總額		(45,710)	48,676
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年內(虧損)/溢利		(52,352)	50,919
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年內全面(虧損)/收益總額		(45,710)	48,676
(Loss)/earnings per share (HK cents)	每股(虧損)/盈利(港仙)			
– Basic	– 基本	14	(0.34)	0.35
– Diluted	– 攤薄		(0.34)	0.34

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position 綜合財務狀況表

At 31 December 2016 於二零一六年十二月三十一日

		NOTE 附註	2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	15	2,456	2,671
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資	17	14,140	7,022
Deposits	按金	18	205	–
			16,801	9,693
Current assets	流動資產			
Trade and other receivables	應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項	19	90,802	120,451
Loans receivable	應收貸款	20	169,066	–
Bill receivable discounted with full recourse	附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據	21	941	1,245
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	22	240,486	237,420
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘			
– Segregated accounts	– 獨立賬戶	23	11,453	–
– House accounts	– 自有賬戶	23	125,842	312,380
			638,590	671,496
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項	24	60,530	54,591
Advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse	預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款	25	941	1,245
Bank loan	銀行貸款	26	–	488
Current tax liabilities	即期稅項負債		1,351	1,221
			62,822	57,545
Net current assets	流動資產淨額		575,768	613,951
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		592,569	623,644
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔股本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	27	4,564	4,564
Reserves	儲備		588,005	619,080
Total equity	總權益		592,569	623,644

The consolidated financial statements on pages 60 to 171 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

第60至171頁之綜合財務報表已於二零一七年三月二十九日獲董事會批准及授權刊印，並由下列董事代表簽署：

WANG Zhen Dong

王振東

Director

董事

Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON

Director

董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔								
		Share Capital 股本 HK\$'000 千港元	Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Other capital reserve 其他 資本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Contributed surplus 繳入盈餘 HK\$'000 千港元	Translation reserve 換算儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Investment revaluation reserve 投資重估 儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Share options reserve 購股權儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Retained profits/ (Accumulated losses) 保留溢利/ (累計虧損) HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2015	於二零一五年一月一日	3,849	565,747	14,945	-	-	-	4,640	(576,628)	12,553
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,919	50,919
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	本年度其他全面(虧損)/收益	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale investments - Change in fair value	可供出售投資 - 公平值變動	-	-	-	-	-	(18,978)	-	-	(18,978)
- Reclassification adjustment for the loss included in profit or loss on impairment	- 就減值對計入損益之 虧損作出重新分類調整	-	-	-	-	-	18,978	-	-	18,978
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations - Exchange loss arising during the year	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額 一年內產生之匯兌虧損	-	-	-	-	(2,243)	-	-	-	(2,243)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	本年度全面(虧損)/收益總額	-	-	-	-	(2,243)	-	-	50,919	48,676
Recognition of equity-settled share based payments	確認以股本結算股份為基礎之付款	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,078	-	15,078
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	103	57,656	-	-	-	-	(2,942)	-	54,817
Share options lapsed	購股權失效	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,827)	6,827	-
Reduction of share premium	削減股份溢價	-	(1,057,455)	-	441,253	-	-	-	616,202	-
Issue of shares by way of placing	以配售方式發行股份	612	491,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	492,520
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	於二零一五年十二月三十一日及 二零一六年一月一日	4,564	57,856	14,945	441,253	(2,243)	-	9,949	97,320	623,644
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,352)	(52,352)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	本年度其他全面收益/(虧損)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale investments - Change in fair value	可供出售投資 - 公平值變動	-	-	-	-	-	7,118	-	-	7,118
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations - Exchange loss arising during the year	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額 一年內產生之匯兌虧損	-	-	-	-	(476)	-	-	-	(476)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	本年度全面(虧損)/收益總額	-	-	-	-	(476)	7,118	-	(52,352)	(45,710)
Release upon deregistration of a subsidiary	於撤銷登記一間附屬公司時轉撥	-	-	-	-	2,185	-	-	-	2,185
Recognition of equity-settled share based payments	確認以股本結算股份為基礎之付款	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,450	-	12,450
At 31 December 2016	於二零一六年十二月三十一日	4,564	57,856	14,945	441,253	(534)	7,118	22,399	44,968	592,569

Note: Other capital reserve of the Group represents the difference between the nominal value of the share capital and the share premium of the subsidiaries at the date on which they were acquired by the Group and the nominal value of the share capital issued as consideration for the acquisition.

附註: 本集團之其他資本儲備指附屬公司被本集團收購當日之股本及股份溢價面值與作為收購代價所發行之股本面值之間之差額。

Distributability of reserves

At 31 December 2016, the aggregate amount of reserves available for distribution to equity shareholders of the Company was nil (2015: Nil).

儲備之可分派能力

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，可向本公司權益股東分派儲備之總金額為零(二零一五年：無)。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

		2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Operating activities	經營業務		
(Loss)/profit before tax	除稅前(虧損)/溢利	(52,222)	50,919
Adjustments for:	經調整:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	989	319
Unrealised loss/(gains) on held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之未變現虧損/(收益)	38,809	(135,667)
Realised gains on held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之已變現收益	(4,052)	-
Impairment loss on trade receivables	應收貿易賬款之減值虧損	156	-
Impairment loss on goodwill	商譽之減值虧損	-	10,403
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資之減值虧損	-	18,978
Interest expense	利息開支	14	724
Interest income	利息收入	(6)	(20)
Share-based payment expense	以股份為基礎之付款開支	12,450	15,078
Loss on deregistration of a subsidiary	撤銷登記一間附屬公司之虧損	2,185	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	未計營運資金變動前之經營現金流量	(1,677)	(39,266)
Increase in deposits	按金增加	(205)	-
Decrease in inventories	存貨減少	-	36
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項減少/(增加)	29,485	(91,638)
Increase in loans receivable	應收貸款增加	(169,066)	-
Increase in bank balances – segregated accounts	銀行結餘增加 – 獨立賬戶	(11,453)	-
Decrease/(increase) in bill receivable discounted with full resource	附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據減少/(增加)	304	(322)
Increase in held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資增加	(37,823)	(74,905)
Increase in trade and other payables	應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項增加	6,188	15,216
Cash used in operations	經營動用之現金	(184,247)	(190,879)
Interest paid	已付利息	(14)	(60)
Net cash used in operating activities	經營業務動用之現金淨額	(184,261)	(190,939)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

	NOTE 附註	2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Investing activities	投資業務		
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	購買可供出售投資	–	(26,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備	(838)	(2,873)
Interest received	已收利息	6	20
Net cash used in investing activities	投資業務動用之現金淨額	(832)	(28,853)
Financing activities	融資業務		
Proceeds from issue of shares	發行股份之所得款項	–	547,337
Increase in advance drawn on bill receivables discounted with full recourse	預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款增加	11,233	6,555
Repayment of advance drawn on bill receivables discounted with full resource	償還預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款	(11,537)	(6,233)
Repayment of bank loan	償還銀行貸款	(488)	(692)
Repayment of promissory note	償還承付票據	–	(21,368)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	融資業務(動用)/產生之現金淨額	(792)	525,599
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目(減少)/增加淨額	(185,885)	305,807
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	外幣匯率變動之影響	(653)	(2,243)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	於財政年度開始時之現金及現金等值項目	312,380	8,816
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	於財政年度結束時之現金及現金等值項目	125,842	312,380
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year:	於財政年度結束時之現金及現金等值項目分析:		
Cash and bank balances – House accounts	現金及銀行結餘 – 自有賬戶	125,842	312,380

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

1. GENERAL

Suncorp Technologies Limited (the “**Company**”) was incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act of Bermuda and its shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”). The addresses of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda and Unit 1201-05, 12/F China Resources Building, 26 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”) principally engage in the design and sales of telephones and related products, processing and trading of used computer-related components, provision of brokerage, placing and underwriting services, money lending service in Hong Kong and B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business.

1. 一般資料

新確科技有限公司(「**本公司**」)為根據百慕達公司法在百慕達註冊成立之受豁免有限公司，其股份在香港聯合交易所有限公司(「**聯交所**」)上市。本公司之註冊辦事處及主要營業地點地址分別為Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda及香港灣仔港灣道26號華潤大廈12樓1201-05室。

本公司及其附屬公司(「**本集團**」)主要於香港從事電話及相關產品之設計及銷售、二手電腦相關組件之處理及貿易、提供經紀、配售及包銷服務、放債服務及企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”)

In the current year, the Group has applied, for the first time, the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations (“**new and revised HKFRSS**”) issued by the HKICPA, which are effective for the Group’s financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

HKFRSSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvements to HKFRSSs 2012-2014 Cycle
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28 (Amendments)	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
HKFRS 11 (Amendments)	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
HKFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts
HKAS 1 (Amendments)	Disclosure Initiative
HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 (Amendments)	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
HKAS 16 and HKAS 41 (Amendments)	Agriculture: Bearer Plants
HKAS 27 (Amendments)	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）

本集團於本年度首次應用以下由香港會計師公會頒佈之於本集團於二零一六年一月一日或其後開始之財政年度生效之新訂及經修訂準則、修訂及詮釋（「新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則」）。

香港財務報告準則 (修訂本)	香港財務報告準則之 年度改進(二零一二 年至二零一四年 週期)
香港財務報告 準則第10號、 香港財務報告 準則第12號及 香港會計準則第 28號(修訂本)	投資實體： 應用合併豁免
香港財務報告準則 第11號(修訂本)	收購於合營經營的權 益的會計處理
香港財務報告準 則第14號	監管遞延賬目
香港會計準則 第1號(修訂本)	披露計劃
香港會計準則 第16號及香港 會計準則第38 號(修訂本)	澄清可接受的折舊 及攤銷方法
香港會計準則第 16號及香港會計 準則第41號 (修訂本)	農業：生產性植物
香港會計準則第 27號(修訂本)	獨立財務報表的 權益法

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle include a number of amendments to various HKFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to HKFRS 5 introduce specific guidance in HKFRS 5 for when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa), or when held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued. The amendments shall be applied prospectively.

The amendments to HKFRS 7 Disclosure – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities provide additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purpose of the disclosures required in relation to transferred assets and clarify that the offsetting disclosures (introduced in the amendments to HKFRS 7 issued in December 2011 and effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013) are not explicitly required for all interim periods. However, the disclosures may need to be included in condensed interim financial statements to comply with HKAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則之年度改進（二零一二年至二零一四年週期）

香港財務報告準則之年度改進（二零一二年至二零一四年週期）包括對不同香港財務報告準則的多項修訂，概述如下。

香港財務報告準則第5號的修訂於香港財務報告準則第5號引入特定指引，處理實體將資產（或出售組別）由持作出售重新分類至持作分派予擁有人（或反之亦然）的時間，或終止持作分派會計處理的時間。該等修訂按未來適用法應用。

香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂披露－抵銷金融資產與金融負債提供額外指引，澄清就有關已轉讓資產的披露規定而言，一項有效合約是否持續參與一項已轉讓資產，並澄清並非明文規定須就所有中期期間作出抵銷披露（於二零一一年十二月頒佈並於二零一三年一月一日或之後開始的期間生效的香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂中引入）。然而，簡明中期財務報表可能須載有相關披露，以符合香港會計準則第34號中期財務報告。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle (continued)

The amendments to HKAS 19 clarify that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for postemployment benefits should be issued in the same currency as the benefits to be paid. These amendments would result in the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds being assessed at currency level. The amendments apply from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements in which the amendments are first applied. Any initial adjustment arising should be recognised in opening retained earnings of the earliest comparative period presented.

The amendments to HKAS 34 clarify the requirements relating to information required by HKAS 34 that is presented elsewhere in the interim financial report. The amendments require that such information be incorporated by way of a cross reference from the interim financial statements to the other part of the interim financial report that is available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim financial statements.

The application of the said amendments to HKFRSs has had no material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則之年度改進（二零一二年至二零一四年週期）（續）

香港會計準則第19號的修訂澄清，估計離職福利貼現率所採用優質企業債券，應以與支付福利相同的貨幣發行。該等修訂將導致從貨幣層面評估優質企業債券的市場深度。該等修訂由首次應用該等修訂的財務報表所呈列的最早比較期間開始應用。所產生的任何初始調整應於所呈列的最早比較期間的期初保留盈利中確認。

香港會計準則第34號的修訂澄清關於香港會計準則第34號規定於中期財務報告內其他部份呈列的資料的規定。該等修訂規定，有關資料應以與中期財務報表相互參照形式，按與中期財務報表相同的用語，載入使用者與中期財務報表同時取得的中期財務報告其他部分。

應用上述香港財務報告準則的修訂並無對本集團的綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The amendments to HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and HKAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures clarify that the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all its subsidiaries at fair value in accordance with HKFRS 10. The amendments also clarify that the requirement for an investment entity to consolidate a subsidiary, whose main purpose is to provide services and activities that are related to the investment activities of the investment entity parent, applies only to subsidiaries that are not investment entities themselves.

The application of these amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28 has had no material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements as the Group is not an investment entity and does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture that qualifies as an investment entity.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第10號、香港財務報告準則第12號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂投資實體：應用合併豁免

香港財務報告準則第10號綜合財務報表、香港財務報告準則第12號披露於其他實體的權益及香港會計準則第28號於聯營公司及合營企業的投資的修訂澄清，豁免編製綜合財務報表乃適用於屬投資實體的附屬公司的母公司實體，即使投資實體根據香港財務報告準則第10號按公平值計量其所有附屬公司。該等修訂亦澄清，有關投資實體將一家附屬公司（其主要業務乃為提供與投資實體母公司的投資活動有關的服務及活動）綜合入賬的規定僅適用於本身並非投資實體的附屬公司。

由於本集團並非投資實體及並無任何合資格成為投資實體的附屬公司、聯營公司或合營企業，應用此等香港財務報告準則第10號、香港財務報告準則第12號及香港會計準則第28號的修訂並無對本集團的綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

Amendments to HKFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

The amendments to HKFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in HKFRS 3 Business Combinations. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in HKFRS 3 and other standards (e.g. HKAS 36 regarding impairment testing of a cash-generating unit (“CGU”) to which goodwill on acquisition of a joint operation has been allocated) should be applied. The same requirements should be applied to the formation of a joint operation if and only if an existing business is contributed to the joint operation on its formation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation.

A joint operator is also required to disclose the relevant information required by HKFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The amendments to HKFRS 11 apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The application of these amendments to HKFRS 11 has had no material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第11號之修訂收購於合營經營的權益的會計處理

香港財務報告準則第11號的修訂就如何為收購構成香港財務報告準則第3號業務合併所界定業務的聯合經營作會計處理提供指引。具體而言，該等修訂規定，有關香港財務報告準則第3號所述業務合併會計處理方法的有關原則及其他準則（如香港會計準則第36號，內容有關已分配收購聯合經營產生商譽的現金產生單位（「現金產生單位」）的減值測試）應予採用。倘及只有參與聯合經營的其中一方向聯合經營注入現有業務時，則成立聯合經營亦須應用相同規定。

聯合經營者亦須披露香港財務報告準則第3號及業務合併的其他準則規定的有關資料。

香港財務報告準則第11號的修訂採用未來適用法應用於二零一六年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間。應用此等香港財務報告準則第11號的修訂並無對本集團的綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 1 Disclosure Initiative

The amendments to HKAS 1 are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that companies should use professional judgment in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.

The application of these amendments to HKAS 1 has had no material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to HKAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

- a) when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or
- b) when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港會計準則第1號之修訂披露計劃

香港會計準則第1號的修訂旨在進一步鼓勵公司應用專業判斷，以釐定於其財務報表中所披露的資料。例如，有關修訂明確指出重要資料適用於整份財務報表，而包含非重要資料會抑制財務披露的效用。此外，有關修訂澄清公司須運用專業判斷，以釐定資料須在財務披露中呈列環節及次序。

應用此等香港會計準則第1號的修訂並無對本集團的綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第38號之修訂澄清可接受的折舊及攤銷方法

香港會計準則第16號的修訂禁止實體就物業、廠房及設備項目使用以收益為基礎的折舊法。香港會計準則第38號的修訂引入可推翻的假設，即收益並非無形資產攤銷的合適基準。有關假設僅可於以下兩種有限情況下被推翻：

- a) 當無形資產以收益來衡量；或
- b) 當可證明收益與無形資產經濟利益的消耗存在密切關聯時。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Continued)

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Currently, the Group uses the straight-line method for depreciation for its plant and equipment. The directors of the Company believe that the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets and accordingly, the application of these amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 has had no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments allow an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements:

- at cost;
- in accordance with HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (or HKAS 39 for entities that have not yet adopted HKFRS 9);
- using the equity method as described in HKAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第38號之修訂澄清可接受的折舊及攤銷方法（續）

有關修訂採用未來適用法應用於二零一六年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間。目前，本集團採用直線法就其機器及設備進行折舊。本公司董事相信，直線法為反映有關資產的經濟效益內在消耗的最適當方法，因此，應用此等香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第38號的修訂並無對本集團的綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

香港會計準則第27號的修訂獨立財務報表的權益法

有關修訂允許實體按以下方式將於附屬公司、合營企業及聯營公司的投資在其獨立財務報表入賬：

- 按成本；
- 根據香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具（或就尚未採納香港財務報告準則第9號的實體而言，香港會計準則第39號）；
- 按香港會計準則第28號於聯營公司及合營企業的投資所述運用權益法。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSS") (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (continued)

The accounting option must be applied by category of investments.

The amendments also clarify that when a parent ceases to be an investment entity, or becomes an investment entity, it shall account for the change from the date when the change in status occurred.

