



SIM Technology

SIM Technology Group Limited
晨訊科技集團有限公司*

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

(Stock Code 股份代號: 2000)

2020 ANNUAL REPORT 年報



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2020 Highlights of the Year

年度大事紀



January

- Successful bulk production of a law enforcement recording equipment customized for mobile operation designed and manufactured by the Group for a leading security enterprise in the PRC.
- The Group entered into cooperation with a renowned brand in Taiwan and launched a PDA product targeting the elderly in the US, the design of its hardware and functions of which was tailor-made for the elderly, and the product drew excellent comments from the market.

March

- Thanks to the collective efforts of all employees, the Group overcame the pandemic disruption together and resumed work and production smoothly, and our results improved month-to-month thereafter.
- The Group launched a multi-mode hand-held code scanner which can adapt to various harsh environments. It was widely used in sectors including medical, logistics, retail and financial industry as well as public utilities.

August

- The Group welcomed new senior management, injected new energy and called for “New Target, New Journey, Re-launch Again”, which ushered in a new chapter of the Group’s development.

September

- The Group designed naked eye 3D tablets for a US high-technology enterprise targeting the US market. The diffractive lightfield backlighting used enjoyed a leading position in the industry.

October

- The Group devoted to adjusting its development strategies and focusing on its core businesses.

November

- Successful bulk production of high-end consumer handsets designed by the Group for a German brand which were sold to continental Europe.
- Shanghai Simcom and Shanghai Sunrise Simcom within the Group were both accredited with the title of national “National High-Tech Enterprise”.

December

- The Group launched a live-streaming terminal product which was favored by customers because of its outstanding portability and specifications.

2020 Highlights of the Year

年度大事紀



1月

- 集團為某知名國內安防龍頭企業設計生產的移動運營商定制款執法記錄儀順利量產。
- 集團與臺灣某知名品牌合作，推出了一款面向美國老年人士的PDA產品，其硬體與功能設計均為老人度身定制，深受市場好評。

3月

- 經過全體員工齊心協力、共克時疫，集團順利復工復產，此後業績逐月攀升。
- 集團推出一款能夠適應各種嚴苛環境的多模式手持掃碼儀，廣泛應用於醫療、物流、零售、製造、金融、政府公用等領域。

8月

- 集團引入新高管、注入新力量，並提出“新目標新征程再出發”的號召，集團發展翻開新的篇章。

9月

- 集團為美國某高科技企業潛心打造出裸眼3D平板電腦，主攻美國市場。其採用的衍射型光場背光技術，在行業處於領先地位。

10月

- 集團決心調整發展戰略，聚焦核心業務。

11月

- 集團為某德國品牌打造的高端消費類手機產品成功量產，銷往歐洲大陸。
- 集團旗下希姆通信息(Shanghai Simcom)、上海晨興希姆通(Shanghai Sunrise Simcom)公司雙雙蟬聯「國家高新技術企業」稱號。

12月

- 集團推出一款直播終端產品，以其強大的便攜性和專業性，贏得客戶喜愛。



Chairman's Statement

主席報告



Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board (“Board”) of directors (“Directors”) of SIM Technology Group Limited (“Company”), I am presenting the annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (“Year”).

For the Year, the Group achieved a loss attributable to owners of the Company from continuing operations of HK\$36.5 million (2019: HK\$58.5 million). The basic loss per share from continuing operations was HK1.53 cents (2019: HK2.37 cents).

致各股東：

本人謹代表晨訊科技集團有限公司(「本公司」)董事(「董事」)會(「董事會」)提呈本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度(「本年度」)之全年業績報告。

本年度，本集團錄得持續經營業務之本公司擁有人應佔虧損為36,500,000港元(二零一九年：58,500,000港元)。本年度持續經營業務之每股基本虧損為1.53港仙(二零一九年：2.37港仙)。



FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board does not recommend the payment of a final dividend to shareholders of the Company (“Shareholders”) for the Year.

BUSINESS REVIEW

In 2020, the spread of COVID-19 around the world wreaked havoc on global economies. Production was unable to resume in the first quarter due to the pandemic, thereby causing stagnation of the Group’s business operation. However, business gradually improved in the second quarter and it managed to deliver the backlog of orders. Due to the inability of many countries to bring the pandemic under effective control, this has inflicted a huge adverse impact on the Group’s overseas business, with some projects delayed or even cancelled. With the tight supply of core components, such as upstream chips and displays, and with the delays in the delivery schedule in the second half of the year, some orders encountered extended cycles of material preparation and were not delivered during the year, thereby affecting sales revenue for the Year.

末期股息

董事不建議向本公司股東（「股東」）派發截至本年度之末期股息。

業務回顧

二零二零年，新冠疫情在全球肆虐，對世界經濟產生了重大影響。雖然第一季度因疫情無法復工，業務基本停滯，但第二季度逐步好轉，之前積壓的訂單得以交付。由於國外疫情無法得到有效控制，對本集團的海外業務產生了巨大的不利影響，一些項目進度推遲甚至被取消。下半年受上游晶片、顯示幕等核心器件供應緊張，交期推遲的影響，部分訂單備料生產的週期延長，未在年內實現交付，影響了本年的銷售收入。



In 2020, the Group posted revenue of HK\$938.3 million from continuing operations and net loss attributable to the owners of the Company from continuing operations of HK\$36.5 million. Except for the Group's electronics manufacturing services (EMS) business and property management business which recorded a profit, the Group's remaining businesses suffered a loss. Centralizing resources for business development expansion of the handsets and IOT terminals business has become the Group's medium and long-term goal. During the Year, the Group completed the disposal of its 51% equity interest in Shanghai Jizhi Automation Technology Co., Limited ("Shanghai Jizhi"), which was a core company within the intelligent manufacturing business. Subsequent to the reporting period, the Group also entered into an agreement to dispose of its 98.7% equity interest in Shanghai Yunhao Trading Limited, a core company within the IOT system and O2O business segment, thus withdrawing entirely from the offline segment of the IOT system and O2O business after completion of the disposal.

Handsets and IOT terminals business

In 2020, revenue of this business segment amounted to HK\$586.1 million, representing a 21.8% decline from the level during the same period last year. Gross profit was HK\$61.6 million, representing a year-on-year growth of 8.7%. Gross profit margin was 10.5%, representing a year-on-year increase of 2.9 percent point. As the Group's total inventory level significantly reduced this year, the related inventory provision has been reversed, resulting in an increase in gross profit margin this year. Revenue was lower than expected as the conclusion of new projects became impossible due to cessation of international travel to China for project negotiations amid the severe COVID-19 pandemic across the world. Another major factor was the non-delivery of a significant portion of customers' orders by the end of the year due to rising components prices as the upstream supply chain was adversely affected by the pandemic and the supply and demand status.

二零二零年本集團實現持續經營業務銷售收入938,300,000港元，來自持續經營業務的本公司擁有人應佔虧損36,500,000港元，主營業務中除了電子製造服務供應商(EMS)業務及物業租賃管理實現盈利以外，其他業務都錄得虧損。為聚焦業務發展，集中資源做大做強手機和物聯網終端業務成為集團的中長期目標。截至本年度，本集團完成出售智能製造業務中的核心公司上海璣智自動化科技有限公司(「上海璣智」)51%的股本權益，並於報告期後簽署協議出售物聯網系統及運營業務中主要公司上海雲灝貿易有限公司98.7%的股本權益，出售完成後將全面退出物聯網系統運營的線下業務。

手機及物聯網終端業務

本業務二零二零年實現銷售收入586,100,000港元，較上年同期減少21.8%。毛利額為61,600,000港元，較上年同期增加8.7%，毛利率錄得10.5%，較上年同期增加2.9百分點。由於今年集團的總存貨水平顯著減少，相關的存貨撥備已撥回，導致今年毛利率增加。銷售收入不及預期的主要原因一方面由於海外疫情嚴重，海外人員不能來華洽談項目致使新項目無法落地。另一方面，由於上游供應鏈受疫情和供求關係的影響，器件普遍漲價，部分甚至不能交付，導致有相當大比例的客戶訂單未能在年底前完成交付。



With the new management team and a change in operating philosophy, centralizing resources for the development of the handsets and IOT terminals business in scale and strength has become the Group's medium to long-term goal. As for the IOT industry application market, the Group has further developed various intelligent terminal markets, including barcode recognition device, mobile point-of-sale (POS) information system, industrial-grade augmented reality (AR) glasses, intercom network terminals, tablets and intelligent wearable devices and other intelligent terminal markets. In addition to capturing huge business opportunities in the 5G handset market, the Group has also enhanced its capabilities in research and development (R&D) technology and supply chain delivery via its handset original design manufacturer (ODM) business. Looking ahead, the Group will pay close attention to market opportunities in data communication products, such as Wi-Fi 6 and customer premise equipment (CPE).

In 2021, the Group will allocate more resources to the handsets and IOT terminals business and enrich its product portfolio so as to provide more diversified products and services to existing customers as well as secure more quality handset and IOT industry customers. The Group also plans to realize its goal of moving the supply chain operation center to Southern China within the year. Such move will enhance the Group's supply chain capability, helping it lower material costs and ensure timely and complete material delivery.

Electronics manufacturing services business

The EMS business segment achieved sales revenue of HK\$74.9 million in 2020, representing a year-on-year decrease of 19.4%. Gross profit also declined by 37.8% year-on-year to HK\$2.7 million. As a result of intense market competition and requests for price reduction by customers, gross profit margin of the EMS business continued to decline to 3.6%. The notable decrease in sales revenue was due to the pandemic which hindered timely production and work resumption of plants, and weaker demand from key customers which led to a substantial reduction in orders during the reporting period.

隨著新管理團隊的加入，經營思路的轉變，集中資源做大做強本業務成為集團的中長期目標。對於物聯網行業應用市場，集中資源深耕掃碼識別設備、移動銷售點信息系統(POS)、工業級擴增實境(AR)眼鏡、數碼對講、平板電腦、智能可穿戴設備等各類智能終端機市場。除了關注5G手機市場的巨大商機，本集團亦可通過手機原廠委託設計代工(ODM)業務提升在研發技術及供應鏈交付方面的能力。本集團也將密切關注數據通訊類如Wi-Fi 6、用戶終端設備(CPE)等產品的市場機會。

二零二一年，本集團將在手機及物聯網終端業務上加大資源投入，豐富產品組合，繼續在為現有客戶提供更多產品服務的前提下，爭取更多的優質手機、物聯網和行業客戶。同時在年度內實現本集團供應鏈運作中心向華南遷移的目標，借此增強供應鏈能力，在降低物料成本的基礎上確保物料按時完整交付。

電子製造服務供應商業務

EMS代工業務二零二零年實現銷售收入74,900,000港元，較上年同期減少19.4%，毛利額2,700,000港元，較上年同期減少37.8%，主要由於市場激烈競爭，客戶不斷降價要求使毛利率持續下降，錄得3.6%。由於受疫情影響銷售收入顯著下降，工廠未能及時復產復工，重要客戶的需求受諸多不利因素有所放緩，同期訂單量明顯減少。



The Group's overall strategy for the EMS business remains unchanged. In addition to maintaining good relations with its existing EMS clients, it will also explore new clients and new processing product categories, as well as step up its investment in the deployment of automation and intelligence in its production operation so as to lower labor costs and improve product quality control.

Internet of things system and online-to-offline business

This business segment generated sales revenue of HK\$228.0 million in 2020, a 12.5% decrease compared with the last corresponding period. Gross profit also declined by 62.0% year-on-year to HK\$6.6 million. During the reporting period, the Group continued to streamline the offline business of its O2O automated vending machine platform and subsequent to the reporting period, it entered into an agreement to dispose of 98.7% equity interest in Shanghai Yunhao Trading Limited, making the complete exit of all of its offline business from this segment after completion of the disposal. The Group plans to integrate the Internet of things system business with the IOT terminals business in order to provide "cloud + terminal" one-stop solutions to customers.

Intelligent manufacturing business

After years of development, the Group has built considerable scale for its intelligent manufacturing business, as well as a leading advantage in the automated testing of robots for industrial use. However, the pace of development remains unsatisfactory as market demand has become saturated. To invigorate the potential of the management team of the intelligent manufacturing segment, the Group has invested new resources in the expansion of other markets. Therefore, during the reporting period, the Group disposed of its 51% equity interest in Shanghai Jizhi. After the disposal, the Group no longer has control of the company but it continues to maintain a 49% equity interest in the company to generate investment returns. The Group believes such arrangement will help create greater value.

本集團EMS業務的整體戰略不會改變，維持與現有EMS客戶的良好合作，同時開拓更多的新客戶及新的加工門類。加大在生產環節中自動化和智能化的投入，降低人力成本，提高產品品質控制水準。

物聯網系統及運營業務

本業務二零二零年實現銷售收入228,000,000港元，較上年同期減少12.5%，毛利額6,600,000港元，較上年同期減少62.0%。本集團於報告期內持續縮減自動販賣機平台線上線下(O2O)其中的線下業務，於報告期後簽署協議出售上海雲灝貿易有限公司98.7%的股本權益，出售完成後徹底退出本板塊所有線下業務。本集團計劃將物聯網系統業務會與手機及物聯網終端業務的合併，為客戶提供「雲+端」的一站式解決方案。

智能製造業務

經過多年打造，本集團的智能製造業務雖然具有一定規模，在工業機器人自動化測試方面具備領先優勢，但發展速度不盡人意，市場需求趨於飽和。為了激發智能製造管理團隊的潛能和引入新的資源開拓其他行業市場，本集團於報告期內出售了上海璣智51%的股本權益，不再擁有控制權，但仍保留49%的股權以獲取投資收益，相信這個模式可以為本集團帶來更大的價值。



Property development

For the Year, only an insignificant amount of properties remaining was sold and delivered. Therefore, pursuant to a reorganization of the Group's internal reporting structure which resulted in changes to the composition of its reportable segments, the Group's property development segment is no longer a reportable segment.

Property management

For the Year, the revenue of property management was mainly derived from the leasing of SIM Technology Building Block A and Block B in Shanghai, factory units in Shanghai and Shenyang and commercial properties in Shenyang. A total area of approximately 72,000 square meters was leased out. To utilize our resources more effectively, the Group is developing the property management business by leasing out the spare space at factories and other buildings.

The revenue of property management for the Year amounted to HK\$49.3 million (2019: HK\$43.1 million) with a gross profit margin of 95.5% (2019: 97.4%).

Prospects

During the reporting period, the management formulated medium to long-term development strategies by adhering to the operating philosophies of its core businesses. The Group divested its non-core business which performed below expectation, and it focused on developing its core businesses, namely its handset and IOT terminals businesses. In addition to securing more terminal customers in China, the Group has strived to develop other major markets, including Europe, the US and Japan. On the development of overseas markets at this stage, the Group is exploring business opportunities through its own sales team and distributor network. While developing the IOT terminal business, it also seized opportunities in the ODM business of 5G smartphones so as to retain economies of scale and strengthen the competitiveness of its supply chain.

物業發展

截至本年度，僅餘少量的物業出售和支付。因此，本集團重組內部報告架構，其報告分部的組成有所變動，本集團的物業發展分部將不再作為可呈報分部。

物業租賃管理

截至本年度，物業租賃管理的收入主要來自於出租上海晨訊科技大樓A、B棟、位於上海及瀋陽的工廠單位及位於瀋陽的商用物業。出租單位總面積約為72,000平方米。為了令公司的資源帶來更大的效益，集團將持續出租一些已騰出的大樓或廠房用於發展物業租賃管理業務。

本年度物業租賃管理的收入為49,300,000港元(二零一九年：43,100,000港元)，毛利率為95.5%(二零一九年：97.4%)。

展望

報告期內，本集團管理層明確聚焦核心業務的經營思路，制定了中長期的發展戰略，將發展不及預期的非核心業務剝離，全力發展核心業務，即手機及物聯網終端業務。除了不斷在國內開拓更多的終端客戶機會，本集團也致力於發展歐美日等市場，作為現階段的海外主攻方向，通過自建銷售團隊和代理商網路的方式，尋找更多的生意機會。在大力發展物聯網終端業務的同時，仍會把握5G手機ODM機會，以此保持規模效應，增加供應鏈的競爭力。



As disclosed in the Company's announcement date 26 January 2021, the Group is planning on the construction of production facilities in Dongguan. The plan has proceeded smoothly, and the technological and industrial park will become the Group's supply chain and manufacturing center in the Greater Bay Area after its completion, and it will help the Group to achieve its strategic goals.

Faced with an extremely challenging external environment, the management and staff at all levels share a common and clear goal and the ambition to start a new chapter of business. We believe the Group is set to replicate its success and emerge as the leading IOT products and service provider.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express my cordial appreciation to all members of the management and the employees for their efforts and dedication throughout the Year. Finally, I would like to thank the financial institutions, Shareholders and investors for their continuous support and confidence in us.

Yeung Man Ying
Chairman

Hong Kong, 25 March 2021

誠如本公司日期為二零二一年一月二十六日的公告所披露，本集團正計劃在東莞建設生產基地。相關計劃正在進行中，建成後的科技工業園將成為本集團在大灣區的供應鏈和製造中心，為集團實現戰略目標提供保障。

雖然外部環境仍非常困難，但管理層和全體員工有了一致且明確的目標，懷著二次創業的雄心，相信本集團一定能再塑輝煌，成為領先的智能物聯網產品和服務提供者。

董事會感謝本集團之股東、客戶、供應商、往來銀行及專業顧問對本集團給予支持，本人並為本公司所有員工於本年度內盡忠職守作出貢獻致謝。

楊文瑛
主席

香港，二零二一年三月二十五日

SMART Machine and SMART Module for Internet of Things

物聯網時代的

智能設備和智能模塊





FINANCIAL REVIEW OF CONTINUING OPERATIONS

For the Year, the revenue from handsets and IOT terminals business, EMS business and IOT system and O2O business (“Core Business”) decreased by 19.4% to HK\$889.0 million (2019: HK\$1,103.1 million). The revenue from the sale of residential properties and property management (together “Non-core Business”) decreased by 5.0% to HK\$49.3 million in 2020 as compared with that in 2019 (2019: HK\$51.9 million). The total revenue of the Group for the Year, including revenue of Core Business and Non-core Business, amounted to HK\$938.3 million (2019: HK\$1,155.0 million).

The gross profit for Core Business of the Group for the Year decreased by 9.7% year-on-year to HK\$70.9 million (2019: HK\$78.5 million). The gross profit margin for Core Business increased to 8.0% (2019: 7.1%) and the gross profit margin for Non-core Business increased to 95.5% (2019:84.9%) The overall gross profit margin of the Group for the Year was 12.6% (2019: 10.6%).

持續經營業務之財務回顧

截至本年度，來自手機及物聯網終端業務、電子製造服務供應商業務及物聯網系統及運營業務（「主營業務」）之收入減少19.4%至889,000,000港元（二零一九年：1,103,100,000港元）。於二零二零年，來自銷售住宅物業及物業租賃管理（統稱「非主營業務」）之收入較二零一九年減少5.0%至49,300,000港元（二零一九年：51,900,000港元）。本集團於本年度之總收入（包括主營業務及非主營業務的收入）為938,300,000港元（二零一九年：1,155,000,000港元）。

本集團於本年度之主營業務的毛利按年減少9.7%至70,900,000港元（二零一九年：78,500,000港元）。主營業務的毛利率增加至8.0%（二零一九年：7.1%），非主營業務的毛利率增加至95.5%（二零一九年：84.9%）。本集團於本年度整體毛利率為12.6%（二零一九年：10.6%）。



SMART Phone and SMART Application for 3G&4G Phones 3G&4G 時代的 智能手機和智能應用





As a result of the decrease in revenue in 2020, an one-off reversal of provision in relation to inventory and an absence of an one-off provision on the entrusted loan receivable in 2020, the Group recorded a loss attributable to owners of the Company from continuing operations of HK\$36.5 million (2019: HK\$58.5 million) for the Year. The basic loss per share from continuing operations for the Year was HK1.53 cents (2019: HK2.37 cents).

Research and development expenses from continuing operations

In 2020, the Group mainly focused on the development of handsets and IOT terminals business. The number of design and development team members was 226 in 2020 (2019: 540). Total R&D expenses of the Group, which amounted to HK\$66.1 million (2019: HK\$56.2 million), represented 7.0% (2019: 4.9%) of the Group's revenue.

Selling and distribution costs from continuing operations

The selling and distribution costs of the Group for the Year decreased by 25.1% to HK\$41.9 million (2019: HK\$55.9 million). The ratio of the selling and distribution costs over revenue in 2020 was 4.5% (2019: 4.8%).

Administrative expenses from continuing operations

The Group's administrative expenses for 2020 increased by 3.4% to HK\$91.8 million (2019: HK\$88.8 million), representing 9.8% (2019: 7.7%) of the revenue.

由於二零二零年收入減少、存貨的一次性減值虧損撥回及於二零二零年沒有一次性應收委託貸款撥備，本集團錄得持續經營業務之本公司擁有人應佔虧損為36,500,000港元(二零一九年：58,500,000港元)。本年度持續經營業務之每股基本虧損為1.53港仙(二零一九年：2.37港仙)。

持續經營業務的研究及開發費用

於二零二零年，本集團集中在手機及物聯網終端業務的研發。於二零二零年，設計及開發團隊共有226名成員(二零一九年：540名)。研發開支為66,100,000港元(二零一九年：56,200,000港元)，佔本集團收入約7.0%(二零一九年：4.9%)。

持續經營業務的銷售及分銷成本

本集團本年度的銷售及分銷成本減少25.1%至41,900,000港元(二零一九年：55,900,000港元)。於二零二零年，銷售及分銷成本佔收入的比例為4.5%(二零一九年：4.8%)。

持續經營業務的行政開支

於二零二零年，本集團的行政開支增加3.4%至91,800,000港元(二零一九年：88,800,000港元)，佔收入的9.8%(二零一九年：7.7%)。





Segment results of Core Business

主營業務的分類業務

		Year ended 31 December 2020			Year ended 31 December 2019		
		截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度			截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度		
		Gross			Gross		
		Revenue	Gross profit	margin	Revenue	Gross profit	margin
		收入	毛利	毛利率	收入	毛利	毛利率
		HK\$'M	HK\$'M	%	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	%
		百萬港元	百萬港元	%	百萬港元	百萬港元	%
Handsets and IOT terminals business	手機及物聯網終端業務	586.1	61.6	10.5	749.6	56.6	7.6
EMS business	電子製造服務供應商業務	74.9	2.7	3.6	93.0	4.4	4.7
IOT system and O2O business	物聯網系統及運營業務	228.0	6.6	2.9	260.5	17.5	6.7
Total	總計	889.0	70.9	8.0	1,103.1	78.5	7.1

Handsets and IOT terminals business

The revenue of this segment decreased year-on-year by 21.8% to HK\$586.1 million (2019: HK\$749.6 million) in 2020. The drop in revenue was due to the cessation of international travel to China for project negotiations amid the severe COVID-19 pandemic across the world and the non-delivery of a significant portion of customers' orders by the end of the year due to rising components prices. The upstream supply chain was adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the supply and demand status. The overall gross profit margin of this business segment increased slightly to 10.5% (2019: 7.6%) for the Year. The revenue of ODM business contributed to approximately 91% of the revenue of this segment in 2020 (2019: 89%).

手機及物聯網終端業務

由於海外疫情嚴重海外人員不能來華洽談項目致使新項目無法落地，同時，由於上游供應鏈受疫情和供求關係的影響，器件普遍漲價，部分甚至不能交付，導致有相當大比例的客戶訂單未能在年底前完成交付，導致該業務收入減少。二零二零年此分類之收入按年減少21.8%至586,100,000港元(二零一九年：749,600,000港元)。該業務分類本年的整體毛利率上升至10.5%(二零一九年：7.6%)。於二零二零年，ODM業務收入佔此分部收入約91%(二零一九年：89%)。



Management's Discussion and Analysis 管理層討論及分析

EMS business

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic which hindered the timely production and work resumption of plants, and weaker demand from key customers which led to a substantial reduction in orders during the same period, the revenue of this segment decreased year-on-year by 19.4% to HK\$74.9 million (2019: HK\$93.0 million). In addition, due to fierce competition in the EMS business and requests for price reduction by customers, gross profit decreased year-on-year to HK\$2.7million (2019: HK\$4.4 million).

IOT system and O2O business

During the reporting period, the Group continued to streamline the offline business of its O2O automated vending machine platform. The revenue of this segment recorded HK\$228.0 million (2019: HK\$260.5 million) and the gross profit margin decreased to 2.9% (2019: 6.7%).

Disposal of intelligent manufacturing business

During the Year, the Group completed the disposal of 51% equity interest in Shanghai Jizhi and remained to hold 49% equity interest in Shanghai Jizhi. A gain on disposal of HK\$5.6 million was recorded in the year. Further information relating to such disposal are set out in the section headed "Material Acquisition and Disposal of Subsidiaries and Associates Companies" below.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the financial information of the intelligent manufacturing business was presented as discontinued operations.

電子製造服務供應商業務

由於受疫情影響銷售收入顯著下降，工廠未能及時復產復工，重要客戶的需求受諸多不利因素有所放緩，同期訂單量明顯減少。此業務的分類收入比去年減少19.4%至74,900,000港元(二零一九年：93,000,000港元)。此外，由於電子製造服務供應商業務競爭激烈，客戶不斷降價要求使毛利率持續下降，以至本業務的毛利額較去年同期下降至2,700,000港元(二零一九年：4,400,000港元)。

物聯網系統及運營業務

本集團於報告期內持續縮減自動販賣機平台線上線下(O2O)其中的線下業務。二零二零年，此分類錄得228,000,000港元(二零一九年：260,500,000港元)的收入，同時毛利率下降至2.9%(二零一九年：6.7%)。

出售智能製造業務

截至本年度，本集團已完成出售上海璣智的51%股本權益，並繼續持有上海璣智的49%股本權益。年內獲得出售收益為5,600,000港元。關於出售的進一步信息在下面的「重大收購及出售附屬公司及聯營公司」一節中列出。

為展示本集團截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的綜合財務報表，智能製造業務的財務信息展示為已終止經營業務。



LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Liquidity

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had bank balances and cash of HK\$667.9 million (31 December 2019: HK\$611.7 million), among which 69.2% was held in US dollars, 30.7% was held in Renminbi and the remaining balance was held in Hong Kong dollars, and short-term deposits of HK\$281.6 million (31 December 2019: HK\$296.4), among which 74.4% was held in US dollars and 25.6% was held in Renminbi. As at 31 December 2020, the Group also had pledged bank deposits of HK\$5.9 million (31 December 2019: HK\$31.2 million) in Renminbi for the purpose of the Group's Renminbi borrowings. The Group intends to finance its working capital and capital expenditure plans from such bank balances. The Group has pledged certain of its assets (including investment properties, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and pledge bank deposits) to secure the bank borrowings. The total bank borrowings of the Group amounted to HK\$36.0 million as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: HK\$77.9 million), all of which was denominated in Renminbi. All of the bank borrowings were at floating interest rates and repayable within one year.

流動資金、財務資源及資本結構

流動資金

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的銀行結餘及現金為667,900,000港元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：611,700,000港元)，其中69.2%以美元持有，30.7%以人民幣持有，其餘則以港元持有；本集團的短期存款為281,600,000港元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：296,400,000港元)，其中74.4%以美元持有，25.6%以人民幣持有。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團亦就其人民幣借貸抵押以人民幣計值的銀行存款為5,900,000港元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：31,200,000港元)。本集團擬以該等銀行結餘撥付本集團的營運資金及資本開支計劃所需的資金。本集團已抵押若干資產(包括投資物業、物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及已抵押銀行存款)，作為獲得銀行借貸之擔保。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之總銀行借貸為36,000,000港元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：77,900,000港元)，全部以人民幣計值，該借貸全部以浮動利率計息及於一年內償還。





Operating Efficiency

The turnover period of the inventory, trade and notes receivables, trade and notes payables of the Group for the Core Business are presented below:

		2020 二零二零年 Days 天	2019 二零一九年 Days 天 (restated) (經重列)
Inventory turnover period	存貨週轉期	96	95
Trade and notes receivables turnover period	應收貿易賬款及票據週轉期	65	65
Trade and notes payables turnover period	應付貿易賬款及票據週轉期	104	75

The inventory turnover period and trade and note receivables turnover period remained relatively stable in years 2020 and 2019.

As affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, certain creditor's repayment schedules had been slowed down during the Year as compared to that of year 2019. As a result, the trade and notes payables turnover days increased for the Year as compared to that of year 2019.

As at 31 December 2020, the current ratio, calculated as current assets over current liabilities, was 3.6 times (31 December 2019: 2.9 times).

The Group reckons that inventory turnover period, trade and notes receivables turnover period, and trade and notes payables turnover period help the Group to understand its ability to convert inventory into cash and sales and cash conversion cycle. Through reviewing the turnover periods, the Group can improve its operational efficiency. The current ratio can help the Group to understand its ability to pay short-term and long-term obligations.

營運效率

本集團主營業務之存貨、應收貿易賬款及票據、應付貿易賬款及票據的週轉期呈列如下：

於二零二零年及二零一九年年度，存貨週轉期及應收貿易賬款及票據週轉期保持相對穩定。

受到新冠疫情影响，本年度若干應付賬款的還款時間表已較二零一九年延遲。因此，本年度的應付貿易賬款及票據週轉期有所增加。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，流動比率(按流動資產對流動負債計算)為3.6倍(二零一九年十二月三十一日：2.9倍)。

本集團認為存貨週轉期、應收貿易賬款及票據週轉期、應付貿易賬款及票據週轉期有助本集團瞭解存貨變現能力的效率，銷售與現金週轉週期。透過審視週轉天數將可改善本集團的營運效率。流動比率可幫助本集團瞭解其短期及長期償債能力。



Treasury Policies

The Group adopts a prudent approach in its treasury policy. The Group's surplus funds are mainly held under fixed and savings deposits in reputable banks to earn interest income.

Certain sales and purchases of inventories of the Group are denominated in US dollars. Furthermore, certain trade receivables, trade payables, bank balances and bank borrowings are denominated in US dollars, therefore exposing the Group to the currency risk of US dollars. As at 31 December 2020, the Group did not use any financial instrument for hedging purpose but it will consider entering into non-deliverable foreign exchange forward contracts to eliminate the foreign exchange exposures in US dollars when necessary.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had 2,362,546,300 ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each in issue.

The Company has issued 4,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each upon exercise of share options of the Company during the Year.

Save as disclosed above, no shares of the Company has been issued during the Year.

庫務政策

本集團採納審慎之庫務政策。本集團之盈餘資金主要存入聲譽良好之銀行作為定期及活期存款，以賺取利息收入。

本集團若干銷售及購買存貨以美元計值，另本集團若干應收貿易賬款、應付貿易賬款及銀行結餘以美元計值，本集團因此承受美元貨幣風險。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團無使用任何金融工具作對沖用途，但在需要時會考慮簽訂不交割遠期外匯合約抵銷以美元計值的外匯風險。

資本結構

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司已發行2,362,546,300股每股面值0.10港元之普通股。

於本年度，因行使本公司構股權，本公司發行了4,000股每股面值0.10港元之普通股。

除上述披露者外，於本年度，概無發行本公司之股票。





CASH FLOW STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

現金流量表摘要

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'million 百萬港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'million 百萬港元
Net cash from operating activities	來自經營活動之現金淨額	185.3	480.7
Capital expenditure	資本開支	(23.3)	(31.8)
Development costs paid	已付開發成本	(68.4)	(104.6)
Net decrease in bank borrowings	銀行借貸減少淨額	(44.6)	(11.7)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項	1.2	8.4
Bank interest paid	支付利息	(1.8)	(2.6)
Dividend paid	支付股息	–	(25.0)
Cash transferred to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary upon share reduction in registered capital of a subsidiary that does not result in losing control	因一間附屬公司減少註冊資本（不會導致失去控制權）轉撥至附屬公司非控股權益之現金	–	(45.4)
Purchase of equity instruments at FVTOCI	購買按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具	(11.3)	(1.1)
Proceeds from disposal of equity instruments at FVTOCI	出售按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具所得款項	–	42.8
Decrease in other liabilities	其他負債減少	–	(29.5)
Repayment of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債	(9.0)	(8.3)
Repurchase of shares	購回股份	(17.8)	(27.0)
Net cash inflow on disposal of a subsidiary	出售一間附屬公司之現金流入淨額	2.8	–
Net cash outflow on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司產生之現金流出淨額	–	(18.4)
Others	其他	3.0	7.5
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (including pledged bank deposits and short-term bank deposit)	現金及現金等值項目增加淨額（包括已抵押銀行存款及短期銀行存款）	16.1	234.0



GEARING RATIO

As at 31 December 2020, the total assets value of the Group was HK\$2,801.6 million (31 December 2019: HK\$2,866.9 million) and the bank borrowings were HK\$36.0 million (31 December 2019: HK\$77.9 million). The gearing ratio of the Group, calculated as total bank borrowings over total assets, was 1.3% (31 December 2019: 2.7%).

The Group reviews its gearing ratio on a regular basis. According to its capital plan for the future, the Group tries to maximise revenue for shareholders with capital risk awareness in mind. Capital structure is constantly being adjusted according to changes in the operational environment.

MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

On 23 December 2020, 上海晨興希姆通電子科技有限公司(Shanghai Sunrise Simcom Limited*) (“Shanghai Sunrise”), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into the sales and purchase agreements with 上海佰旆企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)(Shanghai Bai Ni Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)*) (“Shanghai Bai Ni”) and 上海聯鋅鋅企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)(Shanghai Lianxincheng Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)*) (“Shanghai Lianxincheng”) respectively, pursuant to which Shanghai Sunrise conditionally agreed to sell and Shanghai Ba Ni and Shanghai Lianxincheng conditionally agreed to purchase in aggregate 51% equity interest of 上海璣智自動化科技有限公司(Shanghai Jizhi Automation Technology Co., Limited*) (“Shanghai Jizhi”) at a total consideration of RMB26,667,900. The disposal was completed during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Further details of the above mentioned disposal are disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 23 December 2020.

Save as disclosed above, during the Year, the Group did not have any material acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries or associated companies.

負債比率

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之資產總值為2,801,600,000港元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：2,866,900,000港元)，銀行借貸為36,000,000港元(二零一九年十二月三十一日：77,900,000港元)。本集團之負債比率(按銀行借貸總額除以資產總值計算)為1.3%(二零一九年十二月三十一日：2.7%)。

本集團透過定期審視資本負債比率，依據未來資金規劃需求，於股東回報及資金安全之間取得平衡，並且因應經營環境的變化調整資本結構。

重大收購及出售附屬公司及聯營公司

於二零二零年十二月二十三日，上海晨興希姆通電子科技有限公司(本公司的間接全資附屬公司)(「上海晨興」)與上海佰旆企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)(「上海佰旆」)及上海聯鋅鋅企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)(「上海聯鋅鋅」)分別訂立買賣協議。據此，上海晨興有條件同意出售而上海佰旆及上海聯鋅鋅有條件同意購買上海璣智自動化科技有限公司(「上海璣智」)合共51%股本權益，總代價為人民幣26,667,900元。出售已於二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內完成。

有關上述出售事項的進一步詳情，於本公司日期為二零二零年十二月二十三日的公告中披露。

除上述披露者外，本集團於本年度並無任何重大收購或出售附屬或聯營公司。



SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT

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

EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had approximately 1,149 (2019: 1,629) employees from continuing operations. The Group operates a Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefits scheme for all of its employees in Hong Kong, and provides its PRC employees with welfare schemes as required by the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC. The Group also offers discretionary bonuses, may grant share options under the share option scheme and share awards under the share award scheme of the Company to its employees by reference to individual performance and the performance of the Group. Total staff costs incurred by the Group amounted to HK\$178.9 million from continuing operations (2019: HK\$226.8 million) during the Year.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emolument policy of the employees of the Group is set by the human resources department. The Group seeks to provide remuneration packages on the basis of merit, qualifications and competence of the employees.

The emoluments of the Directors and senior management of the Company are reviewed by the remuneration committee of the Board ("Remuneration Committee"), having regard to factors including the Group's operating results, responsibilities of the Directors and senior management and comparable market statistics.

The Company adopted a pre-listing share option scheme to recognise and reward the contribution of certain Directors and employees of the Group to the growth and development of the Group. After listing, the Company has adopted another share option scheme and a share award scheme, the primary purpose of which is to motivate the eligible persons referred to in the scheme, which include executive Directors and employees of the Group, to optimise their future contributions to the Group and to reward them for their efforts. Details of the share option schemes and the share award scheme of the Company are set out in notes 38 and 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

重大投資

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大投資。

僱員

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團持續經營業務有約1,149名(二零一九年：1,629名)僱員。本集團為其所有香港僱員設立一項強制性公積金退休福利計劃，並根據中國適用法律及法規之規定向中國僱員提供福利。本集團亦根據僱員個別表現及本集團之表現向僱員提供酌情花紅，根據本公司之購股權計劃授予股權及股份獎勵計劃授予股份。於本年度，本集團持續經營業務的員工成本總額為178,900,000港元(二零一九年：226,800,000港元)。

薪酬政策

本集團之僱員薪酬政策由人力資源部釐定。本集團根據僱員之功績、資格及能力而提供薪酬待遇。

董事及高級管理層之酬金會由本公司薪酬委員會(「薪酬委員會」)參考本集團經營業績、董事及高級管理層所承擔之責任及可作比較之市場統計數據後進行審閱。

本公司已採納一項首次公開發售前購股權計劃，以嘉許及獎勵本集團若干對本集團增長及發展作出貢獻的董事及僱員。上市後，本公司已採納另一項購股權計劃及股份獎勵計劃，主要目的為鼓勵計劃所述包括本集團執行董事及僱員在內的合資格人士於日後為本集團帶來最大貢獻，並回報彼等所作出的努力。購股權計劃及股份獎勵計劃之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註38及39。



FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENT

As stated in the announcement of the Company dated 26 January 2021, the Group entered into a framework agreement with the People's Government of Huangjiang Town, Dongguan, to signify the Group's intention to invest an aggregate amount of RMB2,000,000,000 to develop the Group's own technological industrial park in Huangjiang Town, Dongguan, thereby consolidating the Group's operations and maximizing its development potential. It is expected that the Group will invest RMB1,000,000,000 in fixed asset investment and the remaining RMB1,000,000,000 for operating cashflow.

Save as disclosed above, the Group did not have any plans for material investment or capital assets during the Year.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 23 March 2021, 上海雲貿物聯網科技有限公司 (Shanghai Yunmao IOT Limited*) ("Shanghai Yunmao"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into the sales and purchase agreement with Cheng Shuchun and Huang Xiaoyan, pursuant to which Shanghai Yunmao agreed to sell and Cheng Shuchun and Huang Xiaoyan agreed to purchase 98.7% equity interest in 上海雲灝貿易有限公司 (Shanghai Yunhao Trading Limited*) at a consideration of RMB34,180,000.

Further details of the above mentioned disposal are disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 23 March 2021.

Save as disclosed above, no significant events of the Group occurred since the end of the Year.

未來重大投資計劃

誠如本公司日期為二零二一年一月二十六日的公告所述，本集團與東莞市黃江鎮人民政府訂立框架協議，表明本集團有意投資合共人民幣2,000,000,000元於東莞市黃江鎮開發本集團自身的科技工業園，藉以整合本集團的營運，將集團的發展潛力最大化。預期本集團將投資人民幣1,000,000,000元於固定資產投資，餘下人民幣1,000,000,000元將作為營運現金流。

除上文所披露者外，本集團於本年度並無任何未來重大投資或資本資產之計劃。

或然負債

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債。

於報告期後事項

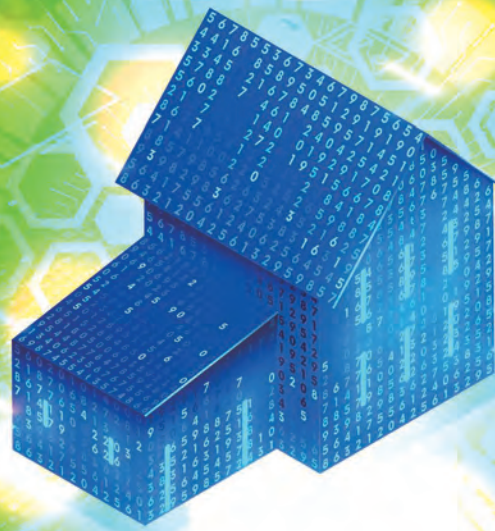
於二零二一年三月二十三日，上海雲貿物聯網科技有限公司(「上海雲貿」)與程書純及黃小燕訂立買賣協議。據此，上海雲貿同意出售而程書純及黃小燕同意購買上海雲灝貿易有限公司合共98.7%股本權益，總代價為人民幣34,180,000元。

有關上述出售事項的進一步詳情，於本公司日期為二零二一年三月二十三日的公告中披露。

除上文所披露者外，自本年度末起，概無發生本集團之重大事項。

Caring for our Society

關注我們的社會





LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

We will continue to strive to create long-term value for our customers, shareholders and employees.

TARGET TO BECOME MARKET LEADER

Our target is to make the Company the market leader in handset and IOT terminals product solutions and services. All employees of the Group are fully confident in, and are striving for, achieving the target.

CUSTOMER-ORIENTED WITH CONTINUOUS INNOVATION

We are customer-oriented. We continue to attend to, in a timely manner, our customers' needs through continuous innovation in technology and management.

BUSINESS FIDELITY AND SUSTAINABLE OPERATION

Fidelity is the Company's operating principle and standard, thereby we have won confidence from our investors, customers, suppliers, as well as employees.

長期發展的理念

我們通過全體員工孜孜不倦地長期奮鬥，為我們的客戶、股東及員工創造長期的價值。

世界級企業的目標

我們的目標是：致力於成為全球手機及物聯網終端產品解決方案與服務的世界級企業。集團全體員工始終抱著這個堅定的信念和充足的信心，為實現這一目標而努力。

關注客戶，不斷創新

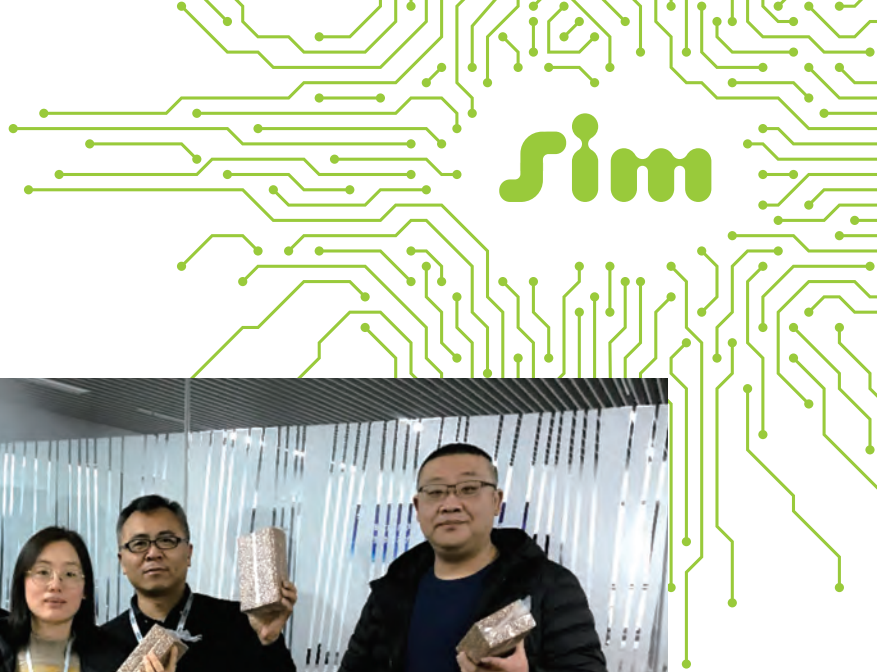
我們強調客戶導向的理念。我們時刻關注客戶的需求，通過不斷的技術創新和管理創新，持續滿足客戶的需求。

誠信立業、永續經營

我們以誠信立業，以誠信為企業經營準則，並藉此贏得我們的投資者、客戶、供應商和員工的信任。



Care for our Future 關注我們的未來



MAKING THE WORLD BETTER BECAUSE OF US

With “making the world better because of us” as our corporate vision, the Group aims to make the world a better place through our continuous efforts.

Support from the community is vital to any corporate development, thus giving back is undeniably our corporate responsibility. We are aware of our limited ability, but as long as we do our best in every detail and take up our responsibility, the world will be better because of us.

SUNRISE PEOPLE CHARITY FUND

An organisation established and funded by the employees of the Group for charity purpose. Sunrise People (the employees of the Group) should not only be satisfied with material wealth but should also enrich ourselves spiritually. The Group wishes that more Sunrise People can share and practice our charitable culture so as to create a better and more harmonious future together.

FOCUSED ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Group initiated campaigns such as the “Green in Action” and started from every detail to contribute to environmental protection.

讓世界因我們更美好

集團以「讓世界因我們更美好」為企業願景，希望能夠通過我們的不斷努力，為世界增添一份美好。

企業發展離不開社會的支持，所以回報社會是企業義不容辭的責任。我們深知自己能力有限，但只要我們努力去做，用心去做，從小事做起，從身邊的事情做起，盡自己的一份責任，那麼這個世界畢竟會因我們多一份美好。

晨興人慈善基金

由本集團僱員建立並資助的慈善組織。晨興人（本集團之僱員）除了物質上的財富，還應該有更多精神上的財富。本集團希望有更多的晨興人認同慈善文化，並付諸實踐，大家攜手創造更加美好、和諧的明天。

注重環境保護

集團發起「綠色在行動」等活動，從點滴做起，為環境保護貢獻自己的力量。



DIRECTORS

Ms Yeung Man Ying (“Mrs Wong”)

aged 76, is the chairman of the Company and an executive Director and a director of Sunrise Electronic Industry Limited. Mrs Wong is responsible for developing direction and strategies of the Group. Mrs Wong together with her spouse, Mr Wong Cho Tung (“Mr Wong”), an executive Director, were the founders of the Company. Over the years, Mrs Wong and Mr Wong had established a number of companies which engaged in the electronics and telecommunications business including Shanghai Sunrise Simcom Ltd. (“Shanghai Sunrise Simcom”), one of the Group’s main operating subsidiary which was established in November 1993. Mrs Wong has over 20 years of operational and management experience in the electronics and telecommunications industry. Mrs Wong lectured at the Electrical Department of the South China University of Technology in 1977. Mrs Wong has been a guest professor at Tongji University since 2003. Mrs Wong graduated in 1968 from the Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (currently known as Beihang University), specialising in electrical engineering.

Mr Wong Cho Tung (“Mr Wong”)

aged 76, is an executive Director and the president of the Group. Mr Wong is responsible for participating in formulation of the direction, strategies and be responsible for the development plan of the new business of the Group. Mr Wong is the chairperson of Shanghai SIM Technology Limited (“Shanghai SIM Technology”), a director of Shanghai Sunrise Simcom and SIM Technology HK Limited (“SIM Technology (HK)”). Mr Wong is also the director of Info Dynasty Group Limited and Intellipower Investments Limited, both of which are the substantial Shareholders. Mr Wong together with his spouse, Mrs Wong, an executive Director, was the founder of the Company. Mr Wong graduated in 1968 from the Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (currently known as Beihang University), specialising in electrical engineering. Mr Wong has decades of experience in the electrical, electronics and telecommunications industry.

董事

楊文瑛女士(「王太太」)

76歲，本公司主席兼執行董事及晨興電子工業有限公司之董事。王太太負責本集團之發展方向和策略。王太太及其配偶王祖同先生(「王先生」)，執行董事，為本公司之創立者。多年來，王太太及王先生成立多家公司，從事電子及通訊業務，包括上海晨興希姆通電子科技有限公司(「上海晨興希姆通」)，該公司於一九九三年十一月成立，為本集團主要營運附屬公司之一。王太太於電子及電信業擁有逾20年營運及管理經驗。王太太於一九七七年曾任教華南理工大學電子工程學系。自二零零三年起，彼為同濟大學之客座教授。王太太於一九六八年畢業於北京航空航天大學，主修電子工程專業。



王祖同先生(「王先生」)

76歲，執行董事及本集團總裁。王先生負責參與制定本集團發展方向、策略並負責新業務拓展計劃。王先生為晨訊科技(上海)有限公司(「上海晨訊科技」)主席、上海晨興希姆通及晨訊科技香港有限公司(「香港晨訊科技」)之董事。王先生亦為Info Dynasty Group Limited及Intellipower Investments Limited之董事，兩者均為本公司主要股東。王先生及其配偶王太太，執行董事，為本公司之創立者。王先生於一九六八年畢業於北京航空航天大學，主修電機工程專業。王先生於電機、電子及電訊業擁有豐富經驗。





Mr Liu Jun (“Mr Liu”)

aged 48, is an executive Director and the chief technical officer of the Group. Mr Liu graduated with a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering from Tianjin University (Tianjin University) in 1994 and was awarded a master's degree in information technology from Nanjing Institute of Post and Telecommunications (unofficial English translation being Nanjing Institute of Post and Telecommunications) (currently known as Nanjing University of Post and Telecommunications) in 1997. Mr Liu has extensive experience in the field of telecommunication technology and software programmes development. Prior to joining the Group, Mr Liu has worked for the mobile research and development centre of Motorola in Beijing and was responsible for the development of telecommunication software programmes. Mr Liu has also worked for China Techfaith Wireless Communication Technology Limited, a company listed on the NASDAQ of the United States of America (“US”), from August 2002 to March 2007, in various positions including as a director, chief operating officer and executive senior vice president. Mr Liu was appointed as an executive Director in June 2015.



Mr Zhu Wenhui (“Mr Zhu”)

aged 39, is an executive Director and general manager of the finance department of the Group's operations headquarters. Mr Zhu obtained a bachelor's degree in economics from Tongji University in 2004. From 2004 to 2005, he was credit manager at the Shanghai branch of Bank of Communications where he was responsible for corporate risk management and credit assessment. He was responsible for leading the establishment of a financial management control system that meets the needs of the Group's strategic development and improving its financial system in terms of comprehensive budgeting, accounting analysis and risk management and control. He also has extensive experience in capital operations projects, international settlements, taxation and capital management required for the operation of PRC companies. He is a Certified Management Accountant of the Institute of Management Accountants in the United States of America. Mr Zhu was appointed as an executive Director in February 2021.

