



Dragon Crown Group Holdings Limited 龍翔集團控股有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

Stock Code 股份代號：00935



Annual Report
2020
年度報告

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Financial and Operating Highlights

財務及營運摘要

		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元	% Change 變動%
Results				
業績				
Revenue	收入	238,148	229,849	3.6
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔溢利	83,916	38,787	116.4
Basic earnings per share (HK cents)	每股基本盈利(港仙)	6.87	3.18	116.0
Interim and proposed final dividends per share (HK cents)	中期及建議末期每股股息(港仙)	4.8	2.5	92.0
Financial Position				
財務狀況				
Net current assets	流動資產淨值	250,612	227,874	10.0
Total interest-bearing bank loans	計息銀行貸款總額	171,375	198,500	13.7
Key Financial Ratios				
主要財務比率				
Gross profit ratio	毛利率	52.1%	49.3%	2.8
Net profit ratio	淨利率	38.5%	19.8%	18.7
Return on equity	股本回報率	7.3%	3.8%	3.5
Current ratio	流動比率	3.2	3.7	N/A不適用
Gearing ratio ⁽¹⁾	資產負債比率 ⁽¹⁾	N/A不適用	N/A不適用	N/A不適用
Operating Statistics				
營運數據				
Throughput (metric tonnes)	吞吐量(公噸)			
Nanjing terminal	南京碼頭	1,515,000	1,529,000	(0.9)
Ningbo terminal ⁽²⁾	寧波碼頭 ⁽²⁾	397,000	379,000	4.7
Weifang terminal	濰坊碼頭	5,282,000	4,877,000	8.3
Jetty utilisation rate ⁽³⁾	碼頭使用率 ⁽³⁾			
Nanjing terminal	南京碼頭	25.4%	28.8%	(3.4)
Ningbo terminal ⁽²⁾	寧波碼頭 ⁽²⁾	0.0%	4.6%	(4.6)
Weifang terminal	濰坊碼頭	80.5%	74.4%	6.1

Notes:

- (1) The calculation of the gearing ratio is based on the net bank loans (total bank loans minus cash and cash equivalents) divided by equity attributable to owners of the Company multiplied by 100%.
- (2) Jetty of Ningbo terminal has been closed during the year ended 31 December 2019. The business and throughout of Ningbo terminal is conducted and recorded via public jetties.
- (3) The utilisation rate is calculated by our record of the annual actual throughput via jetties divided by the total annual designed throughput capacity of jetties in relation to the operating period.

附註:

- (1) 資產負債比率乃以銀行貸款淨額(銀行貸款總額減去現金及現金等價物)除以本公司擁有人應佔權益再乘以100%計算。
- (2) 寧波碼頭的泊位在2019年12月31日止年度已關閉。寧波碼頭的業務和吞吐量通過公共碼頭的泊位進行及記錄。
- (3) 使用率以碼頭年度實際吞吐量記錄除以有關營運期間的碼頭設計年總吞吐量來計算。

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board of directors (the "Board"), I am pleased to present the annual results of Dragon Crown Group Holdings Limited (the "Group" or "Dragon Crown") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

SOLID FOUNDATION POSITIONS TO OVERCOME FUTURE CHALLENGES

With a unique mix of global crises including the COVID-19 pandemic, deteriorating China-U.S. relations, a plunge in oil prices, and other geopolitical risks, 2020 was an exceptionally challenging year for many businesses. China also experienced only 2.3% annual GDP growth in 2020; the country's slowest in decades excluding 1976. Despite these strong macro headwinds, Dragon Crown was able to deliver strong financial performance during the year, attributable to the Group's solid foundation and experienced management team.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020, Dragon Crown's revenue was HK\$238.1 million (2019: HK\$229.8 million) and net profit of HK\$91.7 million (2019: HK\$45.5 million). The increase in our net profit was mainly attributable to (i) the increase in revenue in respect of methanol and acetic acid; (ii) the share of results of the joint venture in Weifang which improved and turned around from loss to profit during the year ended 31 December 2020; and (iii) the result of the net foreign exchange gains recorded for the year ended 31 December 2020, as compared with the net foreign exchange losses recorded for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Dragon Crown is one of China's leading integrated service providers for storage and handling of liquid petrochemical products, operating three liquid petrochemical terminals in Nanjing, Ningbo, and Weifang. With our comprehensive network of terminals, Dragon Crown is able to provide services to a client base comprising of world-class chemical enterprises, including Celanese Corporation (NYSE: CE), a world leading producer of acetyl products.

致列位股東：

本人謹代表董事會（「董事會」）欣然呈報龍翔集團控股有限公司（「本集團」或「龍翔」）截至2020年12月31日止之年度業績。

堅實基礎去克服面對的未來挑戰

受新型冠狀病毒疫情、中美關係惡化、油價下跌及其他地緣政治風險等一系列特殊因素結合的全球危機影響，對許多企業而言，2020年是極具挑戰的一年。於2020年，中國GDP年增長率只有2.3%，為中國除1976年外數十年來最低的增長率。縱然面對這些宏觀不利市況，龍翔仍能在年內錄得強勁的財務表現，這歸功於本集團的堅實基礎及經驗豐富的管理團隊。

截至2020年12月31日止財政年度，龍翔錄得收入2,381億港元（2019年：2,298億港元），淨利潤為9,170萬港元（2019年：4,550萬港元）。本集團的淨利潤增加主要是由於：(i) 甲醇及醋酸的相關收入增加；(ii) 截至2020年12月31日止年度應佔濰坊合營企業業績改善並扭虧為盈；及(iii) 與截至2019年12月31日止年度匯兌損益錄得虧損淨額相比，截至2020年12月31日止年度匯兌損益錄得收益淨額。

龍翔是中國前領的儲存及處理液體石化品綜合服務商之一，在南京、寧波及濰坊運營三個液體石化品碼頭。憑藉完善的碼頭網絡，龍翔能夠為世界一流化工企業的客户群提供服務，包括世界前領的乙醯產品生產商戶塞拉尼斯（紐約證券交易所：CE）。

During the year, Dragon Crown's Nanjing terminal entered a new 10-year service contract with Celanese (Nanjing) Chemical Company Limited ("Celanese Nanjing"), a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation, for the continuous provision of bulk terminal, storage, and other related services for various liquid chemical products to Celanese Nanjing for an extension of approximately 10 years, creating a stable revenue stream to the Group. The service contract with Celanese Nanjing was in itself sufficient to ensure stable financial results for the following years. Given the liquid petrochemicals it handles are necessary for a broad array of daily consumer products, plastics, paints, textiles, solvents, and other petroleum-based products, the demand for the Group's services will grow with the players in these industries.

The Group has adopted a prudent business strategy to maintain our strong performance, including actively exploring new market opportunities while consolidating core business operations. Since opening Weifang Liquid Terminal to foreign trade in 2018, the port has served as a major logistics hub for national and foreign vessels in the Bohai Economic Basin and Northeast Asia. The port provides an entrance for high deadweight tonnage vessels, and offers high-quality services to the oil refineries and chemical production plants nearby.

Dragon Crown views Weifang Liquid Terminal as a long-term profit contributor. Upon the completion of Weifang Liquid Terminal Phase III, it will become Dragon Crown's largest port, and the scale of its operations and profitability are expected to grow steadily. The operations at Weifang Liquid Terminal Phase III are expected to commence during the second half of 2021. The Group will closely monitor the completion progress of Phase III and ensure it remains on schedule.

年內，龍翔南京碼頭與塞拉尼斯公司附屬公司塞拉尼斯(南京)化工有限公司(「塞拉尼斯南京」)簽訂新10年服務合同，在未來約10年繼續向塞拉尼斯南京提供各種液體化學品批量碼頭、儲存及其他相關服務，為本集團締造穩定的收入來源。與塞拉尼斯南京簽訂的服務合同確保本集團得以在今後多年取得穩定的財務業績。基於本集團處理的液體石化品為多種日常消費品、塑料、塗料、紡織品、工業溶劑及其他石油產品所必需，對本集團服務的需求將與該等行業的需求同步增長。

本集團已採取審慎的業務策略，在鞏固核心業務運營的同時積極開拓新的市場機會，以維持本集團的強勁表現。自2018年濰坊液體碼頭對外貿開放以來，該港口已成為環渤海經濟圈以及東北亞地區國內及外國船舶的一個主要物流樞紐。該港口為高載重噸船隻的進口港，並為附近的煉油廠、化工廠提供優質服務。

龍翔將濰坊液體碼頭視為長期利潤貢獻來源。濰坊液體碼頭三期建成後，將成為龍翔最大的港口，預計其經營規模及盈利能力將穩步增長。然而，受新型冠狀病毒及2020年市場形勢總體不利的影響，濰坊液體碼頭三期將於2021年下半年投入營運。本集團將密切關注三期工程的完工進度，並將確保其能如期落成。

Weifang Liquid Terminal's geographical and logistical advantages—namely its location at the gateway to Northeastern Asian economic powerhouses, Japan and South Korea, and at a strategic junction between the Bohai Economic Basin and Yangtze Economic Basin, and its high safety standards and advanced state-recognized technologies will also consolidate the Group's leading position within China's liquid petrochemical industry.

DIVIDENDS

In recognition of the long-term support of our shareholders, the Group sticks to the dividend policy as before. An interim dividend of HK1.8 cents (2019: HK1.5 cents) per share was declared and paid during the year. The Board has also proposed a final dividend of HK3.0 cents (2019: HK1.0 cent) per share. The total dividends per share in 2020 was HK4.8 cents, which represents 69.8% of the earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company for the year. The dividend distribution is consistent with the Group's dividend policy. The Group has maintained an annual dividend payout ratio exceeding 50% since listing.

SAFETY

Dragon Crown has always put our employees' safety first. The Group enacts and implements a range of HSE (Health, Safety, and Environment) policies that meet national and industry standards. We also use government monitoring departments to monitor all of our liquid petrochemical terminals and storage facilities, and provide regular trainings to staff members to ensure their safety. Due to the Group's attention to safety, Dragon Crown saw no material safety incidents in 2020. We will continue to make further improvements to achieve our ultimate goal of providing safe services to our customers and safe workplaces for our employees.

濰坊液化品碼頭坐擁地理及物流優勢—位於通往東北亞經濟強國(日本及韓國)的門戶，並為環渤海經濟圈與長江經濟帶的戰略性交匯點，其高安全標準及先進的國家認可技術將鞏固本集團在於中國液體石化行業的前領地位。

股息

為感謝股東的長期支持，我們貫徹以往的派息政策，於年內已宣派及派付中期股息每股1.8港仙(2019年：1.5港仙)。董事會亦建議宣派末期股息每股3.0港仙(2019年：1.0港仙)。2020年股息總額每股4.8港仙，佔本年度本公司擁有人應佔每股盈利的69.8%。股息派發與本集團的派息政策相符。本集團自上市以來一直維持年度派息比率超過50%。

安全

龍翔始終將員工的安全置於首位。本集團制定並實施了一系列符合國家及行業標準的健康、安全及環保政策。本集團透過政府相關監控部門監控我們所有液體石化品碼頭及儲存設施，並為員工提供定期培訓以確保其安全。正因本集團如此重視安全，龍翔於2020年並沒有發生任何重大安全事故。我們將繼續作出進一步的改善，以實現向客戶提供安全服務及向員工提供安全工作場所的宗旨。

MARCHING FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE AND PRUDENCE

Looking forward, we expect global economic recovery to remain fragile and subject to many uncertainties, including the reliability of pandemic containment efforts and vaccine roll-outs, potential new China-U.S. trade friction under the new U.S. administration, new fiscal and monetary stimulus in different countries, and unstable oil prices. Despite these uncertainties, Dragon Crown is positive about our industry and business prospects, especially with the support of our loyal customers and the pipeline opportunities from the Weifang Liquid Terminal.

Leveraging our professional expertise and excellent facilities and services, we have successfully built a good reputation within our industry and trust with our clients, including well-known international chemical enterprises and oil refineries. Dragon Crown also sees a new business opportunity in the increasing market demand for outsourced logistics arrangements, and will begin to offer cost-effective solutions to our clients and help them to reduce costs and raise efficiencies and flexibility.

The Nanjing Jiangbei New Materials High-tech Park (formerly known as Nanjing Chemical Industry Park) is the Group's flagship operation that has contributed stable and satisfactory profits over the years. To further increase our profitability, we are committed to ongoing quality improvements of our terminal and storage facilities and services. The Group is also ready to capture development and expansion opportunities with high potential projects coming from the reserved lands at the Nanjing Liquid terminal site.

The Weifang Liquid Terminal, as a major logistics hub for national and foreign vessels in the Bohai Economic Basin and Northeast Asia, has also enabled the Group to achieve obvious logistical advantages in Shandong Province. Dragon Crown is well positioned to capitalize on new opportunities to expand our business, as we continue to invest in the Weifang terminal. When the operation of Weifang Liquid Terminal Phase III is commenced, the terminal will enable the Group to further develop its business in the Northeast China and Northeast Asia regions, and take a leading position in new markets.

懷抱信心與謹慎邁步向前

展望未來，我們預計全球經濟復甦基礎仍然脆弱，並將受到許多不明朗因素影響，包括疫情能否受制及疫苗推出的成效、美國新任政府下可能出現新的中美貿易磨擦、各國新的財政及貨幣刺激政策以及不穩定的油價。儘管存在眾多未知數，憑藉忠實客戶的支持以及濰坊液體品碼頭新開拓的商機，龍翔對行業及業務前景仍抱樂觀態度。

憑藉我們的專業知識以及高標準的設施及服務，本集團成功在行業內建立了良好聲譽並贏得包括知名大型跨國化工企業及煉油廠在內的客戶的信任。龍翔亦從日益增長的外包物流安排市場需求中發掘新商機，將開始為客戶提供具有成本效益的解決方案，協助他們降低成本，提高效率及靈活性。

南京江北新材料科技園(前稱南京化學工業園)為本集團的旗艦業務，一直為本集團帶來持續穩定及滿意的溢利貢獻。為了進一步提高本集團的盈利能力，我們致力不斷提高碼頭、倉儲設備和服務的質素。本集團亦已作好準備，把握南京液體品碼頭預留土地的高潛力項目所帶來的發展及擴展機會。

濰坊液體品碼頭作為環渤海經濟圈以及東北亞地區國內及外國船舶的一個主要物流樞紐，也使本集團在山東省取得了明顯的物流優勢。隨著我們繼續投資濰坊碼頭，龍翔已做好充分準備，把握新機遇拓展業務。濰坊液體品碼頭三期投入運營後，將有助本集團在中國東北及東北亞地區進一步發展業務，並在新市場佔據前領地位。

Additionally, we will strive to maintain our strong financial position by continuously monitoring the Group's cash flows and liquidity. As a result of our efforts over the years, Dragon Crown has sufficient funding to support the Group's sustainable development. We will continue to strengthen our leading position in the industry, improve the profitability of our business operations, and explore new investment opportunities for shareholders.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the Board, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of our business partners, customers, and most valued shareholders for their continuous trust and support, and to our dedicated directors, management, and staff for their valuable contributions in 2020. I look forward to achieving further strong performance with all of you in the future, and generating better returns for our shareholders.

此外，我們將繼續監控本集團的現金流量及流動資金，從而維持穩健的財務狀況。經過多年的努力，龍翔有足夠的資金支持本集團的可持續發展。我們將繼續鞏固在業界的前領地位，提高其業務營運盈利能力，並為股東探索新的投資機會。

致謝

本人謹代表董事會，藉此機會感謝本集團所有合作夥伴、客戶及尊貴的股東一直信賴和支持本集團；並感謝為本集團盡心服務的董事、管理層及員工在2020年期間的寶貴貢獻。本人期待我們同心協力，在將來爭取優秀表現，為股東帶來更理想的回報。

Directors and Senior Management

董事及高級管理人員

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. NG Wai Man, aged 64, is an executive director, the chairman and the chief executive officer of the Company. Mr. NG is the founder of our Group and is principally responsible for operation of our Board and is the key decision-maker of our Group. He is responsible for formulating the overall business strategic development for our Group. Mr. NG has accumulated around 32 years of management and operation experience in the terminal and storage of liquid chemical products industry. Mr. NG is the founder of Dragon Source Industrial Limited and its invested entity, Ningbo Haixiang Liquid Chemical Store Co., Ltd. (the predecessor of Ningbo Xinxiang Liquid Chemical Store Co., Ltd. ("Ningbo Xinxiang")), and has managed its operation since 1988. Mr. NG was the president and legal representative of Nanjing Dragon Crown Liquid Chemical Terminal Co., Ltd ("NJDC") from April 2004 to 2007 responsible for overseeing strategic development and management of resources. From December 1993 to September 2004, Mr. NG was a director of Ningbo Huaxiang Inspection Co., Ltd, a company which provides inspection, certification and testing services. He served as the chairman and general manager from October 1997 to October 2006 and legal representative from October 1997 to October 2007 for Ningbo Free Trade Zone Dragon Crown Chemical International Trade Company Ltd., a trading company, responsible for strategic business management. Mr. NG was appointed as a director of the Company on 16 July 2010 and was re-designated as an executive director and the chairman of the Company on 30 November 2010. Mr. NG was then appointed as the chief executive officer of the Company on 22 September 2017.

Mr. CHONG Yat Chin, aged 59, is an executive director of the Company. Mr. CHONG joined our Group in 1994 and is principally responsible for business and strategic development, major decision-making and management with major customers. He has accumulated around 26 years of experience in the liquid chemical products terminal and storage industry. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. CHONG worked for Mitsui & Company (Hong Kong) Limited, an international conglomerate engaging in various businesses, including worldwide logistics and financing, development of infrastructure, for over seven years. He was in the chemicals division and undertook business support centered around petrochemical products chain for logistics and distribution. He was also responsible for developing strategic partnerships and customer relations. Mr. CHONG graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1986 with a Degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. Mr. CHONG was appointed as an executive director of the Company on 30 November 2010.

執行董事

吳惠民先生，64歲，本公司執行董事、主席兼行政總裁。吳先生為本集團的創始人，主要負責董事會運作，且為本集團主要決策者，負責制訂本集團整體業務策略發展。吳先生在碼頭和儲存液體化學品行業中擁有約32年的管理和運作經驗。吳先生為龍翔化工有限公司及其投資企業—寧波海翔液體化工倉儲有限公司(寧波新翔液體化工倉儲有限公司(「寧波新翔」)前身)的創始人，並自1988年起管理其運作。吳先生自2004年4月至2007年間任南京龍翔液體化工儲運碼頭有限公司(「南京龍翔」)的總裁兼法人代表，負責監督策略制訂及資源管理。自1993年12月至2004年9月，吳先生擔任寧波華翔檢驗有限公司(一家提供檢測、認證及測試服務的公司)董事。彼自1997年10月至2006年10月間擔任寧波保稅區龍翔化工國際貿易有限公司(一家貿易公司)的董事長兼總經理負責策略業務管理及自1997年10月至2007年10月間出任該公司的法人代表。吳先生於2010年7月16日獲任命為本公司董事，並於2010年11月30日調任為本公司執行董事及主席。吳先生及後於2017年9月22日獲委任為本公司行政總裁。

莊日青先生，59歲，為本公司執行董事。莊先生於1994年加入本集團，主要負責業務及策略制訂、主要決策及主要客戶的管理，彼在液體化學品碼頭和儲存行業擁有約26年的經驗。在加入本集團前，莊先生於三井物產(香港)有限公司(一家國際綜合企業，從事多種業務，包括全球物流及融資服務以及基礎設施建設)任職逾七年。彼任職於化學品部門，為化工產品物流及分銷鏈提供業務支持。彼亦負責開發戰略夥伴及客戶關係。莊先生於1986年畢業於香港中文大學，獲頒工商管理學士學位。莊先生於2010年11月30日獲委任為本公司執行董事。

Directors and Senior Management 董事及高級管理人員

Ms. CHAN Wan Ming, aged 55, is an executive director of the Company. Ms. CHAN is responsible for our Group's day-to-day management, administration as well as human resources management. She joined our Group in 1988 and has accumulated around 32 years of management and operation experience in the terminal and storage of liquid chemical products industry. Prior to joining our Group, Ms. CHAN worked for Wai Hing Company, a trading company, from November 1986 to July 1988 responsible for arrangements in trading of chemicals. Ms. CHAN was appointed as an executive director of the Company on 30 November 2010.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. FENG Jianping, aged 67, was appointed as an independent non-executive director of the Company on 29 June 2018. Mr. FENG is also a member of the audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination committee of our Board. Mr. FENG was the executive director and vice president of Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical Company Limited (formerly known as Shanghai Petrochemical Complex), a company listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") (collectively the "Main Board"), from January 1996 to April 2004. Mr. FENG was also the general manager and secretary of party committee of the Guangzhou branch of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, a company listed on the Main Board, from April 2004 to July 2013. He also served as the group leader of the third supervisory group in China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation from June 2013 to December 2014. Mr. FENG has considerable experience in operations management. He graduated from Shanghai Industry University in 1983 majoring in business management and is a senior economist.

Mr. HOU Xiaoming, aged 58, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company with on 1 July 2019. Mr. HOU is also a member of the audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination committee of our Board. Mr. HOU served various positions in Sinopec Shanghai Gaoqiao Company (formerly named as Shanghai Gaoqiao Petrochemical Company), a subsidiary of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation (a company the H shares of which are listed on the Hong Kong, London and New York stock exchanges and the A shares of which are listed on the Shanghai stock exchange), from July 1985 until his resignation in September 2017 with his last positions as deputy secretary of the party committee, director and general manager. Mr. HOU has extensive experience in the petrochemical industry and corporate management. He graduated from East China University of Science

陳芸鳴女士，55歲，為本公司執行董事。陳女士負責本集團的日常管理、行政及人力資源管理。彼於1988年加入本集團，在液體化學品碼頭及儲存行業擁有約32年的管理和運作經驗。在加入本集團前，陳女士自1986年11月至1988年7月任職於貿易公司Wai Hing Company，主要負責安排化學品貿易。陳女士於2010年11月30日獲委任為本公司執行董事。

獨立非執行董事

馮建平先生，67歲，於2018年6月29日獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。馮先生亦為董事會審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會之成員。自1996年1月至2004年4月，馮先生為一間於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主板（統稱「主板」）上市之公司中國石化上海石油化工股份有限公司（前稱上海石化總廠）的執行董事及副總經理。自2004年4月至2013年7月，馮先生為一間於主板上市之公司中國石油化工股份有限公司廣州分公司的總經理及黨委書記。自2013年6月至2014年12月，彼亦擔任中國石油化工股份有限公司的第三督導組組長。馮先生具有豐富的經營管理經驗。彼於1983年畢業於上海工業大學企業管理專業，且為一名高級經濟師。

侯曉明先生，58歲，於2019年7月1日獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。侯先生亦為董事會審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會之成員。於中國石油化工股份有限公司（一間其H股於香港、倫敦及紐約證券交易所上市之公司，其A股於上海證券交易所上市）之一間附屬公司中國石化上海高橋石油化工有限公司（前稱上海高橋石化公司），侯先生自1985年7月起直至2017年9月離職期間擔任不同職務，其最後職位為黨委副書記、董事及總經理。侯先生於石化行業及企業管理有豐富的經驗。彼於1985年畢業於華東理工大學（「華東理工大學」）（前稱華東化工學院），獲得石油煉

Directors and Senior Management 董事及高級管理人員

and Technology (“ECUST”) (formerly named as East China Institute of Chemical Technology) in 1985 with a bachelor degree in engineering specialising in petroleum refining. He obtained a master degree in chemical engineering in 2000 and a doctorate degree in chemical technology in 2016, both from ECUST. He was also the author or one of the coauthors of a few publications on the petrochemical industry.

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen, aged 53, was appointed as an independent non-executive director of the Company on 30 November 2010. Mr. LAU is also chairman of the audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination committee of our Board. Mr. LAU served as the financial controller of a subsidiary of NWS Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Main Board for over 3 years and had worked with PricewaterhouseCoopers for over 5 years. Mr. LAU served as a non-executive director of ZMFY Automobile Glass Services Limited, a company listed on the Growth Enterprise Market Board of the Stock Exchange (the “GEM”) from September 2013 to December 2014. Mr. LAU graduated from Oregon State University with a bachelor degree of science in Business Administration in 1989. Mr. LAU is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants as well as a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. LAU has been serving as the chief financial officer and company secretary of Xinyi Glass Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Main Board, since April 2003. Mr. LAU has served as an independent non-executive director of China Qinfa Group Limited, a company listed on the Main Board since June 2009. Mr. Lau served as an independent non-executive director of SDM Group Holdings Limited, a company listed on the GEM, from September 2014 to June 2020. Mr. LAU has also served as an independent non-executive director of CTEH INC., a company listed on the Main Board, since May 2018.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. WOO Yiu Chung, aged 46, is the chief financial officer of our Group. Mr. WOO has joined our Group since January 2020. Mr. WOO has over 23 years of experience in auditing, accounting and finance. Prior to joining the Group, Mr. WOO had over 6 years of working experience in an international firm of certified public accountants and over 12 years of experience in key financial position in Hong Kong and overseas listed companies. Mr. WOO graduated from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University with a Bachelor’s Degree of Arts (Honours) in Accountancy. Mr. WOO is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

製專業工學學士學位。彼於2000年獲得化工專業碩士學位並於2016年獲得化工系博士學位（均自華東理工大學獲得）。彼亦為一些石化行業出版物的作者或合作作者之一。

劉錫源先生，53歲，於2010年11月30日獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。劉先生亦為董事會審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會主席。劉先生曾於主板上市公司新創建集團有限公司一間附屬公司擔任財務總監逾3年，並於羅兵咸永道會計師事務所任職逾5年。劉先生自2013年9月至2014年12月於聯交所的創業板（「GEM」）上市公司正美豐業汽車玻璃服務有限公司擔任非執行董事。劉先生於1989年畢業於俄勒岡州立大學，取得工商管理學士學位。劉先生為香港會計師公會資深會員，亦為美國註冊會計師公會會員。劉先生自2003年4月起一直於主板上市公司信義玻璃控股有限公司擔任財務總監兼公司秘書。劉先生自2009年6月起於主板上市公司中國秦發集團有限公司擔任獨立非執行董事。劉先生自2014年9月至2020年6月於GEM上市公司SDM Group Holdings Limited擔任獨立非執行董事。劉先生亦自2018年5月起於主板上市公司加達控股有限公司擔任獨立非執行董事。

高級管理人員

胡耀忠先生，46歲，為本集團首席財務總監。胡先生自2020年1月起加入本集團。胡先生於審計、會計及財務方面擁有逾23年經驗。加入本集團前，胡先生曾於一家國際執業會計師事務所累積逾6年工作經驗，並於香港及海外上市公司擔任主要財務職位累積逾12年經驗。胡先生畢業於香港理工大學，取得會計學（榮譽）文學士學位。胡先生為香港會計師公會及特許公認會計師公會資深會員。

Directors and Senior Management 董事及高級管理人員

Mr. ZOU Qing Long, aged 56, is the chief operating officer of our Group and a director of NJDC. Mr. ZOU has joined our Group since May 2004, was the general manager of NJDC and has been promoted as the chief operating officer of the Group since July 2017, principally responsible for our Group's overall operation and business development. Mr. ZOU has accumulated around 18 years of management and operation experience in the terminal and storage of liquid chemical products industry. Mr. ZOU's major responsibility with the Group includes managing and coordinating operation workflow, recruitment and training of managers under his supervision, developing guidelines of operation and maintenance. He is overseeing operations in our terminals in Nanjing, Ningbo and Weifang. Prior to joining the Group, he worked in the China Maritime Safety Administration for 16 years in which he gained valuable maritime logistics experience. Mr. ZOU graduated from Nanjing Political College of the Chinese People's Liberation Army with a bachelor degree in Economics Management in 2003.

Mr. YANG Ai Ming, aged 59, is the chairman of the board and the legal representative of NJDC and Weifang Sime Darby Liquid Terminal Co., Ltd. ("WSDL"). Mr. YANG has joined our Group since December 2017, principally responsible for the monitoring function of the board of directors of NJDC and WSDL. Mr. YANG graduated from East China University of Science and Technology in 1984, majoring in petroleum refining engineering and he joined Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited, engaging in technical management duties in the same year. Since 2001, he successively served as the deputy head of HSE department, the deputy factory director of refinery, the head of production and operational management department, the marketing manager, the logistics manager, the head of production technology and operational dispatch department, the party committee secretary of quality inspection center of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited, the vice chairman of labor union of BASF-YPC Company Limited, etc. Mr. YANG was awarded the title of senior engineer in 1997.

鄒青龍先生，56歲，為本集團的營運總監及南京龍翔董事。鄒先生自2004年5月起加入本集團，曾任南京龍翔總經理，由2017年7月起，升任為集團營運總監，主要負責本集團的整體經營及業務拓展。鄒先生在液體化學品碼頭和儲存行業擁有約18年的管理和運作經驗。鄒先生於本集團的主要職責包括管理及協調營運工作流程、招募及在其監督下培訓管理人員、制定營運及維護指引。彼現在負責監督南京、寧波及濰坊碼頭的營運。於加入本集團前，彼於中國海事局任職16年，獲得寶貴的海上物流經驗。鄒先生於2003年畢業於中國人民解放軍南京政治學院，獲頒經濟管理學士學位。

楊愛明先生，59歲，為南京龍翔及濰坊森達美液體化學品碼頭有限公司（「WSDL」）的董事長兼法定代表人。楊先生自2017年12月起加入本集團，主要負責南京龍翔及WSDL董事會的監控職務。楊先生於1984年畢業於華東化工學院石油煉製工程專業，同年進入中國石化揚子石油化工有限公司從事技術管理工作。自2001年起，彼先後擔任中國石化揚子石油化工有限公司健康、安全和環境部副部長、煉油廠副廠長、生產經營管理部部長、營銷部經理、物流部經理、生產技術與運行調度部部長、質檢中心黨委書記、揚子石化一巴斯夫有限責任公司工會副主席等職務。楊先生於1997年獲高級工程師職銜。

Directors and Senior Management 董事及高級管理人員

Mr. GU Jian Xin, aged 54, is the general manager of NJDC. Mr. GU has joined our Group since December 2010 as the deputy general manager of NJDC, in charge of HSE department, engineering department and administrative and human resources department and responsible for the coordination and contact with the industry authorities of customs, state inspection, frontier defense, maritime affairs, port, safety supervision, environmental protection, fire safety, park management committee, etc. and has been promoted as the general manager of NJDC since July 2017, mainly responsible for the overall operation management of NJDC. Mr. GU has 31 years of working experience in the liquid chemical terminal and storage industry and has extensive experience in areas such as project construction, production operation, market development, government coordination and corporate management. Mr. GU graduated from Southeast University in Nanjing. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. GU worked in Nanjing Port Co., Ltd. from August 1989 to January 2004, successively served as technician, secretary to general manager, manager of engineering and technology department, manager of development department and assistant to general manager. He served as the deputy general manager of Oiltanking Nanjing Co., Ltd. from January 2004 to November 2009.

Mr. LAU Chi Ming, Sammy, aged 63, is the deputy general manager of NJDC. Mr. LAU is principally responsible for our Group's business and new project development of petrochemical terminal in Nanjing. Mr. LAU has accumulated around 32 years of management and operation experience in the terminal and storage of liquid chemical products industry. Mr. LAU was an engineer of ExxonMobil Hong Kong Limited from 1988 to 2004 and he assumed management roles in HSE, logistics, operations and maintenance. Mr. LAU graduated from The University of Hong Kong with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering in 1979. Mr. LAU was elected as a Graduate of the Institution of Engineers, Australia on 10 January 1985 and has been included in the list of competent persons for Class 2-inspection and certification of LPG compound and cylinder stores by Electrical & Mechanical Services Department, Government of Hong Kong since 6 November 1996. He joined our Group in April 2005 as a project manager.