In addition to the amendments to HKAS 27, there are consequential amendments to HKAS 28 to avoid a potential conflict with HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and to HKFRS 1 First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to HKAS 27 will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The application of the other new and revised HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial performance and position for the current and prior years and on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港會計準則第27號的修訂獨立財務報表的權益法（續）

會計選項必須按投資類別應用。

有關修訂亦澄清當母公司不再為投資實體，或成為投資實體時，須由地位改變當日起將相關變動入賬。

除香港會計準則第27號的修訂外，香港會計準則第28號亦有後續修訂，避免與香港財務報告準則第10號綜合財務報表及香港財務報告準則第1號首次採納香港財務報告準則出現潛在衝突。

本公司董事預期應用此等香港會計準則第27號的該等修訂不會對本集團的綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

於本年度應用其他新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則不會對本集團於本年度及過往年度的財務表現及狀況以及此等綜合財務報表所載披露構成重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

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

HKFRS 2 (Amendments)	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions ²
HKFRS 4 (Amendments)	Insurance Contracts ²
HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments ²
HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (Amendments)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ⁴
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers ²
HKFRS 15 (Amendments)	Clarifications to HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ²
HKFRS 16	Leases ³
HKAS 7 (Amendments)	Disclosure Initiative ¹
HKAS 12 (Amendments)	Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with earlier application permitted.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application permitted.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

本集團並無提早應用以下已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第2號（修訂本）	股份支付交易的分類及計量 ²
香港財務報告準則第4號（修訂本）	保險合約 ²
香港財務報告準則第9號	金融工具 ²
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號（修訂本）	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業的資產出售或注資 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第15號	客戶合約收益 ²
香港財務報告準則第15號（修訂本）	澄清香港財務報告準則第15號客戶合約收益 ²
香港財務報告準則第16號	租賃 ³
香港會計準則第7號（修訂本）	披露計劃 ¹
香港會計準則第12號（修訂本）	就未變現虧損確認遞延稅項資產 ¹

¹ 於二零一七年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，允許提早應用。

² 於二零一八年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，允許提早應用。

³ 於二零一九年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，允許提早應用。

⁴ 於待定日期或之後開始的年度期間生效。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 issued in 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. HKFRS 9 was subsequently amended in 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of HKFRS 9 was issued in 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a “fair value through other comprehensive income” (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of HKFRS 9

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of HKAS 39 to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under HKFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具

於二零零九年頒佈的香港財務報告準則第9號引進有關金融資產分類及計量的新規定。香港財務報告準則第9號其後於二零一零年修訂，加入有關金融負債分類及計量以及取消確認的規定，並於二零一三年十一月加入有關一般對沖會計處理方法的新規定。於二零一四年頒佈的香港財務報告準則第9號的另一個經修訂版本主要包括 a) 金融資產的減值規定及 b) 藉為若干簡單債務工具引入「按公平值計入其他全面收益」（按公平值計入其他全面收益）計量類別，對分類及計量規定作出有限修訂。

香港財務報告準則第9號之主要規定

- 屬香港會計準則第39號範圍內的所有已確認金融資產其後須按攤銷成本或公平值計量。特別是，目標為收取合約現金流量的業務模式中所持有及合約現金流量均純粹為本金及尚未償還本金的利息付款的債務投資，一般於後續報告期末按攤銷成本計量。所有其他債務投資及股本投資均於後續會計期末按公平值計量。此外，根據香港財務報告準則第9號，實體可作出不可撤回的選擇，於其他全面收益呈列股本投資（並非持作買賣）公平值後續變動，僅股息收入一般於損益中確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

Key requirements of HKFRS 9 (continued)

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, HKFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in the financial liabilities’ credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under HKAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss was presented in profit or loss.
- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, HKFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under HKAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具（續）

香港財務報告準則第9號之主要規定（續）

- 就指定為按公平值計入損益的金融負債計量而言，香港財務報告準則第9號規定，因金融負債信貸風險有變而導致其公平值變動的款額乃於其他全面收益呈列，除非於其他全面收益確認該負債信貸風險變動的影響會引致或增加損益的會計錯配，則作別論。因金融負債的信貸風險變動而導致的公平值變動其後不會重新分類至損益。根據香港會計準則第39號，指定為按公平值計入損益的金融負債的全部公平值變動款額於損益呈列。
- 就金融資產的減值而言，與香港會計準則第39號項下按已產生信貸虧損模式計算相反，香港財務報告準則第9號規定按預期信貸虧損模式計算。預期信貸虧損模式要求實體於各報告日期將預期信貸虧損及該等預期信貸虧損的變動入賬，以反映信貸風險自初始確認以來的變動。換言之，毋須再待發生信貸事件即可確認信貸虧損。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

Key requirements of HKFRS 9 (continued)

- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an ‘economic relationship’. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity’s risk management activities have also been introduced.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of HKFRS 9 in the future may impact the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect until a detailed review has been completed.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具（續）

香港財務報告準則第9號之主要規定（續）

- 新的對沖通用會計規定保留三種對沖會計處理類別。然而，符合對沖會計資格交易的類型已引入更大彈性，尤其是擴闊符合對沖工具資格的工具類型及符合對沖會計資格的非金融項目的風險成份類型。此外，成效測試已作重整，並以「經濟關係」原則取代。對沖成效亦毋須進行追溯評估，並引入增加有關實體風險管理活動披露的規定。

本公司董事預期，日後應用香港財務報告準則第9號可能對本集團於綜合財務報表所報告及披露的金額構成影響。然而，於詳細審閱完成前提供有關影響的合理估計並不切實可行。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSS") (continued)

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

Amendments to HKFRS 10:

- An exception from the general requirement of full gain or loss recognition has been introduced into HKFRS 10 for the loss control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method.
- New guidance has been introduced requiring that gains or losses resulting from those transactions are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement at fair value of investments retained in any former subsidiary that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號的修訂 投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業的資產出售或注資

香港財務報告準則第10號的修訂：

- 香港財務報告準則第10號已引入一般要求全數確認收益或虧損的例外情況，以處理與聯營公司或合營企業（運用權益法入賬者）進行交易而失去附屬公司控制權（不包含業務）的情況。
- 所引入的新指引規定，交易產生的收益或虧損於母公司損益確認，以無關聯投資者於該聯營公司或合營企業的權益為限。同樣，按公平值重新計量於已成為聯營公司或合營企業（以權益法列賬）的任何前附屬公司的保留投資所產生的收益及虧損，於母公司損益確認，以無關聯投資者於新聯營公司或合營企業的權益為限。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 28:

- The requirements on gains and losses resulting from transactions between an entity and its associate or joint venture have been amended to relate only to assets that do not constitute a business.
- A new requirement has been introduced that gains or losses from downstream transactions involving assets that constitute a business between an entity and its associate or joint venture must be recognised in full in the investor’s financial statements.
- A requirement has been added that an entity needs to consider whether assets that are sold or contributed in separate transactions constitute a business and should be accounted for as a single transaction.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 will have a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號的修訂 投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業的資產出售或注資（續）

香港會計準則第28號的修訂：

- 有關實體與其聯營公司或合營企業進行交易所產生的收益及虧損的規定已修訂為僅涉及不構成一項業務的資產。
- 引入一項新規定，即倘實體與其聯營公司或合營企業進行的順流交易所涉及的資產構成一項業務，則所產生的收益或虧損須於投資者的財務報表全面確認。
- 新增一項規定，即實體需考慮於獨立交易中出售或注入的資產是否構成一項業務，以及應否入賬列為一項單一交易。

本公司董事預期應用此等香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號的修訂不會對本集團的綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In July 2014, HKFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including HKAS 18 *Revenue*, HKAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of HKFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第15號客戶合約收益

香港財務報告準則第15號於二零一四年七月頒佈，其制定一項單一全面模式供實體用以將客戶合約所產生的收益入賬。香港財務報告準則第15號於生效後將取代香港會計準則第18號*收益*、香港會計準則第11號*建築合約*及相關詮釋等現行收益確認指引。

香港財務報告準則第15號的核心原則為實體於確認描述向客戶轉讓承諾貨品或服務的收益時，金額應能反映該實體預期就交換該等貨品或服務有權獲得的代價。具體而言，該準則引入確認收益的五個步驟：

- 第一步：識別與客戶訂立的合約。
- 第二步：識別合約中的履約責任。
- 第三步：釐定交易價。
- 第四步：將交易價分配至合約中的履約責任。
- 第五步：於實體完成履約責任時（或就此）確認收益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (continued)

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

Under HKFRS 15, an entity 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. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in HKFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 15.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of HKFRS 15 in the future may have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of HKFRS 15 until the Group performs a detailed review.

The Group is in the process of assessing the potential impact of the other new and revised HKFRSs upon initial application but is not yet in a position to state whether the other new and revised HKFRSs, will have a significant impact on the Group’s financial performance and position.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第15號客戶合約收益（續）

根據香港財務報告準則第15號，實體於完成履約責任時（或就此）確認收益，即於特定履約責任相關貨品或服務的「控制權」移交客戶時。香港財務報告準則第15號已就特殊情況的處理方法加入更明確的指引。此外，香港財務報告準則第15號要求作出更詳盡的披露。

本公司董事預期，日後應用香港財務報告準則第15號可能對本集團於綜合財務報表所報告及披露的金額構成重大影響。然而，於本集團進行詳細審閱前提供有關香港財務報告準則第15號的影響的合理估計並不切實可行。

本集團現正評估首次應用其他新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則的潛在影響，惟尚未能確定其他新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則會否對本集團的財務表現及狀況構成重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs, which is a collective term that includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, HKASs and Interpretations issued by the HKICPA, and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. In addition, the consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the “**Listing Rules**”) and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of HKAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in HKAS 2 or value in use in HKAS 36.

3. 主要會計政策

合規聲明

本綜合財務報表乃按照香港財務報告準則，包括由香港會計師公會頒佈之所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋以及香港公認會計原則編製。此外，本綜合財務報表亦符合聯交所證券上市規則（「**上市規則**」）及香港公司條例之適用披露條文。

編製基準

如下文載列之會計政策所解釋，本綜合財務報表已根據歷史成本基準編製，惟若干金融工具於各報告期間結束時按公平值計量。

歷史成本一般基於為換取貨物及服務而支付代價之公平值。

公平值是於計量日期市場參與者於有秩序交易中出售資產可收取或轉讓負債須支付的價格，而不論該價格是否直接可觀察或可使用其他估值技術估計。若市場參與者於計量日期對資產或負債定價時會考慮資產或負債的特點，則本集團於估計資產或負債的公平值時會考慮該等特點。此等綜合財務報表中作計量及／或披露用途的公平值乃按此基準釐定，惟屬於香港財務報告準則第2號範圍的以股份付款的交易、屬於香港會計準則第17號範圍內的租賃交易，以及與公平值有部份相若地方但並非公平值的計量，譬如香港會計準則第2號內的可變現淨額或香港會計準則第36號的使用價值除外。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of preparation (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.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

編製基準 (續)

此外，就財務報告而言，公平值計量根據公平值計量的輸入數據可觀察程度及公平值計量的輸入數據對其整體的重要性分類為第一級、第二級及第三級，詳情如下：

- 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直接或間接地可觀察之輸入數據（第一級內包括的報價除外）；及
- 第三級輸入數據是資產或負債的不可觀察輸入數據。

主要會計政策載列如下。

綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其所控制之實體及其附屬公司之財務報表。當本公司符合以下要素時，則本公司取得控制權：

- 可對投資對象行使權力；
- 因參與投資對象業務而承擔浮動回報的風險或對此享有權利；及
- 有能力使用其權力影響其回報。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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.

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 a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year 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 into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

綜合基準 (續)

倘有事實及情況顯示上述三項控制權要素有一項或以上出現變動，本集團會重新評估其是否對投資對象擁有控制權。

附屬公司之綜合入賬於本集團取得有關附屬公司之控制權起開始，並於本集團失去有關附屬公司之控制權時終止。具體而言，年內所收購或出售附屬公司之收入及開支乃自本集團取得控制權之日期起計入綜合損益及其他全面收益表，直至本集團不再控制有關附屬公司之日期為止。

損益及其他全面收益之每個項目乃歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司之全面收益總額歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使此舉會導致非控股權益產生虧絀結餘。

於必要時，將對附屬公司之財務報表作出調整，以令彼等之會計政策與本集團之會計政策一致。

有關本集團成員之間交易的所有集團內公司間之資產及負債、權益、收入、支出及現金流量於綜合時悉數對銷。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable HKFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under HKAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

綜合基準 (續)

本集團於現有附屬公司擁有之權之變動

本集團於現有附屬公司擁有之權益出現變動，但並無導致本集團失去該等附屬公司的控制權，均以權益交易入賬。本集團之權益與非控股權益之賬面值均予以調整，以反映彼等於附屬公司之相關權益之變動。非控股權益所調整之款額與所付或所收代價之公平值兩者之間的差額，均直接於權益確認並歸屬於本公司擁有人。

倘本集團失去附屬公司控制權，則收益或虧損於損益確認並按(i)所收代價之公平值及任何保留權益之公平值與(ii)該附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債以及任何非控股權益兩者之間的差額計算。先前於其他全面收益就該附屬公司確認之所有款額，會按猶如本集團已直接出售該附屬公司之相關資產或負債入賬(即按適用香港財務報告準則所訂明/允許而重新分類至損益或轉撥至另一權益類別)。於失去控制權當日在前附屬公司保留之任何投資之公平值，會根據香港會計準則第39號(如適用)首次確認於聯營公司或合營企業之投資之成本。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see the accounting policy above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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.

A cash-generating unit 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 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 the 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.

Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the amount of profit or loss on disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described below.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

商譽

因收購業務產生之商譽乃按成本於收購業務當日確定(見上文所述之會計政策)減累計減值虧損(如有)入賬。

就減值測試而言,商譽將分配至預計自合併之協同效應中受惠之本集團各現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)。

已獲分配商譽之現金產生單位每年或倘有跡象顯示有關單位可能出現減值時更頻密地進行減值測試。就某一報告期間之收購產生之商譽而言,獲分配商譽之現金產生單位乃於該報告期間結束前進行減值測試。當現金產生單位之可收回金額低於其賬面值時,則首先削減分配予單位之任何商譽之賬面值以分配減值虧損,其後再根據單位內各資產之賬面值按比例分配予單位之其他資產。

商譽之任何減值虧損會直接於損益確認。商譽之已確認減值虧損不可於其後期間內撥回。

於出售相關現金產生單位時,商譽之應佔金額將於釐定出售損益之金額時包括在內。

本集團對收購聯營公司產生之商譽所採用之政策乃於下文論述。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of business. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in profit or loss as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

收入確認

收入乃按已收取或應收取之代價之公平值計量，指於日常業務中所提供服務之應收款項。當經濟利益可能流入本集團，而收入及成本（倘適用）能可靠地計量，則確認收入，收入於損益確認如下：

貨品銷售

貨品銷售收入於貨品付運及擁有權轉移時（其時須已達成下列所有條件）確認：

- 本集團已將貨品擁有權之重大風險及回報轉移予買方；
- 本集團並無保留一般與擁有權有關之銷售貨品持續管理權或實際控制權；
- 銷售收入金額能夠可靠地計量；
- 與交易相關之經濟利益很可能流入本集團；及
- 有關交易產生或將產生之成本能夠可靠地計量。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Commission income from brokerage services

Brokerage commission income is recognised on a trade date basis when the relevant sale or purchase of securities transactions is executed.

Commission income from placing and underwriting service

Placing and underwriting commission is recognised in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreement or deal mandate when the relevant significant act has been completed.

Handling and settlement fee income

Handling and settlement fee income is recognised when the relevant transactions have been arranged or the relevant services have been rendered.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

收入確認 (續)

利息收入

金融資產之利息收入於經濟利益有可能流入本集團而收入金額能夠可靠地計量時確認。利息收入按未償還本金額及適用之實際利率以時間比例計算。有關利率於首次確認時將金融資產之估計未來所收現金在估計可使用年期內折現至資產於首次確認時之賬面淨值。

經紀業務的佣金收入

經紀佣金收入乃於進行相關買賣證券交易時按交易日基準確認。

配售及包銷服務的佣金收入

配售及包銷佣金乃於相關重大行為已完成時根據相關協議條款或交易授權予以確認。

手續費及結算費用收入

手續費及結算費用收入於安排相關交易或提供相關服務時確認。

股息收入

投資之股息收入於確立收取支付的股東權利時(當經濟利益可能流入本集團,而收入金額能可靠地計量)予以確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straightline basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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 the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Nonmonetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

租賃

當租約實質上將業權所產生之絕大部份風險及得益轉移給承租人，該等租約被視為融資租賃合約。所有其他租賃均被視為營運租賃。

本集團為承租人

經營租約租金按有關租期以直線法確認為開支，除非另有系統基準更能代表租賃資產使用經濟利益之時間模式則除外。經營租約所產生之或然租金於產生期間確認為開支。

倘訂立經營租約時收取租賃優惠，則有關優惠確認為負債。優惠總利益以直線法確認為租金開支減少，除非另有系統基準更能代表租賃資產使用經濟利益之時間模式則除外。

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）進行之交易乃按於交易日之現行匯率予以確認。於報告期末，以外幣計值之貨幣項目乃按該日之現行匯率重新換算。按公平值列賬並以外幣計值之非貨幣項目乃按其公平值釐定當日之現行匯率重新換算。按外幣歷史成本計量之非貨幣項目毋須重新換算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see the accounting policies below); and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

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. HKD) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

外幣 (續)

貨幣項目之匯兌差額乃於產生期間內於損益確認，惟以下各項例外：

- 當有關日後生產使用之在建資產之外幣借貸匯兌差額被視為外幣借貸之利息成本之調整時，匯兌差額計入該等資產之成本；
- 交易之匯兌差額為對沖若干外幣風險（見下文所載之會計政策）；及
- 應收或應付一項海外業務之貨幣項目匯兌差額，既無計劃結算，發生結算之可能性亦不大，其為海外業務投資淨額之一部份，並初步於其他全面收益確認及於償還貨幣項目時由權益重新分類至損益。

為呈列綜合財務報表，本集團境外業務的資產及負債乃按於各報告期末的匯率換算為本集團的呈列貨幣（即港元）。收支乃按期內的平均匯率進行換算。所產生的匯兌差額（如有）乃於其他全面收益確認，並於股權下以換算儲備累計（於適當時撥作非控股權益）。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

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.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation and retranslated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

外幣 (續)

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)),本公司擁有人就該業務應佔之所有於股權累計之匯兌差額乃重新分類至損益。

此外,就部份出售一間附屬公司惟並未導致本集團失去對該附屬公司之控制權而言,按比例分佔之累計匯兌差額乃重新計入非控股權益,而並不於損益內確認。至於所有其他部份出售(例如部份出售聯營公司或合營安排惟並未導致本集團失去重大影響力或共同控制),按比例分佔之累計匯兌差額乃重新分類至損益。

透過收購海外經營業務而收購之可識別資產及承擔之負債之商譽及公平值調整乃作為該海外經營業務之資產及負債處理,並按各報告期末之現行匯率重新換算。產生之匯兌差額於其他全面收益確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Share options granted to employees

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

借貸成本

收購、建設或生產合資格資產 (指必須一段長時間方可達致擬定用途或出售的資產) 所直接產生的借貸成本乃加入該等資產的成本當中，直至資產已大致可作其擬定用途或銷售時為止。

特定借貸在未用作合資格資產的開支前進行的短期投資所賺取的投資收入，將從合資格撥充資本的借貸成本扣除。

所有其他借貸成本於產生期間在損益賬確認。

退休福利成本

向定額供款退休福利計劃支付之款項於僱員已提供令其享有供款之服務時確認為開支。

以股份為基礎之付款安排

以股本結算並以股份為基礎付款之交易

向僱員授出購股權

向僱員及提供類似服務之其他人士作出之以股本結算並以股份為基礎之付款乃按相關股本工具於授出日期之公平值釐定。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payment arrangements (continued)

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions (continued)

Share options granted to employees (continued)

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (share options reserve). For share options that vest immediately at the date of grant, the fair value of the share options granted is expensed immediately to profit or loss. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to share options reserve.