劉軍先生 (「劉先生」)

48歲，執行董事及本集團之首席技術官。劉先生於一九九四年畢業於天津大學，取得電子工程學士學位，並且於一九九七年取得南京郵電學院（現稱南京郵電大學）資訊技術碩士學位。劉先生於通訊技術及軟件程式開發有豐富經驗。於加入本集團前，劉先生於摩托羅拉手機北京研發中心負責通訊軟件開發。劉先生自二零零二年八月起至二零零七年三月止期間，於美國納斯達克上市公司中國德信無線通訊科技有限公司（China Techfaith Wireless Communication Technology Limited）曾擔任董事、首席營運官及高級行政副總裁等不同職位。劉先生於二零一五年六月獲委任為執行董事。

朱文輝先生 (「朱先生」)

39歲，為執行董事及本集團運營總部財務部總經理。二零零四年獲得同濟大學經濟學學士學位。彼於二零零四年至二零零五年曾出任交通銀行上海分行信貸部經理，負責企業風險管理及授信審批工作。彼負責主導建立符合本集團戰略發展需要的財務管理控制體系，提升本集團財務系統在全面預算、核算分析、風險管控方面的能力。彼亦具備中國公司運作所需的資本運作項目、國際結算、稅務和資金管理等方面的豐富經驗。彼現為美利堅合眾國管理會計師協會之註冊管理會計師。朱先生於二零二一年二月獲委任為執行董事。



Mr Liu Hing Hung (“Mr HH Liu”)

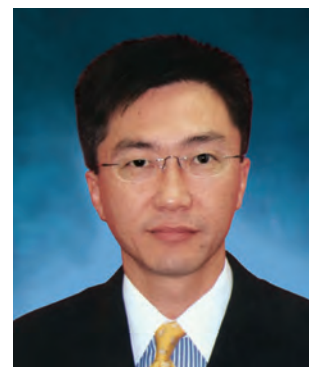
aged 58, is an independent non-executive Director, the chairman of the audit committee of the Board and the chairman of the remuneration committee of the Board. Mr HH Liu is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Taxation Institute of Hong Kong and also a member of the Society of Chinese Accountants and Auditors. Mr HH Liu now runs a professional accountancy firm in Hong Kong and has over ten years of experience in accounting, taxation, auditing and corporate finance. Mr HH Liu is also an independent non-executive director of Emperor Watch & Jewellery Limited (stock code: 887), a company listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Stock Exchange”) from May 2017. Mr HH Liu was appointed as an independent non-executive Director in September 2008.

Mr Li Minbo (“Mr Li”)

aged 50, is an independent non-executive Director. Mr Li obtained a bachelor’s degree in engineering from Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics in 1991, a master’s degree in engineering from Beihang University in 1997 and a doctor’s degree in engineering from Tsinghua University in 2001. He worked as Postdoctoral Fellow at National University of Singapore from 2001 to 2002. From 1991 to 1994, he was college teacher at the worker college of Changhe Aircraft Industries Company* (昌河飛機工業公司). He was a researcher at Kingdee International Software Group Company Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 00268), from 2003 to 2004 and has been associate professor of the School of Computer Science and Technology of Fudan University since 2007. At present, he is also the director of the Manufacturing Data Research Office of the Shanghai Key Laboratory of Data Science and a researcher at the Zhuhai Fudan Innovation Institute. Mr Li was appointed as an independent non-executive Director in February 2021.

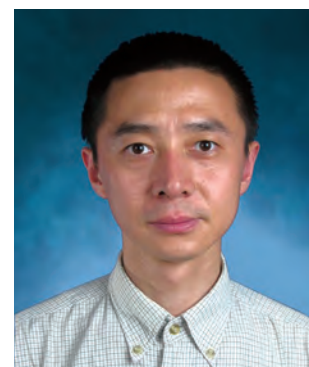
廖慶雄先生〔(廖先生)〕

現年58歲，為獨立非執行董事、董事會之審核委員會主席及董事會之薪酬委員會主席。廖先生為香港會計師公會及香港稅務學會之資深會員，亦為香港華人會計師公會會員。廖先生現主理香港一間專業會計師行，彼在會計、稅務、核數及企業融資方面擁有逾十年經驗。廖先生於二零一七年五月起亦為英皇鐘錶珠寶有限公司(股份代號：887)之獨立非執行董事，該公司於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)主板上市。廖先生於二零零八年九月獲委任為獨立非執行董事。



李敏波先生〔(李先生)〕

50歲，為獨立非執行董事。李先生於一九九一年取得南京航空航天大學工學學士學位，於一九九七年獲得北京航空航天大學工學碩士學位，並於二零零一年取得清華大學工學博士學位。彼於二零零一年至二零零二年在加坡國立大學擔任博士後研究員。於一九九一年至一九九四年期間，彼於昌河飛機工業公司職工大學擔任大學教師。彼於二零零三年至二零零四年在聯交所上市公司金蝶國際軟件集團有限公司(股份代號：00268)擔任研究員，並於二零零七年起出任復旦大學計算機科學技術學院副教授。彼目前兼任上海數據科學重點實驗室製造數據研究室主任以及珠海復旦創新研究院研究員。李先生於二零二一年二月獲委任為獨立非執行董事。





Mr Wu Zhe (previous name Wu Aihu) ("Mr Wu")

aged 64, is an independent non-executive Director. Mr Wu has been the professor at Beihang University in the PRC since October 1993 and the deputy principal at Dongguan University of Technology in the PRC since 2015. During the period from May 1991 to October 1993, Mr Wu was the lecturer and the associate professor in aircraft design of Beihang University. From 1997 to 2004, he was the deputy principal of Beihang University. He obtained a bachelor's degree in Wuhan Institute of Construction* (武漢建材學院) (currently known as Wuhan University of Technology) in 1982, a doctoral degree from Harbin Institute of Architecture* (哈爾濱建工學院) (currently known as Harbin Institute of Technology) in 1988 and a postdoctoral certificate from Northwestern Polytechnical University in 1991 in the PRC. Mr Wu was appointed as an independent non-executive Director in April 2017.

武哲先生(前用姓名武愛虎)(「武先生」)

64 歲，為獨立非執行董事。武先生自一九九三年十月起擔任北航大學教授，並於二零一五年起擔任中國東莞理工學院副校長。於一九九一年五月至一九九三年十月期間，武先生獲聘為北航大學飛行器設計專業講師及副教授。於一九九七年至二零零四年間，彼擔任北航大學副校長。彼於一九八二年取得武漢建材學院* (現為武漢理工大學) 學士學位，於一九八八年取得哈爾濱建工學院* (現為哈爾濱工業大學) 博士學位，並於一九九一年獲得西北工業大學博士後證書。武先生於二零一七年四月獲委任為獨立非執行董事。



SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr Gao Jun (“Mr Gao”)

aged 50, is the chief executive officer of the Group. Mr Gao obtained a bachelor’s degree in computer and applications from the Department of Building Materials at Tongji University in 1992 and the degree of executive master of business administration from Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business in 2013. He worked for Shenzhen Huawei Technology Co., Ltd.* (華為技術有限公司) (“Huawei”) for 18 years. From 1995 to 2003, he worked in various capacities as customer manager of Huawei’s Nanjing office, representative of Huawei’s offices in Tianjin, Yinchuan, Lanzhou, Xian and Wuhan, general manager of northwest area and director of domestic marketing planning department where he was responsible for meeting the sales, marketing and service targets in the regions under his management, formulating and managing Huawei’s general marketing strategy. From 2003 to 2005, he was president of Huawei’s PRC mobile business where he was responsible for formulating its mobile business strategy in various aspects, including but not limited to business planning, personnel recruitment, training and assessment, retail planning including the management of sales channels and agents, aftersales service planning and implementation. He was also responsible for managing and achieving Huawei’s targets in terms of sales, profits and customer satisfaction in the PRC market. From 2005 to 2008, he was president of global sales and services of Huawei Device Co., Ltd.* (華為終端公司) (“Huawei Device”), one of Huawei’s subsidiaries. He was responsible for building the global sales and services team which included 14 regional departments globally, customer group management department, channel management department, global product marketing development department, market retail management department and global after-sales service department. He was also responsible for setting and managing global strategy and product matching. From 2008 to 2010, he was chief marketing officer of Huawei Device. He was in charge of, among other things, brand planning and brand communication, management of worldwide stores, sales team and promotion events and achieving smartphone market share. He was also responsible for the operation of the company’s intelligence system, analysis and management of competitors, analysis and recommendation

高級管理人員

高峻先生(「高先生」)

50歲，為集團首席執行官。高先生於一九九二年於同濟大學建築材料學院計算機及應用本科畢業，並於二零一三年取得長江商學院高級管理人員工商管理碩士學位。彼曾於華為技術有限公司(「華為」)工作18年。於一九九五年至二零零三年，彼擔任多項職務，歷任華為南京辦事處的客戶經理，華為天津、銀川、蘭州、西安及武漢辦事處代表，西北片區總經理及國內營銷策劃部部長，負責達成所轄區域市場的銷售、營銷及服務目標，制定及管理華為的整體市場營銷策略。於二零零三年至二零零五年，彼擔任華為手機業務部中國區總裁，負責各方面的手機業務策略，包括但不限於業務規劃、人員招聘、培訓及評估、零售佈局(包括管理銷售渠道及代理商、售後服務規劃及實施)。彼亦負責管理及達成華為中國市場的銷售、溢利及客戶滿意度。於二零零五年至二零零八年，彼擔任華為附屬公司之一華為終端公司(「華為終端」)全球銷售與服務部的總裁。彼負責搭建全球銷售與服務團隊，其中包括全球14個地區部、客戶群管理部、渠道管理部、全球產品行銷拓展部、市場零售管理部及全球售後服務部。彼亦負責制定及管理全球市場的策略佈局和產品匹配。於二零零八年至二零一零年，彼擔任華為終端的戰略與營銷總裁。彼負責戰略規劃(其中包括品牌規劃和品牌傳播、管理全球門店、銷售團隊及促銷活動以及實現手機市場份額。彼亦負責公司情報信息系統的運行，競爭對手的分析與管理，策略聯盟及及機會的分析與推薦建議。於二零一零年至二零一二年，彼擔任華為終端的全球產品規劃管理部部长，負責產品路標規劃、產品立項決策及上市產品生命週期管理。彼亦負責產品解決方案的對外合作。彼於二零一二年至二零一六年為一名天使投資者。於二零一六年至二零一八年的兩年間，彼任職於樂視控股(北京)有限公司(「樂視集團」)，曾擔任不同職務，包括集團智能硬件業務總裁及樂視集團亞太區總裁。於二零一六年至二零一七年，彼為樂視香港有限公司(為樂視全資附屬公司)首席執行官，並於二零一七年至二零一八年擔任樂視體育文化發展(香港)有限公司(當時的名稱)首席營運官。其後，彼於二零一八年至二零





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

of strategic alliances and opportunities. From 2010 to 2012, he was president of global product management of Huawei Device where he was in charge of its product roadmap planning, product project decision-making, and product life cycle management. He was also responsible for external cooperation in product solutions. He was an angel investor from 2012 to 2016. He then worked at TV Plus Holdings (Beijing) Limited* (樂視控股(北京)有限公司) (“LeTV Group”) for 2 years from 2016 to 2018 in various capacities, namely as president of group smart devices business and LeTV Group’s Asia-pacific president. He was chief executive officer of LeEco Hong Kong Co., Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of LeTV, from 2016 to 2017, and chief operation officer of LeTV Sports Culture Develop (Hong Kong) Co., Limited (as it was then known) from 2017 to 2018. He then worked as the group vice president of Kangde Xin Composite Material Group Co.,Ltd.* (康得新複合材料集團股份有限公司), a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (stock code: 002450), from 2018 to 2019. He was the IoT(Internet of Things) business consultant of Beijing Qihoo 360 Company* (北京奇虎360公司) during 2018. Mr Gao was appointed as chief executive officer of the Group in December 2020.

一九九年擔任康得新複合材料集團股份有限公司(一家於深圳聯交所上市之公司，股份代號：002450)集團副總裁。彼於二零一八年為北京奇虎360公司的物聯網顧問。高先生於二零二零年十二月獲委任為集團首席執行官。



Ms Chan Chi Yin (“Ms Chan”), CPA

aged 42, is the chief financial officer and company secretary of the Company. Ms Chan joined SIM Technology (HK) on April 2017 and is responsible for the financial reporting of the Group. Ms Chan was appointed as the company secretary of the Company (“Company Secretary”) on 28 June 2017 and appointed as the chief financial officer of the Company on 29 June 2018. Ms Chan is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and has over ten years of experience in the field of accounting. Ms Chan obtained a Bachelor of Business Administration degree with majoring in Accountancy and a Master of Science Programme in Finance from The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

陳梓妍女士(「陳女士」)(CPA)

42歲，本公司首席財務總監及公司秘書。陳女士於二零一七年四月加入香港晨訊科技，負責本集團之財務報告事宜。陳女士於二零一七年六月二十八日獲委任為本公司之公司秘書(「公司秘書」)及於二零一八年六月二十九日獲委任為本公司之首席財務總監。陳女士為香港會計師公會會員及於會計界擁有逾十年經驗。陳女士持有香港中文大學工商管理學士學位(主修會計學)及金融學理學碩士課程之學位。



The Directors are pleased to present the Group's annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the Year ("Report").

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. The activities of its subsidiaries are set out in note 46 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the Year are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on page 74.

The Board does not recommend the payment of the final dividend to the Shareholders for the Year.

There was no arrangement with any Shareholder under which he/she/it has waived or agreed to waive any dividends.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results of the Group for the past five financial years ended 31 December 2020 and assets and liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 are set out on page 242 of the annual report.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LAND USE RIGHTS

Details of the movements in the investment properties, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets of the Group during the Year are set out in notes 16, 17 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements respectively.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company has issued 4,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each upon exercise of share options of the Company during the Year.

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company during the Year are set out in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

董事欣然提呈本年度之本集團之年報及經審核綜合財務報表(「本年報」)。

主要業務

本公司乃一家投資控股公司。各附屬公司之業務載於綜合財務報表附註46。

業績及分派

本集團截至本年度之業績載於第74頁之綜合損益表。

董事會不建議向股東派發本年度之末期股息。

本公司並無與任何股東訂立其放棄或同意放棄任何股息之安排。

財務概要

本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止過往五個財政年度之業績概要及本集團於二零一六年、二零一七年、二零一八年、二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日之資產與負債載於年報第242頁。

投資物業、物業、廠房及設備及土地使用權

本集團投資物業、物業、廠房及設備及使用權資產於本年度之變動詳情分別載於綜合財務報表附註16、17及18。

股本

於本年度，因行使本公司構股權，本公司已發行4,000股每股面值0.10港元之普通股。

本公司股本於本年度之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註33。



PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

During the 12 months ended 31 December 2020, the Company repurchased 68,182,000 shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange and the shares repurchased were cancelled subsequently. Details of the repurchases are as follows:

Month of repurchase 購回月份		Number of shares repurchased 購回股份數目 '000 千股	Price per share 每股價格		Aggregate price paid (inclusive of related expenses) 已付總價格 (包括相關開支) HK\$'000 千港元
			Highest 最高 HK\$ 港元	Lowest 最低 HK\$ 港元	
January 2020	二零二零年一月	8,794	0.285	0.265	2,455
April 2020	二零二零年四月	8,338	0.249	0.198	1,778
May 2020	二零二零年五月	28,506	0.265	0.248	7,398
June 2020	二零二零年六月	20,000	0.265	0.249	5,197
October 2020	二零二零年十月	2,544	0.400	0.400	1,022
		<u>68,182</u>			<u>17,850</u>

Other than the shares repurchased by the Company as disclosed above, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the Year.

TAX RELIEF AND EXEMPTION

The Directors are not aware of any tax relief and exemption available to the Shareholders by reason of their holding of the Company's securities.

購買、出售或贖回本公司上市證券

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止十二個月，本公司於聯交所購回本公司之68,182,000股股份並隨即註銷購回之股份。有關購回詳情如下：

除以上披露由本公司購回之股份外，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無於本年度購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

稅項寬減及豁免

董事並不知悉股東因持有本公司證券而享有任何稅項寬減及豁免。



DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

The Company's reserves available for distribution to Shareholders as at 31 December 2020 were approximately HK\$331,833,000, being the contributed surplus of approximately HK\$193,848,000 and retained profit of approximately HK\$137,985,000.

Under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), the contributed surplus account of the Company is available for distribution. However, the Company cannot declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus if:

- (a) it is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
- (b) the realisable value of its assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium account.

DIRECTORS AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Directors during the Year and as at the date of this report are:

Executive Directors:

Ms Yeung Man Ying (*Chairman*)

Mr Wong Cho Tung (*President*)

Ms Tang Rongrong (*resigned with effect from 10 September 2020*)

Mr Liu Jun (*Chief technical officer*)

Mr Zhu Wenhui (*appointed with effect from 3 February 2021*)

Independent non-executive Directors:

Mr Liu Hing Hung

Mr Wang Tianmiao (*resigned as Independent non-executive Director with effect from 3 February 2021*)

Mr Li Minbo (*appointed as Independent non-executive Director with effect from 3 February 2021*)

Mr Wu Zhe

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

可供分派儲備

本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日可供分派予股東之儲備約為331,833,000港元，即繳入盈餘約193,848,000港元加累計溢利約137,985,000港元。

根據百慕達一九八一年公司法(經修訂)，本公司之繳入盈餘賬可用作分派用途。然而，倘發生下列情況，本公司不可宣派或派付股息，或於繳入盈餘作出分派：

- (a) 於作出派付後，其未能或可能未能於債項到期時作出償還；或
- (b) 其資產之可變現淨值將因此少於其負債及已發行股本及股份溢價賬之總值。

董事及服務合約

於本年度及截至本報告日期之董事如下：

執行董事：

楊文瑛女士(主席)

王祖同先生(總裁)

唐融融女士(於二零二零年九月十日起辭任生效)

劉軍先生(首席技術官)

朱文輝先生(於二零二一年二月三日委任生效)

獨立非執行董事：

廖慶雄先生

王田苗先生(於二零二一年二月三日辭任獨立非執行董事)

李敏波先生(於二零二一年二月三日委任為獨立非執行董事)

武哲先生

概無董事與本公司或其任何附屬公司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。



Biographical details of the Directors are set out in the “Directors and Senior Management Profile” section of this annual report.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITION IN SHARES

As at 31 December 2020, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executives of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571, Laws of Hong Kong) (“SFO”), as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (“Model Code”) as set out in Appendix 10 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (“Listing Rules”), were as follows:

Long position in the shares of the Company

Name of director 董事姓名	Nature of interest 權益性質	Total number of ordinary shares of the Company 本公司普通股總數	Approximate percentage of interest in the Company 佔本公司權益概約百分比 (note 3) (附註3)
Mr Wong Cho Tung 王祖同先生	Corporate interest (note 1) 公司權益(附註1)	1,209,084,000	51.18%
	Personal interest 個人權益	3,098,000	0.13%
	Total 總數	1,212,182,000	51.31%
Ms Yeung Man Ying 楊文瑛女士	Corporate interest (note 2) 公司權益(附註2)	734,857,000	31.10%
	Personal interest 個人權益	3,418,000	0.14%
	Total 總數	738,275,000	31.24%
Mr Liu Jun 劉軍先生	Personal interest 個人權益	1,000,000	0.04%

董事之履歷詳情載於本年報之「董事及高級管理人員」一節內。

董事及主要行政人員於股份之權益及淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事及本公司主要行政人員於本公司或其任何相關法團之股份、相關股份及債券(定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部(香港法例第571章)(「證券及期貨條例」))中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第352條記錄於本公司須予備存之登記冊中，或根據載於聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)附錄10中上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則(「標準守則」)須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉如下：

持有本公司股份之好倉



Notes:

1. Mr Wong Cho Tung (“Mr Wong”) controls more than one-third of the voting power of Info Dynasty Group Limited (“Info Dynasty”). Mr Wong is therefore deemed to be interested in all the 734,857,000 shares held by Info Dynasty in the Company by virtue of Part XV of the SFO. Mr Wong is the sole director of Intellipower Investments Limited (“Intellipower”) and Simcom Limited (“Simcom (BVI)”) is wholly-owned by Mr Wong. Therefore, Mr Wong is deemed to be interested in all the 454,227,000 shares and 20,000,000 shares held by Intellipower and Simcom (BVI) respectively in the Company by virtue of Part XV of the SFO respectively.
2. Ms Yeung Man Ying (“Mrs Wong”), the spouse of Mr Wong, controls more than one-third of the voting power of Info Dynasty. Mrs Wong is therefore deemed to be interested in all the 734,857,000 shares held by Info Dynasty by virtue of Part XV of the SFO.
3. Calculation of percentage of interest in the Company is based on the issued share capital of 2,362,546,300 shares of the Company as at 31 December 2020.

As at 31 December 2020, save as disclosed above, none of the Directors, chief executives of the Company or their associates had any interests or short positions, whether beneficial or non-beneficial, in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Save as disclosed below, during the Year, the Company did not enter into any equity-linked agreement (as defined in section 6 of the Companies (Directors' Report) Regulation (Chapter 622D of the Laws of Hong Kong)).

Share option schemes

Particulars of the Company's share option schemes and details of movements in the share options are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

Share award scheme

Particulars of the Company's share award scheme and details of the share awards are set out in note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

附註：

1. 王祖同先生(「王先生」)控制Info Dynasty Group Limited (「Info Dynasty」)三分之一以上之投票權，根據證券及期貨條例第XV部，故王先生被視為擁有Info Dynasty所持全部本公司734,857,000股股份之權益。由於王先生是Intellipower Investments Limited (「Intellipower」)的唯一董事及Simcom Limited (「Simcom (BVI)」)由王先生全資擁有。根據證券及期貨條例第XV部，故王先生被視為擁有Intellipower及Simcom (BVI) 所持全部本公司分別454,227,000股及20,000,000股股份之權益。
2. 楊文瑛女士(「王太太」)，王先生之配偶，控制Info Dynasty三分之一以上之投票權，根據證券及期貨條例第XV部，故王太太被視為擁有Info Dynasty所持全部本公司734,857,000股股份之權益。
3. 根據本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日之已發行股本2,362,546,300股股份計算佔公司權益百分比。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，除上文所披露者外，並無董事、本公司之主要行政人員或彼等之聯繫人士於本公司或其任何相聯法團之股份、相關股份或債券中，擁有任何根據證券及期貨條例第352條記錄於本公司須予備存之登記冊中，或根據標準守則須知會本公司及聯交所之實益或非實益的權益或淡倉。

股票掛鈎協議

除披露如下，在本年度內，本公司沒有訂立任何股票掛鈎協議(其定義在香港法律第622D章《公司(董事報告)規例》的第6條)。

購股權計劃

本公司購股權計劃之詳情及購股權之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註38。

股份獎勵計劃

本公司的股份獎勵計劃詳情及股份獎勵詳情載於綜合財務報表附註39。



ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Other than the share option schemes disclosed in note 38 and the share award scheme disclosed in note 39 to the consolidated financial statements, at no time during the Year nor at the end of the Year was the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries, a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTION, ARRANGEMENT OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance (as defined in the Listing Rules), to which the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or an entity connected with a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the Year or at any time during the Year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contract concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company and the Group was entered into or existed during the Year.

CONTRACT OF SIGNIFICANCE

No contract of significance was entered into by, and/or subsisted between the Company or any of its subsidiaries with the controlling Shareholder or any of its subsidiaries during the Year; and there is no contract of significance in relation to provision of services by the Company or any of its subsidiaries by the controlling shareholder or any of its subsidiaries.

DIRECTORS' AND CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST IN COMPETING BUSINESS

No Directors nor the controlling Shareholders (as defined in the Listing Rules) had any interest in a business apart from the Company's business, which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the business of the Group during the Year.

購買股份或債券之安排

除綜合財務報表附註38所披露之購股權計劃及附註39所披露之股份獎勵計劃外，本公司、其控股公司或其任何附屬公司及同系附屬公司概無於本年度任何時間或本年度年結日訂立任何安排，致使董事可藉購買本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債券而獲益。

董事於交易、安排或重要合約之權益

本公司、其控股公司、或其任何附屬公司及同系附屬公司概無訂立於本年度年結日或本年度任何時間有效而董事或與董事有關連的實體於其中直接或間接擁有重大權益之重要合約（定義於上市規則）。

管理層合約

於本年度，概無任何有關本公司及本集團之業務全部或主要部分與管理層或行政人員訂立合約或該等合約存在。

重大合約

本公司或其任何附屬公司於本年度內概無與控股股東或其任何附屬公司訂立及／或於本年度有效之任何重大合約；且概無就控股股東或其任何附屬公司向本公司或其任何附屬公司提供服務而訂有任何重大合約。

董事及控股股東於競爭業務的權益

於本年度，概無董事或控股股東（定義見上市規則）於任何會或可能會、直接或間接與本公司業務競爭的業務擁有任何權益。



RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Board confirms that the related party transactions during the Year as disclosed in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements did not fall under the definition of “connected transactions” nor “continuing connected transactions” (as the case may be) in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The Directors confirm that the Company has, where applicable, complied with the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

CONNECTED TRANSACTION

On 23 December 2020, Shanghai Sunrise entered into the sales and purchase agreements with Shanghai Bai Ni and Shanghai Lianxincheng respectively, pursuant to which Shanghai Sunrise conditionally agreed to sell and Shanghai Ba Ni and Shanghai Lianxincheng conditionally agreed to purchase in aggregate 51% equity interest of Shanghai Jizhi at a total consideration of RMB26,667,900. The disposal was completed during the Year.

The owners of Shanghai Bai Ni were director of several subsidiaries of the Company and were therefore connected persons of the Company at subsidiary level.

The disposal allowed the Group to exit the long loss-making online and offline operations of vending machines in order to generate the greatest return to the Group. Further details of the above mentioned disposal are disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 23 December 2020.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

During the Year and up to the date of this annual report, permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 9 of the Companies (Directors' Report) Regulation (Chapter 622D of the Laws of Hong Kong) was and is in force for the benefit of the Directors.

The Company has also arranged for appropriate liability insurance to indemnify its Directors and officers for their liabilities arising out of corporate affairs. The insurance coverage is reviewed annually.

關連人士交易

董事會確認，綜合財務報表附註40所披露於年內進行之關連人士交易並不構成上市規則第十四A章所界定之「關連交易」或「持續關連交易」(視情況而定)。董事確認本公司已(如適用)遵守上市規則第十四A章之披露規定。

關連交易

於二零二零年十二月二十三日，上海晨興分別與上海佰施及上海聯鋅鋅訂立買賣協議，據此，上海晨興有條件同意出售而上海佰施及上海聯鋅鋅有條件同意購買上海璣智合共51%股本權益，總代價為人民幣26,667,900元。於截至本年度，出售事項已完成。

上海佰施的擁有人為本公司多間附屬公司的董事，因此為本公司在附屬公司層面的關連人士。

出售事項使本集團退出長期虧損的自動售賣機的線上及線下業務，從而為本集團產生最大回報，上述出售事項的進一步詳情披露於本公司日期為二零二零年十二月二十三日的公告。

獲准許的彌償條文

在本年度內及截至本年報日期，獲准許的彌償條文(其定義在香港法律第622D章《公司(董事報告)規例》的第9條)曾經及正在惠及本公司董事。

本公司已安排適當之責任保險，以就董事及高級行政人員因各種企業事宜產生之責任提供彌償保證。該等保險每年進行檢討。



SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' OR OTHERS' INTERESTS IN THE SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2020, the interests or short positions of substantial Shareholders and other persons (other than Directors or chief executives of the Company) in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

Name of shareholder 股東姓名	Nature of interest 權益性質	Total number of ordinary shares of the Company 於本公司之普通股股份數目	Approximate percentage of interest in the Company 佔本公司權益之概約百分比 (note 1) (附註1)
Info Dynasty (note 2) (附註2)	Personal interest 個人權益	734,857,000	31.10%
Intellipower (note 3) (附註3)	Personal interest 個人權益	454,227,000	19.23%

Notes:

- Calculation of percentage of interest in the Company is based on the issued share capital of 2,362,546,300 shares of the Company as at 31 December 2020.
- The relationship between Info Dynasty and Mr Wong and the relationship between Info Dynasty and Mrs Wong is disclosed under the section headed "Directors' and Chief Executives' Interests and Short Position in Shares" above.
- The relationship between Intellipower and Mr Wong is disclosed under the section headed "Directors' and Chief Executives' Interests and Short Position in Shares" above.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, there were no other substantial Shareholders or persons who had any interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO.

主要股東或其他人士於本公司之證券權益

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，在根據證券及期貨條例第336條本公司須予備存之名冊所記錄，主要股東及其他人士（董事或本公司主要行政人員除外）於本公司股份、相關股份及債券中之權益及淡倉如下：

Total number of ordinary shares of the Company 於本公司之普通股股份數目	Approximate percentage of interest in the Company 佔本公司權益之概約百分比 (note 1) (附註1)
734,857,000	31.10%
454,227,000	19.23%

附註：

- 根據本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日之已發行股本2,362,546,300股股份計算佔本公司權益百分比。
- Info Dynasty與王先生之關係及Info Dynasty與王太太之關係於以上「董事及主要行政人員於股份之權益及淡倉」一節中披露。
- Intellipower與王先生之關係於以上「董事及主要行政人員於股份之權益及淡倉」一節中披露。

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無其他主要股東或人士於本公司股份及相關股份中擁有任何根據證券及期貨條例第336條記錄本公司須予備存的登記冊中之權益或淡倉。



INDEPENDENCE OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

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

RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

Particulars of the retirement benefits schemes of the Group are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

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

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

At the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this report, based on information that is publicly available to the Company and to the best knowledge of the Directors, the Directors confirmed that the Company has maintained sufficient public float as required under the Listing Rules.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

For the Year, the five largest customers accounted for 32.23% of the Group's total sales and the largest customer accounted for 8.94% of the Group's total sales.

For the Year, the five largest suppliers accounted for less than 30% of the Group's total purchases.

At no time during the Year did any Director, any close associate of a Director or any Shareholder (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's issued shares) had an interest in any of the Group's five largest customers.

AUDITOR

The consolidated financial statements for the Year have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu who are due to retire and, being eligible, shall offer themselves for re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting.

There has been no change of auditors of the Company in any of the preceding three financial years.

委任獨立非執行董事

本公司已收到每位獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條規定就其獨立性發出之年度確認書。本公司認為所有獨立非執行董事均為獨立人士。

退休福利計劃

本集團退休福利計劃之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註37。

優先購買權

公司細則或百慕達法例均無載列有關優先購買權之條文，規定本公司須向現有股東按比例配發新股份。

足夠公眾持股量

於發佈本報告前之最後實際可行日期，根據公開途徑所得的資料及就董事所知，董事確認本公司一直維持上市規則所規定的足夠公眾持股量。

主要客戶及供應商

截至本年度，本集團五大客戶佔本集團總銷售額32.23%及最大客戶佔本集團總銷售額8.94%。

截至本年度，本集團五大供應商佔本集團總採購額少於30%。

任何董事、任何緊密聯繫人士或就董事所知擁有本公司股本5%以上之任何股東，概無於本年度內任何時間，在本集團五大客戶中擁有任何權益。

核數師

本年度之綜合財務報表已經德勤•關黃陳方會計師行審核，彼因任期屆滿應於股東週年大會上退任，但合資格膺選連任。

於前三個財政年度內，本公司核數師概無任何變動。



BUSINESS REVIEW

The fair review, financial key performance indicators and indication of future development of the Group for the Year is set out in the sections headed “Chairman’s Statement” and “Management Discussion & Analysis” in this annual report. That discussion forms part of this Report of the Directors.

Principal risks and uncertainties

A number of factors may affect the results and business operations of the Group. Major risks are summarized below.

- Greater fluctuation of production capacity in upstream supply chain of terminals amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, expected price hike of raw materials arising from supply shortage as a result of the increasing demand for work-from-home related electronic products, risk of collapse of upstream supply chain companies, especially peripheral custom-made materials supply companies, and interruption of supply:***

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 led to instability in production around the world, particularly in countries and regions severely hit by the pandemic. In the third quarter of 2020, manufacturers of mobile brands around the globe doubled their demand for materials to capture market share in view of the increasing demand for in-home consumer electronics caused by the concern that the pandemic would continue to spread on a global scale. The continuous increase in the demand for raw materials such as wafer, copper, plastic pellet and paper pulp in the upstream supply chain has led to increase in prices of the full range of materials, giving rise to a trend of cost increase for the Group’s downstream OEMs. Furthermore, small and medium-sized enterprises in the upstream supply chain, particularly peripheral custom-made materials supply companies, have comparatively weaker risk aversion abilities. They may encounter cash flow problems and thus are more exposed to the collapse of business and supply interruption if they have no access to upstream resources and have to shut down and suspend production, thereby also interrupting the Group’s production. The Group has been identifying additional secondary suppliers since early 2020 but has not fully eliminated its exposure in supply and delivery.

業務回顧

本集團於截至本年度的中肯審視，財務關鍵表現指標以及未來發展揭示載於本年報中「主席報告」及「管理層討論及分析」一節。該討論構成本董事會報告的組成部份。

主要風險及不明朗因素

多項因素可能影響本集團業績及業務營運。主要風險概述如下。

- 終端上游供應鏈在這次新型冠狀病毒疫情中產能波動大，居家辦公電子產品需求增加，因供小於求導致的原材料漲價的現象預計還會繼續保持，以及上游供應鏈企業特別是外圍定制料供應企業倒閉中斷供應的風險：***

二零二零年初爆發的新型冠狀病毒疫情導致全球供應鏈特別是疫情嚴重的國家和地區生產不穩定。進入二零二零年第三季度，全球手機品牌廠家為搶佔市場倍增物料需求，全球疫情未見好轉進一步增加居家消費類電子產品需求。供應鏈上游的原材料供應如晶圓、銅、塑膠粒子、紙漿等持續上漲引起物料全系列漲價，對本集團下游整機廠商形成成本增加的趨勢。另外對於上游供應鏈中小企業特別是外圍定制料供應企業，他們的抗風險能力較弱。由於無法獲得上游資源導致停工停產，造成現金流出問題，有倒閉中斷供應的風險。如此也會造成本集團生產中斷，本集團從二零二零年初開始尋找新的第二供應商，但無法完全規避本集團供應交付的風險。



To this end, the Group kept enhancing its supply chain management and spent considerable effort to monitor the delivery capabilities and quality of upstream suppliers. To minimize the risk of delayed delivery, the Group has been actively identifying additional secondary suppliers and preparing their replacement certification so that they are able to replace any custom-made materials suppliers that may expose the Group to any risk.

As the pandemic did not abate in 2020, the Group expects that inefficient communication with overseas customers and difficulties in launching new projects will continue into 2021.

2. Risks related to management of receivables from the Internet of Things operation service

In year 2020, the Internet of Things vending machine supply chain business suffered from a nationwide COVID-19 outbreak in its launch year. Demand for vending machine operation business fell as the retail market slumped as a result of the halt in movement of people everywhere, suspension of school, production and business activities. The growth of business was sluggish as various enterprises of the entire business chain were hit hard during the first half of the Year.

In terms of the Internet of Things operation service, the Group is engaged in the wholesale and logistics services of beverages and food. Currently, the Group offers credit for payments for goods to small and medium automated vending machine operators in general. Due to the outbreak of the pandemic, the Group may be exposed to the risk that small operators may default on such credit. While the Group can expect to receive payments as scheduled when sales are robust during peak seasons, payments can be delayed when sales are sluggish in off seasons. The Group has a relatively large number of small and medium operators as our customers which causes risks related to receivables.

為此本集團繼續加大供應鏈管理投入更多力量監控上游供應商的交付能力和品質。對於那些有風險的定制料供應商本集團積極尋找第二供應商做好替代驗證準備，儘量降低本集團的供貨風險。

全球疫情在二零二零年未得到緩解，海外客戶溝通效率低，新項目落地困難，預計在二零二一年會繼續存在。

2. 物聯網運營服務應收賬款管理的風險

二零二零年物聯網自動售貨機供應鏈業務在開年就遭遇了新冠病毒疫情施虐全國各地的情況下，由於各地人員流動封鎖，各大院校停課、工廠停工、經營場所停業，消費市場普遍出現了消費流量下滑，導致各地自動售貨機運營商業務直線下滑，上半年對整個業務鏈條上的各類企業都受到很大打擊，基本業務有所停滯。

物聯網運營業務中本集團提供飲料食品的批發與配送服務，目前的生意形態普遍是給中小自動售貨機運營商提供業務放賬。在今年疫情衝擊的情況下中小運營商的放賬收款存在一定的風險，在運營旺季銷售順暢，資金回款正常；運營淡季銷售不暢，資金回款有所拖欠。目前本集團的中小運營商客戶佔比較大，這樣就形成一定應收賬款風險。



In respect of managing receivables of the IOT operation, the Group has adopted a series of mechanisms and risk alert management systems such as a management system on assessing customers' credit and a contract management system, and requires that accountability in the collection of various receivables are in place during performance of contracts in order to control risks to a reasonable level.

3. *Property leasing: Certain tenants may experience insufficient cash flow amidst the novel coronavirus outbreak and there will be risk of lease termination*

The COVID-19 outbreak in year 2020 has affected various industries, especially the service industry. Therefore, the commencement of business of various companies that leased buildings of the Group was delayed and its results were adversely impacted. Especially, most of the leased shops on the ground floor of the Group's headquarters on Jinzhong Road are restaurant enterprises and the impact on them is particularly significant. For small enterprises with weak risk aversion abilities, their cash flow is prone to shortage and they may go bankrupt. The Group may therefore lose tenants and rental payments. The Group responded to the government's call and reduced rental fees in year 2020 so as to help small enterprises ride out the storm. Even so, certain small enterprises decided to terminate the lease, which is a trend that is expected to continue into 2021 in the opinion of the Group.

對於物聯網運營中應收賬款的風險控制，本集團採用客戶信用評價管理制度、合同管理制度等一些列制度及風險預警管理體制，同時要求各應收賬款在履約過程中必須建立收款責任制，把風險控制在合理範圍內。

3. *物業租賃：本次新冠病毒疫情中有租賃戶可能現金流扛不住，有中斷租賃的風險*

二零二零年新冠病毒疫情影響了各行各業，特別是服務業。導致租賃本集樓宇的各個企業開工延遲，業績受損。特別是租賃金鐘路總部底樓商鋪的大部分是餐飲企業，影響尤為嚴重。對於這些小企業抗風險能力弱，現金流容易出現斷檔，這樣就有可能造成倒閉不再續租的情況。本集團在二零二零年響應政府號召降低租賃費，幫助小企業渡過難關，但還是有部分小公司退租，此種現象在二零二一年預計會繼續存在。



Key Relationships

The Group's success also depends on the support from key relationships with employees, suppliers and customers.

1. Employees

The Company values every talent and emphasizes that excellent employees are valuable assets for the Company. The Group pays attention to self-improvement of staff and gives them a working environment that is fair, open, sincere, warm and full of opportunities. The Group's competitive remuneration system brings long-term and stable return for its staff and also takes into account the long-term and stable development of the Company. The Group determines the remuneration and promotion of its staff based on their capacity and contribution to the Group. The Company recognizes staff with outstanding performance who share the same values as the Company as valuable assets. The Group tries its best to provide promising career prospects and a platform for them to display their talents fully. Therefore, the Company not only helps its employees to improve their knowledge, skills and experience through performing their own duties, but also creates facilitative conditions favourable to their development. To facilitate the proper allocation and development of high caliber talents, the Company has set up an employee career development system which focuses on both management and technical skills. Through this system, the outperforming key members can seize the opportunity to improve their overall abilities by various ways. The Company aims to create conducive conditions for talents to shine and grow through career, and also build a solid team of talents.

2. Suppliers

The Company selects and enters into strategic cooperation with reputable suppliers in accordance with the principle of a mutually beneficial cooperation and international standards such as ISO9001, ISO14001 and OHSAS18001. The Company uses a strict social responsibility management system to manage its suppliers, ensuring that the quality of materials provided by the supplies meets its requirements and that their production management systems also comply with its requirements on environment, occupational health and safety management system as stated in relevant laws and regulations. The Company also makes cost and delivery plans in advance to meet the delivery demand.

重要關係

本集團的成功亦依賴於僱員、供應商及客戶等重要關係的支持。

1. 僱員

人才為本是企業的核心理念，優秀員工是公司的寶貴財富。本集團重視員工的自我發展，為員工提供一個公平、開放、真誠、溫馨且充滿機會的工作環境。本集團擁有負責任的、有競爭力的薪酬體系，兼顧公司長期、穩定的發展，同時為員工帶來長期、穩定的回報。本集團以能力定薪資，憑貢獻論晉升。公司將認同企業價值觀、績效優良的員工視為公司最寶貴的財富，並致力於為員工提供良好的職業發展前景和施展才華的舞臺。因此，除了幫助員工通過本職工作的歷練和學習，得到知識技能與經驗積累外，公司還將為員工的發展創造良好的軟硬件條件。為促進人才合理配置和發展，公司目前建立了管理與專業技術並重的員工職業生涯發展體系。表現優秀的各類骨幹員工將有機會通過多種途徑得到全方位的能力提升，在推動公司發展的過程中獲得更多的個人發展機會，以事業凝聚人才，以人才成就事業。

2. 供應商

公司選擇行業內信譽良好的供應商進行合作，選擇行業內知名的供應商進行戰略合作，本著會互惠互利的原則，嚴格按照ISO9001、ISO14001、OHSAS18001國際標準篩選認證供應商，嚴格按照企業社會責任管理體系管理供應商，確保供應商提供的物料質量能夠滿足要求，確保供應商的生產管理體系滿足相關環保、職業健康安全管理体系等相關法律法規要求。提前做好供應商成本及交付計劃，滿足公司交付需求。



3. Customers

The Group establishes complete management systems in compliance with both national and international standards, as well as well-known clients' requirements, which cover product quality, environment, occupational health and safety, information security and product safety management. Via the yearly clients' satisfaction survey conducted, our clients have expressed positive feedback on quality, logistics, cost and service. Our clients all over the world, both new and old well-known clients, supervise and inspect each management system of the Company every year. Apart from this, our Company also implements Key Performance Indicator (KPI), internal control scheme, management appraisal program in every aspect. In order to continuously enhance management systems of the Company, the Company has set up a specific department to supervise operation and pass the results to the management on a regular basis for review.

Environmental policies

Environmental protection is not only the responsibility of the Group, but of each of us. The Group initiates and strives to minimize its environmental impact by using water saving facilities, saving electricity and encouraging recycling of office supplies and other materials. The Group also operates in strict compliance with the relevant environmental regulations and rules and possesses all necessary permission and approval from the PRC regulators. The Group also has environment policies in place to reduce emission, raise efficiency use of resources and reduce pollution.

Compliance with laws and regulations

The Group's operations are carried out by the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC while the Company itself is listed on the Stock Exchange. Its operations are regulated by Hong Kong and PRC laws. During the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report, the Group has complied with the relevant laws and regulations that have significant impact to the Group in the PRC and Hong Kong.

In particular, as the Group's business involves manufacturing, the Group's operation is regulated by environmental protection laws and regulations in the PRC. During the Year have any material non-compliance with such laws and regulations.

On behalf of the Board

Yeung Man Ying

Chairman

Hong Kong

25 March 2021

3. 客戶

本集團嚴格按照國內國際知名品牌客戶的要求、按照國內國際標準要求建立質量、環境、職業健康安全、信息安全、產品安全管理體系，每年對客戶滿意度進行調查確認，產品質量、交付、成本、服務都得到了客戶普遍的好評。現在客戶遍及世界各地，每年都有知名新舊客戶對公司各項管理體系進行運行監督檢查，並且公司內部也會按照管理的要求確定各個方面的關鍵績效指標 (KPI)、內審計劃、管理評審計劃，按照要求進行體系審核，設立專門部門進行監控，將監控結果定期報告公司高層進行檢討，持續改善公司管理體系。

環保政策

環境保護不僅是本集團業務的責任，亦是本集團每一人的責任。本集團通過一系列措施減少本集團對環境造成的影響，包括使用節水設施、節約用電及鼓勵辦公耗材的回收利用。本集團亦嚴格按照相關的環保規例及規則營運，並持有中國監管部門的一切必要許可及批文。本集團亦有為減排、提高使用資源及減少污染而設的環保政策。

對法律法規的遵守

本集團的業務營運由本公司在中國的附屬公司進行，而本集團本身則在香港聯交所上市。本集團所營運業務受香港及中國法律監管。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度以及截至本報告日期止，本集團已遵守在中國及香港對本集團具有重大影響的相關法例及規例。

由於本集團從事與製造業相關業務，本集團的運營尤其須遵守中國環保法律及法規的監管。於本年度，本集團概無發生任何未能遵守該等法律及法規之事項。

代表董事會

楊文瑛

主席

香港

二零二一年三月二十五日



The Company's goal is to continue to increase its transparency to the Shareholders and the public and maintain a high standard of corporate governance. The principles of corporate governance adopted by the Group emphasise a quality Board with sound internal control, transparency, accountability and independence.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

Save as mentioned below, the Company has complied with the code provisions laid down in the Corporate Governance Code ("Corporate Governance Code") as set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules during the Year.

In respect of code provisions A.5.1 to A.5.4 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Company does not have a nomination committee. At present, the Company does not consider it necessary to have a nomination committee as the full Board is responsible for reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board and the appointment of new Directors from time to time to ensure that it has a balanced composition of skills and experience appropriate for the requirements of the businesses of the Company, and the Board as a whole is also responsible for assessing the independence of the independent non-executive Directors and reviewing the succession plan for the Directors, in particular the chairman of the Board.

According to the code provision E.1.2 of the Corporate Governance Code, the chairman of the Board shall attend the annual general meeting of the Company and arrange for the chairmen of the audit, remuneration and nomination committees (as appropriate) or in the absence of the chairman of such committees, another member of the committee or failing this, his duly appointed delegate, to be available to answer questions at the annual general meeting.

本公司目標為持續提高其對股東及公眾之透明度及保持高標準之企業管治。本集團所採納之企業管治原則著重於高質素之董事會、健全之內部控制、具透明度、問責及具獨立性。

遵守企業管治守則

除下文所述者外，本公司已於本年度遵守上市規則附錄十四所載之企業管治守則(「企業管治守則」)內之守則條文。

就企業管治守則之守則條文第A.5.1至A.5.4條而言，本公司並未設立提名委員會。由於董事會全體成員負責不時審閱董事會之架構、人數及組成，並委任新董事，以確保董事會由具備配合本公司業務所需技能及經驗之人士組成，加上董事會全體共同負責評估獨立非執行董事之獨立性以及審閱董事(尤其是董事會主席)之繼任計劃，因此本公司認為目前不需設立提名委員會。

根據企業管治守則之守則條文第E.1.2條，董事會主席須出席本公司之股東週年大會，及安排審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會(如合適)之主席或(倘該等委員會主席缺席)委員會其他成員(或如其未能出席時，由其正式指定代表)出席該股東週年大會回答提問。



At the annual general meeting of the Company held on 16 June 2020 (“2020 AGM”), Ms Yeung Man Ying, the chairman of the Board, was unable to attend due to an unexpected business engagement. Mr Liu Jun, an executive Director and the then chief executive officer of the Group, chaired the 2020 AGM on behalf of the chairman of the Board pursuant to the bye-laws of the Company and was available to answer questions. Mr Wong Cho Tung, the president and an executive Director, and Mr Liu Hing Hung, an independent non-executive Director and the chairman of the remuneration committee of the Board and the audit committee of the Board (“Audit Committee”), were also available at the 2020 AGM to answer questions from Shareholders.

THE BOARD

Board functions

The Board is responsible for the promotion of the success of the Company by directing and guiding its affairs in an accountable and effective manner. Board members acknowledge their duty to act in good faith, with due diligence and care, and in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

The types of decisions which are to be taken by the Board include:

1. setting the Company’s mission and values;
2. formulating strategic directions of the Company;
3. reviewing and guiding corporate strategy; setting performance objectives and monitoring implementation and corporate performance;
4. monitoring and managing potential conflicts of interest of management, Board members; and
5. ensuring the integrity of the Company’s accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for monitoring risk, financial control, and compliance with the law.

董事會主席楊文瑛女士由於有未能預料之業務事宜，未能出席本公司於二零二零年六月十六日舉行之股東週年大會（「二零二零年股東週年大會」）。根據本公司之章程細則，執行董事兼本集團首席執行官劉軍先生，代表董事會主席主持二零二零年股東週年大會及回答提問。執行董事兼總裁王祖同先生及獨立非執行董事兼董事會轄下之薪酬委員會及董事會轄下之審核委員會（「審核委員會」）主席廖慶雄先生亦出席二零二零年股東週年大會，並回答股東提問。

董事會

董事會之職能

董事會有責任透過對本公司各事務作出可靠及有效之指導及指引，推動本公司之成功。董事會成員有責任以真誠、盡責、審慎及符合本公司及其股東之最佳利益之方式行事。

須由董事會作出之決定包括：

1. 制定本公司之使命及價值；
2. 規劃本公司之策略方向；
3. 審閱及指引企業策略；設定業績目標及監督實行情況與企業表現；
4. 監督及管理管理層與董事會成員之間潛在利益衝突；及
5. 確保本公司之會計及財務報告制度（包括獨立審核）之完善以及落實適當之控制體系，特別是監控風險、財務控制及合規方面。



Board composition and practices

As at 31 December 2020, the Board comprised three executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors.

As at the date of this annual report, the Board comprised four executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors, namely:

Executive Directors:

Ms Yeung Man Ying (*Chairman*)

Mr Wong Cho Tung (*President*)

Mr Liu Jun (*Chief Technical Officer*)

Mr Zhu Wenhui

Independent non-executive Directors:

Mr Liu Hing Hung

Mr Li Minbo

Mr Wu Zhe

Biographical details of the Directors and the relationships among them are set out in the “Directors and Senior Management Profile” section on pages 27 to 32 of this annual report.

Save as disclosed in this annual report, none of the Directors has any connection (including financial, business or family relationship) with each other as required to be disclosed pursuant to Appendix 16 of the Listing Rules.

During the Year, the roles of the chairman, president and the chief executive officer were separated in order to reinforce their respective independence, accountability and responsibility in compliance with the requirement under Code Provision A.2.1 of the Corporate Governance Code. During the Year, the role of the chairman was performed by Ms Yeung Man Ying who was responsible for developing direction and strategies of the Group. During the Year, the role of the president was performed by Mr Wong Cho Tung who was responsible for formulating the direction, strategies and the development plan of the new business of the Group. Mr Liu Jun resigned from the position of chief executive officer of the Group and was appointed as chief technical officer of the Group from 22 December 2020. Mr Gao Jun has been appointed as chief executive officer since 22 December 2020. During his tenure, Mr Gao Jun took up the responsibility of the overall management of the Group’s product and business planning, including management of product definition, sales, procurement, production and delivery.