顧建新先生，54歲，為南京龍翔總經理。顧先生自2010年12月起加入本集團，擔任南京龍翔副總經理，分管健康、安全和環境部、工程部和行政人事部工作，協調聯繫海關、國檢、邊防、海事、港口、安監、環保、消防、園區管委會等行業主管部門，並自2017年7月起，升任為南京龍翔總經理，主要負責南京龍翔的整體運營管理。顧先生在液體化工品碼頭倉儲行業擁有31年的工作履歷，在項目建設、生產運行、市場開拓、政府協調和公司管理等方面具有豐富經驗。顧先生畢業於南京東南大學。在加入本集團前，顧先生於1989年8月至2004年1月就職於南京港股份有限公司，先後擔任技術員、總經理秘書、工程技術部經理、發展部經理及總經理助理。於2004年1月至2009年11月就職於歐德油儲(南京)有限責任公司，擔任常務副總經理。

劉志明先生，63歲，為南京龍翔副總經理。劉先生主要負責本集團在南京的石化碼頭業務和新項目發展。劉先生在液體化學品碼頭和儲存行業擁有約32年的管理和運作經驗。劉先生自1988年至2004年為埃克森美孚香港有限公司的工程師及擔任健康、安全和環境、物流、營運及維護管理職位。劉先生於1979年畢業於香港大學，獲頒工程學理學學士學位。劉先生於1985年1月10日獲批准成為澳洲工程師學會初級會員，並自1996年11月6日起獲委任為香港政府機電工程署第二類一檢查和認證液化石油氣儲存庫及瓶裝儲存庫的合資格人士，並被列入該名單中。彼於2005年4月加入本集團，擔任項目經理。

Directors and Senior Management 董事及高級管理人員

Mr. XIANG Xiao Chu, aged 65, is the general manager of Ningbo Ningxiang Liquid Chemicals Terminal Co., Ltd. (“Ningbo Ningxiang”) and Ningbo Xinxiang. Mr. XIANG has joined our Group since November 1995. Mr. XIANG is principally responsible for our Group’s overall operational management in Ningbo. Mr. XIANG has accumulated around 28 years of management and operation experience of which around 25 years are in the terminal and storage of liquid chemical products industry. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. XIANG served as deputy director the factory, division deputy chief of Human Resource and Security and an office administrator in Ningbo No.2 Pharmaceutical Factory of Zhejiang Province from February 1988 to October 1992. During the period from November 1992 to September 1995, Mr. XIANG served as an office administrator handling selection and recruitment of new staff, finance management and observing compliance of HSE policies of Zhejiang Chemicals Factory (Yongxin Company). Mr. XIANG has served as a deputy director and director of tank field, business manager and general manager assistant in Ningbo Ningxiang and Ningbo Xinxiang since October 1995. Mr. XIANG completed administration management course of Self-Study Examination of the Higher Education of Zhejiang Province in October 1990.

Mr. JI Hongchen, aged 57, is the general manager of WSDL. Mr. JI has joined WSDL since December 2020, responsible for the overall operational management of the company. Mr. JI graduated from Fushun Petroleum Institute in 1985, majoring in petroleum storage and transportation. In the same year, he joined Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. Since 1997, he has successively served as the storage and transportation plant (chief engineer, deputy plant director, plant director), logistics manager, production and operation management department director of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., deputy chief engineer of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., general manager of Huaian Qingjiang Petrochemical Co., Ltd., and deputy general manager in charge of storage and transportation department of Zhejiang Petrochemical Co., Ltd. Mr. JI graduated from Nanjing Industrial Park in 2003 with a master degree in chemical process machinery. He was awarded the title of senior engineer in 1997.

項小初先生，65歲，為寧波寧翔液化儲運碼頭有限公司（「寧波寧翔」）及寧波新翔總經理。項先生自1995年11月起加入本集團。項先生主要負責本集團在寧波的整體營運管理。項先生擁有約28年的管理和運作經驗，其中約25年在液體化學品碼頭和儲存行業。在加入本集團前，項先生自1988年2月至1992年10月擔任浙江省寧波第二製藥廠車間副主任、人保副科長及辦公室主任。於1992年11月至1995年9月期間，項先生擔任浙江化工廠（永興公司）辦公室主任，負責挑選及招募新員工、財務管理及監察健康、安全和環境政策是否合規。項先生自1995年10月起歷任寧波寧翔及寧波新翔儲罐區副主任、主任、商務經理及總經理助理。項先生於1990年10月修畢浙江省高等教育自學考試的行政管理專業課程。

紀宏晨先生，57歲，為WSDL的總經理。紀先生自2020年12月起加入本公司，全面負責濰坊森達美液化工品碼頭有限公司工作。紀先生於1985年畢業於撫順石油學院石油儲運專業，同年進入中國石化揚子石油化工有限公司工作。自1997年起，彼先後擔任中國石化揚子石油化工有限公司貯運廠（總工程師、副廠長、廠長）、物流部經理、生產經營管理部部長、揚子石油化工有限公司副總師兼淮安清江石油化工有限公司總經理、浙石化儲運事業部主持工作副總經理，彼於2003年畢業於南京工業大學化工過程機械研究生專業並獲得碩士學位。於1997年獲高級工程師職銜。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論與分析

BUSINESS REVIEW

Dragon Crown is one of China's leading integrated service providers that specialized in the storage and handling of liquid petrochemical products, operating three terminals located in Nanjing, Ningbo, and Weifang. Strategically situated in China's major petrochemical industry hubs, the Group has set up jetties and tank farms (together, the "Terminals") along the coastline to capture increasing demand from the petroleum and chemical industries. Dragon Crown offers customers a range of high quality and comprehensive liquid petrochemical terminal and storage services through its own jetties, storage tanks, and dedicated pipelines.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the throughput volume of liquid petrochemical products at the Group's Nanjing, Ningbo, and Weifang terminals reached 1,515,000 metric tonnes, 397,000 metric tonnes, and 5,282,000 metric tonnes, respectively (2019: 1,529,000 metric tonnes, 379,000 metric tonnes, and 4,877,000 metric tonnes, respectively), with a combined throughput volume of 7,194,000 metric tonnes (2019: 6,785,000 metric tonnes).

The following table provides an overview of the Terminals as at 31 December 2020:

Terminals 碼頭罐區		Nanjing 南京	Ningbo 寧波	Weifang 濰坊	Total 總計
Number of tanks	儲罐數	32	12	63	107
Storage capacity (m ³)	存儲容量(立方米)	210,000	29,000	497,000	736,000
Number of berths	泊位數	3	1*	2	6
Berthing capacity (dwt)	泊位能力(載重噸)	45,000**	3,000*	60,000***	
Jetty designed throughput capacity (metric tonnes)	碼頭設計吞吐量(公噸)	4,000,000	100,000	4,000,000	8,100,000

* Jetty of Ningbo terminal has been closed during the year ended 31 December 2019. The business and throughput of Ningbo terminal is conducted and recorded via public jetties.

** Comprises three berths with capacity of 20,000 dwt, 20,000 dwt, and 5,000 dwt, respectively.

*** Comprises two berths with capacity of 30,000 dwt each.

業務回顧

龍翔為中國前領的綜合服務供應商之一，主要專注於儲存及處理液體石化品，在南京、寧波及濰坊營運三個碼頭。本集團有策略性地座落於中國主要石油化工行業的樞紐，已在沿海岸線地區建立了碼頭及罐區（統稱「碼頭罐區」）以把握石油化工行業日益增長的需求。龍翔透過其自有碼頭、儲罐及專用管道向客戶提供高品質及全面性的液體石化產品碼頭及儲存服務。

於截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團於南京、寧波及濰坊碼頭的液體石化品吞吐量分別為1,515,000公噸、397,000公噸及5,282,000公噸（2019年：分別為1,529,000公噸、379,000公噸及4,877,000公噸），合併吞吐量7,194,000公噸（2019年：6,785,000公噸）。

下表呈列於2020年12月31日的碼頭罐區概覽：

* 寧波碼頭的泊位在2019年12月31日止年度已關閉。寧波碼頭的業務和吞吐量通過公共碼頭的泊位進行及記錄。

** 由三個分別為20,000載重噸、20,000載重噸及5,000載重噸的泊位組成。

*** 由兩個每個為30,000載重噸的泊位組成。

Management Discussion and Analysis 管理層討論與分析

The Group's main source of revenue and profits come from its flagship terminal, located in the Nanjing Jiangbei New Materials High-tech Park (formerly known as Nanjing Chemical Industry Park). In 2020, the Group's largest customer, Celanese Corporation (NYSE: CE), a world leading producer of acetyl products, also located in the same high-tech park, contributed HK\$205.0 million (2019: HK\$198.7 million) to the Group's revenue, equivalent to 86.1% (2019: 86.5%) of total revenue during the year. Dragon Crown's Nanjing business operations continue to contribute stable revenue derived from established, long-term customer relationships. Additionally, during the year, the Nanjing terminal entered a new 10-year service contract with Celanese (Nanjing) Chemical Company Limited ("Celanese Nanjing"), a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation and a world class producer of acetic acid, vinyl acetate monomer, acetic anhydride, and other chemical products, for the continuous provision of bulk terminal, storage, and other related services for various liquid chemical products to Celanese Nanjing in Nanjing for an extension of approximately 10 years, creating a new and stable revenue stream to the Group.

Beyond Nanjing, the Group regards its Weifang Liquid Terminal as a significant business development milestone. Since the commencement of Weifang Liquid Terminal's Phase I and II Projects, Weifang Port saw its first profitable year in 2020. Owing to its geographic and logistical advantages, Weifang Port serves as a major logistics hub for national and foreign vessels in the Bohai Economic Basin and Northeast Asia. The port provides an entrance for high deadweight tonnage vessels, and offers high-quality services to the oil refineries and chemical production plants located within 300km radius.

The operations at Weifang Liquid Terminal Phase III are expected to commence during the second half of 2021. The Group will closely monitor the completion progress of Phase III and ensure it remains on schedule.

本集團收入及溢利的主要來源來自本集團座落於南京江北新材料科技園(前稱南京化學工業園)的旗艦碼頭。於2020年,世界前領的乙醯產品生產商,本集團的最大客戶塞拉尼斯公司(紐約證券交易所:CE)亦位於該科技園,於本年度向本集團貢獻收入2.050億港元(2019年:1.987億港元),相當於年內總收入之86.1%(2019年:86.5%)。龍翔於南京的業務運營繼續通過已建立的長期客戶關係貢獻穩定的收入。此外,南京碼頭與塞拉尼斯公司一間附屬公司,世界一流醋酸、醋酸乙烯、醋酸酐及其他化學產品供應商,塞拉尼斯(南京)化工有限公司(「塞拉尼斯南京」)於年內簽訂新10年服務合同,在未來約10年繼續於南京向塞拉尼斯南京提供各種液體化學品批量碼頭、儲存及其他相關服務,為本集團締造新的穩定收入來源。

除南京外,本集團將濰坊液化品碼頭視為業務發展的重要里程碑。自濰坊液化品碼頭一、二期開始營運以來,濰坊港口在2020年首現盈利。憑藉其地理及物流優勢,濰坊港口成為環渤海經濟圈以及東北亞地區全國及外國船舶的一個主要物流樞紐。該港口為高載重噸船隻的進口港,並為周圍300公里範圍內的煉油廠、化工廠提供優質服務。

濰坊液化品碼頭三期預計於2021年下半年投入營運。本集團將密切關注三期工程的完工進度,並將確保其能如期落成。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論與分析

Weifang Liquid Terminal is an important cornerstone for Dragon Crown's longer-term growth. Dragon Crown expects the terminal's operation scale and profitability to further increase after the completion of Phase III. The Group also believes Weifang Liquid Terminal will be a continuous source of profit, while also helping to consolidate the Group's leading position within China's liquid petrochemical industry.

Due to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic and a series of market uncertainties including China-U.S. tensions, the plunge in oil prices, and other geopolitical risks, China's GDP grew 2.3% only in 2020, which was the country's slowest annual growth in decades excluding 1976. Despite all these, Dragon Crown was able to minimize the negative impact of the global economic downturn, due largely to the Group's strong foundation established over years by a visionary management team. Looking ahead, Dragon Crown is positioned to capitalize on new opportunities to expand its business while continuing to invest in its Weifang Liquid Terminal.

As at 31 December 2020, Dragon Crown is in a strong financial position, with total assets of HK\$1,434.1 million (2019: HK\$1,339.9 million) and total equity of HK\$1,191.9 million (2019: HK\$1,076.0 million). As at 31 December 2020, the Group has HK\$288.4 million (2019: HK\$243.2 million) cash on hand and in a net cash position. This healthy financial position will help to ensure the Group's long-term sustainability.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Global economic recovery remains fragile and will be subject to many uncertainties, including the effectiveness of the pandemic containment and vaccine roll-out, China-U.S. trade frictions under the new U.S. administration, new fiscal and monetary stimulus from different countries, and unstable oil prices. Despite these uncertainties, Dragon Crown is positive about its industry and business prospects.

Beyond the pipeline opportunities from the Weifang Liquid Terminal, the Group is continuing to develop its core business while also exploring new markets. To further grow its market share in domestic and international markets, Dragon Crown is reinforcing its business development in China's coastal regions, particularly along the Yangtze River Delta and Bohai Bay regions.

濰坊液體碼頭為龍翔長遠發展的重要基石。龍翔預期三期項目建成後，碼頭的經營規模及盈利能力將進一步提高。本集團亦相信濰坊液體碼頭將成為持續的利潤來源，同時亦有助鞏固本集團於中國液體石化行業的前領地位。

鑑於新型冠狀病毒疫情長時間持續，以及中美關係緊張、油價下跌及其他地緣政治風險等一系列市場不明朗因素，2020年中國GDP年增長只有2.3%，為中國除1976年外數十年來最慢的增長率。儘管如此，龍翔能夠將全球經濟衰退的負面影響降至最低，主要得益於本集團多年來高瞻遠矚的管理團隊所建立的堅實基礎。展望未來，在繼續投資濰坊碼頭的同時，龍翔已作好準備，把握拓展業務的新機遇。

於2020年12月31日，龍翔擁有雄厚財務實力，總資產達14.341億港元（2019年：13.399億港元）及總權益達11.919億港元（2019年：10.760億港元）。於2020年12月31日，本集團持有手頭現金2.884億港元（2019年：2.432億港元），為淨現金狀況。穩健的財務狀況有助確保本集團的可持續發展。

業務展望

全球經濟復蘇基礎仍然脆弱，並將受到許多不明朗因素影響，包括疫情能否受制及疫苗推出的成效、美國新任政府下的中美貿易磨擦、各國新的財政及貨幣刺激政策以及不穩定的油價。儘管存在眾多未知數，龍翔對行業及業務前景仍抱有樂觀態度。

除了濰坊液體碼頭帶來新開拓的商機，本集團在繼續發展核心業務的同時，亦在不斷擴展新市場。龍翔正加強其於中國沿海地區的業務發展，尤其在長三角及渤海灣地區，以進一步擴大於國內及國際市場中所佔份額。

Dragon Crown is gradually becoming more capable of capturing market demand from Northeast China and Northeast Asia, upon the commencement of operation of the Weifang Liquid Terminal Phase III which will become the Group's largest terminal with total storage capacity of over 660,000 cubic meter. Several potential customers are currently in negotiations with the Group about renting tank capacity. When operational, the terminal will enable the Group to develop the Northeast China and Northeast Asia regions, and take a leading position in the new markets.

With advanced and safety operations managed by a visionary management team, Dragon Crown is regarded as one of the best storage and integrated terminal service providers in China and Asia. The Group is committed to delivering strong performance and value to shareholders in the years ahead and beyond.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's revenue increased by 3.6% from HK\$229.8 million in 2019 to HK\$238.1 million. The increase was mainly due to the increase in revenue in respect of methanol and acetic acid.

Gross profit

For the year ended 31 December 2020, gross profit increased by 9.6% from HK\$113.2 million in 2019 to HK\$124.0 million. The increase was mainly due to the increase in revenue as mentioned above. The gross profit ratio increased by 2.8%, from 49.3% in 2019 to 52.1% for the year.

Other income

Other income increased to HK\$31.0 million from HK\$16.5 million in 2019, which was mainly due to net foreign exchange gains recorded for the year ended 31 December 2020 of HK\$12.6 million.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses decreased by 18.6% from HK\$46.1 million in 2019 to HK\$37.6 million. The decrease was mainly due to the net foreign exchange losses recorded for the year ended 31 December 2019 of HK\$2.5 million and various administrative costs reduction under COVID-19 pandemic during the year ended 31 December 2020.

隨著濰坊液化工碼頭三期投入營運，其將成為本集團最大型的碼頭，存儲容量合計超過660,000立方米，龍翔將有更強實力把握中國東北地區及東北亞洲的市場需求。若干潛在客戶現正與本集團洽談租賃儲罐容量。碼頭投入營運後，將有助本集團開拓中國東北地區及東北亞洲市場，並在新市場中佔據前領地位。

憑藉高瞻遠矚的管理團隊的先進技術及安全運營下，龍翔被譽為中國乃至亞洲最佳的儲存及綜合碼頭服務供應商。在未來的歲月裏，本集團將致力為股東帶來強勁的業績及價值。

財務表現回顧

收入

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團收入由2019年之2.298億港元增加3.6%至2.381億港元。該增加主要由於甲醇與醋酸之收入增加所致。

毛利

截至2020年12月31日止年度，毛利由2019年之1.132億港元增加9.6%至1.240億港元。該增加主要由於上述的收入增加所致。毛利率從2019年的49.3%增加2.8%至今年的52.1%。

其他收入

其他收入由2019年之1,650萬港元增加至3,100萬港元，該增加主要由於截至2020年12月31日止年度錄得外匯收益淨額1,260萬港元。

行政開支

行政開支由2019年之4,610萬港元減少18.6%至3,760萬港元。該減少主要歸因於截至2019年12月31日止年度錄得外匯虧損淨額250萬港元及截止2020年12月31日止年度新型冠狀病毒疫情下各種行政費用減少。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論與分析

Finance costs

Finance costs for the year decreased to HK\$6.2 million from HK\$8.7 million in 2019, mainly attributable to the decrease in interest rates and the repayment of certain bank loans by the Group during the year.

Share of profit and loss of an associate

The associate in Tianjin was going through the liquidation process since 2016 and the loss of HK\$0.3 million for the year (2019: HK\$0.4 million) was due to the administrative expenses in relation to the liquidation.

Share of profits and losses of joint ventures

There was no significant change in the share of profits of the joint ventures in Ningbo compared with that of 2019.

The results of the joint venture in Weifang turned around from loss to profit during the year due to the higher revenue and lower operating costs.

Accordingly, the Group recorded share of profits of its joint ventures of HK\$12.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2020, as compared to share of losses of its joint ventures of HK\$2.1 million in 2019.

Tax expense

The tax expense for the year increased to HK\$31.7 million from HK\$26.9 million in 2019. The increase was due to the increase in profit for the year.

Investment in Weifang Sime Darby Liquid Terminal Co., Ltd. ("WSDL")

The acquisition of 50% equity interest in WSDL at a consideration of RMB60.9 million was completed on 23 May 2016 and WSDL becomes a joint venture of the Group since then. Afterwards, the Group injected RMB225.0 million in capital into WSDL in proportion to its shareholding interest in WSDL up to 31 December 2020.

融資成本

融資成本由2019年之870萬港元減少至年內之620萬港元，乃主要由於利率下降及年內本集團償還了若干銀行貸款。

應佔一間聯營公司之溢利及虧損

天津聯營公司自2016年起進行清算程序，年內虧損30萬港元(2019年：40萬港元)乃由於有關清算的行政開支所致。

應佔合營企業之溢利及虧損

與2019年相比，應佔寧波合營企業的溢利並無重大變化。

年內濰坊合營企業業績扭虧為盈，乃由於收入較高及經營成本較低。

因此，本集團於截至2020年12月31日止年度錄得應佔其合營企業溢利1,260萬港元，而於2019年則錄得應佔其合營企業虧損210萬港元。

稅項開支

年內稅項開支由2019年之2,690萬港元增加至3,170萬港元。該增加乃由於年內溢利增加所致。

於濰坊森達美液化品碼頭有限公司 ("WSDL")的投資

以代價6,090萬人民幣收購WSDL的50%股權已於2016年5月23日完成，WSDL自此成為本集團的合營企業。此後，截至2020年12月31日，本集團按其於WSDL的持股權益比例向WSDL注資2.250億人民幣。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論與分析

The Group also provided shareholder's loans to WSDL. As at 31 December 2020, WSDL was indebted to the Group in an aggregate amount of RMB143.1 million.

USE OF NET PROCEEDS FROM LISTING

The Group has received approximately HK\$281.1 million net proceeds, after deducting underwriting fees and other related expenses, from listing of the Company's shares in 2011.

These net proceeds were applied up to 31 December 2020 in accordance with the proposed applications set out in the section headed "Future Plans and Use of Proceeds" in the Company's prospectus dated 30 May 2011 (the "Prospectus") and the Company's announcements dated 6 February 2013 headed "Change of use of proceeds", dated 20 December 2017 headed "Change in use of proceeds from the global offering", and dated 22 December 2017 headed "Clarification announcement", as follows:

本集團亦已提供股東貸款予WSDL。於2020年12月31日，WSDL欠付本集團總額為1.431億人民幣。

上市所得款項淨額之用途

本集團自本公司股份於2011年上市獲得已扣除包銷費用及其他相關開支後之所得款項淨額約2.811億港元。

根據本公司日期為2011年5月30日之招股章程（「招股章程」）「未來計劃及所得款項用途」一節及本公司日期為2013年2月6日題為「變更所得款項用途」、日期為2017年12月20日題為「變更全球發售所得款項用途」及日期為2017年12月22日題為「澄清公告」之公告所載之建議用途，該等所得款項淨額截至2020年12月31日止運用如下：

		Net proceeds (HK\$ million)		
		所得款項淨額(百萬港元)		
		Available 可動用	Utilized 已動用	Unutilized 未動用
Construction of second cryogenic ethylene tank	建設第2個低溫乙炔罐	133.1	133.1	–
Construction of our third jetty	建設第3座碼頭	46.6	46.6	–
Investing into existing projects	投資於現有項目	15.0	15.0	–
Investing into future business development opportunities	投資於未來業務發展機會	5.0	–	5.0
Construction of nine general purpose storage tanks	建設9個一般用途儲罐	33.3	33.3	–
General working capital	一般營運資金	48.1	48.1	–
		281.1	276.1	5.0

The Group held the unutilized net proceeds in short-term deposits or time deposits with banks in Hong Kong as at 31 December 2020.

於2020年12月31日，本集團將未動用所得款項淨額以短期存款或定期存款形式存於香港之銀行。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論與分析

CAPITAL STRUCTURE, LIQUIDITY AND GEARING

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's total bank loans amounted to HK\$171.4 million (2019: HK\$198.5 million), all of which are Hong Kong dollar bank loans. The Group's cash and cash equivalents amounted to HK\$288.4 million (2019: HK\$243.2 million). The Group maintained net cash position at 31 December 2020 and 2019. The gearing structure was as follows:

Net cash	現金淨額
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益
Gearing ratio	資產負債比率

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's current assets and current liabilities amounted to HK\$364.1 million (2019: HK\$313.5 million) and HK\$113.5 million (2019: HK\$85.6 million), respectively. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's current ratio was 3.2 (2019: 3.7).

The Group strives to efficiently use its financial resources and adopts a prudent financial policy in order to maintain a healthy capital ratio and support its business expansion requirements.

DEBT MATURITY PROFILE

The maturity profile of the Group's bank loans is set out below:

Repayable:	應還款項：
Within one year	1年內
In the second year	第2年

Note: All bank loans as at 31 December 2020 are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

股本結構、流動資金及資產負債比率

於2020年12月31日，本集團銀行貸款總額為1.714億港元（2019年：1.985億港元），全部為港元之銀行貸款。本集團現金及現金等價物為2.884億港元（2019年：2.432億港元）。本集團於2020年及2019年12月31日均保持淨現金的狀況。資產負債結構如下：

2020	2019
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

117,025	44,698
1,142,083	1,030,888
N/A不適用	N/A不適用

於2020年12月31日，本集團流動資產及流動負債分別為3.641億港元（2019年：3.135億港元）及1.135億港元（2019年：8,560萬港元）。於2020年12月31日，本集團之流動比率為3.2（2019年：3.7）。

本集團爭取有效地運用其財務資源，採納謹慎之財務政策，以維持穩健的資本比率及支持本集團之業務擴展需求。

債務還款期概況

本集團銀行貸款的還款期概況載列如下：

2020	2019
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元

71,750	52,000
99,625	146,500
171,375	198,500

附註：於2020年12月31日，所有銀行貸款均以港元計價。

FOREIGN CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATE RISKS

The Group's cash and bank balances were primarily denominated in Renminbi and Hong Kong dollars. Its operating cash inflows and outflows were primarily denominated in Renminbi and Hong Kong dollars. During the year, the Group did not have any material foreign exchange exposure and had not used any financial instruments for hedging purpose.

All bank borrowings of the Group were denominated in Hong Kong dollars, the interest rates of these bank borrowings are calculated in Hong Kong Interbank Offer Rate plus a particular percentage. The Group will closely monitor the interest rate movements and regularly review its banking facilities so as to mitigate the expected interest rate risk.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2020, the Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had a total of 339 full time employees (2019: 339). The Group provides competitive remuneration package to retain its employees including salaries, discretionary bonus, medical insurance, other allowance and benefits in kind as well as mandatory provident fund schemes for employees in Hong Kong and state-managed retirement benefit schemes for employees in the People's Republic of China ("PRC").

外匯風險及利率風險

本集團之現金及銀行結餘主要以人民幣及港元計價。其營運現金流入及流出主要以人民幣及港元計價。於本年度，本集團並無任何重大外匯風險且並無使用任何以對沖為目的的金融工具。

本集團所有銀行借貸以港元計價，該等銀行借貸之利率乃按香港銀行同業拆息利率加上特定百分比計算。本集團將密切監控利率波動及定期檢討銀行融資以降低預期利率風險。

或然負債

於2020年12月31日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債。

僱員及薪酬

於2020年12月31日，本集團僱用合共339名全職僱員(2019年：339名)。本集團提供具有競爭力的酬金組合以挽留其員工，包括薪金、酌情花紅、醫療保險、其他津貼及實物福利，以及有關香港員工的強制性公積金計劃及有關中華人民共和國(「中國」)員工的國家管理退休福利計劃。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Board of the Company is pleased to present this Corporate Governance Report in the Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Group is committed to achieving high standards of corporate governance to safeguard the interests of shareholders, enhance corporate value, formulate its business strategies and policies, and enhance its transparency and accountability.

The Company has adopted the principles and code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (the “CG Code”) contained in Appendix 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the “Listing Rules”) as the basis of the Company’s corporate governance practices.

The Company has in place a corporate governance framework and has established a set of policies and procedures based on the CG Code. Such policies and procedures provide the infrastructure for enhancing the Board’s ability to implement governance and exercise proper oversight on business conduct and affairs of the Company.

In the opinion of the directors, throughout the year, the Company has complied with all the code provisions as set out in the CG Code, except for code provision A.2.1 which stipulates that the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual.

The Company regularly reviews its corporate governance practices to ensure compliance with the CG Code.

本公司董事會欣然提呈截至2020年12月31日止年度之年度報告之企業管治報告。

企業管治常規

本集團致力達致高水平之企業管治，以保障股東權益、提升企業價值、制訂業務策略及政策，以及加強透明度及問責性。

本公司已採納聯交所證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十四所載企業管治守則（「企業管治守則」）的原則及守則條文，作為本公司的企業管治常規守則。

本公司已訂立企業管治框架，並根據企業管治守則建立一套政策及程序。該等政策及程序為提高董事會實施管治能力及行使對業務活動及本公司事務進行合理監督提供了基礎。

董事會認為，本公司已於全年內遵守企業管治守則所載之所有守則條文，惟守則條文第A.2.1條規定的主席與主要行政人員之職責須有所區分，且不應由同一人出任除外。

本公司會定期審查其企業管治常規以確保遵守企業管治守則。

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules.

Specific enquiry has been made of all the directors and the directors have confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company has also established written guidelines (the “Employees Written Guidelines”) no less exacting terms than the Model Code for securities transactions by employees who are likely to be in possession of inside information of the Company.

No incident of non-compliance of the Employees Written Guidelines by the employees was noted by the Company.

THE BOARD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company is headed by an effective Board which oversees the Group’s businesses, strategic decisions and performance and takes decisions objectively in the best interests of the Company.

The Board should regularly review the contribution required from a director to perform his responsibilities to the Company, and whether the director is spending sufficient time performing them.

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之標準守則(「標準守則」)。

本公司已向全體董事作出具體查詢，董事已確認於截至2020年12月31日止整個年度內彼等已遵守標準守則。

本公司亦已就可能持有本公司內幕資料之僱員進行證券交易設定書面指引(「僱員書面指引」)，其條款並不寬鬆於標準守則。

據本公司所知，概無任何僱員違反僱員書面指引。

董事會

董事會

本公司由高效的董事會領導，董事會監察本集團之業務、策略方針及表現，並以本公司最大利益為目的作出客觀的決定。

董事會應定期審查董事就執行其職責時需作出的貢獻，及董事有否投入充足時間履行其職責。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD COMPOSITION

The Board currently comprises 6 directors, consisting of 3 executive directors and 3 independent non-executive directors.

The Board currently comprises the following directors:

Executive directors:

Mr. NG Wai Man (*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*)

Mr. CHONG Yat Chin

Ms. CHAN Wan Ming

Independent non-executive directors:

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen

Mr. FENG Jianping

Mr. HOU Xiaoming

The list of directors (by category) is also disclosed in all corporate communications issued by the Company from time to time pursuant to the Listing Rules. The independent non-executive directors are expressly identified in all corporate communications pursuant to the Listing Rules.

The biographical details of the directors of the Company are set out under “Directors and Senior Management” section in this annual report. None of the members of the Board is related to one another.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company are held by Mr. NG Wai Man who is the founder of the Company and has extensive experience in the industry.

The Board believes that vesting the roles of both Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in the same person is beneficial to the business prospects and management and provides the Company with strong and consistent leadership and allows for effective and efficient planning and implementation of business decisions and strategies.

董事會組成

董事會目前共有6位董事，包括3位執行董事及3位獨立非執行董事。

董事會目前包括下列董事：

執行董事：

吳惠民先生 (*主席兼行政總裁*)

莊日青先生

陳芸鳴女士

獨立非執行董事：

劉錫源先生

馮建平先生

侯曉明先生

董事名單 (按類別劃分) 亦已根據上市規則於本公司不時刊發之所有公司通訊中披露。所有公司通訊均已遵照上市規則明確說明獨立非執行董事身份。

本公司各董事履歷詳情載於本年報「董事及高級管理人員」一節。董事會成員之間並無任何關係。

主席及行政總裁

本公司主席及行政總裁的角色由吳惠民先生擔任。彼為本公司的創始人及在該行業擁有豐富的經驗。

董事會相信，由同一人擔任主席及行政總裁有利於業務前景及管理，並可為本公司提供強大而穩健之領導，且有效及具效率地規劃及實行業務決策及策略。

The Board considers that the current structure of vesting the roles of both Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in the same person will not impair the balance of power and authority between the Board and the management of the Company. The Board shall review its structure from time to time to ensure appropriate and timely action to meet changing circumstances.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Board at all times met the requirements of the Listing Rules relating to the appointment of at least three independent non-executive directors representing one-third of the Board with at least one of whom possessing appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise.

The independent non-executive directors bring a wide range of business and financial expertise, experience and independent judgment to the Board. Through active participation at Board meetings, taking the lead in managing issues involving potential conflict of interests, all independent non-executive directors have made various contributions to the effective direction of the Company.

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen has served the Board for more than nine years. Notwithstanding his length of tenure, in view of his professionalism, extensive business experience and familiarity with the Company's affairs, the Board is of the opinion that he possesses the required character, integrity and experience to ensure his independence in order to objectively scrutinise the Company's performance.

The Company has received written annual confirmation from each independent non-executive director of his independence pursuant to the requirements of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all independent non-executive directors to be independent in accordance with the independence guidelines as set out in the Listing Rules.

董事會認為，由同一人擔任主席及行政總裁之當前架構將不會損害董事會與本公司管理層間之權力及授權之平衡。董事會須不時檢討其架構，以確保及時採取適當的行動以迎合不斷改變的情況。

獨立非執行董事

於截至2020年12月31日止年度，董事會一直符合上市規則有關委任至少三名獨立非執行董事（佔董事會成員人數三分之一及至少一名須擁有適當的專業資格或會計或相關財務管理專業知識）的規定。

獨立非執行董事為董事會帶來廣泛業務及財務專業知識、經驗及獨立判斷。透過積極參與董事會會議，於管理涉及潛在利益衝突之事宜方面起主導作用，所有獨立非執行董事對有效指導本公司作出不同貢獻。

劉錫源先生服務董事會已逾九年。儘管彼服務本公司多年，但彼擁有專業技能、豐富的業務經驗及對本公司事務熟悉，故董事會認為，彼具有所需品格、誠信及經驗保持獨立，能夠以客觀的角度審視本公司的表現。

本公司已根據上市規則規定獲各獨立非執行董事就其獨立性作出書面年度確認。本公司認為，按照上市規則所載的獨立性指引，全體獨立非執行董事均為獨立人士。

APPOINTMENT AND RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The procedures and process of appointment, re-election and removal of directors are laid down in the Company's Articles of Association. The Nomination Committee is responsible for reviewing Board composition, monitoring the appointment of directors and assessing the independence of independent non-executive directors.

The independent non-executive directors of the Company are appointed for a specific term of one year, subject to renewal after the expiry of the then current term.

All the directors of the Company are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meetings. Under the Articles of Association of the Company, at each annual general meeting, one-third of the directors for the time being, or if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third shall retire from office by rotation provided that every director shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. The Company's Articles of Association also provides that all directors appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall be subject to election by shareholders at the first general meeting after appointment. The retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election.

At the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company, Mr. CHONG Yat Chin and Mr. FENG Jianping shall retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association.

