



Computime

ANNUAL REPORT
2020/2021

COMPUTIME GROUP LIMITED
金寶通集團有限公司*

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 320)

* For identification purposes only



Computime Group Limited (stock code: 0320) is a global technology and manufacturing company headquartered in Hong Kong, with 15 offices and manufacturing sites in strategic locations around the world. Over the past 40+ years, Computime has worked with global brands to produce meaningful design and manufacturing solutions, as well as developed and launched innovative products under its own brand name. Offering much more than standard manufacturing services, Computime has established a broad portfolio of solutions. Through bespoke IP and sophisticated R&D, Computime helps its partners accelerate time-to-market, as well as launches industry-leading connected products under its SALUS brand. Computime has positioned itself at the forefront of technology, and is emerging as a market leader in the design and manufacturing of IoT and home automation products.



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Corporate Information

Directors

Executive Directors

Mr. AUYANG Ho (*Chairman*)
Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr. WONG Wah Shun

Non-executive Directors

Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony
Mr. WONG Chun Kong

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. LUK Koon Hoo
Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT
Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick
Mr. Roy KUAN

Authorised Representatives under the Listing Rules

Mr. AUYANG Ho
Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard

Executive Committee

Mr. AUYANG Ho (*Chairman*)
Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard
Mr. WONG Wah Shun

Audit Committee

Mr. LUK Koon Hoo (*Chairman*)
Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT
Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony
Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick
Mr. Roy KUAN

Registered Office

Cricket Square,
Hutchins Drive,
P.O. Box 2681,
Grand Cayman, KY1-1111,
Cayman Islands

Head Office and Principal Place of Business

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Shatin, New Territories,
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Tel: (852) 2260 0300
Fax: (852) 2790 3996

Website

www.computime.com

Principal Share Registrar and Transfer Office

Suntera (Cayman) Limited
Suite 3204, Unit 2A,
Block 3, Building D,
P.O. Box 1586,
Gardenia Court,
Camana Bay,
Grand Cayman,
KY1-1100, Cayman Islands

Hong Kong Branch Share Registrar and Transfer Office

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor,
Hopewell Centre,
183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai,
Hong Kong

Corporate Information (continued)

Nomination Committee

Mr. AUYANG Ho (*Chairman*)
Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard
Mr. LUK Koon Hoo
Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT
Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick
Mr. Roy KUAN

Remuneration Committee

Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT (*Chairman*)
Mr. AUYANG Ho
Mr. LUK Koon Hoo
Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick
Mr. Roy KUAN

Company Secretary

Mr. WONG Samuel Wan Kay

Investor Relations

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Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2260 0300
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Email: ir@computime.com

Stock Code

320

Auditor

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor

Legal Advisors

Slaughter & May
Burke, Warren, MacKay & Serritella, P.C.

Principal Bankers

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Citibank (Hong Kong) Limited
United Overseas Bank Limited, Hong Kong Branch
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited





Chairman's Statement

Dear Stakeholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Computime Group Limited (the "Company", "Computime", "we", "us" or "our"), I hereby present to you the encouraging annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2021 ("FY2021" or the "Year").

FY2021 was undoubtedly a tough year for businesses across industries and countries. With COVID-19 initially broke out in January 2020 and slowly growing into a pandemic in the first quarter of the Year, governments of key markets such as the United States ("US") and particularly Europe have responded with strict social distancing measures and major lockdowns. This has, in turn, led to significant disruptions to the operations of our customers' receiving facilities, and at the same time, creating difficulties for on-site installation regarding our higher-margin products. In the subsequent months, the pandemic situation and hence lockdown measures occasionally eased, but the overall dynamic remained largely unpredictable. Despite the hardship, Computime continued to strive for excellence under such fast-changing environment.

By December 2020, the successful development of COVID-19 vaccines promised hope of business activities returning to normal. However, since the beginning of the year 2021, we also saw an increasing shortage in raw material supply which resulted to order fulfillment delinquency, and the upward surge in prices has also put significant pressure on margin profitability. In short, FY2021 offered us a bumpy ride from start to finish, and we continued to learn, to evolve, and by riding on our core capabilities, continued to deliver.

During the Year, we showed strong resilience in the fact that the Group was able to report a set of satisfactory results, with revenue recording an increase of 10.2% year-over-year ("YoY") to HK\$3,596.7 million, and net profit growing by 640.4% YoY to HK\$81.4 million. At such a time where market visibility remains low, we believe the encouraging performance shows that we are on the right track to deliver sustainable growth in the future.

Against the volatile trading environment and COVID-19 disruption, Computime managed to re-accelerate its top-line growth momentum in addition to the successful execution of cost base re-engineering. In face of adversity, we particularly focused on minimising our operating gearing, as we recorded notable decreases across our selling and distribution expenses, administrative expenses, and finance costs despite the growth in revenue. Going forward, we believe the stringent cost control would give us an edge on pricing, but at the same time, in order to raise market penetration, we believe we will need to expand our manufacturing footprint to be closer to market, and to have better technical capability to offer better products.

The idea of manufacturing footprint diversification came as a response to the growing calls for agile, efficient, and diversified manufacturing solutions to better cater our downstream clients. The recent COVID-19 situation taught us that, in order to perform under extreme environment, Computime will need to be part of the local supply chain, such that it could be one of the few companies that can operate under hardship, and one of the first companies that can enter the market at speed. Hence, in addition to our existing manufacturing footprint covering Mainland China and the newly acquired Malaysia facilities, which we are slowly ramping up and gaining foothold in the regional market, we are also looking into different opportunities to expand our global coverage. Other than acquiring physical production facilities with good potentials, we are also open to establish presence through a lighter asset model, in the form of virtual manufacturing, in other geographic markets, including the Asia Pacific region, Americas and Europe, of which during the Year, the successful establishment of a robust Vietnam virtual manufacturing base was one of the achieved milestones in our global manufacturing footprint strategy.

Chairman's Statement (continued)



While the diversified manufacturing solutions provide us the reliability and cost competitiveness in the market, we will also need high-quality products that can satisfy latest market needs in order to maintain our leading role in the market. In light of this, Computime focuses on continuous research and development (“R&D”) investment, evolving from an original equipment manufacturer to a one-stop, total solutions provider. During the Year, we have placed notable efforts in technology platform development, so that we can provide more services, and hence values, to our customers. For example, through our latest heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (“HVAC”) ecosystem, we are able to provide Internet of Things (“IoT”) connected solutions to customers on a wide range of products, ranging from smart thermostats, smart sensors, smart electronic radiator valve controls, IoT gateways to mobile App and cloud platform with maintenance services. Riding on our latest “Platform as a Solution (“PaaS”)” services, we were able to gain notable new projects, and derived income from both hardware solutions and software services. The experience should serve us well, particularly as it provides a scalable example for our other market segments to follow.

On the other hand, we have also entered the area of artificial intelligence (“AI”) and robotics through strategic collaborations, so that we can incorporate both features into our existing products, as well as opening up new product categories. Looking forward, to further drive R&D efficiency and to better serve our clients, we will consolidate our R&D resources with a finer scope and greater deliberation to enhance Computime’s existing product portfolio.

On a final note, regarding the substantially intensified global raw material shortages experienced in the new fiscal year coupled with soaring material price, we have launched multi-dimensional initiatives to mitigate its adverse impact. To prepare for the unexpected, we will also continue to adhere to our core strategy of “diversification”, whether in products, geographical markets, or manufacturing solutions, in order to drive sustainability. We will also maintain our solid financial position to enhance competitiveness in the long run.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all of our stakeholders, including our esteemed customers, trusted suppliers, valuable investors, and loyal and dedicated employees, for their continuous support and devoted contributions to the Group’s development. Riding on the solid foundation we have built over the last few years, we believe we can move forward hand-in-hand, and create greater values and sustainable return to our investors as well as to the society.

Sincerely,

AUYANG Ho

Founder, Chairman, and Executive Director
Computime Group Limited

Hong Kong, 24 June 2021



Management Discussion and Analysis

Market Overview

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the business environment has seen unprecedented challenges during the Year. International business operations and consumption patterns were seriously disrupted when the outbreak hit the global stage by April 2020, and that has led to a growing conservatism among manufacturers, retailers, and end consumers. However, approaching the end of 2020, as lockdown and quarantine measures gradually took effect, we observed a recovery in consumer confidence, in the form of consumer confidence index (“CCI”) of major economies, which paved the way for a solid rebound. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Europe’s CCI rose to 100.8 by May 2021, as compared with the lowest point of 97.9 in May 2020, whereas CCI of the US rose to 99.8 by April 2021 (May 2020, 98.3).

Against such a background, the export business of the electronics manufacturing services (“EMS”) industry was able to recover in the second half, with notable resilience and rebound observed particularly in Mainland China, which has demonstrated effective pandemic control since the early days. According to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC” or “Mainland China”), export value of its EMS industry recorded notable improvement despite COVID-related impacts, hitting 6.4% YoY growth during the Year (2019: 1.7%).

Yet, not all have been bright and positive by the end of 2020. Particularly from the second half of the Year onwards, raw materials market turned tight, impacting our product shipping schedule and margin.

Overall, the world is gradually adapting and transitioning in light of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, presenting new market opportunities to be captured. Computime continues to prepare for the future, by addressing external factors through its internal capabilities, while maintaining lean operations and prudent financial position to achieve growth and sustainability.

Business & Financial Review

Despite the intense headwinds, the Group achieved notable milestones across its operations and financial performance. Revenue for the Year increased by approximately 10.2% to approximately HK\$3,596.7 million as compared approximately HK\$3,262.5 million for the year ended 31 March 2020 (“FY2020”), mainly attributable to the rebound in business volume from the easing of lockdown measures of certain major European countries. However, due to the growing revenue contribution from the lower-margin Contract Manufacturing Services (“CMS”) business, as well as the rising material cost as a result of production and logistics disruptions from COVID-19, gross profit margin decreased slightly by 0.4 percentage points to 13.0%, with gross profit reaching approximately HK\$465.8 million for the Year (FY2020: approximately HK\$438.1 million).