董事會之組成及運作

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事會由三名執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事組成。

於本年報日期，董事會由四名執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事組成，即：

執行董事：

楊文瑛女士 (*主席*)

王祖同先生 (*總裁*)

劉軍先生 (*首席技術官*)

朱文輝先生

獨立非執行董事：

廖慶雄先生

李敏波先生

武哲先生

董事之個人資料詳情及彼此之相互關係載於本年度報告第27頁至第32頁之「董事及高級管理人員」一節。

除於本年報所披露者外，董事之間概無根據上市規則附錄16所需披露的任何關連（包括財務、商務或家庭關係）。

於本年度，按照企業管治守則之守則條文A.2.1條之要求，主席、總裁及首席執行官之角色分立，以強化各自之獨立性、問責性及職責。於本年度，主席的角色由楊文瑛女士擔任，負責本集團之發展方向和策略。於本年度，總裁的角色由王祖同先生擔任，負責參與制定本集團發展方向、策略及新業務拓展計劃。自二零二零年十二月二十二日起，劉軍先生已辭任本集團首席執行官職務，並獲委任為本集團首席技術官。自二零二零年十二月二十二日起，高峻先生已獲委任為本集團首席執行官。於在任期間，高峻先生負責執行本集團產品及經營規劃，全面管理本集團包括產品定義及銷售，到採購、生產及交付運作管理之職責。



The independent non-executive Directors contribute to the Company with diversified industry expertise, advise the management on strategy development and ensure that the Board maintains high standards of financial and other mandatory reporting as well as provide adequate checks and balances to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and the Company as a whole.

Each of the independent non-executive Directors has given a written confirmation to the Company confirming that he has met the criteria set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules regarding the guidelines for the assessment of independence of non-executive Directors.

The Board delegates specific tasks to the Group's management including the implementation of strategies and decisions approved by the Board and the preparation of accounts for approval by the Board before public reporting.

The Company has arranged for appropriate liability insurance to indemnify its Directors and officers for their liabilities arising out of corporate affairs. The insurance coverage is reviewed annually.

Regular Board meetings are scheduled in advance to give all Directors an opportunity to attend. Directors may attend meetings in person or through other means of electronic communication in accordance with the Bye-laws. All Directors are kept informed on a timely basis of major changes that may affect the Group's businesses, including relevant rules and regulations. Directors shall have full access to information on the Group and are able to obtain independent professional advice whenever deemed necessary by the Directors. No request was made by any Director for such independent professional advice during the Year. The Company Secretary shall prepare minutes and keep records of matters discussed and decisions resolved at all Board meetings, which will be available for inspection by Directors upon request.

獨立非執行董事就策略發展向本公司提供各行業之專業建議及向管理層提供建議，確保董事會保持高標準之財務及其他強制性報告，以及為保障股東及本公司之整體利益提供足夠之控制及制衡。

本公司已收到每位獨立非執行董事就其與本公司之獨立性發出之書面確認，確認彼已符合上市規則第3.13條規定所載之標準，內容關於非執行董事之獨立性之評估指引。

董事會授權本集團管理層之特別任務包括執行董事會批准之策略及決策，以及編製賬目，以於公佈前待董事會批准。

本公司已安排適當之責任保險，以就董事及高級行政人員因各種企業事宜產生之責任提供彌償保證。該等保險每年進行檢討。

董事會之定期會議事先安排召開時間，以使所有董事均有機會出席。根據公司細則，董事可親身或透過其他電子通訊方法出席會議。所有董事均及時獲知會影響本集團業務之重大變動，包括相關規則及規例之變動。董事應可獲得有關本集團之資料，並可在其視為必要時獲得獨立專業建議（費用由公司承擔）。於本年度，概無任何董事提出尋求該等獨立專業建議之要求。公司秘書須負責為所有董事會會議編撰會議記錄，並保存會上討論之事項所作出決定之記錄，該等紀錄將可供董事隨時查閱。



The Board held four meetings and the Company held one general meeting in 2020. The following is the attendance record of each Director at the Board meetings and the general meeting of the Company for the Year:

Name of Director	Number of general meeting attended/ Number of general meeting held	Number of Board meetings attended/ Number of Board meetings held
Ms Yeung Man Ying	0/1	4/4
Mr Wong Cho Tung	1/1	4/4
Ms Tang Rongrong <i>(Resigned with effect from 10 September 2020)</i>	0/1	4/4
Mr Liu Jun	1/1	4/4
Mr Liu Hing Hung	1/1	4/4
Mr Wang Tianmiao <i>(Resigned with effect from 3 February 2021)</i>	0/1	3/4
Mr Wu Zhe	0/1	4/4

於二零二零年內，董事會舉行了四次會議及本公司舉行了一次股東大會，以下為各董事於本年度本公司之董事會會議及股東大會之出席紀錄：

董事姓名	出席股東大會次數/ 舉行股東大會次數	出席會議次數/ 舉行會議次數
楊文瑛女士	0/1	4/4
王祖同先生	1/1	4/4
唐融融女士 <i>(於二零二零年九月十日辭任生效)</i>	0/1	4/4
劉軍先生	1/1	4/4
廖慶雄先生	1/1	4/4
王田苗先生 <i>(於二零二一年二月三日辭任生效)</i>	0/1	3/4
武哲先生	0/1	4/4

NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS

The Company does not have a nomination committee. The Board is responsible for nominating appropriate person, either to fill in casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors for election by Shareholders at the general meeting of the Company.

In December 2018, the Company adopted a nomination policy which sets out the selection criteria in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate as Director. Such criteria include, but are not limited to academic background, qualifications, relevant experiences in the industry, character and integrity of the proposed candidate. Suitable candidate can be nominated by any Director. The Board should evaluate the personal profile of the candidate based on the selection criteria as set out in the nomination policy and undertake adequate due diligence in respect of each proposed candidate. After a comprehensive assessment, the nomination committee will then make appropriate recommendations to the Board for approval. All appointments of Directors will ultimately be based on merit while taking into account the measurable objectives with regard to the benefits of diversity on the Board.

董事之提名

本公司不設提名委員會。董事會負責提名合適人選填補空缺或作為現有董事以外之新增委任，以供股東於本公司股東大會上選舉。

於二零一八年十二月，本公司採納有關訂明用以評估提名董事候選人之合適程度的甄選準則之提名政策。該等準則包括但不限於提名候選人的學術背景、資歷、業內相關經驗、品格及誠信。合適的候選人可由任何董事提名。董事會應根據有關提名政策訂明的甄選準則評估候選人的個人簡歷，並就各提名候選人進行充分的盡職調查。經全面評估後，提名委員會將向董事會作出合適建議以供批准。所有董事委任將最終以用人唯才為原則，並顧及董事會成員多元化裨益的可計量目標。



As and when circumstances require, the Board will meet to discuss the nomination of new Directors. In considering the suitability of a candidate for directorship, the Board will adopt an objective criteria, with due regard to the benefits of diversity, as set out in the board diversity policy of the Company (“Board Diversity Policy”) as well as the requirements under the Listing Rules and the nomination policy of the Company.

The re-election procedure set out in the Bye-laws provides that one-third of the Directors for the time being (or if their number is not a multiple of three, then 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 at least once every three years at each annual general meeting of the Company. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election and shall continue to act as a Director throughout the meeting at which he retires. The Directors to retire by rotation will be those who have been longest in office since their last re-election or appointment but as between persons who become or were last re-elected Directors on the same day those retire will (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Company continuously seeks to enhance the effectiveness of the Board and maintain the highest standards of corporate governance, recognises and embraces the benefits of diversity in the Board. During the Year, the Board had in place the Board Diversity Policy in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code.

According to the Board Diversity Policy, the Board takes into account various elements of diversity including but not limited to age, gender, cultural and educational background, skills, professional knowledge, and industry experience in determining the appointment and reappointment of the Directors and proposed candidates. All Directors’ appointments are based on meritocracy and due regard is given to the Board’s diversity to ensure the Company can obtain the benefits of such diversity.

During the Year, the Board was satisfied with the diversity of the existing Board composition and did not, for the time being, set up any measurable objective regarding board diversity.

於情況有需要時，董事會將舉行會議，以討論提名新任董事之事宜。於考慮董事候選人之合適程度時，董事會將基於客觀條件、充分顧及董事會成員多元化(載於本公司董事會多元化政策(「董事會多元化政策」))的裨益，以及根據上市規則及本公司規定作出委任。

載於章程細則內之重選之程序訂明，於本公司每屆股東週年大會上，當時三分之一之董事(或如其數目並非三之倍數，則以最接近但不少於三分之一之數目為準)須輪席告退，惟每名董事須最少每三年告退一次。退任董事符合資格膺選連任，並於其告退之大會期間繼續擔任董事。輪席告退之董事將為自上次重選或獲委任以來在任最久之董事，惟於同一日獲委任或重選為董事之人士而言，將以抽籤方式(除非彼等互相協定)決定應予告退之人士。

董事會多元化政策

本公司不斷致力提高董事會之效能，並保持最高水平之企業管治，確認及相信董事會多元化之益處。本年度內，根據企業管治守則之新守則條文，董事會已採納董事會多元化政策。

根據本公司所採納的董事會成員多元化政策，董事會考慮多種多元化元素，包括但不限於年齡、性別、文化和教育背景、技能、專業知識及行業經驗、以確定董事與提名候選人的委任與連任。所有董事的委任均以用人唯才為原則並顧及董事會成員多元化，確保本公司能有所裨益。

於本年度，董事會滿意現時董事會組成的多元化，並暫無就董事會成員多元化制定任何可量化指標。



The composition, experience and balance of skills on the Board are regularly reviewed to ensure that the Board retains a core of members with longstanding knowledge of the Group alongside new Director(s) appointed from time to time who bring fresh perspectives and diverse experiences to the Board. Board appointments will continue to be made on a merit basis. The Board will review the Board Diversity Policy on a regular basis to ensure its continued effectiveness.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is collectively responsible for performing the corporate governance functions in accordance with code provision D.3.1 of the Corporate Governance Code. During the Year, the Board reviewed the policies and practices and compliance by the Company and reviewed and monitored the training and continuous professional development of the Directors.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the results and cash flows for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have selected appropriate accounting policies, applied them consistently, made judgments and estimation that are prudent, fair and reasonable, ensured all applicable accounting standards are followed and prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors are also responsible for ensuring that the Group keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and which enable the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and regulatory requirements. Further explanation as to how the Company generates or preserves value over the longer term and the strategy for delivering the Company's objectives is set out under "Chairman's Statement" from pages 4 to 10 of this annual report.

董事會定期對成員組合、經驗及技能平衡進行檢討，從而確保董事會保留對本集團有長期認識之核心成員，並不時委任可為董事會帶來新觀點及不同經驗之新董事。董事會將繼續秉持用人唯才之精神。董事會將會定期檢討董事會多元化政策，以求確保其持續有效。

企業管治職能

董事會根據企業管治守則之守則條文第D.3.1條共同負責履行企業管治職能。於本年度內，董事會已檢討本公司之企業管治政策及常規以及本公司之合規情況，並已審閱及監察董事培訓及持續專業發展。

董事於財務報表之責任

董事負責監督編製每一財務期間之財務報表。財務報表應真實公平地反映本集團之財務狀況及期間之業績和現金流。編製財務報表時，董事選用適當之會計原則並貫徹執行，作出審慎、公平及合理之判斷及估計，確保採用所有適用之會計準則並採取持續經營基準編製財務報表。董事亦須負責確保本集團保存會計記錄，該等記錄須於任何時間合理準確地披露本集團之財務狀況，並可據此按適用之會計準則及監管規定編製財務報表。有關本公司如何締造或保存較長遠之價值以及達成本公司目標之策略的進一步闡釋，載於本年報第4至10頁之「主席報告」內。



CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the Year, the Company provided regular updates to the Directors on material changes to regulatory requirements applicable to the Directors and the Company on a timely basis and on the latest business development of the Company. The Directors confirmed that they complied with code provision A.6.5 of the Corporate Governance Code on directors' training. During the Year, all Directors namely, Ms Yeung Man Ying, Mr Wong Cho Tung, Ms Tang Rongrong (resigned on 10 September 2020), Mr Liu Jun, Mr Liu Hing Hung, Mr Wang Tianmiao (resigned on 3 February 2021) and Mr Wu Zhe, participated in continuous professional development by attending seminars/in-house briefing/reading materials to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills in areas related to their roles, functions and duties of Directors such as corporate governance, regulatory updates and topics related to telecommunications industry.

During the Year, the Company Secretary fully complied with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules by taking no less than 15 hours of professional training.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code as its own code of conduct for dealing in securities of the Company by Directors. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, all Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the required standard set out in the Model Code for the Year.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company has established the Remuneration Committee with written terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee in compliance with Rule 3.25 of the Listing Rules and the Corporate Governance Code. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in achieving its goals of providing packages which can attract, retain and motivate Directors with required qualities for running the Company successfully.

持續專業發展

於本年度內，本公司定期適時向董事提供適用於董事及本公司之規管規定之重大變動之最新資料，並定時向彼等提供有關本公司最新業務發展之資料。董事確認，彼等已遵守企業管治守則之守則條文第A.6.5條有關董事培訓之規定。於本年度內，全體董事楊文瑛女士、王祖同先生、唐融融女士（於二零二零年九月十日辭任）、劉軍先生、廖慶雄先生、王田苗先生（於二零二一年二月三日辭任）及武哲先生已透過出席研討會／內部簡報會／閱讀各種資料之方式參與持續專業發展，以發展及更新有關其作為董事之角色、職能及職責方面之知識及技能，如企業管治、最新監管資料及電信行業相關資料等。

於本年度，公司秘書已全面遵守上市規則3.29，接受不少於15個小時的專業培訓。

董事進行證券交易之標準守則

本公司已採納標準守則，作為其董事買賣本公司證券的守則條文。經向所有董事作出具體詢問，所有董事均已確認於本年度遵守標準守則所規定之標準。

薪酬委員會

本公司成立一根據上市規則第3.25條及企業管治常規守則書面列明其職權範圍之薪酬委員會。薪酬委員會之責任是協助董事會制定可吸引、挽留及激勵具備成功運作本公司所需質素之董事所需之薪酬福利組合之目標。



The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee include: (i) making recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for all remuneration of Directors and senior management and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on such remuneration; (ii) determining the terms of the specific remuneration package of each executive Director and senior management; (iii) reviewing and approving performance-based remuneration by reference to corporate goals and objectives resolved by the Board from time to time. Terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee which have been adopted by the Board are available on the respective websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The Remuneration Committee held two meetings during the Year and had reviewed the remuneration packages of Directors and senior management of the Group. The attendance record is as follows:

Name of Director	Number of meetings attended/ Number of meetings held
Mr Liu Hing Hung	2/2
Mr Wang Tianmiao	2/2
Mr Wu Zhe	2/2
Mr Wong Cho Tung	2/2

No Director took part in any discussion about his own remuneration.

The Remuneration Committee consists of four members, three of whom are independent non-executive Directors, being Mr Liu Hing Hung, Mr Wang Tianmiao (replaced by Mr Li Minbo on 3 February 2021) and Mr Wu Zhe, and one executive Director being Mr Wong Cho Tung. They have substantial experience in human resources management. The Remuneration Committee is chaired by Mr Liu Hing Hung.

Executive Directors, assisted by the Group's human resources department, are responsible for reviewing all relevant remuneration information and obtaining market conditions in addition to considering the performance of individuals and the profitability of the Group, and proposing to the Remuneration Committee for consideration and approval, remuneration packages for Directors and senior management. Executive Directors, however, do not participate in the determination of their own remuneration.

薪酬委員會之主要職責包括：(i)就本公司董事及高級管理層之所有薪酬政策及結構向董事提供建議，以及制定正式及具透明度之程序以制定有關該等薪酬之政策；(ii)確定每位執行董事及高級管理層人員具體薪酬福利之條款；(iii)參考董事不時決定之企業目標及宗旨，審閱及批准以表現為本之薪酬。董事會所採納之薪酬委員會之職權範圍可分別在本公司及聯交所之網站查閱。

薪酬委員會於本年度舉行了二次會議，並已審閱本集團董事及高級管理人員的薪酬。出席之次數如下：

董事姓名	出席會議次數/ 舉行會議次數
廖慶雄先生	2/2
王田苗先生	2/2
武哲先生	2/2
王祖同先生	2/2

所有董事均沒有參與有關其本身薪酬的討論。

薪酬委員會由四名成員組成，包括三名獨立非執行董事廖慶雄先生、王田苗先生(於二零二一年二月三日由李敏波先生代替)及武哲先生以及一名執行董事王祖同先生。彼等於人力資源管理方面有豐富經驗。薪酬委員會由廖慶雄先生擔任主席。

執行董事在本集團人事部門協助下負責於考慮個人表現及本集團盈利能力以外，審閱所有相關薪酬資料及獲取市場訊息，並將董事及高級管理層之薪酬福利提呈薪酬委員會考慮及批准。然而，執行董事並不參與其本身薪酬之釐定。



The primary objective of the remuneration policy on executive remuneration package is to enable the Company to retain and motivate executives in promoting the success of the Group. The remuneration package comprises basic salary, and may include discretionary bonus and/or share options and share awards.

Each of the executive Directors is entitled to a basic salary which is subject to review by the Remuneration Committee after such executive Directors have completed 12 months of service.

Subject to the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, the Company may, at its sole discretion, grant share options and/or share awards to executive Directors in accordance with the share option schemes and share award schemes adopted by the Company.

Each of the executive Directors (except Ms Yeung Man Ying and Mr Wong Cho Tung) is entitled to a discretionary bonus as determined by the Remuneration Committee by reference to the performance of the Group and the Director.

Each of Mr Liu Hing Hung, Mr Wang Tianmiao and Mr Wu Zhe entered into a letter of appointment with the Company to serve as an independent non-executive Director for one year commencing on the date of appointment and subject to the right of the independent non-executive Director or the Company to terminate the appointment of the independent non-executive Director at any time by giving at least one month's notice in writing.

行政人員薪酬福利政策之主要目標是挽留及激勵行政人員，以推動本集團之成功。薪酬福利包括基本薪金、酌情花紅及／或購股權及股份獎勵。

每名執行董事均可獲得基本薪金，惟須於該等執行董事服務十二個月後經薪酬委員會進行檢討。

根據薪酬委員會之建議，本公司可酌情根據本公司採納之購股權計劃授予每名執行董事購股權及／或股份獎勵。

經參考本集團及董事之表現，薪酬委員會決定，每名執行董事(楊文瑛女士及王祖同先生除外)均可獲得酌情花紅。

廖慶雄先生、王田苗先生及武哲先生各人與本公司訂立委任書擔任獨立非執行董事，任期為由委任日起計一年，且獨立非執行董事或本公司均可於任何時間透過發出不少於一個月之通知，終止獨立非執行董事之委任。



AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established the Audit Committee with the written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules and the Corporate Governance Code. The primary duties of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board to provide an independent review of the effectiveness of the financial reporting process, internal control and risk management system of the Group and oversee the audit process and other duties and responsibilities as assigned by the Board.

The Audit Committee members met three times in 2020 to review with senior management and the Company's external auditors the internal and external audit findings, the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group, and Listing Rules and statutory compliance, and discussed auditing, internal controls, risk management and financial reporting matters (including the 2019 annual financial statements and 2020 interim financial statements before recommending them to the Board for approval) and also approved the replacement of Mr Wang Tianmiao by Mr Li Minbo to act as a member of Audit Committee.

The following is the attendance record of each member at the Audit Committee meetings during the Year:

Name of Director	Number of meeting attended/ Number of meeting held
Mr Liu Hing Hung	3/3
Mr Wang Tianmiao	2/3
Mr Wu Zhe	3/3

The Audit Committee comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely, Mr Liu Hing Hung, Mr Wang Tianmiao (replaced by Mr Li Minbo on 3 February 2021) and Mr Wu Zhe. The Audit Committee is chaired by Mr Liu Hing Hung who has professional qualifications in accountancy.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the annual report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

審核委員會

本公司已成立根據上市規則第3.21條及企業管治守則列明其職權範圍之審核委員會。審核委員會之主要職責是協助董事會就本集團財務報告程序、內部控制及風險管理體系之有效性提供獨立評價，監督審核程序以及董事會委派之其他職責及責任。

審核委員會成員於二零二零年舉行了三次會議，與高級管理層及本公司之外部核數師共同審閱內部及外部審核結果、本集團採納之會計原則及慣例，以及上市規則及法規之遵守情況，並就有關審核、內部控制、風險管理及財務報告事宜(包括在將二零一九年度財務報表及二零二零年中期財務報表提交董事會批准之前對其進行審閱)進行討論，並批准由李敏波先生代替王田苗先生出任審核委員會委員。

以下為各成員於本年度審核委員會會議之出席紀錄：

董事姓名	出席會議次數/ 舉行會議次數
廖慶雄先生	3/3
王田苗先生	2/3
武哲先生	3/3

審核委員會由三名獨立非執行董事廖慶雄先生、王田苗先生(於二零二一年二月三日由李敏波先生代替)及武哲先生組成。審核委員會由廖慶雄先生擔任主席，彼具有專業會計資格。

審核委員會已審閱本公司截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之年報。



EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The Audit Committee has reviewed a service plan from Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu regarding their independence and objectivity and had a meeting with Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, the external auditors of the Company, to discuss the scope of their audit and approve the scope.

The Audit Committee also makes recommendations to the Board on the appointment and retention of the external auditors. For the Year, the Company paid Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, the external auditors of the Company, HK\$1.9 million as audit fees and HK\$0.4 million as non-audit fees for reviewing the interim financial report of 2020.

The auditors' reporting responsibility is set out on pages 65 to 73 of this annual report.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Directors acknowledge that it is their responsibility to maintain effective risk management and internal control system and to review them at regular intervals.

The Group's risk management and internal control system is designed to reduce risks, safeguard the Group's assets, prevent and detect fraud and protect Shareholders' investment as well as to ensure that proper accounting records are maintained and applicable legislation and regulations are complied with. During the year under review, through discussions with the management and external auditors, the Board conducted assessments and reviews of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control system in various perspectives, including, among others, financial control, operational and compliance controls and risk management. The risk management and internal control systems are reviewed by the Board annually and each review covers a whole financial year.

A bottom-up and top-down approach is utilised to ensure a holistic risk management process. The bottom-up approach is supported by key business units to identify and prioritise risks while the top down approach reviews and assesses if risks are comprehensively identified, prioritised, and properly addressed by key business units to accomplish the Group's objectives.

外部核數師

審核委員會已審閱德勤•關黃陳方會計師行確認其獨立性及客觀性之服務計劃，並與本公司之外部核數師德勤•關黃陳方會計師行舉行會議，討論及批准其審核範圍。

審核委員會亦就委聘及挽留外部核數師向董事會提供建議。本年度，本公司向本公司之外部核數師德勤•關黃陳方會計師行支付審計費為1,900,000港元及審閱二零二零年中期財務報告之非審計費為400,000港元。

核數師之申報職責載於本年報第65至73頁。

內部監控及風險管理

董事明白維持有效之風險管理及內部監控制度並定期進行檢討是董事會之責任。

本集團設立風險管理及內部監控系統，旨在減低風險、保障本集團資產、防止及偵查欺詐及保障股東權益，確保維持適當會計記錄，遵守合適法規及規例。於回顧年度，董事會透過與管理層及外聘核數師進行討論的方式，來評估與在各不同角度檢討本集團風險管理及內部監控系統之有效性，其中包括財務監控、營運與合規監控以及風險管理。風險管理及內部監控系統每年由董事會審核且每次審核覆蓋整個財政年度。

集團利用自下而上及自上而下的方式，確保擁有一套完善的風險管理程序。自下而上的方式以核心業務單位識別風險及確定風險評級為基礎；而自上而下的方式則評估及檢討核心業務單位於實現本集團的目標時是否已全面識別風險、為風險劃分級別及予以妥善處理。



The internal audit unit of the Company, which is subordinated to the Board, formulates the internal audit plan of the Group based on the strategic objectives analysis, business flow analysis, risk assessment and performance evaluation and the self-inspection mechanism with comprehensive risk management functions under the authority of the Board and the guidance of the Audit Committee. It regularly reports to the Audit Committee and the Board its audit findings and recommendations on internal control.

During the year under review, the internal audit unit of the Company continuously optimised job responsibilities and functions of different departments according to the annual audit plan approved by the Board. Such audit work covered financial, operation, statutory compliance and risk management of the Group at all levels and functions, taking into account of the manpower cost-effectiveness. During the year under review, the Board reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and material internal controls system and is of the opinion that the resources for and qualifications of staff of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function are adequate and sufficient. Based on the information furnished to it and its own observations, the Board is satisfied with the present risk management and internal control systems of the Group and considers them effective and adequate. During the year under review and up to the date of this annual report, nothing has been found which requires substantial improvement.

The Company has formulated policies on information disclosure and regularly reminded Directors and employees to properly comply with relevant policies on inside information while notifying the Directors (who are also the senior management of the Group) and employees of the latest guidance announced by the regulatory body on such information disclosure from time to time to keep all of them abreast of the latest information.

本公司內部審核單位隸屬董事會，在董事會之授權範圍內及審核委員會指導下，透過戰略目標分析、業務流程分析、風險評估、績效衡量，結合全面風險管理的內部監控自查機制，擬定本集團內部稽核工作計劃，並定期就查核結果與內控建議向審核委員會及董事會彙報。

於回顧年度，本公司內部審計單位在不斷完善部門崗位職責之前提下，遵循董事會通過之年度稽核計劃，對本集團進行各層級及機能之項目審計，審計範圍涵蓋財務、營運、法規遵循以及風險管理工作。於回顧年度，董事會已檢閱本集團的風險管理及重大內部監控系統的有效性並認為本公司會計之資源和員工資歷以及財務匯報職能均為適當和充分。根據董事會所獲得資料及其本身觀察，董事會滿意本集團現行之風險管理及內部監控系統及認為該系統是有效及充份的。於回顧年度及截至本年報的日期，並無發現有重大事項需要改進。

本公司已制定信息披露政策，並定期提醒董事及員工適當遵守內幕消息的相關政策，並會不時知會董事(彼等亦為本集團的高級管理層)及員工有關監管機構公佈的上述信息披露最新指引，以令彼等全體獲得最新的資訊。



INTERNAL AUDIT

The internal audit department of the Group is responsible for conducting internal audits of the Group. Internal audits are designed to provide the Board with reasonable assurance that the internal control systems of the Group are effective and the risks associated with the achievement of business objectives are being managed properly. The department also conducts other projects and investigation work as and when required. The Directors were satisfied that an effective control system had been in operation having reviewed the material controls and all other major components of the internal control system of the Group for the Year.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board has adopted a dividend policy (“Dividend Policy”) in compliance with code provision E.1.5 of the Corporate Governance Code with effect from 1 January 2019. Declaration and payment of dividend by the Company is also subject to the laws of Bermuda, the Byelaws and any applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Under the Dividend Policy, the Company can declare dividends from time to time. In deciding whether to propose a dividend and in determining the dividend amount, the Board shall take into account, inter alia, the financial performance of the Group, the Group’s expected working capital requirements, capital expenditure requirements and future expansion plans, retained earnings and distributable reserves of the Company and each of the members of the Group, the Group’s liquidity position, the general economic conditions and other internal or external factors that may have an impact on the business or financial performance and position of the Group, and any other factors that the Board deems relevant.

The Dividend Policy will continue to be reviewed from time to time by the Board and the Dividend Policy shall in no way constitute a legally binding commitment by the Company that any dividend will be proposed or declared in any given period.

內部審核

內部審核部負責對本集團進行審核工作。內部審核的目的是向董事會作出合理的保證，保證本集團的內部監控制度有效以令達成業務目標的有關風險得到適當的管理。如有需要，該部門亦進行其他計劃和調查工作。董事經檢討本集團之重要控制措施及內部監控制度所有其他主要元素後，已信納本年度已運作有效之控制制度。

股息政策

董事會已根據企業管治守則的守則條文E.1.5採納股息政策（「股息政策」），自2019年1月1日起生效。本公司宣派及派付股息亦受百慕達法律、細則及任何適用法律、法規及規則所規限。

根據股息政策，本公司可不時宣派股息。於釐定是否建議派發股息及釐定股息金額時，董事會應考慮（其中包括）本集團的財務表現，本集團的預期營運資金需求，資本支出需求及未來擴充計劃，本公司及本集團各成員公司的保留盈利及可分派儲備，本集團的流動資金狀況，整體經濟環境以及可能會對本集團的業務或財務表現及狀況造成影響的其他內部或外部因素，以及董事會認為相關的任何其他因素。

董事會將不時持續檢討股息政策，股息政策絕不構成有關本公司於任何指定期間建議或宣派任何股息之具法律約束力的承諾。



INVESTOR RELATIONS AND SHAREHOLDERS' COMMUNICATIONS

The Group promotes investor relations and communications by setting up meetings with the investment community. The Group also responds to requests for information and queries from the investment community via the investor relations personnel.

The Board is committed to providing clear and full information of the Group to Shareholders through sending the Shareholders the Company's interim and annual reports, circulars, notices, financial reports as and when appropriate and providing additional information to Shareholders in the "Investor Relations" section of the Company's website.

Annual general meeting of the Company ("Annual General Meeting") provides a good opportunity for communications between the Board and Shareholders. Shareholders are encouraged to attend the Annual General Meeting. Notice of the Annual General Meeting and related papers are sent to the Shareholders at least 20 clear business days before the meeting and the said notice is also published on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company. The Chairman and Directors (if applicable), or the duly appointed delegate will answer questions on the Group's business at the Annual General Meeting. External auditors will also attend the Annual General Meeting.

Pursuant to Rule 13.39(4) of the Listing Rules, any vote of Shareholders at a general meeting must be taken by poll. Therefore, all the resolutions put to the vote at the Annual General Meeting will be taken by way of poll.

The poll is conducted by the Company's share registrar and results of the poll will be published on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company. Financial and other information are made available on the Company's website and updated regularly. Specific enquiries and suggestions by Shareholders can be sent in writing to the Board or the Company Secretary at the Company's registered office in Hong Kong at Unit 1206, 12th Floor, Billion Trade Centre, 31 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Hong Kong.

與投資者之關係及與股東之溝通

本集團透過與投資界召開會議，促進與投資者之關係及溝通。本集團亦透過投資者關係人員對投資界人士索取資料及詢問作出回應。

董事會透過適時向股東寄發本公司之中期報告及年報、通函、通告及財務報告致力向股東提供本集團清晰而全面之資料，本公司亦於本公司網站「投資者關係」一欄向股東提供本公司之其他資料。

本公司之股東週年大會（「股東週年大會」）為促進董事會與股東之溝通提供良機。本公司鼓勵股東出席股東週年大會。股東週年大會通告及有關文件於大會舉行至少二十個完整工作日前向股東寄發，且通告將分別在聯交所及本公司之網站上刊登，主席及董事（如適用），或正式授代表將於股東週年大會上就本集團之業務回答提問。外部核數師亦將出席股東週年大會。

根據上市規則第13.39(4)條，股東週年大會的任何決議均須以投票方式表決。因此，所有提呈股東週年大會表決之決議案將以投票方式表決。

投票由本公司之股份過戶處主持，其結果分別於聯交所及本公司網站公佈。財務及其他資料可於本公司網站查閱，並定期更新。股東之具體問題及意見可以書面方式寄往本公司於香港之註冊辦事處（地址為香港觀塘鴻圖道31號鴻貿中心12樓1206室）寄予董事會或公司秘書。



PROCEDURES FOR SHAREHOLDERS TO CONVENE A GENERAL MEETING/PUT FORWARD PROPOSALS

A. *Procedures for Shareholders to convene a general meeting*

1. Shareholder(s) holding 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 shall at all times have the right, by written requisition sent to the Company's registered office in Hong Kong at Unit 1206, 12th Floor, Billion Trade Centre, 31 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Hong Kong, for the attention to the Board or the Company Secretary, to require a special general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition.
2. The written requisition must state the purposes of the meeting, and must be signed by the Shareholder(s) concerned and may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more of those Shareholder(s).
3. The requisition will be verified with the Company's branch share registrar and upon their confirmation that the requisition is proper and in order, the Company Secretary will ask the Board to convene a special general meeting by serving sufficient notice in accordance with the statutory requirements and the Listing Rules to all the registered Shareholders. On the contrary, if the requisition has been verified as not in order, the Shareholder(s) concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, a special general meeting will not be convened as requested.

股東召開股東大會／提呈建議之程序

A. 股東召開股東大會之程序

1. 在提交要求當日持有本公司繳足股本(賦有權利可在本公司股東大會投票)不少於十分之一之股東，有權隨時以書面要求董事會召開股東特別大會，以處理要求內指明之事項，有關要求可寄至本公司於香港之註冊辦事處(地址為香港觀塘鴻圖道31號鴻貿中心12樓1206室)，註明交董事會或公司秘書收；而有關大會須於提交要求後兩(2)個月內舉行。
2. 書面要求中必須列明大會的目的，且必須經有關股東簽署，而有關書面要求可由多份格式內容相同，並經由一名或多名有關股東簽署之文件組成。
3. 本公司股份過戶登記分處將核實有關要求，於確認要求妥為恰當地提出後，公司秘書將要求董事會根據法定規定及上市規則向全體登記股東發出充份通知，藉以召開股東特別大會。相反，倘有關要求經核實為不恰當，有關股東將會被告知相關結果，並因而不會按要求召開股東特別大會。



4. The notice period to be given to all the registered Shareholders for consideration of the proposal raised by the Shareholder(s) concerned at a special general meeting varies according to the nature of the proposal as follows:

- at least twenty-one (21) clear days' and not less than ten (10) clear business days' notice in writing if the proposal constitutes a special resolution of the Company, which cannot be amended other than to a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error; and
- at least fourteen (14) clear days' and not less than ten (10) clear business days' notice in writing if the proposal constitutes an ordinary resolution of the Company.

B. Procedures for Shareholders to make proposals at general meeting other than a proposal of a person for election as Director

1. The Shareholder(s) holding not less than one-twentieth of the total voting rights of those Shareholders having the right to vote at such meeting or not less than one hundred Shareholders, at the expenses of the Shareholder(s) concerned, can submit a written requisition to move a resolution at a general meeting.
2. The written requisition must state the resolution, accompanied by a statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to the matter referred to in the proposed resolution, signed by all the Shareholder(s) concerned and may consist of several documents in like form (which between them contain the signatures of all the Shareholder(s) concerned).
3. The written requisition must be deposited at Unit 1206, 12th Floor, Billion Trade Centre, 31 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Hong Kong, the registered office of the Company in Hong Kong, for the attention of the Company Secretary not less than six weeks before the meeting in the case of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution and not less than one week in the case of any other requisition.

4. 向全體登記股東發出通知以供考慮相關股東於股東特別大會上所提呈建議之期限因建議性質而異，詳情如下：

- 倘建議構成本公司不可修訂之特別決議案(更正明顯錯誤之純粹文書修訂除外)，須最少發出二十一(21)個整日及不少於十(10)個完整營業日之書面通知；及
- 倘建議構成本公司之普通決議案，須最少發出十四(14)個整日及不少於十(10)個完整營業日之書面通知。

B. 董事於股東大會作出提名人士參選 董事以外建議之程序

1. 股東大會上之決議案可由持有有權於大會投票之股東總投票權不少於二十分之一的股東，或不少於百名股東提交書面要求處理，費用由所涉股東承擔。
2. 書面要求必須列名決議案，連同不超過1,000字有關所提呈決議案所述事宜的陳述，並由所涉之全體股東簽署，而有關書面要求可由多份格式內容相同之文件(彙集各份文件後須有所涉全部股東之簽署)組成。
3. 書面要求必須於大會舉行前最少六星期(如有關要求須發出決議案通告)及最少一星期(如為其他要求)交本公司於香港之註冊辦事處(地址為香港觀塘鴻圖道31號鴻貿中心12樓1206室)，註明交公司秘書收。



4. The requisition will be verified with the Company's branch share registrar and upon their confirmation that the requisition is Proper and in order, the Company Secretary will ask the Board to (i) include the resolution in the agenda for the Annual General Meeting; or (ii) convene a special general meeting by serving sufficient notice in accordance with the statutory requirements and the Listing Rules to all the registered Shareholders. On the contrary, if the requisition has been verified as not in order, the Shareholders concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, (i) the proposed resolution will not be included in the agenda for the Annual General Meeting; or (ii) a special general meeting will not be convened as requested.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the Year, the Company did not amend its constitutional documents.

4. 本公司股份過戶登記分處將核實有關要求，於確認要求妥為恰當地提出後，公司秘書將要求董事會(i)於股東週年大會議程中加入有關決議案；或(ii)根據法定規定及上市規則向全體登記股東發出充份通知，藉以召開股東特別大會。相反，倘有關要求經核實為不恰當，有關股東將會被告知相關結果，並因而(i)不會於股東週年大會議程中加入有關決議案；或(ii)不會按要求召開股東特別大會。

憲法文件

於本年度，本公司並無修訂其憲法文件。



Deloitte.

德勤

TO THE MEMBERS OF SIM TECHNOLOGY GROUP LIMITED

晨訊科技集團有限公司

(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

致晨訊科技集團有限公司股東

(於百慕達註冊成立的有限公司)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SIM Technology Group Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) set out on pages 74 to 240 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) 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 International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”). 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ 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.

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第74至240頁的晨訊科技集團有限公司(以下簡稱「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益表及綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據《國際財務報告準則》(「國際財務報告準則」)真實而中肯地反映了 貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》的披露要求妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

我們已根據《國際審計準則》(「國際審計準則」)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。根據國際會計師道德規範委員會頒佈的《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。



KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter	關鍵審計事項	我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理
<p>Valuation of inventories</p> <p>We identified the valuation of inventories as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement exercised by the management in determining the appropriate levels of allowance.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of inventories is approximately HK\$219,575,000 as at 31 December 2020. The management of the Group reviews an ageing analysis of inventories at the end of the reporting period and makes allowance for obsolete and/or slow-moving inventory items identified that are no longer suitable for use in production or sale. The management estimates the net realisable value for such finished goods and raw materials primarily based on the latest selling and purchase prices, respectively and current market conditions.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess the valuation of inventories included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining an understanding on management process and control in identifying obsolete and/or slow-moving inventories items and how the management estimates the allowance of obsolete and slow-moving inventories items; Obtaining the ageing analysis of inventories and testing the accuracy by agreeing its classification by age, on a sample basis, to goods receipt notes; Evaluating the reasonableness of allowance for inventories with reference to historical sales records, ageing analysis and subsequent selling and purchase prices of the inventories; and Tracing subsequent sales of inventories and/or subsequent purchase of materials, on a sample basis. 	<p>存貨估值</p> <p>由於管理層釐定適當水平的撥備時進行重要判斷，我們將存貨估值確定為關鍵審計事項。</p> <p>誠如綜合財務報表附註25所披露，於二零二零年十二月三十一日存貨的賬面值約為219,575,000港元。貴集團之管理層於報告期末審閱存貨賬齡分析，並就被認為不再適合作生產或銷售之陳舊及／或滯銷存貨項目作出撥備。管理層主要根據最近期買賣價格及當時之市況而分別估計該等製成品及原材料之可變現淨值。</p>	<p>我們就存貨估值的審計包括以下程序：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 了解在確定陳舊及／或滯銷的存貨項目方面的管理程序和控制，以及管理層如何估計陳舊及滯銷的存貨項目的撥備； 獲得存貨賬齡分析，並通過同意按其賬齡分類對收貨票據抽樣檢驗其準確性； 參考歷史銷售記錄、賬齡分析及隨後的庫存銷售和購買價格，評估存貨撥備是否合理；及 抽樣追蹤隨後的庫存銷售情況及／或隨後的材料採購情況。



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter	關鍵審計事項	我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理
<p>Valuation of investment properties</p> <p>We identified the valuation of investment properties as a key audit matter because of the significant judgements required to determine the fair value of investment properties.</p> <p>All of the Group's investment properties are stated at fair value on valuations performed by an independent professional valuer (the "Valuer"). In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. At the end of the reporting period, the chief financial officer of the Group works closely with the independent qualified professional valuer to establish and determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs. Where there is a material change in the fair value of the assets, the causes of the fluctuations will be reported to the management of the Group. Fair value of investment properties is derived by income capitalisation approach. As disclosed in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group's investment properties amounted to HK\$718,572,000 as at 31 December 2020. Loss on changes in fair value of investment properties of HK\$14,914,000 was recognised.</p> <p>The fair value of the Group's investment properties was determined by adopting the valuation techniques with some key inputs, including capitalisation rate, market rent and growth rate, assumptions of market conditions and judgements based on the valuation performed by the Valuer. Details of the valuation techniques and key inputs used in the valuations are disclosed in note 16 in the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess the valuation of investment properties included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining the valuation report from the Valuer and discussing with the management and the Valuer to understand the valuation basis, methodology used and underlying assumptions applied; Assessing the integrity of information provided by the management to the Valuer by comparing details of rental to the respective underlying lease agreement. Evaluating the management's process in respect of reviewing the valuation performed by the Valuer; Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Valuer; Assessing the valuation techniques and reasonableness of key inputs adopted based on available market data; and Performing market research and analysis to assess whether the changes in fair value of investment properties resulted from the valuation was reasonable and consistent with market trends to our knowledge. 	<p>投資物業估值</p> <p>由於釐定投資物業公平值需重要判斷，我們將投資物業估值確定為關鍵審計事項。</p> <p>貴集團的所有投資物業均於獨立專業估值師（「估值師」）進行的估值中按公平值呈列。在估計物業之公平值時，物業之最高及最佳用途為其目前用途。於報告期末，貴集團財務總監與獨立合資格專業估值師密切合作，以確立及釐定合適的估值技巧及輸入數據。倘資產之公平值出現重大變動，將向貴集團管理層匯報出現波幅之原因。投資物業的公平值則以收入資本化法計算得出。如綜合財務報表附註16披露，貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之投資物業達718,572,000港元。已確認投資物業公平值變動虧損為14,914,000港元。</p> <p>釐定貴集團投資物業的公平值時採用的估值技巧加入一些關鍵輸入數據，包括資本化比率、市值租金及增長率，對市況的假設及根據估值師進行的估值作出判斷。估值技巧及估值中所用的關鍵輸入數據詳情披露於本綜合財務報表附註16。</p>	<p>我們就投資物業估值的審計包括以下程序：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 取得估值師的估值報告，並與管理層及估值師討論以了解估值基準、所用方法及應用相關假設； 通過比較租金細節和相關租賃協議，評估管理部門向估值師提供資料的完整性。評估管理層對獨立合資格專業估值師估值的審閱過程； 評估估值師的勝任能力、能力及客觀性； 評估根據現有市場數據採用的估值技術和關鍵輸入數據的合理性；及 就估值所產生的投資物業公平值變動是否合理及符合我們所掌握的市場趨勢進行市場研究及分析。



Key audit matter

Impairment assessment of trade receivables

We identified impairment assessment of trade receivables as a key audit matter because of the involvement of the significant judgement and management estimates required to evaluate credit losses ("ECL") of the Group's trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's net trade receivables amounting to approximately HK\$96,980,000 and out of these trade receivables of approximately HK\$46,724,000 were past due.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of trade receivables included:

- Understanding key controls on how the management estimates the loss allowance for trade receivables;
- Testing the integrity of information used by the management to develop the provision matrix, including trade receivables ageing analysis as at 31 December 2020, on a sample basis, by comparing individual items in the analysis with the probability of default and recovery rates quoted from international credit-rating agencies; and

關鍵審計事項

應收貿易賬款之減值評估

由於評估報告期間結束時，貴集團應收貿易賬款的信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）須涉及重大判斷及管理層的估計，我們將應收貿易賬款的減值評估確定為關鍵審計事項。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團應收貿易賬款淨額約為96,980,000港元，在該等貿易應收賬款中約46,724,000港元已逾期。

我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理

我們有關貿易應收賬款估值評估的審計包括以下程序：

- 了解管理層估計應收貿易賬款虧損撥備時的主要監控措施；
- 抽樣檢測管理層估計撥備矩陣時所使用的資料的完整性，包括應收貿易賬款於二零二零年十二月三十一日的賬齡分析，方法為將分析中的個別項目與國際信貸評級機構所報的違約機率及收回率作比較；及



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter	關鍵審計事項	我們的審計如何對關鍵審計事項進行處理
<p>Valuation of trade receivables (continued)</p> <p>As disclosed in note 27 and 45 to the financial statements, the management estimates the ECL of trade receivables based on an evaluation of the collectability and age analysis of accounts on every individual trade debtors with significant balances and the remaining balances are grouped based on past due characteristics and on the management's judgement including creditworthiness, the past collection history and forward-looking information. Estimated loss rates are based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information. In addition, trade receivables that are credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually. The loss allowance amount of the credit impaired trade receivables is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows with the consideration of expected future credit losses.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 27 and 45 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group recognised an impairment allowance for trade receivables of approximately HK\$6,556,000 for the year and the Group's lifetime ECL on trade receivables as at 31 December 2020 amounted to approximately HK\$26,490,000.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging the management's basis and judgement in determining credit loss allowance on trade receivables as at 31 December 2020 including the identification of credit impaired trade receivables, the reasonableness of management's grouping of the remaining trade debtors into different categories in the provision matrix, and the basis of estimated loss rate applied with reference to the historical default rates and forward-looking information. 	<p>應收貿易賬款之減值評估(續)</p> <p>誠如財務報表附註27及45所披露，管理層根據對每一個有重大結餘的個別貿易應收賬款的可收回程度評估及賬齡分析，估計貿易應收賬款的預期信貸虧損，而餘下的結餘則根據逾期特性及管理層的判斷(包括信貸評級、過往收款記錄及前瞻性資料)進行分類。估計損失率乃根據應收賬款預計生命週期內的歷史觀察所得的違約率作出估計，並就前瞻性資料作出調整。此外，信貸減值的應收貿易賬款會個別評估預期信貸虧損。信貸減值的應收貿易賬款的虧損撥備金額以資產賬面值與估計未來現金流量之現值兩者間之差額計量，當中會考慮預期未來信貸虧損。</p> <p>誠如綜合財務報表附註27及45所披露，貴集團於本年度確認應收貿易賬款減值撥備約6,556,000港元，而貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的貿易應收賬款生命週期預期信貸虧損約為26,490,000港元。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 質疑管理層釐定於二零二零年十二月三十一日貿易應收賬款的信貸虧損撥備時採用的基準及判斷，包括確定信貸減值的貿易應收賬款、管理層在撥備矩陣中把餘下的貿易應收賬款歸納為不同類別的合理性，以及參考歷史違約率及前瞻性資料後所採用的估計虧損率的基準。



OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

其他資訊

貴公司董事需對其他資訊負責。其他資訊包括刊載於年報內的資訊，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資訊，我們亦不對該等其他資訊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資訊，在此過程中，考慮其他資訊是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資訊存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

董事及治理層就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

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

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

治理層須負責監督貴集團的財務報告過程。



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 solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act, 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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，並按照《百慕達公司法》第90條的規定僅向全體股東出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。本行並不就本行報告之內容對任何其他人士承擔任何責任或接受任何義務。合理保證是高水準的保證，但不能保證按照國際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，如果合理預期他們單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據國際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，設計及執行審計程式以應對這些風險，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。
- 瞭解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程式，但目的並非對 貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.
- 評價 貴公司董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。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，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資訊獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以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。

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

除其他事項外，我們與治理層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。



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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, 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 the independent auditor's report is Chung Chin Cheung.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
25 March 2021

我們還向治理層提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，消除威脅的行動或採取的防範措施。

從與治理層溝通的事項中，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專案合夥人是鍾振翔。

德勤•關黃陳方會計師行
執行會計師
香港
二零二一年三月二十五日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

綜合損益表

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

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
	<i>Notes</i>			
	<i>附註</i>			
Continuing operations		持續經營業務		
Revenue	5	收入	938,333	1,155,018
Cost of sales and services		銷售及服務成本	(820,370)	(1,032,508)
Gross profit		毛利	117,963	122,510
Other income	7	其他收入	33,148	32,508
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	8	預期信貸虧損模式下之減值虧損，扣除撥回	(6,937)	(27,326)
Other gains and losses	7	其他收益及虧損	9,723	2,507
Research and development expenses		研究及開發費用	(66,081)	(56,215)
Selling and distribution costs		銷售及分銷成本	(41,855)	(55,886)
Administrative expenses		行政開支	(91,815)	(88,834)
Share of results of associates	23	分佔聯營公司業績	(497)	(2,003)
Finance costs	9	融資成本	(4,154)	(3,282)
Loss before taxation		除稅前虧損	(50,505)	(76,021)
Taxation	11	稅項	7,516	19,393
Loss for the year from continuing operation	13	持續經營業務的本年度虧損	(42,989)	(56,628)
Discontinued operations		已終止經營業務		
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	12	已終止經營業務的本年度虧損	(4,204)	(18,233)
Loss for the year		本年度虧損	(47,193)	(74,861)
Loss attributable to the owners of the Company		本公司擁有人應佔虧損		
From continuing operations		來自持續經營業務	(36,452)	(58,526)
From discontinued operations		來自已終止經營業務	(1,871)	(18,412)
			(38,323)	(76,938)
(Loss) profit attributable to non-controlling interests		非控股權益應佔(虧損)溢利		
From continuing operations		來自持續經營業務	(6,537)	1,897
From discontinued operations		來自已終止經營業務	(2,333)	180
			(8,870)	2,077
Total (loss) profit for the year attributable to:		下列各項應佔年度總(虧損)溢利：		
Owners of the Company		本公司股東	(38,323)	(76,938)
Non-controlling interests		非控股權益	(8,870)	2,077
			(47,193)	(74,861)

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
綜合損益表

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



		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Loss per share (HK cents)	每股虧損(港仙)	15		
From continuing and discontinued operations	來自持續經營及已終止經營業務			
Basic	基本		(1.61)	(3.11)
Diluted	攤薄		(1.61)	(3.11)
From continuing operations	來自持續經營業務			
Basic	基本		(1.53)	(2.37)
Diluted	攤薄		(1.53)	(2.37)

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

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

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(47,193)	(74,861)
Other comprehensive income (expense)	其他全面收益(開支)		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss during the year:	其後將不會重新分類至本年度損益之項目：		
Surplus on transfer of right-of-use assets, property, plant and equipment and properties held for sale to investment properties at fair value	將使用權資產、物業、廠房及設備以及持作銷售物業轉撥至按公平值入賬之投資物業之盈餘	40,642	84,486
Fair value (loss) gain on investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	投資於按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具之公平值(虧損)收益	(315)	15,609
Deferred tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	與不可重新分類至損益的項目有關之遞延稅項	(9,329)	(25,024)
Exchange difference arising on translation to presentation currency	換算至呈列貨幣產生之匯率差異	69,912	(13,308)
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	100,910	61,763
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	本年度全面收益(開支)總額	53,717	(13,098)
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:	下列各項應佔全面收益(開支)總額：		
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	59,191	(14,663)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(5,474)	1,565
		53,717	(13,098)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 December 2020
於二零二零年十二月三十一日



			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	<i>Notes</i>			
	<i>附註</i>			
Non-current assets		非流動資產		
Investment properties	16	投資物業	718,572	608,388
Property, plant and equipment	17	物業、廠房及設備	234,451	267,712
Right-of-use assets	18	使用權資產	70,019	55,098
Goodwill	20	商譽	–	–
Intangible assets	21	無形資產	66,455	116,704
Deferred tax assets	22	遞延稅項資產	54,029	44,092
Finance lease receivables	19	應收融資租賃	–	188
Interests in associates	23	於聯營公司之權益	32,548	6,647
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)	24	按公平值計入其他全面收益 (「按公平值計入其他全面收益」) 之股本工具	12,382	669
Other receivables	27	其他應收款項	6,600	7,412
Consideration receivables		應收代價	3,600	4,043
			1,198,656	1,110,953
Current assets		流動資產		
Inventories	25	存貨	219,575	250,771
Finance lease receivables	19	應收融資租賃	–	169
Properties held for sale	26	持作銷售物業	9,601	12,711
Trade and notes receivables	27	應收貿易賬款及票據	116,138	282,462
Contract assets	27	合約資產	–	11,201
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	27	其他應收賬款、按金及預付款項	240,232	230,478
Consideration receivables		應收代價	26,832	1,857
Amount due from an associate	27	應收一間聯營公司款項	17,161	–
Amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	27	應收附屬公司非控股股東款項	4,248	4,496
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)	24	按公平值計入損益 (「按公平值計入損益」) 之金融資產	13,784	22,512
Pledged bank deposits	28	已抵押銀行存款	5,857	31,226
Short-term bank deposits	28	短期銀行存款	281,617	296,380
Bank balances and cash	28	銀行結餘及現金	667,935	611,714
			1,602,980	1,755,977

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
綜合財務狀況表

At 31 December 2020
於二零二零年十二月三十一日

			2020	2019
		<i>Notes</i>	二零二零年	二零一九年
		<i>附註</i>	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			千港元	千港元
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and notes payables	應付貿易賬款及票據	29	199,504	224,322
Contract liabilities	合約負債	30	129,615	202,255
Deposits from tenants	租客按金	29	1,348	1,092
Other payables, deposits received, accruals and deferred income	其他應付賬款、已收按金、應計款項及遞延收入	29	36,282	43,315
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸	31	36,000	77,936
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	32	8,764	6,319
Tax payable	應付稅項		36,606	40,224
			448,119	595,463
Net current assets	流動資產淨值		1,154,861	1,160,514
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		2,353,517	2,271,467
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	33	236,254	243,072
Reserves	儲備	34	1,896,148	1,849,269
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		2,132,402	2,092,341
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		15,463	18,330
Total equity	權益總額		2,147,865	2,110,671
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Deposits from tenants	租客按金	29	15,797	9,866
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	32	25,075	2,865
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	22	126,465	112,413
Deferred income	遞延收入	29	38,315	35,652
			205,652	160,796
			2,353,517	2,271,467

The consolidated financial statements on pages 74 to 240 were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

WONG CHO TUNG
王祖同
DIRECTOR
董事

載於第74頁至240頁之綜合財務報表已於二零二一年三月二十五日獲董事會批准，並由以下董事代表簽署：

LIU JUN
劉軍
DIRECTOR
董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

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

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔												Non-controlling interests 非控股權益		Total
		Share capital 股本	Share premium 股份溢價	Statutory surplus reserve 法定盈餘儲備	Other reserve 其他儲備	Share based payment reserve 以股份付款儲備	Employee trust reserve 僱員股份信託儲備	Properties revaluation reserve 物業重估儲備	Assets revaluation reserve 資產重估儲備	Capital redemption reserve 資本贖回儲備	Translation reserve 換算儲備	Retained profits 保留溢利	Total		Total	
		HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元 (Note a) (附註a)	HKS'000 千港元 (Note b) (附註b)	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	252,025	824,207	53,123	95,282	19,231	-	139,557	17,184	6,212	132,799	619,414	2,159,034	63,405	2,222,439	
(Loss) profit for the year	本年度(虧損)溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76,938)	(76,938)	2,077	(74,861)	
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	本年度其他全面收益(開支)	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,364	11,707	-	(12,796)	-	62,275	(512)	61,763	
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	本年度全面收益(開支)總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,364	11,707	-	(12,796)	(76,938)	(14,663)	1,565	(13,098)	
Share options lapsed/forfeited	購股權失效/已沒收	-	-	-	-	(190)	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	
Gain on partial disposal of equity instruments at FVTOCI	部分出售按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具之收益	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,710)	-	-	26,710	-	-	-	
De-registered of a non-wholly owned subsidiary	一間非全資附屬公司取消註冊	-	-	(86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	(1,144)	(1,144)	
Reduction in registered capital in a non-wholly owned subsidiary	一間非全資附屬公司註冊資本減少	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,354)	(45,354)	
Transfer to statutory surplus reserve	轉撥至法定盈餘儲備	-	-	11,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,213)	-	-	-	
Repurchase of ordinary shares	購回普通股	(8,953)	(18,084)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,953	-	(8,953)	(27,037)	-	(27,037)	
Dividend paid	已付股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,993)	(24,993)	-	(24,993)	
Dividend paid to non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary	向一間附屬公司非控股股東支付股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(142)	(142)	
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	243,072	806,123	64,250	95,282	19,041	-	202,921	2,181	15,165	120,003	524,303	2,092,341	18,330	2,110,671	
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38,323)	(38,323)	(8,870)	(47,193)	
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	本年度其他全面收益(開支)	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,475	(236)	-	66,275	-	97,514	3,396	100,910	
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	本年度全面收益(開支)總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,475	(236)	-	66,275	(38,323)	59,191	(5,474)	53,717	
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	-	1	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share options lapsed/forfeited	購股權失效/已沒收	-	-	-	-	(486)	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	
Purchase of shares under the share award scheme	根據股份獎勵計劃購買股份	-	-	-	-	-	(3,187)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,187)	-	(3,187)	
Disposal of subsidiary	出售附屬公司	-	-	(3,332)	-	-	-	-	-	1,905	3,332	1,905	2,607	4,512		
Repurchase of ordinary shares	購回普通股	(6,818)	(11,030)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,818	-	(6,818)	(17,848)	-	(17,848)	
Transfer to statutory surplus reserve	轉撥至法定盈餘儲備	-	-	7,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,382)	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	236,254	795,094	68,300	95,282	18,554	(3,187)	234,396	1,945	21,983	188,183	475,598	2,132,402	15,463	2,147,865	



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

Notes:

- (a) As stipulated by the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), before distribution of the net profit each year, the subsidiaries established in the PRC shall set aside 10% of their net profit after taxation for the statutory surplus reserve fund (except where the reserve has reached 50% of the subsidiaries' registered capital). The reserve fund can only be used, upon approval by the board of directors of the relevant subsidiaries and by the relevant authority, to offset accumulated losses or increase capital.
- (b) Other reserve is arisen from the reorganisation in preparation for the listing of the Company's shares on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, and the difference between the considerations paid and the relevant non-controlling interests upon the acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries.