When share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to share premium. When the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to retained profits.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

以股份為基礎之付款安排 (續)

以股本結算並以股份為基礎 付款之交易 (續)

向僱員授出購股權 (續)

於以股本結算並以股份為基礎之付款之授出日期所釐定之公平值乃根據本集團對最終將會歸屬之股本工具所作出之估計，以直線基準於歸屬期間列作支出，而權益（購股權儲備）則相應增加。就於授出當日歸屬之購股權而言，所授購股權之公平值即時於損益中列作支出。於各報告期間結束時，本集團修訂其估計預期歸屬之股本工具數目。修訂原有估計（如有）之影響會於損益中確認，以使累積開支反映經修訂估計，且購股權儲備得到相應調整。

於購股權獲行使時，先前於購股權儲備中確認之金額將轉撥至股份溢價。倘購股權於歸屬日期後作廢或於屆滿日期仍未獲行使，先前於購股權儲備中確認之金額將轉撥至保留盈利。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payment arrangements (continued)

Share options granted to consultants

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair values of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case the goods or services received are measured by reference to the fair value of the share options granted. The fair values of the goods or services received are recognised as expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity (share options reserve), when the Group obtains the goods or when the counterparties render services, unless the goods or services qualify for recognition as assets.

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 year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' 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.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

以股份為基礎之付款安排 (續)

授予顧問的購股權

與僱員以外的其他人士進行以股本結算並以股份為基礎之付款交易按收到的貨品或服務的公平值確認，除非有關公平值無法可靠估計，在此情況收到的貨品或服務參考授出的購股權的公平值計量。當本集團取得貨品或對手方提供服務時，貨品或服務的公平值確認為開支，並在權益（購股權儲備）作出相應增加，除非貨品或服務符合資格確認為資產。

稅項

所得稅開支乃指當期應付稅項及遞延稅項之總額。

當期應付稅項乃根據本年度之應課稅溢利計算。應課稅溢利與綜合損益及其他全面收益表上呈報之除稅前溢利之差額，源於隨後年期才計稅或可扣減之若干收入或支出項目以及不需課稅及不可扣稅之項目。本集團就當期稅項之責任，乃根據於報告期間結束時已經制定或實質制定之稅率計算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference 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 goodwill or 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 differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, 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 and interests 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.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

稅項 (續)

遞延稅項乃指根據綜合財務報表中資產及負債之賬面值及其用於計算應課稅溢利的相應稅基之間的暫時差額。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差額確認。遞延稅項資產一般於可能有應課稅溢利以動用所有可扣減暫時差額時就該等可扣稅暫時差額確認。如暫時性差異乃由商譽或因某交易初次確認(業務合併除外)資產及負債而產生，又不影響應課稅溢利及會計溢利，則不予以確認此等遞延稅項資產及負債。此外，倘若暫時差額源自初次確認商譽，則不會確認相關遞延稅項負債。

除非本集團可控制有關暫時性差額之回撥或在可見將來都不能回撥的情況，與於附屬公司及聯營公司之投資以及於合營企業之權益有關之應課稅暫時性差額，其遞延稅項負債均需予以確認。因與有關投資及權益相關之可扣減暫時差額而產生之遞延稅項資產僅於可能產生足夠應課稅溢利以動用暫時差額溢利並預期可於可見將來撥回時確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each 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 rate (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. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

稅項 (續)

遞延稅項資產之賬面值需於每個報告期間結束時作檢討，並於不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利以收回全部或部份資產之情況作出相應扣減。

遞延稅項資產及負債以變現資產或清償負債期間預期之適用稅率計算，根據於報告期間末已實施或實質上已實施之稅率（及稅法）計算。

遞延稅項負債和資產之計量反映在報告期間末本集團預期將來能收回或支付有關資產和負債賬面金額之稅務影響。

即期及遞延稅項於損益確認，惟當其與在其他全面收益中確認或直接在權益中確認之項目相關，則即期及遞延稅項亦分別於其他全面收益或直接於權益中確認。倘因業務合併之初步會計方法而產生即期稅項或遞延稅項，有關稅務影響會計入業務合併之會計方法內。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets 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 derecognized 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.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備於綜合財務狀況表乃按成本值減隨後之累計折舊及隨後之累計減值虧損(如有)列賬。

折舊乃按資產之估計可使用年期以直線法確認以撇銷其成本(減去其剩餘價值)。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊方法於各報告期末檢討,估計變動之影響按預提基準入賬。

物業、廠房及設備項目於出售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。出售或廢棄物業、廠房及設備項目產生之任何收益或虧損按出售所得款項與資產賬面值間之差額計算,並於損益內確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment on tangible assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets 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 asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the 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 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. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

有形資產之減值

本集團於報告期間結束時評估其有形資產之賬面值，以確定是否有跡象顯示該等資產出現減值虧損。倘出現任何有關跡象，則會估計資產之可收回金額以釐定減值虧損（如有）之程度。如果可以識別一個合理和一致的分配基礎，總部資產也應分配至單個現金產出單元，若不能分配至單個現金產出單元，則應將總部資產按能識別的、合理且一致的基礎分配至最小的現金產出單元組合。

可收回金額是指公平值減去銷售費用後的餘額和使用價值兩者中的較高者。在評估使用價值時，預計未來現金流量會採用稅前折現率折現為現值，該稅前折現率應反映對貨幣時間價值的當前市場評價及該資產特有的風險（未針對該風險調整估計未來現金流量）。

倘估計資產（或現金產生單位）之可收回款額低於其賬面值，則資產（或現金產生單位）之賬面值須減至其可收回款額。減值虧損即時於損益確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment on tangible assets (continued)

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.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

有形資產之減值 (續)

倘減值虧損其後撥回，則資產（或現金產生單位）之賬面值須增加至其經修訂之估計可收回款額，而該增加之賬面值不得超過往年度假設並無就資產（或現金產生單位）確認任何減值虧損而釐定之賬面值。撥回之減值虧損即時於損益確認。

存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值兩者的較低者入賬。存貨成本按先入先出法釐定。可變現淨值為存貨的估計售價減所有估計完工成本及進行銷售所需的成本。

撥備

倘本集團因過往事件而須承擔現時責任（法律或推定），而本集團可能須履行該責任且該責任之金額能可靠估計，即會確認撥備。

確認撥備之金額乃經計及有關責任之風險及不確定因素後，於報告期末履行現時責任所需代價作出之最佳估計。當撥備按履行現時責任估計所需之現金流量計量時，其賬面值為有關現金流量之現值（倘貨幣時間價值之影響重大）。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. 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) 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 fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“**FVTPL**”), held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale (“**AFS**”) financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. 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.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具

當集團個體成為工具合約條文之訂約方，則會確認金融資產及金融負債。

金融資產及金融負債初步按公平值計量。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債（不包括按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產或金融負債）直接應佔之交易成本，於初步確認時按適用情況加入或從金融資產或金融負債之公平值扣減。購入按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產或金融負債直接應佔之交易成本即時於損益確認。

金融資產

金融資產乃分類為以下特定類別：按公平值列入損益賬（「**按公平值列入損益賬**」）之金融資產、持有至到期之投資、可供出售（「**可供出售**」）金融資產，以及貸款及應收款項。分類乃取決於金融資產之性質及目的，並會於首次確認時釐定。所有從正常渠道購買或出售之金融資產以交易日基準確認及終止確認。從正常渠道進行之購買或出售，為須於法例或市場慣例訂立之期間內交付資產所購買或出售之金融資產。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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 debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL, of which interest income is included in net gains or losses.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is (i) contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

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.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

實際利息法

實際利息法乃計算債務工具的攤銷成本及按相關期間攤分利息收入的方法。實際利率為可準確透過債務工具的估計年期或(倘適用)在較短期間內對估計未來現金收入(包括支付或收取屬實際利率主要部分的全部費用及息差、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓)折算至首次確認時之賬面淨值之利率。

債務工具(不包括按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產)之利息收入按實際利息基準確認, 相關利息收入計入淨收益或虧損。

按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產

當金融資產為(i)收購方可能支付之或然代價(作為香港財務報告準則第3號適用之業務合併的一部份); (ii)持有作買賣; 或(iii)其獲指定為按公平值列入損益賬時, 金融資產乃分類為按公平值列入損益賬。

於下列情況, 金融資產乃歸類為持有作買賣:

- 所收購的金融資產主要於近期出售; 或
- 於首次確認時屬於本集團整體管理的可區別金融工具組合的一部分, 以及最近有實際短期獲利模式; 或
- 屬於衍生工具(並非指定之有效對沖工具)。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading or contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and HKAS 39 permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets.

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at FVTPL.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產 (續)

於下列情況，金融資產（不包括持有作買賣之金融資產或收購方可能支付之或然代價（作為業務合併之一部份））可於首次確認時指定為按公平值列入損益賬：

- 指定能消除或大幅減少因為按照不同基準計量或確認而出現不一致處理情況；或
- 根據本集團訂明之風險管理或投資策略，金融資產為一組受管理而其表現乃按公平值評估之金融資產或金融資產之組合或兩者之其中一部份，而該等組合之資料均按此基準向內部提供；或
- 構成包含一項或以上的內在衍生工具之合約之一部份，以及根據香港會計準則第39號容許整份合併合約（資產或負債）指定為按公平值列入損益賬。

按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產按公平值列賬，重新計量產生之任何收益或虧損在損益確認。於損益確認之收益或虧損淨額包括以金融資產賺取的任何股息或利息。

可供出售金融資產

可供出售金融資產乃指定為可供出售或未有分類為(a)貸款及應收款項；(b)持至到期之投資；或(c)按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產。

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

AFS financial assets (continued)

Equity and debt securities held by the Group that are classified as AFS financial assets and are traded in an active market are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the carrying amount of AFS monetary financial assets relating to interest income calculated using the effective interest method and dividends on AFS equity investments are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of AFS financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investment revaluation reserve. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss (see the accounting policy in respect of impairment loss on financial assets below).

Dividends on AFS equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established.

AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period (see the accounting policy in respect of impairment loss on financial assets below).

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

可供出售金融資產 (續)

本集團所持有而分類為可供出售金融資產及於活躍市場上交易之股本及債務證券於各報告期末按公平值計量。與採用實際利息法計算之利息收入有關之可供出售貨幣金融資產賬面值之變動及可供出售股本投資之股息於損益中確認。可供出售金融資產賬面值之其他變動乃於其他全面收益中確認，並於投資重估儲備內累計。當投資被出售或被釐定出現減值時，先前於投資重估儲備中累計之累計收益或虧損乃重新分類至損益（見下文有關金融資產減值虧損之會計政策）。

可供出售股本工具之股息於本集團收取股息之權利獲確定時在損益中確認。

該等並無活躍市場之市價報價及其公平值未能可靠計量之可供出售股本投資，及與該等並無報價股本投資掛鈎及以之作結算之衍生工具，於各報告期末按成本減任何已識別減值虧損計量（見下列有關金融資產減值虧損之會計政策）。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables (including loans, trade and other receivables, bill receivable discounted with full recourse and bank balances and cash) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment (see accounting policy on impairment loss on financial assets below).

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

For AFS equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項乃於交投活躍市場未有報價，並具有固定或可議定付款之非衍生金融資產。於首次確認後，貸款及應收款項（包括貸款、應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項、附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據以及銀行結餘及現金）使用實際利息法按攤銷成本減任何減值計量（見下文有關金融資產減值虧損之會計政策）。

利息收入使用實際利率法確認，惟於確認利息屬無關重要之短期應收款項除外。

金融資產減值

金融資產（不包括按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產）於各報告期間結束時會被評估是否有減值跡象。金融資產於有客觀證據顯示投資的估計未來現金流量因於初步確認該金融資產後發生的一項或多項事件而受到影響時視為減值。

就可供出售股本投資而言，證券之公平值大幅或長時間跌至低於其成本，則視為減值之客觀證據。

就所有其他金融資產而言，減值的客觀證據可包括：

- 發行人或對約方出現重大財務困難；或

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as loans, trade and other receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

- 違反合約，譬如欠繳或拖欠利息或本金；或
- 借款人可能面臨破產或財務重組；或
- 一項金融資產之活躍市場因為財務困難而消失。

就若干類別的金融資產（如貸款、應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項）而言，經評估並無個別減值的資產會另外按整體基準評估是否減值。應收賬款組合出現減值的客觀證據包括本集團過往收款紀錄、組合內超過平均信貸期之延遲還款宗數上升，以及國家或地區經濟狀況出現明顯變動導致應收款項未能償還。

就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產而言，所確認之減值虧損金額為資產賬面值與估計未來現金流量的現值（按金融資產之原實際利率折現）之間的差額。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of loans, trade and other receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss. When an item of loans, trade and other receivables is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

與所有金融資產有關的減值虧損會直接於金融資產賬面值中作出扣減，惟貸款、應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項除外，其賬面值會透過撥備賬作出扣減。撥備賬之賬面值變動於損益確認。當貸款、應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項之項目被視為不可收回時，其將於撥備賬內撇銷。若其後收回先前已撇銷之金額，則在損益計入貸項。

當可供出售金融資產視為減值時，以往於其他全面收益確認之累計收益或虧損乃於期內重新分類至損益。

就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產而言，倘減值虧損額於往後期間減少，且該減少與於確認減值後所發生的事件具有客觀關係，則之前確認的減值虧損會於損益中撥回，惟於減值被撥回當日該投資的賬面值不得超過倘無確認減值的攤銷成本。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

In respect of AFS equity investments, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investment revaluation reserve. In respect of AFS debt investments, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

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 are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities including trade and other payables, advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse, amount due to a former director, trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

就可供出售股本投資而言，先前於損益確認之減值虧損不會透過損益撥回。於減值虧損後之任何公平值增加於其他全面收益確認並在投資重估儲備項下累計。就可供出售債務投資而言，倘若該投資公平值之增加客觀上與確認減值虧損後發生之事件有關，則減值虧損於其後透過損益撥回。

金融負債及股本工具

由集團個體所發行之債務及股本工具乃根據合約安排之內容，及金融負債和股本工具之定義予而分類為金融負債或股本。

股本工具

股本工具為訂明於實體資產之餘額權益之任何合約。本集團發行之股本工具以已收所得款項扣除直接發行成本後入賬。

其他金融負債

其他金融負債(包括應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項、預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款、應付一名前董事之款項、應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項)乃使用實際利息法按攤銷成本於其後計量。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash 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 liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest expense is recognised on an effective interest basis other than those financial liabilities classified as at FVTPL, of which the interest expense is included in net gains or losses.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- (i) the amount of obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with HKAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融負債及股本工具 (續)

實際利息法

實際利息法乃計算金融負債的攤銷成本及按相關期間攤分利息支出的方法。實際利率為可準確透過金融負債的估計年期或(倘適用)在較短期間內對估計未來現金付款(包括支付或收取屬實際利率主要部份的全部費用及息差、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓)折算至首次確認時之賬面淨值之利率。利息支出按實際利息基準確認，惟按公平值列入損益賬之金融負債除外，相關利息開支計入收益或虧損淨額。

金融擔保合約

金融擔保合約為一項要求發行人作出特定付款，以付還持有人因特定欠債人未能根據一項債務工具之條款於債務到期時還款所蒙受之損失之合約。

本集團發出之金融擔保合約初步按公平值計量，若並非指定為按公平值列入損益賬，則於其後按以下較高者計量：

- (i) 根據香港會計準則第37號「撥備、或然負債及或然資產」釐定之承擔金額；及
- (ii) 初步確認金額扣除(在適用情況)根據收益確認政策確認之累計攤銷。

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3. 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. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognise its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

終止確認

本集團僅於自資產獲取現金流之合約權利到期時，或本集團將金融資產及資產所有權之絕大部份風險及回報轉讓予另一實體時終止確認金融資產。倘本集團未轉讓亦無保留所有權之絕大部份風險及回報，而是繼續控制已轉讓資產，則本集團確認其於該資產的保留權益以及就其可能須支付的金額確認相關負債。倘本集團保留已轉讓金融資產所有權之絕大部份風險及回報，則本集團繼續確認該金融資產，亦會就已收取之所得款項確認擔保借貸。

全面終止確認金融資產時，資產賬面值與已收及應收代價以及累計損益（已於其他全面收益確認並於權益累積）總和間之差額，於損益確認。

除全面終止確認外，於終止確認金融資產時，本集團將金融資產之過往賬面值在其仍確認之部份及不再確認之部份之間，按照該兩者於轉讓日期之相關公平值作出分配。不再確認部份獲分配之賬面值與該部份已收代價及其已於其他全面收益確認獲分配之任何累計收益或虧損之總和間之差額，乃於損益內確認。已於其他全面收益確認之累計收益或虧損乃按繼續確認部份及不再確認部份之相關公平值在該兩者間作出分配。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience 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 following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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 year.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

終止確認 (續)

本集團只有在責任獲免除、取消或終止時，方會終止確認金融負債。獲終止確認之金融負債之賬面值與已付及應付代價間差額會於損益確認。

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素之主要來源

在應用附註3所述之本集團之會計政策時，本公司董事須就未可即時從其他來源得知的資產及負債之賬面值作出判斷、估計及假設。有關估計及相關假設乃建基於以往經驗及被視為相關的其他因素。實際結果或會有別於此等估計。

本集團持續評估此等估計及相關假設。倘會計估計之修訂只影響某一期間，其影響便會在作出修訂之期間確認；倘修訂對當前及未來期間均有影響，則在作出修訂之期間及未來期間確認。

以下為有關未來之主要假設，以及於報告期間結束時的其他估計不確定因素之主要來源，乃具有導致在下一財政年度之資產及負債賬面值作重要調整之重大風險。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Impairment for loans receivables, trade and other receivables

The Group estimates impairment losses for loans receivables, trade and other receivables resulting from the inability of the customers to make the required payments. The Group bases the estimates on the aging of the trade debtors and loans receivable, customer credit-worthiness, and historical write-off experience. If the financial condition of the customers were to deteriorate, actual write offs would be higher than estimated.