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)



In addition to the expanding revenue, the Group also engaged in a number of restructuring and cost rationalisation exercises to re-engineer and to reduce its cost base. Specifically, the Group has made notable efforts in controlling its selling and distribution expenses, reducing such expenses by HK\$22.4 million compared to FY2020. The Group also strived to reduce its borrowing level during the Year, with interest expenses recording a YoY reduction of 46.1%. Driven by the growing top line and the aforementioned cost-saving initiatives, the Group successfully delivered a net profit attributable to owners of the Company of approximately HK\$81.4 million, as compared with approximately HK\$11.0 million of last year, representing a YoY growth of 640.4%, despite significant disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic as well as one-time restructuring costs incurred.

By segment, the CMS business delivered a revenue of approximately HK\$2,504.4 million for the Year, representing an increase of approximately 22.3% YoY, mainly due to the increasing demand of consumer home products as a result of the growing prevalence of work-from-home and the development of the stay-at-home economy. As for the Smart Solutions (“SS”) segment, segment revenue for the Year was approximately HK\$1,092.3 million, representing a decrease of approximately 10.1%, mainly attributable to the slow throughput of HVAC products, as the regional lockdowns in Europe had prevented most home installations from completion. Nonetheless, the Group’s well-balanced business portfolio has helped Computime to deliver satisfactory revenue growth, well reflecting our corporate agility in manoeuvring volatile business environments.

Certain geographical markets particularly showed outperforming improvements, including the European market for Salus, our own brand business. Despite the lockdowns in some European countries, the Group’s heat control and energy-saving products under the Salus brand was distributing well through its professional channels, demonstrating a YoY growth of 28.2%.

Meanwhile, the commercialisation of a smart connected IoT cloud platform represents yet another important milestone of the Group. Apart from its unique expertise in end-to-end solutions and seamless integration from devices all the way to cloud, the Group’s IoT cloud platform also allows flexibility for customisation, end-to-end integration to provide fast time to market, while enabling autonomy in the way that multiple customers each with their own independent database.

Leveraging such distinctive capability, the Group has further expanded into new promising market segments, such as the irrigation and gardening sector, by providing hardware devices as well as mobile App and cloud platform, in forming a comprehensive smart irrigation ecosystem. The Group developed the HVAC IoT technology platform, and provided the IoT connected solutions to the customers on a wide range of products, from smart thermostats, smart sensors, smart electronic radiator valve controls, IoT gateways to the mobile App and cloud platform with maintenance services on smart heating & energy management solutions. By expanding our offering to a PaaS service, the Group was able to gain notable projects in the HVAC segment. This represents a significant breakthrough, as the Group was able to generate new revenue streams covering both hardware and software services. More importantly, it establishes a new business model within HVAC market segment, providing a scalable experience to other market segments in the view of greatly increasing future revenue.

While it is important to generate more sales, the Group remained steadfast in its inventory management. During the Year, the Group recorded an increase in inventory to meet increased demand and supply challenges, from approximately HK\$718.7 million as at 31 March 2020, to approximately HK\$739.2 million as at 31 March 2021. The Group also maintained a healthy receivable turnover, with trade receivables decreasing from approximately HK\$489.8 million as at 31 March 2020, to approximately HK\$404.4 million as at 31 March 2021.



Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Facing the uncertainties brought by the pandemic, it is also important for the Group to remain strong in its financial position in preparation for the unexpected. As at 31 March 2021, the Group had cash and bank balances of approximately HK\$570.2 million (2020: HK\$429.8 million) and time deposit with original maturity of three months or less when acquired of approximately HK\$11.9 million (2020: HK\$2.2 million). The Group also maintained a healthy gearing ratio of 21.8% (2020: 28.6%), which was calculated based on the net debt divided by the equity attributable to owners plus net debt. Net debt is defined as the sum of interest-bearing bank borrowings, trade and bills payables and other payables and accrued liabilities, minus cash and bank balances and time deposits with original maturity of three months or less when acquired. It allows the Group to react with maximum agility when operating environment changes.

On business development, the Group continued to carry out the expansion of its manufacturing footprint and capability. During the Year, the Group has strengthened its foothold in Malaysia through the recent acquisition of a production plant, and has been progressively ramping up its utilisation and driving efficiency with new clients and orders in the region. In addition, the Group also tapped into Vietnam, by collaborating with a local partner in the form of virtual manufacturing, which would allow the Group to better serve its customers with closer market proximity and higher flexibility.

The Group also made strides in diversifying its product offerings, following its goal of progressively transforming from an original equipment manufacturer to a one-stop, total solutions provider. Specifically, the Group entered into strategic collaborations with companies focusing on robotic solutions and AI cloud platform, as well as cloud solutions, with the aim of strengthening its technological capability and software solutions. The Group has also partnered with Clearmoon, a company principally engaged in providing consumer communication and wireless products in Hong Kong, Mainland China and Malaysia, to expand its product portfolio and reap synergies on manufacturing capabilities. Furthermore, leveraging its extensive distribution network and reputable customer base, the Group also launched its business-to-consumer (B2C) business during the Year, by introducing Computime's products and services directly to the consumer market.

Outlook

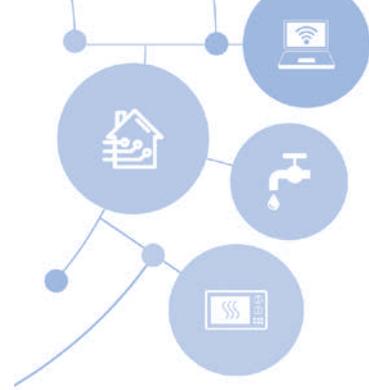
Stepping into the new financial year, the Group remains cautiously optimistic regarding the business and the industry. Due to the development of effective vaccinations and pandemic control in certain regions, customer demand is swiftly recovering. Such demand is well reflected in the Group's strong order book on hand, despite the first quarter's seasonal weakness. Coupled with the cost rationalisation initiatives and the lean operating processes, these have given the Group a solid foundation to drive business forward.

The growth momentum of our own brand Salus in Europe and the United Kingdom ("UK") is expected to continue, supported by expanded professional channels in UK, Germany and the Nordics, as well as the new online offerings. Regarding the North American market, the Group is looking to take advantage of the post-COVID-19 economic recovery for its Salus products with redefined product strategies and refocused channels.

On the other hand, the intensified raw material shortage and the associated material price increase at the beginning of 2021, the disruption in production caused by power shortage in Mainland China, and the surge in COVID-19 cases in Southeast Asia, altogether impact the order fulfillment and margin profitability. The Group is taking multi-dimensional actions to mitigate the impact of these challenges.

To further enhance the overall competitiveness of the Group, Computime will continue to embrace its ongoing diversification of geographical footprint, supply chain capabilities and flexibility. In addition to further ramping up the production base in Malaysia and deepening its virtual manufacturing operations in Vietnam, Computime will also explore opportunities in other geographic markets, including the Americas and Europe.

Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)



In terms of new technologies and product diversification, the Group will remain abreast of market trends, and continue to evolve from offering hardware to offering ecosystem and total solutions, while further leveraging its unique smart connected IoT cloud platform to unlock new market segments and expand revenue stream beyond hardware sales. The Group also sees promising potential and strong synergies in the area of robotics, in which the Group intends to solidify its strategic collaboration with its partner to explore commercial and consumer applications, while promoting the use of AI and machine learning across its heating control devices to create new solutions. It also intends to expand its business presence in the connected irrigation and gardening segment through its cloud offering, further establishing itself in the IoT space supported by its Long Range (LoRa) and sensor technologies.

Liquidity, Financial Resources and Capital Structure

The Group continued to maintain a sound financial and liquidity position in the Year. As at 31 March 2021, the Group maintained cash and bank balances of HK\$591,203,000 (2020: HK\$432,031,000), which included cash and bank balances of HK\$570,196,000 (2020: HK\$429,846,000), time deposits with original maturity of three months or less when acquired of HK\$11,868,000 (2020: HK\$2,185,000) and restricted deposits of HK\$9,139,000 (2020: Nil) for issuance of bank acceptance notes. The Group held cash and bank balance of HK\$153,927,000 (2020: HK\$91,320,000) denominated in Renminbi (“RMB”). The remaining balance was mainly denominated in United States dollars (“US dollars”), HK dollars or Euro (“EUR”). Overall, the Group maintained a robust current ratio of 1.8 times (as at 31 March 2020: 1.7 times).

As at 31 March 2021, total interest-bearing bank borrowings were HK\$83,454,000 (2020: HK\$139,099,000), comprising mainly bank loans repayable within one year. The majority of these borrowings were denominated either in US dollars or Euro (2020: US dollars or Euro) and the interest rates applied were primarily subject to floating rate terms.

As at 31 March 2021, total equity attributable to owners of the Company amounted to HK\$1,398,410,000 (2020: HK\$1,258,914,000). The Group had a net balance of total cash and bank balances less total interest-bearing bank borrowings of HK\$507,749,000 (2020: HK\$292,932,000).

Treasury Policies

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through sales and purchases that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operations to which they relate. The currencies involved are primarily US dollars, RMB, Euro and Great British Pound (“GBP”). As at 31 March 2021, the Group had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts to sell EUR5.8 million buy US dollars (2020: sell EUR9.0 million buy HK dollars), and sell GBP9.5 million buy US dollars (2020: sell GBP2.0 million buy US dollars and sell GBP1.5 million buy HK dollars). These forward contracts were entered into for managing the foreign exchange risk. The Group closely monitors its overall foreign exchange exposure from time to time and will adopt a proactive but prudent approach to minimise the relevant exposures.