附註:

- (a) 誠如中華人民共和國(「中國」)法律及法規之規定，於中國成立之附屬公司每年須於派發淨利潤之前撥出其稅後淨利潤10%作為法定盈餘儲備金(儲備達致附屬公司註冊資本50%情況下除外)。該等儲備金僅可用於抵銷累計虧損或增加資本，惟須獲得相關附屬公司董事會及相關主管機構之批准。
- (b) 為籌備本公司股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司主板上市而進行重組產生之其他儲備，及已付代價與於收購附屬公司的額外權益時的相關非控股權益兩者之間的差異。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

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



	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation	(56,652)	(91,497)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	1,769	2,636
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	40,352	37,468
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13,441	11,176
Amortisation of intangible assets	105,313	113,157
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(630)	440
Gain arising on early termination of lease contracts	(81)	(13)
Net gain on deregistration of subsidiaries	-	(1,144)
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	(5,613)	-
Gain on disposal of an associate	-	(1,660)
Impairment loss on financial assets and other items under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	21,618	35,484
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	-	1,315
Impairment loss on intangible assets	19,000	21,072
Impairment loss on goodwill	-	3,706
Revaluation gain on investment in associate	(2,719)	(4,603)
Share of results of associates	497	2,003
(Reversal) allowance for inventories	(28,699)	8,075
Changes in fair values of investment properties	14,914	(12,779)
Fair value change on financial assets at FVTPL	(101)	(4,234)
Interest income	(19,064)	(17,458)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	103,345	103,144
Decrease in inventories	9,234	119,786
Decrease in properties held for sales	3,759	6,798
Decrease (increase) in trade and notes receivables	97,684	(60,148)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables, deposits and prepayments	(3,824)	195,430
Decrease in contract assets	11,301	36,153
Decrease in finance lease receivables	-	390
Increase in amount due from associate	(17,161)	-
Increase in amount due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	(4,248)	-
Increase in trade and notes payables	29,062	35,627
Decrease in contract liabilities	(58,977)	(16,545)
(Decrease) increase in other payables, deposits received and accruals and deferred income	(2,694)	26,310
Cash generated from operations	167,481	446,945
Interest received	19,064	17,458
PRC tax (paid) refund net	(1,290)	16,327
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	185,255	480,730

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(23,254)	(31,847)
Proceeds from disposal of			
– financial assets at FVTPL		111,210	–
– equity instruments at FVTOCI		–	42,828
Purchases of			
– financial assets at FVTPL		(101,970)	–
– equity instruments at FVTOCI		(11,330)	(1,142)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,190	8,387
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiaries	42	2,845	–
Net cash outflow on acquisition of a subsidiary	41	–	(18,412)
Development costs paid		(68,377)	(104,643)
Investment in an associate		–	(4,576)
Placement of pledged bank deposits		(39,987)	(52,722)
Withdrawal of pledged bank deposits		65,961	78,344
Placement of short-term bank deposits		(209,617)	(296,380)
Withdrawal of short term bank deposits		229,000	–
Receipt of consideration receivables		1,246	3,372
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(43,083)	(376,791)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
New bank borrowings raised		90,640	113,112
Repayment of bank borrowings		(135,280)	(124,804)
Decrease in other liabilities		–	(29,484)
Interest paid		(1,769)	(2,636)
Dividend paid		–	(24,993)
Dividend paid to non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary		–	(142)
Repurchase of shares		(17,848)	(27,037)
Purchase of shares under Share award scheme		(3,187)	–
Cash transferred to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary upon share reduction in registered capital of a subsidiary that does not result in losing control		–	(45,354)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(8,973)	(8,263)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(76,417)	(149,601)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		65,755	(45,662)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		611,714	647,776
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		(9,534)	9,600
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR, represented by bank balances and cash		667,935	611,714

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

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



1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended) with limited liability. The addresses of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the corporate information section of the annual report.

The functional currency of the Company is Renminbi (“RMB”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”), as the Directors consider that it is a more appropriate presentation for a company listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) and for the convenience of the shareholders.

The Company is an investment holding company. The activities of its principal subsidiaries are disclosed in note 46.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”)

New and Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Group has applied the following new and amendments to IFRSs for the first time in the current year:

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8

國際會計準則第1號及國際會計準則第8號之修訂

Amendments to IFRS 3

國際財務報告準則第3號之修訂

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7

國際財務報告準則第9號、國際會計準則第39號及國際財務報告準則第7號之修訂

In addition, the Group has early applied the Amendment to IFRS 16 *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions*.

Except as described below, the application of the *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards* and the amendments to IFRSs in the current year had no material impact on the Group's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

1. 一般資料

本公司乃根據百慕達一九八一年公司法(經修訂)於百慕達註冊成立為獲豁免有限公司。本公司之註冊辦事處及主要營業地點在年報之公司資料一節內披露。

本公司之功能貨幣為人民幣(「人民幣」)。本綜合財務報表以港元(「港元」)呈列，乃因董事認為作為一間香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)的上市公司和方便本公司股東，財務報表以港元呈列更為恰當。

本公司為一家投資控股公司。其主要附屬公司之業務於附註46披露。

2. 應用新訂國際財務報告準則(「國際財務報告準則」)及其修訂

於本年度強制生效之新訂國際財務報告準則及其修訂

本集團已於本年度首次應用以下新訂國際財務報告準則及其修訂：

Definition of Material

重大之定義

Definition of a Business

業務之定義

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

利率基準改革

此外，本集團已提前應用國際財務報告準則第16號「*Covid-19*相關租金寬減」。

除下文所述者外，於本年度應用國際財務報告準則之提述概念框架之修訂及國際財務報告準則之修訂對本集團於本年度及過往年度之財務狀況及表現及／或該等簡明綜合財務報表內所載之披露並無重大影響。

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

New and Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (CONTINUED)

Impact on application of amendment to IFRS 16 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

The Group has applied the amendment for the first time in the current year. The amendment introduces a new practical expedient for lessees to elect not to assess whether a Covid-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The practical expedient only applies to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 that meets all of the following conditions:

- 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;
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
- there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

A lessee applying the practical expedient accounts for changes in lease payments resulting from rent concessions the same way it would account for the changes applying IFRS 16 Leases if the changes were not a lease modification. Forgiveness or waiver of lease payments are accounted for as variable lease payments. The related lease liabilities are adjusted to reflect the amounts forgiven or waived with a corresponding adjustment recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which the event occurs.

The application of the amendment had no impact to the opening retained profits at 1 January 2020. The Group has benefited from one to six months waiver of lease payments on several leases. The Group has derecognised the part of lease liability that has been extinguished by the forgiveness of lease payments using the discount rates originally applied to these leases respectively, resulting in a decrease in the lease liabilities of HK\$79,000, which has been recognised as variable lease payments in profit or loss for the current year.

2. 應用新訂國際財務報告準則（「國際財務報告準則」）及其修訂（續）

於本年度強制生效之新訂國際財務報告準則及其修訂（續）

應用國際財務報告準則第16號「Covid-19相關租金寬減」之修訂的影響

本集團已於本年度首次應用該修訂。該修訂為承租人引進了新的可行權宜之計使其可選擇不評估與Covid-19相關的租金寬減是否為一項租賃修訂。該可行權宜之計僅適用於滿足以下所有條件的Covid-19直接產生的租金寬減：

- 租賃付款變動導致的租賃的經修訂代價與緊接變動前的租賃代價大致相同或低於該代價；
- 租賃付款的任何減少僅影響原定於二零二一年六月三十日或之前到期的付款；及
- 租賃的其他條款及條件並無實質性變動。

承租人應用可行權宜之計，將租金寬減導致的租賃付款變動列賬的租賃，以同一方式應用香港財務報告準則第16號的變動入賬（倘變動並非租賃修訂）。租賃付款的寬免或豁免被入賬列作可變租賃付款。相關租賃負債獲調整以反映寬減或豁免的金額，並於該事件發生的期內在損益中確認相應調整。

應用該修訂對於二零二零年一月一日之期初保留溢利並無影響。本集團已受惠於若干份租賃一至六個月的租賃付款豁免。本集團已終止確認因分別使用原先適用於該等租賃的貼現率免除租賃付款而終止的部分租賃負債，導致租賃負債減少79,000港元，已確認為本年度損益可變租賃付款。



2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

2. 應用新訂國際財務報告準則(「國際財務報告準則」)及其修訂(續)

New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

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

IFRS 17

國際財務報告準則第17號

Amendments to IFRS 3

國際財務報告準則第3號之修訂

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

國際財務報告準則第9號、國際會計準則第39號、

國際財務報告準則第7號、國際財務報告準則第4號及

國際財務報告準則第16號之修訂

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

國際財務報告準則第10號及國際會計準則第28號之修訂

Amendments to IAS 1

國際會計準則第1號之修訂

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

國際會計準則第1號及國際財務報告準則實務報告第2號之修訂

Amendments to IAS 8

國際會計準則第8號之修訂

Amendments to IAS 16

國際會計準則第16號之修訂

Amendments to IAS 37

國際會計準則第37號之修訂

Amendments to IFRSs

國際財務報告準則之修訂

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

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

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

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

已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂國際財務報告準則

本集團尚未提早應用下列已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂國際財務報告準則及其修訂：

Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments¹

保險合約及相關修訂¹

Reference to the Conceptual Framework²

提述概念框架²

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2⁴

利率基準改革 – 第二期⁴

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture³

投資者與其於聯營公司或合資企業之間的資產出售或注資³

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current¹

將負債分類為流動或非流動¹

Disclosure of Accounting Policies¹

會計政策的披露¹

Definition of Accounting Estimates¹

會計估計的定義¹

Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use²

物業、廠房及設備 – 作擬定用途前之所得款項²

Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract²

虧損合約 – 履行一份合約之成本²

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020²

二零一八年至二零二零年香港財務報告準則之年度改進²

¹ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

² 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

³ 於待釐定日期或之後開始之年度期間生效

⁴ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

本公司董事預期應用所有其他新訂及經修訂國際財務報告準則於可見將來將不會對綜合財務報表造成重大影響。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (“Listing Rules”) and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 (since 1 January 2019) or IAS 17 (before application of IFRS 16), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For financial instruments and investment properties which are transacted at fair value and a valuation technique that unobservable inputs is to be used to measure fair value in subsequent periods, the valuation technique is calibrated so that at initial recognition the results of the valuation technique equals the transaction price.

3. 重大會計政策

綜合財務報表已根據國際會計準則理事會頒佈之國際財務報告準則編製。此外，綜合財務報表包括根據聯交所證券上市規則（「上市規則」）及香港公司條例規定之適用披露。

除若干物業及金融工具於各報告期末按公平值計算外，綜合財務報表以歷史成本基準編製，詳情載於本集團會計政策。

歷史成本一般根據貨物及服務交換所得代價之公平值釐定。

公平值是於計量日期市場參與者於有秩序交易中出售資產可收取或轉讓負債須支付的價格，而不論該價格是否可直接觀察得出或透過使用其他估值技術估計得出。若市場參與者於計量日期對資產或負債定價時會考慮資產或負債的特點，則本集團於估計資產或負債的公平值時會考慮該等特點。就該等綜合財務報告所計量及／或披露的公平值乃按此基準釐定，惟根據國際財務報告準則第16號（自二零一九年一月一日起）或國際會計準則第17號（於應用國際財務報告準則第16號前）入賬，以及與計量公平值有部分相似但並非計量公平值（如國際會計準則第2號「存貨」內的可變現淨值或國際會計準則第36號「資產減值」內的使用價值）除外。

非金融資產的公平值計量須考慮市場參與者通過將資產出售予另一名將充分及最佳利用此資產的市場參與者，而達到充分及最佳利用其資產而產生經濟效益的能力。

對於以公平值進行交易的金融工具和投資物業，以及於其後期間以不可觀察輸入數據計量公平值的估值技術，則對估值技術進行校準，以便在初始確認時，估值技術的結果等於交易價格。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

此外，就財務報告而言，公平值計量根據公平值計量所用輸入數據之可觀察程度及有關輸入數據對整體計量之重要性分類為第一級別、第二級別或第三級別，載述如下：

- 第一級別輸入數據是實體於計量日期可以取得的相同資產或負債於活躍市場之報價(未經調整)；
- 第二級別輸入數據是就資產或負債直接或間接地可觀察之輸入數據(第一級別內包括的報價除外)；及
- 第三級別輸入數據是資產或負債的不可觀察輸入數據。

主要會計政策載列如下。

合併基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及本公司及其附屬公司所控制實體之財務報表。本公司於下列情況取得控制權：

- 可對被投資方行使權力；
- 須承擔或享有參與被投資方之可變回報風險及權力；及
- 可運用其對被投資方之權力以影響其回報。

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (CONTINUED)

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

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

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

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.

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

Changes in the Group's interests in existing subsidiaries

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

合併基準(續)

附屬公司乃於本集團取得附屬公司控制權起綜合入賬，並於本集團失去該附屬公司控制權時終止入賬。特別是，年內所收購或出售之附屬公司之收入及開支由本集團取得控制權當日起至本集團不再控制該附屬公司之日止計入綜合損益表。

損益及各綜合收益項目由本公司擁有人及非控股權益分佔。即使會導致非控股權益出現虧絀，附屬公司之全面收益總額仍由本公司擁有人及非控股權益分佔。

附屬公司的財務報表於有需要時作出調整，以使其會計政策與本集團所採納者一致。

本集團成員之間交易之所有集團內公司間資產與負債、權益、收入、開支及現金流量已於綜合時全數抵銷。

於附屬公司之非控股權益與本集團於當中的權益分開呈列，指現時擁有之權益且賦予持有人權利於清盤時按比例分佔相關附屬公司資產淨值。

本集團於現有附屬公司權益之變動

本集團於附屬公司權益之變動如並無導致本集團對其喪失控制權，將列作權益交易入賬。本集團權益相關部份及非控股權益之賬面值均予以調整，以反映彼等於附屬公司相關權益之變動，包括根據本集團及非控股權益兩者之間的權益比例重新歸屬相關儲備予兩者。非控股權益之調整金額與所付或所收代價之公平值之間的任何差額將直接計入權益並歸屬於本公司擁有人。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (CONTINUED)

Changes in the Group's interests in existing subsidiaries (CONTINUED)

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary and non-controlling interests (if any) are derecognised. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary attributable to the owners of the Company and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs).

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred 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. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Except for certain recognition exemptions, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of an asset and a liability in the International Accounting Standards Committee's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* (replaced by the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in September 2010).

3. 重大會計政策(續)

合併基準(續)

本集團於現有附屬公司權益之變動(續)

倘本集團失去附屬公司控制權，則終止確認該附屬公司之資產及負債及其非控股權益(如有)。收益或虧損於損益確認並按(i)所收代價之公平值及任何保留權益之公平值的總額及(ii)本公司擁有人應佔該附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債以及任何非控股權益之前的賬面值兩者之間的差額計算。先前於其他全面收益就該附屬公司確認之所有款額，會按猶如本集團已直接出售該附屬公司之相關資產或負債入賬(即按適用國際財務報告準則所訂明/允許而重新分類至損益或轉撥至另一權益類別)。

業務合併

收購業務採用收購法入賬。業務合併所轉讓的代價按公平價值計量，為本集團所轉讓的資產、本集團向被收購方原擁有人產生的負債及本集團為交換被收購方的控制權所發行的股權於收購日期的公平值之總和。收購相關成本一般於產生時在損益中確認。

除若干豁免確認外，所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債必須符合國際會計準則委員會財務報表編製及列報框架(為二零一零年九月發佈的財務報告概念框架所取代)中的資產及負債定義。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Business combinations (CONTINUED)

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date (see the accounting policy below);
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard; and
- lease liabilities are recognised and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (as defined in IFRS 16) as if the acquired leases were new leases at the acquisition date, except for leases for which (a) the lease term ends within 12 months of the acquisition date; or (b) the underlying asset is of low value. Right-of-use assets are recognised and measured at the same amount as the relevant lease liabilities, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market terms.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

業務合併(續)

於收購日期，所收購的可識別資產及所承擔的負債乃按公平值確認，惟以下除外：

- 遞延稅項資產或負債及與僱員福利安排相關的資產或負債乃分別根據國際會計準則第12號所得稅及國際會計準則第19號僱員福利確認及計量；
- 於收購日期，被收購方以股份付款安排或本集團以股份付款安排替代被收購方以股份付款安排的負債或權益工具，乃按國際財務報告準則第2號以股份付款安排計量(見下文的會計政策)；
- 按照國際財務報告準則第5號持有待售的非流動資產及已終止業務分類為持有待售資產(或出售組別)，乃按該準則予以計量；及
- 租賃負債按餘下租賃付款(定義見國際財務報告準則第16號)的現值確認及計量，猶如所收購租賃為於收購日期的新租賃，惟(a)租期於收購日期後12個月內結束；或(b)相關資產屬低價值的租賃除外。使用權資產按相關租賃負債的相同金額確認及計量，並經調整以反映有關租賃與市場條款比較時較優惠或較遜色的條款。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Business combinations (CONTINUED)

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as at acquisition date. If, after re-assessment, the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the "measurement period" (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

業務合併(續)

商譽乃以所轉讓的代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額及收購方以往持有的被收購方股權(如有)公平值的總和超出所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債於收購日期的淨額的部分計量。如經過重新評估後，所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債的淨額超出所轉讓代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額及收購方以往持有的被收購方權益(如有)公平值的總和，則超出部分即時於損益賬內確認為議價收購收益。

當本集團於業務合併時轉讓之代價包含或然代價安排，或然代價則按收購日期的公平值計量，並納入作業務合併時所轉讓代價的一部分。符合作為計量期間調整之或然代價的公平值變動，需以追溯方式進行調整。計量期間調整是指於「計量期間」(不可超出收購日期起計一年)取得與收購日期已存在之事實及情況相關的額外資料而產生之調整。

或然代價的其後會計處理如不合資格作計量期間調整乃取決於或然代價如何分類。分類為權益的或然代價不會於其後報告日期重新計量，而其後結算於權益內入賬。分類為資產或負債之或然代價乃於其後報告日期重新計量至公平值，而相應的收益或虧損於損益確認。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Business combinations (CONTINUED)

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control), and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income and measured under IFRS 9 would be accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the Group had disposed directly of the previously held equity interest.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted retrospectively during the measurement period (see above), and additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

Goodwill

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

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

業務合併(續)

當業務合併分階段實現，本集團過往持有的被收購方股權於收購日期(即本集團獲得控制權當日)重新計量至公平值，而由此產生的收益或虧損(如有)須於損益或其他全面收益(如適用)中確認。於收購日期前自被收購方權益產生且過往已於其他全面收益中確認並根據國際財務報告準則第9號計量之金額，會按如同本集團已直接出售過往持有的股權之情況下所規定採用的相同基準入賬。

倘業務合併之初步會計處理於合併發生的報告期末尚未完成，則本集團呈報未完成會計處理的項目之臨時數額。該等臨時數額會於計量期間(見上文)內追溯調整，以及確認額外資產或負債，以反映所取得於收購日期已存在而據所知可能影響該日已確認數額的相關事實與情況之新資料。

商譽

收購業務所產生的商譽按於收購業務(見上文的會計政策)當日確定的成本減累計減值虧損(如有)計量。

為進行減值測試，商譽乃分配至本集團預計能從企業合併之協同效應中受益的每一現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組合)，即為本集團基於內部管理的目的監控商譽之最小單位，且不大於經營分部。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Goodwill (CONTINUED)

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

Interests in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has 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.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The financial statements of associates used for equity accounting purposes are prepared using uniform accounting policies as those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

商譽(續)

獲分配商譽的現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組合)會每年進行減值測試,或倘有跡象顯示該現金產生單位可能會發生減值,則會更頻繁地進行減值測試。對於在報告期間因收購產生的商譽而言,獲分配商譽的現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組合)於報告期結束之前進行減值測試。倘若可收回金額低於其賬面金額,減值虧損會首先分配至降低任何商譽的賬面金額,然後根據該單位(或現金產生單位組合)內各項資產的賬面金額按比例分攤到該單位的其他資產。

於聯營公司之權益

聯營公司乃指本集團對其擁有重大影響力之實體。重大影響力乃指參與被投資方財務及經營決策之權力,但並非控制或共同控制該等政策。

聯營公司之業績及資產及負債會按權益會計法計入該等綜合財務報表內。聯營公司作權益會計處理而編製之財務報表,乃採用本集團在類似情況下就類似交易及事件一致之會計政策編製。根據權益法,於一間聯營公司之投資初步按成本於綜合財務狀況表確認,並於其後作出調整,以確認本集團應佔聯營公司之損益及其他全面收益。倘本集團應佔一間聯營公司之虧損超出本集團於該聯營公司之權益(包括實際上構成本集團對該聯營公司之淨投資之任何長期權益),本集團將終止確認日後應佔之虧損。本集團僅會在產生法定或推定責任或代該聯營公司付款時,方會確認該額外虧損。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Interests in associates (CONTINUED)

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date of which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The Group assesses whether there is an objective evidence that the interest in an associate may be impaired. When any objective evidence exists, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in the investee with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) upon disposal of the relevant associate.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

於聯營公司之權益(續)

於一間聯營公司之投資由被投資公司成為一間聯營公司之日起，以權益會計法入賬。在收購於一間聯營公司之投資時，收購成本超出本集團分佔被投資公司可識別資產及負債公平值淨值之部分會確認為商譽，並計入該投資之賬面值中。經重新評估後，本集團分佔可識別資產及負債之公平值淨值超出投資成本之部分，即時於收購投資之期間之損益中確認。

本集團評估是否存在客觀證據顯示於一間聯營公司的權益可能存在任何減值。如存在任何客觀證據，該項投資之全部賬面值會根據國際會計準則第36號以單一資產的方式進行減值測試，方法是比較其可收回金額（即使用價值與公平值減出售成本之較高者）與賬面值。任何並無分配至任何資產（包括商譽）之已確認減值虧損構成該項投資賬面值之一部分。有關減值虧損之任何撥回乃根據國際會計準則第36號確認，惟以該項投資其後增加之可收回金額為限。

當本集團對一間聯營公司不再具有重大影響力時，則列作出售投資對象之全部權益入賬，而所得盈虧於損益內確認。此外，本集團會將先前就該聯營公司在其他全面收益確認之所有金額入賬，基準與該聯營公司直接出售相關資產或負債所需基準相同。因此，倘若該聯營公司先前已於其他全面收益確認之盈虧會於出售相關資產或負債時重新分類至損益，本集團會於出售該相關聯營公司時將盈虧由權益重新分類至損益（作為重新分類調整）。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

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

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

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. It is assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

A contract asset and a contract liability relating to the same contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

客戶合約收入

本集團於完成履約責任時(或就此)確認收入，即於特定履約責任相關之商品或服務的「控制權」轉讓予客戶時。

履約責任指一項明確貨品或服務(或一批貨品或服務)或一系列大致相同的明確貨品或服務。

倘符合以下其中一項條件，則控制權為隨時間轉移，而收入則參考相關履約責任的完成進度隨時間確認：

- 客戶於本集團履約時同時收取及消耗本集團履約所提供的利益；
- 本集團的履約創建及增強客戶於本集團履約時控制的資產；或
- 本集團的履約未創造對本集團具有替代用途的資產，而本集團有強制執行權收取至今已履約部分的款項。

否則，收益於客戶獲得明確商品或服務控制權時確認。

合約資產指本集團對交換已轉移至客戶的貨品或服務而尚未成為無條件的代價的權利，其乃根據國際財務報告準則第9號進行減值評估。相對而言，應收款項指本集團對代價的無條件權利，即支付該代價僅須經過時間流逝方會到期。

合約負債指本集團就本集團經已自客戶收取的代價(或到期的代價金額)而向該客戶轉移貨品或服務的責任。

與同一合約有關的合約資產及合約負債均按淨額基準入賬及呈列。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Over time revenue recognition: measurement of progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation

Input method

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

Principal versus agent

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

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer, as in contracts for sale of handsets and IOT terminals, own-branded products manufacturing, sale of goods to vending machine customers, sale of intelligent manufacturing products and sale of properties.

The Group is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. In this case, the Group does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the customer. When the Group acts as an agent, as in contracts for electronics manufacturing services and procurement agency services, it recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

隨時間確認收入：計量完全達成履約責任之進度

投入法

在電子製造服務合約中，完全達成履約責任之進度乃按投入法計量，即根據本集團對達成履約責任所作付出或投入（相對於預期對達成履約責任的總投入）確認收入，是描述本集團履行轉移貨品或服務控制權的最佳方式。

委託人與代理

當另一方從事向客戶提供貨品或服務，本集團釐定其承諾之性質是否為提供指定貨品或服務本身之履約義務（即本集團為委託人）或安排由另一方提供該等貨品或服務（即本集團為代理）。

倘本集團於銷售手機及物聯網終端、自有品牌製造、向售賣機客戶銷售貨品，銷售智能製造產品及銷售住宅物業的合同中向客戶轉讓貨品或服務之前控制指定貨品或服務，則本集團為委託人。

倘本集團之履行義務為安排另一方提供指定的貨品或服務，則本集團為代理。在此情況下，在將貨品或服務轉讓予客戶之前，本集團不控制另一方提供的指定貨品或服務。當本集團於電子製造服務供應商及採購代理服務合同中為代理時，應就為換取另一方安排提供的指定貨品或服務預期有權取得之任何收費或佣金之金額確認收益。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases

Definition of 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.

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application or arising from business combinations, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under IFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

The Group as a lessee

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of office premises and warehouse 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 lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

租賃

租賃之定義

倘合約授予在一段時間內控制已識別資產使用的權利以換取代價，則合約屬於租賃或包含租賃。

對於首次應用當日或之後簽訂或修訂或因業務合併產生的合約，本集團於開始、修訂日期或收購日期(如合適)根據於國際財務報告準則第16號項下的定義評估合約是否屬於租賃或包含租賃。除非該合約中的條款與條件隨後有所更改，否則該合約將不會被重新評估。

本集團作為承租人

分配代價至合約各成分

對於含有一個租賃成分及一個或多個額外租賃或非租賃成分的合約，本集團根據租賃成分的相對單獨價格及非租賃成分的單獨價格總和，將合約代價分配至各租賃成分。

短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

本集團就自開始日期起計租期為12個月或以下及不含購買選擇權的辦公室物業及倉庫應用短期租賃確認豁免，亦就低價值資產租賃應用確認豁免。短期租賃及低價值資產租賃的租賃付款於租期內以直線法或另一種系統基準確認為開支。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and

Except for those that are classified as investment properties and measured under fair value model, right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities other than adjustments to lease liabilities resulting from Covid-19-related rent concessions in which the Group applied the practical expedient.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人續)

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

- 租賃負債的初步計量金額；
- 於開始日期或之前的任何已付租賃付款，減任何已收取租賃優惠；
- 本集團所產生的任何初始直接成本；及

除分類為投資物業及以公平值模式計量者外，使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債的任何重新計量作出調整，而不是因Covid-19相關租金寬減而產生的租賃負債調整(本集團應用可行權宜之計)除外。

本集團於租期結束時合理確定會取得相關租賃資產所有權的使用權資產，自開始日期起至使用年期結束期間折舊。在其他情況下，使用權資產以直線法於其估計可使用年期與租期兩者中的較短者折舊。

本集團將使用權資產作為單獨項目於綜合財務狀況表中列報。

可退還租金按金

已付可退還租金按金根據國際財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」(「國際財務報告準則第9號」)入賬且初步按公平值計量。對初步確認時的公平值作出的調整被視為額外租賃付款，且計入使用權資產成本。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (CONTINUED)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Group remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

The Group presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

租賃負債

於租賃開始日期，本集團按該日未付租賃付款的現值確認及計量租賃負債。倘租賃隱含利率難以釐定，則本集團使用租賃開始日期的增量借貸利率計算租賃付款現值。

租賃付款包括：

- 固定付款(包括實質固定付款)減任何應收租賃優惠；
- 倘租期反映本集團會行使選擇權終止租賃，則計入終止租賃的罰款。

於開始日期後，租賃負債就應計利息及租賃付款作出調整。

倘出現以下情況，本集團重新計量租賃負債(並就相關使用權資產作出相應調整)：

- 租期有所變動，在此情況下，相關租賃負債透過使用重新評估日期的經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款而重新計量。
- 租賃付款因進行市場租金調查後市場租金變動而出現變化，在此情況下，相關租賃負債使用初始貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款而重新計量。

本集團將租賃負債作為單獨項目於綜合財務狀況表中列報。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (CONTINUED)

Lease modifications

Except for Covid-19-related rent concessions in which the Group applied the practical expedient, the Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities and lease incentives from lessor by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

租賃修訂

除本集團應用可行權宜之計的Covid-19相關租金寬減外，倘出現下列情況，本集團將租賃修訂作為一項獨立租賃入賬：

- 修訂加入使用一項或多項相關資產的權利使租賃範圍擴大；及
- 租賃代價上升，以相應加入範圍擴大的獨立價格，以及反映特定合約情況而對獨立價格作出的任何合適調整。

至於並非作為獨立租賃入賬的租賃修訂，本集團根據經修訂租賃的租賃條款，透過利用修訂生效日的經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款重新計量租賃負債。

本集團對相關使用權資產作出相應調整，以重新計量來自出租人的租賃負債及租賃優惠。對於包含一項租賃組成部分及一項或多項額外的租賃或非租賃組成部分的合約，本集團根據租賃組成部分的相對單獨價格及非租賃組成部分的單獨價格總和將合約代價分配至各個租賃組成部分。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessee (CONTINUED)

Covid-19-related rent concessions

In relation to rent concessions that occurred as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group has elected to apply the practical expedient not to assess whether the change is a lease modification if all of the following conditions are met:

- 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;
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
- there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

A lessee applying the practical expedient accounts for changes in lease payments resulting from rent concessions the same way it would account for the changes applying HKFRS 16 if the changes are not a lease modification. Forgiveness or waiver of lease payments are accounted for as variable lease payments. The related lease liabilities are adjusted to reflect the amounts forgiven or waived with a corresponding adjustment recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which the event occurs.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

Covid-19相關租金寬減

就因Covid-19疫情直接導致的租金寬減而言，倘若滿足以下所有條件，本集團選擇採用實際權宜之計，而並不評估有關變動是否屬租賃變更：

- 租賃付款的變動導致修訂後的租賃代價與緊接變化前的租賃代價基本相同或更少；
- 租賃付款的任何減少只影響原定於二零二一年六月三十日或之前到期的付款；及
- 租賃的其他條款及條件沒有實質變化。

承租人應用實際權宜之計，對租金寬免導致之租賃付款變動作出會計處理，與應用香港財務報告準則第16號對非租賃修訂之變動作出會計處理之方式相同。租賃付款的寬免或豁免作為浮動租賃付款入賬。相關租賃負債會作出調整，以反映豁免或放棄的金額，並於事件發生期間的損益中確認相應調整。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessor

Classification and measurement of leases

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at commencement date at amounts equal to net investments in the leases, measured using the interest rate implicit in the respective leases. Initial direct costs (other than those incurred by manufacturer or dealer lessors) are included in the initial measurement of the net investments in the leases. Interest income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Rental income which are derived from the Group's ordinary course of business are presented as revenue.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits received are accounted for under IFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments from lessees.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為出租人

租賃之分類及計量

本集團為出租人的租賃分類為融資或經營租賃。倘租賃條款將與相關資產所有權有關的絕大部分風險及回報轉移予承租人，合約則被分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃均分類為經營租賃。

融資租賃下應收承租人的款項於開始日期確認為應收款項，其金額相等於租賃的投資淨額，並使用各租賃隱含的利率計量。初始直接成本（製造商或經銷商出租人產生的直接成本除外）計入租賃投資淨額的首次計量中。利息收入分配至會計期間，以反映本集團有關租賃的未償還投資淨額的固定定期回報率。

經營租賃租金收入以直線法按相關租賃期於損益內確認。

來自本集團日常業務過程的租金收入呈列為收入。

可退回租賃按金

已收可退回租賃按金按國際財務報告準則第9號入賬，並初步按公平值計量。首次確認時對公平值的調整被視為承租人的額外租賃付款。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (CONTINUED)

The Group as a lessor (continued)

Lease modification

Changes in considerations of lease contracts that were not part of the original terms and conditions are accounted for as lease modifications, including lease incentives provided through forgiveness or reduction of rentals.

The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's entities are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. HK\$) at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period, and their income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of the translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

3. 重大會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為出租人(續)

租賃修訂

不屬於初始條款及條件之租賃合約代價變動入賬為租賃修訂，包括通過免除或減少租金提供租賃優惠。

本集團由經營租賃修訂之生效日期起將修改入賬列為新租賃，當中會將任何就原租賃預付或累計之租賃付款視為新租賃之租賃付款的一部分。

外幣

於編製每間個別集團實體的財務報表時，倘交易的貨幣與實體的功能貨幣(外幣)不同，則按交易日期適用的匯率確認。於報告期末，以外幣為面值的貨幣項目按該日適用的匯率重新換算。

結算貨幣項目及重新換算貨幣項目所產生的匯率差異，於其產生期間在損益賬內確認。

為呈列綜合財務報表的目的，本集團實體的資產及負債均以報告期末適用匯率換算為本集團的呈列貨幣(即港元)，而其收入及開支則以本年度平均匯率予以換算。產生的匯率差異於其他全面收益確認及累計於權益的換算儲備項下(倘適合將分配予非控股權益)。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants where primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants related to income that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis in the period in which they become receivable. Government grants relating to compensation of expenses are deducted from the related expenses, other government grants are presented under “other income”.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

借貸成本

與收購、建造或生產合資格資產直接有關之借貸成本均撥充資本，作為該等資產之部分成本。當資產大致可作其擬定用途或可供銷售時，該等借貸成本將不再撥充為資本。特定借貸中，在其應用於合資格的資產之前所作的臨時投資所賺取的投資收入，須於資本化的借貸成本中扣除。

所有其他借貸成本均在發生期間於損益內確認。

政府項目收入

在合理地保證本集團會遵守政府項目收入的附帶條件以及將會得到補助後，政府項目收入方會予以確認。

政府項目收入按本集團將擬用作補償的補貼相關成本確認為開支的期間有系統地於損益確認。具體而言，主要條件為本集團應購買、建造或以其他方式購入非流動資產的政府項目收入於綜合財務狀況表中確認為遞延收入，並按有關資產的可用年期轉撥至損益。

作為本集團已發生的費用或損失的補償，或是為本集團提供直接財務支援而未來不會發生任何相關成本的應收有關收益的政府補助，在其成為應收款項的期間有系統及合理地於損益確認。與開支補償有關的政府補助從有關開支中扣除，其他政府補助呈列於「其他收入」。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to state-managed retirement benefits schemes and the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (“MPF Scheme”) are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another IFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Shares/share options granted to employees

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

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group’s estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (share-based payments reserve).

3. 重大會計政策(續)

退休福利成本

向國家管理之退休福利計劃及強制公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)支付之款項於僱員提供服務而有權獲得供款時確認為開支。

短期僱員福利

短期僱員福利於僱員提供服務時按預計將支付福利的未貼現金額確認。所有短期僱員福利確認為開支，除非另一項國際財務報告準則要求或允許將有關福利納入資產成本。

在扣除已支付之任何款項後，對僱員應得的福利(如工資及薪金、年假及病假)確認為負債。

以權益結算股份付款之交易

授予僱員之股份／購股權

授予僱員及其他提供類似服務人士之以權益結算以股份為基礎的付款乃於授予日期按權益工具的公平值計量。

以權益結算以股份為基礎之付款按授出日期釐定之公平值(並無計及所有非市場歸屬條件)，乃根據本集團對最終將歸屬的權益工具之估計，於歸屬期內以直線法支銷，而權益(購股權儲備)相應增加。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions (CONTINUED)

Shares/share options granted to employees (continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to vest based on assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimate, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to share based payment reserve.

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

Share award granted to employees

For share award schemes, the fair value of services received, determined by reference to the fair value of awarded shares granted at the grant date, is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in employee share trust reserve. The cost of acquisition of the Company's employee share trust for the share award scheme is recorded as treasury shares (shares held for share award scheme). At the time when the awarded shares are vested, the amount previously recognised in share award reserve and the amount of the relevant treasury shares will be transferred to accumulated profits.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revisits its estimates of the number of awarded shares that are expected to ultimately vest. The impact of the revision of the estimates during the vesting period, if any, is recognised in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to the employee share trust reserve.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

以權益結算股份付款之交易(續)

授予僱員之股份／購股權(續)

於報告期末，本集團透過評估所有相關非市場歸屬條款，修正其預算歸屬購股權數量之估計。修正原有估計之影響(如有)乃於損益中確認，以於累計開支中反映修正估計，並於以股份付款儲備中作相對應的調整。

於行使購股權時，以往於以股份付款儲備確認之款項，將撥入股份溢價。當購股權於屆滿日期仍未行使或購股權於歸屬期後失效時，以往於以股份付款儲備確認之款項，將撥入保留溢利。

授予僱員之股份獎勵

就股份獎勵計劃而言，根據於授出日期所授予獎勵股份的公平值釐定之所獲服務公平值於歸屬期內以直線法支銷，而僱員股份信託儲備則相應增加。收購本公司持作股份獎勵計劃之股份的成本錄作庫存股份(為股份獎勵計劃持有之股份)。於獎勵股份獲歸屬時，以往於股份獎勵儲備金確認之金額及有關庫存股份之金額將撥往累計溢利。

於各報告期末，本集團修訂其對預期最終歸屬之獎勵股份之估計數目。於歸屬期內修訂估計數目產生之影響(如有)於損益確認，並對僱員股份信託儲備作相應調整。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit/loss before tax because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable and deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

稅項

所得稅開支指現時應付稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

現時應付稅項乃按本年應課稅溢利計算。由於其他年度的應課稅或應扣減之收入或開支，且項目為從未課稅或可扣稅，故應課稅溢利與除稅前溢利／虧損不同。本集團本期稅項負債乃按已於報告期末實施或大致實施之稅率計算。

遞延稅項以綜合財務報表內資產及負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所採用相應稅基之暫時差異入賬。遞延稅項負債通常會就所有可抵減暫時差異確認，惟在應課稅溢利可供扣減暫時差異抵銷時，方就所有可扣減暫時差異確認遞延稅項資產。倘若暫時差異由商譽或由初次確認一項不影響應課稅溢利或會計溢利之其他資產及負債(業務合併除外)所產生，則不會確認為有關資產及負債。另外，倘若初次確認商譽時產生暫時性差異，則不確認遞延所得稅負債。

遞延稅項負債乃按於附屬公司及聯營公司之投資而引致之應課稅暫時差異而確認，惟若本集團可控制暫時差異之撥回及暫時差異有可能不會於可見將來之撥回之情況則除外。與該等投資相關的可扣減暫時差異所產生的遞延稅項資產，僅在按可能出現可利用暫時差異扣稅之應課稅溢利時，並預期於可見將來撥回時，方會進行確認。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (CONTINUED)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use asset and the related lease liability, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use asset or the lease liability.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liability, the Group applies HKAS 12 “Income Taxes” requirements to the leasing transaction as a whole. Temporary differences relating to right-of-use asset and lease liability are assessed on a net basis. Excess of depreciation on right-of-use asset over the lease payments for the principal portion of lease liability resulting in net deductible temporary differences.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項資產之賬面值於各報告期末作檢討，並在沒可能會有足夠應課稅溢利收回全部或部分資產時加以遞減。

根據報告期末已頒佈或實際已頒佈之稅率(及稅法)，遞延稅項資產及負債按負債清償或資產變現期間預期適用之稅率計量。

遞延稅項負債及資產之計量反映本集團預期於報告期末將出現的稅務後果，以收回資產或清償負債之賬面值。

就計算使用公平值模式計量之投資物業之遞延稅項而言，該等物業之賬面值乃假設透過出售而收回，除非有關假設被推翻。倘投資物業乃可予折舊，且持有投資物業之業務模式隨時間(而非透過出售)消耗投資物業大部分內在經濟利益，則有關假設會被推翻。

為計量本集團確認使用權資產及相關租賃負債的租賃交易的遞延稅項，本集團首先釐定稅項扣減是否歸屬於使用權資產或租賃負債。

就稅項扣減歸屬於租賃負債的租賃交易而言，本集團就租賃交易整體應用香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」的規定。有關使用權資產及租賃負債的暫時性差額乃按淨額基準評估。使用權資產折舊較租賃負債本金部分租賃付款多出部分導致產生可扣減暫時差額。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied to the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

In assessing any uncertainty over income tax treatments, the Group considers whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used by individual group entities in their income tax filings. If it is probable, the current and deferred taxes are determined consistently with the tax treatment in the income tax filings. If it is not probable that the relevant taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of each uncertainty is reflected by using either the most likely amount or the expected value.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Ownership interests in leasehold land and building

When the Group makes payments for ownership interests of properties which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the entire consideration is allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values at initial recognition.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項資產及負債可在本期稅項資產及本期稅項負債具合法執行權利互相抵銷，以及其與同一課稅機關向同一課稅實體徵收的所得稅有關時，予以抵銷。

本期及遞延稅項於損益確認，惟當其與於其他全面收益確認或直接於權益確認之項目有關時，在此情況下，本期及遞延稅項亦會分別於其他全面收益確認或直接於權益確認。

當評估所得稅處理存在之任何不確定性時，本集團評估相關稅務機關是否很可能接受個別集團實體在納稅申報表中採用或計劃採用的存在不確定性所得稅處理。若很可能接受，即期及遞延稅項的確定與所得稅申報中的稅務處理一致。倘不太可能接受，則使用最可能的金額或預期價值反映每項不確定性的影響。

物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備(包括持作生產或提供貨物或服務的建築物)按成本減其後累計折舊以及其後累計減值虧損，於綜合財務狀況表列賬(如有)。

租賃土地及樓宇之所有權權益

當本集團就同時包含租賃土地及樓宇元素之物業所有權權益作出付款，全數代價乃根據於初始確認時之相對公平值按比例在租賃土地及樓宇元素之間分配。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment (CONTINUED)

Ownership interests in leasehold land and building (CONTINUED)

To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land is presented as “right-of-use assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position, except for those that are classified and accounted for as investment properties under the fair value model.

If a property becomes an investment property because its use has changed as evidenced by end of owner-occupation, any difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of that item (including the relevant leasehold land classified as right-of-use assets at the date of transfer) is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in properties revaluation reserve. On the subsequent sale or retirement of the property, the relevant revaluation reserve will be transferred directly to retained profits.

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

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備(續)

租賃土地及樓宇之所有權權益(續)

在相關付款可作可靠分配之情況下，除根據公平值模式分類及入賬為投資物業者外，租賃土地權益於綜合財務狀況表中呈列為「使用權資產」。

倘某項物業因其使用狀況有更改(即不再由業主自用)而變為投資物業，則該項目之賬面值與轉撥日期之公平值(包括於轉讓日期獲分類為使用權資產的租賃土地)之任何差額於其他全面收益內確認，並於物業重估儲備中累計。其後當該項物業出售或停用時，有關重估儲備將直接轉撥至保留溢利。

折舊採用直線法，按資產減去其剩餘價值後在估計可使用年期撇減其成本。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值和折舊方法在每個報告期間結束時檢討，並採用未來基準計算估計變更的影響。

物業、廠房及設備項目於出售或預期持續使用該資產後亦將不會產生任何日後經濟利益之時，取消確認。物業、廠房及設備項目出售或報廢時所產生的任何收益或虧損按出售所得款項與該資產賬面值之間的差額釐定並確認為利潤或虧損。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, adjusted to exclude any prepaid or accrued operating lease income.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use or no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

投資物業

投資物業是指持作賺取租金及／或資本增值的物業。

投資物業於首次確認時按成本(包括任何相關的直接支出)計量。於首次確認後，投資物業按公平值計量，並經調整以撇除任何預付或應計經營租賃收入。

投資物業之公平值變動所產生收益或虧損於產生期間計入損益。

當投資物業出售，或永久不再被使用，或預期出售不會產生未來經濟利益時，該項投資物業不再被確認。因不再確認為資產而產生的收益或虧損(按出售所得款項淨額與資產的賬面值之差額計算)於該項目取消確認期間在損益內入賬。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development activities (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible asset is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any), on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

無形資產

研究及開發費用

研究活動的費用於產生之期間確認為開支。

因開發(或因內部項目的某開發階段)而於內部產生的無形資產，會於並僅會於下列全部各項均已展示時確認：

- 完成無形資產在技術上屬可行，其因而將可供使用或出售；
- 有意完成無形資產並使用或出售；
- 有能力使用或出售無形資產；
- 無形資產將產生未來潛在經濟利益的方法；
- 有足夠技術、財務及其他資源完成開發並使用或出售無形資產的可使用程度；及
- 有能力可靠地計量屬無形資產於開發期內的開支。

就內部產生無形資產初步確認之金額，為該等無形資產首次符合確認標準當日起產生之開支總額。倘並無內部產生無形資產可予確認，則開發費用將於產生期間內於損益內扣除。

於初次確認後，內部產生無形資產以個別購入的無形資產的相同基準，按成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損列賬(如有)。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately and with finite useful lives are carried at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured at the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss in the period when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (other than goodwill)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, (if any).