Estimated impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Details of the recoverable amount calculation are disclosed in note 16.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Group's assets are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The board of directors of the Company works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

The Group uses valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data to estimate the fair value of certain types of financial instruments. Note 6(c) provide detailed information about the valuation techniques, inputs and key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of various assets.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素之主要來源 (續)

應收貸款、應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項減值

本集團就客戶無力支付所需款項產生的應收貸款、應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項估計減值虧損。本集團根據應收貿易賬款及應收貸款之賬齡、客戶信譽及過往撇銷情況進行估計。倘客戶之財務狀況轉壞，實際撇銷之款額將高於估計。

商譽之估計減值

釐定商譽是否減值時，須估計獲分配商譽的現金產生單位的使用價值。計算使用價值時，本集團須估計預期從該現金產生單位產生的未來現金流量及合適貼現率，從而計算現值。若未來現金實際流量低於預期，則可能產生重大減值虧損。可收回金額的計算詳情於附註16披露。

公平值計量及估值過程

就財務報告目的而言，本集團若干資產乃按公平值計量。

於估計資產或負債之公平值時，本集團使用市場可觀察數據（如有）。倘無法獲取第一級輸入數據，本集團委聘第三方合資格估值師進行估值。本公司董事會與外聘合資格估值師緊密合作以設立合適估值技術及模式之輸入數據。

本集團為估計若干類別之金融工具之公平值時，使用之估值技術中包括並非建基於可觀察市場數據者。附註6(c)提供有關釐定不同資產之公平值時所使用之估值技術、輸入數據及主要假設的詳盡資料。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Valuation of share options

The Binomial Option Pricing Model and Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model were applied to estimate the fair value of share options granted by the Company. These pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share price. The changes in input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Provision for income tax

Determining income tax provisions involves judgement on the future tax treatment of certain transactions. The management evaluates tax implications of transactions and tax provisions are set up accordingly. The tax treatment of such transactions is reconsidered periodically to take into account all changes in tax legislation. Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses not yet used and temporary deductible differences. As those deferred tax assets can only be recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized, the management's judgement is required to assess the probability of future taxable profits. Management's assessment is constantly reviewed and additional deferred tax assets are recognised if it becomes probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素之主要來源 (續)

購股權估值

應用二項式期權定價模式及柏力克-舒爾斯期權定價模式以估計本公司授出之購股權公平值。該等定價模式要求輸入高度主觀假設(包括股價波幅)。該輸入假設的變動可重大影響估計的公平值。

所得稅撥備

釐定所得稅撥備涉及對若干交易未來稅務處理的判斷。管理層評估交易的稅務影響，並計提相應的稅項撥備。本集團定期重新考慮有關交易的稅務處理，以計及稅務法規的所有變動。遞延稅項資產就尚未使用的稅項虧損及可抵扣暫時差異進行確認。由於該等遞延稅項資產僅限於很可能獲得能利用未動用稅項抵免抵扣的未來應課稅溢利時才會確認，故需要管理層的判斷以評估獲得未來應課稅溢利的可能性。本集團不斷審閱管理層的評估，倘日後很可能取得應課稅溢利以收回遞延稅項資產，則會確認額外的遞延稅項資產。

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5. 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 shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior years.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt (which includes bank loan) and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital, reserves and retained profits/accumulated losses.

The Group monitor its capital structure on the basis of gearing ratio. The Group considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital, and will balance its overall capital structure through the issue of new shares as well as the issue of new debt.

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Debt (i)	債務(i)
Equity (ii)	權益(ii)
Gearing ratio	資本負債比率

- (i) Debt includes bank loans.
- (ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group.

5. 資本風險管理

本集團管理資本，確保本集團旗下實體將能夠繼續持續經營，並同時透過優化債務及權益之平衡，致力提高股東回報。與以往年度相比，本集團之整體策略維持不變。

本集團之資本架構包含債務（包括銀行貸款）及本公司擁有人應佔權益（包括已發行股本、儲備及保留溢利／累計虧損）。

本集團以資本負債比率作為監察其資本架構之基準。本集團考慮資金成本及各類資本之相關風險，並將透過發行新股份及發行新債務達致整體資本架構之平衡。

於報告期間結束時之資本負債比率如下：

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元
	-	488
	592,569	623,644
	<u>N/A 不適用</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

- (i) 債務包括銀行貸款。
- (ii) 權益包括本集團所有資本及儲備。

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5. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

In addition, one subsidiary of the Group is licensed by the Securities and Futures Commission (the "SFC") are obliged to meet the regulatory liquid capital requirements under the Securities and Futures (Financial Resources) Rules ("FRR") adopted by the SFC. Under the FRR, a regulated entity must maintain liquid capital (assets and liabilities adjusted as determined by FRR in excess of HK\$3 million or 5% of the total adjusted liabilities, whichever is higher. The subsidiary has complied with the liquid capital requirements imposed by the FRR during the year.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
– Held-for-trading investments
Available-for-sale investments
Loan and receivables
– Trade and other receivables
– Loans receivable
– Bill receivable discounted with full recourse
– Bank balances and cash

金融資產
按公平值列入損益賬之金融資產
– 持作買賣投資
可供出售投資
貸款及應收款項
– 應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項
– 應收貸款
– 附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據
– 銀行結餘及現金

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities at amortised cost
– Trade and other payables
– Advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse
– Bank loan

金融負債
按已攤銷成本列賬之金融負債
– 應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項
– 預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款
– 銀行貸款

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

240,486	237,420
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14,140	7,022
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84,119	117,160
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169,066	–
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941	1,245
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137,295	312,380
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391,421	430,785
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58,269	53,460
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941	1,245
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–	488
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59,210	55,193
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5. 資本風險管理 (續)

此外，獲證券及期貨事務監察委員會（「證監會」）認可發牌之本集團附屬公司須遵守證監會採納之證券及期貨（財政資源）規則（「財政資源規則」）項下之監管流動資金規定。根據財政資源規則，受規管實體必須維持超過3,000,000港元或經調整負債總額5%（以較高者為準）的流動資金（資產及負債按照財政資源規則作出調整）。該附屬公司於年內已遵守財政資源規則施加之流動資金規定。

6. 金融工具

(a) 金融工具之類別

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include loans, trade and other receivables, bill receivable discounted with full recourse, equity investments, bank balances, trade and other payables, advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse, bank loan. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company have foreign currency sales and purchases, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of the Group's monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of the relevant group entities are as follows:

		Liabilities 負債		Assets 資產	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
USD	美元	140	283	7,698	7,573
HKD	港元	393	364	1,712	5,145
British Pound ("GBP")	英鎊	354	84	—	—
Renminbi ("RMB")	人民幣	—	—	223	210
Australian dollars ("AUD")	澳元	—	—	7,812	—
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團之主要金融工具包括貸款、應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項、附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據、股本投資、銀行結餘、應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項、預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款、銀行貸款。與該等金融工具有關之風險包括市場風險(外幣風險、利率風險及其他價格風險)、信貸風險及流動資金風險。為減低該等風險而採取之政策載於下文。管理層負責管理及監控此等風險，以確保能及時和有效地採取合適措施。

市場風險

(i) 外幣風險

本公司數間附屬公司進行以外幣計值之買賣，本集團因而面對外幣風險。

於報告期間結束時，本集團以相關集團實體本身之功能貨幣以外貨幣計值之貨幣資產及貨幣負債之賬面值如下：

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(i) *Foreign currency risk (continued)*

Sensitivity analysis

As HKD is pegged with USD, the Group's currency risk in relation to the monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in USD or HKD is expected to be minimal. The Group is mainly exposed to the effects of fluctuation in GBP and RMB.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in HKD against the respective foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. On this basis, there will be an increase/a decrease in profit/loss where HKD strengthens 5% against the respective foreign currencies, and vice versa.

6. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

(i) *外幣風險 (續)*

敏感度分析

由於港元與美元掛鈎，本集團以美元或港元計值之貨幣資產及貨幣負債的相關貨幣風險甚低。本集團主要面對英鎊及人民幣匯率波動之影響。

下表詳列港元兌相關外幣幣值之5%上升及下跌對本集團之影響。5%為向管理要員進行內部外幣風險匯報時所使用之敏感度比率，代表管理層對外幣匯率在合理情況可能出現之變動的評估。敏感度分析僅包括以外幣計值而未償還之貨幣項目，並就外幣匯率之5%變動而調整有關項目於報告期間結束時之換算。按此基準，倘港元兌相關外幣升值5%，集團之溢利／虧損將會增加／減少，反之亦然。

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

(Decrease)/increase
in (loss)/profit for
the year

年內(虧損)/
溢利(減少)/
增加

Impact of GBP 英鎊之影響		Impact of RMB 人民幣之影響		Impact of AUD 澳元之影響	
2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
(18)	4	11	(11)	391	-

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate bank loan.

The Group is also exposed cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances, advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse. It is the Group's policy to keep its borrowings at floating rate of interests so as to minimise the fair value interest rate risk.

The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of LIBOR arising from the Group's USD denominated advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse.

6. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

(i) 外幣風險(續)

敏感度分析(續)

(ii) 利率風險

本集團就固定利率之銀行貸款而面對公平值利率風險。

本集團亦就浮動利率銀行結餘及預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款而面對現金流利率風險。本集團之政策為保持以浮動利率計息借貸，以將公平值利率風險減至最低。

本集團之現金流利率風險主要集中來自本集團以美元計值之附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之倫敦銀行同業拆息之波動。

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to variable interest rate of advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse at the end of reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's loss (2015: profit) for the year would increase/decrease (2015: decrease/increase) by approximately HK\$5,000 (2015: HK\$6,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse.

(iii) Other price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk mainly through its investments in equity securities. The management manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

6. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

(ii) 利率風險 (續)

敏感度分析

下列敏感度分析根據於報告期間結束時面對之預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款的浮動利率風險而釐定。編製有關分析時，乃假設於報告期間結束時未償還的負債金額於全年一直並未償還。50基點增減是對內向管理要員匯報利率風險時使用的，代表管理層對利率合理可能變動所作出的評估。

倘若利率上升/下跌50基點而所有其他變項均維持不變，本集團之本年度虧損(二零一五年：溢利)將會增加/減少(二零一五年：減少/增加)約5,000港元(二零一五年：6,000港元)。此主要源自本集團因預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款以浮動利率計息所面對之利率風險。

(iii) 其他價格風險

本集團主要因為投資於股本證券而面對股本價格風險。管理層通過保持一個由不同風險之投資所組成的組合而管控此項風險。

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(iii) Other price risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period. If prices of the respective equity instruments had been 5% (2015: 5%) higher/lower:

- loss (2015: profit) for the year would decrease/increase by approximately HK\$12,024,000 (2015: increase/decrease by approximately HK\$11,871,000) as a result of the changes in fair value of held-for-trading investments; and
- investment valuation reserve would increase/decrease by approximately HK\$707,000 (2015: HK\$351,000) for the Group as a result of the changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments.

Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables, loans receivables and amounts due from cash clients and clearing houses. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

6. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

(iii) 其他價格風險 (續)

敏感度分析

下文之敏感度分析根據於報告期間結束時面對之股本價格風險而釐定。倘若有關股本工具之價格上升/下跌5% (二零一五年: 5%) :

- 本年度虧損 (二零一五年: 溢利) 將會因為持作買賣投資之公平值變動而減少/增加約12,024,000港元 (二零一五年: 增加/減少約11,871,000港元); 及
- 投資重估儲備將會因為可供出售投資之公平值變動而增加/減少約707,000港元 (二零一五年: 351,000港元)。

信貸風險

本集團的信貸風險主要來自應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項、應收貸款及應收現金客戶及結算所款項。管理層已實施信貸政策，並且不斷監察這些信貸風險的額度。

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Money lending business

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken for the recoverable amount. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual's loans receivable at the end of each reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment loss are made for irrecoverable amounts. As at 31 December 2016, based on past experience, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that no provision for impairment on individual loans is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable.

The Group manages and analyses the credit risk for each of their new and existing clients before standard payment terms and conditions are offered. If there is no independent rating, the Group assesses the credit quality of the customer based on the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. The Group holds collateral against receivable and interest receivables. Individual risk limits are set based on the value of collaterals provided by customers and internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

The Group has concentration of credit risk in certain individual customers. As at 31 December 2016, the largest loans receivable was approximately HK\$109,098,000 and was approximately 65% of the Group's total loans receivable. The Group seeks to minimize its risk by dealing with counterparties which have good credit history.

6. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

放債業務

為盡量減低信貸風險，本集團管理層已委派一組人員負責釐定信貸限額、信貸批核及其他監督程式，確保能採取跟進行動以討回逾期債務。此外，本集團於報告期末審閱各個別債務的可收回金額，確保為不可收回的金額計提足夠的減值虧損。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，基於過往經驗，本公司董事認為，由於信貸質素並無重大變動，且結餘仍被視為可悉數收回，故毋須就個別貸款作出有關該等結餘之減值撥備。

於提供標準的付款條款及條件之前，本集團會管理及分析其各新客戶及現有客戶之信貸風險。倘無獨立評級，本集團則根據客戶之財務狀況、過往表現及其他因素評估客戶之信貸質素。本集團就應收款項及應收利息持有抵押品。個別風險限額乃根據董事設定之限額而進行之內部或外部評級而釐定。信貸限額之使用情況受定期監察。

本集團因若干個別客戶面對信貸風險集中的情況。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，最大應收貸款為約109,098,000港元及為本集團應收貸款總額之約65%。本集團透過與具有良好信貸歷史之交易對手進行合作以盡量降低其風險。

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綜合財務報表附註

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Provision of brokerage services

In order to manage the credit risk in the accounts receivable due from clients arising from business dealing in securities, individual credit evaluations are performed on all clients. Trade receivables from cash clients generally settled in two days after trade date, credit risk arising from trade receivables due from cash clients is considered minimal. In addition, the Group review the recoverable amount of each individual receivable at the end of each reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the credit risk is significantly reduced. Market conditions and adequacy of securities collateral and monitored by management on a daily basis.

In respect of amounts receivable from clearing houses, credit risks are considered low as the Group normally enters into transactions with clearing houses which are registered with regulatory bodies.

6. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

提供經紀服務

為管理證券買賣業務產生之應收客戶賬款之信貸風險，對所有客戶進行個別信用評估。應收現金客戶的應收貿易賬款一般於交易日期後兩日內結算。因應收現金客戶的應收貿易賬款產生的信貸風險被認為極低。此外，本集團於各報告期末檢討各個別應收款項的可收回金額，以確保就不可收回款項作出充足的減值虧損。就此而言，本公司董事認為，信貸風險已大幅降低。管理層會每日監察市況以及證券抵押品是否足夠。

由於本集團一般與已向監管機構註冊之結算所進行交易，故應收結算所賬款之信貸風險甚低。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Other credit risks

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In order to manage the credit risk, the Group has monitoring procedures to ensure that follow up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is being managed.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are creditworthy banks.

The Group has a concentration of credit risk in certain individual customers. At the end of each reporting period, the five largest receivables balances accounted for approximately 71% (2015: approximately 84%) of the trade receivables and the largest receivable was approximately 22% (2015: approximately 37%) of the Group's total trade receivables. The Group seeks to minimise its risk by dealing with counterparties which have good credit history. Majority of the trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired have no default payment history.

6. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

其他信貸風險

於報告期間結束時，對約方未能履行其責任令本集團面對可造成本集團錄得財務虧損之最高信貸風險，乃源自綜合財務狀況表所列各項已確認金融資產之賬面值。

為管控信貸風險，本集團已訂立監控程序，確保採取跟進行動收回逾期債務。此外，本集團檢討每筆貿易債務於報告期間結束時之可收回金額，確保就不可收回金額確認足夠的減值虧損。就此而言，本公司董事認為本集團之信貸風險受到管控。

流動資金之信貸風險有限，因為對約方為信譽昭著之銀行。

本集團之信貸風險集中於若干個別客戶。於各報告期末，金額最高的五項應收款項結餘佔應收貿易賬款約71%（二零一五年：約84%），而金額最高的應收款項佔本集團應收貿易賬款總額約22%（二零一五年：約37%）。本集團透過與信貸記錄良好之對手進行交易以將風險減至最低。大部分並無逾期亦無減值之應收貿易賬款並無拖欠付款記錄。

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Other credit risks (continued)

Further quantitative disclosures in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade and other receivables are set out in note 19.

Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for their own cash management, including the short term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands and to ensure compliance with FRR. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions and other lenders to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

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

6. 金融工具 (續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

其他信貸風險 (續)

本集團來自應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項的信貸風險之進一步數量披露載於附註19。

流動資金風險

本集團內個別經營實體須負責本身的現金管理，包括現金盈餘的短期投資及籌措貸款以滿足預期現金需求，並確保符合財政資源規則。本集團之政策為定期監察其流動資金需要及對借貸契諾的遵守情況，以確保維持充足現金儲備，以及向主要金融機構及其他貸款方取得足夠融資承擔額，以滿足短期及更長時期之流動資金需要。

以下附表顯示於報告期末本集團非衍生金融負債餘下的合約到期期間，並根據合約未折算現金流（包括以合約利率或（如為浮動）根據於報告期末當時的利率計算的利息支付）及本集團需要支付的最早日期：

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity tables

6. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

流動資金表

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or less than 1 month HK\$'000	1 to 3 months HK\$'000	3 months to 1 year HK\$'000	Total undiscounted cash flow HK\$'000	Carrying amount at 31/12/2016 HK\$'000
	加權平均利率 %	應要求或少於1個月千港元	1至3個月千港元	3個月至1年千港元	未貼現現金流總額千港元	於二零一六年十二月三十一日之賬面值千港元
2016						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables						
應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項		58,269	-	-	58,269	58,269
Advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse	3.71	944	-	-	944	941
預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款						
		<u>59,213</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59,213</u>	<u>59,210</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity tables (continued)

6. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

流動資金表(續)

		Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or less than 1 month HK\$'000	1 to 3 months HK\$'000	3 months to 1 year HK\$'000	Total undis- counted cash flow HK\$'000	Carrying amount at 31/12/2015 HK\$'000
		加權 平均利率 %	應要求或 少於1個月 千港元	1至3個月 千港元	3個月至1年 千港元	未貼現 現金流總額 千港元	於 二零一五年 十二月 三十一日 之賬面值 千港元
2015	二零一五年						
Non-derivative financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債						
Trade and other payables	應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項	-	53,460	-	-	53,460	53,460
Advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse	預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款	4.18	1,249	-	-	1,249	1,245
Bank loan	銀行貸款	3.60	500	-	-	500	488
			<u>55,209</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,209</u>	<u>55,193</u>

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

- (i) Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets 金融資產	Fair value as at 於以下日期之公平值		Fair value hierarchy 公平值等級	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s) 估值技術及 關鍵輸入數據	Significant and key unobservable input(s) 主要而無法觀察 的輸入數據
	31/12/2016 二零一六年 十二月 三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元	31/12/2015 二零一五年 十二月 三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元			
Listed equity securities in Hong Kong classified as held-for-trading investments in the consolidated statement of financial position 於綜合財務狀況表分類為持作買賣投資之香港上市股本證券	240,486	237,420	Level 1 第一級	Quoted bid prices in an active market 於活躍市場所報之買入價	N/A 不適用
Unlisted fund investment classified as available-for-sale investments in the consolidated statement of financial position 於綜合財務狀況表分類為可供出售投資之非上市基金投資	14,140	7,022	Level 3 第三級	Net asset value 資產淨值	Value of the underlying unlisted debt investment of the fund (2016: Discount for credit default risky rate and discount for lack of marketability (2015: Discount for lack of marketability) (note)) 基金之相關非上市債務投資價值(二零一六年: 信用違約風險率之折讓及缺乏可銷售性之折讓(二零一五年: 缺乏可銷售性之折讓)(附註))

6. 金融工具(續)

(c) 金融工具之公平值計量

- (i) 以經常基準按公平值計量之本集團金融資產之公平值

本集團部份金融資產於各報告期間結束時按公平值計量。下表載列此等金融資產之公平值釐定方法的資料(特別是所使用之估值技術及輸入數據)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Fair value measurements of financial instruments (continued)

- (i) *Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (continued)*

Note:

2016: 5% increase in discount for credit default risky rate would result in decrease in fair value by approximately HK\$301,000 and 5% increase in discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease in fair value by approximately HK\$10.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in current and prior years.

- (ii) *Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements*

6. 金融工具 (續)

(c) 金融工具之公平值計量 (續)

- (i) *以經常基準按公平值計量之本集團金融資產之公平值 (續)*

附註：

二零一六年：信用違約風險率之折讓上升5%將導致公平值減少約301,000港元，而缺乏可銷售性之折讓上升5%則會導致公平值減少約10港元。

於本年度及上年度並無第一級與第二級之間的轉移。

- (ii) *第三級公平值計量之對賬*

		Available- for-sale investments 可供出售投資 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2015	於二零一五年一月一日	—
Purchase	購入	26,000
Total loss recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認的虧損總額	<u>(18,978)</u>
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	於二零一五年十二月三十一日 及二零一六年一月一日	7,022
Total gains recognised in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益確認的收益 總額	<u>7,118</u>
At 31 December 2016	於二零一六年十二月三十一日	<u><u>14,140</u></u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Financial assets and financial liabilities offsetting

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement.

Under the agreement of continuous net settlement made between the Group and Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the money obligations receivable and payable with HKSCC on the same settlement date and the Group intends to settle on a net basis.

As at 31 December 2016

Financial assets	金融資產
Trade receivables – Clearing house	應收貿易賬款—結算所
Financial liabilities	金融負債
Trade payables – Clearing house	應付貿易賬款—結算所

Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/ (liabilities)	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/ (liabilities) set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets/ (liabilities) presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount
			Financial instruments	Collateral received	
已確認金融資產/ (負債) 總額 HK\$'000 千港元	於綜合財務狀況表內抵銷之已確認金融資產/ (負債) 總額 HK\$'000 千港元	於綜合財務狀況表內列報之金融資產/ (負債) 淨額 HK\$'000 千港元	並無於綜合財務狀況表內抵銷之相關款項		
			金融工具 HK\$'000 千港元	已收抵押品 HK\$'000 千港元	淨額 HK\$'000 千港元
752	(595)	157	-	-	157
(689)	595	94	-	-	94

As at 31 December 2015, there is not any financial assets and financial liabilities offsetting.

6. 金融工具 (續)

(d) 金融資產及金融負債抵銷

下表所載之披露包括受可強制執行總淨額結算安排或類似協議所規限之金融資產及金融負債。

根據本集團與香港中央結算有限公司(「香港結算」)作出之持續淨額結算協議,本集團擁有合法可強制執行權利,以在相同結算日與香港結算抵銷應收及應付貨幣責任,而本集團有意按淨額基準結算。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日

於二零一五年十二月三十一日,並無抵銷任何金融資產及金融負債。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Revenue represents the gross amounts received and receivable for goods sold by the Group to outside customers, less returns and allowances, interest income from provision of money lending services, commission income from provision of brokerage, placing and underwriting services, interest and related income from securities and income from provision of e-commerce service during the year.

An analysis of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

7. 收益及分部資料

收益代表本集團年內向外界客戶出售貨品之已收及應收款項(扣除退貨及折扣)、提供放債服務之利息收入以及提供經紀、配售及包銷服務佣金收益、證券產生之利息及相關收入與提供電子商務服務之收入總額。

本集團於年內之收益分析如下：

		2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Design and sales of telephones and related component	設計及銷售電話及相關組件	177,462	252,993
Processing and trading of used computer-related component	處理及買賣二手電腦相關組件	55,053	48,521
Money lending services	放債服務	12,616	—
Commission from securities dealing and brokerage services	證券買賣及經紀服務產生之佣金	187	—
Placing and underwriting commission	配售及包銷佣金	6,858	—
Interest and related income from securities	證券產生之利息及相關收入	372	—
B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment	企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付	10,975	—
		263,523	301,514

Information reported to executive directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision maker, for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Group's reportable and operating segments under HKFRS 8 are as follows:

- (i) Design and sales of telephones and related components
- (ii) Processing and trading of used computer-related components
- (iii) Money lending services

就資源分配及分部表現評估向本公司執行董事(即主要經營決策者)所呈報之資料,著重於交付或提供之產品或服務之類型。本集團根據香港財務報告準則第8號劃分之須予申報及經營分部如下:

- (i) 設計及銷售電話及相關組件
- (ii) 處理及買賣二手電腦相關組件
- (iii) 放債服務

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

- (iv) Provision of brokerage, placing and underwriting services
- (v) B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable and operating segment.

For the year ended 31 December 2016

7. 收益及分部資料 (續)

- (iv) 提供經紀、配售及包銷服務
- (v) 企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務

分部收益及業績

以下為按須予申報及經營分部分析本集團之收益及業績。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

	Telephones and related components 電話及相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Used computer-related components 二手電腦相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Provision of brokerage, placing and underwriting services 提供經紀、配售及包銷服務 Money lending 放債 HK\$'000 千港元	B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment 企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue					
External sales	177,462	55,053	12,616	10,975	263,523
Segment (loss)/profit	(2,682)	360	12,599	(10,563)	2,865
Interest income on bank deposits					6
Unrealised loss on held-for-trading investments					(38,809)
Realised gains on held-for-trading investments					4,052
Dividend income from available-for-sale investments					11,421
Unallocated expenses					(31,743)
Finance costs					(14)
Loss before tax					(52,222)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

7. 收益及分部資料 (續)

Segment revenues and results (continued)

分部收益及業績 (續)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度

		Telephones and related components 電話及 相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Used computer- related components 二手電腦 相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益			
External sales	對外銷售	252,993	48,521	301,514
Segment profit/(loss)	分部溢利／(虧損)	<u>2,464</u>	<u>(10,786)</u>	(8,322)
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款利息收入			20
Unrealised gains on held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之未變現收益			135,667
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資之減值虧損			(18,978)
Unallocated expenses	未分配開支			(56,744)
Finance costs	融資成本			(724)
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利			<u>50,919</u>

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit/(loss) represents the profit earned by/loss from each segment without allocation of interest income, dividend income, realised/unrealised gains/(loss) on held-for-trading investments, impairment loss on available-for-sale investments, unallocated expenses such as central administrative costs and finance costs. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision makers for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

經營分部的會計政策與附註3所述的本集團的會計政策相同。分部溢利／(虧損)代表在並無分配利息收入、股息收入、持作買賣投資之已變現／未變現收益／(虧損)、可供出售投資之減值虧損、未分配開支如中央行政成本及融資成本下，各分部所賺取之溢利／錄得之虧損。此為就資源分配及表現評估而向主要經營決策者匯報之方法。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment assets and liabilities

As at 31 December 2016

7. 收益及分部資料 (續)

分部資產及負債

於二零一六年十二月三十一日

	Telephones and related components 電話及 相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Used computer- related components 二手電腦 相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Money lending 放債 HK\$'000 千港元	Provision of brokerage, placing and underwriting services 提供經紀、 配售及 包銷服務 HK\$'000 千港元	B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment 企業對企業 跨境電子 商務及支付 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets						
Segment assets	23,188	7,683	170,058	90,815	14,792	306,536
Unallocated assets						348,855
						<u>655,391</u>
Liabilities						
Segment liabilities	(39,556)	(1,726)	(134)	(12,404)	(3,604)	(57,424)
Unallocated liabilities						(5,398)
						<u>(62,822)</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

7. 收益及分部資料 (續)

Segment assets and liabilities (continued)

分部資產及負債 (續)

As at 31 December 2015

於二零一五年十二月三十一日

		Telephones and related components 電話及 相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Used computer- related components 二手電腦 相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產			
Segment assets	分部資產	38,500	7,950	46,450
Unallocated assets	未分配資產			634,739
				<u>681,189</u>
Liabilities	負債			
Segment liabilities	分部負債	(53,501)	(1,655)	(55,156)
Unallocated liabilities	未分配負債			(2,389)
				<u>(57,545)</u>

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

就監察分部表現及分部間之資源分配而言：

- all assets are allocated to operating segments other than available-for-sale investments, held-for-trading investments and other unallocated corporate assets; and
- all liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than bank loan and other unallocated corporate liabilities.
- 所有資產均分配至經營分部，惟可供出售投資、持作買賣投資以及其他未分配企業資產除外；及
- 所有負債均分配至經營分部，惟銀行貸款及其他未分配企業負債除外。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Other segment information
2016

7. 收益及分部資料 (續)

其他分部資料
二零一六年

	Telephones and related components 電話及相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Used computer-related components 二手電腦相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Money lending 放債 HK\$'000 千港元	Provision of brokerage, placing and underwriting services 提供經紀、配售及包銷服務 HK\$'000 千港元	B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment 企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
<i>Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:</i> 計量分部損益或分部資產所包括的金額:							
Addition to property, plant and equipment 添置物業、廠房及設備	-	-	-	301	537	-	838
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment 物業、廠房及設備折舊	-	-	-	155	239	595	989
Impairment loss on trade receivables 應收貿易賬款之減值虧損	156	-	-	-	-	-	156

2015

二零一五年

	Telephones and related equipment 電話及相關設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Used computer-related components 二手電腦相關組件 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
<i>Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:</i> 計量分部損益或分部資產所包括的金額:				
Addition to property, plant and equipment 添置物業、廠房及設備	-	-	2,873	2,873
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment 物業、廠房及設備折舊	-	-	319	319
Impairment loss on goodwill 商譽之減值虧損	-	10,403	-	10,403

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information

The Group's main operations are located in Hong Kong. Information about the Group's revenue from external customers by geographical location of the customers and information about its non-current assets by geographical location of assets are detailed below:

7. 收益及分部資料 (續)

地區資料

本集團之主要營運位於香港。本集團按客戶地理位置劃分來自外界客戶之收益之資料以及按資產地理位置劃分之非流動資產之資料詳述如下：

	Revenue from external customers 來自外界客戶之收益		Non-current assets 非流動資產		
	2016 二零一六年 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 二零一五年 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 二零一六年 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 二零一五年 HK\$'000 千港元	
People's Republic of China ("PRC") (including Hong Kong)	中華人民共和國(「中國」) (包括香港)	78,562	72,994	2,456	2,671
Malaysia	馬來西亞	25,829	40,922	-	-
Spain	西班牙	13,971	28,326	-	-
England	英國	356	419	-	-
Singapore	新加坡	21,400	11,585	-	-
Italy	意大利	25,141	61,395	-	-
Netherlands	荷蘭	4,680	8,417	-	-
India	印度	32,208	32,184	-	-
Korea	韓國	9,040	11,487	-	-
Egypt	埃及	4,022	5,892	-	-
Indonesia	印尼	11,329	-	-	-
Australia	澳洲	10,092	-	-	-
Others	其他	26,893	27,893	-	-
		263,523	301,514	2,456	2,671

Note: Non-current assets excluded financial instruments.

附註：非流動資產不包括金融工具。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

7. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Information about major customers

Revenues from customers of corresponding years contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group are as follows:

Customer A (Note 1 and 2)	客戶甲 (附註1及2)
Customer B (Note 1 and 2)	客戶乙 (附註1及2)
Customer C (Note 1)	客戶丙 (附註1)

Note:

- Revenue from telephones and related equipment.
- No information on turnover for the current year is disclosed for these customers since it contributed less than 10% to the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 December 2016.

8. OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款之利息收入
Management fee income	管理費收入
Net foreign exchange gain	匯兌收益淨額
Dividend income	股息收入
Sundry income	雜項收入

7. 收益及分部資料 (續)

有關主要客戶之資料

於相應年度佔本集團總收益逾10%之客戶收益如下:

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

–	40,922
–	61,395
51,464	49,021

附註:

- 來自電話及相關設備之收益。
- 由於該等客戶佔本集團截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之收益少於10%，故並無披露有關本年度營業額之資料。

8. 其他收入及收益

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

6	20
85	252
–	377
11,421	–
368	872
11,880	1,521

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

9. FINANCE COSTS

Interest on:
– bank borrowings
– promissory notes

以下各項之利息：
– 銀行借貸
– 承付票據

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元
14	60
–	664
14	724

10. (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

(Loss)/profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:

Directors' emoluments
Other staff costs

董事酬金
其他員工成本

Total employee benefits expense 僱員福利開支總額

Auditors' remuneration
Cost of goods sold and services recognised as an expense

核數師酬金
出售貨品及服務成本確認為支出

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

物業、廠房及設備之折舊

Impairment loss on trade receivables

應收貿易賬款減值虧損

Net foreign exchange losses

匯兌虧損淨額

10. 本年度（虧損）／溢利

年內（虧損）／溢利乃於扣除以下各項後達致：

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元
2,060	10,105
12,630	6,560
14,690	16,665
950	750
218,370	259,875
989	319
156	–
440	–

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

11. DIRECTORS' AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the directors were as follows:

(a) Directors' emoluments

For the year ended 31 December 2016

11. 董事及僱員酬金

已付或應付予每名董事之酬金如下：

(a) 董事酬金

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

		Other emoluments 其他酬金				
		Contributions to retirement				
		Salaries and other benefits	benefits scheme	Share-based payment	Total emoluments	
		薪金及 其他福利	退休福利 計劃供款	以股份為 基礎之付款	總酬金	
Fees 袍金		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	
<i>Executive directors</i>	<i>執行董事</i>					
Mr. Malcolm Stephen Jacobs-Paton	Malcolm Stephen Jacobs-Paton 先生	-	1,335	-	1,335	
Mr. Wang Zhen Dong	王振東先生	-	270	13	283	
Ms. Wang Yan (Note (iii))	王妍女士 (附註(iii))	-	40	2	42	
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>	<i>獨立非執行董事</i>					
Ms. Lu Bei Lin	陸蓓琳女士	140	-	-	140	
Mr. Lee Ho Yiu Thomas	李浩堯先生	140	-	-	140	
Mr. Man Yuan (Note (iv))	滿圓先生 (附註(iv))	120	-	-	120	
		400	1,645	15	2,060	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

11. DIRECTORS' AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

11. 董事及僱員酬金 (續)

(a) Directors' emoluments (continued)

(a) 董事酬金 (續)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度

		Other emoluments 其他酬金				Total emoluments 總酬金
		Fees 袍金	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及 其他福利	Contributions to retirement benefits scheme 退休福利 計劃供款	Share-based payment 以股份為 基礎之付款	
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
<i>Executive directors</i> 執行董事						
Mr. Zhu Xiao Dong (Note (i))	朱曉冬先生 (附註(i))	-	1,200	-	1,223	2,423
Mr. Malcolm Stephen Jacobs-Paton	Malcolm Stephen Jacobs-Paton 先生	-	1,200	6	695	1,901
Mr. Wang Zhen Dong	王振東先生	-	240	12	3,524	3,776
Mr. Xiao Qingmin (Note (ii))	肖慶敏先生 (附註(ii))	-	110	6	1,379	1,495
Ms. Wang Yan (Note (iii))	王妍女士 (附註(iii))	-	120	6	-	126
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i> 獨立非執行董事						
Ms. Lu Bei Lin	陸蓓琳女士	140	-	-	-	140
Mr. Lee Ho Yiu Thomas	李浩堯先生	140	-	-	-	140
Mr. Man Yuan (Note (iv))	滿圓先生 (附註(iv))	55	-	-	-	55
Mr. Lee Ka Sing Joseph (Note (v))	李家星先生 (附註(v))	49	-	-	-	49
		<u>384</u>	<u>2,870</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>6,821</u>	<u>10,105</u>

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

11. DIRECTORS' AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments (continued)

Notes:

- (i) Resigned on 4 August 2015
- (ii) Resigned on 23 November 2015
- (iii) Resigned on 29 April 2016
- (iv) Appointed on 17 June 2015
- (v) Retired at annual general meeting held on 7 May 2015

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group. The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company.

The Group currently has no title as the chief executive.

None of the directors waived any emoluments in the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

11. 董事及僱員酬金 (續)

(a) 董事酬金 (續)

附註：

- (i) 於二零一五年八月四日辭任
- (ii) 於二零一五年十一月二十三日辭任
- (iii) 於二零一六年四月二十九日辭任
- (iv) 於二零一五年六月十七日獲委任
- (v) 於二零一五年五月七日舉行之股東週年大會上退任

上文所示執行董事的薪酬主要指就其對本公司及本集團事務的管理所提供服務的薪酬。上文所示獨立非執行董事的薪酬主要指就其作為本公司董事所提供服務的薪酬。

本集團目前並無行政總裁一職。

概無董事於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度放棄任何酬金(二零一五年:無)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

11. DIRECTORS' AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(b) Employees' emoluments

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, one (2015: four) was a director of the Company whose emoluments are included in the disclosures above. The emoluments of the remaining four (2015: one) highest paid, non-director and non-chief executive individuals were as follows:

Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	退休福利計劃供款

Their emoluments were within the following bands:	彼等之酬金屬於以下範疇：
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零至1,000,000港元
HK\$1,000,000 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,000港元至1,500,000港元

During the year, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the directors or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office (2015: Nil).

11. 董事及僱員酬金 (續)

(b) 僱員酬金

在本集團五名最高酬金之人士當中，一名(二零一五年：四名)為本公司之董事，其酬金載於上文所披露之資料中。其餘四名(二零一五年：一名)最高薪非董事及非主要行政人員人士之酬金如下：

2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
2,907	792
280	12
3,187	804

2016 No. of employees 僱員人數	2015 No. of employees 僱員人數
3	1
1	—

年內，本集團並無向任何董事或五名最高薪人士支付酬金以作為吸引其加盟或加盟後之獎勵或作為離職補償(二零一五年：無)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Current tax:	即期稅項：
– Hong Kong Profits Tax	– 香港利得稅

Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% of the estimated assessable profits for both years. PRC subsidiaries are subject to PRC Enterprise Income Tax at 25% for both years. No provision for PRC Enterprise Income Tax for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 as the PRC subsidiaries did not generate any assessable profits during the years.

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

12. 所得稅支出

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

130	–
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香港利得稅乃根據兩個年度之估計應課稅溢利按稅率16.5%計算。中國附屬公司於兩個年度須按25%之稅率繳納中國企業所得稅。並無就截至二零一六年及二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度作出中國企業所得稅撥備，原因為中國附屬公司於兩個年度內並無任何應課稅溢利。

本年度稅項支出與綜合損益及其他全面收益表之除稅前（虧損）／溢利之對賬如下：

		2016	2015
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
(Loss)/profit before tax	除稅前（虧損）／溢利	(52,222)	50,919
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 16.5%	按本地所得稅率16.5%計算之稅項	(8,617)	8,402
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	在稅務上不能扣減之支出之稅務影響	9,728	12,510
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	在稅務上不需評稅之收入之稅務影響	(882)	(22,388)
Tax effect of tax losses previously not recognised	以往未確認之稅項虧損之稅務影響	3,122	1,903
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	動用以往並無確認之稅項虧損	(2,419)	(381)
Effect of different tax rates of PRC subsidiaries	中國附屬公司不同稅率之影響	(802)	(32)
Others	其他	–	(14)
Tax charge for the year	本年度稅項支出	130	–

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

13. DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid or proposed during the year ended 31 December 2016, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2015: Nil).

13. 股息

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度並無派付或建議派付股息，自報告期間結束以來亦無建議派發任何股息（二零一五年：無）。

14. (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

14. 每股（虧損）／盈利

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄（虧損）／盈利乃根據以下數據計算：

		2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
(Loss)/earnings	（虧損）／盈利		
(Loss)/earnings for the year attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share	用於計算每股基本及攤薄（虧損）／盈利之本公司擁有人應佔年內（虧損）／盈利	<u>(52,352)</u>	<u>50,919</u>
		2016 '000 千股	2015 '000 千股
Number of shares	股份數目		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic (loss)/earnings per share	用於計算每股基本（虧損）／盈利之普通股加權平均數	15,215,731	14,550,961
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares: – share options	潛在攤薄普通股之影響： – 購股權	<u>–</u>	<u>648,575</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted (loss)/earnings per share	用於計算每股攤薄（虧損）／盈利之普通股加權平均數	<u>15,215,731</u>	<u>15,199,536</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

14. (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

The computation of diluted loss per share for the year ended 31 December 2016 did not assume the exercise of the Company's share options since their exercise would result in a decrease in loss per share.

14. 每股(虧損)／盈利(續)

計算截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之每股攤薄虧損時乃假設本公司之購股權不會獲行使，原因為有關行使將令到每股虧損減少。

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

15. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold Improvement 租賃物業裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	Furniture, fixtures and equipment 傢俬、 裝置及設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost	成本			
At 1 January 2015	於二零一五年 一月一日	–	137	137
Additions	添置	1,503	1,370	2,873
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	於二零一五年 十二月三十一日 及二零一六年 一月一日	1,503	1,507	3,010
Additions	添置	–	838	838
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	–	(64)	(64)
At 31 December 2016	於二零一六年 十二月三十一日	1,503	2,281	3,784
Depreciation	折舊			
At 1 January 2015	於二零一五年 一月一日	–	20	20
Provided for the year	本年度撥備	249	70	319
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	於二零一五年 十二月三十一日 及二零一六年 一月一日	249	90	339
Provided for the year	本年度撥備	526	463	989
At 31 December 2016	於二零一六年 十二月三十一日	775	553	1,328
Carrying amounts	賬面值			
At 31 December 2016	於二零一六年 十二月三十一日	728	1,728	2,456
At 31 December 2015	於二零一五年 十二月三十一日	1,254	1,417	2,671

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold improvement	Over the shorter of the term of the lease, or 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	15% – 20%

15. 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

上述物業、廠房及設備項目按以下年率以直線法計算折舊：

租賃物業裝修	按租賃年期或五年(以較短者為準)
傢俬、裝置及設備	15%至20%

16. GOODWILL

Cost	成本
At 1 January and 31 December	於一月一日及十二月三十一日
Impairment	減值
At 1 January	於一月一日
Impairment loss recognised during the year	於本年度確認之減值虧損
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日
Carrying values	賬面值
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to an individual cash generating unit (the “CGU”) in the used computer-related components segment.

The basis of the recoverable amount of the CGU and its major underlying assumptions are summarised below.

16. 商譽

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

–	29,877
–	(19,474)
–	(10,403)
–	(29,877)
–	–

就減值測試而言，商譽已分配予二手電腦相關組件分部之獨立現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)。

現金產生單位之可收回金額之基準及其主要相關假設概述如下。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

16. GOODWILL (continued)

As at 31 December 2015, the recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation. That calculation uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period, and discount rate of 16.1%. Other key assumptions for the value in use calculations relate to the estimation of cash inflows/outflows which include budgeted sales and gross margin, such estimation is based on the unit's past performance and management's expectations for the market development.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the processing and trading of used computer-related components business suffered from a loss and its gross profit margin decreased from 8% in 2014 to 3% in 2015. The decrease in gross profit margin resulted mainly from the increase in average unit purchase price of used computer-related components. The management considered that the processing and trading of used computer-related components business is not expected to contribute positively to the Group in the foreseeable future. Impairment loss of approximately HK\$10,403,000 has been recognised in relation to goodwill allocated to this CGU during the year ended 31 December 2015.

17. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

Unlisted fund investment,
at fair value

非上市基金投資，
按公平值

16. 商譽 (續)

於二零一五年十二月三十一日，現金產生單位之可收回金額乃根據使用價值計算法之基準釐定。使用價值計算法取自以管理層核准的五年期財務預算為基礎的現金流量預測及16.1%之貼現率。使用價值計算法之其他主要假設涉及估計現金流入／流出（包括銷售預算及毛利率），而有關估算根據現金產生單位之過往表現及管理層對市場發展之預期作出。

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度，二手電腦相關組件之處理及貿易業務錄得虧損，其毛利率由二零一四年之8%降至二零一五年之3%。毛利率下跌主要是因為二手電腦相關組件之平均單位購買價增加所致。管理層認為二手電腦相關組件之處理及貿易業務在可見將來應不會對本集團作出正面貢獻。截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度，已就分配至該現金產生單位的商譽確認減值虧損約10,403,000港元。

17. 可供出售投資

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

14,140	7,022
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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

18. DEPOSITS

		2016	2015
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Deposits with the Stock Exchange	聯交所按金		
– Compensation fund	– 補償基金	50	–
– Fidelity fund	– 互保基金	50	–
– Stamp duty deposit	– 印花稅按金	5	–
Contribution of guarantee fund paid to Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”)	已付香港中央結算有限公司(「香港結算」)擔保基金供款	50	–
Admission fee paid to HKSCC	已付香港結算參與費	50	–
		205	–

18. 按金

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2016	2015
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Trade receivables arising from the ordinary course of business of dealing in securities transactions:	證券交易買賣業務之日常業務過程產生的應收貿易賬款：		
– Cash clients	– 現金客戶	689	–
– Clearing house	– 結算所	157	–
		846	–
Trade receivables from other ordinary course of business, except for business of dealing in securities transactions	其他日常業務過程產生的應收貿易賬款(證券交易買賣業務除外)	27,590	32,701
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	減：呆賬撥備	(156)	–
		27,434	32,701
Deposits in brokerage firms	於經紀公司之按金	53,553	81,490
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	按金、預付款項及其他應收款項	8,969	6,260
Total trade and other receivables	應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項總額	90,802	120,451

19. 應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Trade receivables arising from the business of dealing in securities

The Group seeks to maintain tight control over its outstanding trade receivables and has procedures and policies to assess its clients' credit quality and defines credit limits for each client. All client acceptances and credit limit are approved by designated approvers according to the clients' credit worthiness.

The normal settlement terms of trade receivable from clients and clearing house arising from the ordinary course of business of securities brokerage services are two trading days after the trade date.

Trade receivables due from cash clients are secured by clients' securities, which are publicly traded equity securities listed in Hong Kong. The fair values of the securities as at 31 December 2016 approximate HK\$124,121,000. As at 31 December 2016, all balances were secured by sufficient collateral on an individual basis. All trade receivables from cash clients are neither past due nor impaired as at 31 December 2016 and the directors of the Company are of the opinion that the amount are recoverable. Cash client receivables which were past due but not impaired bear interest at interest rates by reference to Hong Kong prime rate plus certain basis points based on management's discretion.

In addition, the Group has a policy for determining the allowance for impairment of trade receivables without sufficient collateral based on the evaluation of collectability and aging analysis of accounts and on management's judgement including the creditworthiness, collateral and the past collection history of each client.

19. 應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項 (續)

證券買賣業務產生之應收貿易賬款

本集團尋求嚴格控制其未收回之應收貿易賬款，並設有程序及政策評估其客戶的信貨質素以及界定各客戶的信貨限額。所有客戶接受及信貸限額均由指定審批人員根據客戶的信譽批准。

於證券經紀服務之日常業務過程中產生的應收客戶及結算所貿易賬款的正常結算期為貿易日期後兩個交易日。

應收現金客戶的應收貿易賬款以客戶的證券（為於香港公開買賣之上市股本證券）作抵押。證券於二零一六年十二月三十一日的公平值約為124,121,000港元。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，所有結餘乃按個別基準由充足抵押品作抵押。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，所有應收現金客戶之貿易賬款既無逾期亦無減值，及本公司董事認為，該等款項可予收回。已逾期但並無減值之應收現金客戶之賬款乃由管理層參考香港最優惠利率加若干基點之利率酌情計息。

此外，本集團設有政策，根據對可收回性的評估與賬款賬齡分析及管理層的判斷（包括每名客戶的信用、抵押品及過往收回記錄）釐定未提供充足抵押品的應收貿易賬款減值撥備。

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Trade receivables arising from the business of dealing in securities (continued)

In determining the recoverability of the trade receivables, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivables from the date the credit was initially granted up to the reporting date and the fair values of the collateral held.

No allowances for impairment loss on trade receivables has been recognised during the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

Trade receivables arising from other businesses

The Group allows a credit period from 30 to 90 days to its customers. The following is an aging analysis of the trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful debts) presented based on invoice dates at the end of the reporting period:

0 – 30 days	零至三十日
31 – 60 days	三十一至六十日
61 – 90 days	六十一至九十日
Over 90 days	九十日以上

Before accepting any new customer, the Group assesses the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Credit limits attributed to customers are reviewed twice a year.

Included in the Group's trade receivable balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of approximately HK\$10,506,000 (2015: HK\$6,376,000) which are past due as at the reporting date for which the Group has not provided for impairment loss, as the Group considered such balance could be recovered based on historical experience. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

19. 應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項 (續)

證券買賣業務產生之應收貿易賬款 (續)

於釐定應收貿易賬款之可收回性時，本集團考慮應收貿易賬款自初始授出信貸日期起直至報告日期止信貸質素及所持抵押品之公平值之任何變動。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，概無就應收貿易賬款確認減值虧損撥備（二零一五年：無）。

其他業務產生之應收貿易賬款

本集團授予其客戶30至90日之信貸期。應收貿易賬款（扣除呆賬撥備）於報告期間結束時根據發票日期呈列之賬齡分析如下：

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元
15,078	19,943
8,208	6,918
763	2,632
3,385	3,208
27,434	32,701

本集團於接納任何新客戶前會先評估準客戶之信貸質素並且訂出該客戶之信貸限額。客戶獲得的信貸限額每年檢討兩次。

本集團之應收貿易賬款結餘中包括總賬面值約為10,506,000港元（二零一五年：6,376,000港元）之應收款項，此等款項於報告日期已經逾期但本集團並無就此作出減值虧損撥備，原因為本集團認為，根據過往經驗，有關結餘為可以收回。本集團並無就此等結餘持有任何抵押品。

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19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Trade receivables arising from other businesses (Continued)

The aged analysis of the trade receivables that were past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired was as follows:

Overdue by:	逾期：
0 – 30 days	零至三十日
31 – 60 days	三十一至六十日
Over 60 days	六十日以上

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

7,121	3,168
832	1,127
2,553	2,081
10,506	6,376

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts:

Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘
Impairment loss recognised during the year	於本年度已確認之減值虧損
Amounts written off as uncollectible	因無法收回而撇銷之金額
Balance at the end of the year	年終結餘

呆賬撥備變動：

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

–	188
156	–
–	(188)
156	–

Included in the allowance for doubtful debts are individually impaired trade receivables which have cash flow problem. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

呆賬撥備中包括有現金流問題之個別減值之應收貿易賬款。本集團並無就此等結餘持有任何抵押品。

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20. LOANS RECEIVABLE

20. 應收貸款

		2016	2015
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
0 – 90 days	零至九十日	12,331	–
91 – 180 days	九十一至一百八十日	3,720	–
181 – 365 days	一百八十一至三百六十五日	153,015	–
		169,066	–
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	減：呆賬撥備	–	–
		169,066	–

The loans receivable were repaid in accordance with the terms of the loan agreements and all loans receivable are recoverable within one year.

As at 31 December 2016, the effective interest rates on the Group's loans receivable is approximately 9.89% (2015: Nil) per annum.

At the end of the reporting period, there is no loans receivable which are past due for which the Group has not provided for impairment loss.