Capital Expenditure and Commitments

During the Year, the Group incurred total capital expenditures of approximately HK\$186,160,000 (2020: HK\$162,687,000) for additions to leasehold land, property, plant and equipment as well as for deferred expenditure associated with the development of new products.

As at 31 March 2021, the Group had capital commitments contracted but not provided for of HK\$16,686,000 (2020: HK\$54,360,000), mainly for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.



Management Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 March 2021, the Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities (2020: Nil).

Charges on Assets

As at 31 March 2021, no bank deposits and other assets have been pledged to secure the Group's banking facilities (2020: Nil).

Employee Information

As at 31 March 2021, the Group had a total of 5,100 full-time employees (2020: 4,984 full-time employees). Total staff costs for the Year amounted to HK\$665,819,000 (2020: HK\$649,059,000). Salaries and wages are generally reviewed on an annual basis in accordance with individual qualifications and performance, the Group's results and market conditions. The Group provides year-end double pay, discretionary bonus, medical insurance, provident fund, educational subsidy and training to its employees. The Company currently has a share option scheme (which was adopted on 14 September 2016 due to the expiry of the old share option scheme on 15 September 2016) under which the Company can grant options to, inter alia, employees of the Group to subscribe for shares of the Company with a view to rewarding those who have contributed to the Group and encouraging employees to work towards enhancing the value of the Company and its shares for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders ("Shareholders") as a whole. Up to the date of this annual report, 18,800,000 share options remained outstanding under the 2006 Share Option Scheme and 6,000,000 share options remained outstanding under the 2016 Share Option Scheme.



Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary

Directors

Executive Directors

AUYANG Ho, aged 89

Mr. AUYANG Ho (“Mr. AUYANG”) is an executive director (“Executive Director”), chairman of the Board (“Chairman”), chairman of both the executive committee (“Executive Committee”) and nomination Committee (“Nomination Committee”) and a member of the remuneration committee (“Remuneration Committee”) of the Company. He is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Company. Besides, Mr. AUYANG is a director and a shareholder of Solar Power Group Limited, the controlling shareholder of the Company. He is the father of Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard (“Mr. Bernard AUYANG”), an Executive Director and the chief executive officer of the Company (“Chief Executive Officer”). He co-founded the Group in 1974. Mr. AUYANG graduated from the South China Institute of Technology (now known as the South China University of Technology), where he studied structural engineering. Mr. AUYANG has more than 50 years of experience in manufacturing operations, product management and development in the electronics industry. Prior to founding the Group, Mr. AUYANG was an engineer in the Ministry of Railways of the People’s Republic of China. During the period from April 1965 to January 1973, he worked in the group of The Hong Kong Chiap Hua Manufactory Company, (1947) Limited (now known as “Chiaphua Limited”) (this group is hereinafter referred to as “Chiap Hua Group”). He had served as an assistant plant manager of the extrusion plant for The Hong Kong Chiap Hua Manufactory Company (1947) Limited from April 1965 to December 1970. From January to September 1970, he acted as a project manager for International Containers Limited (a company formed by Chiap Hua Group and another party and has now been dissolved) and was responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the setting-up of a new manufacturing plant and all the facilities. In September 1970, he was formally promoted as the plant manager of International Containers Limited and held the position until he left Chiap Hua Group in January 1973. Mr. AUYANG then formed the Group and under his leadership, the Group received The Chinese Manufacturers’ Association of Hong Kong New Product Award in 1976. Mr. AUYANG has been instrumental in spearheading the Group’s expansion and has secured many key customers since 1980. He currently acts as an advisor to our Chief Executive Officer and senior management and provides guidance on management issues.



Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary (continued)

AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard, aged 53

Mr. Bernard AUYANG is an Executive Director and the Chief Executive Officer, he is a son of Mr. AUYANG, the Chairman. Bringing with him over 28 years of experience in the general management and the corporate industry, Mr. Bernard AUYANG currently serves as an Executive Director, the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Executive Committee and Nomination Committee.

Mr. Bernard AUYANG has been the chairman of a Hong Kong based investment firm; and was a chief executive officer of a brand and technology company focusing on innovative communication and outdoor products. He is also a director of CUHK Medical Centre Limited, as well as a member of its executive committee, and the chairman of both of the business development committee and the IT committee.

Mr. Bernard AUYANG is currently an independent non-executive director, the chairman of the remuneration committee and a member of the audit committee and nomination committee of Lever Style Corporation, a company listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") (stock code: 1346). He is also an outside director, the chairman of both of the nomination committee and the compensation committee of Sumida Corporation, a company listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, First Session (stock code: 6817).

Mr. Bernard AUYANG was a recipient of the Young Industrialist Awards of Hong Kong in 1999 and was named the Hong Kong Young Industrial Ambassador in 2002. He was also the past international chairman of the Young Presidents' Organization, a global network of young chief executives, for the year 2014 to 2015. Mr. Bernard AUYANG is currently a council member of St. Paul's Co-educational College, a member of the advisory board of the Institute of Chinese Studies and a member of the committee of Overseers of Wu Yee Sun College of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and a court member of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Mr. Bernard AUYANG obtained a Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude in East Asian Studies and Economics from Harvard University in the U.S.A. in 1991.

WONG Wah Shun, aged 58

Mr. WONG is an Executive Director and the president of the Group, he also serves as a member of the Executive Committee. Having over 30 years of experience in the electronic industry focusing on product development, manufacturing, distribution and brand development, he was the chief executive officer of the Branded Business in VTech Telecommunication before leaving the company in 2008, after 19 years working with them. Afterwards, he worked in companies with renowned brands on product and technology sides at a senior executive level, notably including being the president of Salus Solutions of the Group in the year of 2009.

Mr. WONG is a Chartered Engineer and a member of the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET). He earned a Master's degree in Engineering Management from City University of Hong Kong, a Master's degree in Engineering from University of Warwick, a Master's degree in Business Administration from University of Strathclyde and an Executive Master's degree in Business Administration from the Kellogg-HKUST. He also holds 3 invention patents in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary (continued)



Non-executive Directors

KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony, aged 59

Mr. KAM is a non-executive director (“Non-executive Director”) and a member of the audit committee (“Audit Committee”) of the Company. Mr. KAM is a fellow of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He holds a Master’s degree in Mathematics from the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom. He is qualified as a chartered accountant in London and currently practices as a certified public accountant in Hong Kong. Mr. KAM was appointed as a Non-executive Director in September 2006.

WONG Chun Kong, aged 60

Mr. WONG is a Non-executive Director. He is a solicitor of the High Court of Hong Kong and currently the head of compliance at Manulife (International) Limited. Mr. WONG was educated in both Hong Kong and England. He has substantial experience in civil litigation and deals mainly in commercial, personal injuries, banking and administrative law litigation, corporate acquisition, cross-border joint ventures, etc. He had served as a deputy adjudicator of the Small Claims Tribunal in 1998 and as an adjudicator of the Registration of Persons Tribunal of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region during the period from March 2005 to February 2011. He was also a panel member of the Municipal Services Appeals Board of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region during the period from January 2009 to December 2014. He is now a chief adjudicator of the Registration of Persons Tribunal of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Mr. WONG was appointed as a Non-executive Director in February 2008.

Independent Non-executive Directors

LUK Koon Hoo, aged 69, *BBS, JP*

Mr. LUK is an independent non-executive director (“Independent Non-executive Director”), the chairman of the Audit Committee and members of both the Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee. He is a retired banker, and has 30 years of comprehensive experience in accounting and financial management. He began at Hang Seng Bank in 1975 as a trainee officer. He was appointed as personal assistant to the deputy general manager and held that office from 1987 to 1989. Mr. LUK served as the head of financial control in 1989, as director and deputy chief executive in 1994 and as managing director and deputy chief executive from 1996 to his retirement in May 2005. Regarding Mr. LUK’s other directorships, he is an independent non-executive director of China Properties Group Limited, Hung Hing Printing Group Limited, i-Cable Communications Limited and Harbour Centre Development Limited (companies listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange). Mr. LUK also serves as a council member of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and a non-executive director of Urban Renewal Authority. Mr. LUK also served in the past on the Court and Council of Hong Kong Baptist University, the Advisory Committee on New Broadbased Taxes, the Personal Data (Privacy) Advisory Committee, the Central Policy Unit of the Hong Kong Government, the Statistics Advisory Board, the Broadcasting Authority, the Board of Trustees of the Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fund, the Advisory Committee and the Investor Education Advisory Committee of the Securities and Futures Commission (“SFC”), Barristers Disciplinary Tribunal Panel, the Operations Review Committee of Independent Commission Against Corruption and Town Planning Board. He was an appointed member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council from 1992 to 1995, and also a member of the first Election Committee of the Legislative Council. He holds a Bachelor of Social Sciences Degree in Statistics from The University of Hong Kong and a Master of Business Administration Degree from The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is a fellow of The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers. Mr. LUK is a non-official Justice of the Peace and was awarded the honour of Bronze Bauhinia Star in 2004 in recognition of his contributions to public services. Mr. LUK was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director in September 2006.



Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary (continued)

Patrick Thomas SIEWERT, aged 65

Mr. SIEWERT is an Independent Non-executive Director, the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and members of both the Audit Committee and Nomination Committee. He is a managing director and partner of The Carlyle Group, advising on investments in consumer and retail businesses across Asia and globally since April 2007. Previous to joining The Carlyle Group, he held various positions in Asia with The Coca-Cola Company including group president and president and chief operating officer and corporate executive committee member during the period from 2001 to 2007. He was responsible for some of the highest growth businesses in The Coca-Cola Company and some of its most innovative and successful product launches. Mr. SIEWERT's early career experiences were with the Eastman Kodak Company, where he had worked since 1974, holding positions in sales management, marketing, finance, brand management, business planning and general management in various countries/regions around the world, including the Americas, Europe and Asia. He served as chairman, Greater China Region, chief operating officer of Kodak's global consumer business and president, Kodak Professional, its global commercial business. He was a senior vice-president of Eastman Kodak Company. Mr. SIEWERT attended the Rochester Institute of Technology in Imaging Science, Business and Service Management and received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration/Finance from Elmhurst College, Illinois and a Master of Science from the Rochester Institute of Technology. He currently serves as a director in Avery Dennison Corporation, a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and Mondelēz International, Inc., a company listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. He has served as past director of several companies in the broadcasting, health and beauty, hotel/tourism and animal nutrition and natural resources sectors. He has also served as past director of several trade organisations including the US-Hong Kong Business Council, US China Business Council, US-ASEAN Business Council and board of governors, American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong. He is a member of the Young Presidents' Organization and Chief Executives Organization. Mr. SIEWERT is a recipient of several diversity awards and a United Nations IPC Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. SIEWERT was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director in September 2006.

Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary (continued)



HO Pak Chuen Patrick, aged 66

Mr. HO is an Independent Non-executive Director, members of Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee. Mr. HO is currently the group managing director, group chairman office of Fung (1937) Management Limited, as well as the chief operating officer of Global Brands Group Holding Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 787). He also holds directorship in a number of private companies within the Fung Group of companies. Mr. HO previously worked for The Dow Chemical Company, and retired in 2018 after 40 years of service. He has extensive experience in the chemical industry while working for The Dow Chemical Company. Mr. HO was global business director for Ethylene Oxide, Propylene Oxide and Derivatives in Chemicals and Metals in Dow headquarters in Midland, Michigan. He returned to Hong Kong in 1998 as President for Dow Chemical, Asia Pacific region, Global Vice President for Epoxy & Specialty Chemicals then Asia Pacific vice president for manufacturing, public & government affairs. Mr. HO was the chairman of Association of International Chemical Manufacturers (AICM) in Hong Kong/China in 2001 to 2003. Mr. HO is currently an independent non-executive director, the chairman of the remuneration committee, and a member of audit committee and health, safety and environment committee of Yip's Chemical Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 408). Mr. HO obtained a bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from Queen's University at Kingston, Canada. Mr. HO was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director in July 2020.

Roy KUAN, aged 54

Mr. KUAN is an Independent Non-executive Director, and a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee. Mr. KUAN is a private investor across a variety of asset classes, and a supporter of venture philanthropy and social enterprises. Mr. KUAN currently is a board or advisory board member of several private companies. Previously, Mr. KUAN worked for over 20 years and was a managing partner at CVC Capital Partners, a leading global private equity firm with US\$140 billion in cumulative funds under management. Mr. KUAN has invested and served on the boards of companies across the telecom, media, consumer, business services, and industrial sectors in Asia. Prior to CVC, Mr. KUAN was an investment director at Citigroup's Asian private equity investment division. Mr. KUAN received his Master of Business Administration degree from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Georgetown University, where he was a George F. Baker Scholar. Mr. KUAN was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director in September 2020.



Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary (continued)

Senior Management

POON Jimmy Chi Man, aged 62

Mr. POON joined the Group in 2019 as Chief Operating Officer. Mr. POON showed his earliest stints in the United States with his leadership role on process and product development as well as programs and operations. On relocating back to Hong Kong, he became the vice president of operations for Kalex, a printed circuit board manufacturer. Subsequently, he spent 13 years with Multek/Flextronics in charge of operations for multiple factories in the Zhuhai area of Mainland China, as well as running the entire Quality program for Multek globally. He was the chairman of Flextronics's Six Sigma Council leading this business excellence initiative globally. Mr. POON had also assumed chief operating officer for TTM Technologies and senior vice president of global operations for Universal Electronics Inc. Prior to joining Computime, he was the vice president of asia operations and global quality for Isola Group, a global leader of copper-clad laminates and dielectric prepregs. Mr. POON earned a Bachelor degree in Chemical Engineering from Columbia University, USA, a Master degree in Mechanical Engineering from Polytechnic University of New York, USA, and an MBA from Hofstra University, USA.

POON Yiu Ming, aged 48

Mr. POON joined the Group in 2018 as Chief Financial Officer. He has over 20 years of corporate finance, commercial and strategic development experience through his chief financial officer and management positions held in leading conglomerates and multinational listed companies across retail, trading, manufacturing, banking and the technology sectors. Mr. POON is a member of CPA Australia. He holds a Bachelor degree in Environmental Science from the University of Hong Kong and a Master degree in Business Administration from Monash University.

HA Wai Leung, aged 62

Dr. HA joined the Group in 1998, and is the Executive Vice President – SALUS North America and Research. He is a Chartered Engineer and a member of The Institute of Measurement and Control and IET, as well as a senior member of The Institution of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, with over 30 years of working experience in engineering and research and development. Prior to joining Computime, he worked as senior management in R&D in various electronics companies in Hong Kong and Singapore. He obtained an Engineering Doctorate's degree in Engineering Management from City University of Hong Kong, a Master degree in Electronic Systems Design from City University of Hong Kong, a Master degree in Engineering from The University of Hong Kong, and an Associateship and Higher Diploma in Electrical Engineering from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

CHOI Lap Hung, aged 58

Mr. CHOI joined the Group in 2020 as the Executive Vice President – Control Solutions. He is a veteran of the EMS industry, and brings with him over 30 years of experience in a variety of capacities including industrial product R&D, supply chain strategy, operations as well as business development. Mr. CHOI oversees the sales function and is responsible for customer relationships across Europe, the US and the Asia-Pacific region. Prior to joining Computime, Mr. CHOI was a vice president of Kaifa Technology Limited where he oversaw the corporate supply chain strategy and expanded the business in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. Before that, he was a general manager of VTech Communications Limited where he oversaw international business development. Mr. CHOI holds a Master of Science degree in Manufacturing Systems Engineering from University of Warwick in the United Kingdom.

Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary (continued)



FU Mei Yuk, aged 50

Ms. FU rejoined the Group in 2020 as the Vice President – Business Development. She has over 25 years of experience in the sales & marketing and business development in the EMS industry. She held various senior management positions previously, including working as the General Manager of Business Development for 10 years in the Group. Prior to rejoining Computime, Ms. FU was the vice president of business development in Wise Ally International Holdings Limited. She obtained a Bachelor degree in Organization Studies and Sociology from the University of Lancaster in the United Kingdom.

Jeroen STEENBLIK, aged 47

Mr. STEENBLIK joined the Group in 2021 as the Vice President – Computime Brands, a new B2C subsidiary of the Group. He has over 22 years of extensive experience in the consumer electronics industry having worked in engineering, consumer marketing and business management. For over 18 years he worked at Philips in the Netherlands, Singapore and Hong Kong where he developed and successfully launched many highly innovative products to market which included among the first connected home entertainment and IoT products. He most recently was involved in helping to diversify the consumer electronics portfolio in TCL Electronics by setting up and successfully starting the new soundbar business group, which with its innovative product range ranked in many awards at IFA 2019 and CES 2020. Mr. STEENBLIK holds a Bachelor degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from Fontys University in the Netherlands.

CHU Chun Kit, aged 56

Mr. CHU joined the Group in 2018 as the Vice President – Engineering. He has over 30 years of experience in consumer products segment, 20 years of which in mobile and telecommunication industry. He has extensive experience in end-to-end ecosystems, from infrastructure business model to content and service solutions. Mr. CHU gained valuable experience at Motorola where he had worked for 10 years in key roles from semiconductors sector to mobile solutions sector. As the director of engineering at Motorola, one of his major achievements was to create the Taichi family of smart phones and J2ME OTA eco-system in the 2000s. Subsequent to his career in Motorola, Mr. CHU successfully took key positions at companies such as E28, Elite Holdings, ConvenientPower and WiTricity, and built an extensive track record in wireless charging for consumer and automotive segments. Mr. CHU holds a Bachelor degree in Engineering, majoring in Microelectronics & Microprocessor from University of Newcastle in the United Kingdom.

HO Pak Tong Jimmy, aged 58

Mr. HO joined the Group in 2014, and is the Vice President – Global Human Resources. He has over 25 years of experience in Human Resources. Mr. HO has held senior positions as regional and global head of human resources in sizable multinational and local companies including WL Gore & Associates, Novo Nordisk, ASML, Spotless Group and Lee Kum Kee. Mr. HO graduated from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and has a Master of Science degree in Human Resources Management from the College of Dublin, National University of Ireland.



Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary (continued)

Company Secretary

WONG Samuel Wan Kay, aged 40

Mr. WONG was appointed as the company secretary of the Company (“Company Secretary”) in December 2020. Mr. WONG joined the Group in August 2016 and is the General Manager – Legal and Corporate Affairs. He has over 15 years of multidisciplinary experience, and is currently practising in the areas of legal, regulatory, corporate finance, investor relations, company secretarial, corporate governance and compliance. Prior to joining Computime, Mr. WONG worked for a private company in the healthcare industry in Hong Kong, and a US listed technology company in Canada. Mr. WONG is a Fellow of both The Chartered Governance Institute in the United Kingdom and The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries, holding Chartered Secretary and Chartered Governance Professional dual designations. Mr. WONG earned his Juris Doctor – Master of Business Administration (JD/MBA) dual degree from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, a Master of Science degree in Corporate Governance and Compliance from Baptist University of Hong Kong, and an Honours Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Computer Engineering from The University of Waterloo in Canada, where he was a Nortel Networks Institute Scholar. He is also a life time member of the Beta Gamma Sigma.

Report of the Directors



The Board is pleased to present this report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal Activities and Geographical Analysis of Operations

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The subsidiaries of the Company are primarily engaged in research and development, design, manufacture and trading of electronic control products. There was no significant change in the Group's principal activities during the Year.