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

無形資產(續)

獨立購入的無形資產

獨立購入及有限定可使用年期的無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損列賬。

可使用年期有限的無形資產於估計可使用年期內以直線法攤銷。估計使用年期及攤銷方法於各報告期末審閱，而估計變動之影響乃按預先基準入賬。

無形資產於出售時或當預期使用或出售而不會產生將來經濟利益時終止確認。於終止確認無形資產時產生的任何損益，乃按該項資產的出售所得款項淨額與其賬面值之間的差額釐定，並於終止確認該項資產時之期間於損益內確認。

物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及無形資產(商譽以外)之減值虧損

於報告期末，本集團均會審閱其有限使用年期之物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及無形資產之賬面值，以確認該等資產是否已出現減值虧損。倘出現任何有關跡象，則估計相關資產可收回金額，以釐定減值虧損的幅度(如有)。

物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及無形資產之可收回金額乃個別進行估計。倘無法估計個別資產之可收回金額，則本集團會估計資產所屬現金產生單位之可收回金額。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets other than goodwill (CONTINUED)

In testing a cash-generating unit for impairment, corporate assets are allocated to the relevant cash-generating unit when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be established. The recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which the corporate asset belongs, and is compared with the carrying amount of the relevant cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or a cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories are calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及商譽以外無形資產之減值虧損(續)

在對現金產生單位進行減值測試時，如果能夠確定合理和一致的分配基礎，則將企業資產分配到相關現金產生單位，否則將其分配到能夠確定合理和一致分配基礎的最小現金產生單位組別。就公司資產所屬的現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別釐定可收回金額，並與相關現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別的賬面金額進行比較。

可收回金額為公平值(扣減出售成本後)或使用價值兩者之較高者。於評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流會以稅前貼現率貼現至其現值，有關稅前貼現率反映當時市場對金錢時間價值之評估，以及估計未來現金流未就其作出調整之資產(或現金產生單位)之特定風險。

倘一項資產(或現金產生單位)之可回收金額估計將低於其賬面值，則該項資產(或現金產生單位)之賬面值須削減至其可回收金額。就未能按合理一致之基準分配至現金產生單位的企業資產或部分企業資產而言，本集團會比較一個組別之現金產生單位賬面值(包括已分配至該組現金產生單位之企業資產或部分企業資產之賬面值)與該組現金產生單位之可收回金額。減值虧損會即時於損益確認。

倘某項減值虧損其後撥回，則該項資產(或現金產生單位或一組現金產生單位)之賬面值將增至其可回收金額之經修訂估計數額，惟增加後之賬面值不得超過以往年度若資產(或現金產生單位)並無減值虧損確認而釐定之賬面值。減值虧損撥回將即時於損益中確認。

存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值兩者中之較低者入賬。存貨成本按加權平均方法計算。可變現淨值指存貨指估計售價減已完成的所有估計成本及銷售所需成本。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Properties held for sale

Properties held for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the costs of land, development expenditure incurred and, where appropriate, borrowing costs capitalised. Net realisable value is determined based on price ultimately expected to be realised less applicable selling expenses.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with IFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

持作出售物業

持作出售物業以成本及可變現淨值之較低者列值。成本包括土地成本、所產生之開發開支及(如適用)撥充資本之借貸成本。可變現淨值根據預可變現之最終價格減適用之銷售開支。

金融工具

當一家集團實體成為工具合約條文之一方，金融資產及金融負債於綜合財務狀況表內確認。

所有以常規方式購入或出售之金融資產均按買賣日期基準確認及終止確認。定期購買或出售的方式乃購買或出售金融資產，該等金融資產要求在市場規則或慣例規定的時限內交付資產。

金融資產及金融負債初步按公平值計量，惟產生自與客戶的合約之應收貿易賬款(初步按國際財務報告準則第15號計量)除外。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債直接應佔之交易成本(按公平值計入損益之金融資產及金融負債除外)乃於初步確認時按適當情況加入或從金融資產或金融負債之公平值扣除。須經損益賬直接由收購金融資產或金融負債引致的交易成本，即時於損益內確認。

實際利率法乃是一種用以計算金融資產或金融負債之攤銷成本及於相關期間內攤分利息收入及利息開支的方法。實際利率為實際於該項金融資產或金融負債的預計年期或(如適用)初次確認賬面淨值的較短期間折現預計未來現金收入及款項(包括所有合約內交易雙方所支付或收取構成整體實際利息一部分之費用、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓)之利率。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產

金融資產的分類及期後計量

符合下列條件的金融資產其後按攤銷成本計量：

- 金融資產乃於一項目標為收取合約現金流的業務模式中持有；及
- 合約條款會導致於指定日期產生純為支付本金及未償還本金的利息。

符合下列條件的金融資產其後按公平值計入其他全面收益計量：

- 金融資產乃於一項通過銷售及收取合約現金流以實現目標的業務模式中持有；及
- 合約條款會導致於指定日期產生純為支付本金及未償還本金的利息。

所有其他金融資產其後按公平值計入損益計量，惟在初步確認金融資產之日，倘該股本投資並非持作買賣，亦非收購方在國際財務報告準則第3號「業務合併」所適用的業務合併中確認的或然代價，本集團可不可撤回地選擇於其他全面收益呈列股本投資公平值的其後變動。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (CONTINUED)

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

(i) *Amortised cost and interest income*

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產的分類及期後計量(續)

在下列情況下，金融資產為持作買賣：

- 收購該資產時的主要目的是為了近期銷售；或
- 於初步確認時，屬於本集團集中管理的可識別金融工具組合的一部分，並且實際按照短期獲利方式進行管理。

(i) *攤銷成本及利息收入*

其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產乃使用實際利率法確認利息收入。利息收入乃對一項金融資產賬面總值應用實際利率予以計算，惟其後出現信貸減值的金融資產除外。就其後出現信貸減值的金融資產而言，自下一報告期起，利息收入乃對金融資產攤銷成本應用實際利率予以確認。倘信貸減值金融工具的信貸風險好轉，使金融資產不再出現信貸減值，於釐定資產不再出現信貸減值後，自報告期開始起利息收入乃對金融資產賬面總值應用實際利率予以確認。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (CONTINUED)

(ii) *Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI*

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the assets revaluation reserve; and are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, and will be transferred to retained profits.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "other income" line item in profit or loss.

(iii) *Financial assets at FVTPL*

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss excludes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "other gains and losses" line item.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產的分類及期後計量(續)

(ii) 指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具

於按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具的投資其後按公平值計量，而公平值變動所產生之損益則於其他全面收益中確認，並於資產重估儲備中累計；且毋須作減值評估。累計收益或虧損將不會重新分類至出售股本投資的溢利或虧損，並將轉撥至保留溢利。

該等於股本工具之投資之股息於本集團收取股息之權利獲確立時在損益中確認，除非該等股息明顯為就投資所收回的部份成本。股息計入損益中「其他收入」一項。

(iii) 按公平值計入損益的金融資產

並不符合按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收益計量的金融資產乃按公平值計入損益計量。

按公平值計入損益的金融資產按於各報告期末的公平值計量，而任何公平值收益或虧損均於損益內確認。於損益內確認的淨收益或虧損不包括就金融資產賺取的任何股息或利息，並計入「其他收益及虧損」項目內。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets and other items

The Group performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss (“ECL”) on financial assets (including trade and notes receivables, other receivables, consideration receivables, entrusted loan receivable, amounts due from an associate and non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries, short-term bank deposits, pledged bank deposits and bank balances), contract assets and finance lease receivables which are subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and finance lease receivables. The ECL on these assets are assessed individually for debtors with significant balances or credit impaired and the remaining balances are collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings.

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及其他項目減值

本集團就金融資產(包括應收貿易賬款及票據、其他應收賬款、應收代價、應收委託貸款、應收一間聯營公司及附屬公司非控股股東款項、短期銀行存款、已抵押銀行存款以及銀行結餘)、合約資產及應收融資租賃進行的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)減值評估,受國際財務報告準則第9號之減值評估所規限。預期信貸虧損金額於各報告日期更新,以反映信貸風險自首次確認以來的變動。

生命週期預期信貸虧損指在相關工具預期年內所有可能出現的違約事件所產生的預期信貸虧損。相反,12個月預期信貸虧損(「12個月預期信貸虧損」)指預期自可能於報告日期後12個月內出現的違約事件所產生的生命週期預期信貸虧損的部份。有關評估乃根據本集團過往的信貸虧損經驗作出,並就債務人的特定因素、整體經濟環境,以及對於報告日期的當前情況及未來情況的預測所作出的評估作出調整。

本集團一直就應收貿易賬款、合約資產及應收融資租賃確認生命週期預期信貸虧損。該等資產之預期信貸虧損乃就具有重大結餘或減值信貸之應收款項進行個別評估,而餘額採用合適組別的撥備矩陣進行整體評估。

至於所有其他工具,本集團計算的虧損撥備與12個月預期信貸虧損相同,除非自首次確認以來信用風險大幅增加,則本集團會確認生命週期預期信貸虧損。是否需要確認生命週期預期信貸虧損乃以自首次確認以來出現違約的可能性或風險是否大幅上升而定。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets and other items (CONTINUED)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

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

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

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及其他項目減值(續)

(i) 信貸風險大幅增加

於評估信貸風險自首次確認以來是否大幅增加時，本集團會將報告日期金融工具的違約風險與首次確認日期金融工具的違約風險進行比較。於作出有關評估時，本集團會考慮合理及有理據支持的定量及定性資料，包括無須繁苛成本或工作即可獲得的過往經驗及前瞻性資料。

尤其，於評估信貸險是否已大幅增加時，會考慮下列資料：

- 金融工具的外部(如有)或內部信用評級出現或預期出現重大惡化；
- 外部市場的信貸風險指標重大惡化，如信用息差大幅擴大、應收款項的信用違約掉期價格大幅上升；
- 業務、財務或經濟狀況現時或預期的不利變動，預期會令債務人履行其債務責任的能力大幅下跌；
- 債務人的營運業績出現或預期出現重大惡化；
- 債務人所在的監管、經濟或科技環境出現或預期出現重大不利變動，導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力大幅下跌。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets and other items (CONTINUED)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (CONTINUED)

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 180 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

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

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

(ii) Definition of default

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及其他項目減值(續)

(i) 信貸風險大幅增加(續)

不論上述評估的結果，當合約付款已逾期超過180日，本集團會假定信用風險自首次確認以來已大幅增加，除非本集團具有合理及有理據支持的資料顯示情況並非如此。

儘管上文所述，倘一項債務工具於報告日期被釐定為具有低信貸風險，則本集團假設該項債務工具之信貸風險自初始確認以來並無顯著增加。在下列情況下，一項債務工具被釐定為具有低信貸風險：i)其違約風險低，ii)借款人近期具充分之能力以履行合約現金流量責任及iii)長遠經濟及業務狀況之不利變動或會(但非必然)削弱借款人履行其合約現金流量責任之能力。根據全球通用的定義，當債務工具的內部或外部信貸評級被評為「投資級別」時，本集團認為該債務工具具有低信貸風險。

本集團定期監控用以識別信貸風險有否顯著增加的標準之成效，並於適當時候作出修訂，以確保有關標準能夠於款項逾期前識別信貸風險顯著增加。

(ii) 違約定義

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets and other items (CONTINUED)

(ii) Definition of default (CONTINUED)

Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 360 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及其他項目減值(續)

(ii) 違約定義(續)

不論上文為何，本集團認為，在金融資產逾期超過360日的情況下即屬發生違約，除非本集團具有合理及有理支持的資料顯示更為滯後的違約準則更為合適。

(iii) 信用減值金融資產

金融資產在一項或以上事件(對該金融資產估計未來現金流量構成不利影響)已發生時維持信用減值。金融資產維持信用減值的證據包括有關下列事件的可觀察數據：

- a) 發行人或借款人出現重大財政困難；
- b) 違反合約，如拖欠或逾期事件；
- c) 借款人的貸款人因有關借款人財政困難的經濟或合約理由而向借款人批出貸款人不會另行考慮的優惠；
- d) 借款人將很有可能進入破產程序或進行財務重組；或



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets and other items (CONTINUED)

(iv) Write-off policy

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

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. The Group uses a practical expedient in estimating ECL on trade receivables using a provision matrix taking into consideration historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition. For a finance lease receivables, the cash flows used for determining the ECL is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the finance lease receivables in accordance with IFRS 16.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及其他項目減值(續)

(iv) 撇銷政策

當有資料顯示交易對方陷入嚴重財政困難，且並無實際收回款項的可能時(例如交易對方被清盤或已進入破產程序(以較早發生者為準))，本集團會撇銷金融資產。經計及在適當情況下的法律意見後，已撇銷的金融資產可能仍須按本集團收回程序進行強制執行活動。撇銷構成取消確認事件。任何其後收回均於損益中確認。

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認

預期信貸虧損的計量為違約可能性、違約損失率(即出現違約時的損失幅度)及違約風險的函數。違約可能性及違約損失率乃根據歷史數據進行評估，並就前瞻性資料作出調整。預期信貸虧損的估計反映無偏頗及概率加權數額，其乃根據加權的相應違約風險而釐定。本集團於利用撥備矩陣估計應收貿易賬款的預期信貸虧損時採用實際的權宜之計，當中考慮到過往信貸虧損經驗，並按可獲得的前瞻性資料作出調整，而毋須付出不必要的成本或努力。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約到期支付予本集團的所有合約現金流量與本集團預期收取的現金流量之間的差額，再按首次確認時釐定的實際利率折現得出的數額。就應收融資租賃而言，釐定預期信貸虧損所用的現金流量與根據國際財務報告準則第16號計量應收租賃所用的現金流量一致。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets and other items (CONTINUED)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (CONTINUED)

For collective assessment, the Group takes into consideration of the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Past-due status; and
- Nature, size and industry of debtors;

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the assets revaluation reserve will not be reclassified to profit or loss, but transferred to retained profits.

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及其他項目減值(續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認(續)

在集體評估時，本集團在制定分組時會考慮到以下各項特點：

- 逾期狀況；及
- 債務人的性質、規模及行業；

管理層定期審閱分組方法，以確保各組別的組成項目維持類似的信貸風險特徵。

利息收入按金融資產的總賬面值計算，惟金融資產錄得信用減值則除外，而在該情況下，利息收入乃按金融資產的攤銷成本計算。

終止確認金融資產

倘從資產收取現金流的合約權利已到期，本集團方會取消確認該金融資產。

在終止確認按攤銷成本計量之金融資產時，該資產之賬面值與已收及應收代價總和之間的差額於損益確認。

本集團於初始確認時選擇以按公平值計入其他全面收益計量的權益工具投資終止確認時，原先累積於資產重估儲備的累計收益或虧損不會重新分類至損益，而會轉入保留溢利。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities (including trade and notes payables, other payables, accruals and bank borrowings) are initially measured at fair values and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3. 重大會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融負債及股本工具

分類為負債或股本

某一集團實體所發行之債務及股本工具乃根據所訂立的合約安排的內容以及金融負債和股本工具的定義，分類為金融負債或為股本工具。

股本工具

股本工具為證明於實體資產之餘額權益經扣除其所有負債後之任何合約。本集團發行之股本工具以已收所得款項扣除直接發行成本後確認。

本公司購回本身之股本工具直接於權益內確認及扣減。概無就購買、出售、發行或註銷本公司本身之股本工具於損益內確認收益或虧損。

按成本攤銷的金融負債

金融負債(包括應付貿易賬款及票據、其他應付款項、應計費用及銀行借貸)初步按公平值計量，其後則使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

終止確認金融負債

本集團於並僅於本集團的特定責任獲解除、取消或已到期時終止確認金融負債。終止確認的金融負債賬面值與已付或應付代價的差額乃於損益中確認。

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the Directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are critical judgements involving estimations, the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Allowances for inventories

The management of the Group reviews an ageing analysis at the end of the reporting period and makes allowance for obsolete and/or slow-moving inventory items identified that are no longer suitable for use in production or sale. The management estimates the net realisable value for such finished goods and raw materials primarily based on the latest selling and purchase prices and current market conditions. If the market condition was to deteriorate, resulting in a lower net realisable value for such finished goods and raw materials, additional allowances may be required. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of inventories is approximately HK\$219,575,000 (2019: HK\$250,771,000). During the year ended 31 December 2020, allowance of inventories of HK\$28,699,000 was reversed (2019: charged HK\$8,075,000) to profit or loss.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定性的主要來源

應用本集團於附註3詳述的會計政策時，本公司董事須就無法從其他來源取得可靠依據的資產及負債的賬面值作出判斷、估計及假設。該等估計及相關假設乃基於過往經驗及其他被視為相關的因素而作出，因此，實際結果或會有別於該等估計。

有關估計及假設須持續檢討。倘會計估計的修訂僅影響作出修訂的期間，則有關修訂會在該期間確認。倘修訂對現時及未來期間均有影響，則須在作出修訂的期間及未來期間確認。

以下為於報告期末涉及估計之關鍵判斷、有關未來之主要假設及估計不確定性的其他主要來源，其有極高風險導致於下一個財政年度內對資產及負債之賬面值作重大調整。

存貨撥備

本集團之管理層於報告期末審閱賬齡分析，並就被認定有不再適合作生產或銷售之陳舊及／或滯銷存貨項目作出撥備。管理層主要根據最近期買賣價格及當時之市況而估計該等製成品及原材料之可變現淨值。倘若市況轉差，導致該等製成品及原材料可變現淨值下降，則可能需要作出額外撥備。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，存貨賬面值約為219,575,000港元(二零一九年：250,771,000港元)。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，存貨撥備28,699,000港元撥回至損益(二零一九年：扣除8,075,000港元)。



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

Provision of ECL for trade receivables

The Group calculates ECL for the trade receivables. The provision rates are based on past-due status of individual debtors or as groupings of various debtors that have similar loss patterns. The individual assessment and provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates taking into consideration forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, trade receivables with significant balances and credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually.

The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates. The information about the ECL and the Group's trade receivables are disclosed in notes 45 and 27 respectively.

Estimated impairment of intangible assets

Determining whether development costs included in intangible assets are individually impaired requires an estimation of the value in use calculation by reference to the cash flow projections prepared in accordance with the signed sales contracts of respective projects. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, an impairment loss may arise. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of development costs is approximately HK\$57,307,000 (2019: HK\$97,348,000). Details of the recoverable amount calculation of development costs are disclosed in note 21.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定性的主要來源(續)

應收貿易賬款的預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團計算應收貿易賬款的預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃基於個別債務人或具有類似虧損模式的多名債務人組別的逾期狀況釐定。個別評估及撥備矩陣乃基於本集團的歷史違約率，並經考慮毋須花費不必要成本或努力即可獲得的合理且可支持的前瞻性資料。於各報告日期，會重新評估歷史觀察違約率，並考慮前瞻性資料的變動。此外，具有重大結餘及信貸減值的應收貿易賬款已被單獨評估預期信貸虧損。

預期信貸虧損撥備對估計的變動敏感。有關預期信貸虧損以及本集團應收貿易賬款的資料分別於附註45及27披露。

無形資產之估計減值

於釐訂計入無形資產之開發成本是否個別出現減值時，需要估計參考根據各項目已簽訂銷售合約編製的現金流預測計算的使用價值。倘實際現金流少於預期，則會出現減值虧損。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，開發成本之賬面值約為57,307,000港元(二零一九年：97,348,000港元)。有關計算開發成本可收回金額之詳情於附註21中披露。

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

Estimated fair value of investment properties

Investment properties were revalued at the end of the reporting period using income capitalisation approach by independent qualified professional valuer. Such valuation was based on certain assumptions, which are subject to uncertainty and might materially differ from the actual results. In making the valuation, the Group's management has made estimates concerning rental yield for rental income to be generated by the investment properties. The assumptions used are intended to reflect conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Where there are any changes in the assumptions due to the market conditions in the PRC, the estimate of fair value of investment properties may be significantly affected. As at 31 December 2020, investment properties of approximately HK\$718,572,000 (2019: HK\$608,388,000) were revalued.

Deferred taxation on investment properties

For the purposes of measuring deferred taxation arising from investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the Directors of the Company have reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, in measuring the Group's deferred taxation on investment properties, the Directors have determined that the presumption that the carrying amounts of investment properties measured using the fair value model are recovered entirely through sale is rebutted. Accordingly, deferred taxation in relation to the Group's investment properties has been measured in accordance with the general principles set out in IAS 12.

4. 重大會計判斷及估計不確定性的主要來源(續)

估計投資物業之公平值

投資物業之價值會於報告期末由獨立合資格專業估值師利用收入資本化方式進行重估。有關重估乃基於若干假設進行，當中涉及不確定性，並可能與實際業績存在重大差異。在作出估值時，本集團管理層已就投資物業將產生之租金收入相關之租金收益率作出估計。所使用之假設乃為反映於報告期末出現之情況。倘有關假設因中國市場狀況出現任何變動，將可能對投資物業之估計公平值造成重大影響。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，約有718,572,000港元(二零一九年：608,388,000港元)之投資物業被重估。

投資物業之遞延稅項

為計算以公平值模式計量之投資物業所產生之遞延稅項，本公司董事已審閱本集團之投資物業組合，並認為本集團之投資物業乃透過目的為隨時間(而非透過出售)消耗投資物業絕大部分內在經濟利益之業務模式持有。因此，於計量本集團投資物業之遞延稅項時，董事確定透過出售全數收回以公平值模式計量之投資物業賬面值之假設已被推翻。因此，有關本集團投資物業之遞延稅項已按照國際會計準則第12號所載之一般原則計量。



5. REVENUE

5. 收入

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

(i) 分拆客戶合約收入

Continuing operations

持續經營業務

		For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止度			
Segments 分類		Handsets and IOT terminals business 手機及物聯網 終端業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Electronics manufacturing services business 電子製造服務 供應商業務 HK\$'000 千港元	IOT system and O2O business 物聯網系統及 運營業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property management 物業租賃管理 HK\$'000 千港元
Types of goods or services	貨品或服務類別				
Sale of handsets and IOT terminals	銷售手機及物聯網終端	586,079	-	-	-
Electronics manufacturing services	電子製造服務供應商	-	74,928	-	-
Sale of goods to vending machine customers	向售賣機客戶銷售貨品	-	-	193,639	-
Procurement agency service	採購代理服務	-	-	34,399	-
Property rental	物業出租	-	-	-	49,288
Total	總計	586,079	74,928	228,038	49,288
Timing of revenue recognition	收入確認時間				
At a point in time	於某一時間點	586,079	-	228,038	N/A 不適用
Over time	隨時間	-	74,928	-	N/A 不適用
Total	總計	586,079	74,928	228,038	N/A 不適用

5. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers (CONTINUED)

Continuing operations

Segments 分類

Types of goods or services

Sale of handsets and IOT terminals
Handsets and IOT terminals business
手機及物聯網終端業務

Electronics manufacturing services
Sale of goods to vending machine customers
Equipment finance lease service
Procurement agency service
Sale of properties
Property rental

Total

Timing of revenue recognition

At a point in time

Over time

Total

貨品或服務類別

銷售手機及物聯網終端
電子製造服務供應商
向售賣機客戶銷售貨品
設備融資租賃服務
採購代理服務
銷售物業
物業出租

總計

收入確認時間

於某一時間點

隨時間

總計

5. 收入(續)

(i) 分拆客戶合約收入(續)

持續經營業務

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (re-presented)
截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止度(經重列)

Segments 分類	Electronics				
	Handsets and IOT terminals business 手機及物聯網終端業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Electronics manufacturing services 電子製造服務 HK\$'000 千港元	IOT system and O2O business 物聯網系統及 連營業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property development 物業發展 HK\$'000 千港元	Property management 物業租賃管理 HK\$'000 千港元
Sale of handsets and IOT terminals Handsets and IOT terminals business 手機及物聯網終端業務	749,670	-	-	-	-
Electronics manufacturing services Sale of goods to vending machine customers Equipment finance lease service Procurement agency service Sale of properties Property rental	-	92,960	-	-	-
	-	-	233,700	-	-
	-	-	86	-	-
	-	-	26,703	-	-
	-	-	-	8,823	-
	-	-	-	-	43,076
Total	749,670	92,960	260,489	8,823	43,076
Timing of revenue recognition	收入確認時間				
At a point in time	749,670	-	260,403	8,823	N/A 不適用
Over time	-	92,960	-	-	N/A 不適用
Total	749,670	92,960	260,403	8,823	N/A 不適用



5. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

5. 收入(續)

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers (CONTINUED)

(i) 分拆客戶合約收入(續)

Geographical markets

地區市場

Continuing operations

持續經營業務

		For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度			
		Electronics			Property management
		Handsets and IOT terminals business	manufacturing services business	IOT system and O2O business	
		手機及物聯網終端業務	電子製造服務供應商業務	物聯網系統及運營業務	物業租賃管理
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
The PRC	中國大陸	237,377	74,928	228,038	49,288
Europe	歐洲	40,774	-	-	-
United States	美國	107,071	-	-	-
Hong Kong	香港	19,627	-	-	-
Other Asia countries	其他亞洲國家	181,230	-	-	-
		586,079	74,928	228,038	49,288

Continuing operations

持續經營業務

		For the year ended 31 December 2019 (re-presented) 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度(經重列)				
		Electronics			Property development	Property management
		Handsets and IOT terminals business	manufacturing services business	IOT system and O2O business		
		手機及物聯網終端業務	電子製造服務供應商業務	物聯網系統及運營業務	物業發展	物業租賃管理
		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
The PRC	中國大陸	282,318	92,960	260,489	8,823	43,076
Europe	歐洲	135,146	-	-	-	-
United States	美國	128,185	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	香港	5,642	-	-	-	-
Other Asia countries	其他亞洲國家	198,379	-	-	-	-
		749,670	92,960	260,489	8,823	43,076

5. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

Sale of handsets and IOT terminals, own-branded products manufacturing and sale of goods to vending machine customers

For the sale of handsets and IOT terminals, own-branded products manufacturing and sale of goods to vending machine customers, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location (delivery). Following the delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of usage, distribution and price to sell the goods, and has the primary responsibility when on selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. The normal credit term is 0-90 days upon delivery. The Group typically receives a 30%-50% deposit before the sale of goods.

Electronics manufacturing services

The electronics manufacturing services are recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time as the Group creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced. The normal credit term is 0-15 days. The Group typically receives a 30%-50% deposit before the sale of goods.

Procurement agency service

In the provision of procurement agency service, revenue is recognised when the agency service has been completed, being when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location (delivery). The normal credit term is 0-90 days.

Sale of properties

Revenue from sale of properties is recognised at a point in time when the completed property is transferred to customers, being at the point that the customer obtains the control of the completed property and the Group has present right to payment and collection of the consideration is probable.

5. 收入(續)

(ii) 客戶合約之履約責任

銷售手機及物聯網終端、自有品牌製造以及向售賣機客戶銷售貨品

就銷售手機及物聯網終端、自有品牌製造以及向售賣機客戶銷售貨品而言，收入於貨品的控制已轉移(即貨品已付運至客戶的指定地點(已交付))時確認。於交付後，客戶可全權決定貨品的使用方式、分銷及售價且於銷售貨品時承擔主要責任，並承受與貨品相關的報廢及損失的風險。正常信貸期為交付後0至90天。本集團通常於銷售貨品前收取30%至50%的按金。

電子製造服務供應商

電子製造服務供應商於本集團的履約行為創造或提升客戶在資產被創造或提升時所控制的資產時隨時間確認為履約責任。正常信貸期為0至15天。本集團通常於銷售貨品前收取30%至50%的按金。

採購代理服務

於提供採購代理服務時，收入於代理服務已完成(即貨品已付運至客戶的指定地點(已交付))時確認。正常信貸期為0至90天。

銷售物業

銷售物業的收入於已竣工物業轉讓予客戶的時間點確認，即客戶獲得已竣工物業的控制權而本集團擁有收取付款之現時權利及可能收取代價的時間點。



5. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

(iii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for contracts with customers

All sale of handsets and IOT terminals, own-branded products manufacturing, electronics manufacturing services, sale of goods to vending machine customers, procurement agency service and sale of properties are for periods of one year or less.

(iv) Leases

For operating lease:	有關經營租賃：
Lease payments that are fixed	定額租賃付款
For finance leases:	有關融資租賃：
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	租賃投資淨額之融資收入
Total revenue arising from leases	租賃產生之總收入

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recognised approximately HK\$47,079,000 (2019: HK\$42,023,000) selling profit, being the difference between gross rental income and direct operating expenses, as a property and vending machine lessor.

5. 收入(續)

(iii) 分配至客戶合約之餘下履約責任的交易價格

銷售手機及物聯網終端、自有品牌產品製造、電子製造服務供應商、向售賣機客戶銷售貨品、採購代理服務、及銷售物業的期限均為一年或以下。

(iv) 租賃

For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年 十二月三十一 止年度 HK\$'000 千港元	For the year ended 31 December 2019 截至二零一九年 十二月三十一 止年度 HK\$'000 千港元
49,288	43,076
-	86
49,288	43,162

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團作為物業及售賣機之出租人確認約47,079,000港元(二零一九年：42,023,000港元)之銷售溢利，即總租金收入與直接經營開支之間的差額。



6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance, information reported to the Executive Directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision makers (the “CODM”), focus on types of goods or services delivered or provided.

In the current year, the Group reorganised its internal reporting structure which resulted in changes to the composition of its reportable segments. In the prior year, the Group was organised into six reportable and operating segments, being Handsets and internet of things terminals business (“Handsets and IOT terminals business”), Electronics manufacturing services business, Internet of things system and online-to-offline business (“IOT system and O2O business”), Intelligent manufacturing business, Property development and Property management.

In accordance with the way in which information is now reported internally to the CODM for purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment and the recent streamlining of certain reportable segments, the financial information of the Group’s “Property development” segment is no longer a part of a reportable segment.

In addition an operating segment regarding, namely intelligent manufacturing business, was discontinued during the year ended 31 December 2020. Upon the disposal of 51% equity interest of 上海璣智自動化科技有限公司 (unofficial English name being Shanghai Jizhi Automation Technology Co., Limited) (“Shanghai Jizhi”), the Group discontinued its intelligent manufacturing business during the year ended 31 December 2020. The segment information reported does not include any amount for the discontinued operations, which are described in detail in note 12. Prior year segment disclosures have been represented to conform with the current year’s presentation.

In the manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment, the business activities of the Group are organised into the following operating segments:

- Handsets and IOT terminals business
- Electronics manufacturing services business
- IOT system and O2O business; and
- Property management.

6. 分類資料

就資源分配及分類表現評估而言，向本公司執行董事（即主要營運決策者（「主要營運決策者」））報告的資料集中於所交付或提供的貨品或服務類別。

於本年度，本集團重組其內部報告架構，導致其可呈報分類的組成有所改變。上年度，本集團分為六個可報告和經營分類，分別為手機及物聯網終端業務（「手機及物聯網終端業務」）、電子製造服務供應商業務、物聯網系統及運營業務（「物聯網系統及運營業務」）、智能製造業務、物業發展及物業租賃管理。

根據目前內部向主要營運決策者報告資料以進行資源分配和業績評估的方式，以及近期對部分可呈報分類進行之精簡，本集團「物業發展」分類的財務資料不再屬於可呈報分類。

此外，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，屬智能製造業務的經營分類已終止營運。在出售上海璣智自動化科技有限公司（「上海璣智」）的51%股權後，本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度結束經營智能製造業務。所呈報的分類資料並不包括已終止經營業務的任何金額，詳情請參閱附註12。過往年度的分類披露資料已經重列，以符合本年度的呈列方式。

為與內部向主要營運決策者報告資料以進行資源分配和業績評估的方式一致，本集團的業務活動被分類為以下經營分部：

- 手機及物聯網終端供應商業務
- 電子製造服務供應商業務
- 物聯網系統及運營業務；及
- 物業租賃管理。



6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

6. 分類資料(續)

Segment revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable and operating segment:

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Continuing operations

分類收入及業績

下表為本集團按可呈報及營運分類之收入及業績分析：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

持續經營業務

	Handsets and IOT terminals business 手機及物聯網終端業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Electronics manufacturing services business 電子製造服務供應商業務 HK\$'000 千港元	IOT system and O2O business 物聯網系統及運營業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property management 物業租賃管理 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元	
Revenue External sales	收入 對外銷售	586,079	74,928	228,038	49,288	938,333
Segment (loss) profit	分類(虧損)溢利	(57,993)	613	(15,815)	10,186	(63,009)
Other income and other gains and losses	其他收入及其他收益及虧損					32,563
Share of results of associates	分佔聯營公司業績					(497)
Corporate expenses	公司開支					(15,408)
Finance costs	融資成本					(4,154)
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損					(50,505)

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

6. 分類資料(續)

Segment revenue and results (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (re-presented)

Continuing operations

	Handsets and IOT terminals business	Electronics manufacturing services business	IOT system and O2O business	Property development	Property management	Consolidated
	手機及 物聯網 終端業務	電子製造服務 供應商業務	物聯網系統 及運營業務	物業發展	物業租賃管理	綜合
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Revenue						
External sales	749,670	92,960	260,489	8,823	43,076	1,155,018
Segment (loss) profit	(50,867)	1,448	(13,211)	(2,928)	37,959	(27,599)
Other income and other gains and losses						(27,539)
Share of results of associates						(2,003)
Corporate expenses						(15,597)
Finance costs						(3,282)
Loss before taxation						(76,020)

分類收入及業績(續)

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度(經重列)

持續經營業務



6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Segment revenue and results (CONTINUED)

The accounting policies of the reportable and operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment result represents the profit earned or loss incurred by each segment without allocation of interest income, unallocated exchange gain or loss, gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, fair value change on financial assets at FVTPL, certain other income, corporate expenses, share of results of associates, finance costs and taxation (2019: without allocation of interest income, unallocated exchange gain or loss, loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, fair value change on financial assets at FVTPL, certain other income, corporate expenses, share of results of associates, finance costs and taxation). This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

6. 分類資料(續)

分類收入及業績(續)

可呈報及營運分類之會計政策與附註3中所述之本集團會計政策相同。分類業績代表每一分類在未分配利息收入、未分配匯兌收益或虧損、出售物業、廠房及設備收益、出售一間聯營公司之收益、衍生金融工具及按公平值計入損益的金融資產之公平值變動、若干其他收入、公司開支、分佔聯營公司業績、融資成本及稅項之情況下所產生之溢利或虧損(二零一九年：未分配利息收入、未分配匯兌收益或虧損、出售物業、廠房及設備虧損、按公平值計入損益之金融資產之公平值變動、若干其他收入、公司開支、分佔聯營公司業績、融資成本及稅項)。此乃就資源分配及表現評估而向主要營運決策者作出報告之方法。

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

6. 分類資料(續)

Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by reportable and operating segment:

At 31 December 2020

分類資產及負債

下表載列本集團按可呈報及營運分類劃分的資產及負債分析：

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

	Handsets and IOT terminals business 手機及物聯網終端業務	Electronics manufacturing services business 電子製造服務供應商業務	IOT system and O2O business 物聯網系統及運營業務	Property management 物業租賃管理	Consolidated 綜合
	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
Segment assets	599,594	152,980	69,420	762,683	1,584,677
Property, plant and equipment					71,871
Right-of-use assets					24,096
Intangible assets					4,955
Deferred tax assets					54,029
Interests in associates					32,548
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					12,382
Financial assets at FVTPL					13,784
Properties held for sale					9,601
Trade and note receivables					6,892
Contract assets					5,488
Amount due from an associate					17,161
Amount due from non-controlling shareholder of subsidiaries					4,248
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments					4,495
Pledged bank deposits					5,857
Short-term bank deposits					281,617
Bank balances and cash					667,935
Consolidated assets					2,801,636
Segment liabilities	386,532	23,303	8,408	7,026	425,269
Trade payables					16,745
Contract liabilities					1,457
Other payables and accruals					10,247
Bank borrowings					36,000
Tax payable					37,588
Deferred tax liabilities					126,465
Consolidated liabilities					653,771



6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

6. 分類資料(續)

Segment assets and liabilities (CONTINUED)

At 31 December 2019 (Re-presented)

分類資產及負債(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日(經重列)

		Handsets and IOT terminals business	Electronics manufacturing services business	IOT system and O2O business	Property development	Property management	Consolidated
		手機及物聯網 終端業務	電子製造服務 供應商業務	物聯網系統 及運營業務	物業發展	物業租賃管理	綜合
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Segment assets	分類資產	657,760	174,595	108,110	17,634	631,693	1,589,792
Assets relating to discontinued operation	與已終止經營業務有關的資產						174,523
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備						54,382
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產						24,945
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產						44,092
Interests in associates	於聯營公司之權益						6,647
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具						669
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融資產						22,512
Amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	應收附屬公司非控股股東款項						4,496
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	其他應收賬款、按金及預付款項						5,552
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款						31,226
Short-term bank deposits	短期銀行存款						296,380
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金						611,714
Consolidated assets	綜合資產						<u>2,866,930</u>
Segment liabilities	分類負債	368,890	39,717	17,022	9,791	7,026	442,446
Liabilities relating to discontinued operation	與已終止經營業務有關的負債						66,156
Other payables and accruals	其他應付賬款及應計款項						17,084
Bank borrowings	銀行借貸						77,936
Tax payable	應付稅項						40,224
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債						112,413
Consolidated liabilities	綜合負債						<u>756,259</u>



6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Segment assets and liabilities (CONTINUED)

For the purposes of monitoring segment performances and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to reportable and operating segments other than certain property, plant and equipment, certain right-of-use assets, pledged bank deposits, short-term bank deposits, bank balances and cash, interests in associates, equity instruments at FVTOCI, financial assets at FVTPL, deferred tax assets, certain other receivables, deposits and prepayments and amounts due from an associate and non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries (2019: certain property, plant and equipment, certain right-of-use assets, pledged bank deposits, short-term bank deposits, bank balances and cash, interests in associates, equity instruments at FVTOCI, financial assets at FVTPL, deferred tax assets, certain other receivables, deposits and prepayments and amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries). Assets used jointly by operating segments are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual operating segments;
- other than liabilities specifically identified for reportable and operating segments on IOT system and O2O business, and Property management, the remaining liabilities jointly consumed by reportable and operating segments are allocated between Handsets and IOT terminals business and Electronics manufacturing services business and corporate liabilities. Corporate liabilities include certain other payables, accruals, tax payable, bank borrowings and deferred tax liabilities (2019: certain other payables, accruals, tax payable, bank borrowings and deferred tax liabilities), and
- certain properties held for sale, trade and note receivables, contract assets, trade payable, contract liabilities are unallocated since property development is no longer classify as reportable segment and the operations of intelligent manufacturing business segment is discontinued during the year.

6. 分類資料(續)

分類資產及負債(續)

為監控分類表現及在各分類間分配資源：

- 除若干物業、廠房及設備、若干使用權資產、已抵押銀行存款、短期銀行存款、銀行結餘及現金、於聯營公司之權益、按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具、按公平值計入損益之金融資產、遞延稅項資產、若干其他應收賬款、按金及預付款項以及應收一間聯營公司及附屬公司非控股股東款項外，所有資產均分配至可呈報及營運分類(二零一九年：若干物業、廠房及設備、若干使用權資產、已抵押銀行存款、短期銀行存款、銀行結餘及現金、於聯營公司之權益、按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具、按公平值計入損益之金融資產、遞延稅項資產、若干其他應收賬款、按金及預付款項以及應收附屬公司非控股股東款項)。營運分類共同使用的資產按各營運分類所賺取的收入分配；
- 除具體確定為物聯網系統及運營業務以及物業租賃管理之可呈報及營運分類之負債外，其餘負債已分配至由手機及物聯網終端業務及電子製造服務供應商業務之可呈報及營運分類共同消耗，以及企業負債。企業負債包括若干其他應付賬款、應計款項、應付稅項、銀行借貸及遞延稅項負債(二零一九年：包括若干其他應付賬款、應計款項、應付稅項、銀行借貸及遞延稅項負債)；及
- 由於物業發展不再歸類為可呈報分類，且智能製造業務分類已於年內停止營運，故部分持作銷售物業、應收貿易賬款及票據、合約資產、應付貿易賬款、合約負債未予分配。



6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

6. 分類資料(續)

Other segment information

For the year ended 31 December 2020

其他分類資料

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Handsets and IOT terminals business 手機及物聯網終端業務	Electronics manufacturing services business 電子製造服務供應商業務	IOT system and O2O business 物聯網系統及運營業務	Property management 物業租賃管理	Unallocated 未分配	Consolidated 綜合	
	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	HK\$'000 千港元	
Continuing operations Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	持續經營業務 衡量分類損益或分類資產涉及的金額：						
Additions of property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及設備	4,525	7,812	4,361	-	105	16,803
Additions of intangible assets	添置無形資產	51,875	-	171	-	-	52,046
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	23,325	7,501	963	2,555	4,946	39,290
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	66,522	-	22	-	-	66,544
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	1,759	-	2,769	4,976	-	9,504
Impairment losses on trade receivables recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之應收貿易賬款之減值虧損	6,556	-	-	-	-	6,556
Impairment losses on intangible assets	無形資產之減值虧損	19,000	-	-	-	-	19,000
Impairment losses on finance lease receivables	應收融資租賃減值虧損	-	-	381	-	-	381
Reversal of allowance off inventories	存貨撥備撥回	(28,699)	-	-	-	-	(28,699)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之(收益)虧損	(369)	(228)	(22)	-	2	(617)
Decrease in fair value of investment properties	投資物業公平值減少	-	-	-	(14,914)	-	(14,914)

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

6. 分類資料(續)

Other segment information (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019 (re-presented)

其他分類資料(續)

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度(經重列)

	Handsets and IOT business terminals 手機及物聯網 終端業務	Electronics manufacturing services 電子製造服務 供應商 業務	IOT system and O2O business 物聯網系統 及運營業務	Property development 物業發展	Property management 物業租賃管理	Unallocated 未分配	Consolidated 綜合
	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	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Continuing operations							
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:							
Additions of property, plant and equipment	添置物業、廠房及設備	8,596	21,026	167	-	-	29,789
Additions of intangible assets	添置無形資產	58,925	-	-	-	-	58,925
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	18,482	9,009	1,424	8	1,571	35,037
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	59,106	-	120	-	-	59,226
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	4,012	622	3,669	-	173	9,642
Impairment losses on goodwill	商譽之減值虧損	3,706	-	-	-	-	3,706
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之減值虧損	1,315	-	-	-	-	1,315
Impairment losses on trade receivables recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之應收貿易賬款之減值虧損	1,039	-	-	-	-	1,039
Impairment losses on entrusted loan receivable recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認之應收委託貸款之減值虧損	-	-	-	-	26,287	26,287
Allowance of inventories	存貨撥備	8,075	-	-	-	-	8,075
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損(收益)	394	(18)	(4)	45	-	405
Increase in fair value of investment properties	投資物業公平值增加	-	-	-	-	12,779	12,779



6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

6. 分類資料(續)

Geographical information

The Group's operations are located in the PRC and Hong Kong.

Information about the Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers is presented based on the location of the customer. Information about the Group's non-current assets is presented based on the geographical location of the assets.

地區資料

本集團於中國大陸及香港營運業務。

有關本集團來自外部客戶之持續經營業務收入乃根據客戶之地點呈列。有關本集團非流動資產的資料乃根據資產所處地理位置呈列。

		Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
		Year ended		Year ended	
		來自外部客戶之收入		非流動資產	
		截至下列年度		截至下列年度	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
			(restated)		(restated)
			(經重列)		(經重列)
The PRC	中國大陸	589,631	687,666	1,015,923	916,320
Europe	歐洲	40,774	135,146	–	–
United States	美國	107,071	128,185	–	–
Hong Kong	香港	19,627	5,642	–	–
Other Asian Countries	其他亞洲國家	181,230	198,379	–	–
		938,333	1,155,018	1,015,923	916,320

Note:

Non-current assets excluded goodwill, intangible assets, deferred tax assets, finance lease receivables, interests in associates, equity instruments at FVTOCI, other receivables and consideration receivables.

附註：

非流動資產不包括商譽、無形資產、遞延稅項資產、應收融資租賃、於聯營公司之權益、按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具、其他應收款項及應收代價。

7. OTHER INCOME, GAINS AND LOSSES

7. 其他收入、收益及虧損

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Continuing operations		
Other income:		
Refund of Value Added Tax ("VAT") (Note 1)	1,264	2,330
Government grants (Note 2)	13,267	12,781
Interest income earned on bank balances	17,673	16,857
Interest income earned on consideration and other receivables	944	540
	33,148	32,508
Other gains and losses:		
Impairment losses:		
– Goodwill	–	(3,706)
– Property, plant and equipment	–	(1,315)
– Finance lease receivables	(381)	–
Write-off of amount due from an associate	–	(4,400)
Write-off of amount due from non- controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	(4,496)	–
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	617	(405)
Gain arising on early termination of lease contracts	81	13
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	13,583	(13,931)
Changes in fair values of investment properties	(14,914)	12,779
Net gain on disposal of subsidiaries	5,613	–
Gain on revaluation of retained interest in an associate	2,719	–
Fair value change on financial assets at FVTPL	101	4,234
Gain on disposal of an associate	–	1,660
Others	6,800	7,578
	9,723	2,507



7. OTHER INCOME, GAINS AND LOSSES (CONTINUED)

7. 其他收入、收益及虧損(續)

Notes:

- (1) Shanghai Simcom Limited (“Shanghai Simcom”) (2019: Shanghai Simcom) is engaged in the business of distribution of self-developed and produced software and the development of automated test equipment and software. Under the current PRC tax regulation, they are entitled to a refund of VAT paid for sales of self-developed and produced software and the development of automated test software in the PRC.
- (2) The amount includes HK\$441,000 Covid-19 related subsidies and HK\$12,265,000 (2019: HK\$8,821,000) unconditional government grants received during the year ended 31 December 2020, which was granted to encourage the Group’s research and development activities in the PRC.

In addition, during the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group also received government grants of HK\$2,928,000 (2019: HK\$6,986,000) towards the cost of development of Handsets and IOT terminals business (2019: Handsets and IOT terminals business) in Shanghai and Shenyang. The amount received is deferred and is transferred to other income to match actual expenditure used in research and development activities and HK\$2,910,000 (2019: HK\$4,313,000) was recognised in the profit or loss during the year. As at 31 December 2020, an amount of HK\$44,659,000 (2019: HK\$41,495,000) remained to be amortised and is included in other payables (for current portion) and deferred income (for non-current portion) (Note 29).

附註：

- (1) 希姆通信息技術(上海)有限公司(「上海希姆通」)(二零一九年：上海希姆通)從事分銷自行開發及生產之軟件，以及開發自動化檢測設備。根據中國現行之稅務法規，在中國就銷售自行開發及生產之軟件，以及開發自動化檢測設備已繳付之增值稅可享有退稅。
- (2) 此金額包括於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度收到之Covid-19相關補貼441,000港元及無條件政府項目收入12,265,000港元(二零一九年：8,821,000港元)，乃為鼓勵本集團於中國的研發活動而授出。

此外，本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度亦獲得政府項目收入2,928,000港元(二零一九年：6,986,000港元)，用作於上海及沈陽開發手機及物聯網終端業務(二零一九年：手機及物聯網終端業務)的成本。所收取之金額屬遞延性質，並已轉撥至其他收入以配合研發活動的實際開支，並已於年內在損益中確認2,910,000港元(二零一九年：4,313,000港元)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，一筆44,659,000港元(二零一九年：41,495,000港元)的款項仍然未攤銷並已計入其他應付賬款(就即期部分而言)及遞延收入(就非即期部分而言)(附註29)。

8. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES UNDER EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS MODEL, NET OF REVERSAL

8. 預期信貸虧損模式下之減值虧損，扣除撥回

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Impairment losses recognised on:	就下列各項確認減值虧損：		
– Trade receivables	– 應收貿易賬款	6,556	1,039
– Entrusted loan receivable	– 應收委託貸款	–	26,287
– Finance lease receivables	– 應收融資租賃	381	–
		6,937	27,326

9. FINANCE COSTS

9. 融資成本

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Interests on bank borrowings	銀行借貸利息	1,769	2,636
Interests on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	2,385	646
		4,154	3,282

10. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

10. 董事、首席執行官及僱員酬金

Directors' and chief executive's emoluments

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

董事及首席執行官酬金

根據適用上市規則及香港公司條例所披露之本年度內向每名董事及首席執行官已付或應付之酬金如下：

		For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度				
Directors' fees	Salaries and allowances	Bonus	Share-based payments	Retirement benefits scheme contributions	Total emoluments	
董事袍金	薪金及津貼	花紅	以股份付款	退休福利計劃供款	總酬金	
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	
	(Note i) (附註i)	(Note ii) (附註ii)				
Executive Directors	執行董事					
Ms Yeung Man Ying	楊文瑛女士	-	-	-	-	
Mr Wong Cho Tung	王祖同先生	-	-	-	-	
Ms Tang Rongrong (Note iii)	唐融融女士(附註iii)	-	152	340	492	
Mr Liu Jun (Note iv)	劉軍先生(附註iv)	-	791	510	1,379	
Sub-total	小計	-	943	850	1,871	

The executive Directors' and chief executive's emoluments shown above were mainly for the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

上述執行董事及首席執行官酬金主要關於對本公司及本集團事務之管理。

		For the year ended 31 December 2020 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度				
Independent non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事	Bonus	Share-based payments	Retirement benefits scheme contributions	Total emoluments	
		花紅	以股份付款	退休福利計劃供款	總酬金	
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	
Independent non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事					
Mr Liu Hing Hung	廖慶雄先生	156	-	-	156	
Mr Wu Zhe	武哲先生	156	-	-	156	
Mr Wang Tianmiao	王田苗先生	156	-	-	156	
Sub-total	小計	468	-	-	468	

The independent non-executive Directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as Directors of the Company.