應收貸款已根據貸款協議之條款支付，所有應收貸款可於一年內收回。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團應收貸款之實際年利率約為9.89%（二零一五年：無）。

於報告期末，概無本集團尚無未計提減值虧損之逾期應收貸款。

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21. BILL RECEIVABLE DISCOUNTED WITH FULL RECOURSE

The Group allows a credit period from 30 to 90 days to its trade customers. The following is an ageing analysis of bill receivable discounted with full recourse at the end of the reporting period:

0 – 30 days 零至三十日

Bill receivable discounted with full recourse and the advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse will be derecognised when the banks received cash from the customers. On derecognition of bill receivable discounted with full recourse, the difference between their carrying amounts and the cash received by the banks is recognised in profit or loss.

22. HELD-FOR-TRADING INVESTMENTS

Equity securities listed in Hong Kong, at fair value 於香港上市之股本證券，按公平值

Fair values are determined with reference to quoted market bid prices.

21. 附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據

本集團給予貿易客戶之信貸期為三十至九十日。有關附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據於報告期間結束時之賬齡分析如下：

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

941	1,245
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附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據及預支該等附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款乃於銀行從客戶處收到現金時終止確認。於終止確認附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據時，其賬面值與銀行所收到之現金的差額乃於損益確認。

22. 持作買賣投資

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

240,486	237,420
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公平值乃參考市場所報之買入價而釐定。

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22. HELD-FOR-TRADING INVESTMENTS (continued)

Included in equity securities listed in Hong Kong above at 31 December 2016 is the Group's investment in GreaterChina Professional Services Limited ("GreaterChina"), a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, with a carrying amount of HK\$149,120,000. The investment represents a 4.8% holding of the ordinary shares of GreaterChina and more than 10% of the Group's total assets at 31 December 2016.

23. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Segregated accounts

From the Group's ordinary business in provision of brokerage and related services, the Group receives and holds money deposited by clients in the course of the conduct of the regulated activities. These clients' monies are maintained in segregated bank accounts at market interest rates. The Group has recognised the corresponding accounts payable to respective clients. As at 31 March 2016, the segregated accounts with authorised institutions in relation to its brokerage business totalled HK\$11,453,000 (2015: nil).

House accounts

Cash and bank balances comprise cash held by the Group and bank deposits at variable interest rate with original maturity of three months or less.

At 31 December 2016, the Group's certain bank deposits of approximately HK\$222,000 (2015: HK\$27,020,000) denominated in RMB were placed with banks in the PRC. The remittance of these funds out of the PRC was subject to exchange restrictions imposed by the Government of the PRC.

22. 持作買賣投資 (續)

上列於二零一六年十二月三十一日之香港上市股本證券中包括本集團於漢華專業服務有限公司(「漢華」, 於開曼群島註冊成立之公司)賬面值為149,120,000港元之投資。有關投資代表持有漢華普通股之4.8%, 並佔本集團於二零一六年十二月三十一日之總資產逾10%。

23. 現金及銀行結餘

獨立賬戶

從本集團提供經紀及相關服務的日常工作, 本集團在進行受規管活動時收取並持有客戶存放的款項。該等客戶的款項按市場利率於獨立銀行賬戶保管。本集團已確認應付各客戶的應付賬款。於二零一六年三月三十一日, 就經紀業務於認可機構的獨立賬戶合共為11,453,000港元(二零一五年: 無)。

自有賬戶

現金及銀行結餘包括本集團所持有之現金及原訂立於三個月或以下到期之浮息銀行存款。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日, 本集團為數約222,000港元以人民幣計值之若干銀行存款(二零一五年: 27,020,000港元)乃存於中國之銀行。將此等資金匯出中國須遵守中國政府實施之外匯管制規定。

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24. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

24. 應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項

		2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade payables arising from the ordinary course of business of dealing in securities transactions:	於證券交易買賣業務之正常業務過程中所產生的應付貿易賬款：		
– Cash clients	– 現金客戶	12,202	–
– Clearing house	– 結算所	94	–
Trade payables from purchase of goods other ordinary course of business, except for business of dealing in securities transactions	於購買貨品而非其他正常業務過程中所產生的應付貿易賬款，惟證券交易買賣業務除外	30,028	37,924
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付款項及應計費用	18,206	16,667
		60,530	54,591

Trade payables arising from the business of dealing in securities

The trade payables balances arising from the ordinary course of business of securities brokerage services are normally settled in two trading days after the trade date except for the money held on behalf of clients at the segregated bank accounts which are repayable on demand. No aging analysis is disclosed as, in the opinion of directors of the Company, an aging analysis does not give additional value in view of the nature of this business.

買賣證券業務所產生的應付貿易賬款

證券經紀服務業務正常業務過程中所產生的應付貿易賬款一般於交易日期後兩個交易日內結算，惟代客戶於獨立銀行賬戶持有之資金須按需償還。由於本公司董事認為，鑑於業務性質，賬齡分析並無額外價值，故並無披露賬齡分析。

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

24. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

Trade payables arising from other businesses

The following is an ageing analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice dates at the end of the reporting period:

0 – 30 days	零至三十日
31 – 60 days	三十一至六十日
61 – 90 days	六十一至九十日
Over 90 days	九十日以上

The credit period on purchase of goods ranges from 30 to 60 days.

25. ADVANCE DRAWN ON BILL RECEIVABLE DISCOUNTED WITH FULL RECOURSE

As at 31 December 2016, the interest on the Group's advance drawn on bill receivable discounted with full recourse is charged at 3.71% (2015: 4.18%) per annum.

24. 應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項 (續)

其他業務所產生的應付貿易賬款

於報告期末，按發票日期之應付貿易賬款之賬齡分析呈列如下：

2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
12,676	22,262
8,867	12,405
8,098	3,040
387	217
30,028	37,924

購買貨品信貸期介乎三十日至六十日。

25. 預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團預支附有全面追索權之應收貼現票據之墊款按3.71% (二零一五年：4.18%)之年利率計息。

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26. BANK LOAN

Secured fixed-rate bank loan	有抵押固定利率銀行貸款
Scheduled payment terms of bank loan contain a repayment on demand clause (shown under current liabilities)	銀行貸款之計劃還款條款內包含須應要求還款之條款(列入流動負債)
- Within one year	- 一年內
- More than one year, but not exceeding two years	- 超過一年但不超過兩年

At 31 December 2015, the effective interest rate of the bank loan was 6.78% per annum. The bank loan is denominated in HKD.

At 31 December 2015, the Group's bank loan was secured by an unlimited personal guarantee from a director of a subsidiary.

27. SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares of HK\$0.0003 each

Authorised:

At 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016

法定:

於二零一五年一月一日、
二零一五年十二月三十一日
及二零一六年十二月三十一日

Issued and fully paid:

At 1 January 2015
Issue of shares on exercise of share options
Issue of shares by way of placing

已發行及繳足:

於二零一五年一月一日
因購股權獲行使而發行股份
通過配售發行股份

At 31 December 2015, 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016

於二零一五年十二月三十一日、
二零一六年一月一日
及二零一六年十二月三十一日

26. 銀行貸款

	2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Secured fixed-rate bank loan	—	488
Scheduled payment terms of bank loan contain a repayment on demand clause (shown under current liabilities)		
- Within one year	—	488
- More than one year, but not exceeding two years	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>488</u>

於二零一五年十二月三十一日，銀行貸款之實際利率為每年6.78%。銀行貸款以港元計值。

於二零一五年十二月三十一日，本集團之銀行貸款乃由一間附屬公司之一名董事提供之無限額個人擔保作抵押。

27. 股本

每股面值0.0003港元之普通股

	Number of Ordinary Shares 普通股數目	Amount 金額 HK\$'000 千港元
Notes 附註		
	2,000,000,000,000	600,000
	12,830,841,870	3,849
(a)	343,989,450	103
(b)	2,040,900,000	612
	<u>15,215,731,320</u>	<u>4,564</u>

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

27. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Notes:

- (a) During the year ended 31 December 2015, 46,989,450 share options were exercised at a subscription price of HK\$0.0415 per share and 297,000,000 share options were exercised at a subscription price of HK\$0.178 per share, resulting in the issue of 343,989,450 ordinary shares of HK\$0.0003 each. All these shares rank pari passu with existing shares in all respects.
- (b) Pursuant to a placing agreement dated 6 March 2015, the Company allotted and issued 2,040,900,000 new shares of HK\$0.0003 each in the capital of the Company at a price of HK\$0.245 per share. The new shares rank pari passu with existing shares in all respects. As at 31 December 2015, the Company has resolved to change the use of the unutilised net proceeds of approximately HK\$372 million. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 6 March 2015, 13 April 2015 and 31 December 2015.

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Company's shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 4 May 2012, the Company adopted a share option scheme (the "**Scheme**") for the primary purpose of providing incentives to eligible persons.

Under the Scheme, the Company's board of directors may, at its discretion, grant options to eligible persons (including directors and employees) to subscribe for the Company's shares.

The exercise price of the share options under the Scheme is determined by the directors, and must be at least the higher of: (a) the average of the closing price of the Company's shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the relevant date of offer of the share options; (b) the closing price of the Company's shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheet on the relevant date of offer of the share options, which must be a business day; and (c) the nominal value of the Company's shares.

27. 股本 (續)

附註：

- (a) 於截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度，46,989,450份購股權乃按每股0.0415港元之認購價行使而297,000,000份購股權乃按每股0.178港元之認購價行使，本公司因此發行343,989,450股每股面值0.0003港元之普通股。所有此等股份在各方面與現有股份享有同等地位。
- (b) 根據日期為二零一五年三月六日之配售協議，本公司按每股0.245港元之價格配發及發行2,040,900,000股本公司股本中每股面值0.0003港元之新股份。有關新股份在各方面與現有股份享有同等地位。於二零一五年十二月三十一日，本公司決議改變未獲動用之所得款項淨額約372,000,000港元之用途。詳情請參閱本公司日期為二零一五年三月六日、二零一五年四月十三日及二零一五年十二月三十一日之公佈。

28. 以股份為基礎之付款之交易

根據本公司股東於二零一二年五月四日舉行之股東週年大會上通過之決議案，本公司採納一項購股權計劃（「**該計劃**」），主要目的在於獎勵合資格人士。

根據該計劃，本公司董事會可酌情決定向合資格人士（包括董事及僱員）授予購股權以認購本公司股份。

該計劃之購股權行使價由董事決定，並須至少為以下較高者：(a)緊接有關購股權授出日期前五個營業日於聯交所每日報價表得出之本公司股份平均收市價；(b)有關購股權授出日期於聯交所每日報價表得出之本公司股份收市價，該日必須為營業日；及(c)本公司股份之面值。

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding share options granted and yet to be exercised under the Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company shall not in aggregate exceed 30% of the Company's shares in issue from time to time. The total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the share options granted to any individual under the Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company (including cancelled, exercised and outstanding share options) in any 12-month period up to the date of grant of the share options must not exceed 1% of the Company's shares in issue. The Scheme will remain in force for a period of ten years commencing from the date of adoption of the Scheme, after which no further share options shall be granted but the share options which were granted during the life of the Scheme may continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms of issue and the provisions of the Scheme shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect in respect thereof. Share options may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Scheme at any time during the period as the board of directors may determine in granting the share options, but in any event not exceeding ten years from the date of grant. Share options granted under the Scheme must be taken up within 28 days of the date of offer. Upon acceptance, the grantee shall pay HK\$1 to the Company by way of consideration for the grant of the share option.

At 31 December 2016, the number of shares in respect of which share options had been granted and remained outstanding under the Scheme was 1,960,372,600 (2015: 450,372,600), representing approximately 12.88% (2015: 2.96%) of the Company's shares in issue at that date.

28. 以股份為基礎之付款之交易 (續)

根據該計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃，所有授出而尚未行使之購股權，於行使後可予發行股份之最高數目合共不得超過本公司不時已發行股份30%。於直至購股權授出日期之任何十二個月期間內，行使根據該計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃向任何人士授予購股權（包括已註銷、已行使及尚未行使之購股權）而發行及將予發行之股份總數，不可超過本公司已發行股份1%。該計劃自其採納日期起計十年內仍然有效，於該日期後則不會再授出購股權，惟於該計劃期內授出之購股權仍可根據其發行條款繼續予以行使，而該計劃之規定在所有其他有關方面均仍具十足效力。購股權可於董事會授出購股權時所決定之期間內任何時間根據該計劃之條款予以行使，惟此期間在任何情況內均不得超過授出日期起計十年內。根據該計劃授出之購股權須由要約日期起計二十八日內接納。於接納後，承授人應向本公司支付1港元作為獲授購股權之代價。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據該計劃授出而尚未行使之購股權所涉及之股份數目為1,960,372,600股（二零一五年：450,372,600股），佔本公司於該日之已發行股份約12.88%（二零一五年：2.96%）。

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The following table discloses the details of the Company's share options and the movements during the year ended 31 December 2016:

28. 以股份為基礎之付款之交易 (續)

下表披露截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度內之本公司購股權詳情及年內變動：

Category 類別	Date of grant 授出日期	Exercise Price per share 每股行使價	Exercise period 行使期	Notes 附註	Outstanding at 1.1.2016	Granted during the year 年內授出	Outstanding at 31.12.2016
					於二零一六年 一月一日 尚未行使		於二零一六年 十二月三十一日 尚未行使
Directors 董事	10.12.2014 二零一四年十二月十日	HK\$0.1780 0.1780港元	10.12.2014-9.12.2020 二零一四年十二月十日 至 二零二零年十二月九日	(b)	146,800,000	-	146,800,000
Employees and consultants 僱員及顧問	7.10.2013 二零一三年十月七日	HK\$0.0415 0.0415港元	7.10.2013-6.10.2018 二零一三年十月七日至 二零一八年十月六日	(a)	62,652,600	-	62,652,600
	10.12.2014 二零一四年十二月十日	HK\$0.1780 0.1780港元	10.12.2014-9.12.2020 二零一四年十二月十日 至 二零二零年十二月九日	(c)	240,920,000	-	240,920,000
	1.9.2016 二零一六年九月一日	HK\$0.0760 0.0760港元	1.9.2016-31.8.2018 二零一六年九月一日 至 二零一八年八月三十一日	(d)	-	1,510,000,000	1,510,000,000
					<u>450,372,600</u>	<u>1,510,000,000</u>	<u>1,960,372,600</u>
Exercisable at the end of the year 於年結時可予行使							<u>1,853,860,600</u>
Weighted average exercise price 加權平均行使價					<u>HK\$0.1590港元</u>	<u>HK\$0.0760港元</u>	<u>HK\$0.0951港元</u>

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The following table discloses the details of the Company's share options and the movements during the year ended 31 December 2015:

28. 以股份為基礎之付款之交易 (續)

下表披露截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度內之本公司購股權詳情及年內變動：

Category 類別	Date of grant 授出日期	Exercise Price 每股行使價	Exercise period 行使期	Notes 附註	Outstanding at 1.1.2015	Exercise during the year	Lapsed during the year	Outstanding at 31.12.2015
					於二零一五年 一月一日 尚未行使			於二零一五年 十二月三十一日 尚未行使
Directors 董事	7.10.2013 二零一三年十月七日	HK\$0.0415 0.0415港元	7.10.2013-6.10.2018 二零一三年十月七日至 二零一八年十月六日	(a)	15,663,150	-	(15,663,150)	-
	10.12.2014 二零一四年十二月十日	HK\$0.1780 0.1780港元	10.12.2014-9.12.2020 二零一四年十二月十日 至 二零二零年十二月九日	(b)	405,400,000	(5,000,000)	(253,600,000)	146,800,000
Employees and consultants 僱員及顧問	7.10.2013 二零一三年十月七日	HK\$0.0415 0.0415港元	7.10.2013-6.10.2018 二零一三年十月七日至 二零一八年十月六日	(a)	109,642,050	(46,989,450)	-	62,652,600
	10.12.2014 二零一四年十二月十日	HK\$0.1780 0.1780港元	10.12.2014-9.12.2020 二零一四年十二月十日 至 二零二零年十二月九日	(c)	862,600,000	(292,000,000)	(329,680,000)	240,920,000
					<u>1,393,305,200</u>	<u>(343,989,450)</u>	<u>(598,943,150)</u>	<u>450,372,600</u>
Exercisable at the end of the year 於年結時可予行使								<u>308,356,600</u>
Weighted average exercise price 加權平均行使價					<u>HK\$0.1657港元</u>	<u>HK\$0.1594港元</u>	<u>HK\$0.1744港元</u>	<u>HK\$0.1590港元</u>

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For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Notes:

- (a) The options granted are fully vested at the date of grant.
- (b) Out of the 405,400,000 options granted on 10 December 2014, a total of 126,800,000 options are vested in 5 tranches as to (i) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2015 up to 9 December 2020; (ii) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2016 up to 9 December 2020; (iii) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2017 up to 9 December 2020; (iv) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2018 up to 9 December 2020; and (v) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2019 up to 9 December 2020; and a total of 278,600,000 options are exercisable from 10 December 2014 up to 9 December 2020.
- (c) Out of the 862,600,000 options granted on 10 December 2014, a total of 507,200,000 options are vested in 5 tranches as to (i) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2015 up to 9 December 2020; (ii) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2016 up to 9 December 2020; (iii) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2017 up to 9 December 2020; (iv) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2018 up to 9 December 2020; and (v) 20% exercisable from 10 December 2019 up to 9 December 2020; and a total of 355,400,000 options are exercisable from 10 December 2014 up to 9 December 2020.