An analysis of the Group's performance for the Year by business and geographical segments is set out in note 4 to the financial statements.

Results and Appropriations

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2021 and financial position of the Group as at that date are set out in the sections headed "Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss" and "Consolidated Statement of Financial Position" respectively in this annual report.

The Board has resolved to recommend to the Shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday, 2 September 2021 (the "2021 AGM") a final dividend of HK\$0.0595 per share for the year ended 31 March 2021 (the "Proposed Final Dividend") to be paid on Tuesday, 5 October 2021 to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on Thursday, 16 September 2021.

Closure of Register of Members

(a) Entitlement to attend and vote at the 2021 AGM

The 2021 AGM is scheduled to be held on Thursday, 2 September 2021. For determining the entitlement to attend and vote at the 2021 AGM, the register of members of the Company will be closed from Monday, 30 August 2021 to Thursday, 2 September 2021, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. In order to be eligible to attend and vote at the 2021 AGM, unregistered holders of shares of the Company should ensure that all share transfer documents accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, at Shops 1712–1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Friday, 27 August 2021.

(b) Entitlement to the Proposed Final Dividend

The Proposed Final Dividend is subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the 2021 AGM. For determining the entitlement to the Proposed Final Dividend, the register of members of the Company will also be closed from Tuesday, 14 September 2021 to Thursday, 16 September 2021, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. In order to qualify for entitlement to the Proposed Final Dividend, unregistered holders of shares of the Company should ensure that all share transfer documents accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, at Shops 1712–1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Monday, 13 September 2021.



Report of the Directors (continued)

Business Review

A review of the Group's business during the Year, which includes a discussion of the principal risks and uncertainties facing by the Group, particulars of important events affecting the Group, an analysis of the Group's performance using financial key performance indicators, an indication of likely future developments in the Group's business, discussion on the Group's environmental policies and performance and discussion on the relationships with its stakeholders, can be found in the Chairman's Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, and Corporate Governance Report contained in this annual report. The Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") report for the Year is published separately on the Company's website, as well as the website of the Stock Exchange. The review forms part contained in this Report of the Directors.

Donations

Charitable and other donations made by the Group during the Year amounted to approximately HK\$362,000.

Share Capital

Details of the share capital of the Company are set out in note 30 to the financial statements.

Dividend Policy

The Company has adopted a Dividend Policy on payment of dividends. The Company does not have any predetermined dividend payout ratio. Depending on the financial conditions of the Company and the Group, and the conditions and factors as set out in the Dividend Policy (including but not limited to the Group's financial results, cash flow situation, business conditions and strategies, future operations and earnings, capital requirements and expenditure plans), dividends may be proposed and/or declared by the Board during a financial year and any final dividend for a financial year will be subject to the Shareholders' approval.

Equity-Linked Agreements

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has not entered into any equity-linked agreements, save for share options granted under the paragraph headed "Share Option Schemes" in this Report of the Directors and in note 31 to the financial statements.

Distributable Reserves

Distributable reserves of the Company as at 31 March 2021, calculated in accordance with statutory provisions applicable in the Cayman Islands, amounted to HK\$980,389,000 (before deduction of the proposed final dividend of HK\$49,965,000).

Report of the Directors (continued)



Bank Borrowings

Particulars of the bank borrowings of the Group as at 31 March 2021 are set out in note 28 to the financial statements.

Pension Scheme

The pension scheme contributions are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

Pre-emptive Rights

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company's articles of association (the "Articles of Association") or the laws of Cayman Islands which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to its existing Shareholders.

Financial Summary

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the previous financial years is set out in the section headed "Financial Summary" in this annual report.

Purchase, Sale or Redemption of the Company's Listed Securities

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the year ended 31 March 2021.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of the movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group during the Year are set out in note 13 to the financial statements.



Report of the Directors (continued)

Directors

The directors of the Company (“Directors”) during the Year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Executive Directors:

Mr. AUYANG Ho (*Chairman*)

Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard (*Chief Executive Officer*)⁽¹⁾

Dr. OWYANG King⁽²⁾

Mr. WONG Wah Shun⁽³⁾

Non-executive Directors:

Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony

Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL⁽⁴⁾

Mr. WONG Chun Kong

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Mr. LUK Koon Hoo

Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT

Mr. CHEUNG Ching Leung, David⁽⁵⁾

Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick⁽⁶⁾

Mr. Roy KUAN⁽⁷⁾

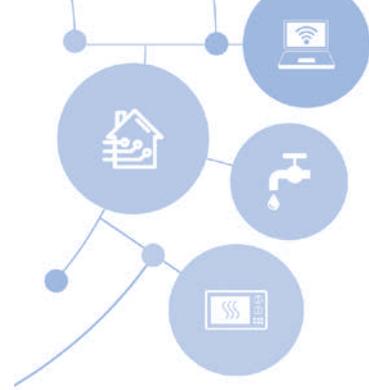
Notes:

- (1) *Re-designated to be an Executive Director and appointed as the Chief Executive Officer with effect from 1 April 2020.*
- (2) *Resigned as the Chief Executive Officer and retired as Executive Director with effect from 1 April 2020 and 3 September 2020 respectively.*
- (3) *Appointed as an Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020.*
- (4) *Retired as a Non-executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020.*
- (5) *Resigned as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 1 July 2020.*
- (6) *Appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 1 July 2020.*
- (7) *Appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020.*

Pursuant to Article 86(3) of the Articles of Association, Mr. WONG Wah Shun and Mr. Roy KUAN shall hold office only until the 2021 AGM.

Pursuant to Article 87 of the Articles of Association, Mr. AUYANG Ho, Mr. WONG Chun Kong and Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT will retire from office by rotation at the 2021 AGM.

Mr. AUYANG Ho, Mr. WONG Wah Shun, Mr. WONG Chun Kong, Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT and Mr. Roy KUAN, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the 2021 AGM.



Independence Confirmation

The Company has received annual confirmations of independence from Mr. LUK Koon Hoo, Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT, Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick and Mr. Roy KUAN pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the “Listing Rules”). The Company considers all the existing Independent Non-executive Directors remain independent as at the date of this report.

Directors’ Service Contracts

None of the directors being proposed for re-election at the 2021 AGM has a service agreement with the Company, which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

Directors’ Interests in Transaction, Arrangement or Contract

Save as disclosed in note 34 to the financial statements, no transaction, arrangement or contract of significance in relation to the Group’s businesses to which the Company, its subsidiaries, its fellow subsidiaries or its holding companies was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the Year or at any time during the Year.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

Biographical details of directors and senior management are set out under the section headed “Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary” in this annual report. The directors’ biographies are also available on the Company’s website.

Directors’ and Senior Management’s Emoluments

A summary of the directors’ and senior management’s remuneration is set out in note 8 to the financial statements and in the section headed “Corporate Governance Report” in this annual report respectively.

Indemnity of Directors

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the Directors is currently in force and was in force throughout the Year.

Directors' and Chief Executives' Interests and Short Positions in Shares and Underlying Shares of the Company and its Associated Corporations

As at 31 March 2021, the interests of the directors of the Company in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO"); or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") set out in the Listing Rules were as follows:

(1) Long position in the shares of the Company

Name of director	Capacity	Number of ordinary shares interested	* Approximate percentage of the Company's issued share capital
Mr. AUYANG Ho	Interest of a controlled corporation	352,500,000	41.98%
		(Note 1)	
	Beneficial owner	1,023,000	0.12%
		353,523,000	42.10%
Dr. OWYANG King ^(Note 2)	Beneficial owner	4,090,000	0.49%

Note:

1. These shares were held by Solar Power Group Limited ("SPGL"). SPGL is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability and wholly owned by Mr. AUYANG Ho.
 2. Dr. OWYANG King has retired as Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020.
- * The percentage represents the number of ordinary shares interested divided by the number of the Company's issued shares as at 31 March 2021.

Report of the Directors (continued)



(2) Long position in the underlying shares of the Company – physically settled unlisted equity derivatives

Name of director	Capacity	Number of underlying shares in respect of the share options granted	* Approximate percentage of the Company's issued share capital
Dr. OWYANG King ^(Note)	Beneficial owner	20,800,000	2.48%
Mr. AU YANG Pak Hong Bernard	Beneficial owner	4,000,000	0.48%

Details of the above share options as required to be disclosed by the Listing Rules are disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements.

Note: Dr. OWYANG King retired as Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020. The share options will be retained for two additional years after his retirement.

* The percentage represents the number of underlying shares interested divided by the number of the Company's issued shares as at 31 March 2021.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2021, none of the directors or chief executives of the Company had any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the 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 the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

Directors' Rights to Acquire Shares

Save as disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements about the Company's share option schemes, at no time during the Year was the Company, or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Company's directors, their respective spouse, or children under 18 years of age to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in the Company or any other body corporate.

Substantial Shareholders' Interests and Short Positions in Shares and Underlying Shares of the Company

As at 31 March 2021, the following persons (other than the directors and chief executives of the Company) had interests of 5% or more in the shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 336 of the SFO:

Long position in the shares of the Company

Name of substantial shareholder	Capacity	Number of ordinary shares interested	* Approximate percentage of the Company's issued share capital
SPGL	Beneficial owner	352,500,000 ^(Note 1)	41.98%
Ms. TSE Shuk Ming	Interest of spouse	353,523,000 ^(Note 2)	42.10%
Mr. HEUNG Lap Chi, Eugene	Beneficial owner	218,528,000	26.02%
Ms. LEUNG Yee Li, Lana	Interest of spouse	218,528,000 ^(Note 3)	26.02%

Notes:

1. *The interest of SPGL was also disclosed as the interest of Mr. AU YANG Ho in the above section headed "Directors' and Chief Executives' Interests and Short Positions in Shares and Underlying Shares of the Company and its Associated Corporations".*
 2. *Ms. TSE Shuk Ming was deemed to be interested in 353,523,000 shares of the Company through the interest of her spouse, Mr. AU YANG Ho.*
 3. *Ms. LEUNG Yee Li, Lana was deemed to be interested in 218,528,000 shares of the Company through the interest of her spouse, Mr. HEUNG Lap Chi, Eugene.*
- * *The percentage represents the number of ordinary shares interested divided by the number of the Company's issued shares as at 31 March 2021.*

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2021, no person, other than the directors of the Company whose interests are set out in the section headed "Directors' and Chief Executives' Interests and Short Positions in Shares and Underlying Shares of the Company and its Associated Corporations" above, had an interest or a short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO.