董事之委任及重選

董事之委任、重選及罷免程序及步驟載列於本公司之組織章程細則內。提名委員會負責檢討董事會組成、監控董事之委任以及評估獨立非執行董事之獨立性。

本公司之獨立非執行董事任期為一年，須於此任期屆滿後續期。

本公司全體董事須於股東週年大會上輪值退任並膺選連任。根據本公司之組織章程細則，於每屆股東週年大會上，其時三分之一之董事（或倘董事人數並非三或三的倍數時，則最接近但不少於三分之一之董事）須輪值退任，惟全體董事須至少每三年輪值退任一次。本公司之組織章程細則亦訂明獲委任以填補臨時空缺之所有董事須在其獲委任後之首個股東大會上由股東選舉。退任的董事可膺選連任。

於本公司即將召開之股東週年大會上，莊日青先生及馮建平先生將根據本公司之組織章程細則輪值退任且彼等符合資格膺選連任。

RESPONSIBILITIES, ACCOUNTABILITIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

The Board should assume responsibility for leadership and control of the Company. The Board has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer, and through him, to the senior management the authority and responsibility for the day-to-day management and operation of the Group.

The Board directly, and indirectly through its committees, leads and provides direction to management by laying down strategies and overseeing their implementation, monitors the Group's operational and financial performance, and ensures that sound internal control and risk management systems are in place.

All directors have carried out their duties in good faith, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and in the interests of the Company and its shareholders at all times.

DELEGATION OF MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

The Board reserves for its decision all major matters of the Company, including: approval and monitoring of all policy matters, overall strategies and budgets, internal control and risk management systems, material transactions (in particular those that may involve conflict of interests), financial information, appointment of directors and other significant financial and operational matters.

All directors have full and timely access to all relevant information as well as the advice and services of the Company Secretary, with a view to ensuring that Board procedures and all applicable laws and regulations are followed. Each director is normally able to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expense, upon making request to the Board.

The day-to-day management, administration and operation of the Company are delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and the senior management. The delegated functions and responsibilities are periodically reviewed. Approval has to be obtained from the Board prior to any significant transactions entered into by the aforesaid officers.

董事會與管理層的職責、問責性及貢獻

董事會負責領導及監管本公司。董事會已授予行政總裁權力及責任，並透過行政總裁授予高級管理人員權力及責任，以管理本集團的日常事務及經營業務。

董事會直接及間接透過其委員會，帶領並提供指導予管理層，包括制定策略及監察其推行、監察本集團的運作及財務表現，以及確保設有良好的內部監控及風險管理系統。

全體董事真誠地按照適用法例及法規履行職責，亦一直以符合本公司及其股東利益行事。

管理職能授權

董事會負責就本公司所有重大事務作出決策，包括：批准及監察所有政策事務、整體策劃及預算、內部監控及風險管理系統、重大交易（尤其是可能涉及利益衝突者）、財務資料、委任董事及其他重大財務及營運事宜。

全體董事可全面及時取得全部有關資料，以及公司秘書之意見及服務，藉此確保遵守董事會程序及所有適用法律及規例。於適當情況下，各董事一般在向董事會提出要求後可徵詢獨立專業意見，費用由本公司支付。

本公司之日常管理、行政及營運已指派行政總裁及高級管理人員負責。獲指派之職能及職責會定期作出檢討。上述人員訂立任何重大交易前，必須取得董事會之事先批准。

INDUCTION AND CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF DIRECTORS

Directors shall keep abreast of regulatory developments and changes in order to effectively perform their responsibilities and to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant.

Each newly appointed director receives formal and comprehensive induction on the first occasion of his/her appointment to ensure appropriate understanding of the business and operations of the Company and full awareness of director's responsibilities and obligations under the Listing Rules and relevant statutory requirements.

All directors are encouraged to participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. The Company regularly circulates training materials or briefings to all directors in respect of the updates on, among other things, the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) or other useful guidelines, the Companies Ordinance and financial or accounting standards which may be of the interest to the directors and benefit for them to discharge their duties. Training session for directors will also be arranged where necessary.

In addition, the Company provides and circulates the directors with monthly and regular updates relating to the Group's business, financial position and business environment, which aims to ensure compliance and to enhance their awareness of good corporate governance practices.

All directors have provided to the Company with their training records on a regular basis, and such records have been maintained by the Company for accurate and comprehensive record keeping. During the year, all directors (Mr. NG Wai Man, Mr. CHONG Yat Chin, Ms. CHAN Wan Ming, Mr. LAU Sik Yuen, Mr. FENG Jianping and Mr. HOU Xiaoming) have complied with the code provisions in relation to continuous professional development through attendance of seminars on corporate governance, regulatory development and other relevant topics.

董事入職及持續專業發展

董事應掌握監管發展及轉變的最新趨勢，以有效履行彼等的職責，並確保彼等對董事會作出知情及恰當的貢獻。

每位新委任的董事在其首次獲委任時均獲得正式及全面的入職啟導，以確保對本公司的業務及營運有適當瞭解，以及全面認識在上市規則及相關法定要求下的董事職責及責任。

本公司鼓勵所有董事參與持續專業發展，以發展及更新其知識及技能。本公司定期向全體董事傳閱符合董事利益及有助於彼等履行職責之培訓材料或簡報，內容有關(其中包括)上市規則、香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例或其他有用指引、公司條例及財務或會計準則之最新資料。如有需要亦會為董事安排培訓課程。

此外，本公司向董事提供及傳閱每月及定期更新有關本集團業務、財務狀況及業務環境的資料，目的是確保合規，並提升彼等對良好企業管治常規的意識。

所有董事均定期向本公司提供彼等的培訓記錄，該等記錄由本公司保存以確保存置準確及全面之記錄。年內，所有董事(吳惠民先生、莊日青先生、陳芸鳴女士、劉錫源先生、馮建平先生及侯曉明先生)透過出席有關企業管治、監管發展及其他相關主題的研討會，均已遵守關於持續專業發展的守則條文。

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established three committees, namely, the Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee, for overseeing particular aspects of the Company's affairs. All Board committees of the Company are established with specific written terms of reference which deal clearly with their authority and duties. The terms of reference of the Board committees are posted on the Company's website and the Stock Exchange's website and are available to shareholders upon request.

The list of the chairman and members of each Board committee is set out under "Corporate Information" on page 175 of this annual report.

Board committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties and, upon reasonable request, are able to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expense.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee comprises four members, namely, Mr. LAU Sik Yuen (chairman), Mr. FENG Jianping, Mr. HOU Xiaoming and Mr. NG Wai Man, the majority of which are independent non-executive directors.

The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee are of no less exacting terms than those set out in the CG Code.

The principal duties of the Nomination Committee include reviewing the Board composition, developing and formulating relevant procedures for the nomination and appointment of directors, making recommendations to the Board on the appointment and succession planning of directors, and assessing the independence of independent non-executive directors.

In assessing the Board composition, the Nomination Committee would take into account various aspects as well as factors concerning Board diversity as set out in the Company's Board Diversity Policy. The Nomination Committee would discuss and agree on measurable objectives for achieving diversity on the Board, where necessary, and recommend them to the Board for adoption.

董事委員會

董事會已成立三個委員會，即提名委員會、薪酬委員會及審核委員會，以監督本公司特定範疇事務。本公司全部董事委員會於成立時已書面界定職權範圍以明確訂立彼等之權力及職責。董事委員會的職權範圍已於本公司及聯交所網站刊登並應要求可供股東查閱。

有關各董事委員會主席及成員之名單，載於本年報第175頁「公司資料」。

董事委員會獲提供充足資源以履行其職責，並可按合理要求於情況合適時徵求獨立專業意見，費用由本公司支付。

提名委員會

提名委員會包括四名成員，即劉錫源先生（主席）、馮建平先生、侯曉明先生及吳惠民先生，其中大部分為獨立非執行董事。

提名委員會之職權範圍並不寬鬆於該等載於企業管治守則之職權範圍。

提名委員會之主要職責包括檢討董事會之組成，構思與制訂董事提名及委任之相關程序，就董事委任及繼任計劃向董事會提供意見，並評估獨立非執行董事之獨立性。

於評估董事會組成時，提名委員會將考慮多方面因素，以及本公司董事會成員多元化政策所載關於董事會成員多元化的因素。提名委員會將討論及一致同意實現董事會多元化的可衡量目標，並於有需要時推薦予董事會以供採納。

In identifying and selecting suitable candidates for directorships, the Nomination Committee would consider the candidate's relevant criteria as set out in the Director Nomination Policy that are necessary to complement the corporate strategy and achieve Board diversity, where appropriate, before making recommendation to the Board.

The Nomination Committee met once during the year under review to review the structure, size and composition of the Board and the independence of the independent non-executive directors, and to consider the qualifications of the retiring directors standing for election at the Annual General Meeting and to consider and recommend to the Board on the appointment of independent non-executive director. The Nomination Committee considered an appropriate balance of diversity perspectives of the Board is maintained.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee comprises four members, namely, Mr. LAU Sik Yuen (chairman), Mr. FENG Jianping, Mr. HOU Xiaoming and Mr. NG Wai Man, the majority of which are independent non-executive directors.

The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are of no less exacting terms than those set out in the CG Code.

The primary objectives of the Remuneration Committee include making recommendations on and approving the remuneration policy and structure and remuneration packages of all directors and the senior management. The Remuneration Committee is also responsible for establishing transparent procedures for developing such remuneration policy and structure to ensure that no director or any of his/her associates will participate in deciding his/her own remuneration, which remuneration will be determined by reference to the performance of the individual and the Company as well as market practice and conditions.

The Remuneration Committee met once during the year under review to review and make recommendation to the Board on the remuneration policy and the remuneration packages of all directors and senior management.

於確定及挑選合適董事人選時，提名委員會向董事會提出建議前應考慮候選人對董事提名政策所載之執行企業策略及達至董事會多元化必要之相關標準(如適用)。

提名委員會在回顧年度內已舉行一次會議以審閱董事會架構、規模及成員以及獨立非執行董事的獨立性，並考慮退任董事是否合資格於股東週年大會上重選及考慮並向董事會推薦獨立非執行董事之委任。提名委員會認為在董事會多元化方面應維持適當均衡。

薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會包括四名成員，即劉錫源先生(主席)、馮建平先生、侯曉明先生及吳惠民先生，其中大部分為獨立非執行董事。

薪酬委員會之職權範圍並不寬鬆於該等載於企業管治守則之職權範圍。

薪酬委員會之主要目的包括批准薪酬政策、結構及所有董事及高級管理人員之薪酬組合並就此提出建議。薪酬委員會亦負責設立具透明度之程序，以推行有關薪酬政策及結構，確保董事或其任何聯繫人士將不會參與決定其本身之薪酬，且薪酬將會參照個人及本公司之表現，以及市場慣例及市況而釐定。

薪酬委員會在回顧年度內已舉行一次會議以審閱本公司薪酬政策及所有董事及高級管理人員的薪酬組合，並就此向董事會提出建議。

Details of the remuneration of the senior management by band are set out in note 11 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee comprises three independent non-executive directors, namely, Mr. LAU Sik Yuen (chairman), Mr. FENG Jianping and Mr. HOU Xiaoming, including one independent non-executive director with the appropriate professional qualifications. None of the members of the Audit Committee is a former partner of the Company's existing external auditor.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are of no less exacting terms than those set out in the CG Code.

The main duties of the Audit Committee include the following:

- To review the financial statements and reports and consider any significant or unusual items raised by the external auditor before submission to the Board
- To review the relationship with the external auditor by reference to the work performed by the auditor, its fees and terms of engagement, and make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditor
- To review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's financial reporting system, internal control systems and risk management system and associated procedures

The Audit Committee held two meetings during the year under review to review the interim and annual financial results and reports and significant issues on the financial reporting, operational and compliance controls, the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems and internal audit function, appointment of external auditor and engagement of non-audit services and relevant scope of works and, connected transactions and arrangements for employees to raise concerns about possible improprieties.

高級管理層的酬金範圍載於截至2020年12月31日止年度之財務報表附註11。

審核委員會

審核委員會由三名獨立非執行董事組成，即劉錫源先生(主席)、馮建平先生及侯曉明先生，包括一名具有合適專業資格之獨立非執行董事。審核委員會成員並非本公司現任外聘核數師之前合夥人。

審核委員會之職權範圍並不寬鬆於該等載於企業管治守則之職權範圍。

審核委員會主要職責包括下列各項：

- 於提交董事會前，審閱財務報表及報告，並考慮外聘核數師提呈之任何重大或非經常項目
- 參考核數師履行之工作、委聘費用及條款，以審閱與外聘核數師之關係，並就委聘、重新委任及罷免外聘核數師向董事會提出建議
- 審閱本公司財務申報系統、內部監控系統及風險管理系統和相關程序是否足夠及有效

審核委員會於回顧年度內已舉行兩次會議以審閱中期及年度財務業績及報告以及有關重大事宜，當中涉及財務申報、運作及合規監控、風險管理及內部監控系統之成效，及內部審計職能、外聘核數師的委任及進行非審計服務和相關工作範圍，關連交易及僱員可就可能不當行為提出關注之安排。

The Audit Committee also met the external auditor twice without the presence of the executive directors.

The Group's accounting principles and practices and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Company has adopted a Board Diversity Policy which sets out the approach to achieve diversity of the Board and is available on the website of the Company. The Company recognizes and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board and sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in maintaining the Company's competitive advantage.

Pursuant to the Board Diversity Policy, the Nomination Committee will review annually the structure, size and composition of the Board and where appropriate, make recommendations on changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy and to ensure that the Board maintains a balanced diverse profile. In relation to reviewing and assessing the Board composition, the Nomination Committee is committed to diversity at all levels and will consider a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional qualifications, skills, knowledge and regional and industry experience.

The Company aims to maintain an appropriate balance of diversity perspectives that are relevant to the Company's business growth and is also committed to ensuring that recruitment and selection practices at all levels (from the Board downwards) are appropriately structured so that a diverse range of candidates are considered.

The Board will consider setting measurable objectives to implement the Board Diversity Policy and review such objectives from time to time to ensure their appropriateness and ascertain the progress made towards achieving those objectives.

At present, the Nomination Committee considered that the Board is sufficiently diverse and the Board has not set any measurable objectives.

審核委員會亦在無執行董事出席下，與外聘核數師舉行過兩次會議。

審核委員會已審閱本集團採納的會計原則及慣例以及截至2020年12月31日止年度之經審計綜合財務報表。

董事會多元化政策

本公司已採納董事會成員多元化政策，當中載列實現董事會成員多元化的方法並刊登於本公司網站。本公司明白且深信董事會成員多元化裨益良多，並認為提升董事會多元化是維持本公司競爭優勢的關鍵元素。

根據董事會多元化政策，提名委員會每年檢討董事會的架構、規模及組成，並在適當時向董事會作出有關任何變更的推薦意見，以配合本公司的企業策略並確保董事會維持均衡的多元化組合。在檢討及評估董事會組成時，提名委員會致力於在所有層面的多元化並將考慮多個方面，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、專業資格、技能、知識及地區以及行業經驗。

本公司旨在維持有關本公司業務增長適當的多元性，並致力於確保董事會及公司其他各級員工之聘用和甄選辦法均按適當的架構程序進行，以便能招徠多元背景的人選。

董事會將考慮制定可計量目標以實行董事會成員多元化政策，並不時檢討該等目標，以確保其合適性及確定達致該等目標之進度。

提名委員會現時認為董事會之組成屬充分多元化，董事會沒有制定任何可計量目標。

The Nomination Committee will review the Board Diversity Policy, as appropriate, to ensure its effectiveness.

DIRECTOR NOMINATION POLICY

The Board has delegated its responsibilities and authority for selection and appointment of directors to the Nomination Committee of the Company.

The Company has adopted a Director Nomination Policy which sets out the selection criteria and process and the Board succession planning considerations in relation to nomination and appointment of directors of the Company and aims to ensure that the Board has a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the Company and the continuity of the Board and appropriate leadership at Board level.

The Director Nomination Policy sets out the factors for assessing the suitability and the potential contribution to the Board of a proposed candidate, including but not limited to the following:

- Reputation for integrity
- Accomplishment and experience
- Qualifications
- Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements
- Commitment in respect of available time and relevant interest
- Independence
- Diversity in all its aspects, including but not limited to gender, age (18 years or above), cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service

These factors are for reference only, and not meant to be exhaustive and decisive. The Nomination Committee has the discretion to nominate any person, as it considers appropriate.

The Director Nomination Policy also sets out the procedures for the selection and appointment of new directors and re-election of directors at general meetings. During the year ended 31 December 2020, there was no change in the composition of the Board.

提名委員會將審閱董事會多元化政策(如適用)，以確保其有效性。

董事提名政策

董事會已轉授其職能及授權予本公司提名委員會，以甄選及委任董事。

本公司已採納董事提名政策，該政策載列有關提名及委任本公司董事之甄選標準及程序以及董事會的繼任規劃考慮因素，旨在確保董事會就本公司而言在技巧、經驗及多樣的角度方面達致合適的平衡，及確保董事會的持續性及維持合適的領導角色。

董事提名政策載有建議候選人之合適性及對董事會之潛在貢獻的評估，包括但不限於下列因素：

- 誠信的聲譽
- 成就及經驗
- 資格
- 對法律和監管要求的遵守
- 可投入的時間以及對相關利益的承擔
- 獨立性
- 董事會各方面的多元化，包括但不限於性別、年齡(18歲或以上)、文化及教育背景、種族、專業經驗、技能、知識和服務年期等方面

上述因素僅供參考，並非盡列所有因素，亦不具決定性作用。提名委員會可酌情決定提名其認為適當的任何人士。

董事提名政策亦載有於股東大會上甄選及委任新董事及重選董事之程序。於截至2020年12月31日止年度，董事會之組成並無變動。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Nomination Committee will review the Director Nomination Policy, as appropriate, to ensure its effectiveness.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is responsible for performing the functions set out in the code provision D.3.1 of the CG Code.

During the year, the Board had reviewed the Company's corporate governance policies and practices, training and continuous professional development of directors and senior management, the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the compliance of the Model Code and Written Employee Guidelines, and the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in this Corporate Governance Report.

ATTENDANCE RECORD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The attendance record of each director at the Board and Board Committee meetings and the general meeting of the Company held during the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out in the table below:

Name of Director 董事姓名	Board 董事會	Attendance/Number of Meetings 出席/會議次數			
		Nomination Committee 提名委員會	Remuneration Committee 薪酬委員會	Audit Committee 審核委員會	Annual General Meeting 股東週年大會
Mr. Ng Wai Man 吳惠民先生	4/4	1/1	1/1	-	1/1
Mr. Chong Yat Chin 莊日青先生	4/4	-	-	-	1/1
Ms. Chan Wan Ming 陳芸鳴女士	4/4	-	-	-	1/1
Mr. Lau Sik Yuen 劉錫源先生	4/4	1/1	1/1	2/2	1/1
Mr. Feng Jianping 馮建平先生	4/4	1/1	1/1	2/2	1/1
Mr. Hou Xiaoming 侯曉明先生	4/4	1/1	1/1	2/2	1/1

提名委員會將檢討董事提名政策(如適用)以確保其有效性。

企業管治職能

董事會負責履行企業管治守則之守則條文第D.3.1條所載的職能。

年內，董事會已檢討本公司之企業管治政策及常規、董事及高級管理人員之培訓及持續專業發展、本公司在遵守法律法規規定、遵守標準守則及僱員書面指引以及遵守企業管治守則及企業管治報告披露之政策及常規。

董事及委員會成員出席記錄

各董事出席截至2020年12月31日止年度舉行的董事會及董事委員會會議以及本公司股東大會的出席記錄載列於下表：

Apart from regular Board meetings, the Chairman also held meetings with the independent non-executive directors without the presence of other directors during the year.

Independent non-executive directors have attended general meetings to gain and develop a balanced understanding of the view of shareholders.

Practices and Conduct of Board Meetings

Annual meeting schedules and draft agenda of each meeting are normally made available to directors in advance.

Notice of regular Board meetings is served to all directors at least 14 days before the meeting. For other Board meetings, reasonable notice is generally given.

Board papers together with all appropriate, complete and reliable information are sent to all directors at least 3 days before each Board meeting to keep directors apprised of the latest developments and financial position of the Company and to enable them to make informed decisions. The Board and each director also have separate and independent access to the senior management where necessary.

The secretary of the meeting is responsible for taking and keeping minutes of all Board meetings. Draft minutes are normally circulated to directors for comment within a reasonable time after each meeting and final versions are open for directors' inspection.

According to current Board practice, any material transaction, which involves a conflict of interests for a substantial shareholder or a director, will be considered and dealt with by the Board at a duly convened Board meeting. The Company's Articles of Association contain provisions requiring directors to abstain from voting and not to be counted in the quorum at meetings for approving transactions in which such directors or any of their associates have a material interest.

除定期董事會會議外，主席亦於年內在無執行董事出席下，與獨立非執行董事舉行會議。

獨立非執行董事已出席股東大會以獲得並對股東意見有公正之了解。

董事會會議常規及操守

董事一般可事先取得週年大會會期及各會議議程初稿。

定期董事會會議通知於會議前最少14日向全體董事發出，其他董事會會議則一般會發出合理通知。

董事會文件連同所有完備之合適可靠資料將於各董事會會議前最少3日向全體董事發出，以令董事得知本公司最新發展及財務狀況，並確保彼等作出知情決定。於必要時，董事會及各董事亦可個別獨立接觸高級管理人員。

會議秘書負責作出及保存所有董事會會議之會議記錄。會議記錄初稿一般將於各會議後一段合理時間內分發予董事，而定稿將可供董事查閱。

根據現行董事會常規，任何涉及主要股東或董事利益衝突之重大交易將由董事會於正式召開之董事會會議上考慮及處理。本公司之組織章程細則亦載有條文，規定董事就批准該等董事或彼等任何聯繫人士擁有重大利益之交易於會議上放棄投票，且不計入會議法定人數。

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for the Group's risk management and internal control systems and reviewing their effectiveness to safeguard interests of shareholders, customers, employees and the Group's assets. Such systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board has the overall responsibility for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving the Company's strategic objectives, and establishing and maintaining appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The Audit Committee assists the Board in leading the management and overseeing their design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems.

The Group's risk management and internal control systems have been developed with the following principles, features and processes:

- (1) Identify significant risks in the Group's operation environment;
- (2) Evaluate the impacts of those risks on the Group's business and the likelihood of occurrence;
- (3) Determine the risk management strategies and internal control processes to prevent, avoid or mitigate the risks; and
- (4) Perform ongoing monitoring, review and revise the strategies and processes in case of any significant change of situation, ensuring effective communication to the Audit Committee and the Board on all findings and the effectiveness of the systems regularly.

The Internal Audit Department as well as the external professional firm engaged by the Company for providing the internal audit function are responsible for performing independent review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems. The Internal Audit Department with the support of the external professional firm examined key issues in relation to the accounting practices and all material controls and provided its findings and recommendations for improvement to the Audit Committee.

風險管理及內部監控

董事會確認其有關本集團之風險管理及內部監控系統，以及檢討其保障股東權益、客戶、僱員及本公司資產之成效的責任。該等系統乃旨在管理而非消除未能達成業務目標之風險，而且只能就不會有重大失實陳述或損失作出合理而非絕對保證。

董事會有整體責任評估及釐定本集團為達成其策略目標所願承擔的風險性質及程度，並建立及維持本集團合適而有效的風險管理及內部監控系統。審核委員會協助董事會帶領管理層並監察彼等就風險管理及內部監控系統的設計、推行和監管。

本公司制訂的風險管理及內部監控系統之原則、特點及程序如下：

- (1) 識別本集團營運環境的主要風險；
- (2) 評核該等風險對本集團業務的影響及發生的可能性；
- (3) 確定風險管理策略及內部監控程序以防止、避免或緩解該等風險；及
- (4) 當有任何重大的情況轉變時，持續監察、檢討及修訂該等策略及程序，確保定期就所得結果及系統的成效與審核委員會及董事會有效地溝通。

內部審計部門以及本公司委聘的提供內部審計職能的外部專業公司負責就風險管理及內部監控系統的充分性和成效進行獨立審查。內部審計部門在外部專業公司的支持下審查有關會計常規及所有重大監控的主要事項，並向審核委員會提供其結論及改善建議。

The Board, as supported by the Audit Committee as well as the management report and the internal audit findings, reviewed the Group's risk management and internal control systems, including major financial, operational and compliance controls, as well as risk management functions, for the year ended 31 December 2020, and considered that such systems are effective and adequate. The annual review also covered the resources, staff qualifications and experiences, training programmes and budget of the Group's accounting, financial reporting and internal audit functions, which also considered to be adequate. In addition, the management has confirmed to the Board and the Audit Committee on the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Group regulates the handling and dissemination of inside information according to internal procedures and policy so as to ensure inside information remains confidential until the disclosure of such information is appropriately approved, and the dissemination of such information is efficiently and consistently made.

The Board assesses the likely impact of any unexpected and significant event that may impact the share price and/or trading volume and decides whether the relevant information is considered inside information and needs to be disclosed as soon as reasonably practicable pursuant to Rules 13.09 and 13.10 of the Listing Rules and the Inside Information Provisions under Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance. The Group has strictly prohibited unauthorized use of confidential or inside information and has established and implemented procedures for responding to external enquiries about the Group's affairs, so that only the executive directors and company secretary are authorized to communicate with parties outside the Group.

截至2020年12月31日止年度，董事會在審核委員會、管理報告及內部審計結果的支持下，審閱風險管理及內部監控系統，包括主要財務、運作及合規監控及風險管理職能，並認為該等系統有效和充分。該年度審閱亦涵蓋資源、員工資歷及經驗、培訓計劃及本集團會計、財務報告的預算及內部審計職能，並視為充分。此外，截至2020年12月31日止年度，管理層已向董事會及審核委員會確認風險管理及內部監控系統的成效。

本集團根據內部程序及政策，對內幕消息的處理和發佈進行規範，以確保內幕消息在獲適當批准披露前一直保密，並確保能盡快及一致地發佈有關消息。

董事會評估任何不可預計重大事件可能對股份價格及／或成交量的影響，並決定有關訊息是否視為內幕消息，而須根據上市規則第13.09條及13.10條和證券及期貨條例第XIVA部的內幕消息條文在合理可行情況下盡快披露。本集團已經嚴禁未經授權使用機密或內幕消息，及已就外界對本集團事務的查詢訂立及實行回應程序，只有執行董事及公司秘書獲授權與外界人士溝通。

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Board is responsible for presenting a balanced, clear and understandable assessment of annual and interim reports, price-sensitive announcements and other disclosures required under the Listing Rules and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Management has provided to the Board such explanation and information as are necessary to enable the Board to carry out an informed assessment of the Company's financial statements, which are put to the Board for approval.

The directors are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The statement of the independent auditor of the Company about the reporting responsibilities on the financial statements is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 59 to 65.

Where appropriate, a statement from the Audit Committee explaining its recommendation regarding the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of external auditor and the reasons why the Board has taken a different view from that of the Audit Committee.

董事對財務申報所負之責任

董事確認彼等知悉編製本公司截至2020年12月31日止年度財務報表之責任。

董事會負責根據上市規則及其他監管規定，對年度及中期報告、股價敏感資料公佈及其他披露事宜提供公正、清晰及易明之評估。

管理層已向董事會提供必要說明及資料，以使董事會對本公司之財務報表達致知情評估，以供董事會批准。

董事並不知悉任何重大不確定因素涉及可能對本公司持續經營能力造成重大疑惑的事件或情況。

本公司獨立核數師有關彼等就財務報表所承擔之申報責任之聲明載於第59至65頁之獨立核數師報告內。

在適用情況下，審核委員會之聲明就甄選、委任、辭退或罷免外聘核數師闡述其建議，以及董事會就此與審核委員會持不同意見之原因。

EXTERNAL AUDITOR AND AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the remuneration paid/payable to the Company's external auditor, Ernst & Young, in respect of audit services and non-audit services is set out below:

Service Category 服務類別		Fees Paid/Payable (HK\$) 已付/應付費用(港元)
Audit Services	核數服務	
– Annual audit	– 年度審計	1,480,000
– Independent letter on continuing connected transactions	– 有關持續關連交易的獨立核數師函件	20,000
Non-audit Services	非核數服務	
– Taxation services	– 稅務服務	150,000
		<hr/>
		1,650,000

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. CHUNG Sau Ming ("Ms. CHUNG") has been appointed as the Company's company secretary.

All directors have access to the advice and services of the company secretary on corporate governance and board practices and matters.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, Ms. CHUNG has undertaken not less than 15 hours of relevant professional training in compliance with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

To safeguard shareholder's interests and rights, separate resolution should be proposed for each substantially separate issue at general meetings, including the election of individual director.

All resolutions put forward at general meetings will be voted on by poll pursuant to the Listing Rules and poll results will be posted on the websites of the Company and of the Stock Exchange after each general meeting.

外聘核數師及核數師薪酬

於截至2020年12月31日止年度，就核數服務及非核數服務已付/應付予本公司外聘核數師安永會計師事務所之薪酬載列如下：

公司秘書

鍾秀明女士(「鍾女士」)獲委任為公司秘書。

所有董事均可獲公司秘書就企業管治及董事會常規與事宜提供意見及服務。

於截至2020年12月31日止年度，鍾女士已遵照上市規則第3.29條之規定參與不少於15小時之相關專業培訓。

股東權利

為保障股東利益與權利，股東大會上就各重大獨立事宜提出獨立決議案，包括選出個別董事。

於股東大會上提呈之所有決議案將根據上市規則以投票方式進行表決，而投票表決結果將於各股東大會後於本公司及聯交所網站公佈。

CONVENING AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING BY SHAREHOLDERS

Pursuant to Article 58 of the Company's Articles of Association, an extraordinary general meeting shall be called by the Board on the written requisition of any one or more shareholders of the Company, provided that such shareholder(s) held at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company. Such meeting shall be called for the transaction of any business specified in the written requisition to the Board or the Secretary of the Company; and shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

PUTTING FORWARD PROPOSALS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

There are no statutory provisions granting the right to shareholders to put forward or move new resolutions at general meetings under the Cayman Islands Companies Law or the Articles of Association of the Company. Shareholders who wish to move a resolution may request the Company to convene a general meeting following the procedures set out in the preceding paragraph.

PUTTING FORWARD ENQUIRIES TO THE BOARD

For putting forward any enquiries to the Board of the Company, shareholders may send written enquiries to the Company.

Note: The Company will not normally deal with verbal or anonymous enquiries.

由股東召開股東特別大會

根據本公司組織章程細則第58條規定，股東特別大會須應本公司任何一名或數名股東的書面要求由董事會召開，惟該等股東於遞交請求當日所持股份不得少於附有本公司股東大會投票權的已繳足股本十分之一。該等會議須就向董事會或本公司秘書提交的書面要求中指明的任何事務召開；且須於遞呈該要求後兩個月內舉行。倘遞呈後二十一日內董事會未有召開該大會，則遞呈要求人士可按同樣方式作出此舉，而遞呈要求人士因董事會未有召開大會而合理產生的開支應由本公司向遞呈要求人士作出償付。

於股東大會上提出議案

於開曼群島公司法或本公司組織章程細則下，並無有關股東於股東大會授予股東權力提呈或動議新決議案的法定條文。有意動議決議案之股東可依循上段所載程序要求本公司召開股東大會。

向董事會作出查詢

至於向本公司董事會作出任何查詢，股東可將書面查詢發送至本公司。

附註：本公司通常不會處理口頭或匿名查詢。

CONTACT DETAILS

Shareholders may send their enquiries or requests as mentioned above to the following:

Address: Unit No. 3, 18th Floor
Convention Plaza, Office Tower
No. 1 Harbour Road
Hong Kong
(For the attention of the Board of Directors/
Company Secretary)
Fax: 2587 1338

For the avoidance of doubt, shareholder(s) must deposit and send the original duly signed written requisition, notice or statement, or enquiry (as the case may be) to the above address, except for the registered office of the Company, and provide their full name, contact details and identification in order to give effect thereto. Shareholders' information may be disclosed as required by law.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

The Company considers that effective communication with shareholders is essential for enhancing investor relations and investor understanding of the Group's business performance and strategies. The Company also recognizes the importance of transparency and timely disclosure of corporate information, which will enable shareholders and investors to make the best investment decisions.

The general meetings of the Company provide a forum for communication between the Board and the shareholders. The Chairman of the Board as well as chairmen of the Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee or, in their absence, other members of the respective committees and, where applicable, the chairman of the independent Board committee, are available to answer questions at shareholder meetings.

聯絡詳情

股東可透過以下方式發送上文所述之查詢或要求：

地址：香港
港灣道1號
會展廣場辦公大樓
18樓3室
(收件人為董事會／公司秘書)

傳真：2587 1338

為免生疑問，股東須提交及寄送正式簽署的書面要求正本、通告或聲明或查詢文件（視情況而定）至上述地址（本公司註冊辦事處除外），並須提供彼等全名、聯絡詳情及身份，以便回覆。股東資料可能根據法律規定而予以披露。

與股東及投資者之溝通

本公司認為，與股東有效溝通對加強投資者與本集團之關係及令投資者更能了解本集團之業務表現及策略而言至關重要。本公司亦明察到保持公司資料透明度及適時披露公司資料之重要性，此舉將使股東及投資者能夠作出最佳投資決定。

本公司之股東大會提供一個平台，供董事會與股東進行溝通。董事會主席及提名委員會、薪酬委員會及審核委員會之主席或（彼等缺席時）相關委員會其他成員及（如適用）獨立董事委員會主席可於股東大會上回應問題。

To promote effective communication, the Company maintains a website at <http://www.dragoncrown.com>, where up-to-date information and updates on the Company's business operations and developments, financial information and other information are available for public access.