上述獨立非執行董事之酬金主要關於彼等擔任本公司董事。

Total	總計	468	943	850	-	78	2,339
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10. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. 董事、首席執行官及僱員酬金 (續)

Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (CONTINUED)

董事及首席執行官酬金 (續)

For the year ended 31 December 2019
截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	Directors' fees	Salaries and allowances	Bonus	Share-based payments	Retirement benefits scheme contributions	Total emoluments
	董事袍金	薪金及津貼	花紅	以股份付款	退休福利計劃供款	總酬金
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		(Note i) (附註i)	(Note ii) (附註ii)			
Executive Directors	執行董事					
Ms Yeung Man Ying	楊文瑛女士	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Wong Cho Tung	王祖同先生	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Tang Rongrong	唐融融女士	-	397	340	-	737
Mr Liu Jun (Note iv)	劉軍先生(附註iv)	-	816	318	135	1,269
Sub-total	小計	-	1,213	658	135	2,006

The executive Directors' and chief executive's emoluments shown above were mainly for the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

上述執行董事及首席執行官酬金主要關於對本公司及本集團事務之管理。

	Independent non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事				
Mr Liu Hing Hung	廖慶雄先生	156	-	-	-	156
Mr Wu Zhe	武哲先生	156	-	-	-	156
Mr Wang Tianmiao	王田苗先生	156	-	-	-	156
Sub-total	小計	468	-	-	-	468

The independent non-executive Directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as Directors of the Company.

上述獨立非執行董事之酬金主要關於彼等擔任本公司董事。

Total	總計	468	1,213	658	-	135	2,474
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10. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. 董事、首席執行官及僱員酬金 (續)

Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (CONTINUED)

Notes:

- (i) The amount of salary and allowance for Ms. Yeung Man Ying and Mr. Wong Cho Tung is less than HK\$1,000
- (ii) Incentive performance bonus for the year was determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance and duties of Directors and the Group's operating results.
- (iii) Resigned as Executive Director with effect from 10 September 2020.
- (iv) Being the chief technical officer (2019: chief executive officer) of the Company.

Employees' emoluments

The five highest paid individuals included one (2019: one) Director for the year ended 31 December 2020, whose emoluments are included in the above. The emoluments of the remaining four (2019: four) individuals are as follows:

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	4,015	3,349
Bonus	花紅	1,268	608
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	341	216
	5,624	4,173	

Their emoluments were within the following bands:

	2020 二零二零年 Number of employees 僱員人數	2019 二零一九年 Number of employees 僱員人數	
HK\$Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零港元至1,000,000港元	1	1
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	3	3

During the year, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the Directors or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office. None of the Directors waived or agreed to waive any emoluments for both years.

董事及首席執行官酬金 (續)

附註：

- (i) 楊文瑛女士及王祖同先生之薪金及津貼金額不足1,000港元。
- (ii) 年度表現獎勵花紅是由薪酬委員會經考慮董事之表現及職責以及本集團之經營業績而釐定。
- (iii) 於二零二零年九月十日辭任為執行董事。
- (iv) 為本公司首席技術官(二零一九年：首席執行官)。

僱員酬金

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，五名最高薪酬人士包括一名(二零一九年：一名)董事，其酬金已於上文披露。餘下四名(二零一九年：四名)人士之酬金如下：

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	4,015	3,349
Bonus	花紅	1,268	608
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	341	216
	5,624	4,173	

彼等之酬金在以下所列範圍：

	2020 二零二零年 Number of employees 僱員人數	2019 二零一九年 Number of employees 僱員人數	
HK\$Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零港元至1,000,000港元	1	1
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	3	3

本年度，本集團並未向任何董事或五名最高薪酬人士支付任何酬金，作為誘使彼等加入本集團或於彼等加入本集團時向彼等支付之任何款項，或作為離職補償。於兩個年度均無董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金。

11. TAXATION

11. 稅項

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
PRC Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT")	中國企業所得稅(「企業所得稅」)	(3,811)	(10,486)
Land Appreciation Tax ("LAT") in the PRC	中國土地增值稅(「土地增值稅」)	(12)	(354)
Overprovisions on PRC LAT in previous years	過往年度中國土地增值稅超額撥備	132	20,808
		(3,691)	9,968
Deferred tax income for current year (note 22)	本年度遞延稅項收益(附註22)	11,207	9,425
Taxation for the year	本年度稅項	7,516	19,393

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made for both years as the Group has no assessable profits arising in Hong Kong.

EIT is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant districts of the PRC and taking relevant tax incentives into account. Shanghai Sunrise Simcom Limited ("Shanghai Sunrise Simcom"), Shanghai Simcom and Shenyang SIM Simcom Technology Limited ("Shenyang SIM Simcom") are classified as New and High Technology Enterprise and is entitled to adopt a tax rate of 15% (2019: 15%). The relevant annual tax rate used for PRC EIT for the Group's subsidiaries ranged from 15% to 25% (2019: 15% to 25%).

由於本集團在香港並無產生應課稅溢利，並無就兩個年度作出香港利得稅撥備。

企業所得稅於計及相關稅務優惠後，按中國有關地區之現行稅率計算。上海晨興希姆通電子科技有限公司(「上海晨興希姆通」)、上海希姆通及沈陽晨訊希姆通科技有限公司(「沈陽希姆通」)被評為「高新技術企業」，並有權採用15%的稅率(二零一九年：15%)。本集團附屬公司採用之中國企業所得稅相關年度稅率介乎15%至25%之間(二零一九年：15%至25%)。



11. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

11. 稅項(續)

The provision of LAT is estimated according to the requirements set forth in the relevant tax laws and regulations of the PRC, which is charged at progressive rates ranging from 30% to 60% (2019: 30% to 60%) of the appreciation value, with certain allowable deductions.

土地增值稅撥備乃根據中國有關的稅務法律和法規所載的規定估計作出，有關稅項就增值部分按漸進稅率30%至60%（二零一九年：30%至60%）計算，並可作若干扣減。

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss) profit before taxation per the consolidated statement of profit or loss as follows:

本年度稅項扣除與綜合損益表中所示之除稅前（虧損）溢利對賬如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損	(50,505)	(76,021)
Taxation at the PRC income tax rate of 25% (2019: 25%)	按中國所得稅稅率25% (二零一九年：25%)計算之稅項	12,626	19,005
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	不可扣稅之開支之稅務影響	(6,219)	(10,471)
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	毋須課稅之收入之稅務影響	14,862	16,600
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	未確認稅務虧損之稅務影響	(30,762)	(43,509)
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	動用過往未確認之稅務虧損	8,471	13,717
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences not recognised	未確認可扣稅暫時性差額之稅務影響	7,135	8,426
Overprovisions on PRC LAT in previous years	過往年度中國土地增值稅超額撥備	132	20,808
Income tax on concessionary rate LAT	按優惠稅率計算之所得稅 土地增值稅	1,313 (12)	285 (354)
Income tax effect on LAT	土地增值稅之所得稅影響	(30)	(5,114)
Tax credit for the year	本年度稅項抵免	7,516	19,393

12. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On 23 December 2020, the Group entered into sale agreements to dispose of a subsidiary, Shanghai Jizhi, which carried out majority of the Group's intelligent manufacturing business. The disposal was effected in order to generate cash flows for the expansion of the Group's other businesses. The disposal was completed on 24 December 2020, on which date the control of Shanghai Jizhi Automation Technology Co., Limited passed to the acquirer.

The loss for the year from the discontinued operations is set out below. The comparative figures in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been restated to re-present the intelligent manufacturing business as a discontinued operation.

12. 已終止經營業務

於二零二零年十二月二十三日，本集團訂立出售協議以出售附屬公司上海璣智，而本集團大部分的智能製造業務均透過該附屬公司進行。本集團乃為取得用於擴展本集團其他業務之現金流而進行出售。出售已於二零二零年十二月二十四日完成，上海璣智自動化科技有限公司的控制權於同日轉讓於收購方。

本年度來自已終止經營業務的虧損列示如下。綜合損益表及其他全面收益表的比較數字已重列，以將智能製造業務重新列為已終止經營業務。

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Loss of intelligent manufacturing business for the period/year	本期間／年度智能製造業務的虧損	(4,204)	(18,233)
Gain on disposal of intelligent manufacturing business (see note 42)	出售智能製造業務所得收益 (見附註42)	5,613	-
		1,409	(18,233)



12. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

The results of the intelligent manufacturing business for the period from 1 January 2020 to 24 December 2020, which have been included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, were as follows:

		Period ended 24 December 2020 截至 二零二零年 十二月二十四日 止期間 HK\$'000 千港元	Year ended 2019 截至 二零一九年 止年度 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	134,885	126,487
Cost of sales	銷售成本	(99,676)	(89,357)
Gross profit	毛利	35,209	37,130
Other Income	其他收入	3,470	3,698
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	預期信貸虧損模式下之減值虧損，扣除撥回	-	(3,758)
Other gains and losses	其他收益及虧損	(1,258)	152
Research and development expenses	研究及開發費用	(21,406)	(23,445)
Selling and distribution costs	銷售及分銷成本	(7,984)	(11,567)
Administrative expenses	行政開支	(14,147)	(17,686)
Finance costs	融資成本	(31)	-
Loss before taxation	除稅前虧損	(6,147)	(15,476)
Taxation	稅項	1,943	(2,757)
Loss for the period/year	本期間／年度虧損	(4,204)	(18,233)

During the year ended 31 December 2020, intelligent manufacturing business contributed approximately HK\$24,666,000 (2019: HK\$59,702,000) to the Group's net operating cash flows, paid approximately HK\$22,770,000 (2019: HK\$47,741,000) in respect of investing activities and paid approximately HK\$1,362,000 (2019: HK\$1,356,000) in respect of financing activities.

The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of Shanghai Jizhi Automation Technology Co., Limited at the date of disposal are disclosed in note 42.

12. 已終止經營業務(續)

已計入綜合損益及其他全面收益表內二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年十二月二十四日期間的智能製造業務業績載列如下：

	Period ended 24 December 2020 截至 二零二零年 十二月二十四日 止期間 HK\$'000 千港元	Year ended 2019 截至 二零一九年 止年度 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	134,885	126,487
Cost of sales	(99,676)	(89,357)
Gross profit	35,209	37,130
Other Income	3,470	3,698
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	-	(3,758)
Other gains and losses	(1,258)	152
Research and development expenses	(21,406)	(23,445)
Selling and distribution costs	(7,984)	(11,567)
Administrative expenses	(14,147)	(17,686)
Finance costs	(31)	-
Loss before taxation	(6,147)	(15,476)
Taxation	1,943	(2,757)
Loss for the period/year	(4,204)	(18,233)

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，智能製造業務為本集團貢獻經營現金流量淨額約24,666,000港元(二零一九年：59,702,000港元)，並就投資活動支付約22,770,000港元(二零一九年：47,741,000港元)，就融資活動支付約1,362,000港元(二零一九年：1,356,000港元)。

上海璣智自動化科技有限公司資產及負債於出售日期的賬面值於附註42內披露。

12. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

12. 已終止經營業務(續)

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations has been arrived at after charging (crediting):	本年度的已終止經營業務虧損已扣除(計入)：		
Amortisation of intangible assets (included in cost of sales and services)	無形資產攤銷(計入銷售及服務成本)	38,769	53,931
Less: Amount capitalised in inventories	減：已資本化的存貨	(38,769)	(53,931)
		-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	1,062	2,431
Less: Amount capitalised in development costs	減：已資本化的開發成本	-	(82)
		1,062	2,349
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	3,937	1,534
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense (included in cost of sales and services)	確認為開支之存貨成本(計入銷售及服務成本)	99,676	89,357
Staff costs:	員工成本：		
Other staff costs	其他員工成本		
– Salaries and other benefits	– 工資及其他福利	21,266	21,112
– Retirement benefits scheme contributions	– 退休福利計劃供款	2,033	4,409
		23,299	25,521
Less: Amount capitalised in development costs	減：已資本化的開發成本	(2,025)	(8,301)
		21,274	17,220



13. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

13. 本年度虧損

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Loss for the year from continuing operations has been arrived at after charging (crediting):	本年度的持續經營業務虧損已扣除(計入):		
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	2,300	2,300
Amortisation of intangible assets (included in cost of sales and services)	無形資產攤銷(計入銷售及服務成本)	66,544	59,226
Less: Amount capitalised in development cost	減: 已資本化的開發成本	(601)	(830)
Less: Amount capitalised in inventories	減: 已資本化的存貨	(65,943)	(58,396)
		-	-
Impairment loss recognised in respect of intangible assets (included in cost of sales and services)	就無形資產確認之減值虧損(計入銷售及服務成本)	19,000	21,072
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	39,290	35,037
Less: Amount capitalised in development costs	減: 已資本化的開發成本	(2,037)	(3,348)
Less: Amount capitalised in inventories	減: 已資本化的存貨	(26,210)	(27,484)
		11,043	4,205

13. LOSS FOR THE YEAR (CONTINUED)

13. 本年度虧損(續)

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元 (restated) (經重列)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	9,504	9,642
Covid-19 related rent concessions (<i>note 18</i>)	Covid-19相關租金寬減(<i>附註18</i>)	79	-
(Reversal) Allowance of inventories (included in cost of sales and services) (<i>note ii</i>)	存貨(撥回)撥備 (計入銷售及服務成本)(<i>附註ii</i>)	(28,699)	8,075
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense (included in cost of sales and services)	確認為開支之存貨成本 (計入銷售及服務成本)	753,801	937,207
Cost of properties sold (including in cost of sales and services)	已售物業的成本 (計入銷售及服務成本)	-	6,709
Cost of manufacturing services (including in cost of sales and services)	製造服務的成本 (計入銷售及服務成本)	72,210	88,592
Staff costs:	員工成本：		
Directors' emoluments (<i>note 10</i>)	董事酬金(<i>附註10</i>)	2,339	2,474
Other staff costs	其他員工成本		
– Salaries and other benefits	– 工資及其他福利	156,000	177,129
– Retirement benefits scheme contributions	– 退休福利計劃供款	20,512	47,181
		178,851	226,784
Less: Amount capitalised in development costs	減：已資本化的開發成本	(53,020)	(60,664)
Less: Amount capitalised in inventories	減：已資本化的存貨	(18,730)	(22,861)
		107,101	143,259

Notes:

- (i) For the year ended 31 December 2020, Covid-19 related government grants/assistance amounted to HK\$27,031,000 have been offset against retirement benefits scheme contributions.
- (ii) The reversal of write down of inventories arose due to sales of certain products which had been written down to net realisable value in prior years.

附註：

- (i) 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，Covid-19相關政府項目收入／救助27,031,000港元已由退休福利計劃供款抵銷。
- (ii) 撇減存貨之撥回乃因銷售若干於過往年度撇減至可變現淨值之產品而產生。



14. DIVIDENDS

For the year ended 31 December 2019, a special dividend of HK1 cent per share was declared and paid to the owners of the Company. The aggregate amount of special dividends declared and paid in 2019 amounted to HK\$24,993,000.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

14. 股息

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，已宣派及派付特別股息每股1港仙予本公司擁有人。於二零一九年已宣派及派付之特別股息之總額為24,993,000港元。

董事並不建議就截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度派付末期股息。

15. LOSS PER SHARE

For Continuing operations

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

15. 每股虧損

持續經營業務

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄虧損乃按以下數據計算：

Loss figures are calculated as follows: 虧損數字計算如下：

Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔本年度虧損
Add:	加：
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	本年度來自已終止經營業務的虧損
Loss for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	計算持續經營業務的每股基本及攤薄虧損之虧損

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
(38,323)	(76,938)
1,871	18,412
(36,452)	(58,526)

Number of shares

Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted loss per share	用於計算每股攤薄虧損的普通股加權平均數目
--	----------------------

股份數目

2020 二零二零年 '000 千股	2019 二零一九年 '000 千股
2,386,582	2,471,407

15. LOSS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the computation of diluted loss per share did not assume the exercise of the Company's outstanding share options because the exercise prices of these share options were higher than the average market price for shares for the year.

From continuing and discontinued operations

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

Loss	虧損
Loss for the purpose of basic and diluted per share	計算每股基本及攤薄虧損之虧損

The denominators used are the same as those detailed above for both basic and diluted loss per share.

From discontinued operations

Basic and diluted loss per share for the discontinued operations is HK 0.08 cents per share (2019: HK0.74 cents per share), based on the loss for the year from the discontinued operations of approximately HK\$1,871,000 (2019: HK\$18,412,000) and the denominators detailed above for both basic and diluted loss per share.

The computation of diluted loss per share does not assume the exercise of the Company's options because the exercise price of those options was higher than the average market price for shares for both 2020 and 2019.

15. 每股虧損(續)

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，計算每股攤薄虧損並無假設已行使本公司的尚未行使之購股權，因為該等購股權的行使價高於本年度股份的平均市價。

來自持續經營及已終止經營業務

本公司擁有人應佔持續經營及已終止經營業務的每股基本及攤薄虧損乃根據以下數據計算：

2020 二零二零年 HK'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK'000 千港元
(38,323)	(76,938)

所用分母與上述計算每股基本和攤薄虧損的分母相同。

來自已終止經營業務

按已終止經營業務的本年度虧損約1,871,000港元(二零一九年：18,412,000港元)及上文詳述的每股基本及攤薄虧損之分母計算，已終止經營業務的每股基本及攤薄虧損為每股0.08港仙(二零一九年：每股0.74港仙)。

計算每股攤薄虧損時並無假設本公司購股權獲行使，乃因有關購股權的行使價於二零二零年及二零一九年均高於股份的平均市價。



16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

16. 投資物業

		HK\$'000 千港元
FAIR VALUE	公平值	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	479,282
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	轉撥自物業、廠房及設備	17,567
Transfer from right-of-use assets	轉撥自使用權資產	8,645
Transfer from property held for sales	轉撥自持作銷售物業	15,296
Surplus on transfer of right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment to investment properties at fair value	將使用權資產以及物業、廠房及設備轉撥至按公平值入賬之投資物業之盈餘	84,486
Increase in fair value recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認之公平值增加	12,779
Exchange differences	匯率差異	(9,667)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	608,388
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	轉撥自物業、廠房及設備	30,615
Transfer from right-of-use assets	轉撥自使用權資產	7,602
Surplus on transfer of right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment to investment properties at fair value	將使用權資產以及物業、廠房及設備轉撥至按公平值入賬之投資物業之盈餘	40,642
Decrease in fair value recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認之公平值減少	(14,914)
Exchange differences	匯率差異	46,239
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	718,572
Unrealised loss on property valuation included in profit or loss	計入損益之未變現物業估值虧損	(14,914)

The Group's investment properties are held under medium-term leases in the PRC.

本集團位於中國之投資物業乃根據中期租約持有。

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The fair value of the Group's investment properties at 31 December 2020 and 2019 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on that date by Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Limited, independent qualified professional valuers not related to the Group.

The fair value was determined based on the income capitalisation approach, where the market rentals of all lettable units of the properties are assessed and discounted at the market yield expected by investors for this type of properties. The market rentals are assessed based on estimates of future cash flows, supported by the terms of existing lease and reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent what knowledgeable willing parties would assume about rental income for future leases in the light of current conditions. The rate is determined by reference to the yields derived from analysing the sales transactions of similar commercial and industrial properties in Shanghai and Shenyang. There has been no change from the valuation technique used in the prior year.

In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. At the end of the reporting period, the chief financial officer of the Group works closely with the independent qualified professional valuer to establish and determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs. Where there is a material change in the fair value of the assets, the causes of the fluctuations will be reported to the management of the Group.

16. 投資物業(續)

本集團投資物業於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日之公平值，乃以與本集團並無關連之獨立專業合資格估值師威格斯資產評估顧問有限公司於該日進行之估值為依據得出。

公平值乃根據收入資本化法釐定，據此，會評估物業的所有可出租單位之市場租金，並按投資者對此類物業所預期之市場回報率貼現。市場租金乃根據估計未來現金流評估，並以現有租期及合理及有力之假設(即知情自願各方在現行情況下對未來租金所出之假設)作支持。收益率則參考分析上海及瀋陽同類工商物業銷售交易得出之收益率釐定。估值技巧與過往年度所採用者相同。

在估計物業之公平值時，物業之最高及最佳用途為其目前用途。於報告期末，本集團財務總監與獨立合資格專業估值師密切合作，以確立及釐定合適的估值技巧及輸入數據。倘資產之公平值出現重大變動，將向本集團管理層匯報出現波幅之原因。



16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values for investment properties and unobservable inputs used in the valuation models.

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料

下表顯示釐定投資物業公平值所用之估值技巧及估值模式所用之不可觀察輸入數據。

As at 31 December 2020

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shanghai – Commercial					
於上海之投資物業－商業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	503,928	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	5.5%-8.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB3.85-RMB10.83 per month per square meter 每月每平方米人民幣3.85元至人民幣10.83元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	1.0%-1.5%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2020 (CONTINUED)

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料(續)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日(續)

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shanghai – Industrial					
於上海之投資物業 – 工業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	106,212	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	6.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB1.0-RMB1.4 per month per square meter 每月每平方米人民幣1.0元至人民幣1.4元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	0.5%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。



16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2020 (CONTINUED)

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料(續)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日(續)

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shenyang – Commercial					
於瀋陽之投資物業—商業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	16,032	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	5.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB1.31 per month per square meter 每月每平方米 人民幣1.31元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	1.5%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input (CONTINUED)

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料(續)

As at 31 December 2020 (CONTINUED)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日(續)

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shenyang – Industrial					
於瀋陽之投資物業 – 工業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	92,400	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	6.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB0.51-RMB1.25 per month per square meter 每月每平方米人民幣0.51元至人民幣1.25元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	1.5%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。



16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2019

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shanghai – Commercial					
於上海之投資物業 – 商業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	464,543	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	5.5%-8.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB3.89-RMB10.3 per month per square meter 每月每平方米人民幣3.89元至人民幣10.3元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	1.0%-1.5%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2019 (CONTINUED)

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日(續)

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shanghai – Industrial					
於上海之投資物業－工業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	74,870	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	6.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB1.0-RMB2.5 per month per square meter 每月每平方米 人民幣1.0元至 人民幣2.5元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	0%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。



16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2019 (CONTINUED)

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日(續)

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shenyang – Commercial					
於瀋陽之投資物業—商業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	15,722	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	5.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB1.34 per month per square meter 每月每平方米 人民幣1.34元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	2%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

16. 投資物業(續)

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable input (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2019 (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
公平值架構	估值技巧	公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察 輸入數據範圍	不可觀察 輸入數據與 公平值之關係
Investment properties in Shenyang – Industrial					
於瀋陽之投資物業 – 工業					
Level 3 第三級	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	53,253	(i) Capitalisation rate (i) 資本化率	6.5%	A slight increase in the capitalisation rate would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa. 資本化率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大減低，反之亦然。
			(ii) Market rent (ii) 市場租金	RMB0.51-RMB1.3 per month per square meter 每月每平方米 人民幣0.51元至 人民幣1.3元	A significant increase in the market rent would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 市場租金的重大增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。
			(iii) Growth rate (iii) 增長率	2%	A slight increase in the growth rate would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. 增長率的輕微增高，會導致公平值的重大增高，反之亦然。

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

All of the Group's property interests held under operating leases to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purposes are measured using the fair value model and are classified and accounted for as investment properties.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has pledged investment properties having a fair value of approximately HK\$132,517,000 (2019: HK\$130,806,000) to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group.

使用重大不可觀察輸入數據進行公平值計量之資料(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日(續)

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，概無轉撥至或轉撥出第三級。

本集團所有根據經營租賃持有並作賺取租金或資本增值用途的物業權益，均採用公平值模式計量及分類及入賬列為投資物業。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團公平值約132,517,000港元(二零一九年：130,806,000港元)之投資物業已予抵押，作為本集團所獲得一般銀行融資之擔保。



17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17. 物業、廠房及設備

		Buildings 樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元	Leasehold improvements 租賃物業 裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	Equipment, furniture and fixtures 設備、傢俬 及裝置 HK\$'000 千港元	Plant and machinery 廠房及 機器 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本						
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	387,969	5,624	234,228	244,420	10,722	882,963
Exchange differences	匯率差異	(5,610)	(88)	(4,538)	(4,211)	(152)	(14,599)
Additions	添置	4,314	-	3,996	22,826	711	31,847
Acquired on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司時收購	-	-	9,948	-	-	9,948
Disposals	出售	(11,968)	(217)	(8,728)	(7,882)	(2,442)	(31,237)
Transfers to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業	(46,324)	-	-	-	-	(46,324)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	328,381	5,319	234,906	255,153	8,839	832,598
Exchange differences	匯率差異	18,871	727	16,897	17,900	531	54,926
Additions	添置	747	6,321	6,980	8,047	1,159	23,254
Disposals	出售	(108)	-	(1,026)	(1,140)	(1,671)	(3,945)
Disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司	-	-	(850)	-	(122)	(972)
Transfers to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業	(53,713)	-	-	-	-	(53,713)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	294,178	12,367	256,907	279,960	8,736	852,148
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	折舊及減值						
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	180,958	4,758	229,403	153,232	8,433	576,784
Exchange differences	匯率差異	(2,652)	(74)	(4,134)	(2,698)	(117)	(9,675)
Charge for the year	本年度扣除	14,199	-	6,443	16,119	707	37,468
Eliminated on disposals	於出售時對銷	(1,808)	(217)	(7,209)	(870)	(2,145)	(12,249)
Transfers to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業	(28,757)	-	-	-	-	(28,757)
Impairment loss recognised in profit of loss	於損益中確認之減值虧損	-	-	1,315	-	-	1,315
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	161,940	4,467	225,818	165,783	6,878	564,886
Exchange differences	匯率差異	10,170	295	16,304	12,585	369	39,723
Charge for the year	本年度扣除	11,135	-	7,257	21,381	579	40,352
Eliminated on disposals	於出售時對銷	(102)	-	(913)	(791)	(1,587)	(3,393)
Eliminated upon disposal of subsidiaries	於出售附屬公司時對銷	-	-	(677)	-	(96)	(773)
Transfers to investment properties	轉撥至投資物業	(23,098)	-	-	-	-	(23,098)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	160,045	4,762	247,789	198,958	6,143	617,697
CARRYING AMOUNTS	賬面值						
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	134,133	7,605	9,118	81,002	2,593	234,451
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	166,441	852	9,088	89,370	1,961	267,712

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on its cost less their residual values on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Buildings	樓宇	5%
Leasehold improvements	租賃物業裝修	The shorter of the lease terms and 5 years 租賃期限及5年之較短者
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	設備、傢俬及裝置	20%-25%
Plant and machinery	廠房及機器	10%-20%
Motor vehicles	汽車	20%

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has pledged buildings having a carrying value of approximately HK\$44,725,000 (2019: HK\$85,927,000) to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group.

17. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

物業、廠房及設備乃按其成本減其剩餘價值，並以直線法及下列年率折舊：

Buildings	樓宇	5%
Leasehold improvements	租賃物業裝修	The shorter of the lease terms and 5 years 租賃期限及5年之較短者
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	設備、傢俬及裝置	20%-25%
Plant and machinery	廠房及機器	10%-20%
Motor vehicles	汽車	20%

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團已抵押賬面值約44,725,000港元(二零一九年：85,927,000港元)之樓宇，作為本集團所獲得一般銀行融資之擔保。

18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

18. 使用權資產

		Land use rights 土地使用權 HK\$'000 千港元	Warehouse 倉庫 HK\$'000 千港元	Office premises 辦公室物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日				
Carrying amount	賬面值	46,151	6,979	1,968	55,098
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日				
Carrying amount	賬面值	38,749	31,009	261	70,019
For the year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年十二月三十一日 止年度				
Depreciation charge	折舊費用	2,308	10,742	391	13,441
For the year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年十二月三十一日 止年度				
Depreciation charge	折舊費用	2,659	5,201	3,316	11,176

Expense relating to short-term leases	短期租賃相關開支	
Total cash outflow for leases	租賃之現金流出總額	
Additions to right-of-use assets	使用權資產添置	

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
2,605	1,915
10,302	8,909
32,804	6,657



18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

For both years, the Group leases various offices, warehouses, for its operations. Lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of approximately 6 months to approximately 5 years, but may have termination options as described below. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Group applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

In addition, the Group owns several industrial buildings where its manufacturing facilities are primarily located and office buildings. The Group is the registered owner of these property interests, including the underlying leasehold lands. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire these property interests. The leasehold land components of these owned properties are presented separately only if the payments made can be allocated reliably.

Rent concessions

During the year ended 31 December 2020, lessors of warehouse provided rent concessions to the Group through rent reductions ranging from 16% to 22% over one to six months.

These rent concessions occurred as a direct consequence of Covid-19 pandemic and met of all of the conditions in HKFRS 16.46B, and the Group applied the practical expedient not to assess whether the changes constitute lease modifications. The effects on changes in lease payments due to forgiveness or waiver by the lessors for the relevant leases of HK\$79,000 were recognised as negative variable lease payments.

Restriction or covenants on leases

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has pledged right-of-use assets having a carrying value of approximately HK\$13,914,000 (2019: HK\$19,504,000) to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group.

Leases committed

As at 31 December 2020, the Group does not have new leases that have not yet commenced.

18. 使用權資產(續)

於兩個年度，本集團均租賃多個辦公室、倉庫作營運之用。租賃合約之固定年期為約6個月至約5年，惟可按下文所述而終止。租期按個別基準磋商，包含各式各樣不同的條款及條件。於釐定租期及評估不可取消期間之長短時，本集團應用合約之定義，並釐定可強制行合約之期間。

此外，本集團擁有數幢工業大廈(主要屬其製造設施所在之處)及辦公室樓宇。本集團為該等物業權益(包括相關租賃土地)之登記業主。於收購該等物業權益時，已一筆過支付前期付款。該等自有物業之租賃土地部分於能夠可靠地分配付款時方會獨立呈列。

租金寬減

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，倉庫出租人通過在一至六個月內將租金減少16%至22%，向本集團提供租金寬減。

租金寬減產生為Covid-19大流行的直接後果，並符合香港財務報告準則第16.46B號的所有條件，而本集團應用可行權宜之計不評估該等變動是否構成租賃修訂。出租人因寬免或豁免相關租賃79,000港元而對租賃付款產生的影響被確認為負可變租賃付款。

租賃限制或契約

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團已抵押賬面值約13,914,000港元(二零一九年：19,504,000港元)之使用權資產，作為本集團所獲得一般銀行融資之擔保。

已承諾租賃

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無尚未開展之新租約。

19. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

19. 應收融資租賃

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current finance lease receivables	流動融資租賃之應收款項	-	169
Non-current finance lease receivables	非流動融資租賃之應收款項	-	188
		-	357

Leasing arrangements

Certain of the Group's storage equipment are leased out under finance leases. All leases are denominated in RMB. The average term of finance leases entered into is 3 years (2019: 4 years).

租賃安排

本集團若干存儲設備乃根據融資租賃出租。所有租賃以人民幣計值，融資租賃之平均年期為三年(二零一九年：四年)。

Amounts receivable under finance leases

Not later than one year	一年以內	-	179
Later than one year and not later than five years	一年以上五年以內	-	198
		-	377
Less: unearned finance income	減：未賺取融資收益	-	(20)
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	應收最低租賃款項現值	-	357

Unguaranteed residual values of assets leased under finance leases at the end of 2019 are estimated at HK\$357,000.

融資租賃之應收款項

Minimum lease payments 最低租賃付款		Present value of lease payments 租賃付款現值	
2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
-	179	-	169
-	198	-	188
-	377	-	357
-	(20)	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
-	357	-	357

於二零一九年末，根據融資租賃租賃之資產之無擔保剩餘價值估計為357,000港元。



19. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The interest rate inherent in the leases is fixed at the contract date for the entire lease term. The average effective interest rate is approximately 22% per annum in 2019.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the finance lease receivables has been fully impaired.

19. 應收融資租賃(續)

租賃於整個租期之內含利率於合約日期當日設定水平。於二零一九年平均實際年利率約為22厘。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，應收融資租賃已悉數減值。

20. GOODWILL

20. 商譽

		Acquisition of Kongtop Industrial (Shenzhen) Company Limited 收購 康拓實業 (深圳) 有限公司 HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	–
Arising on acquisition of a subsidiary	因收購一間附屬公司產生	3,831
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	(160)
		<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	3,671
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	–
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	–
		<hr/>
IMPAIRMENT	減值	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	–
Impairment loss recognised in the year	年內確認之減值虧損	3,706
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	(35)
		<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	3,671
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	–
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	–
		<hr/>
CARRYING VALUE	賬面值	
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	–
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	–

20. GOODWILL (CONTINUED)

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to an individual cash generating units (CGUs) in the handsets and IOT terminals business segment. The carrying amounts of goodwill is fully impaired during the year ended 31 December 2019.

20. 商譽(續)

就減值測試而言，商譽已分配至手機及物聯網終端業務分類的一個個別現金產生單位(現金產生單位)。商譽賬面值於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度已悉數減值。

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

21. 無形資產

		Licence fee 許可證費 HK\$'000 千港元	Development costs 開發成本 HK\$'000 千港元	Technical know-how 專有技術 HK\$'000 千港元	Customer contracts 客戶合約 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本					
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	101,339	999,699	71,339	27,514	1,199,891
Additions	添置	-	104,643	-	-	104,643
Exchange differences	匯率差異	(1,686)	(17,648)	-	-	(19,334)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	99,653	1,086,694	71,339	27,514	1,285,200
Additions	添置	43	68,334	-	-	68,377
Disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司	-	(9,039)	-	-	(9,039)
Exchange differences	匯率差異	6,835	78,017	-	-	84,852
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	106,531	1,224,006	71,339	27,514	1,429,390
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT	攤銷及減值					
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	74,608	878,480	71,339	27,514	1,051,941
Charge for the year	本年度扣除	6,998	106,159	-	-	113,157
Exchange differences	匯率差異	(1,309)	(16,365)	-	-	(17,674)
Impairment loss recognised in current year	本年度確認之減值虧損	-	21,072	-	-	21,072
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	80,297	989,346	71,339	27,514	1,168,496
Charge for the year	本年度扣除	6,688	98,625	-	-	105,313
Exchange differences	匯率差異	5,898	73,142	-	-	79,040
Impairment loss recognised in current year	本年度確認之減值虧損	4,500	14,500	-	-	19,000
Eliminated upon disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司時對銷	-	(8,914)	-	-	(8,914)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	97,383	1,166,699	71,339	27,514	1,362,935
CARRYING AMOUNTS	賬面值					
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	9,148	57,307	-	-	66,455
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	19,356	97,348	-	-	116,704



21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Licence fee, technical know-how and customer contracts of the Group were acquired from third parties.

The intangible assets have finite useful lives. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the following period:

Licence fee	1-5 years
Development costs	9 months-2 years
Technical know-how	5-8 years
Customer contracts	3 years

21. 無形資產(續)

本集團之許可證費、專有技術及客戶合約均為自第三方取得。

無形資產使用年期為有限。無形資產以直線法按以下期間攤銷：

許可證費	1至5年
開發成本	9個月至2年
專有技術	5至8年
客戶合約	3年

22. DEFERRED TAX

The following are the major deferred tax (liabilities) assets recognised by the Group and the movement thereon, during the current and prior years.

22. 遞延稅項

以下為於本年度及過往年度，本集團所確認之主要遞延稅項(負債)資產及有關變動。

		Revaluation of equity instrument at FVTOCI	Development cost capitalised	Write-down of inventories and trade receivables	Impairment of property, plant and equipment	Revaluation of investment properties	Total
		按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具重估	已資本化開發成本	存貨及應收貿易賬款撇減	物業、廠房及設備減值	投資物業重估	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	(8,654)	(14,344)	26,767	13,788	(71,151)	(53,594)
Exchange differences	匯率差異	(293)	283	(429)	(278)	1,589	872
Charge (credit) to profit or loss	於損益扣除(計入)	12,121	567	-	(46)	(3,217)	9,425
Credit to other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益中計入	(3,901)	-	-	-	(21,123)	(25,024)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	(727)	(13,494)	26,338	13,464	(93,902)	(68,321)
Exchange differences	匯率差異	(17)	(1,040)	1,777	18	(6,731)	(5,993)
Charge (credit) to profit or loss	於損益扣除(計入)	-	6,584	(1,507)	1,878	4,252	11,207
Credit to other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益中計入	(79)	-	-	-	(9,250)	(9,329)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	(823)	(7,950)	26,608	15,360	(105,631)	(72,436)

22. DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債

At 31 December 2020, other than the deferred tax assets and liabilities mentioned above, subsidiaries of the Group had unused tax losses of approximately HK\$570,952,000 (2019: HK\$465,352,000) available for offset against future profit. No deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the unpredictability of future profit streams of those subsidiaries. Included in unused tax losses was HK\$141,404,000 (2019: HK\$195,544,000) that will expire by 2025 (2019: 2024). Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Under the EIT Law of PRC, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onwards. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to retained profits of the PRC subsidiaries amounting to HK\$1,083,679,000 (2019: HK\$1,150,294,000) as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

22. 遞延稅項(續)

以下乃就財務報告所作之遞延稅項餘額分析：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
54,029	44,092
(126,465)	(112,413)
(72,436)	(68,321)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，除上述遞延稅項資產及負債外，本集團附屬公司有未動用稅項虧損約570,952,000港元(二零一九年：465,352,000港元)可供抵銷未來溢利。由於該等附屬公司未來溢利流不可預測，故並無確認遞延稅項資產。未動用稅項虧損中141,404,000港元(二零一九年：195,544,000港元)將於二零二五年(二零一九年：二零二四年)屆滿。其他虧損可無限期結轉。

根據中國企業所得稅法，以中國附屬公司於二零零八年一月一日後所賺取溢利宣派的股息須繳交預扣稅。綜合財務報表內未有就中國附屬公司保留溢利的暫時差額1,083,679,000港元(二零一九年：1,150,294,000港元)作出遞延稅項撥備，原因為本集團可控制該等暫時差額的撥回時間，以及該等暫時差額在可見的將來不大可能撥回。



23. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

23. 於聯營公司之權益

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Costs of investments in unlisted associates	於非上市聯營公司之投資之成本	35,873	9,476
Share of post-acquisition losses	分佔收購後虧損	(3,325)	(2,829)
		32,548	6,647

The Group had interests in the following associates:

本集團於下列聯營公司中擁有權益：

Name of entity 實體名稱	Form of business structure 業務結構形式	Country of incorporation 註冊成立國家	Principal place of operation 主要營業地點	Class of share held 所持股份類別	Proportion of registered capital held by the Group 本集團所持註冊資本比例		Proportion of voting power held 所持投票權比例		Principal activities 主要業務
					% 二零二零年	% 二零一九年	% 二零二零年	% 二零一九年	
Shanghai Jizhi Automation Technology Co., Limited 上海機智自動化科技有限公司	Incorporated 註冊成立	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital 註冊資本	49 (Note ii) (附註ii)	100	49 (Note ii) (附註ii)	100	Development of automated test equipment in the PRC 在中國開發自動化檢測設備
上海視馬艾智能科技有限公司 有限公司(「上海視馬」)	Incorporated 註冊成立	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital 註冊資本	40	40 (Note i) (附註i)	40	40 (Note i) (附註i)	Software development 軟件開發
廣東科利萊科技有限公司 (「廣東科利萊」)	Incorporated 註冊成立	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital 註冊資本	-	40	-	40	Development of automated test equipment in PRC 在中國開發自動化檢測設備

23. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)**23. 於聯營公司之權益(續)***Notes:*

- (i) During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group incorporated 上海視馬 with registered capital of RMB20,000,000. Initial capital injection of RMB4,000,000 was made by the Group upon incorporation. As at 31 December 2020, the Group and other investors had capital commitment of RMB4,000,000 (equivalent to HK\$4,800,000) (2019: RMB4,000,000 (equivalent to HK\$4,492,000)) and RMB 12,000,000 (equivalent to HK\$14,400,000) (2019: RMB12,000,000 (equivalent to HK\$13,476,000)) respectively. The Group's capital commitment is set out in note 36.

- (ii) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group disposed of a 51% interest in Shanghai Jizhi to third parties for proceeds of RMB26,668,000. The disposal of a subsidiary is set out in note 42.

The Group has 49% ownership interest and voting rights in Shanghai Jizhi. By considering that the Group has no sufficiently dominant voting rights to direct the relevant activities of Shanghai Jizhi unilaterally, the directors of the Company conclude that the Group only has significant influence over Shanghai Jizhi and therefore it becomes as an associate of the Group.

The fair value of the Group's investment in Shanghai Jizhi as at 31 December 2020 was HK\$30,342,000, subject to HK\$2,719,000 gain on revaluation of the retained 49% interest of Shanghai Jizhi.

There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the associates to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advance made by the Group.

Summarised financial information of each reporting period is not disclosed as it is not material to the Group.

Summarised financial information of material associates

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's material associate is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

附註：

- (i) 截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團註冊成立上海視馬，註冊資本為人民幣20,000,000元。本集團於註冊成立時初步注資人民幣4,000,000元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團及其他投資者的資本承擔分別為人民幣4,000,000元(相等於4,800,000港元)(二零一九年：人民幣4,000,000元(相等於4,492,000港元))及人民幣12,000,000元(相等於14,400,000港元)(二零一九年：人民幣12,000,000元(相等於13,476,000港元))。本集團之資本承擔載於附註36。

- (ii) 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團向第三方出售上海璣智51%的權益，所得款項為人民幣26,668,000元。有關附屬公司的出售事項載於附註42。

本集團擁有上海璣智49%的所有權權益及投票權。考慮到本集團並無足夠具支配性的投票權以單方面指導上海璣智的相關活動，本公司董事認為本集團對上海璣智僅有重大影響力，因此其成為本集團的聯營公司。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團於上海璣智的投資的公平值為30,342,000港元，須視乎重估上海璣智之49%保留權益之收益2,719,000港元而定。

聯營公司以現金股息方式向本集團轉撥資金或償還本集團提供之貸款或墊款之能力並無受到重大限制。

各報告期財務資料概要並未披露，因為其對本集團而言並不重大。

重要聯營公司之財務資料概要

下文載列本集團重要聯營公司之財務資料概要。以下財務資料概要反映根據香港財務報告準則編製之聯營公司財務報表所顯示金額。



23. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

23. 於聯營公司之權益(續)

Summarised financial information of material associates (CONTINUED)

The associate is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

Shanghai Jizhi

Current assets	流動資產
Non-current assets	非流動資產
Current liabilities	流動負債
Revenue	收入
Profit for the year	本年度溢利

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Net assets of Shanghai Jizhi	上海璣智資產淨值
Non-controlling interests of Shanghai Jizhi 's subsidiaries	上海璣智附屬公司之非控股權益
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Shanghai Jizhi	本集團於上海璣智之擁有權權益比例
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Shanghai Jizhi (Note)	本集團於上海璣智之權益的賬面值(附註)

Note: As at 31 December 2019, Shanghai Jizhi was a subsidiary of the Group, therefore the carrying amount of the Group's interest in Shanghai Jizhi was eliminated.

重要聯營公司之財務資料概要(續)

於綜合財務報表中，聯營公司乃採用權益會計法入賬。

上海璣智

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
143,576	122,759
5,447	6,113
(96,373)	(84,191)
125,295	122,760
31,198	14,823

以上財務資料概要與於綜合財務報表中所確認於聯營公司之權益的賬面值對賬：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
52,650	44,681
3	274
52,653	44,955
49%	100%
30,342	N/A 不適用

附註：於二零一九年十二月三十一日，上海璣智為本集團之附屬公司，因此本集團於上海璣智之權益的賬面值已被對銷。

23. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

23. 於聯營公司之權益(續)

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

個別並非重要之聯營公司的總體資料

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
The Group's share of loss	本集團應佔虧損	(3,325)	(2,829)
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in these associates	本集團於該等聯營公司之權益的總計賬面值	2,206	6,647

24. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FVTOCI/ FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

24. 按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具／按公平值計入損益的金融資產

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity instruments at FVTOCI comprise :	按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具包括 :		
Unlisted equity securities outside Hong Kong, at fair value (note i)	於香港以外非上市股本證券 (按公平值) (附註i)	12,382	669
Financial assets at FVTPL comprise:	按公平值計入損益的金融資產包括 :		
Listed equity securities in Hong Kong, at fair value	於香港上市股本證券(按公平值)	6,408	22,512
Unlisted investment outside Hong Kong, at fair value (note ii)	於香港以外非上市投資 (按公平值) (附註ii)	7,376	-
		13,784	22,512



24. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FVTOCI/ FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL (CONTINUED)

Notes:

- (i) The above unlisted equity security investments represent the Group's 6% and 15% equity interests respectively in two private entities established in PRC. The directors of the Group have elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI.
- (ii) The amount represents a contract of wealth management investment with a company engaged in asset management business and a bank in PRC. The principal of approximately HK\$7,200,000 as at 31 December 2020 was unsecured and unguaranteed.

In the opinion of the directors of the Group, the fair values of the wealth management investment as at 31 December 2020 was HK\$7,376,000, including fair value changes of HK\$176,000 during the year. The wealth management investment will mature within twelve months from the date of purchase. Therefore, it is classified as current asset.

24. 按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具／按公平值計入損益的金融資產(續)

附註：

- (i) 上述非上市股本證券投資指本集團於兩間在中國成立之私營實體分別持有之6%及15%股權。本集團董事已選擇將該等投資指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具。
- (ii) 該金額指與中國一間從事資產管理業務之公司及一間銀行訂立之財富管理投資合約。於二零二零年十二月三十一日之本金約為7,200,000港元，屬無抵押及無擔保。

本集團董事認為，該項財富管理投資於二零二零年十二月三十一日之公平值為7,376,000港元，包括年內之公平值變動176,000港元。該項財富管理投資將於購買日期起計十二個月內到期，故此乃分類為流動資產。

25. INVENTORIES

Raw materials	原料
Work in progress	在製品
Finished goods	製成品

25. 存貨

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
167,843	151,950
28,336	32,160
23,396	66,661
219,575	250,771

26. PROPERTIES HELD FOR SALE

The Group's properties held for sale are all situated in the PRC. All the properties held for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

26. 持作銷售物業

本集團持作銷售物業均位於中國。所有持作銷售物業均以成本及可變現淨值之較低者列值。

27. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

The normal credit period given on sale of goods relating to Handsets and IOT terminals business, Electronics manufacturing services business and IOT system and O2O business and Intelligent manufacturing business is 0-90 days. A longer period is granted to a few customers with whom the Group has a good business relationship and which are in sound financial condition. There is no credit given to sales of properties.

The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables, net of allowance for credit losses, as well as notes receivables presented based on the invoice dates at the end of the reporting period, which approximated the revenue recognition dates:

Trade receivables	應收貿易賬款
0-30 days	零至30天
31-60 days	31至60天
61-90 days	61至90天
91-180 days	91至180天
Over 180 days	超過180天
Less: Allowance for credit losses	減：信貸虧損撥備
Trade receivables	應收貿易賬款
Notes receivables (Note)	應收票據(附註)
0-30 days	零至30天
31-60 days	31至60天
61-90 days	61至90天
91-180 days	91至180天
Over 180 days	超過180天

Note: Notes receivables represent the promissory notes issued by banks received from the customers.

27. 其他流動金融資產

銷售與手機及物聯網終端業務、電子製造服務供應商業務、物聯網系統及運營業務及智能製造業務有關之貨品之一般信貸期為零至90天。少數與本集團有良好業務關係且財務狀況穩健之客戶會獲較長之信貸期。並無就銷售物業給予信貸期。

以下為於報告期末(與確認收入之日期相若)應收貿易賬款(扣除信貸虧損撥備)以及應收票據按發票日期作出之賬齡分析：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
50,795	184,216
28,060	41,753
7,444	15,293
6,427	14,893
30,744	48,061
123,470	304,216
(26,490)	(28,387)
96,980	275,829
-	726
7,577	1,619
2,936	55
8,446	4,009
199	224
19,158	6,633
116,138	282,462

附註：應收票據為向客戶收取由銀行發出之承兌票據。



27. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Before accepting any new customer, the Group assesses the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits attributed to customers are reviewed twice a year. The Group has policy for provision of ECL, which is based on an evaluation of the collectability and age analysis of accounts on every individual trade debtor with significant balances or credit impaired and the remaining balances are grouped based on past due characteristics and on management's judgement including creditworthiness, the past collection history and forward-looking information.

As at 31 December 2020, included in the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of HK\$46,724,000 (2019: HK\$51,406,000) which are past due as at the reporting date. Out of the past due balances, HK\$4,456,000 (2019: HK\$17,724,000) has been past due 90 days or more and is not considered as in default because there was no historical default of payments by the respective customers. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

As at 31 December 2020, trade receivables of HK\$31,279,000 (2019: HK\$67,755,000) are denominated in United States Dollars ("USD"), which are not denominated in the functional currency of the respective group entities.

Details of impairment assessment of trade receivables for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020 are set out in note 45.

27. 其他流動金融資產(續)

接納任何新客戶前，本集團會評估潛在客戶的信貸質素並設定客戶的信貸限額。客戶限額每年審閱兩次。本集團定有政策，根據每項應收貿易賬款賬目之可收回程度評估及賬齡分析（而重大結餘或減值信貸及餘額則根據逾期特點分類）以及管理層之判斷（包括信貸評級、過往還款記錄及前瞻性資料），就預期信貸虧損撥備作出撥備。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的應收貿易賬款結餘包括於報告日期已逾期的賬面總值為46,724,000港元（二零一九年：51,406,000港元）的應收賬款。在逾期結餘中，4,456,000港元（二零一九年：17,724,000港元）已逾期90天或以上但並無被視為違約，乃由於有關客戶並無歷史付款違約。本集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押品。本集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押品。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，31,279,000港元（二零一九年：67,755,000港元）的應收貿易賬款以美元（「美元」）計值，並非以相關集團實體的功能貨幣計值。

截至二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度應收貿易賬款之減值評估詳情載於附註45。

27. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Other receivables are unsecured, interest-free and will be settled within twelve months after the end of reporting period except for amounts of approximately HK\$6,600,000 (2019: HK\$7,412,000) due from former subsidiaries of the Group, which are secured, interest bearing at 7% per annum, guaranteed by the existing shareholder of the former subsidiaries, and repayable on 31 December every year from 2019 to 2026. Deposits mainly represented trade deposits paid to third parties.