Share Option Schemes

The purpose of the share option schemes of the Company is to provide incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. The share option scheme adopted by the Company on 15 September 2006 (the "2006 Scheme") has expired on 15 September 2016. Unless otherwise cancelled or lapsed in accordance with the 2006 Scheme, the outstanding share options granted under the 2006 Scheme would remain exercisable. At the annual general meeting of the Company held on 14 September 2016, the Company adopted a new share option scheme (the "2016 Scheme") which, unless otherwise cancelled or terminated, would remain in force for 10 years from the adoption date. Further details of the 2006 Scheme and the 2016 Scheme are set out in note 31 of the financial statements.

Report of the Directors (continued)



Details and movements of the share options of the Company granted under the 2006 Scheme during the year ended 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Category of participants	Number of share options					As at 31 March 2021	Date of grant of share options ²	Exercise period of share options	Exercise price per share HK\$
	As at 1 April 2020	Granted during the Year	Exercised during the Year ¹	Cancelled during the Year ¹	Lapsed/ forfeited during the Year ¹				
Retired Director									
Dr. OWYANG King ³	2,400,000	-	-	-	(2,400,000)	-	30 April 2010	from 30 April 2011 to 29 April 2020	1.05
	2,400,000	-	-	-	(2,400,000)	-	30 April 2010	from 30 April 2012 to 29 April 2020	1.05
	3,200,000	-	-	-	(3,200,000)	-	30 April 2010	from 30 April 2013 to 29 April 2020	1.05
	2,400,000	-	-	-	-	2,400,000	28 June 2011	from 28 June 2012 to 27 June 2021	0.79
	2,400,000	-	-	-	-	2,400,000	28 June 2011	from 28 June 2013 to 27 June 2021	0.79
	3,200,000	-	-	-	-	3,200,000	28 June 2011	from 28 June 2014 to 27 June 2021	0.79
	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	6 August 2012	from 6 August 2014 to 5 August 2022	0.375
	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	6 August 2012	from 6 August 2015 to 5 August 2022	0.375
	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	28 April 2016	from 28 April 2017 to 27 April 2026	1.174
	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	28 April 2016	from 28 April 2018 to 27 April 2026	1.174
	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	28 April 2016	from 28 April 2019 to 27 April 2026	1.174
	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	28 April 2016	from 28 April 2020 to 27 April 2026	1.174
	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	28 April 2016	from 28 April 2021 to 27 April 2026	1.174
Total	26,800,000	-	-	-	(8,000,000)	18,800,000			

Report of the Directors (continued)

Notes:

1. No share options granted under the 2006 Scheme have been exercised or cancelled during the year ended 31 March 2021, while 8,000,000 share options were lapsed/forfeited on 29 April 2020.
2. The vesting period of the share options granted under the 2006 Scheme is from the date of grant until the commencement of the exercise period.
3. Dr. OWYANG King retired as Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020. The share options will be retained for two additional years after his retirement.

Details and movements of the share options of the Company granted under the 2016 Scheme during the year ended 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Category of participants	Number of share options					As at 31 March 2021	Date of grant of share options ³	Exercise period of share options	Exercise price per share HK\$
	As at 1 April 2020	Granted during the Year ¹	Exercised during the Year ²	Cancelled during the Year ²	Lapsed/forfeited during the Year ²				
Retired Director									
Dr. OWYANG King ⁴	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	28 April 2017	from 28 April 2020 to 27 April 2027	1.04
	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	28 April 2017	from 28 April 2021 to 27 April 2027	1.04
	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	28 April 2017	from 28 April 2022 to 27 April 2027	1.04
	4,000,000	-	-	-	(4,000,000)	-	27 November 2019	from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2029	0.65
	4,000,000	-	-	-	(4,000,000)	-	27 November 2019	from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2029	0.65
	10,000,000	-	-	-	(8,000,000)	2,000,000			
Directors									
Mr. AU YANG Pak Hong Bernard	-	4,000,000	-	-	(4,000,000)	-	1 April 2020	from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2030	0.345
	-	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	1 April 2020	from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2030	0.345
	-	8,000,000	-	-	(4,000,000)	4,000,000			
Mr. WONG Wah Shun	-	2,000,000	-	-	(2,000,000)	-	3 September 2020	from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2030	0.305
	-	2,000,000	-	-	(2,000,000)	-			
Total	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	(14,000,000)	6,000,000			

Report of the Directors (continued)



Notes:

1. 8,000,000 share options and 2,000,000 share options were granted to two Directors under the 2016 Scheme on 1 April 2020 and 3 September 2020 respectively. The closing price of the Company's Shares immediately before the date of grant were HK\$0.345 and HK\$0.305 per share respectively. The fair value of share options granted to the Directors during the year ended 31 March 2021 were HK\$1,175,000 and HK\$244,000, respectively.
2. No share options granted under the 2016 Scheme have been exercised or cancelled during the year ended 31 March 2021, while 14,000,000 share options were lapsed/forfeited during the year ended on 31 March 2021.
3. The vesting period of the share options granted under the 2016 Scheme is from the date of grant until the commencement of the exercise period.
4. Dr. OWYANG King retired as Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020. The share options will be retained for two additional years after his retirement.

Management Contracts

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

Major Customers and Suppliers

The percentages of sales for the year ended 31 March 2021 attributable to the Group's major customers are as follows:

Sales

- the largest customer: 24%
- five largest customers combined: 63%

None of the Directors, their close associates or any Shareholder (which to the knowledge of the directors owns more than 5% of the number of issued shares of the Company) had an interest in the major customers noted above.

The aggregate percentage of purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers in the Year was less than 30% of the Group's purchases.

Directors' Interest in Competing Business

As at 31 March 2021, to the best knowledge of the Directors, none of the Directors was considered to have any interests in businesses which compete or are likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the businesses of the Group, other than those businesses where the Directors were appointed as Directors to represent the interests of the Company and/or the Group.

Corporate Governance

Details of the Company's corporate governance practices are set out in the section headed "Corporate Governance Report" in this annual report.



Report of the Directors (continued)

Compliance with the Relevant Laws and Regulations

As far as the Board is aware, the Company has complied in material respects with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the business and operation of the Company.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises four Independent Non-executive Directors of the Company, namely, Mr. LUK Koon Hoo (chairman of the Audit Committee), Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT, Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick and Mr. Roy KUAN and a Non-executive Director of the Company, namely, Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony, has reviewed the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2021 and discussed with the management and the auditor of the Company on the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and internal controls and financial reporting matters.

Connected Transactions

During the Year, the Group conducted the following connected transaction, details of which were disclosed in compliance with the requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

On 21 November 2019, Global Zone Holdings Limited (“Global Zone”), an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a subscription agreement with Mr. Bernard AUYANG (a son of Mr. AUYANG Ho, an Executive Director and Chairman of the Board, and therefore a connected person of the Company) and CT Nova (a company wholly-owned by Mr. Bernard AUYANG, and therefore a connected person of the Company), pursuant to which Global Zone agreed to subscribe for 1,000 ordinary shares of CT Nova, representing 50% of the enlarged share capital of CT Nova. On 8 May 2020, Global Zone, Mr. Bernard AUYANG and CT Nova entered into and completed a share purchase agreement, pursuant to which Global Zone agreed to purchase 50% of the issued shares in CT Nova from Mr. Bernard AUYANG. The subscription agreement was terminated on the same day as agreed by the three aforementioned parties under the share purchase agreement. Upon completion of the transaction contemplated under the share purchase agreement, CT Nova became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Global Zone. The total consideration paid by Global Zone under the subscription agreement and the share purchase agreement was US\$200,000. The Board is of the view that the principal business carried out by CT Nova has strong growth potential and the industry in which CT Nova operates presents attractive future development prospects.

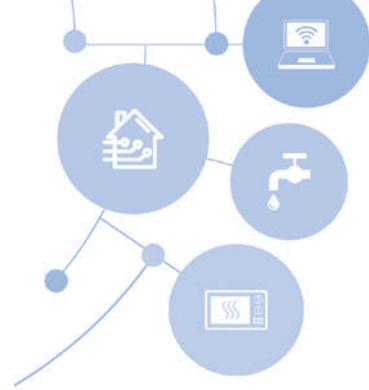
The Directors confirm that the Company has complied with the disclosure requirements (if any) under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules in respect of the connected transaction disclosed above.

Continuing Connected Transactions

During the Year, the Group had continuing connected transactions, details of which were disclosed in compliance with the requirement of Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

A retired Non-executive Director was engaged as a consultant of a subsidiary of the Company for a term of one year with effect from 1 January 2019, and such engagement was renewed for a successive term of one year with effect from 1 January 2020 and ended on 31 December 2020. The above continuing connected transaction constituted a de minimis transaction and was fully exempt from shareholders’ approval, annual review and all disclosure requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

Report of the Directors (continued)



There was a continuing connected transaction between the Group and CT Nova (“CT Nova Business”), a company then held by Mr. Bernard AU YANG as to 50%, and therefore a connected person of the Company, until 7 May 2020 during the Year. This continuing connected transaction constituted a de minimis transaction and was fully exempt from shareholders’ approval, annual review and all disclosure requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. Commencing on 8 May 2020, CT Nova has become an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and ceased to be a connected person of the Company. Accordingly, CT Nova Business ceased to be a continuing connected transaction with effect from 8 May 2020.