During the year under review, the Company has not made any changes to its Articles of Association. An up to date version of the Company's Articles of Association is also available on the Company's website and the Stock Exchange's website.

POLICIES RELATING TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Company has in place a Shareholders' Communication Policy to ensure that shareholders' views and concerns are appropriately addressed. The policy is regularly reviewed to ensure its effectiveness.

The Company has adopted a dividend policy on payment of dividends ("Dividend Policy"). Depending on the financial conditions of the Company and the Group and the conditions and factors as set out in the Dividend Policy, dividends may be proposed and/or declared by the Board during a financial year and any final dividend for a financial year will be subject to the shareholders' approval. Details of the Dividend Policy have been disclosed on pages 43 to 58 of the Directors' Report of this annual report.

為促進有效溝通，本公司設有網站 (<http://www.dragoncrown.com>)，提供有關本公司業務營運及發展之最新資料及更新、財務資料及其他資料供公眾人士查閱。

於回顧年度，本公司並未對其組織章程細則作出任何變動。本公司組織章程細則的最新版本亦可於本公司網站及聯交所網站閱覽。

與股東有關之政策

本公司已訂立股東溝通政策以確保股東的意見及關注得到適當解決。該政策定期檢討以確保其有效性。

本公司在派付股息方面已採納股息政策（「股息政策」）。視乎本公司及本集團之財務狀況及股息政策載列之條件及因素，董事會將就某財政年度建議及／或派發股息，財政年度之末期股息須待股東批准。股息政策詳情已於本年報第43至58頁之董事會報告內披露。

The Board has pleasure in presenting its report together with the audited financial statements of Dragon Crown Group Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. Details of the principal activities of the principal subsidiaries are set out in note 1 to the financial statements. There was no significant change in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Group's profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the Group's financial position at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 66 to 69.

An interim dividend of HK1.8 cents (2019: HK1.5 cents) per share was paid on 30 September 2020.

The Company has adopted a Dividend Policy with effect from 20 December 2018. Subject to the relevant laws and the Articles of Association of the Company, the Company, through a general meeting, may declare dividends in any currency but no dividend shall be declared in excess of the amount recommended by the Board.

Dividends may be declared and paid out of profit, or from any reserve set aside from profits, share premium account or any other fund or account which can be authorised for this purpose in accordance with the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands and the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Company's ability to declare and pay dividends will depend on the availability of dividends received from its subsidiaries, including its subsidiaries in the PRC. For the purpose of declaration of dividend, the amount which the Company and its subsidiaries can legally distribute by way of dividend is reference to the profits as reflected in their PRC statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with PRC generally accepted accounting practices.

董事會欣然呈報其報告以及龍翔集團控股有限公司(「本公司」)及其附屬公司(「本集團」)截至2020年12月31日止年度之經審計財務報表。

主要業務

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。主要附屬公司之主要業務詳情載於財務報表附註1。年內，本集團主要業務性質概無出現任何重大變動。

業績及股息

本集團於截至2020年12月31日止年度之溢利以及本集團於該日之財務狀況載於第66至69頁之財務報表。

於2020年9月30日已派付每股1.8港仙(2019年：1.5港仙)之中期股息。

本公司已於2018年12月20日採納股息政策。根據相關法律及本公司組織章程細則，本公司可通過股東大會宣派任何幣種的股息，惟所宣派的股息不得超過董事會建議的金額。

股息可以從公司的利潤、或溢利撥備的任何儲備、或自股份溢價賬或根據開曼群島法律及本公司組織章程細則就此目的獲授權的任何其他基金或賬目內宣派及派付。

本公司宣派及派付股息的能力取決於我們自附屬公司(包括其於中國的附屬公司)所收取的股息。為宣派股息，本公司及其附屬公司可透過股息合法分派之金額乃參照根據中國公認會計原則編製的中國法定財務報告中所反映之溢利。

Declaration of dividend is subject to the discretion of the Board, taking into consideration of, among others, the following factors:

- operations and earnings;
- business development;
- capital requirements and surplus;
- market conditions and general financial conditions;
- contractual restrictions (if any); and
- any other factors that the Board consider appropriate.

Subject to the availability of the Company's cash and distributable reserves, investment requirements, cashflows and working capital requirements and the approval of the shareholders of the Company, where dividend is being declared in any particular financial year, the total amount of payment shall be approximately 40% of any net distributable profits derived from ordinary activities during such given financial year.

The Board has recommended the payment of a final dividend of HK3.0 cents (2019: HK1.0 cent) per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company at the close of business on Monday, 7 June 2021. The proposed final dividend is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A review of the business of the Group for the year and a discussion on the Group's future business development and the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group are provided in the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 14 to 21 which form part of the Directors' Report. An analysis of the Group's performance during the year using financial key performance indicators is provided in the Financial and Operating Highlights on page 2 which forms part of the Directors' Report but not part of the audited financial statements. No important event affecting the Group has occurred since the end of the financial year under review.

股息之宣派由董事會經考慮(其中包括)下列因素後酌情決定:

- 營運及盈利;
- 業務發展;
- 資本需求及盈餘;
- 市場狀況及一般財務狀況;
- 合約限制(如有);及
- 董事會認為合適的其他因素。

根據本公司的現金及可供分派儲備的可動用情況、投資規定、現金流量及營運資金需求及本公司的股東批准，如就特定年度宣派股息，則宣派的股息總額約為此財政年度來自日常業務的任何可分派溢利淨額的40%。

董事會建議向於2021年6月7日(星期一)營業結束時名列本公司股東名冊之股東派付截至2020年12月31日止年度每股3.0港仙(2019年: 1.0港仙)的末期股息。建議末期股息須待股東於應屆股東週年大會上批准。

業務回顧

本集團年內之業務回顧及有關本集團未來業務發展及本集團所面臨主要風險及不確定因素的討論乃載於第14至21頁管理層討論與分析，並構成董事會報告的一部分。使用財務主要表現指標之本集團年內表現分析乃載於第2頁之財務及營運摘要，並構成董事會報告的一部分而並非經審計財務報表的一部分。自回顧財政年度結束以來，概無發生影響本集團之重大事件。

The Group is committed to supporting environmental sustainability. Being an integrated service provider that specialized in the handling and storage of liquid petrochemical products in the PRC, the Group is subject to various environmental laws and regulations set by the PRC national, provincial and municipal governments. These include regulations on air and noise pollutions and petrochemical storage.

During the year under review, the Group has complied with the relevant laws and regulations that have significant impact on the operations of the Group.

The Group recognises that our employees, customers and business partners are the keys to our sustainable development. The Group is committed to establishing a close and caring relationship with our employees, providing quality services to our customers and enhancing cooperation with our business partners.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group fulfils its social responsibilities of protecting the environment by undertaking to promote social environmental protection in our business routines and activities. We give due consideration to environmental protection and conservation and incorporates environmentally friendly practices and measures into our daily course of business.

In accordance with Rule 13.91 of the Listing Rules, the Company will publish an Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) Report within three months after the publication of this annual report in compliance with the provisions set out in the ESG Reporting Guide in Appendix 27 to the Listing Rules.

BANK BORROWINGS

Particulars of the bank borrowings of the Group as at 31 December 2020 are set out in note 24 to the financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

There was no movement in the share capital of the Company during the year. Please refer to note 26 to the financial statements for details.

本集團致力於支持環境可持續發展。作為中國專注於處理及儲存液體石化品的綜合服務供應商，本集團須遵守中國國家、省及市政府制定的各種環境法律法規。該等法律法規包括空氣和噪音污染及石化品儲存規例。

於回顧年度，本集團已遵守對本集團之營運有重大影響之相關法律法規。

本集團明察到僱員、客戶及業務夥伴乃本集團持續發展的關鍵。本集團致力於與僱員建立緊密關係、關懷僱員，向客戶提供優質服務並加強與業務夥伴的合作。

環境政策及表現

本集團承諾於我們的業務慣例及活動中促進環境保護，遵守本集團保護環境的社會責任。我們重視環境保護及保育，並於本集團的日常業務過程中融入環保慣例及措施。

根據上市規則第13.91條，本公司將於本年度報告刊發後三個月內刊發環境、社會及管治（「環境、社會及管治」）報告，以遵守上市規則附錄27環境、社會及管治報告指引所載的條文。

銀行借貸

本集團於2020年12月31日之銀行借貸詳情載於財務報表附註24。

股本

本公司股本於年內沒有變動。有關詳情請參閱財務報表附註26。

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Articles of Association or the laws of the Cayman Islands which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders of the Company.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION OR SALE OF LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's reserves available for distribution, calculated in accordance with the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands amounted to HK\$622.3 million (2019: HK\$571.4 million), of which HK\$36.6 million has been proposed as a final dividend for the year. In accordance with the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, dividend may be paid out of the amount of HK\$553.9 million (2019: HK\$553.9 million) of the Company's share premium account subject to a solvency test and the provisions of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year, the total revenue to the Group's top five customers and largest customer accounted for 98.0% and 86.1% of the total revenue for the year. The cost of services provided by the Group's top five suppliers and largest supplier accounted for 33.1% and 9.8% of the total cost of services for the year.

None of the directors or any of their associates or any shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the directors own more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital) had beneficial interests in the Group's top five suppliers or customers referred to above.

優先購買權

組織章程細則或開曼群島法律並無有關本公司須按比例向本公司現有股東提呈發售新股份之優先購買權規定。

購買、贖回或出售本公司之上市證券

於本年度，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購買、贖回或出售本公司之任何上市證券。

可供分派儲備

於2020年12月31日，本公司根據開曼群島公司法予以計算的可供分派之儲備達6.223億港元(2019年：5.714億港元)，其中3,660萬港元已建議作為本年度末期股息。根據開曼群島公司法，股息可自本公司股份溢價賬約5.539億港元(2019年：5.539億港元)中派付，惟須受償付能力測試及本公司組織章程大綱及細則之條文所規限。

主要客戶及供應商

於本年度，來自本集團五大客戶及最大客戶之總收入佔本年度總收入之98.0%及86.1%。來自本集團五大供應商及最大供應商之提供服務成本佔本年度總服務成本之33.1%及9.8%。

概無本公司董事或任何其聯繫人士或據董事會所知擁有本公司已發行股本5%以上之任何股東於上述本集團的五大供應商或客戶中擁有任何實益權益。

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Executive directors:

Mr. NG Wai Man (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)
Mr. CHONG Yat Chin
Ms. CHAN Wan Ming

Independent non-executive directors:

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen
Mr. FENG Jianping
Mr. HOU Xiaoming

Pursuant to Article 84(1) of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. CHONG Yat Chin and Mr. FENG Jianping are subject to retirement by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Company has received annual confirmations of independence from each of its independent non-executive directors and at the date of this report still considers them to be independent.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Mr. CHONG Yat Chin has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years which commenced on 1 December 2010. Mr. CHONG has entered into a renewal contract with the Company on 2 April 2014 for a term of three years effective from 1 December 2013 and will continue thereafter for successive one-year terms until terminated with three months' notice in writing served as the other party.

Mr. FENG Jianping has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of one year effective from 29 June 2018 and will continue thereafter for successive one-year terms until terminated by either party thereto by giving to the other not less than one month's written notice.

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.

董事

於本年度且直至本報告日期止，任職之本公司董事乃：

執行董事：

吳惠民先生(主席兼行政總裁)
莊日青先生
陳芸鳴女士

獨立非執行董事：

劉錫源先生
馮建平先生
侯曉明先生

根據本公司組織章程細則第84(1)條，莊日青先生及馮建平先生須於應屆股東週年大會上輪席退任，惟符合資格可膺選連任。

本公司已收到各獨立非執行董事之年度獨立性確認，且於本報告日期仍認為彼等屬獨立。

董事之服務合約

莊日青先生已與本公司訂立自2010年12月1日起計，為期3年的服務合約。莊先生與本公司已於2014年4月2日續訂合約，自2013年12月1日起為期三年，其後將繼續連任每次一年，直至向另一方發出三個月的書面通知終止合約。

馮建平先生已與本公司訂立服務合約，由2018年6月29日起為期一年，其後將繼續連任每次一年，直至任何一方向另一方發出不少於一個月的書面通知終止合約。

在應屆股東週年大會上獲提名連任之董事，概無訂立任何不可於一年內由本集團終止而毋須賠償(法定賠償除外)之服務合約。

PERMITTED INDEMNITY

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, the director is entitled to be indemnified out of the assets and profits of the Company against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which he or she may sustain or incur in or about the execution of his or her duties. To the extent provided that this indemnity shall not extend to any matter in respect of any fraud or dishonesty which may attach to any of the directors.

The Company has taken out insurance against the liability and costs associated with defending any proceedings which may be brought against directors of companies in the Group.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Connected Transactions" in this report and note 32 to the financial statements, no director nor a connected entity of a director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to the business of the Group to which the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the year.

獲准許的彌償

根據本公司的組織章程細則，董事有權就於或有關執行其職務而其可能蒙受或產生之所有訴訟、成本、收費、損失、損害及開支從本公司的資產及溢利獲得彌償。惟此彌償並不延伸至與任何董事的任何欺詐或不誠實行為有關的任何事項。

本公司已就本集團公司董事在任何訴訟中進行辯護而可能招致的相關責任及訟費投購保險。

董事於重大交易、安排或合約之權益

除本報告「關連交易」一節及財務報表附註32披露者外，董事及其關連實體概無於本公司、其控股公司或其任何附屬公司或同系附屬公司於年內訂立對本集團業務而言屬重大之交易、安排或合約中直接或間接擁有重大權益。

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

As at 31 December 2020, the interests and short positions of the directors and the chief executives of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO")) which have been notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules were as follows:

(i) Interests in the shares of the Company

Name of directors	Personal interests	Corporate interests	Total	Approximate percentage of existing issued share capital of the Company	
董事姓名	個人權益	公司權益	總計	佔本公司現有已發行股本概約百分比	
Mr. Ng Wai Man ("Mr. NG")	吳惠民先生(「吳先生」)	125,354,000	767,988,000 ⁽²⁾	893,342,000	73.18%
Mr. Chong Yat Chin ("Mr. CHONG")	莊日青先生(「莊先生」)	16,712,000	-	16,712,000	1.36%
Ms. Chan Wan Ming	陳芸鳴女士	184,000	-	184,000	0.01%

Notes:

- All interests of the directors in the shares of the Company were long positions.
- Mr. NG was the beneficial owner of all the issued share capital of Lirun Limited ("Lirun") and Sure Port Investments Limited ("Sure Port") and therefore was deemed to be interested in a total of 767,988,000 shares of the Company held by Lirun and Sure Port.

董事及主要行政人員於股份、相關股份及債券之權益及淡倉

於2020年12月31日，本公司之董事及主要行政人員於本公司及其相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)之股份、相關股份及債券中擁有須根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及第8分部須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉，或須記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第352條須予存置之登記冊內之權益及淡倉或根據上市規則附錄十所載之標準守則另行知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉如下：

(i) 於本公司股份之權益

Name of directors	Personal interests	Corporate interests	Total	Approximate percentage of existing issued share capital of the Company	
董事姓名	個人權益	公司權益	總計	佔本公司現有已發行股本概約百分比	
Mr. Ng Wai Man ("Mr. NG")	吳惠民先生(「吳先生」)	125,354,000	767,988,000 ⁽²⁾	893,342,000	73.18%
Mr. Chong Yat Chin ("Mr. CHONG")	莊日青先生(「莊先生」)	16,712,000	-	16,712,000	1.36%
Ms. Chan Wan Ming	陳芸鳴女士	184,000	-	184,000	0.01%

附註：

- 董事於本公司股份之所有權益均為好倉。
- 吳先生乃為力潤有限公司(「力潤」)及港順投資有限公司(「港順」)全部已發行股本之實益擁有人，因此被視為於力潤及港順持有本公司之合共767,988,000股股份中擁有權益。

(ii) Long positions in the shares of associated corporations of the Company

Name of directors	Name of associated corporation	Capacity	Number of shares held in associated corporation 於相聯法團所持股份數目	Percentage of existing issued share capital of the associated corporations 於相聯法團現有已發行股本百分比
董事姓名	相聯法團名稱	身份		
Mr. NG 吳先生	Lirun 力潤	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	40	100%
Mr. NG 吳先生	Sure Port 港順	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	10	100%

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, none of the directors nor chief executives of the Company had any interests or short positions in any shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations.

(II) 於本公司相聯法團股份之好倉

除上述披露者外，於2020年12月31日，本公司董事及主要行政人員並無於本公司或其相聯法團之任何股份、相關股份及債券中擁有任何權益或淡倉。

INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2020, so far as was known to the directors of the Company, the persons or corporations (other than directors or chief executives of the Company) who had interests and short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 336 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company were as follows:

Name of shareholders	Capacity	Number of shares or underlying shares held in the Company 於本公司所持股份或相關股份數目	Approximate percentage of existing issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司現有已發行股本概約百分比
股東名稱	身份		
Lirun 力潤	Beneficial owner ⁽²⁾ 實益擁有人 ⁽²⁾	751,488,000	61.56%
Mr. Ng Dan Ching 吳丹青先生	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	117,040,000	9.59%

Notes:

- All interests of the substantial shareholders in the shares of the Company were long position.
- Mr. NG was the beneficial owner of all the issued share capital of Lirun and therefore was deemed to be interested in a total of 751,488,000 shares of the Company held by Lirun.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, the directors of the Company were not aware of any other persons (other than the directors of the Company whose interests are set out in the section "Directors' and chief executives' interests and short positions in shares, underlying shares and debentures" above) who held any interests or short positions in the shares, or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO.

主要股東之權益及淡倉

於2020年12月31日，就本公司董事所知，此等人士或企業（並非本公司董事或主要行政人員）於本公司之股份或相關股份中擁有須記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第336條須予存置之登記冊或須知會本公司之權益及淡倉如下：

Name of shareholders	Capacity	Number of shares or underlying shares held in the Company 於本公司所持股份或相關股份數目	Approximate percentage of existing issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司現有已發行股本概約百分比
股東名稱	身份		
Lirun 力潤	Beneficial owner ⁽²⁾ 實益擁有人 ⁽²⁾	751,488,000	61.56%
Mr. Ng Dan Ching 吳丹青先生	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	117,040,000	9.59%

附註：

- 主要股東於本公司股份之所有權益均為好倉。
- 吳先生乃為力潤全部已發行股本之實益擁有人，因此被視為於力潤持有本公司之合共751,488,000股股份中擁有權益。

除上述披露者外，於2020年12月31日，本公司董事概不知悉任何其他人士（除載於上述「董事及主要行政人員於股份、相關股份及債券之權益及淡倉」一節有關本公司董事之權益外）於本公司股份或相關股份中擁有須記入證券及期貨條例第336條規定須存置登記冊內之權益或淡倉。

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

A share option scheme was adopted on 23 May 2011 (the "Share Option Scheme") to provide incentives to eligible participants (including employees, executives or officers, directors including non-executive directors and independent non-executive directors, advisers, consultants, suppliers, customers and agents of the Company or any of its subsidiaries) for their contribution to the long term growth of the Group and to enable the Company to attract and retain high calibre employees. During the year, no share options were granted, exercised or cancelled by the Company under the Share Option Scheme. There were no outstanding share options under the Share Option Scheme as at 31 December 2020.

DEED OF NON-COMPETITION

Each of the executive directors (collectively the "Covenantors") have entered into a deed of non-competition in favour of the Company (on behalf of itself and the Group) dated 23 May 2011 (the "Deed"). Pursuant to the Deed, each of the Covenantors shall procure that their respective associates shall not directly or indirectly engage in any business in competition with the existing business activity of the Group. Relevant information on the Deed was disclosed in the Prospectus in the section headed "Relationship with Controlling Shareholders".

The Company has received confirmations from the Covenantors of their compliance with the terms of the Deed. The Covenantors declared that they have fully complied with the Deed for the year ended 31 December 2020. The independent non-executive directors have reviewed on the confirmations from the Covenantors and concluded that the Deed has been complied with and has been effectively enforced.

購股權計劃

本集團於2011年5月23日採納購股權計劃（「購股權計劃」），旨在獎勵合資格參加者（包括僱員、行政人員或高級職員、董事（包括非執行董事及獨立非執行董事）、本公司或其任何附屬公司之顧問、諮詢者、供應商、客戶及代理），感謝其對本集團長期增長作出之貢獻，及令本公司能夠吸引及保留有才幹之僱員。年內，本公司概無授出、行使或註銷購股權計劃項下的購股權。於2020年12月31日，購股權計劃項下並無未獲行使之購股權。

不競爭契據

本公司各執行董事（統稱為「契諾人」）已訂立以本公司（代表其本身及本集團）為受益人之日期為2011年5月23日之不競爭契據（「契據」）。根據契據，各契諾人將促使彼等各自之聯繫人士不會直接或間接參與與本集團現有業務活動構成競爭之任何業務。有關契據之相關資料於招股章程「與控股股東的關係」一節中披露。

本公司已收到契諾人就其遵守契據之條款而發出之確認。契諾人表明於截至2020年12月31日止年度內，彼等已完全遵守契據。獨立非執行董事已審核來自契諾人之確認並認為契據已獲遵守及有效執行。

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

The Group conducted the following non-exempt continuing connected transactions during the year.

The table below sets out the annual caps and the actual transaction amounts of the non-exempt continuing transactions in 2020:

關連交易

本集團於年內進行以下非豁免持續關連交易。

下表載列該等非豁免持續交易於2020年之年度上限及實際交易額：

Connected transactions 關連交易	Connected person 關連人士	Annual cap 年度上限	Actual transaction amount 實際交易額		
		(RMB'000) (人民幣千元)	Approx. 約數 (HK\$'000) (千港元)	Approx. 約數 (RMB'000) (人民幣千元)	Approx. 約數 (HK\$'000) (千港元)
(A) 2018 Ningbo Storage Agreement (Renewed) 2018年寧波儲存協議(經更新)	Ningbo Free Trade Zone Dragon Crown Chemical International Trade Company Ltd. ("Ningbo FTZ Dragon Crown") 寧波保稅區龍翔化工國際貿易有限公司 〔寧波保稅區龍翔〕	10,065	11,317	9,439	10,613
(B) Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed) 寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)	Ningbo Zhoushan Port Company Limited Zhen Hai Gang Bu Branch Company ("Ningbo Zhenhai") 寧波舟山港股份有限公司鎮海港埠分公司 〔寧波鎮海〕	4,250	4,779	3,095	3,480

(A) 2018 Ningbo Storage Agreement (Renewed)

On 28 December 2018, Ningbo Ningxiang and Ningbo FTZ Dragon Crown entered into the 2018 Ningbo Storage Agreement (Renewed), pursuant to which Ningbo Ningxiang agreed to provide Ningbo FTZ Dragon Crown with terminal and storage services at the Group's terminal in Ningbo. The term of the 2018 Ningbo Storage Agreement (Renewed) is for the period of three years from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021.

Ningbo FTZ Dragon Crown is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dragon Crown Investments Limited which in turn is owned as to 98% by Mr. NG, a director and a controlling shareholder and as to 2% by Mr. CHONG, a director. It is principally engaged in trading of chemicals. According to the Listing Rules, Ningbo FTZ Dragon Crown is an associate of Mr. NG and thus a connected person. As Ningbo FTZ Dragon Crown is a connected person of the Company, the transactions contemplated under the 2018 Ningbo Storage Agreement (Renewed) constitute continuing connected transactions of the Company under Rule 14A.31 of the Listing Rules.

The fees for the services provided are principally determined by (i) the quantity of the liquid chemical products handled by Ningbo Ningxiang; and (ii) the period for the storage of the liquid chemical products at the terminal. The price will be negotiated and agreed between both parties with reference to the market price and the management will take into account the price range charged by other service providers for the same services within the port. This is to ensure that the terms offered by Ningbo FTZ Dragon Crown to Ningbo Ningxiang are no less favorable than those offered by other independent third parties in the ordinary course of business.

(A) 2018年寧波儲存協議(經更新)

於2018年12月28日，寧波寧翔與寧波保稅區龍翔訂立2018年寧波儲存協議(經更新)，據此，寧波寧翔同意於本集團的寧波碼頭為寧波保稅區龍翔提供碼頭及儲存服務。2018年寧波儲存協議(經更新)由2019年1月1日至2021年12月31日止為期三年。

寧波保稅區龍翔為龍翔化工國際有限公司的全資附屬公司，而龍翔化工國際由董事兼控股股東吳先生擁有98%，及董事莊先生擁有2%。其主要從事化學品貿易。根據上市規則，寧波保稅區龍翔為吳先生的聯繫人士，因此為關連人士。由於寧波保稅區龍翔為本公司的關連人士，故2018年寧波儲存協議(經更新)項下擬進行的交易將構成本公司於上市規則第14A.31條下的持續關連交易。

提供服務的費用主要按照(i)寧波寧翔所處理液體化學品的數量；及(ii)在碼頭儲存液體化學品的期間釐定。價格將由雙方參考市價磋商及協議，且管理層將考慮其他服務供應商就港口內相同服務所收取的價格範圍。這是為了保證寧波保稅區龍翔提供予寧波寧翔的條款不遜於其他獨立第三方於日常業務過程中所提供的條款。

(B) Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed)

On 30 December 2019, Ningbo Ningxiang and Ningbo Zhenhai entered into the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed), pursuant to which Ningbo Zhenhai agreed to provide Ningbo Ningxiang with loading, discharging and storage services at the terminal in Ningbo. The term of the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed) is for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

Ningbo Zhoushan Port Company Limited ("Ningbo Port") is a substantial shareholder of Ningbo Ningxiang and Ningbo Xinxiang, owning 40% equity interests in Ningbo Ningxiang and Ningbo Xinxiang. Each of Ningbo Ningxiang and Ningbo Xinxiang is deemed to be a subsidiary of the Company under the Listing Rules by virtue of being a subsidiary undertaking as defined in schedule 1 to the Companies Ordinance (Cap 622). Ningbo Port, being a substantial shareholder of subsidiaries of the Company, is considered as a connected person of the Company under the Listing Rules. Ningbo Zhenhai, being a branch company of Ningbo Port, is also considered as a connected person of the Company under the Listing Rules.

As Ningbo Zhenhai is a connected person of the Company, the transactions contemplated under the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed) constitute continuing connected transactions of the Company under Rule 14A.31 of the Listing Rules.

(B) 寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)

於2019年12月30日，寧波寧翔與寧波鎮海訂立寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)，據此，寧波鎮海同意在寧波碼頭為寧波寧翔提供接卸及儲存服務。寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)由2020年1月1日至2020年12月31日止。

寧波舟山港股份有限公司(「寧波港」)是寧波寧翔及寧波新翔的主要股東，擁有寧波寧翔及寧波新翔40%股權。寧波寧翔及寧波新翔各自為香港法例第622章公司條例附表1所界定的附屬企業，故根據上市規則被視為本公司的附屬公司。寧波港為本公司附屬公司的主要股東，根據上市規則被視為本公司的關連人士。寧波鎮海作為寧波港的分公司，根據上市規則亦被視為本公司的關連人士。

由於寧波鎮海為本公司的關連人士，故寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)項下擬進行的交易將構成本公司於上市規則第14A.31條下的持續關連交易。

The fees payable by the Group to Ningbo Zhenhai for the services provided are principally determined by (i) the quantity of the liquid chemical products handled and stored by Ningbo Zhenhai; and (ii) the period for the storage of the liquid chemical products at the terminal in Ningbo. The price will be negotiated and agreed between both parties with reference to the market price. The Group considered the following factors in order of priority before the determination of the fees payable by the Group to Ningbo Zhenhai under the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed):

- i) Similar to Ningbo Zhenhai, Ningbo Ningxiang also provides liquid chemical terminal and storage services to its customers at the Group's terminal in Ningbo. Ningbo Ningxiang may purchase liquid chemical terminal and storage service from third party suppliers of liquid chemical terminal and storage services to meet the demand from its customers from time to time. The Group would ensure that the price payable by the Group to Ningbo Zhenhai under the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed) is more favorable than the price offered by Ningbo Ningxiang to its customers for the provision of liquid chemical terminal and storage services with an acceptable profit margin.
- ii) By obtaining quotations from not less than two Independent Third Parties suppliers of liquid chemical terminal and storage services at the terminals in Ningbo in the ordinary and usual course of business, the Group would ensure that the price payable by the Group to Ningbo Zhenhai under the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed) is no less favorable than the market prices.

本集團就所獲服務應付寧波鎮海的費用主要按(i)寧波鎮海所處理及儲存液體化學品的數量；及(ii)在寧波碼頭儲存液體化學品的期間釐定。價格將由雙方參考市價磋商及協定。本集團於釐定寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)下應付寧波鎮海的費用前按先後次序考慮下列因素：

- i) 寧波寧翔於本集團的寧波碼頭為其客戶提供與寧波鎮海類似的液體化學品碼頭及儲存服務。寧波寧翔不時會向液體化學品碼頭及儲存服務的第三方供應商購買液體化學品碼頭及儲存服務，以滿足其客戶的需求。本集團將確保本集團根據寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)應付寧波鎮海的價格較寧波寧翔向其客戶提供的液體化學品碼頭及儲存服務之價格更為優惠，以享有可接受的利潤率。
- ii) 本集團透過按日常及一般業務過程從不少於兩個寧波碼頭液體化學品碼頭及儲存服務的獨立第三方供應商獲得報價，將確保本集團根據寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)應付寧波鎮海的價格不遜於市場價格。

Since the Group is under no obligation to enter into any actual transaction under the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed) unless it is satisfied that the price and terms of the proposed transactions after considering the above factors, the Directors believe that such procedures can ensure that the transactions contemplated by the Ningbo Port Loading, Discharging and Storage Agreement (Renewed) will be conducted on normal commercial terms (including the prices) or on terms no less favorable than those offered by Independent Third Parties.

The independent non-executive directors of the Company have, for the purpose of Rule 14A.55 of the Listing Rules, reviewed the continuing connected transactions set out above and have confirmed that these continuing connected transactions have been entered into by the Group (i) in the ordinary and usual course of its business; (ii) on normal commercial terms or better; and (iii) according to the agreement governing them on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company's shareholders as a whole.

Pursuant to Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules, the Company's auditor was engaged to report on the Group's continuing connected transactions in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and with reference to Practice Note 740 "Auditor's Letter on Continuing Connected Transactions under the Hong Kong Listing Rules" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The auditor has not qualified its report in respect of the continuing connected transactions disclosed above by the Group. A copy of the auditor's letter confirming the matters set out under Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules has been provided by the Company to the Stock Exchange.

由於本集團並無責任根據寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)進行任何實際交易，除非經考慮上述因素後本集團滿意擬進行交易的價格及條款，因此董事認為該等程序可確保寧波港接卸及儲存協議(經更新)項下擬進行的交易將按一般商業條款(包括價格)或不遜於獨立第三方提供之條款進行。

就上市規則第14A.55條而言，本公司獨立非執行董事已審核上述所載的持續關連交易，並確認該等持續關聯交易已由本集團於下列情況中訂立(i)屬本集團的日常業務；(ii)按一般商務條款或更佳條款進行；及(iii)根據有關交易的協議進行，有關條款公平合理並且符合本公司股東的整體利益。

根據上市規則第14A.56條，本公司之核數師已獲聘依照香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港核證工作準則》第3000號(經修訂)「對過往財務資料進行審計或審閱以外的核證工作」及參照應用指引第740號「關於香港《上市規則》所述持續關連交易的核數師函件」報告本集團的持續關連交易。就本集團以上披露的持續關連交易，核數師於其報告內並未發出保留意見。確認上市規則第14A.56條所載事項之核數師函件副本已由本公司提交予聯交所。

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The details of the related party transactions are set out in note 32 to the financial statements.

The Company confirms that in relation to the related party transactions for the year ended 31 December 2020, it has complied with the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the directors as at the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this report, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Listing Rules.