The following is the breakdown of other receivables, deposits and prepayments:

VAT recoverable	可收回增值稅
Interest receivables	應收利息
Deposits paid to suppliers for purchasing inventories	就購買存貨支付予 供應商之按金
Receivables from a customer for purchasing materials on its behalf	應收一名客戶的代購物料款項
Prepayments	預付款項
Rental and utility deposits	租賃及水電按金
Other receivables	其他應收賬款
Less: Amount not receivable within one year shown under non-current assets	減：非流動資產項下所列 不可於一年內收回 之款項

27. 其他流動金融資產(續)

其他應收賬款為無抵押、免息及將於報告期末後十二個月內償還，惟應收本集團前附屬公司款項約6,600,000港元(二零一九年：7,412,000港元)為有抵押、按年利率7厘計息、前附屬公司現任股東作擔保及須於二零一九年至二零二六年每年十二月三十一日償還除外。按金主要為支付予第三方之貿易按金。

以下為其他應收賬款、按金及預付款項之分析：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
61,465	56,235
6,847	5,584
62,084	84,956
80,377	60,298
8,571	7,645
2,569	3,281
24,919	19,891
246,832	237,890
(6,600)	(7,412)
240,232	230,478



27. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

27. 其他流動金融資產(續)

The following is the breakdown of contract assets:

以下為合約資產之明細：

		31 December 2020 二零二零年 十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元	31 December 2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元
Sale of intelligent manufacturing products	銷售智能製造產品	-	11,076
Sales of electronics manufacturing services	銷售電子製造服務供應商	-	125
		-	11,201

Note: The amounts in the columns are after the adjustments from the application of IFRS 15.

附註：各欄所列之金額已計及應用國際財務報告準則第15號之調整。

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed and not billed because the rights are conditioned on (i) the completion of retention period on the sale of intelligent manufacturing products; and (ii) the delivery of finished goods on the electronics manufacturing services. The contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the rights become unconditional. The Group typically transfers contract assets to trade receivables within 12 months.

合約資產主要與本集團就已完成及未發出賬單的工作收取代價的權利有關，因為該等權利取決於(i)銷售智能製造產品完成保留期與否；及(ii)電子製造服務供應商製成品於報告日期交付與否。當肯定享有該等權利時，合約資產轉撥至應收貿易賬款。本集團一般於12個月內將合約資產轉撥至應收貿易賬款。

A significant decrease to nil in the current year is the result of discontinued operations of intelligent manufacturing business.

於本年度大幅下滑至零，乃因智能製造業務已終止經營所致。

Amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries and an associate

Amounts are unsecured, interest-free and repayment on demand.

應收附屬公司及一間聯營公司非控股股東款項

有關款項為無抵押、免息及應要求償還。

Details of impairment assessment of other financial assets for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020 are set out in note 45.

截至二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度其他金融資產的減值評估詳情載於附註45。

28. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS/SHORT-TERM BANK DEPOSITS AND BANK BALANCES AND CASH

The bank balances and cash of the Group are mainly denominated in RMB, HK\$ and USD. The bank balances receive variable interest at an average rate of 1% (2019: 1%) per annum. Included in the bank balances and cash, short-term bank deposits and pledged bank deposits was an amount of HK\$282,897,000 (2019: HK\$350,708,000) denominated in RMB, which is not freely convertible into other currencies.

The Group's bank deposits of HK\$5,857,000 (2019: HK\$31,226,000) as at 31 December 2020 were pledged to secure the short-term general banking facilities granted by banks and discounted bills. The bank deposits will mature on clearance of the discounted bills.

At 31 December 2020, short-term deposits receive fixed interest rates range from 0.22% to 5.10% (2019: 2.77% to 3.80%) per annum with original maturity over three months.

At 31 December 2020, bank balances and short-term bank deposits of HK\$671,939,000 (2019: HK\$588,363,000) are denominated in USD, which are not denominated in the functional currency of the respective group entities.

29. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Trade and notes payables, other payables, deposits received and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purposes and ongoing costs.

Trade and notes payables

Trade and notes payables (other than for the construction of properties held for sale) principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases. The normal credit period taken for trade purchases is 30-90 days.

Payables and accrued expenditure on construction of properties held for sale comprise construction costs and other project-related expenses which are payable based on project progress measured by the Group.

28. 已抵押銀行存款／短期銀行存款及銀行結餘及現金

本集團之銀行結餘及現金主要以人民幣、港元及美元計值。銀行結餘按浮動利率計息，平均年利率為1厘(二零一九年：1厘)。銀行結餘及現金、短期銀行存款以及已抵押銀行存款內包括一筆以人民幣計值之款項282,897,000港元(二零一九年：350,708,000港元)，該等款項不可自由轉換為其他貨幣。

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之銀行存款5,857,000港元(二零一九年：31,226,000港元)已予抵押，作為獲得銀行授出短期一般銀行融資及貼現票據之抵押。銀行存款將於貼現票據結算時到期。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，原到期日為三個月以上之短期存款收取按年利率0.22厘至5.10厘(二零一九年：2.77厘至3.80厘)計息之定息利率。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，以美元計值的銀行結餘及短期銀行存款為671,939,000港元(二零一九年：588,363,000港元)，有關款項並非以相關集團實體的功能貨幣計值。

29. 金融負債

應付貿易賬款及票據、其他應付賬款、已收按金及應計款項主要包括貿易用途之未償付款項以及持續成本。

應付貿易賬款及票據

應付貿易賬款及票據(不包括興建持作銷售物業)主要包括未償還之貿易採購金額。貿易採購之一般信貸期為30至90天。

興建持作銷售物業之應付賬款及應計開支包括建築成本及其他與項目相關之開支，有關款項根據本集團計量之項目進度支付。



29. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

An aged analysis of the Group's trade and notes payables at the end of the reporting period is presented based on the invoice dates for trade payables or date of issuance for notes payables is as follows:

0-30 days	零至30天
31-60 days	31 至60天
61-90 days	61至90天
Over 90 days	超過90天

Notes payables	應付票據
0-30 days	零至30天

As at 31 December 2020, included in the trade and notes payables, HK\$4,610,000 (2019: HK\$5,980,000) are denominated in USD, which are not denominated in the functional currency of the respective group entities.

Other payables, deposits received and accruals

The following is the breakdown of other payables, deposits received and accruals:

Deferred income (<i>note</i>)	遞延收入(附註)
Payables on acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備之應付賬款
Accruals	應計款項
VAT payables	應付增值稅
Other payables	其他應付賬款
Deposits from tenants	租客按金

29. 金融負債(續)

以下為於報告期末本集團之應付貿易賬款及票據按應付貿易賬款之發票日期或應付票據之發出日期作出之賬齡分析：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
129,913	149,035
1,884	19,724
5,899	2,636
47,167	47,858
184,863	219,253
14,641	5,069
199,504	224,322

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，應付貿易賬款及票據內包括以美元計值之款項4,610,000港元(二零一九年：5,980,000港元)，有關款項並非以相關集團實體的功能貨幣計值。

其他應付賬款、已收按金及應計款項

以下為其他應付賬款、已收按金及應計款項之分析：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
44,659	41,495
8,396	2,682
18,807	21,243
849	3,083
1,886	10,464
17,145	10,958
91,742	89,925

29. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Note: As at 31 December 2020, the Group had deferred income on government grants amounting to HK\$44,659,000 (2019: HK\$41,495,000). Government grants are given to support the research and development of advanced electronic devices and technology and used for acquisition of property, plant and equipment. These grants are released to income to cover actual expenditure used in research and development activities or transferred to profit or loss over useful lives of the related assets. Included in deferred income on government grants amounting to HK\$38,315,000 (2019: HK\$35,652,000) represented the income that is not expected to be realised to profit or loss within 12 months of the reporting date based on the depreciation rates of the related assets and therefore has been presented to non-current liabilities.

29. 金融負債(續)

*附註：*於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團有政府項目收入之遞延收入44,659,000港元(二零一九年：41,495,000港元)。政府項目收入乃用於支持先進電子設備及技術之研發，以及收購物業、廠房及設備。該等補助會轉撥至收入彌補研發活動之實際開支或於相關資產之使用期轉撥至損益。政府項目收入之遞延收入中包括一筆38,315,000港元(二零一九年：35,652,000港元)之款項，根據相關資產之折舊率，預期有關款項不會於報告日期後12個月內於損益中變現，因而呈列為非流動負債。

30. CONTRACT LIABILITIES**30. 合約負債**

		31 December 2020 二零二零年 十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元	31 December 2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元
Sale of handsets and IOT Terminals	銷售手機及物聯網終端	124,484	161,992
Electronics manufacturing services	電子製造服務供應商	2,990	11,063
Sale of goods to vending machine customers	向售賣機客戶銷售貨品	1,847	5,859
Sale of intelligent manufacturing products	銷售智能製造產品	-	22,734
Sale of properties	銷售物業	294	607
		129,615	202,255



30. CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Contract liabilities, that are expected to be settled within the Group's normal operating cycle, are classified as current based on the Group's earliest obligation to transfer goods or services to the customers.

For the contract liabilities as at 31 December 2019 and 2020, the entire balances are recognised as revenue to profit or loss during the year ended 31 December 2020 and expected to be recognised during the year ending 31 December 2021, respectively.

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

Sale of handsets and IOT Terminals/Electronics manufacturing services/Sale of goods to vending machine customers

When the Group receives a deposit before the sale of goods, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of the deposit. The Group typically receives a 30%-50% deposit before the sale of goods.

Sales of properties

The Group receives a percentage of contract value as deposits from customers when they sign the sale and purchase agreement. The percentage are specific to each contracts based on the location and selling price of the properties. The deposits result in contract liabilities being recognised until the customer obtains control of the completed property.

30. 合約負債(續)

預期將於本集團正常營運週期內結算的合約負債乃根據本集團向客戶轉讓貨品或服務的最早責任分類為即期負債。

就於二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日的合約負債而言，全部結餘均分別於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的損益中確認為收入及預期於截至二零二一年十二月三十一日止年度確認。

對已確認合約負債的金額產生影響的一般付款條款如下：

銷售手機及物聯網終端／電子製造服務／向售賣機客戶銷售貨品

倘本集團於銷售貨品前收取按金，此舉將於合約開始生效時產生合約負債，直至相關合約所確認之收入超過按金款項為止。本集團通常於銷售貨品前收取30%至50%的按金。

銷售物業

本集團於客戶簽訂買賣協議時向彼等收取合約價值的某一百分比作為按金。每份合約均根據物業的位置及售價明確規定有關百分比。按金令合約負債於客戶取得對已竣工物業的控制權之前予以確認。

31. BANK BORROWINGS

31. 銀行借貸

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Secured:	有抵押：		
Bank loans (note i)	銀行貸款(附註i)	–	4,941
Discounted bills (note ii)	貼現票據(附註ii)	36,000	72,995
		36,000	77,936

Notes:

(i) At the end of the reporting period, there is no bank loan in 2020. As at 31 December 2019, the loans included an amount of HK\$4,941,000 denominated in RMB, which was the functional currency of the respective group entities. The loans carry fixed interest rate in 2019. Pursuant to the bank facility, the bank borrowings were secured by investment properties, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and as disclosed in notes 16, 17 and 18 respectively.

(ii) As at 31 December 2020, discounted bills included an amount of HK\$36,000,000 (2019: HK\$72,995,000) denominated in RMB, which was the functional currency of respective entities of the Group, and were secured by notes receivables. The average effective interest rates of the discounted bills at 3.11% per annum (2019: 2.88% per annum). Bills were issued through intra-group transactions and the relevant group entities discounted the bills to independent third parties. The bills receivable and payable issued between group entities were fully eliminated on consolidation.

The Group's borrowings were secured by investment properties, property, plant and equipment, right of use asset and pledged bank deposits of as disclosed in notes 16, 17, 18 and 28 respectively.

附註：

(i) 於報告期末，於二零二零年並無銀行貸款。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，有關貸款包括以相關集團實體之功能貨幣人民幣計值之貸款4,941,000港元。有關貸款於二零一九年按固定利率計息。根據銀行融資，銀行借貸乃以投資物業、物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產作為抵押(分別於附註16、17及18中披露)。

(ii) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貼現票據包括以相關集團實體之功能貨幣人民幣計值之金額36,000,000港元(二零一九年：72,995,000港元)，並以應收票據作為抵押。貼現票據之平均實際年利率為3.11厘(二零一九年：年利率2.88厘)。該等票據通過集團內部交易發行，而相關集團實體將票據貼現予獨立第三方。集團實體間所發行之應收及應付票據於綜合入賬時全數抵銷。

本集團的借款乃以投資物業、物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已抵押銀行存款作為抵押(分別於附註16、17、18及28中披露)。



32. LEASE LIABILITIES

32. 租賃負債

		31 December 2020 二零二零年 十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元	31 December 2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元
Lease liabilities payable:	應付租賃負債：		
Within one year	一年內	8,764	6,319
Within a period of more than one year but not more than two years	一年後至兩年內期間	7,237	2,152
Within a period of more than two years but not more than five years	兩年後至五年內期間	17,838	713
		33,839	9,184
Less: Amount due for settlement with 12 months shown under current liabilities	減：流動負債所示於12個月到期清償 之款項	(8,764)	(6,319)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	非流動負債所示於12個月後到期清償 之款項	25,075	2,865

The weighted average incremental borrowing rates applied to lease liabilities range from 3.41% to 5.66% (2019: from 3.50% to 5.66%).

應用於租賃負債的加權平均增量借貸利率為3.41厘至5.66厘(二零一九年：3.50厘至5.66厘)。

Lease obligations that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the relevant group entities are set out below:

以下載列以相關集團實體的功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值的租賃責任：

		HK\$'000 千港元
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	212
As at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	79

33. SHARE CAPITAL**33. 股本**

		Number of shares 股份數目 '000 千股	Share capital 股本 HK\$'000 千港元
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.1 each	每股面值0.1 港元之普通股		
Authorised:	法定：		
At 1 January 2019,	於二零一九年一月一日、		
31 December 2019 and	二零一九年十二月三十一日及		
31 December 2020	二零二零年十二月三十一日	3,000,000	300,000
Issued:	已發行：		
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	2,520,254	252,025
Shares repurchased and cancelled	獲購回及註銷的股份	(89,530)	(8,953)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	2,430,724	243,072
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	4	—*
Shares repurchased and cancelled	獲購回及註銷的股份	(68,182)	(6,818)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	2,362,546	236,254

* The amount is less than HK\$1,000.

* 該金額不足1,000港元。



34. RESERVES

34. 儲備

		HK\$'000 千港元
Properties revaluation reserve	物業重估儲備	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	139,557
Gain on revaluation of properties and land use rights	重估物業及土地使用權之收益	63,364
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	202,921
Gain on revaluation of properties and right-of-use assets	重估物業及使用權資產之收益	31,475
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	234,396
		HK\$'000 千港元
Assets revaluation reserve	資產重估儲備	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	17,184
Fair value change on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	投資於按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具之公平值變動	11,707
Gain on partial disposal of equity instrument at FVTOCI	部分出售按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具之收益	(26,710)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	2,181
Fair value change on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	投資於按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具之公平值變動	(236)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	1,945

34. RESERVES (CONTINUED)

34. 儲備(續)

		HK\$'000 千港元
Translation reserve	換算儲備	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	132,799
Exchange differences arising on translation to presentation currency	換算至呈列貨幣產生的匯率差異	(12,796)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	120,003
Exchange differences arising on translation to presentation currency	換算至呈列貨幣產生的匯率差異	66,275
Disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司	1,905
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	<u>188,183</u>

35. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENT

35. 經營租賃安排

The Group as lessor

All of the properties held have committed tenants for approximately 4 months to 9 years.

Minimum lease properties receivables on leases are as follows:

本集團作為出租人

所有持有之物業均有租客承租約4個月至9年。

有關租賃應收的最低租賃預付款項如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	52,510
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二至第五年(首尾兩年包括在內)	80,211
After five years	五年後	18,976
		<u>151,697</u>



35. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENT (CONTINUED)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	39,373
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二至第五年(首尾兩年包括在內)	58,893
After five years	五年後	20,345
		118,611

35. 經營租賃安排(續)

於報告期末，本集團與租客訂約之未來最低租金款項如下：

36. COMMITMENTS

Expenditure in respect of investment in an associate contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements (note 23)

已訂約但未於綜合財務報表中撥備之有關於一間聯營公司之投資開支(附註23)

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
4,800	4,492

36. 承擔

37. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

The Group operates a MPF Scheme under rules and regulations of Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all its employees in Hong Kong. All the employees of the Group in Hong Kong are required to join the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' salaries and are charged to consolidated 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. No forfeited contribution is available to reduce the contribution payable in the future years as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The Group's subsidiaries in the PRC, in compliance with the applicable regulations of the PRC, participate in a state-managed retirement benefits scheme operated by the local government. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specific percentage of their payroll costs to the retirement benefits scheme. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefits scheme is to make the specified contributions.

During the year, the total amounts of HK\$22,545,000 (2019: HK\$51,590,000) contributed by the Group to the schemes and cost charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents contribution payable to the schemes by the Group at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, Covid-19 related government grants/assistance amounted to HK\$27,662,000 have been offset against retirement benefits scheme contribution.

37. 退休福利計劃

本集團根據強制性公積金計劃條例為其所有香港僱員設立一項強積金計劃。所有於香港的本集團僱員均須加入強積金計劃。供款按僱員基本薪金的某一百分比作出，並根據強積金計劃之規則於應予支付時在綜合損益表扣除。強積金計劃之資產與本集團的其他資產分開處理，由一獨立管理之基金持有。在向強積金計劃供款時，本集團僱主供款將全數歸屬於僱員所有。於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，並無沒收之供款可用作扣減本集團於未來年度之應付供款。

本集團於中國之附屬公司遵照中國之適用規則，參與一項國家管理由當地政府經營的退休福利計劃。附屬公司須按工資成本的指定百分比比率向退休福利計劃供款。本集團就退休福利計劃之唯一責任為作出指定供款。

年內，本集團向計劃供款總額22,545,000港元（二零一九年：51,590,000港元），而於綜合損益表扣除之成本，代表本集團根據計劃規則按指定比率向計劃應付之供款數額。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，Covid-19相關政府項目收入／救助27,662,000港元已由退休福利計劃供款抵銷。



38. SHARE OPTION SCHEMES

The Company had two share option schemes, including post-initial public offering share options scheme (the “Post-IPO Options”) and new share options scheme (the “New Share Options”). Post-IPO Options and New Share Options were adopted on 30 May 2005 and 1 June 2016, respectively. The major terms and conditions of the two schemes are set out below:

(A) Post-IPO Options

- (i) The purpose was to provide incentives to the participants.
- (ii) The participants included any employee or executive Director and such other persons as the board of directors may consider appropriate.
- (iii) On 12 December 2008, a resolution to renew the 10% general limit of the Post-IPO Options was duly passed by the shareholders of the Company. The maximum number of shares in respect of which options might be granted under the Post-IPO Options must not exceed 10% of the shares in issue as at 12 December 2008 (i.e. 151,749,000 shares) and in any event the total maximum number of shares which might be issued or issuable upon exercise of all outstanding options should not exceed 30% of the issued share capital of the Company from time to time.
- (iv) The acceptance of an option, if accepted, must be made within 5 business days from the date of grant. No consideration is required to be paid by the grantee for the grant of options.
- (v) The exercise price of an option must be the highest of:
 - the closing price of the share on the grant date;
 - the average closing price of the share for the 5 trading days immediately preceding the grant; and
 - the nominal value of the share.

38. 購股權計劃

本公司有兩項購股權計劃，包括首次公開發售後購股權計劃（「首次公開發售後購股權計劃」）及新購股權計劃（「新購股權計劃」）。首次公開發售後購股權計劃及新購股權計劃分別於二零零五年五月三十日及二零一六年六月一日被採納。兩項計劃之主要條款概要如下：

(A) 首次公開發售後購股權計劃

- (i) 目的是為參與者提供激勵。
- (ii) 參與者包括任何僱員或執行董事，以及董事會可能認為合適之其他人士。
- (iii) 於二零零八年十二月十二日，本公司股東正式通過一項決議案更新首次公開發售後購股權計劃之10%一般上限。根據首次公開發售後購股權計劃可予授出的購股權所涉及的最高股份數目，不得超過於二零零八年十二月十二日已發行股份之10%（即151,749,000股股份），而因行使所有尚未行使之購股權而可能已發行或可發行之最高股份總數，無論如何不得超過本公司任何時候已發行股本之30%。
- (iv) 購股權之接納（倘若接納）必須於授出日期起計五個營業日內作出。承授人毋須就獲授之購股權支付代價。
- (v) 購股權之行使價必須為以下之最高者：
 - 於授出日期股份之收市價；
 - 緊接授出日期前五個交易日股份之平均收市價；及
 - 股份之面值。

38. SHARE OPTION SCHEMES (CONTINUED)

(A) Post-IPO Options (CONTINUED)

- (vi) The life of the Post-IPO Options was effective until 29 May 2015. No further option can be granted thereafter but provisions of the Post-IPO Options shall remain in full force and effect in all other respects.
- (vii) On 19 July 2013, the Company has granted an aggregate of 63,000,000 share options under the Post-IPO Options to eligible participants thereof, including certain employees and business partners of the Group (“Grantees”). The Options entitle the Grantees to subscribe for an aggregate of 63,000,000 new ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each in the share capital of the Company upon exercise in full.
- (viii) Unless approved by shareholders in general meeting in the manner prescribed in the Listing Rules, the Board shall not grant options to any grantee if the acceptance of those options would result in the total number of shares issued and to be issued to that grantee on exercise of his options during any 12 month period exceeding 1 per cent of the total shares then in issue.

Where any further grant of options to a grantee, if exercised in full, would result in the total number of shares already issued or to be issued upon exercise of all options granted and to be granted to such grantee (including exercised, cancelled and outstanding options) in any 12-month period up to and including the date of such further grant exceeding one per cent of the total number of shares in issue, such further grant must be separately approved by the shareholders in general meeting with such participant and his associates abstaining from voting.

38. 購股權計劃(續)

(A) 首次公開發售後購股權計劃(續)

- (vi) 首次公開發售後購股權計劃之年期直至二零一五年五月二十九日為止一直生效，其後不可再授出購股權，但首次公開發售後購股權計劃之條文在所有其他方面仍具十足效力及生效。
- (vii) 於二零一三年七月十九日，本公司根據首次公開發售後購股權計劃向計劃之合資格參與者(包括本集團若干僱員及業務夥伴(「承授人」))授出合共63,000,000份購股權。購股權於悉數獲行使時將賦予承授人權力認購本公司股本中合共63,000,000股每股面值0.10港元之新普通股。
- (viii) 倘承授人於任何12個月期間因接納該等購股權而導致於行使該等購股權時之已發行及將予發行股份總數超過當時已發行股份總數1%，除非獲股東於股東大會上以上市規則所述之方式批准，否則董事會不可向任何承授人授出購股權。

倘於任何截至及包括額外授出購股權當日止12個月內向承授人額外授出任何購股權(倘悉數行使)而導致因行使已授予及將授予該承授人之所有購股權(包括已行使、註銷及未行使者)而已發行及將發行之股份合共超過已發行股份總數1%，則該項額外授出購股權須獲得本公司股東於股東大會上另行批准，而該名參與者及其聯繫人士須放棄就該議案投票。



38. SHARE OPTION SCHEMES (CONTINUED)

38. 購股權計劃(續)

(B) New Share Options

- (i) The purpose was to provide incentives to the participants.
- (ii) The participants included any employee or executive Director and such other persons as the board of directors may consider appropriate.
- (iii) The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the New Share Options and any other scheme of the Group must not exceed 255,789,630 shares, being 10% of shares in issue on the day which the New Share Options was approved by the shareholders, unless approval of the shareholders has been obtained, and which must not in aggregate exceed 30% of the ordinary shares in issue from time to time. As at the date of this report, the total number of ordinary Shares available for issue under the New Share Options is 255,789,630 shares, which represents 10.23% of the issued shares as at the date of this report.
- (iv) The acceptance of an option, if accepted, must be made within 5 business days from the date of grant. HK\$1 is required to be paid by the grantee an acceptance of options.
- (v) The exercise price of an option must be no less than the highest of:
 - the closing price of the share on the grant date;
 - the average closing price of the share for the 5 trading days immediately preceding the grant; and
 - the nominal value of the share.
- (vi) The life of the New Share Options was effective until 1 June 2026, after which time no further option will be granted but provisions of the New Share Options shall remain in full force and effect in all other respects.

(B) 新購股權計劃

- (i) 目的是為參與者提供激勵。
- (ii) 參與者包括任何僱員或執行董事，以及董事會可能認為合適之其他人士。
- (iii) 根據新購股權計劃及本集團任何其他計劃將予授出之所有購股權獲行使而可予發行之最高股份數目不得超過255,789,630股股份，即新購股權計劃獲股東批准當日已發行股份之10%，除非已取得股東批准，而在該情況下，總數亦不得超過不時已發行股份之30%。於本報告日期，根據新購股權計劃可供發行之普通股總數為255,789,630股股份，相當於本報告日期已發行普通股之10.23%。
- (iv) 購股權之接納(倘若接納)必須於授出日期起計五個營業日內作出。承授人就接受購股權須支付代價1港元。
- (v) 購股權之行使價必須不少於以下之最高者：
 - 於授出日期股份之收市價；
 - 緊接授出日期前五個交易日股份之平均收市價；及
 - 股份之面值。
- (vi) 新購股權計劃之年期直至二零二六年六月一日為止一直生效，其後將不會再授出購股權，但新購股權計劃之條文在所有其他方面仍具十足效力及生效。

38. SHARE OPTION SCHEMES (CONTINUED)

(B) New Share Options (CONTINUED)

- (vii) Unless approved by shareholders in general meeting in the manner prescribed in the Listing Rules, the Board shall not grant options to any grantee if the acceptance of those options would result in the total number of shares issued and to be issued to that grantee on exercise of his options during any 12 month period exceeding 1 per cent of the total shares then in issue.

Where any further grant of options to a grantee, if exercised in full, would result in the total number of shares already issued or to be issued upon exercise of all options granted and to be granted to such grantee (including exercised, cancelled and outstanding options) in any 12-month period up to and including the date of such further grant exceeding one per cent of the total number of shares in issue, such further grant must be separately approved by the shareholders in general meeting with such participant and his associates abstaining from voting.

- (viii) No share options were granted, exercised lapsed or cancelled under the New Share Options during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

38. 購股權計劃(續)

(B) 新購股權計劃(續)

- (vii) 倘承授人於任何12個月期間因接納該等購股權而導致於行使該等購股權時之已發行及將予發行股份總數超過當時已發行股份總數1%，除非獲股東於股東大會上以上市規則所述之方式批准，否則董事會不可向任何承授人授出購股權。

倘於任何截至及包括額外授出購股權當日止12個月內向承授人額外授出任何購股權(倘悉數行使)而導致因行使已授予及將授予該承授之所有購股權(包括已行使、註銷及未行使者)而已發行及將發行之股份合共超過已發行股份總數1%，則該項額外授出購股權須獲得本公司股東於股東大會上另行批准，而該名參與者及其聯繫人士須放棄就該議案投票。

- (viii) 截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，概無根據新購股權計劃授出及行使任何購股權，亦無購股權因此失效或被註銷。



38. SHARE OPTION SCHEMES (CONTINUED)

38. 購股權計劃(續)

The following table disclose details of the Post-IPO Options held by the grantee and movements in such holdings:

下表披露承授人根據首次公開發售後購股權計劃持有之購股權之詳情及該等權益之變動：

Category of participants 參與者類別	Name of scheme 計劃名稱	Date of grant 授出日期	Exercisable period 行使期 (Note) (附註)	Exercise price per share 每股行使價 HK\$ 港元	Outstanding at	Forfeited during the year 年內沒收	Lapsed during the year 年內失效	Outstanding at	Exercised during the year 年內行使	Lapsed during the year 年內失效	Outstanding at
					1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日 尚未行使			31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日 尚未行使			31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日 尚未行使
Directors 董事											
Tang Rongrong 唐融融	Post-IPO Options 首次公開發售後 購股權計劃	3.9.2009 二零零九年 九月三日	15.4.2010-2.9.2019 二零一零年四月十五日 至 二零一九年九月二日	0.68	3,510,000	(3,510,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Liu Jun 劉軍	Post-IPO Options 首次公開發售後 購股權計劃	3.9.2009 二零零九年 九月三日	15.4.2010-2.9.2019 二零一零年四月十五日 至 二零一九年九月二日	0.68	936,000	(936,000)	-	-	-	-	-
					4,446,000	(4,446,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Employees of the Group 本集團僱員	Post-IPO Options 首次公開發售後 購股權計劃	3.9.2009 二零零九年 九月三日	15.4.2010-2.9.2019 二零一零年四月十五日 至 二零一九年九月二日	0.68	24,880,950	(24,429,330)	(451,620)	-	-	-	-
	Post-IPO Options 首次公開發售後 購股權計劃	19.7.2013 二零一三年 七月十九日	15.4.2015-18.7.2023 二零一五年四月十五日 至 二零二三年七月十八日	0.346	12,600,000	-	-	12,600,000	(4,000)	(2,700,000)	9,896,000
Other participant 其他參與者	Post-IPO Options 首次公開發售後 購股權計劃	3.9.2009 二零零九年 九月三日	15.4.2010-2.9.2019 二零一零年四月十五日 至 二零一九年九月二日	0.68	3,510,000	(3,510,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants 顧問	Post-IPO Options 首次公開發售後 購股權計劃	19.7.2013 二零一三年 七月十九日	15.4.2015-18.7.2023 二零一五年四月十五日 至 二零二三年七月十八日	0.346	45,400,000	-	-	45,400,000	-	-	45,400,000
Total 總計					90,836,950	(32,385,330)	(451,620)	58,000,000	(4,000)	(2,700,000)	55,296,000
Exercisable at the end of the year 於年末可予行使								58,000,000			55,296,000

38. SHARE OPTION SCHEMES (CONTINUED)

Note: In relation to each grantee of the options granted on 28 March 2008 under Post-IPO Options, 25% of options will vest in each of the four year from 15 April 2009.

In relation to each grantee of the options granted on 3 September 2009 under Post-IPO Options, 25% of options will vest in each of the four year from 15 April 2010.

In relation to each grantee of the options granted on 19 July 2013 under Post-IPO Options, 25% of options will vest in each of the four year from 15 April 2014.

Fair value of share options granted to employees determined at the date of grant is expensed over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to the Group's share option reserve. For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, no share option expense with a corresponding adjustment recognised in the Group's share option reserve has been recognised.

39. SHARE AWARD SCHEME

On 30 September 2020 ("Date of Adoption"), the Board adopted the Share Award Scheme for the purposes of recognising the contributions by certain employees, directors, and consultants of the Company ("Eligible Persons") and giving incentives thereto in order to retain them for the continuing operation and development of the Group and attracting suitable personnel for further development of the Group.

The total number of the shares to be awarded pursuant to the Share Award Scheme shall not exceed 10% of the total issued share capital of the Company as at the Date of Adoption (i.e. 236,509,030 Shares). In any 12-month period, the maximum number of shares which may be awarded to a selected person shall not exceed 1% of the total number of the Shares as at the Date of Adoption.

38. 購股權計劃(續)

附註： 就根據首次公開發售後購股權計劃於二零零八年三月二十八日獲授購股權之每名承授人而言，由二零零九年四月十五日起的四個年度每年將有25%之購股權歸屬。

就根據首次公開發售後購股權計劃於二零零九年九月三日獲授購股權之每名承授人而言，由二零一零年四月十五日起的四個年度每年將有25%之購股權歸屬。

就根據首次公開發售後購股權計劃於二零一三年七月十九日獲授購股權之每名承授人而言，由二零一四年四月十五日起的四個年度每年將有25%之購股權歸屬。

於授出日期所釐定向僱員授出之購股權之公平值於歸屬期支銷，並會於本集團之購股權儲備作相應調整。截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，並無確認已於本集團購股權儲備確認相應調整之購股權支出。

39. 股份獎勵計劃

於二零二零年九月三十日(「採納日期」)，董事會採納股份獎勵計劃，以肯定本公司若干僱員、董事及顧問(「合資格人士」)的貢獻並給予獎勵，以留住彼等維持本集團的持續經營及發展，以及吸引合適人才以進一步發展本集團。

根據股份獎勵計劃，獎勵的股份總數不得超過本公司於採納日期已發行總股本的10%(即236,509,030股股份)。於任何12個月期間，可能獎勵被選定人士的股份最多不得超過於採納日期股份總數的1%。



39. SHARE AWARD SCHEME (CONTINUED)

Subject to any early termination as may be determined by the Board pursuant to the rules of the Share Award Scheme, the Share Award Scheme shall be valid and effective for a term of 10 years commencing on the Date of Adoption, after which period no further awards will be granted but the provisions of the Share Award Scheme shall remain in full force and effect to the extent necessary to give effect to the vesting of any awards granted prior to the expiration of the Share Award Scheme, or otherwise to the extent as may be required in accordance with the provisions of the Share Award Scheme.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, no share of the Company was awarded under this share award scheme. As at 31 December 2020, there are 8,008,000 shares held for such scheme with carrying amount of HK\$3,187,000 accumulated in employee share trust reserve.

Details of the Share Award Scheme were set out in the announcement of the Company dated 30 September 2020.

39. 股份獎勵計劃(續)

除非董事會根據股份獎勵計劃的有關規定提前終止，否則股份獎勵計劃將自採納日期起計十年內有效並生效。期滿後不會進一步授出獎勵(定義見下文)，惟就股份獎勵計劃屆滿前已授出的任何獎勵可有效歸屬而言實屬必要的情況下或於股份獎勵計劃之條文或會要求的其他情況下，股份獎勵計劃的條款仍具全面效力及生效。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司概無根據股份獎勵計劃作出任何股份獎勵。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，就該計劃持有8,008,000股股份，於僱員股份信託儲備累計之賬面值為3,187,000港元。

股份獎勵計劃之詳情載於本公司日期為二零二零年九月三十日之公告。

40. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management representing the Directors' remuneration as disclosed in note 10 during the year was as follows:

Short-term benefits	短期福利
Post-employment benefits	離職後福利

The remuneration of Directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the Group's operating results, responsibilities and performance of individuals and market trends.

40. 關連人士交易

主要管理人員之報酬

於本年度，在附註10所披露代表董事酬金的主要管理人員酬金如下：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
2,261	2,339
78	135
2,339	2,474

董事及主要行政人員之酬金由薪酬委員會經考慮本集團經營業績、個人所承擔之責任及其表現及市場趨勢後釐定。

41. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY

On 3 April 2019, the Group acquired 100% interest in 康拓實業(深圳)有限公司 (unofficial English name being Kongtop Industrial (Shenzhen) Company Limited) (“Kongtop”), for the consideration of HK\$23,400,000. Kongtop is principally engaged in the handsets business and was acquired with the objective of improving the Group’s handsets and IOT terminal business.

Consideration transferred

Cash

現金

HK\$’000
千港元

23,400

Assets acquired and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition are as follows:

Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents
Trade and other receivables
Inventories

Non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment

Current liabilities

Trade and other payables
Borrowings
Tax payable

Non-current liabilities

Borrowings

41. 收購一間附屬公司

於二零一九年四月三日，本集團收購康拓實業(深圳)有限公司(「康拓」)100%權益，代價為23,400,000港元。康拓主要從事手機業務，將其收購旨在改善本集團的手機及物聯網終端業務。

已轉讓代價

於收購日期確認的已收購資產及負債如下：

流動資產

現金及現金等值項目
應收貿易及其他款項
存貨

非流動資產

物業、廠房及設備

流動負債

應付貿易及其他款項
借貸
應付稅項

非流動負債

借貸

HK\$’000
千港元

4,988

17,340

10,854

9,948

(16,385)

(5,861)

(84)

(1,231)

19,569



41. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

41. 收購一間附屬公司(續)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

因收購產生的商譽

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration transferred	已轉讓代價	23,400
Less: recognised amount of identifiable net assets acquired	減：所收購可識別資產淨值之已確認金額	(19,569)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	因收購產生之商譽	<u>3,831</u>

The goodwill arising on acquisition is attributable to the anticipated profitability of the handsets and IOT terminal business of the Group.

因收購產生之商譽歸因於本集團手機及物聯網終端業務的預期盈利能力。

Net cash outflows arising on acquisition

因收購產生之現金流出淨額

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration paid in cash	已付現金代價	23,400
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	減：所收購現金及現金等值項目結餘	(4,988)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司產生之現金流出淨額	<u>18,412</u>

Included in the loss for the year there is loss HK\$8,458,000 attributable to the additional business generated by Kongtop. Revenue for the year includes HK\$57,657,000 generated from Kongtop.

本年度虧損包括來自康拓額外業務應佔的虧損8,458,000港元。本年度收入包括自康拓產生的57,657,000港元。

Had the acquisition been completed on 1 January 2019, revenue for the year of the Group would have been HK\$1,299,081,000, and loss for the year of the Group would have been HK\$74,860,000. The pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed on 3 April 2019, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results.

倘收購事項於二零一九年一月一日完成，本集團本年度收入應為1,299,081,000港元，而本集團本年度虧損則為74,860,000港元。備考資料僅供說明用途，並非倘收購事項於二零一九年四月三日完成，本集團實際所得收入及經營業績的必然指標，亦不擬作為未來業績預測。

42. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

As referred to note 12, on 24 December 2020 the Group discontinued its intelligent manufacturing business at the time of disposal of its subsidiary, Shanghai Jizhi. The Group entered into sale and purchase agreements with two independent third parties, namely 上海佰旋企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)(unofficial English name being Shanghai Bai Ni Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)) and 上海聯鋅鋅企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)(unofficial English name being Shanghai Lianxincheng Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)), at a total consideration of RMB26,668,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$31,889,000) to dispose 51% equity interest of Shanghai Jizhi. The disposal was completed in the year ended 31 December 2020 in which the Group lost controls in Shanghai Jizhi.

42. 出售一間附屬公司

誠如附註12所指，於二零二零年十二月二十四日，本集團於出售其附屬公司上海璣智時終止經營其智能製造業務。本集團與兩名獨立第三方(即上海佰旋企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)及上海聯鋅鋅企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥))訂立買賣協議，總代價為人民幣26,668,000元(相等於約31,889,000港元)，以出售上海璣智51%股權。出售事項已於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度完成，據此本集團失去對上海璣智的控制權。

		HK\$'000 千港元
Aggregate consideration received:	已收總代價：	
Cash received	已收現金	6,043
Consideration receivable (note)	應收代價(附註)	25,846
Total consideration received	已收總代價	31,889
Analysis of aggregate assets and liabilities over which control was lost:	對失去控制權的總資產及負債的分析：	
		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	199
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	1,179
Intangible assets	無形資產	125
Interest in associate	於聯營公司的權益	3,944
Inventories	存貨	65,154
Trade and other receivables	應收貿易及其他款項	75,224
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	3,198
Trade and other payables	應付貿易及其他款項	(68,671)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(22,701)
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	(996)
Tax payables	應付稅項	(4,005)
Net assets disposed of	出售資產淨值	52,650

Note: The consideration receivable has been fully settled in cash by the acquirers in March 2021.

附註：收購方已於二零二一年三月以現金全數償付應收代價。



42. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED) 42. 出售一間附屬公司(續)

		HK\$'000 千港元
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries:	出售附屬公司之收益：	
Consideration received and receivable	已收及應收代價	31,889
Fair value of the retained 49% interest in the Group as an interest in an associate	於本集團之49%保留權益 (作為於聯營公司之權益)之公平值	27,076
Net assets disposed of	已出售資產淨值	(52,650)
Non-controlling interests disposed of	已出售之非控股權益	(2,607)
Cumulative exchange differences in respect of the net assets of subsidiaries reclassified from equity to profit or loss on loss of control of subsidiaries	於失去附屬公司控制權時 由權益重新分類至 損益的附屬公司資產 淨值之累計匯率差異	1,905
		5,613
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:	出售產生的淨 現金流入：	
Cash consideration received	已收現金代價	6,043
Less: Bank balances and cash disposed of	減：已出售之銀行 結餘及現金	(3,198)
		2,845

The impact of Shanghai Jizhi results and cash flows in current and period year is disclosed in note 12.

上海璣智業績及現金流量於本年度及過往年度的影響於附註12披露。

43. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

43. 來自金融活動之負債對賬

以下表格詳列本集團來自金融活動(包括現金及非現金變動)之負債。來自金融活動之負債乃該等其現金流曾經,或將會於本集團的綜合現金流報表中分類為來自金融活動的現金流。

		Bank borrowings 銀行借貸 HK\$'000 千港元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$'000 千港元	Other liabilities 其他負債 HK\$'000 千港元	Dividend payable 應付股息 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年 一月一日	83,887	-	29,692	-	113,579
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(14,328)	(8,909)	(29,484)	(24,993)	(77,714)
Acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司	7,092	-	-	-	7,092
Non-cash changes:	非現金變動:					
Foreign exchange	外匯	(1,351)	(172)	(208)	-	(1,731)
New lease entered/lease modified	新訂立租賃/ 經修訂租賃	-	17,619	-	-	17,619
Interest expenses	利息支出	2,636	646	-	-	3,282
Dividend	股息	-	-	-	24,993	24,993
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日	77,936	9,184	-	-	87,120
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(46,409)	(11,389)	-	-	(57,925)
Non-cash changes:	非現金變動:					
Foreign exchange	外匯	2,704	1,947	-	-	4,651
New lease entered/lease modified	新訂立租賃/ 經修訂租賃	-	32,677	-	-	32,804
Interest expenses	利息支出	1,769	2,416	-	-	4,185
Disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司	-	(996)	-	-	(996)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日	36,000	33,839	-	-	69,839



44. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group and an independent third party set up an entity named 瀋陽智慧谷置業有限公司, in which the Group owned 49% of the equity interests and accounted for as an associate. The Group invested in 瀋陽智慧谷置業有限公司 by injection of a land and a property with carrying amount of HK\$9,977,000 and HK\$10,162,000 respectively. As at the date of incorporation, remeasurement gain on the land and property of HK\$4,603,000 was credited to other gain and losses. Subsequently on 26 November 2019, the Group disposed of the associate at a consideration of approximately HK\$26,597,000, which was settled by the other payable to the controlling shareholder of 瀋陽智慧谷置業有限公司. The transaction has resulted in a gain on disposal of an associate, amounting to approximately HK\$1,660,000.

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt, which include the bank borrowings and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital, reserves and retained profits. The management reviews the capital structure by considering the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. In view of this, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged throughout the year.

44. 非現金交易

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團與一名獨立第三方設立一間名為瀋陽智慧谷置業有限公司的實體，本集團於當中擁有49%股權並作為聯營公司入賬。本集團透過注入賬面值分別為9,977,000港元及10,162,000港元的土地及物業，投資於瀋陽智慧谷置業有限公司。於註冊成立日期，該土地及物業的重新計量收益4,603,000港元已計入其他損益。其後於二零一九年十一月二十六日，本集團以代價約26,597,000港元出售該聯營公司，並已向瀋陽智慧谷置業有限公司控股股東支付的其他應付賬款結算。該項交易導致產生出售一間聯營公司之收益約1,660,000港元。

45. 金融工具

資本風險管理

本集團管理資本之目的為透過優化債務權益之平衡，確保本集團旗下各實體有能力繼續以持續基準經營，並同時為股東帶來最高回報。本集團之資本結構包括債務淨額（其包括銀行借貸）及本公司擁有人應佔權益（包括已發行股本、儲備及保留溢利）。管理層審閱資本結構時會考慮資本成本及與各類資本相關之風險。就此，本集團將透過支付股息、發行新股以及發行新債或贖回現有債務平衡整體資本結構。本集團之整體策略於本年度內維持不變。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Categories of financial instruments

金融工具類別

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產	1,295,965	1,288,438
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益的金融資產	13,784	22,512
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具	12,382	669
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Amortised cost	已攤銷成本	307,181	356,789

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include equity instruments at FVTOCI, financial assets at FVTPL, trade and notes receivables and payables, other receivables and payables, accruals, amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries and an associate, consideration receivables, pledged bank deposits, short-term bank deposits, bank balances and cash, lease liabilities and bank borrowings (2019: equity instruments at FVTOCI, financial assets at FVTPL, trade and notes receivables and payables, other receivables and payables, accruals, entrusted loan receivable, amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries and an associate, consideration receivables, pledged bank deposits, short-term bank deposits, bank balances and cash, lease liabilities and bank borrowings). Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Group have foreign currency sales and purchases, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk. Approximately 23% (2019: 36%) of the Group's sales are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the group entity making the sale, whilst almost 16% (2019: 12%) of costs are denominated in the group entity's functional currency.

財務風險管理的目標與政策

本集團之主要金融工具包括按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具、按公平值計入損益之金融資產、應收及應付貿易賬款及票據、其他應收及應付賬款、應計費用、應收附屬公司及一間聯營公司非控股股東款項、應收代價、已抵押銀行存款、短期銀行存款、銀行結餘及現金、租賃負債以及銀行借貸(二零一九年：按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具、按公平值計入損益之金融資產、應收及應付貿易賬款及票據、其他應收及應付賬款、應計費用、應收委託貸款、應收附屬公司及一間聯營公司非控股股東款項、應收代價、已抵押銀行存款、短期銀行存款、銀行結餘及現金、租賃負債以及銀行借貸)。該等金融工具之詳情於有關附註中披露。與該等金融工具相關之風險以及有關減低該等風險之政策載於下文。管理層管理及監察該等風險，以確保能及時和有效採取適當措施。

貨幣風險

本集團多家附屬公司以外幣進行買賣，令本集團面對外幣風險。本集團銷售額約23%(二零一九年：36%)以集團實體進行買賣的功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值，而約16%(二零一九年：12%)的成本是以集團實體的功能貨幣計值。



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Currency risk (CONTINUED)

At the end of the reporting period, the major financial assets and liabilities of the Group denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective group entities are trade receivables, bank balances and trade payables and the amounts are disclosed in notes 27, 28 and 29 respectively.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of reporting period are as follows:

	Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
USD 美元	703,218	656,118	4,610	5,980

The management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency expose should the need arise.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

貨幣風險(續)

於報告期末，本集團以各自集團實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值的主要金融資產及負債為應收貿易賬款、銀行結餘及應付貿易賬款，其相關金額分別於附註27、28及29中披露。

於報告期末，本集團以外幣計值的貨幣資產及貨幣負債的賬面值如下：

管理層會監察外匯風險，並於有需要時考慮對沖重大外幣風險。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Currency risk (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% (2019: 10%) increase and decrease in RMB against USD. 10% (2019: 10%) represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 10% (2019: 10%) change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in post-tax profit where RMB weakening 10% against USD for the both years. For a 10% strength of RMB against USD, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the post-tax profit and the balances below would be negative.

Increase in post-tax profit	除稅後溢利增加
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Note: This is mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding USD bank balances, receivables, payables and bank borrowings of the Group at the end of the reporting period.

Credit risk and impairment assessment

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and notes receivables, contract assets, other receivables, consideration receivables, entrusted loan receivable, amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries and an associate, short-term bank deposits, pledged bank deposits and bank balances.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of the counterparties failure to perform their obligations as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of these assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

45. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

貨幣風險(續)

敏感度分析

下表詳細列出本集團對於人民幣兌美元升值／貶值10%(二零一九年:10%)的敏感度。10%(二零一九年:10%)代表管理層所評估外匯匯率可能出現的合理變動。敏感度分析僅包括以外幣計值的未償還貨幣項目，並以匯率出現10%(二零一九年:10%)變動對其於報告期末的換算金額作出調整。以下的正數代表人民幣兌美元在兩個年度貶值10%的除稅後溢利增加。如人民幣兌美元升值10%，除稅後溢利將有相同但相反的影響，而結餘將會是負數。

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
64,365	53,756

附註： 主要為來自本集團於報告期末以美元計值之未償還銀行結餘、應收及應付款項以及銀行借貸之風險。

信貸風險及減值評估

本集團的信貸風險主要來自應收貿易賬款及票據、合約資產、其他應收賬款、應收代價、應收委託貸款、應收附屬公司及一間聯營公司非控股股東款項、短期銀行存款、已抵押銀行存款以及銀行結餘。

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團因對手方未能履行責任而就每類已確認金融資產所須承受之最大信貸風險，為該等資產於綜合財務狀況表內所示之賬面值。



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

Trade receivables

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits and credit approvals. Before accepting any new customer, the Group uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed every year. Other monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of IFRS 9 on trade balances individually or based on provision matrix. In this regard, the Directors of the Group consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The Group has concentration of credit risks with exposure limited to certain customers. As at 31 December 2020, five (2019: five) customers amounting to HK\$49,847,000 (2019: HK\$100,159,000) comprised approximately 51% (2019: 36%) of the Group's trade receivables. These customers are within the same mobile phone technology industry and wireless communication modules industry in the PRC. The management closely monitors the subsequent settlement of the customers. In this regard, the Directors consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

Consideration receivables

For consideration receivables, the management of the Group makes periodic individual assessment on the recoverability of these amounts based on the historical settlement records, past experience, and also quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. The management of the Group believes that there is no significant increase in credit risk of these amounts since initial recognition and management assessed the loss allowance based on 12m ECL, and considered them to have low credit risk, and thus no loss allowance was recognised.