In respect of the continuing connected transactions disclosed above, the Directors confirm that the Company has complied with the disclosure requirement in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules during the Year under review.

Material Transactions

During the Year, the Group had a material transaction, details of which were disclosed in compliance with the requirement of Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules.

On 15 December 2020, Terastone Investments Limited (“Terastone”), an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a subscription agreement with Clearmoon International Limited (“Clearmoon”) and its existing shareholders, pursuant to which, Terastone agreed to subscribe for and Clearmoon agreed to allot and issue 300,000 new shares of Clearmoon at a consideration of US\$1,000,000. Immediately after the completion of the subscription of the 300,000 new shares, Terastone holds approximately 13.04% of the enlarged share capital (as enlarged by the Subscription) of Clearmoon.

In respect of the material transaction disclosed above, the Directors confirm that the Company has complied with the disclosure requirement in accordance with Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules during the Year.

Sufficiency of Public Float

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this annual report, the Company has maintained a sufficient public float.

Auditor

Ernst & Young will retire and a resolution for their re-appointment as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the 2021 AGM.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express my gratitude to our management and staff for their dedication and contribution to the Group throughout the Year.

By Order of the Board

AU YANG Ho
Chairman

Hong Kong, 24 June 2021



Corporate Governance Report

The Board is pleased to present this Corporate Governance Report in the Company's annual report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Corporate Governance Principles and Practices of the Company

The Board believes that good corporate governance practices are important for enhancing corporate value and investors' confidence and interests. The Company has taken a proactive approach in strengthening corporate governance practices in accordance with the needs of the business of the Group, the cornerstone of which is to have an experienced and committed Board and an effective internal control and to enhance its transparency and accountability to Shareholders.

The Company has applied the principles set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") contained in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules. The Board is of the view that the Company has complied with the code provisions set out in the CG Code throughout the Year.

The Board will continue to enhance the corporate governance practices and standards of the Company appropriate to the conduct and growth of its business and to review such practices and standards regularly to ensure that they comply with the statutory and professional standards and align with the latest developments. The key corporate governance principles and practices of the Company are summarised as follows:

The Board of Directors

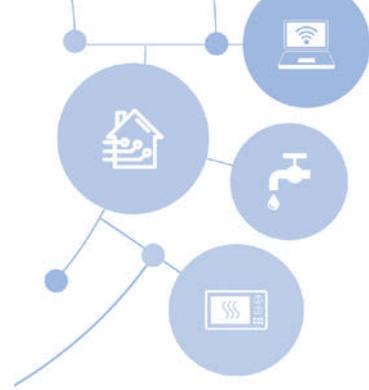
Responsibilities and Delegation

The overall management and control of the Company's business are vested in its Board. The Board is responsible for establishing policies, strategies and plans, providing leadership in the attainment of the objective of creating value to Shareholders, and, on behalf of the Shareholders, overseeing the Company's financial performance. All directors carry out their duties in good faith and in compliance with the standards of applicable laws and regulations, take decisions objectively and act in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders at all times.

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

All Directors have full and timely access to all relevant information as well as the advice and services of the senior management, with a view to ensuring that Board procedures and all applicable rules and regulations are followed. Each Director is normally able to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expenses, upon reasonable request made to the Board.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)



The day-to-day management, administration and operation of the Company are led by the Executive Committee and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The Board has also delegated a schedule of responsibilities to the senior management of the Company, which include the implementation of decisions of the Board, the co-ordination and direction of day-to-day operation and management of the Company in accordance with the management strategies and plans approved by the Board, formulating and monitoring the production and operating plans and budgets, and supervising and monitoring the control systems. The Board has the full support of the senior management to discharge its responsibilities.

The delegated functions and work tasks are periodically reviewed. Approval has to be obtained from the Board prior to any significant transactions entered into by the foregoing officers and senior management.

Board Composition

As at 31 March 2021, the Board comprised nine members in total, with three Executive Directors, two Non-executive Directors and four Independent Non-executive Directors. The Board has at all times met the requirements of the Listing Rules relating to the appointment of at least three independent non-executive directors (representing at least one-third of its Board) with at least one independent non-executive director possessing appropriate professional qualifications and accounting and related financial management expertise.

The list of all Directors (by category) is set out under the section headed “Corporate Information” in this annual report and is also disclosed in all corporate communications issued by the Company pursuant to the Listing Rules from time to time. The Independent Non-executive Directors are expressly identified in all corporate communications of the Company. The Company also has maintained on its website an updated list of its directors identifying their roles and functions.

The relationships among the members of the Board are disclosed under the section headed “Profile of Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary” in this annual report.

The composition of the Board reflects the necessary balance of skills and experience appropriate for the requirements of the business of the Group and for the exercise of independent judgement. Each Executive Director supervises specific areas of the Group’s business in accordance with his expertise. The Non-executive Directors are of sufficient caliber and number for their views to carry weight and they bring a wide range of business and financial expertise, experience and independent judgement to the Board. Through active participation in Board meetings, taking the lead in managing issues involving potential conflicts of interests and serving on Board committees, the Non-executive Directors have made various contributions to the effective direction of the Company.

The Company has received a written annual confirmation from each Independent Non-executive Director of his independence pursuant to the requirements under the Listing Rules. The Company considers all of its Independent Non-executive Directors independent in accordance with the independence guidelines set out in the Listing Rules.



Corporate Governance Report (continued)

The Company firmly believes that the increasing diversity at the board level is one of the essential elements in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and its sustainable development, therefore, the Company has formulated Board Diversity Policy. While determining the composition of the Board, the Company shall consider the diversity of the Board from various perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experiences, skills, knowledge and service tenure, and finally make decisions based on the value of candidates and contributions they can bring to the Board.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

There are two key aspects of the management of the Company – the management of the Board and the day-to-day management of the Group’s business. The Company fully supports that there should be a clear division of these responsibilities at the Board level to ensure a balance of power and authority, so that power is not concentrated in any one individual.

Currently, Mr. AU YANG, who is the Chairman, takes up the responsibility of the management of the Board whereas Mr. Bernard AU YANG, the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group’s business. The respective responsibilities between the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer have been clearly established and set out in writing.

Appointment and Re-Election of Directors

The procedures and process of appointment, re-election and removal of directors are laid down in the Articles of Association. The Company has established a Nomination Committee, which is responsible for reviewing the Board composition, developing and formulating the relevant procedures for nomination and appointment of directors, monitoring the appointment and succession planning of directors and assessing the independence of Independent Non-executive Directors. Additional information on such Nomination Committee is set out in the “Board Committees and Corporate Governance Functions” section below.

Each of the Executive Directors is engaged on a service contract with the Company for a term of three years. The Company has also issued respective letters of appointment to its Non-executive Directors and Independent Non-executive Directors specifying their term of appointment. The current term of appointment of all the Non-executive Directors and Independent Non-executive Directors does not exceed three years.

In addition, in accordance with the Articles of Association, all the Directors are subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years and any new Director appointed to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board shall submit himself/herself for re-election by Shareholders at the first general meeting after his/her appointment.



Induction and Continuing Development for Directors

Each newly appointed Director receives an induction on the first occasion of his/her appointment, so as to ensure that he/she has appropriate understanding of the business and operations of the Group and that he/she is fully aware of his/her responsibilities and obligations under the Listing Rules and relevant regulatory requirements. Such induction is normally supplemented with visits to the Group's key plant sites and/or meetings with the senior management of the Company.

Directors are continually updated with legal and regulatory developments, and the business and market changes to facilitate the discharge of their responsibilities.

Besides, continuing briefings and professional development for Directors will be arranged whenever necessary.

Under code provision A.6.5 of the CG Code, Directors should participate in appropriate continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant.

According to the records of training maintained by the Company, during the year ended 31 March 2021, all the Directors pursued continuous professional development and relevant details are set out below:

Name of Director	Type of Training (Notes)
Mr. AUYANG Ho	A
Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard	A
Dr. OWYANG King (<i>retired with effect from 3 September 2020</i>)	A
Mr. WONG Wah Shun	A
Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony	B
Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL (<i>retired with effect from 3 September 2020</i>)	A
Mr. WONG Chun Kong	B
Mr. LUK Koon Hoo	A
Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT	B
Mr. CHEUNG Ching Leung, David (<i>resigned with effect from 1 July 2020</i>)	A
Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick	A
Mr. Roy KUAN	B

Notes: A: reading journals, updates, articles and/or materials, etc.
B: attending seminars, conference and/or forums

Board Practices and Conduct of Meetings

Schedules for regular Board meetings are normally agreed with the Directors in advance in order to facilitate them to attend. In addition to the above, notice of at least 14 days is given of a regular Board meeting. For other Board meetings, reasonable notice is generally given.

Draft agenda of each Board meeting is usually sent to all Directors together with the notice in order to give them an opportunity to include any other matters in the agenda for discussion in the meeting.



Corporate Governance Report (continued)

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

The Chief Executive Officer and other relevant senior management normally attend regular Board meetings and, where necessary, other Board meetings to advise on business developments, financial and accounting matters, statutory compliance, corporate governance and other major aspects of the Group.

The Company Secretary is responsible to keep minutes of all Board meetings. Draft minutes are normally circulated to directors for comments within a reasonable time after each meeting and the final version is open for Directors' inspection.

According to current Board practice, any material transaction, which involves a conflict of interest for a substantial Shareholder or a Director, will be considered and dealt with by the Board at a duly convened Board meeting or by way of signing a written resolution of the Directors. The Articles of Association contain provisions requiring Directors to abstain from voting and not to be counted in the quorum at meetings for approving transactions in which such Directors or any of their close associates have a material interest.