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young will retire and a resolution for the reappointment as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

By order of the Board

Ng Wai Man

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 25 March 2021

關聯人士交易

關聯人士交易詳情載於財務報表附註32中。

本公司確認，有關截至2020年12月31日止年度之關聯人士交易已遵守上市規則第14A章之披露規定。

公眾持股量

根據本公司已公佈資料及據董事所知，於刊發本報告前的最後實際可行日期，本公司已維持上市規則規定的公眾持股量。

核數師

安永會計師事務所將於應屆股東週年大會上退任本公司的核數師，而該大會上將提呈重新聘任彼為本公司核數師的決議案。

承董事會命

主席兼行政總裁

吳惠民

香港，2021年3月25日



TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DRAGON CROWN GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dragon Crown Group Holdings Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) set out on pages 66 to 173, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of 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 2020, 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 (“HKSA”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA’s *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

致龍翔集團控股有限公司全體股東

(於開曼群島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66至173頁的龍翔集團控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此財務報表包括於2020年12月31日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益表、綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於2020年12月31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，並已遵照香港《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》(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。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」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(「守則」)，我們獨立於貴集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

Independent Auditor's 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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，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的意見。就下列各事項而言，我們是在該背景下提供我們在審計中處理該事項的方式。

我們已履行本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分所述的責任，包括該等事項的責任。因此，我們的審計包括執行程序，以應對我們對綜合財務報表重大錯誤陳述風險的評估。我們的審計程序（包括處理以下事項而採取的程序）的結果，為我們對隨附的綜合財務報表所發表的審計意見提供基礎。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of accounts receivable	
<p>As at 31 December 2020, the Group recorded accounts receivable of HK\$26,859,000, which represented approximately 7% of the current assets of the Groups without any expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance. The Group determines impairment losses by making debtor-specific assessment of ECL for credit impaired debtors and has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment for the remaining group of debtors.</p> <p>The estimation of impairment losses of accounts receivable is based on the evaluation of collectability and ageing analysis of accounts receivable as well as expectation of forward-looking factors. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, taking into consideration the current creditworthiness and the past collection history of each debtor. Accordingly, we identified this as a key audit matter. Disclosures for accounts receivable are included in notes 4 and 20 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding of management's processes relating to monitoring the collectability of accounts receivable.</p> <p>In assessing the adequacy of the ECL provision, we reviewed the ageing analysis of the debtors to identify potential collectability issues, reviewed data used in management's assessment of default rates and assessed the management's assumptions used in establishing the forward-looking adjustments. In addition, we discussed with management about the status of significant individual debtors' balances and management's consideration of the debtors' specific profiles and risks, reviewed settlement history and assessed management's assumptions used to determine the ECL provision. We also requested direct confirmations and considered settlement subsequent to the year end.</p>

關鍵審計事項 (續)

關鍵審計事項	我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項
應收賬款的減值評估	
<p>於2020年12月31日，貴集團錄得應收賬款26,859,000港元，佔貴集團流動資產約7%，並無任何預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）撥備。貴集團透過對信貸減值債務人作出預期信貸虧損評估釐定減值虧損，並已根據貴集團過往信貸虧損經驗設立撥備矩陣，並按與債務人特定相關之前瞻性因素及餘下之債務人經濟環境作出調整。</p> <p>應收賬款減值虧損之估計乃基於對應收賬款可收回程度之評估及賬齡分析以及對前瞻性因素之預期。在評估該等應收賬款最終能否收回時須作出大量判斷，計及各債務人的現時信譽及過往付款歷史。因此，我們將其認為關鍵審計事項。有關應收賬款的披露已載於財務報表附註4及20。</p>	<p>我們已了解管理層有關監察應收賬款的收回情況之程序。</p> <p>於評估預期信貸虧損撥備之充分性時，我們審閱了債務人的賬齡分析以確定潛在收回問題，並審閱管理層評估違約率所用之數據及評估管理層於設立前瞻性調整所用的假設。此外，我們已與管理層討論有關個別債務人重大結餘之狀況及管理層對債務人個別狀況及風險之考慮、審閱還款歷史及評估管理層用於釐定預期信貸虧損撥備的假設。我們亦要求直接確認及考慮年結後的結算。</p>

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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

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

The directors of the Company are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

年報所載的其他資訊

貴公司董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括年報內的信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦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，在此過程中，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存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該等事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

董事就綜合財務報表所承擔的責任

貴公司董事須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的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

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

貴公司董事在審核委員會協助下，須負責監督貴集團的財務報告過程。

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

核數師就審計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。我們的報告僅向全體股東編製，除此之外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途，我們概不就本報告的內容，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》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它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作重大。

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，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，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。
- 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。
- 評價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。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

- 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任 (續)

- 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。如果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中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則修訂我們的意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日期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，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映相關交易和事項。
- 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、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

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、重大審計發現等，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為消除威脅而採取的行動或相關的防範措施。

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Chan Kam Yee.

Ernst & Young

Certified Public Accountants

22/F CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central, Hong Kong

25 March 2021

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任 (續)

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，或在極端罕見的情況下，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，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的審計項目合夥人是陳錦儀。

安永會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港中環
添美道1號
中信大廈22樓

2021年3月25日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

綜合損益表

Year ended 31 December 2020
截至2020年12月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
REVENUE	收入	6	238,148	229,849
Cost of services provided	提供服務成本		(114,104)	(116,621)
Gross profit	毛利		124,044	113,228
Other income	其他收入	7	30,959	16,476
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(37,576)	(46,149)
Finance costs	融資成本	8	(6,242)	(8,735)
Share of profits and losses of:	應佔溢利及虧損：			
Associate	聯營公司		(304)	(379)
Joint ventures	合營企業		12,585	(2,086)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	除稅前溢利	9	123,466	72,355
Income tax	所得稅	12	(31,724)	(26,900)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	年內溢利		91,742	45,455
Attributable to:	以下人士應佔：			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		83,916	38,787
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		7,826	6,668
			91,742	45,455
EARNINGS PER SHARE	本公司擁有人			
ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS	應佔每股盈利			
OF THE COMPANY (HK cents)	(港仙)			
Basic and diluted	基本及攤薄	14	6.87	3.18

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

綜合全面收益表

Year ended 31 December 2020
截至2020年12月31日止年度

		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	年內溢利	91,742	45,455
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	其他全面收入／(虧損)		
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於後續期間或許重新分類至損益的其他全面收入／(虧損)：		
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of an associate	應佔一間聯營公司其他全面收益／(虧損)	1,057	(310)
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of joint ventures	應佔合營企業其他全面收益／(虧損)	30,314	(8,803)
Exchange differences related to foreign operations	有關海外業務的匯兌差額	32,973	(10,507)
		64,344	(19,620)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	年內全面收入總額	156,086	25,835
Attributable to:	以下人士應佔：		
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	145,448	19,979
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	10,638	5,856
		156,086	25,835

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

31 December 2020
2020年12月31日

	Notes 附註	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	15	469,867	474,184
Right-of-use assets	16	48,776	37,308
Goodwill	17	1,210	1,210
Investment in an associate	18	17,983	17,219
Investments in joint ventures	19	525,089	486,695
Prepayments	21	336	2,563
Deferred tax assets	25	6,784	7,251
Total non-current assets		1,070,045	1,026,430
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories		3,175	3,147
Accounts and bills receivables	20	31,593	32,504
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	21	40,907	34,652
Cash and cash equivalents	22	288,400	243,198
Total current assets		364,075	313,501
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables, accruals and contract liabilities	23	19,856	23,903
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	24	85,922	54,652
Tax payable		7,685	7,072
Total current liabilities		113,463	85,627
NET CURRENT ASSETS		250,612	227,874
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,320,657	1,254,304

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

31 December 2020
2020年12月31日

		Notes 附註	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債			
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	計息銀行及其他借貸	24	100,455	148,441
Contract liabilities	合約負債	23	23,667	26,461
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	25	4,615	3,394
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總值		128,737	178,296
NET ASSETS	資產淨值		1,191,920	1,076,008
EQUITY	權益			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益			
Share capital	股本	26	122,063	122,063
Reserves	儲備	28	1,020,020	908,825
			1,142,083	1,030,888
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		49,837	45,120
TOTAL EQUITY	權益總值		1,191,920	1,076,008

Ng Wai Man

吳惠民

Director

董事

Chong Yat Chin

莊日青

Director

董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

Year ended 31 December 2020

截至2020年12月31日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔								
		Share capital	Share premium	Reserve funds*	Capital reserve	Exchange fluctuation reserve	Retained profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		股本	股份溢價	儲備基金*	資本儲備	匯兌波動儲備	保留溢利	總計	非控股權益	權益總額
Note		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
附註		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
				(note 28 (ii)) (附註28(ii))	(note 28 (i)) (附註28(i))	(note 28 (iii)) (附註28(iii))				
	At 1 January 2020	122,063	553,908	16,075	20,407	(9,849)	328,284	1,030,888	45,120	1,076,008
	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	83,916	83,916	7,826	91,742
	Other comprehensive income for the year:									
	Share of other comprehensive income of an associate	-	-	-	-	1,057	-	1,057	-	1,057
	Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures	-	-	-	-	30,314	-	30,314	-	30,314
	Exchange differences related to foreign operations	-	-	-	-	30,161	-	30,161	2,812	32,973
	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	61,532	83,916	145,448	10,638	156,086
	Appropriation to statutory reserve	-	-	779	-	-	(855)	(76)	76	-
	Final 2019 dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(12,206)	(12,206)	-	(12,206)
	Interim 2020 dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(21,971)	(21,971)	-	(21,971)
	Dividend declared to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,997)	(5,997)
	At 31 December 2020	122,063	553,908**	16,854**	20,407**	51,683**	377,168**	1,142,083	49,837	1,191,920

* The reserve funds include the share of reserves of an associate and joint ventures of HK\$5,008,000 (2019: HK\$4,913,000).

* 儲備基金包括應佔一間聯營公司及合營企業儲備5,008,000港元(2019年: 4,913,000港元)。

** These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK\$1,020,020,000 (2019: HK\$908,825,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

** 該等儲備賬款包括綜合財務狀況表內的綜合儲備1,020,020,000港元(2019年: 908,825,000港元)。

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

Year ended 31 December 2020
截至2020年12月31日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔								
		Share capital	Share premium	Reserve funds*	Capital reserve	Exchange fluctuation reserve	Retained profits	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	
		股本	股份溢價	儲備基金*	資本儲備	匯兌波動儲備	保留溢利	總計	權益總額	
Note		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
附註		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	
				(note 28 (ii)) (附註28(ii))	(note 28 (ii)) (附註28(ii))	(note 28 (iii)) (附註28(iii))				
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	122,063	553,908	15,402	20,407	8,959	332,955	1,053,694	50,214	1,103,908
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	38,787	38,787	6,668	45,455
Other comprehensive loss for the year:	年內其他全面虧損：									
Share of other comprehensive loss of an associate	應佔一間聯營公司其他全面虧損	-	-	-	-	(310)	-	(310)	-	(310)
Share of other comprehensive loss of joint ventures	應佔合營企業其他全面虧損	-	-	-	-	(8,803)	-	(8,803)	-	(8,803)
Exchange differences related to foreign operations	有關海外業務的匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	(9,695)	-	(9,695)	(812)	(10,507)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	年內全面收入/(虧損)總額	-	-	-	-	(18,808)	38,787	19,979	5,856	25,835
Appropriation to statutory reserve	撥至法定儲備	-	-	673	-	-	(736)	(63)	63	-
Final 2018 dividend	2018年末期股息	13	-	-	-	-	(24,413)	(24,413)	-	(24,413)
Interim 2019 dividend	2019年中期股息	13	-	-	-	-	(18,309)	(18,309)	-	(18,309)
Dividend declared to non-controlling interests	宣派至非控股權益之股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,013)	(11,013)
At 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日	122,063	553,908**	16,075**	20,407**	(9,849)**	328,284**	1,030,888	45,120	1,076,008

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2020
截至2020年12月31日止年度

			2020	2019
		Notes	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		附註	千港元	千港元
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動產生之現金流量			
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利		123,466	72,355
Adjustments for:	就以下各項調整：			
Finance costs	融資成本	8	6,242	8,735
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	7	(4,058)	(4,167)
Loan interest income	貸款利息收入	7	(9,790)	(10,115)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	9	50,750	51,451
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	9	6,314	3,673
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	處置物業、廠房及設備項目虧損	9	644	3,084
Share of profits and losses of:	應佔溢利及虧損：			
Associate	聯營公司		304	379
Joint ventures	合營企業		(12,585)	2,086
			161,287	127,481
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	存貨減少／(增加)		157	(190)
Decrease in accounts and bills receivables	應收賬款及票據減少		2,760	16,885
Decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款、按金及其他應收款項減少		3,745	3,063
Increase/(decrease) in other payables, accruals and contract liabilities	其他應付款項、應計費用及合約負債增加／減少		(9,251)	2,633
Cash generated from operations	經營所得現金		158,698	149,872
Tax paid	已繳稅項		(29,813)	(28,678)
Interest paid	已付利息	16(b)	(282)	(232)
Net cash flows from operating activities	經營活動所得現金流量淨額		128,603	120,962

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2020
截至2020年12月31日止年度

	Notes 附註	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動產生之現金流量		
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備項目	(16,955)	(9,824)
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	處置物業、廠房及設備項目之所得款項	90	251
Increase in loans to a joint venture	增加向一間合營企業提供之貸款	-	(28,702)
Interest received	已收利息	4,058	4,167
Dividends received from joint ventures	已收合營企業股息	4,443	9,430
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金流量淨額	(8,364)	(24,678)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動產生之現金流量		
New bank loans	新增銀行貸款	-	50,000
Repayment of bank loans	償還銀行貸款	(28,000)	(28,000)
Dividends paid	已付股息	(34,177)	(42,722)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	支付予非控股權益之股息	(5,997)	(11,013)
Principal portion of lease payments	支付租賃本金部分	(5,401)	(2,667)
Interest paid	已付利息	(5,085)	(7,503)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	融資活動所用現金流量淨額	(78,660)	(41,905)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2020
截至2020年12月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物 增加淨額		41,579	54,379
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	於年初之現金及 現金等價物		243,198	194,872
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	匯率變動的影響，淨額		3,623	(6,053)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	於年末之現金 及現金等價物		288,400	243,198
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物 結餘分析			
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	22	44,557	70,574
Time deposits with original maturity of less than three months when acquired	自取得起計原定到期日 少於三個月之 定期存款	22	243,843	172,624
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of cash flows	載列於綜合現金流量表 之現金及現金等價物		288,400	243,198

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

31 December 2020
2020年12月31日

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

Dragon Crown Group Holdings Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated on 16 July 2010 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands. The address of its principal place of business in Hong Kong is Unit No.3, 18th Floor, Convention Plaza, Office Tower, No.1 Harbour Road, Hong Kong. The Group is principally engaged in terminal storage and the handling of liquid petrochemicals.

In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the ultimate holding company of the Company is Lirun Limited, which is a limited liability company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the “BVI”).

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company’s principal subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立/ 註冊及業務地點	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital 已發行 普通/註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權 百分比		Principal activities 主營業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
Ocean Ahead Limited	BVI/Hong Kong 英屬維爾京群島/香港	US\$100 100美元	100	-	Investment holding 投資控股
Edford Investments Limited 埃孚投資有限公司	BVI/Hong Kong 英屬維爾京群島/香港	US\$1 1美元	-	100	Investment holding 投資控股
Dragon Bussan International Limited 龍翔物產有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary US\$600,000 Non-voting deferred US\$900,000 (note a) 普通股600,000美元 無投票權遞延 股900,000美元 (附註a)	-	100	Investment holding and provision of marketing services 投資控股及提供市場 推廣服務

1. 公司及集團資料

龍翔集團控股有限公司(「本公司」)根據開曼群島公司法於2010年7月16日註冊成立為獲豁免有限公司。本公司註冊辦事處位於Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands。本公司的香港主要經營地點位於香港港灣道1號會展廣場辦公大樓18樓3室。本集團主要從事液體石化品碼頭儲存及處理業務。

本公司董事認為，本公司最終控股公司為於英屬維爾京群島(「英屬維爾京群島」)註冊成立之有限責任公司力潤有限公司。

有關附屬公司之資料

本公司於2020年12月31日的主要附屬公司詳情如下：

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

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1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 are as follows: (continued)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立/ 註冊及業務地點	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital 已發行 普通/註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權 百分比		Principal activities 主營業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
Dragon Crown Petrochemicals Terminal (Holdings) Limited 龍翔石化儲運(集團)有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary US\$26,600,000 Non-voting deferred US\$500,000 (note a) 普通股26,600,000美元 無投票權遞延股500,000美元(附註a)	-	100	Investment holding and provision of finance and management services 投資控股及提供財務和管理服務
Dragon Source Industrial Limited 龍翔化工有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary HK\$26,000,000 Non-voting deferred HK\$2,000,000 (note a) 普通股26,000,000港元 無投票權遞延股2,000,000港元(附註a)	-	100	Investment holding and provision of accounting services 投資控股及提供會計服務
Nanjing Dragon Crown Liquid Chemical Terminal Company Limited ("NJDC") 南京龍翔液體化工儲運碼頭有限公司(「南京龍翔」)	The People's Republic of China ("PRC")/ Mainland China 中華人民共和國 (「中國」)/中國內地	US\$52,254,820 52,254,820美元	-	90.01	Terminal storage and handling of liquid chemicals 液體化學品碼頭儲存及處理
Ocean Access Investments Limited 海瀛國際有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding and provision of administrative and technical services 投資控股及提供行政與技術服務
Overseas Hong Kong Investment Limited 海外香港投資有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$10,000 10,000港元	-	100	Investment holding and provision of business development services 投資控股及提供業務發展服務

1. 公司及集團資料(續)

有關附屬公司之資料(續)

本公司於2020年12月31日的主要附屬公司詳情如下：(續)

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1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Note:

- (a) The non-voting deferred shares do not entitle the holders thereof to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any general meeting of the respective companies. The holders of the non-voting deferred shares are not entitled to any dividends. On a winding-up, the holders of the non-voting deferred shares are entitled, out of the surplus assets of the respective companies, to a return of the capital paid up on the non-voting deferred shares held by them to one half of the balance after a total sum of HK\$100,000,000,000,000 has been distributed in such winding-up in respect of the ordinary shares of the respective companies.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results for the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

1. 公司及集團資料(續)

有關附屬公司之資料(續)

附註：

- (a) 無投票權遞延股份並無賦予有關持有人權利收取有關公司股東大會通知或出席任何股東大會或於會上投票。無投票權遞延股份持有人無權收取任何股息。於清盤時，無投票權遞延股份持有人，有權從有關公司盈餘資產中，獲退還彼等就所持無投票權遞延股份繳足之股本，最多為清盤時就有關公司的普通股分派總額100,000,000,000,000港元後餘額的二分之一。

董事認為，上表載述之本公司附屬公司主要對本年度業績產生影響或構成本集團大部分資產淨值。董事認為，若詳述其他附屬公司將導致提供之資料過於冗長。

2.1 編製基準

該等財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）頒佈之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則（「香港會計準則」）及詮釋）、香港公認會計原則及香港公司條例之披露規定而編製。該等財務報表乃按歷史成本慣例編製。除另有指明外，該等財務報表以港元呈列，而所有金額均調整至最接近千港元。

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2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2020. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (c) the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

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

2.1 編製基準(續)

綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)於截至2020年12月31日止年度之財務報表。附屬公司為本公司直接或間接控制的實體(包括結構性實體)。當本集團對參與投資對象業務的浮動回報承擔風險或享有權利以及能透過對投資對象的權力(如本集團獲賦予現有以主導投資對象相關活動的既存權利)影響該等回報時，即取得控制權。

倘本公司直接或間接擁有低於大多數的投資對象投票或類似權利，則本集團於評估其是否擁有對投資對象的權力時會考慮一切相關事實及情況，包括：

- (a) 與投資對象其他投票持有人的合約安排；
- (b) 其他合約安排所產生的權利；及
- (c) 本集團的投票權及潛在投票權。

附屬公司之財務報表乃與本公司於相同申報期間內採納連貫一致之會計政策編製。附屬公司之業績乃自本集團獲取控制權之日起予以綜合，且於該等控制權終止前持續綜合。

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

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2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.1 編製基準(續)

綜合基準(續)

損益及其他全面收入之各組成部分歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使這導致非控股權益出現虧絀結餘。所有集團內公司間資產及負債、權益、收入、開支以及與本集團成員公司之間交易有關之現金流量均於綜合賬目時悉數抵銷。

倘事實及情況顯示上文所述三項控制權因素其中一項或多項有變，則本集團會重估是否仍然控制投資對象。附屬公司擁有權權益之變動(並無失去控制權)，於入賬時列作權益交易。

倘本集團失去一間附屬公司之控制權，則會取消確認(i)該附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債、(ii)任何非控股權益之賬面值及(iii)於權益內入賬的累計匯兌差額；並確認(i)已收代價的公允值、(ii)任何獲保留投資的公允值及(iii)計入損益的任何相關盈餘或虧絀。先前於其他全面收入已確認的本集團應佔部分乃視乎情況，按倘本集團直接出售相關資產或負債所要求的相同基準重新分類至損益或保留溢利。

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2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted *the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the following revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3 *Definition of a Business*

Amendments to HKFRS 9, *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*
HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7

Amendment to HKFRS 16 *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions* (early adopted)

Amendments to HKAS 1 *Definition of Material*
and HKAS 8

2.2 會計政策變動及披露

本集團於本年度之財務資料中首次採納2018年財務報告概念框架及以下經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則 業務的定義
第3號修訂

香港財務報告準則 利率基準改革
第9號、香港會計準則第39號及
香港財務報告準則第7號修訂

香港財務報告準則 2019冠狀病毒病
第16號修訂 有關租金寬減
(提前採納)

香港會計準則 重大之定義
第1號及香港會計準則第8號
修訂

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2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Except for the amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7 which are not relevant to the preparation of the Group's financial statements, the nature and the impact of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and revised HKFRSs are described below:

- (a) *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* (the "Conceptual Framework") sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting and standard setting, and provides guidance for preparers of financial statements in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to all parties to understand and interpret the standards. The Conceptual Framework includes new chapters on measurement and reporting financial performance, new guidance on the derecognition of assets and liabilities, and updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities. It also clarifies the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting. The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The Conceptual Framework did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.2 會計政策變動及披露(續)

除與編製本集團的財務報表並無關聯的香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號修訂外，下文列出2018年財務報告概念框架及經修訂香港財務報告準則的性質及影響：

- (a) 2018年財務報告概念框架(「概念框架」)就財務報告和準則制定提供了一整套概念，並為財務報告編製者制定一致的會計政策提供指引，協助所有人理解和解讀準則。概念框架包括有關計量和報告財務績效的新章節，有關資產和負債終止確認的新指引，以及更新了有關資產和負債定義和確認的標準。該等框架亦闡明了管理，審慎和衡量不確定性在財務報告中的作用。概念框架並非準則，其中包含的任何概念都不會凌駕於任何準則中的概念或要求之上。概念框架對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無重大影響。

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2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

(b) Amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify and provide additional guidance on the definition of a business. The amendments clarify that for an integrated set of activities and assets to be considered a business, it must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continue to produce outputs. Instead, the focus is on whether acquired inputs and acquired substantive processes together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments have also narrowed the definition of outputs to focus on goods or services provided to customers, investment income or other income from ordinary activities. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional fair value concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The Group has applied the amendments prospectively to transactions or other events that occurred on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.2 會計政策變動及披露(續)

(b) 香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂澄清及訂明有關業務釋義的額外指引。該等修訂釐清，對於視作一項業務的一整套活動及資產而言，其必須至少包含可共同對創造產出的能力做出重大貢獻的輸入資源及實質性過程。在不包含需要創造產出的所有輸入資源及過程的情況下，亦可視作一項業務存在。該等修訂移除了對市場參與者是否能夠取得業務及持續產出產品的評估。反之，其重心放在所取得的輸入資源及所取得的實質性過程是否共同對創造產出的能力做出重大貢獻。該等修訂亦縮小了產出的定義，集中在向客戶提供的商品或服務、投資收入或正常業務的其他收入。此外，該等修訂就評估所取得的過程是否具有實質提供指引，並引入選擇性公允價值集中度測試，以允許按簡化法評估所取得的一套業務活動及資產是否構成一項業務。本集團已將該修訂預期應用於2020年1月1日或之後發生的交易或其他事件該等修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無影響。

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2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

- (c) Amendment to HKFRS 16 provides a practical expedient for lessees to elect not to apply lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the pandemic and only if (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted and shall be applied retrospectively. The amendment did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.
- (d) Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 provide a new definition of material. The new definition states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. The amendments did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.2 會計政策變動及披露(續)

- (c) 香港財務報告準則第16號修訂為承租人提供可行權宜方法，可選擇不就2019年新型冠狀病毒肺炎直接導致的租金優惠應用租賃修訂會計處理。該可行權宜方法僅適用於2019年新型冠狀病毒肺炎直接導致的租金優惠，並僅在以下情況下適用：(i)租賃付款變動所導致的經修訂租賃代價與緊接該變動前的租賃代價大致相同或低於有關代價；(ii)租賃付款的任何減幅僅影響原到期日為2021年6月30日或之前的付款；及(iii)其他租賃條款及條件並無實質變動。該等修訂於2020年6月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，允許提早應用，並須追溯應用。該等修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無任何重大影響。
- (d) 香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號修訂訂明重大性的新釋義。新釋義列明，倘可合理預期對資料遺漏、錯誤陳述或陳述不明會影響一般用途財務報表的主要使用者基於該等財務報表作出的決策，則有關資料視作重大資料。該等修訂釐清，重大性將取決於資料的性質或量級(或兩者都有)。該等修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無任何重大影響。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework²</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform-Phase 2¹</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture⁴</i>
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts³</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts^{3, 6}</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current^{3, 5}</i>
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use²</i>
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract²</i>
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020	<i>Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41²</i>

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則

本集團尚未於該等財務報表應用以下已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第3號修訂	概念框架提述 ²
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號修訂	利率基準改革—第二階段 ¹
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)修訂	投資者與其聯營公司或合營公司間資產出售或注資 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ³
香港財務報告準則第17號修訂	保險合約 ^{3, 6}
香港會計準則第1號修訂	負債分類為流動或非流動 ^{3, 5}
香港會計準則第16號修訂	物業、廠房及設備—擬定用途前所得款項 ²
香港會計準則第37號修訂	繁重合約—履行合約的成本 ²
香港財務報告準則2018年至2020年週期之年度改進	香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號相應闡釋範例及香港會計準則第41號之修訂 ²

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

- ¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- ² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- ³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- ⁴ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption
- ⁵ As a consequence of the amendments to HKAS 1, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised in October 2020 to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion
- ⁶ As a consequence of the amendments to HKFRS 17 issued in October 2020, HKFRS 4 was amended to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is described below.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

- ¹ 於2021年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ² 於2022年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ³ 於2023年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ⁴ 尚未釐定強制生效日期，惟可供採納
- ⁵ 作為香港會計準則第1號之修訂的結果，香港詮釋第5號*財務報表的呈報 – 借款人對載有按要求償還條款的定期貸款的分類*已於2020年10月進行修訂，以使相應措詞保持一致而結論保持
- ⁶ 作為於2020年10月頒佈的香港財務報告準則第17號之修訂的結果，於2023年1月1日之前開始的年度期間，香港財務報告準則第4號已作出修訂，以延長允許保險人應用香港會計準則第39號而非香港財務報告準則第9號的暫時豁免

預期將適用於本集團之該等香港財務報告準則之進一步資料於下文載述。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS *(continued)*

Amendments to HKFRS 3 are intended to replace a reference to the previous *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* with a reference to the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in June 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments also add to HKFRS 3 an exception to its recognition principle for an entity to refer to the Conceptual Framework to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability. The exception specifies that, for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 if they were incurred separately rather than assumed in a business combination, an entity applying HKFRS 3 should refer to HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 respectively instead of the Conceptual Framework. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The Group expects to adopt the amendments prospectively from 1 January 2022. Since the amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the date of first application, the Group will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂旨在以2018年6月頒佈的引用財務報告概念框架取代引用先前財務報表編製及呈列框架，而毋須大幅度改變其規定。該等修訂亦就香港財務報告準則第3號就實體引用概念框架以釐定構成資產或負債之內容之確認原則增設一項例外情況。該例外情況規定，對於可能屬於香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第21號範圍內的負債及或然負債而言，倘該等負債屬單獨產生而非於企業合併中產生，則應用香港財務報告準則第3號的實體應分別參考香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第21號，而非概念框架。此外，該等修訂澄清或然資產於收購日期不符合確認條件。本集團預計自2022年10月1日起提前採納該等修訂。由於該等修訂提前適用於收購日期為首次應用日期或之後的業務合併，因此本集團於過渡日期將不會受該等修訂的影響。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16 address issues not dealt with in the previous amendments which affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced with an alternative risk-free rate ("RFR"). The Phase 2 amendments provide a practical expedient to allow the effective interest rate to be updated without adjusting the carrying amount when accounting for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial assets and liabilities, if the change is a direct consequence of the interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis immediately preceding the change. In addition, the amendments permit changes required by the interest rate benchmark reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued. Any gains or losses that could arise on transition are dealt with through the normal requirements of HKFRS 9 to measure and recognise hedge ineffectiveness. The amendments also provide a temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR is designated as a risk component. The relief allows an entity, upon designation of the hedge, to assume that the separately identifiable requirement is met, provided the entity reasonably expects the RFR risk component to become separately identifiable within the next 24 months. Furthermore, the amendments require an entity to disclose additional information to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of interest rate benchmark reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and shall be applied retrospectively, but entities are not required to restate the comparative information.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

當現有利率基準被可替代無風險利率(「無風險利率」)替代方案替代時，香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂解決先前影響財務報告之修訂未處理的問題。第二階段之修訂提供對於釐定金融資產及負債之合約現金流量之基準之變動進行會計處理時無需調整賬面值而更新實際利率的可行權宜方法，前提為該變動為利率基準改革之直接後果且釐定合約現金流量的新基準於經濟上等同於緊接變動前的先前基準。此外，該等修訂允許利率基準改革所規定對對沖指定及對沖文件進行更改，而不會中斷對沖關係。過渡期間可能產生的任何損益均通過香港財務報告準則第9號的正常規定進行處理，以衡量及確認對沖無效性。倘無風險利率被指定為風險組成部分時，該等修訂亦暫時減輕了實體必須滿足可單獨識別的要求的風險。倘實體合理地預期無風險利率風險組成部分於未來24個月內將變得可單獨識別，則該減免允許實體於指定對沖後假定已滿足可單獨識別之規定。此外，該等修訂亦規定實體須披露額外資料，以使財務報表的使用者能夠了解利率基準改革對實體的金融工具及風險管理策略的影響。該等修訂於2021年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並應追溯應用，應用，但實體毋須重述比較資料。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS *(continued)*

The Group had interest-bearing bank borrowings denominated in Hong Kong dollars based on the Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate as at 31 December 2020. If the interest rates of these borrowings are replaced by RFRs in a future period, the Group will apply this practical expedient upon the modification of these borrowings when the “economically equivalent” criterion is met and expects that no significant modification gain or loss will arise as a result of applying the amendments to these changes.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) address an inconsistency between the requirements in HKFRS 10 and in HKAS 28 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require a full recognition of a gain or loss when the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture constitutes a business. For a transaction involving assets that do not constitute a business, a gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognised in the investor’s profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor’s interest in that associate or joint venture. The amendments are to be applied prospectively. The previous mandatory effective date of amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) was removed by the HKICPA in January 2016 and a new mandatory effective date will be determined after the completion of a broader review of accounting for associates and joint ventures. However, the amendments are available for adoption now.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

本集團於2020年12月31日持有根據香港銀行同業拆息以港元計值的計息銀行借貸。倘該等借貸的利率於未來期間由無風險利率代替，本集團將於滿足「經濟上相當」標準修改有關借貸時採用此實際權宜方法，並預計不會因採用該等變動修訂而產生重大修改損益。

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)之修訂針對香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)之間有關投資者與其聯營公司或合營公司之間資產出售或注資兩者規定之不一致情況。該等修訂規定，當投資者與其聯營公司或合營公司之間的資產出售或注資構成一項業務時，須確認全數收益或虧損。當交易涉及不構成一項業務之資產時，由該交易產生之收益或虧損於該投資者之損益內確認，惟僅以不相關投資者於該聯營公司或合營公司之權益為限。該等修訂已前瞻應用。香港會計師公會已於2016年1月剔除香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(2011年)之修訂的以往強制生效日期，而新的強制生效日期將於對聯營公司及合營公司的會計處理完成更廣泛的檢討後釐定。然而，該等修訂現時可供採納。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS *(continued)*

Amendments to HKAS 1 clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments specify that if an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions, the entity has a right to defer settlement of the liability at the end of the reporting period if it complies with those conditions at that date. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability. The amendments also clarify the situations that are considered a settlement of a liability. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and shall be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling any such items, and the cost of those items, in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and shall be applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則 *(續)*

香港會計準則第1號的修訂澄清將負債分類為流動或非流動的規定。該等修訂指明，倘實體延遲償還負債的權利受限於實體符合特定條件，則倘該實體符合當日之條件，其有權於報告期末延遲償還負債。負債的分類不受該實體行使其延遲償還負債權利的可能性的影響。該等修訂亦澄清被視為償還負債的情況。該等修訂於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並應追溯應用。允許提早應用。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表造成任何重大影響。

香港會計準則第16號的修訂禁止實體從物業、機器及設備的成本中扣除資產達到管理層預定的可使用狀態(包括位置與條件)過程中產生的全部出售所得款項。實體必須將該等資產的出售所得款項計入當期損益。該等修訂於2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並僅追溯應用實體於首次採用該等修訂的財務報表所呈列的最早期間的期初或之後可供使用的物業、機器及設備項目。允許提前批准。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表造成任何重大影響。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS *(continued)*

Amendments to HKAS 37 clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous under HKAS 37, the cost of fulfilling the contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (e.g., direct labour and materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling that contract (e.g., an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract as well as contract management and supervision costs). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and shall be applied to contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted. Any cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognised as an adjustment to the opening equity at the date of initial application without restating the comparative information. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