28. 以股份為基礎之付款之交易 (續)

附註：

- (a) 所授出之購股權已於授出日期悉數歸屬。
- (b) 於二零一四年十二月十日所授出之405,400,000份購股權當中，合共126,800,000份購股權乃分五批歸屬：(i) 20%可於二零一五年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；(ii) 20%可於二零一六年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；(iii) 20%可於二零一七年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；(iv) 20%可於二零一八年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；及(v) 20%可於二零一九年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；以及合共278,600,000份購股權可於二零一四年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使。
- (c) 於二零一四年十二月十日所授出之862,600,000份購股權當中，合共507,200,000份購股權乃分五批歸屬：(i) 20%可於二零一五年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；(ii) 20%可於二零一六年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；(iii) 20%可於二零一七年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；(iv) 20%可於二零一八年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；及(v) 20%可於二零一九年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使；以及合共355,400,000份購股權可於二零一四年十二月十日至二零二零年十二月九日期間行使。

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28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Notes: (continued)

- (d) The options granted on 1 September 2016 are fully vested at the date of grant and exercisable from 1 September 2016 up to 31 August 2018.

No share option is exercised during the year ended 31 December 2016. In respect of the share options exercised during the year ended 31 December 2015, the weighted average share price at the date of exercise is HK\$0.57.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, share options were granted on 1 September 2016. The fair value of the options granted on that date determined using the Binomial Option Pricing Model was approximately HK\$11,023,000.

28. 以股份為基礎之付款之交易 (續)

附註：(續)

- (d) 於二零一六年九月一日授出之購股權已於授出日期悉數歸屬，並可自二零一六年九月一日至二零一八年八月三十一日行使。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，並無行使購股權。截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度行使之購股權，於行使日期之加權平均股價為0.57港元。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，購股權已於二零一六年九月一日授出。於該日授出之購股權之公平值使用二項式期權定價模式釐定，約為11,023,000港元。

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28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2014, share options were granted on 10 December 2014. The fair value of the options granted on that date determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model was approximately HK\$15,966,000. The significant inputs and assumptions to the models were as follows:

Weighted average share price	加權平均股價
Exercise price	行使價
Expected volatility	預期波幅
Expected life	預期年期
Risk-free rate	無風險利率
Expected dividend yield	預期股息收益率

Expected volatility was determined by using the historical volatility of the Company's share price (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted any expected change to future volatility based on publicly available information. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

The Binomial Option Pricing Model and the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share price. Any changes in subjective input assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimate.

The Group recognised the total expense of HK\$12,450,000 (2015: HK\$15,078,000) for the year ended 31 December 2016 in relation to share options granted by the Company.

28. 以股份為基礎之付款之交易 (續)

於截至二零一四年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司於二零一四年十二月十日授出購股權。於該日授出之購股權的公平值採用柏力克-舒爾斯期權定價模式計算，約為15,966,000港元。代入模式之重大數據及假設如下：

	10 December 2014 二零一四年 十二月十日	1 September 2016 二零一六年 九月一日
Weighted average share price	HK\$0.175港元	HK\$0.075港元
Exercise price	HK\$0.178港元	HK\$0.076港元
Expected volatility	34.16%-44.61%	118.00%
Expected life	1-6 years年	2 years年
Risk-free rate	0.12%-1.46%	0.92%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%

預期波幅乃以本公司股價的歷史波幅（根據購股權之加權平均餘下年期計算）而釐定，並就根據公開可得資料之未來波幅之任何預期變動作調整。該模式所用之預期年期已根據管理層的最佳估計而就不可轉讓規定、行使限制及行為因素的影響而作出調整。

二項式期權定價模式及柏力克-舒爾斯期權定價模式需要輸入高度主觀的假設，包括股價之波動性。輸入主觀假設之任何變動會對公平值估計有重大影響。

本集團就本公司授出之購股權於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度確認總開支12,450,000港元（二零一五年：15,078,000港元）。

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29. DEFERRED TAXATION

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had tax losses of approximately HK\$91,409,000 (2015: HK\$90,752,000) 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. Included in the Group's unrecognised tax losses are losses of approximately HK\$9,817,000 (2015: HK\$380,000) which will expire 5 years from the year of origination. Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

30. OPERATING LEASE

The Group as lessee

Minimum lease payments paid under operating leases during the year:
– Premises

年內根據經營租賃支付之最低租金：
– 物業

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of certain premises which fall due as follows:

Within one year
In the second to fifth years inclusive

一年內
第二年至第五年(包括首尾兩年)

29. 遞延稅項

於報告期間結束時，本集團有約91,409,000港元(二零一五年：90,752,000港元)之稅項虧損可供用作抵銷未來溢利。由於未來溢利流之不可預測，因此並無就有關虧損確認遞延稅項資產。本集團之未確認稅項虧損中包括將於產生年度起計五年屆滿之虧損約9,817,000港元(二零一五年：380,000港元)。其他虧損可無限期結轉。

30. 經營租賃

本集團作為承租人

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

4,492	6,518
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於報告期間結束時，本集團就若干物業於下列年期到期之不可撤銷經營租賃，擁有未來最低租金承擔如下：

2016	2015
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

2,460	2,496
456	2,826
2,916	5,322

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30. OPERATING LEASE (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Group for certain of its office premises. Leases are negotiated for an average term of 2 (2015: 2) years and rentals are fixed for an average of 2 (2015: 2) years.

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

During the year ended 31 December 2011, Suncorp Industrial Limited (in liquidation) ("SIL"), a former subsidiary of the Company, through its solicitors served on two wholly-owned, inactive subsidiaries of the Company (namely, Mondial Communications Limited ("MCL") and Suncorp Communications Limited ("SCL")), statutory demands for repayment of an amount of HK\$91,177,872 allegedly due from MCL to SIL and an amount of HK\$128,785,748 allegedly due from SCL to SIL. Both MCL and SCL denied the indebtedness allegedly due from them to SIL as claimed in the statutory demands. By Court Order dated 1 June 2011, the liquidators of SIL were sanctioned to take out legal proceedings in the name and on behalf of SIL against the Company, MCL and/or SCL. The Company had disposed of its entire interest in MCL and SCL in April 2014. No legal action or winding up proceedings have yet been taken by the liquidators of SIL against the Company or MCL or SCL up to the date of approval of these financial statements. Taking into account the legal opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the Company's directors are of the view that there is no sound and solid legal foundation on the part of the liquidators of SIL to mount any claim against the Company, and accordingly no provision has been made in these financial statements.

30. 經營租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

經營租賃付款代表本集團就若干辦公室物業應付之租金。租約按平均兩年 (二零一五年: 兩年) 期限進行磋商, 租金按平均兩年 (二零一五年: 兩年) 期限釐定。

31. 或然負債

於截至二零一一年十二月三十一日止年度, 新確實業有限公司 (清盤中) (「新確實業」, 其為本公司之前附屬公司) 通過其律師向本公司兩間業務不活躍之全資附屬公司 (即萬達鈴通訊有限公司 (「萬達鈴通訊」) 及新確通訊有限公司 (「新確通訊」) 送達法定要求償債書, 要求獲付以下款項: 指稱萬達鈴通訊應付新確實業之91,177,872港元款項, 以及指稱新確通訊應付新確實業之128,785,748港元款項。萬達鈴通訊及新確通訊均否認法定要求償債書中所聲稱萬達鈴通訊及新確通訊應付予新確實業之債項。根據日期為二零一一年六月一日之法院命令, 新確實業之清盤人獲准以新確實業之名義及代其向本公司、萬達鈴通訊及/或新確通訊提出法律程序。本公司已於二零一四年四月出售其於萬達鈴通訊及新確通訊之全部權益。直至本財務報表獲批准日期為止, 新確實業之清盤人並未對本公司或萬達鈴通訊或新確通訊採取法律行動或提出清盤程序。經考慮本公司法律顧問之法律意見, 本公司董事認為新確實業之清盤人並無健全和有利的法律基礎以對本公司提出申索, 因此並無在本財務報表中計提撥備。

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32. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

The Group operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs to the scheme, which contribution is matched by employees and subject to a monthly cap of HK\$1,500 for each employee.

In accordance with the relevant rules and regulations in other countries in which the Group operates, the Group is required to operate defined contribution schemes managed by the relevant jurisdictions and to make contributions for its eligible employees. The contribution borne by the Group is calculated according to the regulations stated by the relevant jurisdictions.

The total expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016 of approximately HK\$482,000 (2015: HK\$477,000) represents contributions payable to the above schemes by the Group. At 31 December 2016, contribution of approximately HK\$2,000 (2015: HK\$6,000) due in respect of the reporting period had not been paid over to the schemes.

33. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Guarantees provided by related parties Details of guarantees provided by the related parties in connection with the banking facilities granted to the Group at the end of the reporting period are set out in note 26.

32. 退休福利計劃

本集團向所有香港合資格僱員提供強制性公積金計劃。該計劃資產與本集團資產乃分開處理，並由信託人管理之基金所持有。本集團向該計劃作出5%之薪金供款，與僱員之供款百分比相同及就每名僱員而言之每月供款上限為1,500港元。

根據本集團經營所在之其他國家之相關規則及規例，本集團須設立由相關司法權區管理之界定供款計劃，並就其合資格僱員作出供款。本集團承擔之供款乃根據相關司法權區訂定之規例計算。

於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合損益及其他全面收益表中確認之總支出約為482,000港元（二零一五年：477,000港元），乃本集團對上述計劃應付之供款。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，約2,000港元（二零一五年：6,000港元）就報告期間而到期應付之供款尚未向有關計劃支付。

33. 重大關連人士交易

(a) 關連人士提供之擔保於報告期間結束時關連人士就本集團獲授之銀行融資而提供之擔保的詳情載於附註26。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

33. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are the directors of the Group. The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

Short-term benefits	短期福利
Post-employment benefits	離職後福利
Share-based payments	以股份為基礎之付款

33. 關連人士交易 (續)

(b) 管理要員之薪酬

管理要員是指本集團董事。管理要員於年內之薪酬如下：

	2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
	2,045	3,254
	15	30
	—	6,821
	2,060	10,105

34. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

Details of principal subsidiaries of the Company at the end of the reporting period are set out below.

34. 本公司主要附屬公司之詳情

本公司主要附屬公司於報告期間結束時之詳情如下。

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operations 註冊成立 及經營地點	Class of shares held 所持股份 類別	Issued share capital 已發行股本	Proportion ownership interest held by the Company 本公司持有之擁有權 權益比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2016	2015	
<i>Directly held: 直接持有:</i>						
China Guoxin SunCorp Financial Holdings Limited 中國國信新確金融控股有限公司	British Virgin Island 英屬處女群島	Ordinary 普通股	US\$1 1美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
EXCEL GAINER LIMITED	British Virgin Island 英屬處女群島	Ordinary 普通股	US\$10,000 10,000美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

34. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (continued)

34. 本公司主要附屬公司之詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operations 註冊成立及經營地點	Class of shares held 所持股份類別	Issued share capital 已發行股本	Proportion ownership interest held by the Company 本公司持有之擁有權益比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2016	2015	
Hong Kong Union Capital Holdings Group Limited 香港銀投控股集團有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$10,000 10,000港元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
SunCorp Group Limited	British Virgin Island 英屬處女群島	Ordinary 普通股	US\$59,524 59,524美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Suncorp Life Technologies Limited 新確生活科技有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$1,000 1,000港元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Suncorp Investment Holdings Limited	British Virgin Island 英屬處女群島	Ordinary 普通股	US\$100 100美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
TALENT MILLION LIMITED 賢億有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$10,000 10,000港元	100%	100%	Investment holding and management 投資控股及管理
WELL SMOOTH LIMITED	British Virgin Island 屬處女群島	Ordinary 普通股	US\$10,000 10,000美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
<i>Indirectly held: 間接持有:</i>						
SunCorp Global Limited 新確環球有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$2 2港元	100%	100%	Trading of telephones and related products 電話及相關產品貿易
Worldwide Technology (Hong Kong) Limited 環球電子科技(香港)有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$1 1港元	100%	100%	Processing and trading of used computer-related components 二手電腦相關組件處理及貿易

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

34. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (continued)

34. 本公司主要附屬公司之詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation and operations 註冊成立及經營地點	Class of shares held 所持股份類別	Issued share capital 已發行股本	Proportion ownership interest held by the Company 本公司持有之擁有權權益比例		Principal activities 主要業務
				2016	2015	
CASHCOW FINANCE (HK) LIMITED 中投信貸(香港)有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$10,000,000 10,000,000港元	100%	100%	Money lending business 放債服務
Suncorp Securities Limited 新確證券有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$76,000,000 76,000,000港元	100%	100%	Provision of brokerage, placing and underwriting services 提供經紀、配售及包銷服務
BILLION MAX INTERNATIONAL LIMITED 聯標國際有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	HK\$100 100港元	100%	100%	B2B cross-border e-commerce and payment business 企業對企業跨境電子商務及支付業務

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Group which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected 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 at the end of the year, or at any time during the year.

董事認為，上表所列本集團之附屬公司對本集團之業績或資產產生主要影響。依董事之意見，列出其他附屬公司之細節將流於冗長。

於年終或年內任何時間，各附屬公司均無發行任何債務證券。

35. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the equity settled of share-based payment expenses were approximately HK\$12,450,000.

35. 重大非現金交易

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，以股份為基礎之付款的股本結算開支約為12,450,000港元。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

36. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

36. 本公司之財務狀況表及儲備

		2016 HK\$'000 千港元	2015 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資	14,140	7,022
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之投資	178	178
		<u>14,318</u>	<u>7,200</u>
Current assets	流動資產		
Deposits and prepayments	按金及預付款項	2,278	2,202
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	469,568	236,287
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	3,660	221,374
		<u>475,506</u>	<u>459,863</u>
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Accrued charges and other payables	應計開支及其他應付款項	2,463	1,512
Amount due to a subsidiary	應付一間附屬公司款項	1,200	-
		<u>3,663</u>	<u>1,512</u>
Net current assets	流動資產淨額	<u>471,843</u>	<u>458,351</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債	<u>486,161</u>	<u>465,551</u>
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	4,564	4,564
Reserves	儲備	481,597	460,987
Total equity	總權益	<u>486,161</u>	<u>465,551</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

財務報表已於二零一七年三月二十九日獲董事會批准及授權刊印，並由下列董事代表簽署：

WANG Zhen Dong
王振東
Director
董事

Malcolm Stephen JACOBS-PATON
Director
董事

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

36. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Movement in the Company's reserves

		Share Premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Contributed surplus 繳入盈餘 HK\$'000 千港元	Share options reserve 購股權儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Investment revaluation reserve 投資重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2015	於二零一五年一月一日	565,741	80,851	4,640	-	(616,202)	35,036
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	(135,749)	(135,749)
Change in fair value on available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資之公平值變動	-	-	-	(18,978)	-	(18,978)
Reclassification adjustment for the loss included in profit or loss on impairment of available-for-sale investments	就可供出售投資之減值對計入損益之虧損作出重新分類調整	-	-	-	18,978	-	18,978
Recognition of equity-settled share based payments	確認為以股本結算並以股份為基礎之付款	-	-	15,078	-	-	15,078
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	56,656	-	(2,942)	-	-	54,714
Share options lapsed	購股權失效	-	-	(6,827)	-	6,827	-
Reduction of share premium (note)	削減股份溢價(附註)	(1,057,455)	441,253	-	-	616,202	-
Issue of shares by way of placing	以配售方式發行股份	491,908	-	-	-	-	491,908
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	於二零一五年十二月三十一日及二零一六年一月一日	57,856	522,104	9,949	-	(128,922)	460,987
Profit for the year	本年度溢利	-	-	-	-	1,042	1,042
Change in fair value on available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資公平值變動	-	-	-	7,118	-	7,118
Recognition of equity-settled share based payments	以股本結算並以股份為基礎之付款	-	-	12,450	-	-	12,450
At 31 December 2016	於二零一六年十二月三十一日	57,856	522,104	22,399	7,118	(127,880)	481,597

Note: Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the shareholders of the Company on 13 July 2015, an amount standing to the credit of the share premium account in the sum of approximately HK\$1,057,455,000 was reduced with such amount of the credit arising therefrom to first set-off the accumulated losses of the Company in the sum of approximately HK\$616,202,000 and the remaining of approximately HK\$441,253,000 was transferred to the contributed surplus account of the Company.

36. 本公司之財務狀況表及儲備(續)

本公司之儲備變動

附註：根據本公司股東於二零一五年七月十三日通過之特別決議案，股份溢價賬之進賬額約1,057,455,000港元全數予以削減，由此產生的進賬額首先用於抵銷本公司為數約616,202,000港元的累計虧損，而其餘約441,253,000港元撥入本公司之繳入盈餘賬。

37. AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2017.

37. 授權刊發綜合財務報表

董事會已於二零一七年三月二十九日批准及授權刊發綜合財務報表。

Financial Summary 財務概要

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度

RESULTS

業績

For the year ended 31 December
截至十二月三十一日止年度

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Revenue	收益	<u>349,626</u>	<u>293,408</u>	<u>241,171</u>	<u>301,514</u>	<u>263,523</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year	本年度溢利／(虧損)	<u>(27,811)</u>	<u>10,168</u>	<u>(32,867)</u>	<u>50,919</u>	<u>(52,352)</u>
Attributable to:	下列人士應佔：					
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	<u>(27,811)</u>	<u>10,168</u>	<u>(32,867)</u>	<u>50,919</u>	<u>(52,352)</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

資產及負債

For the year ended 31 December
截至十二月三十一日止年度

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Total assets	總資產	68,173	129,903	75,956	681,189	655,391
Total liabilities	總負債	<u>(149,764)</u>	<u>(138,543)</u>	<u>(63,403)</u>	<u>(57,545)</u>	(62,822)
Net assets/(liabilities)	淨資產／(負債)	<u>(81,591)</u>	<u>(8,640)</u>	<u>12,553</u>	<u>623,644</u>	592,569
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	<u>(81,591)</u>	<u>(8,640)</u>	<u>12,553</u>	<u>623,644</u>	592,569



Suncorp

新確科技有限公司

SUNCORP TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(STOCK CODE:1063) (股票編號：1063)