Bank balances, short-term bank deposits and pledged bank deposits

The credit risk on bank balances are limited because the counterparties are majority banks/financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by external credit-rating agencies.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

應收貿易賬款

為盡量減低信貸風險，本集團管理層已委派一組人員，專責釐定信貸限額及信貸審批。於接納任何新客戶前，本集團採用內部信用評級系統評估潛在客戶的信用質量，並按客戶確定信貸限額。客戶的限額及評分每年進行檢討。本集團已部署其他監控程序，以確保跟進有關逾期債務之收回事宜。此外，本集團就貿易差額於應用國際財務報告準則第9號時根據預期信貸虧損模式進行個別或根據撥備矩陣減值評估。就此而言，本集團董事認為，本集團的信貸風險已大幅減少。

本集團存在信貸風險集中的情況，風險集中於若干客戶。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，涉及五名(二零一九年：五名)客戶的款項為49,847,000港元(二零一九年：100,159,000港元)，佔本集團的應收貿易賬款約51%(二零一九年：36%)。該等客戶位於中國同樣從事移動電話技術行業及無線通訊模塊行業。管理層將密切監察該等客戶往後之結算情況。就此而言，本公司董事認為本集團之信貸風險已大大降低。

應收代價

就應收代價而言，本集團管理層根據過往結算記錄、過往經驗以及合理且具理據支持之前瞻性定量及定性資料對其他該等款項之可收回性進行定期個別評估。本集團管理層認為該等款項之信貸風險自初始確認以來並無顯著增加且管理層根據12個月預期信貸虧損評估虧損撥備，並認為其信貸風險低，故此無確認虧損撥備。

銀行結餘、短期銀行存款及已抵押銀行存款

由於交易對方大多數為獲得外部信貸評級機構評為信用良好之銀行/金融機構，因此銀行結餘之信貸風險有限。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

The Group's internal credit risk grading assessment comprises the following categories:

Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	Description 說明	Trade receivables/ contract assets/ finance lease receivables 應收貿易賬款／合約資產／ 應收融資租賃	Other financial assets 其他金融資產
Low risk 低風險	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts 交易對方的違約風險較低，且概無任何逾期款項	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired 生命週期預期信貸虧損 —並無信貸減值	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Watch list 觀察名單	Debtor frequently repays after due dates but usually settle after due date 債務人經常於到期日後償還，惟通常於到期日後方才結算	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired 生命週期預期信貸虧損 —並無信貸減值	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Doubtful 可疑	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources or overdue by 180 days or above 信貸風險自透過根據內部或外部資源編製的資料初步確認後顯著增加，或逾期180日或以上	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired 生命週期預期信貸虧損 —並無信貸減值	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired 生命週期預期信貸虧損 —並無信貸減值
Loss 虧損	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired or overdue by 360 days or more 有證據表明資產出現信貸減值或期360日或以上	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired 生命週期預期信貸虧損 —信貸減值	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired 生命週期預期信貸虧損 —信貸減值
Write-off 撇銷	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery 有證據表明債務人陷入嚴重財政困難，而本集團並無收回款項的實際可能	Amount is written off 金額已獲撇銷	Amount is written off 金額已獲撇銷

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

本集團的內部信貸風險等級評估包括以下類別：



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets, contract assets and finance lease receivables which are subject to ECL assessment:

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

下表詳列本集團須進行預期信貸虧損評估的金融資產、合約資產及應收融資租賃的信貸風險：

	Notes 附註	External credit rating 外部信貸評級	Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	12m or lifetime ECL 12個月或生命週期預期信貸虧損	2020 二零二零年 Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本入賬的金融資產						
Bank balances and cash 銀行結餘及現金	28	A (Aa3-A3)	N/A	12m ECL	254,592	385,750
	28	A (Aa3-A3)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
		B (Baa2-Ba1)	N/A	12m ECL	413,339	225,964
		B (Baa2-Ba1)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
		C (Caa1)	N/A	12m ECL	4	-
		C (Caa1)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
					667,935	611,714
Short-term bank deposits 短期銀行存款	28	A (A1)	N/A	12m ECL	72,000	-
	28	A (A1)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
		B (Baa2)	N/A	12m ECL	209,617	296,380
		B (Baa2)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
					281,617	296,380
Pledged bank deposits 已抵押銀行存款	28	B (Baa3)	N/A	12m ECL	5,857	31,226
	28	B (Baa3)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
Trade receivables - goods and services 應收貿易賬款 - 貨品及服務	27	N/A 不適用	(Note b) (附註b)	Lifetime ECL (provision matrix) 生命週期預期信貸虧損(撥備矩陣)	21,363	55,768
	27		Low risk 低風險	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) 生命週期預期信貸虧損(並無借貸減值)	54,787	173,759
			Watch list 觀察名單	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) 生命週期預期信貸虧損(並無借貸減值)	11,603	36,281
			Doubtful 可疑	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) 生命週期預期信貸虧損(並無借貸減值)	2,967	8,010
			Loss 虧損	Credit-impaired 信貸減值	32,750	30,398
					123,470	304,216
Notes receivables 應收票據	27	A (A1-A3)	N/A	12m ECL	7,686	1,828
	27	A (A1-A3)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
		B (Baa2-Ba1)	N/A	12m ECL	11,472	4,805
		B (Baa2-Ba1)	不適用	12個月預期信貸虧損		
					19,158	6,633
Other receivables 其他應收款項	27	N/A	(Note a) (附註a)	12m ECL	176,177	81,940
	27	不適用		12個月預期信貸虧損		
		N/A	Loss 虧損	Credit-impaired 信貸減值	5,214	3,615
		不適用				
					181,391	85,555

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

	Notes 附註	External credit rating 外部信貸評級	Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	12m or lifetime ECL 12個月或生命週期預期信貸虧損	2020 二零二零年 Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元
Amount due from an associate 應收一間聯營公司款項	27	N/A 不適用	(Note a) (附註a)	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	17,161	-
Amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries 應收附屬公司非控股股東款項	27	N/A 不適用	(Note a) (附註a)	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	4,248	4,496
Consideration receivables 應收代價		N/A 不適用	(Note a) (附註a)	12m ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	30,432	5,900
		N/A 不適用	Loss 虧損	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired) 生命週期預期信貸虧損(信貸減值)	-	2,456
					30,432	8,356
Other items 其他項目						
Finance lease receivables 應收融資租賃	19	N/A 不適用	(Note b) (附註b)	Lifetime ECL (provision matrix) 生命週期預期信貸虧損(撥備矩陣)	-	357
		N/A 不適用	Loss 虧損	Credit impaired 信貸減值	381	-
					381	357
Contract assets 合約資產	27	N/A 不適用	(Note b) (附註b)	Lifetime ECL (provision matrix) 生命週期預期信貸虧損(撥備矩陣)	-	11,201

Notes:

附註：

- a. For the purposes of internal credit risk management, the Group uses past due information to assess whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

- a. 就內部信貸風險管理而言，本集團使用逾期資料評估信貸風險自初步確認後是否顯著增加。



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

Notes: (CONTINUED)

a. (CONTINUED)

2020

Other receivables	應收其他賬款
Consideration receivables	應收代價
Amounts due from an associate	應收一間聯營公司款項
Amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	應收附屬公司 非控股股東款項

2019

Other receivables	應收其他賬款
Consideration receivables	應收代價
Amounts due from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	應收附屬公司 非控股股東款項

- b. For trade receivables, finance lease receivables and contract assets, the Group has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. Except for debtors with significant outstanding balances or credit-impaired, the Group determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, grouped by past-due status.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

附註：(續)

a. (續)

二零二零年

Past due 逾期 HK\$'000 千港元	Not past due 無逾期 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
5,214	176,224	181,438
–	30,432	30,432
–	17,161	17,161
–	4,248	4,248

二零一九年

Past due 逾期 HK\$'000 千港元	Not past due 無逾期 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
3,615	81,940	85,555
2,456	5,900	8,356
–	4,496	4,496

- b. 就應收貿易賬款、應收融資租賃及合約資產而言，本集團已採用國際財務報告準則第9號簡化法計量生命週期預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備。除具有重大未償還結餘或信貸減值的債務人外，本集團採用按逾期狀況分組的撥備矩陣釐定該等項目的預期信貸虧損。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

Notes: (CONTINUED)

b. (CONTINUED)

As part of the Group's credit risk management, the Group uses debtors' ageing to assess the impairment for its customers because these customers consist of a large number of small customers with common risk characteristics that are representative of the customers' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables and contract assets which are assessed based on provision matrix as at 31 December 2020 within lifetime ECL (not credit impaired). Debtors with significant outstanding balances or credit impaired with gross carrying amounts of HK\$69,357,000 and HK\$43,536,000 (2019: HK\$194,169,000 and HK\$27,069,000) respectively as at 31 December 2020 were assessed individually.

Gross carrying amount

Current (not past due)	即期(未逾期)
1-60 days past due	逾期1至60天
61-180 days past due	逾期61至180天
181-365 days past due	逾期181至365天

45. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

附註：(續)

b. (續)

作為本集團信貸風險管理的一部分，本集團使用債務人的賬齡評估其客戶的減值，乃由於該等客戶包括許多具有共同風險特徵的小客戶，代表客戶根據合約條款支付所有到期款項的能力。下表提供有關應收貿易賬款及合約資產信貸風險的資料，該等應收貿易賬款根據二零二零年十二月三十一日生命週期預期信貸虧損(並無信貸減值)內的撥備矩陣進行評估。本集團已對於二零二零年十二月三十一日具有重大未償還結餘或信貸減值賬面總值分別為69,357,000港元及43,536,000港元(二零一九年：194,169,000港元及27,069,000港元)的債務人進行個別評估。

賬面總值

2020 二零二零年	
Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Trade receivables 應收貿易賬款 HK\$'000 千港元
	16,137
0.11%	4,100
2.20%	624
40.59%	502
	21,363



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies
(CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

Notes: (CONTINUED)

b. (CONTINUED)

Gross carrying amount (CONTINUED)

		Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Trade receivables 應收貿易賬款 HK\$'000 千港元	Contract assets 合約資產 HK\$'000 千港元	Finance lease receivables 應收融資租賃 HK\$'000 千港元
Current (not past due)	即期(未逾期)		47,481	11,201	357
1-60 days past due	逾期1至60天	0.1%	2,735	–	–
61-180 days past due	逾期61至180天	2.01%	4,760	–	–
181-365 days past due	逾期181至365天	25.95%	792	–	–
			55,768	11,201	357

The estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group provided HK\$662,000 (2019: reversed HK\$280,000) impairment allowance for trade receivables, based on the provision matrix. Impairment allowance of HK\$695,000 and HK\$5,200,000 (2019: impairment allowance of HK\$679,000 and reversal of impairment allowance of HK\$4,398,000) were made on debtors with significant balances and credit impaired debtors respectively.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

附註：(續)

b. (續)

賬面總值(續)

		2019 二零一九年		
		Trade receivables 應收貿易賬款 HK\$'000 千港元	Contract assets 合約資產 HK\$'000 千港元	Finance lease receivables 應收融資租賃 HK\$'000 千港元
Current (not past due)	即期(未逾期)	47,481	11,201	357
1-60 days past due	逾期1至60天	2,735	–	–
61-180 days past due	逾期61至180天	4,760	–	–
181-365 days past due	逾期181至365天	792	–	–
		55,768	11,201	357

估計虧損率根據債務人預計年期內的歷史觀察違約率估計，並就毋須花費不必要成本或努力即可獲得的前瞻性資料作出調整。管理層會定期審閱分組，以確保有關特定債務人的相關資料保持更新。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團根據撥備矩陣就應收貿易賬款計提減值撥備662,000港元(二零一九年：撥回280,000港元)，並就具有重大結餘的應收賬款及信貸減值應收賬款分別作出減值撥備695,000港元及5,200,000港元(二零一九年：減值撥備679,000港元及減值撥備撥回4,398,000港元)。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables under the simplified approach.

		Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) 生命週期預期 信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired) 生命週期預期 信貸虧損 (信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	3,493	20,538	24,031
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 January 2019:	於二零一九年一月一日確認 的金融工具所致變動：			
– Transfer from credit impaired	– 轉撥自信貸減值	2,563	(2,563)	–
– Transfer to credit impaired	– 轉撥至信貸減值	(783)	783	–
– Impairment losses recognised	– 已確認減值虧損	67	14,718	14,785
– Impairment losses reversed	– 已撥回減值虧損	(5,112)	(8,224)	(13,336)
New financial assets originated	新增的金融資產	3,348	–	3,348
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(70)	(371)	(441)
As at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	3,506	24,881	28,387
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 January 2020:	於二零二零年一月一日確認 的金融工具所致變動：			
– Transfer to credit impaired	– 轉撥至信貸減值	(197)	197	–
– Impairment losses recognised	– 已確認減值虧損	–	7,854	7,854
– Impairment losses reversed	– 已撥回減值虧損	(66)	(1,232)	(1,298)
– Write-offs	– 撤銷	–	(10,185)	(10,185)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	728	1,004	1,732
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	3,971	22,519	26,490

45. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

下表載列已根據簡化法就應收貿易賬款作出確認的生命週期預期信貸虧損之變動。



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

The following tables show reconciliation of loss allowances that has been recognised for entrusted loan receivable.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

當有資料顯示債務人有嚴重財政困難及並無實際可收回預期，則本集團會撇銷應收貿易賬款，如債務人進行清算或已進行破產程序時(以較早者為準)。已被撇銷的應收貿易賬款毋須受制於強制執行活動。

下表載列已就應收委託貸款作出確認的虧損撥備之對賬。

		Lifetime ECL (credit impaired) 生命週期預期信貸虧損 (信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	8,314
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 January 2019:	於二零一九年一月一日確認 的金融工具所致變動：	
– Impairment losses recognised	– 已確認減值虧損	26,287
As at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	34,601
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 January 2020:	於二零二零年一月一日確認 的金融工具所致變動：	
– Impairment losses recognised	– 已確認減值虧損	–
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	34,601

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (CONTINUED)

信貸風險及減值評估(續)

The following tables show reconciliation of loss allowances that has been recognised for other receivables (Note 27).

下表載列已就其他應收款項作出確認的虧損撥備之對賬(附註27)。

		Lifetime ECL (credit impaired) 生命週期預期信貸虧損 (信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 January and 31 December 2019	於二零一九年一月一日 及十二月三十一日	3,615
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 January 2020:	於二零二零年一月一日確認 的金融工具所致變動：	
– Impairment losses recognised	– 已確認減值虧損	–
New financial assets originated	新增的金融資產	1,599
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	<u>5,214</u>

The following tables show reconciliation of loss allowances that has been recognised for consideration receivables.

下表載列已就應收代價作出確認的虧損撥備之對賬：

		Lifetime ECL (credit impaired) 生命週期預期信貸虧損 (信貸減值) HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 January and 31 December 2019	於二零一九年一月一日及 十二月三十一日	2,456
Changes due to financial instruments recognised as at 1 January 2020:	於二零二零年一月一日確認 的金融工具所致變動：	
– Write-offs	– 撇銷	(2,456)
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	<u>–</u>



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management monitors the utilisation of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of bank borrowings amounted to HK\$36,000,000 (2019: HK\$77,936,000). All such bank borrowings included a repayment on demand clause exercisable at any time by the relevant banks and are classified as current liabilities. In accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements, the aggregate principal and interest cash outflows amount to HK\$37,105,000 (2019: HK\$77,957,000). However, should the relevant banks exercise their rights to demand immediate repayment, the principal amounts of these bank borrowings amounting to HK\$37,105,000 (2019: HK\$77,957,000) will be repayable on demand. Taking into account the Group's financial position, the Directors do not believe that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment.

The Directors consider that liquidity risk is limited after considering the future cash flows of the Group in the foreseeable future, including the repayment schedule of bank borrowings as discussed above and the short-term liabilities which are required to be repaid within three months from the end of the reporting period. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

流動資金風險

管理流動資金風險方面，本集團會監察及維持現金及現金等值項目於管理層視為充足的水平，以應付本集團營運所需，並降低現金流量波動之影響。管理層會監察銀行借貸之運用，以確保符合貸款契諾。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，銀行借貸的賬面值達36,000,000港元(二零一九年：77,936,000港元)。所有銀行借貸均載有銀行可於任何時間行使的按要求償還條款，因而分類為流動負債。根據借貸協議中的償還日期，本金及利息現金流出總額為37,105,000港元(二零一九年：77,957,000港元)。然而，如有關銀行行使權利要求即時還款，該等銀行借貸之本金額37,105,000港元(二零一九年：77,957,000港元)將須於要求時償還。考慮到本集團的財務狀況，本公司董事認為銀行不大可能行使其酌情權要求即時償還。

考慮到本集團在可見將來的未來現金流(包括上文所討論的銀行借貸還款時間及需於報告期末後三個月內償還的短期債務)之後，董事認為流動資金風險有限。本集團通過持續監察預期與實際現金流，並將金融資產與負債的到期日相配以維持適當的儲備，從而管理流動資金風險。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (CONTINUED)

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause are included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates.

	Weighted average interest rate	On demand or less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Carrying amount at 31 December 2020 於二零二零年 十二月 三十一日 之賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
	加權平均利率 %	按要求或 少於1個月 HK\$'000 千港元	1至3個月 HK\$'000 千港元	3個月至1年 HK\$'000 千港元	1至5年 HK\$'000 千港元	未貼現現金流量 總額 HK\$'000 千港元	
2020		二零二零年					
Trade and notes payables	-	199,504	-	-	-	199,504	199,504
Other payables and accruals	-	46,234	-	-	-	46,234	46,234
Bank borrowings	3.07	37,105	-	-	-	37,105	36,000
Lease liabilities	3.41	825	2,476	6,603	26,800	36,704	33,839
		283,668	2,476	6,603	26,800	319,547	315,577

	Weighted average interest rate	On demand or less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Carrying amount at 31 December 2019 於二零一九年 十二月 三十一日 之賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
	加權平均利率 %	按要求或 少於1個月 HK\$'000 千港元	1至3個月 HK\$'000 千港元	3個月至1年 HK\$'000 千港元	1至5年 HK\$'000 千港元	未貼現現金流量 總額 HK\$'000 千港元	
2019		二零一九年					
Trade and notes payables	-	224,322	-	-	-	224,322	224,322
Other payables and accruals	-	45,347	-	-	-	45,347	45,347
Bank borrowings	3.17	77,957	-	-	-	77,957	77,936
Lease liabilities	5.03	792	1,586	4,232	2,972	9,582	9,184
		348,418	1,586	4,232	2,972	357,208	356,789

45. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

下表詳列本集團金融負債的餘下合約到期日。該表乃根據本集團可能須支付的最早日期之金融負債的未貼現現金流量編製。具體而言，附帶按要求償還條款的銀行貸款，不論銀行選擇行使其權利的機會率大小，乃計入於最早償還時間的區間。其他非衍生金融負債的到期日基於約定還款日期而定。



45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk

The Group's fair value interest rate risk relates primarily to its certain other receivables and bank borrowings (2019: certain other receivables and bank borrowings).

As at 31 December 2020, the Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances (2019: variable-rate bank balances).

The Group currently does not have a cash flow interest rate hedging policy. However, the management closely monitors its exposure to future cash flow risk as a result of change on market interest rate and will consider hedging changes in market interest rates should the need arise. A 100 basis points (2019: 100 basis points) change represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis

The management considers that the Group's exposure to future cash flow risk on variable-rate bank balances as a result of the change of market interest rate is insignificant and thus variable-rate bank balances are not included in the sensitivity analysis.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

利率風險

本集團公平值利率風險主要與其若干其他應收賬款及銀行借貸有關(二零一九年：若干其他應收賬款及銀行借貸)。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團就浮息銀行結餘(二零一九年：浮息銀行結餘)承受現金流利率風險。

本集團現時並無現金流利率對沖政策。然而，管理層嚴密監控因市場利率變動而承受之未來現金流風險，並將於需要時考慮對沖市場利率之變動。100個基點(二零一九年：100個基點)之變動乃代表管理層所評估利率可能出現之合理變動。

敏感度分析

管理層認為，本集團因市場利率變動向浮息銀行結餘承受之未來現金流風險不大，因此，敏感度分析並無包括浮息銀行結餘。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Price risk

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group is exposed to other price risk through its listed equity securities measured at FVTPL and FVTOCI. The Group also invested in certain unquoted equity securities for long term strategic purposes which had been designated as FVTOCI.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period. If the price of the respective investment in listed equity securities measured at FVTOCI had been 10% higher/lower, assuming all other variables were held constant, the Group's other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the year ended 31 December 2020 would increase/decrease by HK\$929,000 (2019: HK\$50,000). If the prices of the respective investment in listed equity securities measured at FVTPL had been 10% (2019: 10%) higher/lower, assuming all other variables were held constant, the Group's the post-tax profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 would increase/decrease by HK\$1,088,000 (2019: HK\$1,880,000).

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets.

The Group's equity instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets and FVTPL are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value, the Group uses market observable data to the extent it is available.

Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engages third party qualified valuer to perform the valuation. The chief financial officer of the Group works closely with the qualified external valuer to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The chief financial officer reports the findings to the board of directors of the Company at the end of the reporting period to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value.

45. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

價格風險

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團因其按公平值計入損益及按公平值計入其他全面收益計量之上市股本證券而面對其他價格風險。本集團亦為長遠策略目的投資若干無報價股本證券，其已指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益。

敏感度分析

下文之敏感度分析乃根據報告期末所面對之股本價格風險釐定。倘於按公平值計入其他全面收益計量之上市股本證券的相關投資的價格上升/下降10%，而所有其他變數維持不變，本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的其他全面收益(除稅後)將增加/減少929,000港元(二零一九年：50,000港元)。倘於按公平值計入損益計量之上市股本證券的相關投資的價格上升/下降10%(二零一九年：10%)，而假設所有其他變數維持不變，本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的除稅後溢利將增加/減少1,088,000港元(二零一九年：1,880,000港元)。

金融工具之公平值計量

本附註提供有關本集團如何釐定不同金融資產公平值之資料。

就財務報告而言，本集團的按公平值計入其他全面收益的股本工具及按公平值計入損益的金融資產按公平值計量。於估計公平值時，本集團使用可用的市場可觀察數據。

倘無法獲得第一級別輸入數據，本集團委聘第三方合資格估值師進行估值。本集團財務總監會與外聘合資格估值師緊密合作以設立合適估值技巧及模式之輸入數據。財務總監於報告期末向本公司董事會匯報調查結果，以說明公平值波動之原因。

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED) 45. 金融工具(續)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (CONTINUED)

Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used), as well as the level of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised (levels 1 to 3) based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements is observable.

財務風險管理的目標與政策(續)

本集團按經常基準按公平值計量之金融資產之公平值

本集團部份金融資產乃於各報告期末按公平值計量。下表提供釐定該等金融資產公平值之方法(尤其為所使用之估值技巧及輸入數據)，以及根據公平值計量輸入數據之可觀察程度將公平值計量分類之公平值架構層級(一至三級)之資料。

	Fair value 於以下日期之公平值		Fair value as at hierarchy 公平值架構	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s) 估值技巧及主要輸入數據	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value 不可觀察輸入數據與公平值的關係
	31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元	31 December 2019 二零一九年十二月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元				
Financial assets 金融資產						
1. Equity instruments at FVTOCI – unlisted equity security (6%, equity interest in a private entity established in PRC)	382	669	Level 3	Market approach – in this approach, adjusted with discount for lack of marketability was adopted for the valuation of the ownership of the investee base on PB multiple of a group of comparable companies in the market in the similar business.	PB multiple of a group of comparable companies in the market in the similar business	An increase in the adjusted net assets, holding all other variables constant would increase the carrying amount.
按公平值計入其他全面收益之股本工具 – 非上市股本證券(於一間在中國成立的私人實體之6%股權)			第三級	市場法 – 在該方法中，根據市場上一組從事類似業務的可比公司的市價與賬面值比率(市賬率)，對被投資方的所有權估值採納就缺乏市場流通性折讓作出調整的市賬率。	市場上一組從事類似業務的可比公司的市賬率	倘所有其他變量保持不變，經調整資產淨值增加，賬面值會增加。
– unlisted equity security (15% equity interest in a private entity established in PRC)	12,000	–	Level 3	Adjusted net assets approach – the book value of assets and liabilities of the investee are adjusted to their fair value.	Adjusted net asset value of the investee	An increase in the adjusted net assets, holding all other variables constant would increase the carrying amount.
– 非上市股本證券(於一間在中國成立的私人實體之15%股權)			第三級	調整式淨資產法 – 被投資方之資產及負債的賬面值調整至其公平值。	被投資方之經調整資產淨值	倘所有其他變量保持不變，經調整資產淨值增加，賬面值會增加。
2. Financial assets at FVTPL – listed equity security 按公平值計入損益之金融資產 – 上市股本證券	6,408	22,512	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active markets.	N/A	N/A
– 上市股本證券			第一級	在一活躍市場中報價	不適用	不適用
– unlisted investment	7,376	–	Level 2	market price quoted from a company engaged in asset management business	N/A	N/A
– 非上市投資			第二級	來自一間從事資產管理業務之公司所報市場價格	不適用	不適用

45. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. 金融工具(續)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments (CONTINUED)**Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (CONTINUED)**

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

金融工具之公平值計量(續)

本集團按經常基準按公平值計量之金融資產之公平值(續)

第三級公平值計量之對賬

		Equity instruments at FVTOCI 按公平值計入 其他全面收益 之股本工具 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	503
Total gain in other comprehensive income	其他全面收益之收益總額	166
As at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	669
Purchased	購置	11,330
Total losses in other comprehensive income	其他全面收益之虧損總額	(315)
Exchange adjustment	匯兌調整	698
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	12,382

Included in other comprehensive income is an amount of HK\$315,000 loss (2019: HK\$166,000 gain) relating to unlisted equity securities classified as equity instruments at FVTOCI held at the end of the current reporting period and is reported as changes of "assets revaluation reserve".

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The management of the Group estimates the fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the discounted cash flows analysis.

The management of the Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position approximate their fair values.

其他全面收益包括315,000港元之虧損(二零一九年: 166,000港元之收益), 乃涉及分類為於本報告期末持有按公平值計算入其他全面收益之股本工具之股本證券, 並呈報為「資產重估儲備」之變動。

本集團並非按經常基準按公平值計量之金融資產及金融負債之公平值

本集團管理層使用貼現現金流量分析, 估計其以攤銷成本計量之金融資產及金融負債之公平值。

本集團管理層認為, 於綜合財務狀況表以攤銷成本入賬之金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其公平值相若。



46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情

Particulars of the subsidiaries of the Company at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日本公司之附屬公司詳情如下：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Date and place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/註冊 日期及地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持股本面值/註冊資本之比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	
SIM Technology Group (BVI) Limited	13 October 2004 British Virgin Islands ("BVI") 二零零四年十月十三日 英屬處女群島	Ordinary shares USD12,233 普通股12,233 美元	100%	100%	-	-	Investment holding 投資控股
Sunrise Electronic Industry Limited 晨興電子工業有限公司	17 December 1999 Samoa 一九九九年十二月十七日 薩摩亞群島	Ordinary shares USD2,002 普通股2,002 美元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Shanghai Sunrise Simcom ² 上海晨興希姆通 ²	9 November 1993 The PRC 一九九三年十一月九日 中國	Registered capital RMB200,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣200,000,000 元	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacturing of Handsets and IOT terminals business, Electronics manufacturing services business and Property management in the PRC 在中國生產手機及物聯網終端業務、 電子製造服務供應商業務 及物業租賃管理
Shanghai Simcom ² 上海希姆通 ²	5 December 2002 The PRC 二零零二年十二月五日 中國	Registered capital USD5,000,000 註冊資本 5,000,000 美元	-	-	100%	100%	Design and development of Handsets and IOT terminals business in the PRC 在中國從事設計及開發手機及物聯網 終端業務
Shanghai Suncom Logistics Limited ¹ 上海羅捷斯迪電子有限公司 ¹	23 September 2003 The PRC 二零零三年九月二十三日 中國	Registered capital USD400,000 註冊資本 400,000 美元	-	-	100%	100%	Procurement, outsourcing, sales and marketing of the Group's products and provides logistics services in the PRC 在中國採購、外包、銷售及推廣本集團 產品及提供物流服務

46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Date and place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/註冊 日期及地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持股本面值/註冊資本之比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	
Suncom International Holdings Limited	12 January 2004 BVI 二零零四年一月十二日 英屬處女群島	Ordinary share USD1 普通股1美元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
SIM Technology HK Limited 晨訊科技香港有限公司	21 April 2004 Hong Kong 二零零四年四月二十一日 香港	Ordinary share HK\$1 普通股1港元	-	-	100%	100%	Provision of administrative services in Hong Kong 在香港提供行政服務
Shanghai Speedcomm Technology Limited ¹ 上海思必得通訊技術有限公司 ¹	16 November 2005 The PRC 二零零五年十一月十六日 中國	Registered capital RMB7,500,000 註冊資本 人民幣7,500,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Max Vision Limited 天景有限公司	17 September 2003 Hong Kong 二零零三年九月十七日 香港	Ordinary shares HK\$2 普通股2港元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Max Vision (Shanghai) Limited ¹ 麥維訊電子(上海)有限公司 ¹	8 December 2003 The PRC 二零零三年十二月八日 中國	Registered capital USD200,000 註冊資本 200,000美元	-	-	100%	100%	Procurement, outsourcing, sales and marketing of the Group's products and provides logistics services in the PRC 在中國採購、外包、銷售及推廣本集團 產品及提供物流服務
Shanghai SIM Technology Limited ¹ 晨訊科技(上海)有限公司 ¹	2 August 2006 The PRC 二零零六年八月二日 中國	Registered capital RMB40,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣40,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding of land use rights in the PRC and property management 在中國之土地使用權之投資控股及物業 租賃管理



46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Date and place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/註冊日期及地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持股本面值/註冊資本之比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	
Shenyang SIM Technology Limited ² 晨訊科技(沈陽)有限公司 ²	25 October 2007 The PRC 二零零七年十月二十五日 中國	Registered capital USD10,000,000 註冊資本 10,000,000美元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding of land use rights in the PRC and property management 在中國之土地使用權之投資控股及物業租賃管理
Shenyang SIM Real Estate Limited ("SYRE") ² 晨訊置業(沈陽)有限公司 ²	8 November 2007 The PRC 二零零七年十一月八日 中國	Registered capital USD5,500,000 註冊資本 5,500,000美元	-	-	60%	60%	Properties development in PRC 在中國從事物業發展
Shenyang SIM Simcom ⁴ 沈陽晨訊希姆通 ⁴	24 July 2008 The PRC 二零零八年七月二十四日 中國	Registered capital RMB30,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣30,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacturing of Handsets and 10T terminals business in the PRC and Electronics manufacturing services business in the PRC 在中國生產手機及物聯網終端業務及電子製造服務供應商業務
Shenzhen Simcom Technology Limited ⁴ 深圳希姆通科技有限公司 ⁴	28 August 2008 The PRC 二零零八年八月二十八日 中國	Registered capital RMB5,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣5,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Design and development of Handsets and 10T terminals business in the PRC 在中國從事設計及開發手機及物聯網終端業務
Simcom Holdings HK Limited 晨訊控股香港有限公司	22 September 2008 Hong Kong 二零零八年九月二十二日 香港	Ordinary share HK\$1 普通股1港元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Shanghai iLove Limited ¹ 上海艾樂弗信息技術有限公司 ¹	27 February 2009 The PRC 二零零九年二月二十七日 中國	Registered capital USD3,000,000 註冊資本 3,000,000美元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股

46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Date and place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/註冊 日期及地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持股本面值/註冊資本之比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	
Shanghai Xinkang Electronic Technology Limited ⁴ 上海芯康電子科技有限公司 ⁴	5 January 2009 The PRC 二零零九年一月五日 中國	Registered capital RMB20,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣20,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Goldsey Limited 高仕有限公司	31 January 2008 Hong Kong 二零零八年一月三十一日 香港	Ordinary shares HK\$18,000,000 普通股18,000,000港元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Smartwireless Technology Limited ¹ 北京華創智豐科技有限公司 ¹	13 February 2007 The PRC 二零零七年二月十三日 中國	Registered capital RMB20,500,000 註冊資本 人民幣20,500,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Design and development of Handsets and IOT terminals business in the PRC 於中國設計及開發手機及物聯網終端業務
Shanghai Mobile Phone Public Testing Platform Co., Ltd. ⁴ 上海手機測試公共服務平臺有限公司 ⁴	21 December 2009 The PRC 二零零九年十二月二十一日 中國	Registered capital RMB20,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣20,000,000元	-	-	87.5%	87.5%	Design and development of Handsets and IOT terminals business in the PRC 於中國設計及開發手機及物聯網終端業務
Taizhou SIM Real Estate Limited ³ 泰州晨訊置業有限公司 ³	7 March 2013 The PRC 二零一三年三月七日 中國	Registered capital RMB20,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣20,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Properties development in the PRC 在中國從事物業發展
Jiangsu Chenri Investment Limited ⁴ 江蘇晨日投資有限公司 ⁴	24 April 2013 The PRC 二零一三年四月二十四日 中國	Registered capital RMB50,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣50,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股



46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Date and place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/註冊 日期及地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持股本面值/註冊資本之比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	
Jiangsu Yunmao Internet of Things Technology Limited ⁴ 江蘇雲實物聯網科技有限公司 ⁴	7 June 2013 The PRC 二零一三年六月七日 中國	Registered capital RMB10,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Development of internet of things system and online-to-offline equipment in the PRC 在中國開發物聯網系統及運營設備
Shanghai Wide-Top Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. ¹ 上海博鼎融資租賃有限公司 ¹	17 July 2013 The PRC 二零一三年七月十七日 中國	Registered capital USD17,000,000 註冊資本 17,000,000美元	-	-	100%	100%	Finance lease service in the PRC 在中國提供融資租賃服務
Alpha Apex Limited	26 October 2012 Samoa 二零一二年十月二十六日 薩摩亞群島	Registered capital USD1 註冊資本1美元	-	-	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Shanghai Yunhao Trading Limited ⁴ 上海雲灝貿易有限公司 ⁴	28 August 2014 The PRC 二零一四年八月二十八日 中國	Registered capital RMB38,500,000 註冊資本 人民幣38,500,000元	-	-	98.7%	98.7%	Procurement and trading of snacks in the PRC 在中國從事零食採購及貿易
Shanghai Yunmao IOT Limited ⁴ 上海雲實物聯網科技有限公司 ⁴	11 October 2014 The PRC 二零一四年十月十一日 中國	Registered capital RMB10,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Development of internet of things system and online-to-offline equipment in the PRC 在中國開發物聯網系統及運營設備
Shenyang Zhonghong Intel-Tech Limited ⁴ 沈陽中弘智能科技有限公司 ⁴	28 October 2014 The PRC 二零一四年十月二十八日 中國	Registered capital RMB30,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣30,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Development of automated test equipment in the PRC 在中國開發自動化檢測設備

46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Date and place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/註冊 日期及地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持股本面值/註冊資本之比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	
Shanghai Simcom System Limited ⁴ 希姆通智能系統集成(上海) 有限公司 ⁴	17 March 2014 The PRC 二零一四年三月十七日 中國	Registered capital RMB20,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣20,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Building design and construction of smart home in the PRC 在中國設計及建造智能化家居
Guandong Chentuo Robot Technology Co., Limited ⁴ 廣東晨拓機器人科技有限公司 ⁴	11 March 2015 The PRC 二零一五年三月十一日 中國	Registered capital RMB10,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Development of automated test equipment in the PRC 在中國開發自動化檢測設備
Shenyang Jingxingcheng Automation Technology Co., Limited ² 沈陽精信誠自動化技術有限公司 ²	24 August 2015 The PRC 二零一五年八月二十四日 中國	Registered capital RMB10,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	60%	60%	Development of automated test equipment in the PRC 在中國開發自動化檢測設備
Hangzhou Yunyou Trade Co., Limited ⁴ 杭州雲優貿易有限公司 ⁴	3 November 2015 The PRC 二零一五年十一月三日 中國	Registered capital RMB2,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣2,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Trading of snacks in the PRC 在中國從事零食貿易
Shenzhen Yunding Vending Operators Co., Limited ⁴ 深圳市雲鼎自動售貨機運營有限 公司 ⁴	16 January 2015 The PRC 二零一五年一月十六日 中國	Registered capital RMB7,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣7,000,000元	-	-	70%	70%	Trading of snacks in the PRC 在中國從事零食貿易
Shanghai Bachen Intelligent Technology Co., Limited ⁴ 上海巴辰智能技術有限公司 ⁴	14 October 2015 The PRC 二零一五年十月十四日 中國	Registered capital RMB5,500,000 註冊資本 人民幣5,500,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Design and development of Handsets and 10T terminals business in the PRC 在中國從事設計及開發手機及物聯網 終端業務



46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Date and place of incorporation/ registration 註冊成立/註冊 日期及地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of share capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司所持股本面值/註冊資本之比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	
Shanghai Pami Intelligent Technology Co., Limited ⁴ 上海葩彌智能科技有限公司 ⁴	14 March 2016 The PRC 二零一六年三月十四日 中國	Registered capital RMB10,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Development of automated test equipment in the PRC 在中國開發自動化檢測設備
Guangdong Chengshida Automation Technology Co., Limited ⁴ 廣東晨施達自動化科技有限公司 ⁴	21 April 2016 The PRC 二零一六年四月二十一日 中國	Registered capital RMB10,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	-	100%	Development of automated test equipment in the PRC 在中國開發自動化檢測設備
Ningbo Yunjing Supply Chain Management Co., Limited ⁴ 寧波雲景供應鏈管理有限公司 ⁴	24 June 2016 The PRC 二零一六年六月二十四日 中國	Registered capital RMB2,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣2,000,000元	-	-	51%	51%	Trading of snacks in the PRC 在中國從事零食貿易
Fujian Sheng Yunxiang Supply Chain Management Co., Limited ⁴ 福建省雲翔供應鏈管理有限公司 ⁴	3 August 2016 The PRC 二零一六年八月三日 中國	Registered capital RMB10,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Trading of snacks in the PRC 在中國從事零食貿易
Kongtop Industrial (Shenzhen) Co., Limited ⁵ 康拓實業(深圳)有限公司 ⁵	25 December 2003 The PRC 二零零三年十二月二十五日 中國	Registered capital USD3,000,000 註冊資本 3,000,000美元	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacturing of Handsets and IoT terminals business and Electronics manufacturing services business in the PRC 在中國從事生產手機及物聯網終端業務及電子製造服務供應商業務

¹ Wholly foreign owned enterprises (“WFOE”) registered in the PRC.

² Sino-foreign equity joint venture registered in the PRC.

³ Re-investment in WFOE registered in the PRC.

⁴ The Group does not hold any interest in the Company upon the disposal of Shanghai Jizhi.

⁵ The Company was acquired at 3 April 2019.

¹ 在中國註冊之外商獨資企業。

² 在中國註冊之中外合資企業。

³ 重新投資於在中國註冊之外商獨資企業。

⁴ 本集團於出售上海瓊智後現時並無持有該公司之任何權益。

⁵ 該公司於二零一九年四月三日被收購。

None of the subsidiaries had any debt securities subsisting at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

並無任何附屬公司於本年度末或本年度內任何時間有任何生效的債務證券。

46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

A majority of these subsidiaries operate in Handsets and IOT terminals business, Electronics manufacturing services business, IOT system and O2O business and Property Management. The principal activities of these subsidiaries are summarised as follows:

Principal activities 主要業務	Principal place of of business 主要營業地點	Number of subsidiaries 附屬公司數目	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Handset and IOT terminals business 手機及物聯網終端業務	PRC 中國	7	7
Electronics manufacturing services business 電子製造服務供應商業務	PRC 中國	1	1
IOT system and O2O business 物聯網系統及運營業務	PRC 中國	8	8
Property management 物業租賃管理	PRC 中國	4	4

該等附屬公司大部分從事銷售手機及物聯網終端業務、電子製造服務供應商業務、物聯網系統及運營業務以及物業租賃管理。該等附屬公司之主要業務概列如下：

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that has material non-controlling interests:

下表載列本集團於當中擁有重大非控股權益之非全資附屬公司：

Name of subsidiaries 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation and principal place of business 註冊成立及主要營業地點	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests 非控股權益所持 擁有權權益及投票權比例		(Loss) profit allocated to non-controlling interests 分配至非控股權益之 (虧損)溢利		Accumulated non- controlling interests 累計非控股權益	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
SYRE 晨訊置業	PRC 中國	40%	40%	(2,562)	5,041	13,022	13,564
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests 擁有非控股權益之個別不重大附屬公司						2,441	4,766
						15,463	18,330

Summarised financial information for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

本集團擁有重大非控股權益之附屬公司於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度之財務資料概要如下。下文所載之財務資料概要乃未作出集團內公司間對銷。



46. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

46. 主要附屬公司之詳情(續)

		SYRE 晨訊置業	
		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產	16,304	15,797
Current assets	流動資產	22,921	23,410
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(43)	(41)
Current liabilities	流動負債	(6,627)	(5,256)
Total equity	權益總額	32,555	33,910
Revenue	收入	510	7,610
Expenses	開支	(7,278)	(7,660)
Income tax refund	退回所得稅	364	12,653
(Loss) profit for the year	本年度(虧損)溢利	(6,404)	12,603
Other comprehensive expense for the year	本年度其他全面開支	(2,119)	(284)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	本年度全面(開支)收益總額	(8,523)	12,319
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to – the owner of SYRE	下列各項應佔本年度(虧損)溢利 – 晨訊置業之擁有人	(3,842)	7,562
– non-controlling interests of SYRE	– 晨訊置業之非控股權益	(2,562)	5,041
(Loss) profit for the year	本年度(虧損)溢利	(6,404)	12,603
Other comprehensive expense for the year attributable to – the owner of SYRE	下列各項應佔本年度其他 全面開支 – 晨訊置業之擁有人	(1,271)	(170)
– non-controlling interests of SYRE	– 晨訊置業之非控股權益	(848)	(114)
Other comprehensive expense for the year	本年度其他全面開支	(2,119)	(284)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year attributable to – the owner of SYRE	下列各項應佔本年度全面 (開支)收益總額 – 晨訊置業之擁有人	(5,114)	7,392
– non-controlling interests of SYRE	– 晨訊置業之非控股權益	(3,409)	4,927
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	本年度全面(開支)收益總額	(8,523)	12,319
Net cash inflow from operating activities	經營活動所得現金流入淨額	9,829	15,248
Net cash outflow from financing activities	融資活動所得現金流出淨額	–	(62,368)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	現金流入(流出)淨額	9,829	(47,120)

47. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

47. 本公司財務狀況表及儲備

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Investment in a subsidiary	於一間附屬公司之投資	179,803	179,803
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	1,223,360	1,250,048
		1,403,163	1,429,851
Current assets	流動資產		
Other receivables	其他應收款項	4,876	519
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融資產	6,408	22,512
Bank balances	銀行結餘	365	859
		11,649	23,890
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	11,700	31,751
Other payables and accruals	其他應付賬款及應計款項	2,580	1,866
		14,280	33,617
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨額	(2,631)	(9,727)
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債	1,400,532	1,420,124
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	236,255	243,072
Reserves	儲備	1,164,277	1,177,052
Total equity	權益總額	1,400,532	1,420,124



47. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

47. 本公司財務狀況表及儲備(續)

Movement in the Company's reserves

本公司儲備變動

		Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Share based payment reserve 以股份 付款儲備	Employee share trust reserve 僱員股份 信託儲備	Special reserve 特別儲備	(Accumulated loss)/retained profits (累計虧損)/ 保留溢利	Total
		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	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	824,207	6,212	19,231	-	193,848	178,332	1,221,830
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度虧損及全面 開支總額	-	-	-	-	-	(1,701)	(1,701)
Dividend paid	已付股息	-	-	-	-	-	(24,993)	(24,993)
Share options lapsed	購股權失效	-	-	(190)	-	-	190	-
Repurchase of ordinary shares	購回普通股	(18,084)	8,953	-	-	-	(8,953)	(18,084)
	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日	806,123	15,165	19,041	-	193,848	142,875	1,177,052
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	本年度溢利及全面 收益總額	-	-	-	-	-	1,442	1,442
Exercise of share options	行使購股權	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Share options lapsed	購股權失效	-	-	(486)	-	-	486	-
Purchase of shares and the share award scheme	根據股份獎勵計劃 購買股份	-	-	-	(3,187)	-	-	(3,187)
Repurchase of ordinary shares	購回普通股	(11,030)	6,818	-	-	-	(6,818)	(11,030)
	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日	795,094	21,983	18,554	(3,187)	193,848	137,985	1,164,277



48. EVENT AFTER THE PERIOD END DATE

- (a) On 26 January 2021, Shanghai SIM Technology Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a framework agreement with the People's Government of Huangjiang Town, Dongguan, to signify the Group's intention to invest an aggregate amount of RMB2,000,000,000 to develop the Group's own technological industrial park in Huangjiang Town, Dongguan, thereby consolidating the Group's operations and maximizing its development potential. The investment and development will be carried out in phases according to the development plan. It is expected that the development will kick off in June 2021 and will be completed by the end of 2024.
- (b) On 23 March 2021, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Shanghai Yunmao IOT Limited (the "Vendor") entered to a sale and purchase agreement with Cheng Shuchun and Huang Xiaoyan (the "Purchaser"), independent third parties of the Group, to dispose 98.7% equity interest in Shanghai Yunhao Trading Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "SH Yunhao Group") being held the Vendor at a consideration of RMB34,100,000. SH Yunhao Group is principally engaged in the procurement and trading of snacks business in the PRC. Further details of the disposal can be found in the announcement of the Company dated 23 March 2021.

48. 期末日期後事項

- (a) 於二零二一年一月二十六日，本公司間接全資附屬公司晨訊科技(上海)有限公司與東莞市黃江鎮人民政府訂立框架協議，表明本集團有意投資合共人民幣2,000,000,000元於東莞市黃江鎮開發本集團自身的科技工業園，藉以整合本集團的營運，將集團的發展潛力最大化。投資及開發將按照開發計劃分期推進。預期開發項目將於二零二一年六月展開，並將於二零二四年底前竣工。
- (b) 於二零二一年三月二十三日，本公司的全資附屬公司上海雲貿物聯網科技有限公司(「賣方」)與本集團的獨立第三方程書純及黃小燕(「買方」)訂立買賣協議，以代價人民幣34,100,000元出售賣方持有的上海雲灝貿易有限公司及其附屬公司(統稱「上海雲灝集團」)的98.7%股權。上海雲灝集團主要在中國從事零食採購及貿易業務。有關出售事項的進一步詳情，請參閱本公司日期為二零二一年三月二十三日的公告。



INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Location 地點	Group's effective interest in the properties 本集團於物業中 之實際權益	Approximate gross floor area 概約總樓面面積 (sq. m) (平方米)	Usage 用途	Category of lease 租約類別
Block A, SIM Technology Building, No. 633 Jinzhong Road, Changning District, Shanghai, the PRC 中國上海長寧區金鐘路633號 晨訊科技大樓A樓	100%	9,373	Commercial 商業	Medium-term lease 中期租約
Block B, SIM Technology Building, No. 633 Jinzhong Road, Changning District, Shanghai, the PRC 中國上海長寧區金鐘路633號 晨訊科技大樓B樓	100%	11,262	Commercial 商業	Medium-term lease 中期租約
An industrial complex located at No. 888 Shengli Road, Qingpu District, Shanghai, the PRC 中國上海青浦區勝利路888號 的一個工業園區	100%	20,804	Industrial 工業	Medium-term lease 中期租約
An industrial complex, located at No. 37 Shenbei Road, Shenbei New District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, the PRC 中國遼寧省瀋陽市沈北新區 沈北路37號的一個工業園區	100%	28,650	Industrial 工業	Medium-term lease 中期租約
Shop 32, Block 1, The Riverside Country, location at No. 32 Shenbei Road, Shenbei New District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, the PRC 中國遼寧省瀋陽市沈北新區 沈北路32號翰林水群1幢32號商舖	60%	2,279	Commercial 商業	Medium-term lease 中期租約

Financial Summary

財務摘要

For the year ended 31 December

截至十二月三十一日止年度

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		二零一六年	二零一七年	二零一八年	二零一九年	二零二零年
		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
RESULTS	業績					
Revenue	收入	2,724,390	3,258,517	2,312,230	1,281,505	1,073,218
Profit (loss) before taxation	除稅前溢利(虧損)	96,500	138,796	299,646	(91,497)	(56,652)
Taxation	稅項	(22,067)	(36,190)	(84,607)	16,636	9,459
Profit (loss) for the year	本年度溢利(虧損)	74,433	102,606	215,039	(74,861)	(47,193)
Attributable to:	以下人士應佔：					
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	77,278	111,651	238,012	(76,938)	(38,323)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(2,845)	(9,045)	(22,973)	2,077	(8,870)
		74,433	102,606	215,039	(74,861)	(47,193)

As at 31 December

於十二月三十一日

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		二零一六年	二零一七年	二零一八年	二零一九年	二零二零年
		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
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	資產與負債					
Total assets	總資產	3,479,800	3,630,405	2,972,011	2,866,930	2,801,636
Total liabilities	總負債	(1,347,253)	(1,407,114)	(749,572)	(756,259)	(653,771)
		2,132,547	2,223,291	2,222,439	2,110,671	2,147,865
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	2,026,746	2,121,810	2,159,034	2,092,341	2,132,402
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	105,801	101,481	63,405	18,330	15,463
		2,132,547	2,223,291	2,222,439	2,110,671	2,147,865



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Ms YEUNG Man Ying (*Chairman*)
 Mr WONG Cho Tung (*President*)
 Ms TANG Rongrong (*resigned as Executive Director with effect from 10 September 2020*)
 Mr LIU Jun (*Chief technical officer*)
 Mr Zhu Wenhui (*appointed as Executive Director with effect from 3 February 2021*)

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr LIU Hing Hung
 Mr WANG Tianmiao (*resigned as Independent non-executive Director with effect from 3 February 2021*)
 Mr LI Minbo (*appointed as Independent non-executive Director with effect from 3 February 2021*)
 Mr WU Zhe

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr LIU Hing Hung (*Chairman*)
 Mr WANG Tianmiao (*resigned as a member of Audit Committee with effect from 3 February 2021*)
 Mr LI Minbo (*appointed as a member of Audit Committee with effect from 3 February 2021*)
 Mr WU Zhe

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr LIU Hing Hung (*Chairman*)
 Mr WANG Tianmiao (*resigned as a member of Remuneration Committee with effect from 3 February 2021*)
 Mr LI Minbo (*appointed as a member of Remuneration Committee with effect from 3 February 2021*)
 Mr WU Zhe
 Mr WONG Cho Tung

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms CHAN Chi Yin

AUDITORS

Certified Public Accountants
 Registered public interest entity auditors
 Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

LEGAL ADVISERS AS TO HONG KONG LAWS

LCH Lawyers LLP

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Hang Seng Bank Limited
 Shanghai Pudong Development Bank

BERMUDA REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House
 2 Church Street
 Hamilton HM 11
 Bermuda

HONG KONG REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit 1206, 12th Floor,
 Billion Trade Centre
 31 Hung To Road
 Kwun Tong
 Hong Kong

SHANGHAI HEAD OFFICE

Building A, SIM Technology Building
 No. 633 Jinzhong Road
 Changning District
 Shanghai

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Butterfield Fund Services (Bermuda) Limited
 Rosebank Centre
 11 Bermudiana Road
 Pembroke
 Bermuda

董事會

執行董事

楊文瑛女士(主席)
 王祖同先生(總裁)
 唐融融女士(於二零二零年九月十日辭任執行董事)
 劉軍先生(首席技術官)
 朱文輝先生(於二零二一年二月三日委任為執行董事)

獨立非執行董事

廖慶雄先生
 王田苗先生(於二零二一年二月三日辭任獨立非執行董事)

李敏波先生(於二零二一年二月三日委任為獨立非執行董事)

武哲先生

審核委員會

廖慶雄先生(主席)
 王田苗先生(於二零二一年二月三日辭任審核委員會委員)
 李敏波先生(於二零二一年二月三日委任為審核委員會委員)

武哲先生

薪酬委員會

廖慶雄先生(主席)
 王田苗先生(於二零二一年二月三日辭任薪酬委員會委員)
 李敏波先生(於二零二一年二月三日委任為薪酬委員會委員)
 武哲先生
 王祖同先生

公司秘書

陳梓妍女士

核數師

執行會計師
 註冊公眾利益實體核數師
 德勤•關黃陳方會計師行

香港法律之法律顧問

呂鄭洪律師行有限法律責任合夥

主要往來銀行

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Corporate Information

公司資料

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STOCK CODE

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