香港會計準則第37號的修訂澄清，就根據香港會計準則第37號評估合約是否屬虧損性而言，履行合約的成本包括與合約直接相關的成本。與合約直接相關的成本包括履行該合約的增量成本(例如直接勞工及材料)及與履行合約直接相關的其他成本分配(例如分配履行合約所用物業、機器及設備項目的折舊開支以及合約管理及監管成本)。一般及行政成本與合約並無直接關連，除非根據合約明確向對手方收取費用，否則不包括在內。該等修訂於2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並適用於實體於其首次應用修訂的年度報告期初尚未履行其所有責任的合約。允許提早應用。初步應用該等修訂的任何累積影響將確認為首次應用日期的期初權益的調整，而毋須重列比較資料。該等修訂預期不會對本集團的財務報表造成任何重大影響。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 sets out amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41. Details of the amendments that are expected to be applicable to the Group are as follows:

- HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*: clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
- HKFRS 16 *Leases*: removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 accompanying HKFRS 16. This removes potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives when applying HKFRS 16.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

香港財務報告準則2018年至2020年週期之年度改進包含了對香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號相應闡釋範例及香港會計準則第41號之修訂。適用於本集團修訂的詳細內容如下：

- 香港財務報告準則第9號 *金融工具*：澄清於實體評估是否新訂或經修改金融負債的條款與原金融負債的條款存在實質差異時所包含的費用。該等費用僅包括借款人與貸款人之間已支付或收取的費用，包括借款人或貸款人代表其他方支付或收取的費用。實體將有關修訂應用於實體首次應用有關修的年度報告期開始或之後修改或交換的金融負債。該等修訂自2022年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效。允許提早採納。預期該等修訂不會對本集團的財務報表產生任何重大影響。
- 香港財務報告準則第16號 *租賃*：刪除香港財務報告準則第16號隨附之範例13中有關租賃物業裝修的出租人付款說明。此舉消除於採用香港財務報告準則第16號有關租賃激勵措施處理方面的潛在困惑。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at the acquisition date fair value which is the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities assumed by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets includes an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts of the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策概要

業務合併及商譽

業務合併乃以收購法入賬。已轉讓代價按收購日期之公允值計量，該公允值為本集團所轉讓資產於收購日期之公允值、本集團向被收購方前擁有人承擔的負債及本集團為換取被收購方控制權所發行之股本權益之總和。於各業務合併中，本集團選擇是否以公允值或被收購方可識別資產淨值的應佔比例，計量於被收購方屬現時擁有人權益的非控股權益，並賦予擁有人權利，於清盤時按比例分佔實體的資產淨值。非控股權益之一切其他成分乃按公允值計量。收購相關成本於產生時列為開支。

當所收購的一組活動及資產包括一項資源投入及一項實質過程，而兩者對創造產出的能力有重大貢獻，本集團認為其已收購一項業務。

當本集團收購一項業務時，會根據合約條款、於收購日期的經濟環境及相關條件，評估將承接的金融資產及負債，以作出適合的分類及標示，其中包括將被收購方主合約中的嵌入式衍生工具進行分離。

倘企業合併分階段進行，先前持有的股權按於收購日期的公允值重新計量，而所產生之任何收益或虧損於損益中確認。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any fair value of the Group's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the sum of this consideration and other items is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is, after reassessment, recognised in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

業務合併及商譽(續)

由收購方將予轉讓的任何或然代價將於收購日期按公允值確認。分類為資產或負債的或然代價按公允值計量，相關公允值變動則於損益確認。被分類為權益的或然代價不會重新計量，且其後結算於權益內入賬。

商譽起初按成本計量，即已轉讓總代價、已確認非控股權益及本集團先前持有的被收購方股權的公允值總額，超過所收購可識別資產淨值及所承擔負債的差額。如代價及其他項目的金額低於所收購資產淨值的公允值，於評估後其差額將於損益中確認為議價購買收益。

於初始確認後，商譽按成本減任何累計減值虧損計量。商譽須每年作減值測試，若有事件發生或情況改變顯示賬面值有可能減值時，則會更頻密地進行檢討。本集團於12月31日進行商譽之年度減值測試。為進行減值測試，無論本集團其他資產或負債是否已分配予該等單位或單位組別，因業務合併而購入的商譽自購入之日被分配至預期可從合併產生的協同效益中獲益的本集團各個現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on the disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity in which the Group has a long term interest of generally not less than 20% of the equity voting rights and over which it is in a position to exercise significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

業務合併及商譽(續)

減值乃通過評估與商譽有關的現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)的可收回金額釐定。當現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)的可收回金額低於賬面金額時，減值虧損便予以確認。已就商譽確認的減值虧損不得於未來期間撥回。

倘商譽已分配至現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)而該單位的部分業務已出售，則在釐定所出售業務的收益或虧損時，與所出售業務相關的商譽會計入該業務的賬面值。在該情況下出售的商譽，乃根據所出售業務的相對價值及現金產生單位的保留份額進行計量。

於聯營公司及合營企業之投資

聯營公司為本集團於其中一般性持有股本投票權不少於20%的長期權益，並可對其行使重大影響力的實體。重大影響力乃有權參與投資對象之財務及經營政策決定而非控制或共同控制該等政策。

合營企業指一種共同安排，對安排擁有共同控制權之訂約方據此對合營企業之資產淨值擁有權利。共同控制指按照合約協定對一項安排所共有之控制，共同控制僅在有關活動要求享有控制權之訂約方作出一致同意之決定時存在。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

The Group's investments in associates and joint ventures are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at the Group's share of net assets under the equity method of accounting, less any impairment losses. Adjustments are made to bring into any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated other comprehensive income, respectively. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's investments in the associates or joint ventures, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the assets transferred. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of associates or joint ventures is included as part of the Group's investments in associates or joint ventures.

If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the retained interest is not remeasured. Instead, the investment continues to be accounted for under the equity method. In all other cases, upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

於聯營公司及合營企業之投資(續)

本集團於聯營公司及合營企業的投資於本集團綜合財務狀況表內按權益會計法以本集團應佔資產淨值列賬，並扣減任何減值虧損。若會計政策有差異，則會調整一致。本集團應佔聯營公司及合營企業收購後的業績及其他全面收入分別於綜合損益表及綜合其他全面收益表內確認。此外，當已有變動直接確認於聯營公司或合營企業的權益時，本集團會將其分佔的任何變動於綜合權益變動表中確認(倘適用)。本集團與其聯營公司或合營企業之間交易所產生的未變現收益及虧損乃按本集團所佔聯營公司或合營企業的投資抵銷，惟未變現虧損證明已轉讓的資產出現減值除外。收購聯營公司或合營企業所產生的商譽將計入本集團於聯營公司或合營企業投資的一部分。

倘於聯營公司之投資變為於合營企業之投資或出現相反情況，則不會重新計量保留權益。取而代之，該投資繼續根據權益法入賬。在所有其他情況下，於失去對聯營公司的重大影響力或合營企業的共同控制後，本集團按公允值計量及確認任何保留投資。於失去重大影響力或共同控制後聯營公司或合營企業的賬面值與保留投資及來自出售所得款項的公允值之間的差額於損益確認。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

非金融資產減值

倘有跡象顯示出現減值或須就資產進行年度減值測試(存貨、遞延稅項資產及金融資產除外)，則會估計資產的可收回數額。資產的可收回數額為資產或現金產生單位的使用價值以及公允值減出售成本(以較高者為準)，並就個別資產而確定，除非有關資產並無產生現金流入，且在頗大程度上獨立於其他資產或資產類別。在此情況下，可收回數額就資產所屬的現金產生單位而確定。

只有當資產的賬面值超出其可收回值時，減值虧損才予以確認。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量乃按稅前折現率折現至彼等的現值，而稅前折現率乃反映現時市場就金錢時間價值及資產特定風險的評估。減值虧損將於其產生期間於損益表內與減值資產功能一致的開支類別中扣除。

在每個報告期末會評估有否於任何過往已確認的資產減值虧損可能不再存在或可能減少的跡象。倘出現任何該等跡象，會估計可收回數額。只有當用以確定資產可收回值的估計出現更改時，才可將以往確認的資產(商譽除外)減值虧損撥回，但有關價值並不可高於假設過往年度並無就該資產確認任何減值虧損的情況下，該資產本來確定的賬面值(經扣除任何折舊／攤銷)。減值虧損撥回至其產生期間的損益表中。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

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

Buildings and structures	3.17%-19%
Motor vehicles	19%
Office equipment	19%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

物業、廠房及設備以及折舊

物業、廠房及設備(在建工程除外)乃按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。物業、廠房及設備項目的成本包括其購買價及任何使資產達至營運狀況及地點作擬定用途的直接應佔成本。

物業、廠房及設備項目投入運作後所產生維修保養等支出，一般於其產生期間自損益表扣除。倘達到確認條件，則重大檢查的開支會於資產賬面值中資本化作為替換。倘物業、廠房及設備的重大部分須定期替換，則本集團會將該等部分確認為有特定可使用年期的個別資產，並作出相應折舊。

折舊乃按直線法於其估計可用年期撇銷物業、廠房及設備各項目的成本至其剩餘價值計算。就此所採用的主要有關年率如下：

樓宇及建築物	3.17%-19%
汽車	19%
辦公室設備	19%

當一項物業、廠房及設備項目的其中部分擁有不同的可用年期，該部分的成本會以合理原則分攤並將各部分單獨計提折舊。剩餘價值、可用年期及折舊方法將至少於各財政年末複核及按需要作出調整。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

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

Construction in progress represents the infrastructure of a terminal under construction, which is stated at cost less any impairment losses, and is not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction and capitalised borrowing costs on related borrowed funds during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

物業、廠房及設備以及折舊(續)

物業、廠房及設備項目包括經首次確認的任何重要部分，乃於出售後或預期將來其用途或出售並無經濟利益時取消確認。於資產取消確認的年內，於損益表中確認的出售或報廢的任何收益或虧損乃出售所得款項淨額與相關資產賬面值之差額。

在建工程指興建中的碼頭基礎設施，乃按成本減任何減值虧損列賬，但不會計提折舊。成本包括建造期間的直接建設成本及有關借款資金的借款成本資本化。在建工程於完工且可供使用時將重新歸入物業、廠房及設備的適當類別。

租賃

本集團於合約開始時評估合約是否為或包含租賃。倘合約賦予權利於一段時間內控制已識別資產的用途以換取代價，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。

本集團作為承租人

本集團對所有租賃(惟短期租賃及低價值資產租賃除外)採取單一確認及計量方法。本集團確認租賃負債以作出租賃款項，而使用權資產指使用相關資產的權利。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their stand-alone prices. A practical expedient is available to a lessee, which the Group has adopted, not to separate non-lease components and to account for the lease and the associated non-lease components (e.g., property management services for leases of properties) as a single lease component.

(a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Where applicable, the cost of a right-of-use asset also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold land	45 to 50 years
Buildings and structures	2 to 3 years

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

於包含租賃部分之合約開始或獲重新評估時，本集團根據其獨立價格基準將合約中之代價分配予各租賃及非租賃部分。本集團已採納承租人可用的可行權宜方法，並不區分非租賃部分及就租賃及相關非租賃部分(例如：物業租賃之物業管理服務)作為單一租賃部分入賬。

(a) 使用權資產

使用權資產於租賃開始日期(即相關資產可供使用日期)確認。使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及任何減值損失計量，並就重新計量租賃負債作出調整。使用權資產之成本包括於開始日期或之前已確認之租賃負債金額、已發生初始直接成本以及已作出之租賃付款，並扣減已收取之任何租賃優惠。在適用情況下，使用權資產的成本亦包括估計用於拆除及移除相關資產，或復原相關資產或其所在地所產生的成本。使用權資產在估計使用年期與租賃期兩者中之較短者內按直線法計提折舊，詳情如下：

租賃土地	45至50年
樓宇及建築物	2至3年

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate the lease. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(a) 使用權資產(續)

倘於租期結束時租賃資產的擁有權轉讓至本集團或成本反映購買權的行使，折舊則根據資產的估計可使用年期計算。

(b) 租賃負債

租賃負債於租賃開始日期按租賃期內作出之租賃付款之現值確認。租賃付款包括固定付款(包括實質固定付款)，扣減任何應收租賃優惠款項、視乎某指數或利率而定之可變租賃付款及預期根據殘餘價值擔保支付之金額。租賃付款亦包括合理確定將由本集團行使之購買選擇權之行使價以及終止租賃之罰款付款(如租賃期反映本集團行使選擇權進行終止)。並非視乎某指數或利率而定之可變租賃付款於發生引發付款之事件或條件期間確認為開支。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(b) 租賃負債(續)

在計算租賃付款之現值時，由於租賃中所隱含之利率不易確定，故本集團在租賃開始日期使用增量借貸利率。在開始日期之後，租賃負債之金額增加以反映利息遞增及扣減所作出之租賃付款。此外，如有修改、租賃期變動、租賃付款變動(如日後租賃付款因指數或利率變動而變動)或購買相關資產之評估變動，則租賃負債之賬面值將予以重新計量。

本集團的租賃負債計入計息銀行及其他借貸中。

(c) 短期租賃及低值資產租賃

本集團對其短期租賃(即該等於開始日期的租期為12個月或以下且不包含購買權的租賃)應用短期租賃確認豁免。其亦對低值資產應用確認豁免。當本集團就低價值資產訂立租賃時，本集團按個別租賃基準決定是否將租賃資本化。短期租賃及低值資產租賃的租賃款項按租期以直線法確認為開支。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it classifies at lease inception (or when there is a lease modification) each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee are accounted for as finance leases.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為出租人

當本集團作為出租人時，於租賃開始時(或發生租賃變更時)將其每個租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃。

所有本集團並未轉讓資產所有權所附帶的絕大部分風險及回報的租賃歸類為經營租賃。倘合約包括租賃及非租賃部分，目標集團根據相對獨立的售價基準將合約代價分配予各部分。租金收入於租期內按直線法列賬並因其經營性質計入損益表之收入。於磋商及安排經營租賃時產生的初始直接成本乃計入租賃資產的賬面值，並於租期內按相同方法確認為租金收入。或然租金乃於所賺取的期間內確認為收益。

租賃中資產擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報，均轉嫁到承租人之租賃，均視作融資租賃。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15 in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

投資及其他金融資產

初步確認及計量

金融資產於初步確認時分類為其後按攤銷成本、按公允值計入其他全面收益及按公允值計入損益計量。

於初始確認時，金融資產分類取決於金融資產的合約現金流量特點及本集團管理該等金融資產的業務模式。除並無重大融資成分或本集團並未就此應用不調整重大融資成分影響實際權宜方法的應收款項外，本集團初步按其公允值加(倘並非按公允值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產)交易成本計量金融資產。如下文「收入確認」所載政策，並無重大融資成分或本集團並未就此應用實際權宜方法的應收款項按香港財務報告準則第15號釐定的交易價格計量。

為使金融資產按攤銷成本或按公允值計入其他全面收益進行分類及計量，需產生純粹為支付未償還本金及本金利息(「本金及利息支付」)的現金流量。現金流量不只是本金及利息支付之金融資產，其以公允價值計入損益進行分類及計量，不論其業務模式如何。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

投資及其他金融資產(續)

初步確認及計量(續)

本集團管理金融資產的業務模式指其如何管理其金融資產以產生現金流量。業務模式確定現金流量是否來自收集合約現金流量、出售金融資產，或兩者兼有。以攤銷成本分類及計量的金融資產按業務模式持有，持有目的為收取合約現金流量，而以公允值計入其他全面收益分類及計量的金融資產按業務模式持有，持有目的為以收取合約現金流量及出售。不屬於上述業務模式的金融資產，則按公允值計入損益分類及計量。

金融資產的一般買賣於交易當日確認，即本集團承諾購買或出售該資產當日。一般買賣指須按市場規定或慣例於一般指定期間內交付資產的金融資產買賣。

後續計量

金融資產的後續計量按下列分類：

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產(債務工具)

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產其後使用實際利率法計量，並可能受減值影響。當資產終止確認、修訂或減值時，收益及虧損於損益表確認。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產的取消確認

在下列情況下，將主要取消確認金融資產，或(如適當)一項金融資產的一部分或一組類似金融資產的一部分(即從本集團綜合財務狀況表剔除)：

- 可獲取資產所得現金流量的權利期屆滿；或
- 本集團已轉讓其可獲取資產所得現金流量的權利，或根據「轉遞」安排須無重大遞延地向第三方清償；並(a)本集團已轉讓資產的一切回報及風險絕大部分，或(b)本集團既無轉讓亦無保留資產的絕大部分回報及風險，但已轉讓資產的控制權。

倘本集團已轉讓其可獲取資產所得現金流量的權利或訂立轉遞安排，會評估其有否保留該項資產擁有權風險及回報，以及其程度。倘本集團既無轉讓亦無保留資產的絕大部分回報及風險，亦無轉讓資產的控制權，則本集團將繼續確認該轉讓資產，以本集團持續參與之程度為限。在此情況下，本集團亦確認有關負債。已轉讓的資產及有關負債乃按可反映本集團已保留的權利及責任的基準計量。

以擔保形式持續涉及轉讓資產，該已轉讓資產乃以該項資產之原賬面值及本集團可能需要償付之最高代價兩者之較低者計量。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產的減值

本集團確認對並非按公允值計入損益的所有債務工具預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)的撥備。預期信貸虧損乃基於根據合約到期的合約現金流量與本集團預期收取的所有現金流量之間的差額而釐定，並以原實際利率的近似值貼現。預期現金流量將包括出售所持抵押的現金流量或組成合約條款的其他信貸提升措施。

一般方法

預期信貸虧損分兩個階段進行確認。就自初始確認起未有顯著增加的信貸風險而言，預期信貸虧損提供予由未來12個月內可能發生違約事件而導致的信貸虧損(12個月預期信貸虧損)。就自初始確認起經已顯著增加的信貸風險而言，不論何時發生違約，於餘下風險年期內的預期信貸虧損均須計提虧損撥備(全期預期信貸虧損)。

於各報告日期，本集團於評估自初始確認後金融工具的信貸風險是否顯著增加時，本集團將於報告日期金融工具發生之違約風險與初始確認日起金融工具發生之違約風險進行比較，本集團會考慮合理且可支持的資料，包括無需付出不必要的成本或努力而可得之歷史及前瞻性資料。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

General approach (continued)

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for accounts receivable and contract assets which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

- Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs
- Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs
- Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產的減值(續)

一般方法(續)

本集團將合約付款逾期90日的金融資產視作違約。然而，於若干情況下，當內部或外部資料顯示本集團不可能在本集團採取任何信貸提升安排前悉數收回未償還合約金額時，本集團亦可能認為該金融資產違約。倘無法合理預期收回合約現金流量，則撇銷金融資產。

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產，在一般方法下可能會出現減值，並且除了應收款項及採用簡化方法的合約資產(以下詳述)外，它們在以下階段分類用於預期信貸虧損計量。

- 第一階段 – 金融工具自初始確認以來信貸風險未顯著增加，且其虧損撥備相等於12個月預期信貸虧損
- 第二階段 – 金融工具自初始確認後信貸風險顯著增加，但並非信貸減值金融資產且其虧損撥備相等於全期預期信貸虧損
- 第三階段 – 於報告日期信貸減值的金融資產(但不是購買或原始信貸減值)，其虧損撥備相等於全期預期信貸虧損

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Simplified approach

For accounts receivable and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For accounts receivable that contain a significant financing component and lease receivables, the Group chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產的減值(續)

簡化方法

對於不包含重大融資成分的應收款項及合約資產，或本集團採用實際權宜之計，不會就重大融資成分的影響調整時，本集團採用簡化方法進行預期信貸虧損計量。根據簡化方法，本集團不會追蹤信貸風險的變化，而是於各報告日期進行全期預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。本集團已根據其歷史信貸虧損經驗建立撥備矩陣，並根據債務人及經濟環境的前瞻性因素作出調整。

就包含重大融資成分及應收租賃款項的應收款項而言，本集團會計政策選擇採用簡化方法根據上述政策進行預期信貸虧損計量。

金融負債

首次確認及計量

於首次確認時，金融負債分類為以公允價值計入損益之金融負債、貸款及借款、應付款項或於有效對沖中指定為對沖工具的衍生工具(如合適)。

所有金融負債於首次確認時按公允價值計量，如屬貸款及借款及應付款項，扣除直接應佔之交易成本。

後續計量

金融負債的後續計量根據如下分類：

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產的減值(續)

按攤銷成本計量之金融負債(貸款及借款)

於初步確認後，金融負債其後利用實際利率法按已攤銷成本計算，但若折現的影響不重要，則按成本列賬。當負債取消確認及於實際利率攤銷的過程中，相關損益於損益表確認。

計算攤銷成本時會計及收購的任何折扣或溢價，並包括屬於實際利率完整部分的費用或成本。實際利率攤銷計入損益表的融資成本內。

金融負債的取消確認

當相關負債的責任被解除或取消或屆滿時，金融負債將取消確認。

如現有金融負債由同一放債人以條款極為不同的負債所取代，或現有負債的條款作出重大修訂，此類替換或修訂將被視為取消確認原負債及確認新負債處理，有關賬面值的差額於損益表中確認。

金融工具的抵銷

倘於目前有可執行法定權利抵銷已確認金額並擬按淨額基準結算，或同時變賣資產及償還負債時，金融資產及金融負債才會互相抵銷，並在財務狀況表內以淨額列示。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

Inventories

Inventories represent consumables, tools and parts for use in the operation, and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

現金及現金等價物

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金及活期存款，以及可隨時轉換為已知金額的現金、沒有涉及重大價值變動風險且一般自取得起計三個月內到期的短期高流通性投資，減須於要求時償還並構成本集團現金管理組成部分的銀行透支。

就綜合財務狀況表而言，現金及現金等價物包括不受使用限制的手頭現金及銀行現金(包括定期存款及與現金性質類似的資產)。

存貨

存貨指用於營運中使用的消耗品、工具及配件，並按成本與可變現淨值的較低者列賬。成本按先進先出基準釐定。可變現淨值乃根據估計售價減完成及出售產生的任何估計成本計算。

所得稅

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。有關於損益以外確認的項目的所得稅於損益外確認為其他全面收入或直接確認為權益。

即期稅項資產及負債乃根據於報告期結束時已頒佈或實施的稅率(及稅法)，經計及本集團營運的國家現行的詮釋及慣例，預期自稅務機關收回或向稅務機關支付的款額計算。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, an associate and joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅(續)

遞延稅項以負債法就於各報告期末的資產及負債的稅務基礎及其用作財務申報的賬面值之間的所有暫時差額撥備。

所有應課稅暫時差異均會確認為遞延稅項負債，惟以下情況例外：

- 倘若有關遞延稅項負債是由並非業務合併的交易中初次確認商譽或資產或負債產生，且於進行交易時對會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損均無影響；及
- 就與附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業投資有關的應課稅暫時差異而言，倘暫時差異撥回的時間可被控制，且暫時差異於可預見將來可能將不能撥回。

遞延稅項資產乃就所有可扣減暫時差異、未動用稅項抵免及任何未動用稅項虧損的轉結而確認。遞延稅項資產在有可能將會有應課稅溢利可用以抵銷可扣減暫時差異、未動用稅項抵免及未動用稅項虧損的轉結的情況下予以確認，惟以下情況例外：

- 倘若有關可抵扣暫時性差額的遞延稅項資產是由並非業務合併的交易中初次確認資產或負債產生，且於進行交易時對會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損均無影響；及

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅(續)

- 就與附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業投資有關的可抵扣暫時性差額而言，遞延稅項資產的確認僅以暫時差異於可預見將來可撥回及暫時差異可獲動用作抵銷應課稅溢利為限。

遞延稅項資產的賬面值於每個報告期末作出檢討，並扣減至應課稅溢利不再足以供所有或部分遞延稅項資產可被動用。未被確認的遞延稅項資產乃於各報告期末重新評估，並於應課稅溢利足以供所有或部分遞延稅項資產可收回時確認。

遞延稅項資產及負債乃按預期適用於變現資產或償還負債期間的稅率，按照於各報告期末已制定或實質制定的稅率(及稅法)計算。

倘及僅倘本集團擁有法律上可強制執行的權利，令即期稅項資產及即期稅項負債可互相抵銷，則遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債將會抵銷，而遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債是關於同一稅務機關就以下任何一項所徵收的所得稅：同一應課稅實體或不同應課稅實體計劃於各段未來期間(期間預期將結清或收回大額的遞延稅項負債或資產)以淨額基準結算即期稅項負債及資產或同時實現資產及結清負債。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Dividend income derived from the Company's subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures in Mainland China is subject to a withholding tax under the prevailing tax rules and regulations of the PRC.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅(續)

來自由本公司在中國內地的附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業的股息收入，根據中國現行稅則及規例下的預扣稅項。

收入確認

來自客戶合約之收入

來自客戶合約之收入乃於貨品或服務的控制權轉讓予客戶時確認，該金額能反映本集團預期就交換該等商品或服務有權獲得的代價。

當合約代價包含可變金額，代價估計為本集團轉讓貨品或服務予客戶時將有權換取的金額。可變代價於合約訂立時作估計並受限制，直至已確認的累計收入金額不大可能出現重大收入撥回，其時可變代價的相關不確定性隨即獲解決。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group with a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

Provision of terminal storage and handling services of liquid chemicals

Revenue from the provision of terminal storage and handling services of liquid chemicals is recognised (i) over the scheduled period on a straight-line basis over contract terms because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group, or (ii) over time, using an input method, because the input method recognises revenue based on the proportion of the throughput volume incurred relative to the service rendered by the Group.

Revenue from other sources

Rental income is recognised on a time proportion basis over the lease terms.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

收入確認(續)

來自客戶合約之收入(續)

當合約包含融資組成部分，其向客戶提供重大利益，為轉移貨物或服務予該客戶融資超過一年，則收入按應收款項金額的現值計量，並以於合約起始時本集團與該客戶之間的單獨融資交易反映的折現率折現。當合約包含融資組成部分，其向本集團提供重大財務利益超過一年，則合約下確認的收入包括實際利率法下合約負債的利息支出。對於客戶付款與轉移承諾貨物或服務之間的時間差距為一年或以下的合約，使用香港財務報告準則第15號的實際權宜方法，即交易價格不就重大融資組成部分的影響作出調整。

提供液體化學品碼頭儲存及處理服務

提供液體化學品碼頭儲存及處理服務之收入(i)於設定年期內根據合約條款以直線法確認，因為客戶同時收取及消耗本集團所提供的利益；或(ii)使用輸入法隨時間確認，此乃由於輸入法基於本集團提供服務產生的吞吐量的比例確認收入。

其他來源收入

租金收入按時間比例基準在租期內確認。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

收入確認(續)

其他收入

利用實際利率法計算按累計基準確認的利息收入，實際利率即將於金融工具估計可用年期或較短期內(如適用)所收取估計日後現金流量確切折算至該金融資產賬面淨值的利率；

股息收入於當股東收取款項的權利獲確立時確認，股息相關經濟利益很可能流向本集團，且股息金額能可靠計量。

合約負債

於本集團轉移相關貨品或服務前收到客戶款項或付款到期時(以較早者為準)，確認合約負債。合約負債於本集團履行合約時確認為收入(即將相關貨品或服務的控制權轉至客戶)。

政府補貼

政府補貼在合理確定將會收取補貼及將會符合一切所附條件時，按其公允值確認。如補貼與開支項目有關，則於有關期間內確認為收入，以按系統基準將補貼與擬補償的相關成本抵銷。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits-pension schemes

The Group operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the “MPF Scheme”) under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees’ basic salaries and are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group’s employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

The employees of the Group’s subsidiary which operates in Mainland China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. The subsidiary is required to contribute a certain percentage of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

員工福利—退休金計劃

本集團根據強制性公積金計劃條例為合資格參與強制性公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)的僱員經營一項界定供款的強積金計劃。供款根據僱員的基本薪金百分比計算，並於根據強積金計劃的規定予支付時在損益表內扣除。強積金計劃的資產與本集團資產分開，並由一個獨立管理的基金持有。本集團的僱員供款於向強積金計劃供款時悉數歸僱員所有。

本集團於中國內地經營的附屬公司的僱員被要求參與地方市政府營辦的中央退休金計劃。附屬公司須將其一定比例的薪金成本向該中央退休金計劃供款。根據中央退休金計劃條例須支付的供款於損益表列賬。

外幣

該等財務報表以本公司的功能貨幣港元呈列。本集團屬下各實體自行決定功能貨幣，而各實體財務報表內的項目均以該功能貨幣計量。外幣交易由本集團內實體按交易日的功能貨幣匯率初步記錄。以外幣定值的貨幣資產及負債乃按各報告期末的功能貨幣匯率換算。由結算或換算貨幣項目產生的差額均於損益表確認。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

The functional currencies of certain subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures are currencies other than the Hong Kong dollar. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their statements of profit or loss are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

外幣(續)

按外幣歷史成本計量的非貨幣項目乃於首次交易日期按匯率換算。按外幣公允值計量的非貨幣項目乃按公允值釐定當日之匯率換算。換算按公允值計量非貨幣項目而產生的收益或虧損，按確認該項目公允值變動的收益或虧損一致的方法處理(即公允值收益或虧損已於其他全面收入或損益內確認的項目產生的換算差額亦分別於其他全面收入或損益內確認)。

在釐定有關預付代價的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債終止確認時初始確認相關資產、開支或收入使用的匯率時，初始交易日期即本集團初始確認預付代價產生的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債的日期。若支付或收取多筆預付款，則本集團對支付或收取的每一筆預付代價釐定交易日期。

若干附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業的功能貨幣並非港元。於報告期末，該等實體的資產及負債均已按報告期末的匯率換算為港元，且其損益表按年度的加權平均匯率換算為港元。因此產生的匯兌差額於其他全面收入確認並累計計入匯兌波動儲備。當出售海外實體時，有關特定海外業務的其他全面收入部分於損益表中確認。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of those entities comprising the Group in which their functional currencies are currencies other than the Hong Kong dollar are translated into the presentation currency of the Company at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of those entities which arise throughout the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

Related parties

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

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

外幣(續)

收購海外業務產生之任何商譽及因收購而對資產及負債賬面值之任何公允值調整均列作海外業務之資產及負債，並以收市匯率換算。

就綜合現金流量表而言，以港元以外的功能貨幣記賬的本集團旗下實體的現金流量按現金流量產生當日的匯率兌換為本公司的呈列貨幣。該等實體於整個年度內產生的循環現金流量按年內加權平均匯率換算成港元。

關聯人士

在下列情況下，有關方將被視為本集團的關聯人士：

- (a) 有關方為一名人士或該人士之關係密切家庭成員，而該人士：
 - (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司的主要管理人員；

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

or

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

- (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;
- (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
- (iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;
- (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;
- (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
- (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
- (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

關聯人士(續)

或

(b) 有關方為實體，而符合以下條件：

- (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團之成員公司；
- (ii) 該實體為另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業(或該實體的母公司、附屬公司或同集團附屬公司)；
- (iii) 該實體及本集團均為同一第三方的合營企業；
- (iv) 該實體為第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體的聯營公司；
- (v) 該實體為離職福利計劃，該計劃的受益人為本集團或與本集團有關的實體的僱員；
- (vi) 該實體受(a)所識別人士控制或受共同控制；
- (vii) 於(a)(i)所識別人士對該實體有重大影響或屬該實體(或該實體母公司)主要管理人員的其中一名成員；及
- (viii) 實體或其所屬集團的任何成員公司向本集團或本集團的母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when 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 capitalised. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed final dividends are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

3. 主要會計政策概要(續)

借貸成本

與收購、興建或生產合資格資產(需要頗長時間方可達至其預期用途或進行銷售之資產)直接有關之借貸成本撥充資本作該等資產之部分成本。借貸成本撥充資本須於該等資產大概可達至其預期用途或進行銷售時終止。特定借貸用於合資格資產前所作短期投資所得之投資收入將於已撥充資本之借貸成本中扣除。所有其他借貸成本於其產生期間支銷。借貸成本包括實體於借貸時產生的利息及其他成本。

股息

末期股息於股東大會上獲股東批准時確認為負債。建議末期股息披露于財務報表附註中。

由於本公司組織章程大綱及細則授權董事宣派中期股息，故中期股息可同步建議及宣派。因此，中期股息在擬派及宣派時即時確認為負債。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Income taxes

Significant management judgements on the future tax treatment of certain transactions are required in determining income tax provisions. The Group carefully 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.

Estimation uncertainty

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 period, are described below.

4. 重大會計判斷及估計

本集團財務報表的編製要求管理層於各報告期末作出會影響所呈報收入、開支、資產及負債的金額，以及或然負債披露的判斷、估計及假設。該等假設及估計的不確定因素可能導致需要對未來受影響的資產或負債的賬面值作出重大調整。

判斷

應用本集團的會計政策時，除涉及有關估計者外，管理層曾作出下列對財務報表已確認金額具最大影響的判斷：

所得稅

釐定所得稅撥備時，要求管理層對若干交易的日後稅務處理作出重大判斷。本集團謹慎評估交易的稅務影響及因而作出稅務撥備。有關交易的稅務處理會定期複核，並計及所有稅法變動。

估計的不確定性

涉及日後的主要假設及於各報告期末估計不確定性的其他主要來源(有導致下個財政期間的資產及負債的賬面值出現大幅調整的重大風險)討論如下。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets (including the right-of-use assets) at the end of each reporting period. Indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such an indicator exists. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposal of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Provision for expected credit losses on accounts receivable

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for accounts receivable. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by customer type). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

4. 重大會計判斷及估計(續)

估計的不確定性(續)

非金融資產減值

本集團於每個報告期末評估全部非金融資產(包括使用權資產)是否有任何減值跡象。無限年期的無形資產需每年及於存在該跡象之其他時間進行減值測試。其他非金融資產於有跡象顯示賬面值可能無法收回時測試減值。當資產或現金產生單位之賬面值超出其可回收金額時(即其公允值減出售成本及其使用價值的較高者),則出現減值。公允值減出售成本乃根據類似資產的公平交易中從具約束力的銷售交易所獲得的數據或可觀察市場價格減出售資產之增量成本而計算。計算使用價值時,管理層需要估計資產或現金產生單位的預期未來現金流量,以及需要選用合適的折現率,以計算現金流量的現值。

應收賬款預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團使用撥備矩陣計算應收賬款的預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃基於具有類似虧損模式(即按客戶類型劃分)的不同客戶分部組合逾期日數釐定。撥備矩陣初步基於本集團過往觀察所得違約率而釐定。本集團將調整矩陣,藉以按前瞻性資料調整過往信貸虧損經驗。於各報告日期,過往觀察所得違約率已予更新,並分析前瞻性估計變動。

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Provision for expected credit losses on accounts receivable (continued)

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of a customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's accounts receivable is disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements.

5. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

No separate analysis of segment information is presented by the Group as over 90% of the Group's revenue, results and assets are related to the terminal storage and handling of liquid petrochemicals business in Mainland China.

Revenue from a major customer, whose entities shown below are within the same group and with revenue in aggregate amounting to 10% or more of the Group's revenue, is set out below:

Customer A	客戶A
Customer B	客戶B
Customer C	客戶C
Customer D	客戶D

The above entities were merged and absorbed into one entity in 2019.

4. 重大會計判斷及估計(續)

估計的不確定性(續)

應收賬款預期信貸虧損撥備(續)

對過往觀察所得違約率、預測經濟狀況及預期信貸虧損之間的關連性進行的評估屬重大估計。預期信貸虧損金額對環境及預測經濟狀況的變化相當敏感。本集團過往信貸虧損經驗及預測經濟狀況亦未必能代表客戶日後的實際違約情況。有關本集團應收賬款預期信貸虧損的資料已於財務報表附註20披露。

5. 經營分部資料

由於本集團超過90%的收入、業績及資產源自於中國內地液體石化品的碼頭儲存和處理相關業務，故本集團並無呈列分部資料的獨立分析。

來自合共佔本集團收入10%或以上的主要客戶(其下文所示實體屬同一集團)的收入載列如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
205,043	144,770
—	38,430
—	11,100
—	4,443
205,043	198,743

上述實體於2019年吸收合併成為一個實體。

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6. REVENUE

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers 來自客戶合約之收入

All the revenue from contracts with customers is derived from Mainland China and recognised over time.

(i) Disaggregated revenue information from revenue from contracts with customers

Business activities

Terminal storage services

Handling services

Total revenue from contracts with customers

業務活動

碼頭儲存服務

處理服務

來自客戶合約之收入總額

Revenue recognised in the current reporting period that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period is as follows:

Provision of the terminal storage and handling services of liquid chemicals

提供液體化學品碼頭儲存及處理服務

6. 收入

收入分析如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
238,148	229,849

所有來自客戶合約之收入均產生於中國內地並隨時間確認。

(i) 來自客戶合約之收入分拆收入資料

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
133,438	133,386
104,710	96,463
238,148	229,849

本報告期間確認的收入金額於報告期初計入合約負債如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
4,674	5,404

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6. REVENUE (continued)

(ii) Performance obligation

The performance obligation is satisfied over time as services are rendered and payment is generally due within 30 days from the date of billing.

The amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December are as follows:

Amounts expected to be recognised as revenue:

	預期確認為收益之金額：
Within one year	一年內
After one year	一年後

The amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations which are expected to be recognised as revenue after one year relate to terminal storage services and handling services. All the other amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognised as revenue within one year. The amounts disclosed above do not include variable consideration which is constrained.

6. 收入(續)

(ii) 履約責任

履約責任在服務提供的一段時間內完成，客戶付款時間通常為發票開具後的30天內。

於12月31日，分配至餘下履約責任(未達成或部分未達成)的交易價格金額如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
5,011	4,650
23,667	26,461
28,678	31,111

預期於一年後確認為收入分配予剩餘履約責任的交易價格金額與碼頭儲存服務及處理服務有關。所有其他分配予餘下的履約責任的交易價格金額預期於一年內確認為收益。上述所披露的金額並不包括受約束的可變代價。

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7. OTHER INCOME

An analysis of other income is as follows:

Bank interest income	銀行利息收入
Gross rental income	租金收入總額
Loan interest income from a joint venture	來自一間合營企業之 貸款利息收入
Government grants	政府補貼
Foreign exchange gains, net	匯兌收益，淨額
Others	其他

7. 其他收入

其他收入分析如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
4,058	4,167
854	838
9,790	10,115
1,169	52
12,628	–
2,460	1,304
30,959	16,476

8. FINANCE COSTS

Interest on bank loans	銀行貸款的利息
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債的利息

8. 融資成本

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
5,960	8,503
282	232
6,242	8,735

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9. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	15	50,750	51,451
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	16(a)	6,314	3,673
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	並無計入計量租賃負債之租賃付款	16(c)	8,278	11,142
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		1,480	1,480
Directors' remuneration	董事酬金	10	4,601	4,541
Staff costs (excluding directors' remuneration):	員工成本 (不包括董事酬金):			
Wages, salaries and other benefits	工資、薪金及其他福利		25,436	25,050
Pension scheme contributions*	退休金計劃供款*		2,652	4,328
			28,088	29,378
Gross rental income	租金收入總額	7	(854)	(838)
Less: Outgoings	減: 支銷		43	42
			(811)	(796)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	處置物業、廠房及設備項目之虧損		644	3,084
Foreign exchange losses/(gains), net	匯兌虧損/(收益), 淨額		(12,628)	2,496

* As at 31 December 2020, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its contributions to the pension schemes in future years (2019: Nil).

9. 除稅前溢利

除稅前溢利已扣除/(計入):

Notes 附註	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
	50,750	51,451
	6,314	3,673
	8,278	11,142
	1,480	1,480
	4,601	4,541
	25,436	25,050
	2,652	4,328
	28,088	29,378
	(854)	(838)
	43	42
	(811)	(796)
	644	3,084
	(12,628)	2,496

* 於2020年12月31日, 本集團並無沒收供款於未來年度可用於減少其退休金計劃供款(2019年: 無)。

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10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"), section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

Fees:	袍金：
– Executive directors	– 執行董事
– Independent non-executive directors	– 獨立非執行董事
Other emoluments of executive directors:	執行董事其他薪酬：
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款

10. 董事酬金

根據香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則(「上市規則」、香港公司條例第383(1)(a)、(b)、(c)及(f)條以及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部披露的本年度董事酬金如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
–	–
720	675
3,845	3,830
36	36
4,601	4,541

2020

Executive directors:	執行董事：
Mr. Ng Wai Man	吳惠民先生
Mr. Chong Yat Chin	莊日青先生
Ms. Chan Wan Ming	陳芸鳴女士

Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration
HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	退休金計劃供款	總薪酬
–	–	–	–
–	1,985	18	2,003
–	1,860	18	1,878
–	3,845	36	3,881

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10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (continued)

10. 董事酬金(續)

	Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration
	袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	退休金計劃供款	總薪酬
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
2019				
Executive directors:				
Mr. Ng Wai Man	-	-	-	-
Mr. Chong Yat Chin	-	1,980	18	1,998
Ms. Chan Wan Ming	-	1,850	18	1,868
	-	3,830	36	3,866

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors of the Company during the year were as follows:

年內向本公司獨立非執行董事支付之袍金如下：

	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
Mr. Lau Sik Yuen	240	240
Mr. Feng Jianping	240	240
Mr. Hou Xiaoming (appointed on 1 July 2019)	240	120
Mr. Zhu Wujun (resigned on 1 July 2019)	-	75
	720	675

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2019: Nil).

年內概無應付獨立非執行董事其他薪酬(2019年：零)。

Save as disclosed above, no remuneration was paid or payable by the Group to the directors of the Company during the year (2019: Nil).

除上文所披露者外，本集團於年內並無任何已付或應付本公司董事的酬金(2019年：零)。

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10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (continued)

No remuneration was paid or payable by the Group to the directors of the Company as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the year (2019: Nil).

There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year (2019: Nil).

11. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included two (2019: two) directors, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 10 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining three (2019: three) highest paid employees who are not directors of the Company are as follows:

Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款

The number of non-director highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

Nil to HK\$1,000,000	0至1,000,000港元
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至 1,500,000港元

No remuneration was paid or payable by the Group to the five highest paid employees as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the year (2019: Nil).

10. 董事酬金 (續)

年內，本集團並無任何已付或應付本公司董事的酬金，作為加入本集團的獎金或作為加入本集團後的離職補償(2019年：零)。

於本年度內，概無董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金的安排(2019年：零)。

11. 五名最高薪酬僱員

於本年度內五名最高薪酬僱員包括兩名(2019年：兩名)董事，其薪酬詳情載於上文附註10。餘下三名(2019年：三名)並非本公司董事的最高薪酬僱員的年內薪酬詳情載列如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
3,303	3,220
88	35
3,391	3,255

薪酬介乎下列範圍的非董事最高薪酬僱員的數目如下：

Number of employees 僱員的數目	
2020	2019
-	1
3	2
3	3

本集團於本年度內並無任何已付或應付五名最高薪酬僱員的酬金，作為加入本集團的獎金或加入本集團後的離職賠償(2019年：零)。

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12. INCOME TAX

Current – Hong Kong	即期－香港
Charge for the year	本年度支出
Overprovision in prior years	過往年度超額撥備
Current – Elsewhere	即期－其他地方
Charge for the year	本年度支出
Underprovision in prior years	過往年度撥備不足
Deferred (note 25)	遞延(附註25)
Total tax charge for the year	本年度稅項支出總額

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2019: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is a qualifying entity under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The first HK\$2,000,000 (2019: HK\$2,000,000) of assessable profits of this subsidiary are taxed at 8.25% (2019: 8.25%) and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5% (2019: 16.5%).

Taxes on profits assessable in Mainland China have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in Mainland China in which the Group operates, based on existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof.

12. 所得稅

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
98	48
(48)	(24)
26,590	21,644
250	144
4,834	5,088
31,724	26,900

香港利得稅乃根據年內在香港產生的估計應課稅溢利的16.5% (2019年：16.5%) 稅率計提，惟本集團的一間附屬公司除外，該公司為符合兩級制利得稅稅率制度的實體。該附屬公司首2百萬港元 (2019年：2百萬港元) 的應課稅溢利按8.25% (2019年：8.25%) 的稅率繳稅，其餘應課稅溢利則按16.5% (2019年：16.5%) 的稅率繳稅。

本集團在中國內地經營所得的應課稅溢利已根據現行法律、詮釋及慣例，按中國內地的現行稅率計算稅項。

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12. INCOME TAX (continued)

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax using the statutory rates for the jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries are domiciled to the tax position at the Group's effective tax rate is as follows:

2020

Profit before tax	除稅前溢利
Tax at the applicable tax rates	按適用稅率計算的稅項
Income not subject to tax	毋須課稅收入
Expense not deductible for tax	不可扣稅的開支
Tax loss utilised	已動用稅項虧損
Tax loss not recognised	未確認稅項虧損
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous years	過往年度即期稅項之調整
Effect of withholding tax on the distributable profits of the Group's Mainland China subsidiary, associate and joint ventures	本集團中國內地附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業可分配溢利的預扣稅的影響
Profits and losses attributable to joint ventures and an associate	合營企業及一間聯營公司應佔溢利及虧損
Tax charge for the year	本年度稅項開支

12. 所得稅 (續)

按本公司及其附屬公司所在司法權區的法定稅率計算且適用於除稅前溢利的稅項開支與按本集團實際稅率計算的納稅狀況的對賬如下：

	Hong Kong 香港 HK\$'000 千港元	Mainland China 中國內地 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
	16,665	106,801	123,466
	2,725	26,700	29,425
	(4,311)	–	(4,311)
	1,286	756	2,042
	(56)	–	(56)
	2,480	–	2,480
	(48)	250	202
	–	3,968	3,968
	(2,026)	–	(2,026)
	50	31,674	31,724

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12. INCOME TAX (continued)

12. 所得稅(續)

		Hong Kong 香港 HK\$'000 千港元	Mainland China 中國內地 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
2019				
Profit/(loss) before tax	除稅前溢利／(虧損)	(17,679)	90,034	72,355
Tax at the applicable tax rates	按適用稅率計算的稅項	(2,928)	22,508	19,580
Income not subject to tax	毋須課稅收入	(2,418)	–	(2,418)
Expense not deductible for tax	不可扣稅的開支	2,140	10	2,150
Tax loss utilised	已動用稅項虧損	(50)	–	(50)
Tax loss not recognised	未確認稅項虧損	2,897	–	2,897
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous years	過往年度即期稅項之調整	(24)	144	120
Effect of withholding tax on the distributable profits of the Group's Mainland China subsidiary, associate and joint ventures	本集團中國內地附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業可分配溢利的預扣稅的影響	–	4,214	4,214
Profits and losses attributable to joint ventures and an associate	合營企業及一間聯營公司應佔溢利及虧損	407	–	407
Tax charge for the year	本年度稅項開支	24	26,876	26,900

The share of tax attributable to joint ventures of HK\$3,573,000 (2019: HK\$1,451,000) is included in share of profits and losses of joint ventures in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. No share of tax was attributable to an associate in the current year (2019: Nil).

應佔合營企業稅項為3,573,000港元(2019年：1,451,000港元)，已計入綜合損益表內應佔合營企業之溢利及虧損中。本年度並無應佔一間聯營公司稅項(2019年：無)。

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13. DIVIDENDS

13. 股息

		2020	2019
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Interim dividend – HK1.8 cents (2019: HK1.5 cents) per ordinary share	中期股息－每股普通股 1.8港仙(2019年：1.5港仙)	21,971	18,309
Proposed final dividend – HK3.0 cents (2019: HK1.0 cent) per ordinary share	建議末期股息－每股普通股 3.0港仙(2019年：1.0港仙)	36,619	12,206
		58,590	30,515

The proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

截至2020年12月31日止年度的建議末期股息須於應屆股東週年大會上獲得本公司股東批准。

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14. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on:

Earnings	盈利
Profit attributable to owners of the Company, used in the basic earnings per share calculation	本公司擁有人應佔溢利，用於計算每股基本盈利
Shares	股份
Number of ordinary shares of the Company in issue, used in the basic earnings per share calculation	本公司已發行普通股股數，用於計算每股基本盈利

The Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

14. 本公司擁有人應佔每股盈利

每股基本盈利之計算基於：

2020	2019
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元
83,916	38,787
Number of shares	
股份數目	
2020	2019
1,220,628,000	1,220,628,000

於截至2020年及2019年12月31日止年度，本集團並無潛在攤薄已發行普通股。

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15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

15. 物業、廠房及設備

		Construction in progress 在建工程	Buildings and structures 樓宇及建築物	Motor vehicles 汽車	Office equipment 辦公室設備	Total 總計
		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
Cost:	成本：					
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	2,136	956,762	4,652	1,623	965,173
Additions	添置	6,453	4,977	-	10	11,440
Transfers	轉撥	(7,484)	7,484	-	-	-
Disposals	處置	-	(8,022)	-	(257)	(8,279)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(23)	(16,861)	(81)	(20)	(16,985)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日 及2020年1月1日	1,082	944,340	4,571	1,356	951,349
Additions	添置	13,582	5,480	-	122	19,184
Transfers	轉撥	(2,932)	2,932	-	-	-
Disposals	處置	-	(2,478)	(378)	-	(2,856)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	665	59,138	261	76	60,140
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	12,397	1,009,412	4,454	1,554	1,027,817
Accumulated depreciation:	累計折舊：					
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	-	433,581	3,904	1,473	438,958
Provided for during the year - note 9	年內撥備 - 附註9	-	51,142	246	63	51,451
Disposals	處置	-	(4,687)	-	(257)	(4,944)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	(8,208)	(72)	(20)	(8,300)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日及 2020年1月1日	-	471,828	4,078	1,259	477,165
Provided for during the year - note 9	年內撥備 - 附註9	-	50,538	167	45	50,750
Disposals	處置	-	(1,763)	(359)	-	(2,122)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	31,845	241	71	32,157
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	-	552,448	4,127	1,375	557,950
Net carrying amount:	賬面淨值：					
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	12,397	456,964	327	179	469,867
At 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日	1,082	472,512	493	97	474,184

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16. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of buildings and structures used in its operations. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire the leased land from the owners with lease periods of 50 years, and no ongoing payments will be made under the terms of these land leases. Leases of buildings and structures generally have lease terms between 2 and 3 years. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group.

(a) Right-of-use assets

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

At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日
Additions	添置
Depreciation charge	折舊開支
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整
As at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日及 2020年1月1日
Additions	添置
Depreciation charge	折舊開支
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日

16. 租賃

本集團作為承租人

本集團有用於其業務營運的樓宇及建築物多個項目的租賃合約。已提前作出一次性付款以向業主收購租賃土地，租期為50年，而根據該等土地租賃的條款，將不會繼續支付任何款項。樓宇及建築物的租期通常介乎2至3年。一般而言，本集團不可向本集團以外人士轉讓及分租租賃資產。

(a) 使用權資產

本集團年內使用權資產的賬面值及變動如下：

Buildings and structures	Leasehold land	Total
樓宇及 建築物	租賃土地	總計
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 January 2019	34,305	39,917
Additions	–	1,658
Depreciation charge	(898)	(3,673)
Exchange realignment	(583)	(594)
As at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	32,824	37,308
Additions	–	15,111
Depreciation charge	(889)	(6,314)
Exchange realignment	1,975	2,671
At 31 December 2020	33,910	48,776

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16. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing bank and other borrowings) and the movements during the year are as follows:

At 1 January	於1月1日
New leases	新租賃
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年內已確認利息增幅
Payments	付款
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整
At 31 December	於12月31日
Analysed into:	分析為：
Current portion	流動部分
Non-current portion	非流動部分

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in notes 24 and 34 to the financial statements.

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊費用
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease terms ended on or before 31 December 2019	與短期租賃及餘下租期於2019年12月31日或之前屆滿的其他租賃有關的開支
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	損益中確認款項總額

16. 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(b) 租賃負債

年內租賃負債(包括計息銀行及其他借貸)的賬面值及變動如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
4,593	5,612
15,111	1,658
282	232
(5,683)	(2,899)
699	(10)
15,002	4,593
14,172	2,652
830	1,941

租賃負債的到期分析於財務報表附註24及34披露。

(c) 於損益中確認的租賃相關款項如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
282	232
6,314	3,673
8,278	11,142
14,874	15,047

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16. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(d) The total cash outflow for leases is disclosed in note 29(c) to the financial statements.

The Group as a lessor

The Group leases a certain portion of its office building under an operating lease arrangement. The terms of the leases generally require the tenants to pay security deposits and provide for periodic rent adjustments according to the then prevailing market conditions. Rental income recognised by the Group during the year was HK\$854,000 (2019: HK\$838,000), details of which are included in note 7 to the financial statements.

At 31 December 2020, the undiscounted lease payments receivable by the Group in future periods under non-cancellable operating leases with its tenant are as follows:

Within one year	一年內
After one year but within two years	一年以上但兩年以內
After two years but within three years	兩年以上但三年以內

16. 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(d) 租賃的現金流出總額於財務報表附註29(c)披露。

本集團作為出租人

本集團根據經營租賃安排出租其寫字樓的若干部分。租款條款一般要求租戶支付按金，以及規定定期根據當時市況調整租金。年內本集團的已確認租金收入為854,000港元(2019年：838,000港元)，詳情載於財務報表附註7。

於2020年12月31日，日後本集團根據與其租戶之不可撤銷經營租賃的應收未貼現租賃款項如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
907	854
302	854
—	285
1,209	1,993

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17. GOODWILL

Cost and net carrying amount at the beginning and end of the year	年初及年末的成本及賬面淨值
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Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations is related to the cash-generating unit of terminal storage and the handling of liquid chemicals. Its recoverable amount has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year period approved by senior management. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 7.8% (2019: 8.1%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using an inflation rate of 5% (2019: 5%).

Assumptions were used in the value in use calculation of the cash-generating unit of terminal storage and the handling of liquid chemicals. The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill:

Discount rate – The discount rate used is before tax and reflects specific risks relating to the relevant units.

Inflation rate – The basis used to determine the value assigned to cost of sales and the revenue price is the forecast price indices during the budget year in the PRC.

17. 商譽

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
1,210	1,210

商譽減值測試

透過業務合併產生之商譽涉及液體化學品的碼頭儲存及處理的現金產生單位，其可收回金額已按以現金流量預測而釐定之使用價值計算。而現金流量預測乃按由高級管理層批准之五年財務預算而計算。現金流量預測適用之折現率為7.8% (2019年：8.1%)，而超過五年期間的現金流量則使用5% (2019年：5%)之通脹率推測。

計算現金產生單位液體化學品碼頭儲存及處理的使用價值時已引用假設。以下說明管理層據以計算現金流量預測以進行商譽減值測試之各項主要假設：

折現率 – 使用之折現率為除稅前，並反映出有關現金產生單位之特定風險。

通脹率 – 用於釐定分配價值至銷售成本及收入價格的基準為預算年度在中國的預測價格指數。

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18. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

Share of net assets 應佔資產淨值

Particulars of the Group's associate as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name 名稱	Particulars of issued shares held 持有已發行 股份詳情	Place of registration and business 註冊及 業務地點
Tianjin Tianlong Liquid Chemicals Storage and Transportation Co., Ltd. # 天津天龍液體化工儲運 有限公司 #	Registered capital of US\$1,950,000 註冊資本 1,950,000美元	PRC/ Mainland China 中國／中國內地

Pursuant to the articles of association, the Group has significant influence but not unilateral control over this entity.

The interest in the associate is indirectly held by the Company.

18. 於一間聯營公司的投資

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
17,983	17,219

於2020年12月31日本集團之聯營公司的詳情如下：

Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Group 本集團應佔 股權百分比	Principal activities 主要業務
65	Terminal storage and handling of liquid chemicals 液體化學品 碼頭儲存及處理

根據組織章程細則，本集團對該實體有重大影響，但無單一控制權。

於聯營公司之權益由本公司間接持有。

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18. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE (continued)

The following table illustrates the financial information of the Group's associate:

Share of the associate's loss for the year	應佔聯營公司年內虧損
Share of the associate's other comprehensive income/(loss)	應佔聯營公司其他全面收益/(虧損)
Share of the associate's total comprehensive income/(loss)	應佔聯營公司全面收益/(虧損)總額
Aggregate carrying value of the Group's investment in an associate	本集團於一間聯營公司投資之總賬面值

18. 於一間聯營公司的投資(續)

下表說明本集團之聯營公司之財務資料：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
(304)	(379)
1,057	(310)
753	(689)
17,983	17,219

19. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

Share of net assets	應佔資產淨值
Goodwill on acquisition	收購產生之商譽
Loans to a joint venture	向一間合營企業提供之貸款

19. 於合營企業的投資

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
340,830	313,141
14,361	13,527
355,191	326,668
169,898	160,027
525,089	486,695

Loans to a joint venture of RMB122,000,000 (approximately HK\$144,887,000) (2019: RMB122,000,000 (approximately HK\$136,469,000)) and RMB21,060,000 (approximately HK\$25,011,000) (2019: RMB21,060,000 (approximately HK\$23,558,000)) are unsecured, bear interest at fixed rates of 6.0% per annum (2019: 6.0%) and 6.4% per annum (2019: 6.4%), respectively, and are repayable from 2021 to 2023 (2019: from 2021 to 2023). In the opinion of the directors, these loans are considered as part of the Group's net investments in the joint venture and are not expected to be repayable in the next twelve months from the end of the reporting period. There was no recent history of default and past due amounts for loans to a joint venture. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the loss allowance was assessed to be minimal.

向一間合營企業提供122,000,000人民幣(約144,887,000港元)(2019年: 122,000,000人民幣(約136,469,000港元))及21,060,000人民幣(約25,011,000港元)(2019年: 21,060,000人民幣(約23,558,000港元))的貸款為無抵押, 分別以按年6.0%(2019年: 6.0%)及按年6.4%(2019年: 6.4%)的固定息率計息, 並自2021年至2023年(2019年: 自2021年至2023年)期間內償還。董事認為該等貸款屬本集團於合營企業淨投資的一部分及預期不會在報告期末後的十二個月內償還。近期並無拖欠合營企業貸款的違約記錄及逾期金額。截至2020年及2019年12月31日, 虧損撥備被評估為最低。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (continued)

Particulars of the Group's joint ventures are as follows:

Name	Particulars of issued shares held 持有已發行 股份詳情	Place of registration and business 註冊及業務地點	Percentage of 百分比			Principal activities 主要業務
			Ownership interest 擁有權權益	Voting power 投票權	Profit sharing 應佔溢利	
Ningbo Ningxiang Liquid Chemicals Terminal Co., Ltd. [#] 寧波寧翔液化儲運碼頭有限公司	Paid-up capital of RMB7,350,000 繳足股本 7,350,000人民幣	PRC/ Mainland China 中國/ 中國內地	60	60	60	Terminal storage and handling of liquid chemicals 液體化學品碼頭 儲存及處理
Ningbo Xinxiang Liquid Chemical Store Co., Ltd. [#] 寧波新翔液體化工倉儲有限公司	Paid-up capital of RMB4,200,000 繳足股本 4,200,000人民幣	PRC/ Mainland China 中國/ 中國內地	60	60	60	Terminal storage and handling of liquid chemicals 液體化學品碼頭 儲存及處理
Weifang Sime Darby Liquid Terminal Co., Ltd. [#] ("WSDL") 濰坊森達美液體化學品碼頭有限公司 (「WSDL」)	Paid-up capital of RMB540,000,000 繳足股本 540,000,000人民幣	PRC/ Mainland China 中國/ 中國內地	50	50	50	Terminal storage and handling of liquid petrochemicals 液體石化品碼頭 儲存及處理

The interests in the joint ventures are indirectly held by the Company.

[#] Pursuant to the articles of association, the Group has joint control of these entities with other joint venture partners.

19. 於合營企業的投資(續)

本集團合營企業的詳情如下：

本公司間接持有合營企業的權益。

[#] 根據組織章程細則，本集團與其他合營企業夥伴共同控制該等實體。

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19. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (continued)

WSDL, which is considered a material joint venture of the Group, is engaged in terminal storage and the handling of liquid petrochemicals in Mainland China and is accounted for using the equity method.

The following table illustrates the summarised financial information in respect of WSDL adjusted for any differences in accounting policies and reconciled to the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements:

19. 於合營企業的投資(續)

WSDL為本集團一間重要的合營企業，在中國內地從事液體石化品碼頭儲存及處理業務，並以權益法記賬。

下表闡述WSDL的財務資料概要(已就會計政策之任何差異作出調整)，已對賬至綜合財務報表內的賬面值：

		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents of HK\$108,251,000 (2019: HK\$75,911,000))	流動資產(包括108,251,000港元(2019年：75,911,000港元)之現金及現金等價物)	239,625	226,870
Non-current assets, excluding goodwill (including construction in progress of HK\$281,099,000 (2019: HK\$262,164,000))	非流動資產，不包括商譽(包括281,099,000港元(2019年：262,164,000港元)之在建工程)	1,553,732	1,503,603
Current liabilities	流動負債	(856,240)	(867,105)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(307,873)	(285,719)
Net assets	資產淨值	629,244	577,649
Reconciliation to the Group's interest in a joint venture:	本集團於一間合營企業之權益對賬：		
Proportion of the Group's ownership	本集團之擁有權權益比例	50%	50%
Group's share of net assets of a joint venture, excluding goodwill	本集團應佔一間合營企業之資產淨值，不包括商譽	314,622	288,825
Goodwill on acquisition	收購產生之商譽	14,361	13,527
Carrying amount of the investment	投資之賬面值	328,983	302,352

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19. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (continued)

19. 於合營企業的投資(續)

		2020	2019
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Revenue	收入	168,661	133,712
Depreciation	折舊	(49,196)	(47,263)
Interest expenses	利息開支	(54,736)	(49,555)
Income tax credit/(expense)	所得稅抵免/(開支)	(4,195)	119
Income/(loss) for the year	年內收入/(虧損)	15,114	(13,453)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	年內其他全面收入/(虧損)	36,481	(10,267)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	年內全面收入/(虧損)總額	51,595	(23,720)

The following table illustrates the aggregate financial information of the Group's joint ventures that are not individually material:

下表說明本集團個別並不重要之合營企業之合併財務資料：

		2020	2019
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Share of joint ventures' profit for the year	應佔合營企業年內溢利	5,028	4,640
Share of joint ventures' other comprehensive income/(loss)	應佔合營企業其他全面收入/(虧損)	1,390	(355)
Share of joint ventures' total comprehensive income	應佔合營企業全面收入總額	6,418	4,285
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's investments in joint ventures	本集團於合營企業投資之總賬面值	26,208	24,316

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20. ACCOUNTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable	應收賬款
Bills receivable	應收票據

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally 30 days, extending to up to 60 days for major customers. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. The Group did not hold any collateral or other credit enhancement over its accounts receivable balance. Accounts receivable are non-interest-bearing.

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

Current to 30 days	即期至30天
31 to 60 days	31至60天
61 to 90 days	61至90天
Over 90 days	90天以上

20. 應收賬款及票據

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
26,859	30,918
4,734	1,586
31,593	32,504

除新客戶一般須預先付款外，本集團的客戶大多享有信用期。信用期一般為30天，主要客戶的繳款期限則可延長至60天。本集團嚴格控制其未清償應收賬款。高級管理層會定期複核過期結欠。本集團並無就其應收賬款結餘持有任何抵押品或其他信用之提升。應收賬款並無計息。

於報告期末，根據發票日期而編製的應收賬款賬齡分析如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
25,816	28,833
9	738
—	832
1,034	515
26,859	30,918

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20. ACCOUNTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure ECLs. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by customer type). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, accounts receivable are written off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group estimated that the expected loss rate of accounts receivable was minimal and no ECL allowance in respect of these balances was made.

21. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Prepayments	預付款
Deposits and other receivables	按金及其他應收款項
Portion classified as current assets (note)	分類為流動資產的部分(附註)
Portion classified as non-current assets	分類為非流動資產的部分

Note:

As at 31 December 2020, included in deposits and other receivables was a receivable from WSDL, a joint venture of the Company, of HK\$37,067,000 (2019: HK\$26,783,000), which was unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The financial assets included in the above balances relate to deposits and receivables for which there was no recent history of default and past due amounts. The carrying amounts of these deposits and other receivables approximate to their fair values. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the loss allowance was assessed to be minimal.

20. 應收賬款及票據(續)

於各報告日期採用撥備矩陣進行減值分析，以計量預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃基於具有類似虧損模式的多個客戶分類組別(即按客戶類型劃分)的逾期天數釐定。該計算反映概率加權結果、貨幣時值及於報告日期可得的有關過往事項、當前條件及未來經濟條件預測的合理及可靠資料。一般而言，倘應收賬款逾期超過一年，則予以撇銷，且不受執行工作規限。於2020年及2019年12月31日，本集團估計應收賬款預期虧損率微不足道，並無對有關該等結餘作出預期信貸虧損撥備。

21. 預付款、按金及其他應收款項

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
3,250	9,562
37,993	27,653
41,243 (40,907)	37,215 (34,652)
336	2,563

附註：

於2020年12月31日，包括在按金及其他應收款項為來自本公司之合營企業WSDL的一筆37,067,000港元(2019年：26,783,000港元)的應收款項，該款項為無抵押、免息及須按要求償還。

上述結餘中包括的金融資產與最近並無拖欠記錄及逾期金額的按金及應收款項有關。該等按金及其他應收款項的賬面值與其公允值相若。於2020年及2019年12月31日，虧損撥備被評估為最低。

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22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘
Time deposits with original maturity of less than three months	原定到期日少於三個月之定期存款
Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statement of financial position	於綜合財務狀況表的現金及現金等價物

At the end of the reporting period, the cash and bank balances denominated in Renminbi ("RMB") amounted to HK\$245,547,000 (2019: HK\$210,550,000). RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term time deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short term time deposit rates. The bank balances are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

22. 現金及現金等價物

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
44,557	70,574
243,843	172,624
288,400	243,198

於本報告期末，以人民幣（「人民幣」）計值的現金及銀行結餘達245,547,000港元（2019年：210,550,000港元）。人民幣不能自由兌換成其他貨幣。然而，根據中國內地的外匯管理條例及結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定，本集團獲准透過獲授權進行外匯業務的銀行，將人民幣兌換成其他貨幣。

銀行現金按每日銀行存款利率的浮動息率賺取利息。短期定期存款期限介乎一天到三個月不等，視乎本集團的即時現金需求而定，並以相應的短期定期存款利率賺取利息。銀行結餘存放於近期無違約行為、信譽良好的銀行。

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23. OTHER PAYABLES, ACCRUALS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Other payables	其他應付款項
Accruals	應計費用
Contract liabilities in relation to deferred income	有關遞延收入的合約負債
Less: Current portion	減：流動部分
Non-current portion	非流動部分

Other payables are non-interest-bearing and have an average term of one month.

The contract liabilities represented the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period. The Group expects that the transaction prices allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations will be recognised as revenue when the Group provides services to the customers.

As at 31 December 2020, the contract liabilities of HK\$28,678,000 (31 December 2019: HK\$31,111,000; 1 January 2019: HK\$36,594,000) included deferred revenue arising from the terminal storage and the handling services of liquid chemicals. The decrease in contract liabilities in 2020 and 2019 was mainly due to the decrease in deferred revenue arising from the terminal storage and handling services of liquid chemicals. Included in the non-current portion of HK\$23,667,000 (2019: HK\$26,461,000) were contract liabilities in relation to deferred revenue expected to be recognised in more than one year related to provision of terminal storage services.

23. 其他應付款項、應計費用及合約負債

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
4,305	5,280
10,540	13,973
28,678	31,111
43,523	50,364
(19,856)	(23,903)
23,667	26,461

其他應付款項為不計息且平均還款期為1個月。

合約負債指截至報告期末分配至未完成履約責任的交易價格總額。本集團預期分配至未完成履約責任的交易價格將於本集團向客戶轉移貨品時確認為收入。

於2020年12月31日，合約負債為28,678,000港元(2019年12月31日：31,111,000港元；2019年1月1日：36,594,000港元)包括液體化學品的碼頭儲存及處理服務產生之遞延收入。2020年及2019年合約負債減少主要由於液體化學品的碼頭儲存及處理服務產生的遞延收入減少。計入非流動部分的23,667,000港元(2019年：26,461,000港元)為有關提供碼頭儲存服務預期多於一年確認的遞延收入的合約負債。

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24. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

24. 計息銀行及其他借貸

	Effective interest rate 實際利率	Maturity 到期日	2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
Current	流動部分			
Lease liabilities (note 16(b)) 租賃負債(附註16(b))	3.73%-4.75%	2021 2021年	14,172	2,652
Bank loan – unsecured 銀行貸款—無抵押	Hong Kong Interbank Offer Rate ("HIBOR"), plus 1.4% 香港銀行同業拆息利率 (「香港銀行同業拆息利率」) +1.4%	2021 (2019: 2020) 2021年(2019年: 2020年)	49,250	49,000
Bank loan – unsecured 銀行貸款—無抵押	HIBOR, plus 1.9% 香港銀行同業拆息利率+1.9%	2021 (2019: 2020) 2021年(2019年: 2020年)	22,500	3,000
Total current	總流動部分		85,922	54,652
Non-current	非流動部分			
Lease liabilities (note 16(b)) 租賃負債(附註16(b))	4.75% (2019: 3.73%) 4.75% (2019年: 3.73%)	2022 2022年	830	1,941
Bank loan – unsecured 銀行貸款—無抵押	HIBOR, plus 1.4% 香港銀行同業拆息利率+1.4%	2022 (2019: 2021) 2022年(2019年: 2021年)	99,625	124,000
Bank loan – unsecured 銀行貸款—無抵押	HIBOR, plus 1.9% 香港銀行同業拆息利率+1.9%	Nil (2019: 2021) 無(2019年: 2021年)	-	22,500
Total non-current	總非流動部分		100,455	148,441
Total	總計		186,377	203,093

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24. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

24. 計息銀行及其他借貸(續)

		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
Analysed into:	分析：		
Bank loans repayable:	銀行貸款償還：		
Within one year	1年內	71,750	52,000
In the second year	第2年	99,625	146,500
		171,375	198,500
Other borrowings repayable:	其他借貸償還：		
Within one year	1年內	14,172	2,652
In the second year	第2年	830	1,941
		15,002	4,593
		186,377	203,093

Notes:

- (a) As at 31 December 2020, except for the lease liabilities of HK\$13,061,000 (2019: HK\$783,000) which are denominated in Renminbi, all borrowings are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.
- (b) As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, no bank guarantees were provided by the Company and its subsidiaries.

附註：

- (a) 於2020年12月31日，除租賃負債13,061,000港元(2019年：783,000港元)以人民幣計值外，所有借貸均以港元計值。
- (b) 於2020年及2019年12月31日，本公司及其附屬公司並無提供任何銀行擔保。

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25. DEFERRED TAX

Movements in deferred tax liabilities and assets during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities

	遞延稅項負債	Withholding taxes 預扣稅 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	4,432
Deferred tax charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 12)	自年內損益表扣除的遞延稅項(附註12)	4,214
Withholding tax paid on repatriation of earnings from a subsidiary and joint ventures	就一間附屬公司及合營企業匯出盈利而支付的預扣稅	(5,203)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(49)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日及2020年1月1日	3,394
Deferred tax charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 12)	自年內損益表扣除的遞延稅項(附註12)	3,968
Withholding tax paid on repatriation of earnings from a subsidiary and joint ventures	就一間附屬公司及合營企業匯出盈利而支付的預扣稅	(2,924)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	177
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	4,615

25. 遞延稅項

於本年度遞延稅項負債及資產變動詳情如下：

遞延稅項負債

Withholding

taxes

預扣稅

HK\$'000

千港元

At 1 January 2019

於2019年1月1日

4,432

Deferred tax charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 12)

自年內損益表扣除的遞延稅項(附註12)

4,214

Withholding tax paid on repatriation of earnings from a subsidiary and joint ventures

就一間附屬公司及合營企業匯出盈利而支付的預扣稅

(5,203)

Exchange realignment

匯兌調整

(49)

At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020

於2019年12月31日及2020年1月1日

3,394

Deferred tax charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 12)

自年內損益表扣除的遞延稅項(附註12)

3,968

Withholding tax paid on repatriation of earnings from a subsidiary and joint ventures

就一間附屬公司及合營企業匯出盈利而支付的預扣稅

(2,924)

Exchange realignment

匯兌調整

177

At 31 December 2020

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4,615

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25. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

25. 遞延稅項(續)

Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	Timing difference on revenue recognition of taxable profit 應課稅溢利的 收入確認 時間差異 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	2019年1月1日	8,256
Deferred tax charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 12)	計入年內損益表的遞延稅項(附註12)	(874)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(131)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日及2020年1月1日	7,251
Deferred tax charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 12)	計入年內損益表的遞延稅項(附註12)	(866)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	399
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	6,784

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25. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, a 5% to 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. The requirement is effective from 1 January 2008 and applies to earnings generated after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between Mainland China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. For the Group, the applicable rate is 5%. The Group is therefore liable to withholding taxes on dividends distributed by the subsidiary, associate and joint ventures established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008.

The Group has tax losses arising in Hong Kong of HK\$177,647,000 (2019: HK\$162,957,000) that are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and in the opinion of the directors of the Company, it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

There are no income tax consequences attaching to the payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders.

26. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised:

4,000,000,000 ordinary shares of
HK\$0.10 each

Issued and fully paid:

1,220,628,000 ordinary shares of
HK\$0.10 each

法定：

4,000,000,000股每股面值
0.10港元之普通股

已發行及繳足：

1,220,628,000股每股面值
0.10港元之普通股

25. 遞延稅項(續)

根據中國企業所得稅法，向中國內地成立的外資企業的境外投資者宣派股息將被徵收5%至10%的預扣稅。該規定自2008年1月1日起生效，並適用於2007年12月31日之後產生的盈利。倘中國內地與境外投資者所屬司法權區間訂有稅務優惠協議，則可按較低預扣稅率繳稅。就本集團而言，適用稅率為5%。因此，本集團須就於中國內地成立的附屬公司、聯營公司及合營企業就於2008年1月1日起所得盈利派發股息繳納預扣稅。

本集團於香港產生的稅項虧損177,647,000港元(2019年：162,957,000港元)，可無限期用以抵銷產生虧損之公司的日後應課稅溢利。由於產生遞延稅項資產的附屬公司已虧損一段時間，且本公司董事認為不大可能會產生應課稅溢利以抵銷稅項虧損，故並無就該等虧損確認遞延稅項資產。

本公司派付予股東之股息概無任何所得稅後果。

26. 股本

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
400,000	400,000
122,063	122,063

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27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

A share option scheme was adopted on 23 May 2011 (the "Share Option Scheme") to provide incentives to eligible participants (including employees, executives or officers, directors including non-executive directors and independent non-executive directors, advisers, consultants, suppliers, customers and agents of the Company or any of its subsidiaries) for their contribution to the long term growth of the Group and to enable the Company to attract and retain high calibre employees. During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, no share options were granted, exercised or cancelled by the Company under the Share Option Scheme. There were no outstanding share options under the Share Option Scheme as at 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

28. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and movements therein are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

(i) Capital reserve

The capital reserve mainly represents the difference between the consideration and the book value of the share of the net assets acquired in respect of the acquisition of non-controlling interests.

(ii) Reserve funds

In accordance with the relevant regulations applicable in the PRC, the Group's subsidiary established in the PRC is required to transfer a certain percentage of its statutory annual profit after tax (after offsetting any prior year's losses), if any, to the reserve funds until the balance of the funds reaches 50% of its respective registered capital. Subject to certain restrictions as set out in the relevant PRC regulations, the statutory surplus fund may be used to offset against accumulated losses of the PRC subsidiary. The amount of the transfer is subject to the approval of the board of directors of the PRC subsidiary.

27. 購股權計劃

本集團於2011年5月23日採納購股權計劃(「購股權計劃」)，旨在獎勵合資格參與者(包括本公司或其任何附屬公司之僱員、行政人員或高級職員、董事(包括非執行董事及獨立非執行董事)、顧問、諮詢者、供應商、客戶及代理)，感謝其對本集團長期增長作出之貢獻，促使本公司吸納及挽留高才幹之僱員。於截至2020年及2019年12月31日止年度內，本公司概無根據購股權計劃授出、行使或註銷購股權。於2020年12月31日，購股權計劃下之購股權並無未獲行使(2019年：無)。

28. 儲備

本集團的儲備及相關變動金額呈列於綜合權益變動表。

(i) 資本儲備

資本儲備主要指有關收購非控股權益的代價與應佔所收購資產淨值賬面值之間的差額。

(ii) 儲備基金

根據中國適用的相關法規，本集團於中國成立的附屬公司須按若干百分比轉撥其除稅後(抵銷任何過往年度虧損後)法定年度溢利(如有)至儲備基金，直至基金結餘達到各自註冊資本的50%。在遵守有關中國法規所載的若干限制下，法定盈餘公積金可用於抵銷中國附屬公司的累積虧損。轉撥金額須經中國附屬公司董事會的批准。

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28. RESERVES (continued)

(iii) Exchange fluctuation reserve

The exchange fluctuation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of operations in the PRC which are dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 3.

29. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Major non-cash transactions

- (i) As at 31 December 2020, the Group recorded other payables and accruals in relation to additions of property, plant and equipment of HK\$28,000 (2019: HK\$26,000). The additions have had no cash flow impact on the Group during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.
- (ii) During the year ended 31 December 2020, HK\$2,227,000 (2019: HK\$1,617,000) in relation to the purchase of property, plant and equipment was transferred from prepayments to property, plant and equipment.
- (iii) During the year ended 31 December 2020, loan interest income of HK\$9,790,000 (2019: HK\$10,115,000) from a joint venture was settled through a receivable from a joint venture.
- (iv) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK\$15,111,000 (2019: HK\$1,658,000) and HK\$15,111,000 (2019: HK\$1,658,000), respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for buildings and structures.

28. 儲備(續)

(iii) 匯兌波動儲備

匯兌波動儲備包括換算中國業務財務報表時產生的所有外匯差額，並根據附註3所載的會計政策處理。

29. 綜合現金流量表附註

(a) 主要非現金交易

- (i) 於2020年12月31日，本集團錄得有關添置物業、廠房及設備的其他應付款項及應計費用28,000港元(2019年：26,000港元)。該添置對本集團截至2020年及2019年12月31日止年度內並無現金流量影響。
- (ii) 截至2020年12月31日止年度，有關購買物業、廠房及設備的款項2,227,000港元(2019年：1,617,000港元)乃轉撥自物業、廠房及設備之預付款。
- (iii) 截至2020年12月31日止年度，來自一間合營企業的9,790,000港元(2019年：10,115,000港元)貸款利息收入透過應收一間合營企業的賬款付清。
- (iv) 截至2020年12月31日止年度，就樓宇及建築物租賃安排而言，本集團使用權資產及租賃負債的非現金添置分別為15,111,000港元(2019年：1,658,000港元)及15,111,000港元(2019年：1,658,000港元)。

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29. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

29. 綜合現金流量表附註(續)

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

(b) 融資活動所產生的負債變動

2020

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$'000 千港元	Interest-bearing bank loans 計息銀行貸款 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日	5,612	175,500
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	(2,667)	14,497
New leases	新的租賃	1,658	-
Interest expenses	利息開支	232	8,503
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量的已付利息	(232)	-
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(10)	-
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日及2020年1月1日	4,593	198,500
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	(5,401)	(33,085)
New leases	新的租賃	15,111	-
Interest expenses	利息開支	282	5,960
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量的已付利息	(282)	-
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	699	-
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	15,002	171,375

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29. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the statement of cash flows is as follows:

Within operating activities	於經營活動內
Within financing activities	於融資活動內

29. 綜合現金流量表附註(續)

(c) 租賃現金流出總額

載於現金流量表中租賃現金流出總額如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
8,560	11,374
5,401	2,667
13,961	14,041

30. PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY WITH MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Details of the Group's subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests are set out below:

NJDC

Percentage of equity interest held by non-controlling interests in NJDC	非控股權益所持南京龍翔股權百分比
---	------------------

Profit for the year allocated to non-controlling interests	年內分配予非控股權益之溢利
--	---------------

Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of NJDC	支付予南京龍翔非控股權益之股息
---	-----------------

Accumulated balances of non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period	非控股權益於報告期末之累積結餘
--	-----------------

30. 擁有重大非控股權益之部分擁有附屬公司

以下載列有關擁有重大非控股權益之本集團附屬公司詳情：

南京龍翔

2020	2019
9.99%	9.99%

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
7,826	6,668
5,997	11,013
49,837	45,120

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30. PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY WITH MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (continued)

The following tables illustrate the summarised financial information of the above subsidiary. The amounts disclosed are before any inter-company eliminations:

30. 擁有重大非控股權益之部分擁有附屬公司(續)

下表說明上述附屬公司的財務資料概要。所披露金額乃未作任何公司間銷：

		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	238,148	229,849
Other income	其他收入	4,459	2,613
Total expenses	總開支	(163,512)	(165,091)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	79,095	67,371
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收入總額	107,203	59,192
Current assets	流動資產	69,444	66,463
Non-current assets	非流動資產	532,797	526,437
Current liabilities	流動負債	(58,955)	(94,822)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(24,497)	(26,461)
Net cash flows from operating activities	經營活動所得現金流量淨額	135,844	138,672
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金流量淨額	(16,400)	(9,149)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	融資活動所用現金流量淨額	(116,048)	(133,066)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物增加／(減少)淨額	3,396	(3,543)

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31. COMMITMENTS

The Group had the following capital expenditure commitments at the end of the reporting period:

Contracted, but not provided for:	已訂約，但未撥備：
Buildings and structures	樓宇及建築物

In addition, the Group's share of a joint venture's own capital commitments, which are not included in the above, is as follows:

Contracted, but not provided for:	已訂約，但未撥備：
Buildings and structures	樓宇及建築物

31. 承擔

於報告期末，本集團有下列資本開支承擔：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
4,225	5,187

此外，上文並未計及之本集團應佔合營企業本身之資本承擔，載列如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
278,270	262,149

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32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

Terminal service expenses:	碼頭服務開支：
Nanjing Chemical Industry Park Public Services Company Ltd.	南京化學工業園公用事業有限責任公司
Rental and auxiliary expenses:	租賃及附屬開支：
Nanjing Jiangbei New Area Construction Investment Group Co., Ltd ("NJCI")	南京江北新區建設投資集團有限公司 (「江北建投」)
Dragon Crown Investments Limited ("DC Investments")	龍翔化工國際有限公司 (「龍翔化工國際」)
Interest income:	利息收入：
WSDL	WSDL

Notes:

- (i) Terminal service expenses were charged in accordance with the terms mutually agreed between the Group and the related company which was a non-controlling shareholder of NJDC.
- (ii) The Group, as the lessee, entered into several lease agreements with NJCI, which is a non-controlling shareholder of NJDC, for the use of pipe racks. As at 31 December 2020, the Group recognised the lease liabilities of HK\$11,277,000.

32. 關聯人士交易

- (a) 除財務報表其他地方所詳述的交易外，本集團於年內曾與關聯人士進行以下重大交易：

Notes	2020	2019
附註	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元
(i)	5,183	5,478
(ii)	11,736	11,846
(iii)	1,980	1,980
(iv)	9,790	10,115

附註：

- (i) 碼頭服務開支乃根據本集團與關聯公司相互協定的條款支付。該關聯公司為南京龍翔的非控股股東。
- (ii) 本集團作為承租人與南京龍翔的非控股股東江北建投就使用管架訂立若干租賃協議。於2020年12月31日，本集團確認租賃負債11,277,000港元。

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32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(a) (continued)

- (iii) The Group, as the lessee, entered into a three-year office lease agreement ending on 31 December 2021 with DC Investments at a monthly rental of HK\$165,000. DC Investments is a company in which Mr. Ng Wai Man and Mr. Chong Yat Chin, directors of the Company, have 98% and 2% interests, respectively. As at 31 December 2020, the Group recognised the lease liability of HK\$1,941,000 (2019: HK\$3,810,000).
- (iv) The shareholder's loans of RMB122,000,000 (2019: RMB122,000,000) and RMB21,060,000 (2019: RMB21,060,000) to WSDL bear interest at 6.0% (2019: 6.0%) and 6.4% (2019: 6.4%) per annum, respectively, and are unsecured and repayable in five years.

The related party transactions in respect of items (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) disclosed above also constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

- (b) Details of the outstanding balances with related parties are included in notes 19 and 21 to the financial statements.

32. 關聯人士交易(續)

(a) (續)

- (iii) 本集團作為承租人與龍翔化工國際以每月租金為165,000港元訂立截至2021年12月31日止為期3年之辦公室租賃協議。龍翔化工國際為本公司董事吳惠民先生及莊日青先生於當中分別擁有98%及2%權益之公司。於2020年12月31日，本集團確認租賃負債1,941,000港元(2019年：3,810,000港元)。
- (iv) 向WSDL提供的股東貸款122,000,000人民幣(2019年：122,000,000人民幣)及21,060,000人民幣(2019年：21,060,000人民幣)為計息貸款，分別按年6.0%(2019：6.0%)及6.4%(2019：6.4%)計息。該等股東貸款為無抵押，並須於五年內還清。

上述第(i)、(ii)、(iii)及(iv)項有關的關聯人士交易亦構成上市規則第14A章下的關連交易或持續關連交易。

- (b) 有關關聯人士的未清償結欠詳情載於財務報表附註19及21。

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32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

Short term employee benefits	短期僱員福利
Post-employment benefits	離職福利
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	已付主要管理人員的薪酬總額

32. 關聯人士交易 (續)

(c) 本集團的主要管理人員薪酬

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
7,132	7,050
72	71
7,204	7,121

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each category of financial instruments as at the end of the respective reporting periods are as follows:

Financial assets

Accounts and bills receivables	應收賬款及票據
Loans to a joint venture	向一間合營企業提供的貸款
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 21)	計入預付款、按金及其他應收款項的金融資產 (附註21)
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物

33. 按類別劃分的金融工具

於各報告期末，各類金融工具的賬面值載列如下：

金融資產

Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
31,593	32,504
169,898	160,027
37,993	27,653
288,400	243,198
527,884	463,382

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

(continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities included in other payables, accruals and contract liabilities	計入其他應付款項、應計費用及合約負債的金融負債
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	計息銀行及其他借貸

33. 按類別劃分的金融工具(續)

金融負債

Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按攤銷成本列賬的金融負債

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
13,196	17,939
186,377	203,093
199,573	221,032

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing bank loans. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as accounts and bills receivables, deposits and other receivables, lease liabilities and other payables and accruals, which mainly arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團的主要金融工具包括現金及現金等價物以及計息銀行貸款。該等金融工具主要用於為本集團之經營籌集資金。本集團擁有其他多項金融資產及負債，例如主要直接從經營產生的應收賬款及票據、按金及其他應收款項、租債負債以及其他應付款項及應計費用。

本集團金融工具所涉及的主要風險為利率風險、信貸風險及流動資金風險。董事會檢討並協定管理此等風險的政策，該等政策的概要如下。

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's net debt obligations with floating interest rates. The majority of the bank borrowings bear interest at rates with reference to HIBOR. The Group mitigates the risk by monitoring closely the movements in interest rates and reviewing its banking facilities and borrowings regularly. The Group has not used any interest rate swap to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the HIBOR, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate bank borrowings).

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

利率風險

本集團面對的市場利率變動風險主要與本集團以浮動利率計息的淨債務負擔有關。大部分銀行借貸利息乃參照香港銀行同業拆息利率計算。本集團透過加強利率變動的監控及定期檢討銀行融資及借貸等降低風險。本集團並未動用任何利率掉期對沖利率風險。

下表顯示在其他因素不變情況下，香港銀行同業拆息利率合理變動對本集團的除稅前溢利(透過對浮息銀行借貸的影響)的敏感度。

		Change in basis points 基點變動	Change in profit before tax 除稅前 溢利變動 HK\$'000 千港元
31 December 2020 HIBOR	2020年12月31日 香港銀行同業拆息利率	50	1,745
31 December 2019 HIBOR	2019年12月31日 香港銀行同業拆息利率	50	1,130

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk

The Group primarily provides services to recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that advance payments are generally required for new customers. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Since the Group primarily provides services to recognised and creditworthy third parties, there is normally no requirement for collateral. As at 31 December 2020, there was a concentration of credit risk as approximately 89.8% (2019: 79.4%) of the Group's accounts receivable were due from one debtor.

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 December. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險

本集團主要向獲認可及信譽良好的第三方提供服務。本集團政策規定新客户一般須支付預付款。此外，應收款項結餘均受到持續監測，本集團的壞賬風險並不重大。由於本集團主要向獲認可及信譽良好的第三方提供服務，因此一般毋須持有抵押品。於2020年12月31日，由於本集團應收賬款中有約89.8% (2019年：79.4%) 來自一位債務人，故存在集中信貸風險問題。

最高風險及年終階段

下表載列於12月31日按照本集團的信貸政策劃分的信貸質素及最高信貸風險，乃主要基於逾期資料(除非取得其他資料無須不必要的成本或努力)及年終階段分類。所呈列金額為金融資產之賬面總值。

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 December 2020

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

最高風險及年終階段 (續)

於2020年12月31日

		12-month ECLs 十二個月預期 信貸虧損	Lifetime ECLs 全期預期信貸虧損			Total 總計
		Stage 1 第一階段	Stage 2 第二階段	Stage 3 第三階段	Simplified approach 簡化方法	Total 總計
		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
Accounts receivable*	應收賬款*	-	-	-	26,859	26,859
Bills receivable	應收票據					
- Normal**	- 正常**	4,734	-	-	-	4,734
Loans to a joint venture	向一間合營企業提供的貸款					
- Normal**	- 正常**	169,898	-	-	-	169,898
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的金融資產					
- Normal**	- 正常**	37,993	-	-	-	37,993
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物					
- Not yet past due	- 尚未逾期	288,400	-	-	-	288,400
		501,025	-	-	26,859	527,884

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 December 2019

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

最高風險及年終階段(續)

於2019年12月31日

		12-month ECLs		Lifetime ECLs		Total
		十二個月預期 信貸虧損		全期預期信貸虧損		
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	
		第一階段	第二階段	第三階段	簡化方法	總計
		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
Accounts receivable*	應收賬款*	-	-	-	30,918	30,918
Bills receivable	應收票據					
- Normal**	- 正常**	1,586	-	-	-	1,586
Loans to a joint venture	向一間合營企業提供的貸款					
- Normal**	- 正常**	160,027	-	-	-	160,027
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的金融資產					
- Normal**	- 正常**	27,653	-	-	-	27,653
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物					
- Not yet past due	- 尚未逾期	243,198	-	-	-	243,198
		432,464	-	-	30,918	463,382

* For accounts receivable to which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements.

** The credit quality of loans to a joint venture, bills receivable and the financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Otherwise, the credit quality of the financial assets is considered to be "doubtful".

* 就本集團採用簡化方法釐定減值的應收賬款而言，基於撥備矩陣得出的資料於財務報表附註20披露。

** 當向一間合營企業提供的貸款、應收票據及計入預付款、按金及其他應收款項的金融資產並無逾期且並無資料顯示金融資產自首次確認以來之信貸風險已顯著上升時，其信貸質素被視為「正常」。否則金融資產的信貸質素被視為「可疑」。

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by considering the maturity of both its financial liabilities and financial assets (for example, accounts receivable) and projected cash flows from operations.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of internal funding and bank loans to meet its working capital requirements.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

As at 31 December 2020

Lease liabilities	租賃負債	
Interest-bearing bank loans	計息銀行貸款	
Other payables, accruals and contract liabilities	其他應付款項、應計費用及合約負債	

Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
少於3個月	3個月至12個月	1至5年	總計
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
3,642	10,926	848	15,416
512	73,743	100,198	174,453
13,196	-	-	13,196
17,350	84,669	101,046	203,065

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險

本集團藉考慮金融負債及金融資產(例如應收賬款)以及預計經營業務現金流量的到期日來監察其資金短缺的風險。

本集團的目標為透過運用內部資金及銀行貸款，在資金持續性與靈活性之間取得平衡，以滿足其營運資金需求。

本集團於報告期末基於合約未貼現付款的金融負債的到期情況如下：

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2019

	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
	少於3個月	3個月至 12個月	1至5年	總計
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Lease liabilities	735	2,044	1,980	4,759
Interest-bearing bank loans	1,814	57,844	151,716	211,374
Other payables, accruals and contract liabilities	17,939	-	-	17,939
	20,488	59,888	153,696	234,072

Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

於2019年12月31日

資本管理

本集團資本管理的主要目標為保障本集團有能力持續經營業務，並維持穩健的資本比率，從而支持其業務發展及最大限度地提升股東價值。

本集團管理其資本架構並根據經濟狀況變動及相關資產的風險特點對其加以調整。為維持或調整資本架構，本集團可調整向股東派付的股息，向股東退還資本或發行新股。

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital management (continued)

The Group monitors the capital ratio on the basis of the gearing ratio, which is calculated as the net debt divided by equity attributable to owners of the Company. Net debt includes interest-bearing bank loans, less cash and cash equivalents. The gearing ratios as at the end of the respective reporting periods were as follows:

Interest-bearing bank loans	計息銀行貸款
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	減：現金及現金等價物
Net cash	現金淨額
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益
Gearing ratio	資產負債比率

34. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

資本管理(續)

本集團按資產負債比率監控資本比率，前述比率乃按負債淨額除以本公司擁有人應佔權益計算。負債淨額包括計息銀行貸款，減現金及現金等價物。於各報告期末，資產負債比率如下：

2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
171,375	198,500
(288,400)	(243,198)
(117,025)	(44,698)
1,142,083	1,030,888
N/A不適用	N/A不適用

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35. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

35. 本公司財務狀況表

本公司於報告期末之財務狀況表之資料載列如下：

		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產		
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司的投資	778,773	754,644
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產		
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款、按金及其他應收款項	619	636
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	137,964	138,602
Total current assets	流動資產總值	138,583	139,238
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債		
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	1,663	1,923
Interest-bearing bank loans	計息銀行貸款	71,750	52,000
Total current liabilities	流動負債總值	73,413	53,923
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值	65,170	85,315
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	總資產減流動負債	843,943	839,959
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債		
Interest-bearing bank loans	計息銀行貸款	99,625	146,500
Net assets	資產淨值	744,318	693,459
EQUITY	權益		
Share capital – note 26	股本 – 附註26	122,063	122,063
Reserves (note)	儲備(附註)	622,255	571,396
Total equity	權益總額	744,318	693,459

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35. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年內全面虧損總額
Final 2018 dividend	2018年末期股息
Interim 2019 dividend	2019年中期股息
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日 及2020年1月1日
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收入總額
Final 2019 dividend	2019年末期股息
Interim 2020 dividend	2020年中期股息
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日

35. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

附註：

本公司儲備概要如下：

Share premium	Retained profits	Total
股份溢價	保留溢利	總計
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元	千港元
553,908	84,981	638,889
–	(24,771)	(24,771)
–	(24,413)	(24,413)
–	(18,309)	(18,309)
553,908	17,488	571,396
–	85,036	85,036
–	(12,206)	(12,206)
–	(21,971)	(21,971)
553,908	68,347	622,255

36. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 25 March 2021.

36. 批准財務報表

董事會已於2021年3月25日通過及授權刊發財務報表。

Five Year Financial Summary 五年財務概要

		Year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度				
		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
REVENUE	收入	238,148	229,849	262,491	241,464	249,898
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	除稅前溢利	123,466	72,355	112,397	87,106	98,637
Tax	稅項	(31,724)	(26,900)	(36,247)	(29,299)	(18,557)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	年內溢利	91,742	45,455	76,150	57,807	80,080
Attributable to:	以下人士應佔：					
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	83,916	38,787	66,930	50,276	70,598
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	7,826	6,668	9,220	7,531	9,482
		91,742	45,455	76,150	57,807	80,080

		At 31 December 於12月31日				
		2020 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
ASSETS	資產					
Non-current assets	非流動資產	1,070,045	1,026,430	1,064,828	1,215,702	1,056,083
Current assets	流動資產	364,075	313,501	276,620	190,343	249,220
Total assets	資產總值	1,434,120	1,339,931	1,341,448	1,406,045	1,305,303
LIABILITIES	負債					
Current liabilities	流動負債	113,463	85,627	52,519	84,522	19,030
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	128,737	178,296	185,021	182,099	232,090
Total liabilities	負債總額	242,200	263,923	237,540	266,621	251,120
Net assets	資產淨值	1,191,920	1,076,008	1,103,908	1,139,424	1,054,183
Total equity	權益總值	1,191,920	1,076,008	1,103,908	1,139,424	1,054,183

This summary does not form a part of the audited financial statements.

此概要並不為經審計財務報表的一部分。

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. NG Wai Man (*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr. CHONG Yat Chin
Ms. CHAN Wan Ming

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen
Mr. FENG Jianping
Mr. HOU Xiaoming

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen (*Chairman*)
Mr. FENG Jianping
Mr. HOU Xiaoming

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen (*Chairman*)
Mr. FENG Jianping
Mr. HOU Xiaoming
Mr. NG Wai Man

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. LAU Sik Yuen (*Chairman*)
Mr. FENG Jianping
Mr. HOU Xiaoming
Mr. NG Wai Man

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CHONG Yat Chin
Ms. CHAN Wan Ming

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. CHUNG Sau Ming

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor

執行董事

吳惠民先生 (*主席兼行政總裁*)
莊日青先生
陳芸鳴女士

獨立非執行董事

劉錫源先生
馮建平先生
侯曉明先生

審核委員會

劉錫源先生 (*主席*)
馮建平先生
侯曉明先生

薪酬委員會

劉錫源先生 (*主席*)
馮建平先生
侯曉明先生
吳惠民先生

提名委員會

劉錫源先生 (*主席*)
馮建平先生
侯曉明先生
吳惠民先生

授權代表

莊日青先生
陳芸鳴女士

公司秘書

鍾秀明女士

核數師

安永會計師事務所
執業會計師
註冊公眾利益實體核數師

Corporate Information

公司資料

INVESTOR RELATIONS CONSULTANT

Financial PR (HK) Limited
5/F, BOC Group Life Assurance Tower
134-136 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Unit No. 3, 18th Floor
Convention Plaza, Office Tower
No. 1 Harbour Road
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PRC

No. 101, Hao-Jia-Ba, Xinli Village
County of Yudai
Nanjing Chemical Industry Park
Liuhe District, Nanjing City
Jiangsu Province, the PRC

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE IN CAYMAN ISLANDS

Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square
Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Investor Services Limited
Level 54, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Hong Kong

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cricket Square
Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

COMPANY WEBSITE

www.dragoncrown.com

投資者關係顧問

金融公關(香港)有限公司
香港德輔道中134-136號
中銀集團人壽保險大廈5樓

香港主要營業地點

香港
港灣道1號
會展廣場辦公大樓
18樓3室

中國主要營業地點

中國江蘇省
南京市六合區
南京化學工業園區
玉帶鎮
新犁村郝家埧101號

開曼群島股份過戶登記總處

Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square
Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

香港股份過戶登記分處

卓佳證券登記有限公司
香港
皇后大道東183號
合和中心54樓

註冊辦事處

Cricket Square
Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

公司網址

www.dragoncrown.com



Dragon Crown Group Holdings Limited
龍翔集團控股有限公司