Model Code for Securities Transactions

The Company has adopted its own code of conduct (the "Own Code") regarding dealings in the securities of the Company by the Directors, senior personnel and certain employees of the Group (who are likely to be in possession of inside information in relation to the Company or its securities) on terms no less exacting than the Model Code as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules. Each Director has been given a copy of the Own Code. The Company will notify Directors and relevant employees in advance in respect of the restricted period on dealings in the Company's securities, if the period is known to the Company.

Specific enquiry has been made of the Directors and all of them have confirmed that they have complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code and the Own Code throughout the period from 1 April 2020 to the date of this report.

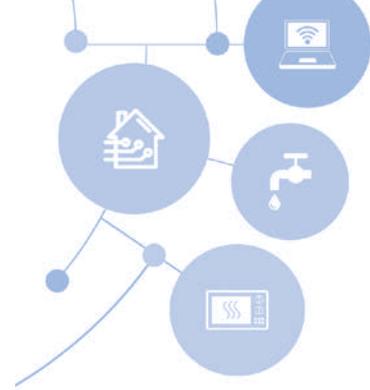
In addition, no incident of non-compliance of the Own Code by the employees of the Group was noted for the period from 1 April 2020 to the date of this report.

Board Committees and Corporate Governance Functions

The Board has established four Board committees, namely, the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, for overseeing particular aspects of the Company's affairs. All Board committees have been established with defined written terms of reference, which are posted on the Company's website "www.computime.com" (the terms of reference of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee are also posted on the website of the Stock Exchange) and are available to Shareholders upon request. All the Board committees should report to the Board on their decisions or recommendations made.

The practices, procedures and arrangements in conducting meetings of Board committees follow in line with, so far as practicable, those of the Board meetings set out above.

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



Executive Committee

The Executive Committee comprises all the Executive Directors with the Chairman, Mr. AU YANG Ho, acting as the chairman of this committee. The Executive Committee operates as a general management committee under the direct authority of the Board to increase the efficiency for the business decision. It monitors the execution of the Company's strategic plans and operations of all business units of the Group and discusses and makes decisions on matters relating to the management and day-to-day operations of the Group.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises a total of five members, being four Independent Non-executive Directors, namely, Mr. LUK Koon Hoo, Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT, Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick and Mr. Roy KU AN and a Non-executive Director, Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony. The chairman of the Audit Committee is Mr. LUK Koon Hoo who possesses the appropriate accounting and financial management expertise as required under Rule 3.10(2) of the Listing Rules and is an Independent Non-executive Director. None of the members of the Audit Committee is a former partner of the Company's existing external auditor.

The principal duties of the Audit Committee are reviewing the financial information and reports of the Group and considering any significant or unusual items raised by the financial officers of the Group or external auditor before submission to the Board; reviewing the relationship with and the terms of appointment of the external auditor and making the relevant recommendation to the Board; and reviewing the Company's financial reporting system, internal control system and risk management system.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Audit Committee met four times with the presence of the Company's senior management and/or the external auditor and performed the following major works:

- Review of the financial statements, results announcements and reports for the year ended 31 March 2020 and for the six months ended 30 September 2020, the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and the relevant audit findings;
- Review and discussion with the auditor on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's financial reporting system, internal control system and risk management system and associated procedures; and the review of the arrangements for employees of the Company to raise concerns about possible improprieties; and
- Consideration of the internal audit plan and report.

There are no material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. There is no disagreement between the Board and the Audit Committee regarding the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of external auditor.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee comprises a total of six members, being two Executive Directors, namely, Mr. AU YANG Ho and Mr. AU YANG Pak Hong Bernard and four Independent Non-executive Directors, namely, Mr. LUK Koon Hoo, Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT, Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick and Mr. Roy KU AN. Accordingly, a majority of the members are Independent Non-executive Directors. The chairman of the Nomination Committee is Mr. AU YANG Ho, who is an Executive Director and the Chairman.



Corporate Governance Report (continued)

The principal duties of the Nomination Committee are reviewing and giving recommendation on the composition of the Board, formulating relevant procedures for nomination and appointment of Directors, identifying qualified individuals to become members of the Board, monitoring the appointment and succession planning of Directors, and assessing the independence of the Independent Non-executive Directors.

The Company has adopted the Director Nomination Policy. Such policy, devising the criteria and process of selection and performance evaluation, provides guidance to the Board on nomination and appointment of Directors. The Board believes that the defined selection process is good for corporate governance in ensuring the Board's continuity and appropriate leadership at the Board level, and enhancing better Board effectiveness and diversity as well as in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations.

The Nomination Committee and/or the Board may select candidates for directorship from various channels, including but not limited to internal promotion, re-designation, referral by other member of the management and external recruitment agents. In selecting and evaluating candidates for directorship, the Nomination Committee may make reference to certain criteria, such as the needs of the Company, the integrity, experience, skills and professional knowledge of the candidate, and the amount of time and effort that the candidate will devote to discharge his/her duties and responsibilities. Each candidate shall be ranked by order of preference based on the needs of the Company and his/her reference check. The Nomination Committee shall report its findings and make recommendations to the Board on the appointment of appropriate candidate for directorship for decision. The Human Resources Department will also assist and an external recruitment agency may be engaged in carrying out the recruitment and selection process where necessary.

The Company also recognises and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board and sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in maintaining the Company's competitive advantage. The Company believes that greater diversity of directors is good for corporate governance and is committed to attract and retain candidate(s) for the Board with a combination of competencies from the widest possible pool of available talents; and to assess regularly the diversity profile of the Board and, where applicable, senior management prepared for Board positions under the succession planning of the Company and the progress on achieving diversity objectives, if any. A Board Diversity Policy was adopted by the Company, pursuant to which the Board and the Nomination Committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing the composition of the Board under diversified perspectives (including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, or professional experience) and for ensuring that changes to the composition of the Board be managed without undue disruption. The Nomination Committee shall report its findings and make recommendations to the Board, if any. Such policy and objectives, if any, will be reviewed from time to time to ensure their appropriateness in determining the optimal composition of the Board that are aligning with the Company's strategies and objectives.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Nomination Committee has met three times and performed the following major works:

- Appointment of Mr. WONG Wah Shun as an Executive Director;
- Appointment of Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick and Roy KUAN as the Independent Non-executive Directors;
- Appointment of Mr. WONG Samuel Wan Kay as the Company Secretary;
- Review and discussion of the existing structure, size and composition of the Board to ensure that it has a balance of expertise, skills and experience appropriate to the requirements for the business of the Group;

Corporate Governance Report (continued)



- Assessment of the independence of the Independent Non-executive Directors; and
- Recommendation on the re-appointment of retiring Directors at the 2021 AGM.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee comprises a total of five members, being one Executive Director, namely, Mr. AU YANG Ho and four Independent Non-executive Directors, namely, Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT, Mr. LUK Koon Hoo, Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick and Mr. Roy KUAN. Accordingly, a majority of the members are Independent Non-executive Directors. The chairman of the Remuneration Committee is Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT, who is an Independent Non-executive Director.

The principal duties of the Remuneration Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the Company's remuneration policy and structure for directors and senior management and the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing such remuneration policy and structure to ensure that no director or any of his/her associates will participate in deciding his/her own remuneration; make recommendations on the remuneration packages of Executive Directors and senior management (i.e. the model described in the code provision B.1.2(c)(ii) is adopted); and review and approve performance-based remuneration by reference to corporate goals and objectives.

The Human Resources Department is responsible for collection and administration of the human resources data and making recommendations to the Remuneration Committee for consideration. The Remuneration Committee consults with the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer about these recommendations on remuneration policy and structure and remuneration packages.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Remuneration Committee has met three times and performed the following works:

- Review and recommendation of the remuneration packages of Directors and senior management of the Group;
- Review and recommendation of the terms of the Director's service contract;
- Review and recommendation of performance-based remuneration and bonus to the Directors and senior management of the Group; and
- Review and recommendation of the remuneration packages of the directors newly appointed and re-designated during FY2021.



Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Pursuant to code provision B.1.5 of the CG Code, the remuneration of the members of senior management by band for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

	Number of Employees
Nil to HK\$2,500,000	5
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	0
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	2
	7

Details of the remuneration of each Director for the year ended 31 March 2021 are set out in note 8 to the financial statements.

Corporate Governance Functions

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

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Board has reviewed the Company's corporate governance policies and practices, training and continuous professional development of directors and senior management, the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the compliance of the Model Code and the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in this Corporate Governance Report.



Attendance Records of Directors and Committee Members

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Board held five Board meetings. The attendance records of each Director at the Board and Board Committee meetings (except the Executive Committee) and the annual general meeting of the Company held during the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out in the table below:

Name of Director	Attendance/Number of Meetings				Annual General Meeting
	Board	Audit Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee	
Mr. AUYANG Ho	5/5	–	3/3	3/3	1/1
Mr. AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard	5/5	–	2/3	–	1/1
Dr. OWYANG King ⁽¹⁾	0/3	–	–	–	0/1
Mr. WONG Wah Shun ⁽²⁾	2/2	–	–	–	–
Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony	5/5	4/4	–	–	1/1
Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL ⁽³⁾	2/3	1/2	–	–	0/1
Mr. WONG Chun Kong	5/5	–	–	–	1/1
Mr. LUK Koon Hoo	5/5	4/4	3/3	3/3	1/1
Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT	5/5	4/4	3/3	3/3	1/1
Mr. CHEUNG Ching Leung, David ⁽⁴⁾	2/2	1/1	–	0/1	1/1
Mr. HO Pak Chuen Patrick ⁽⁵⁾	3/3	3/3	2/2	2/2	1/1
Mr. Roy KUAN ⁽⁶⁾	2/2	2/2	1/1	1/1	–

Notes:

- (1) Retired as an Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020
- (2) Appointed as an Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020
- (3) Retired as a Non-executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020
- (4) Resigned as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 1 July 2020
- (5) Appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 1 July 2020
- (6) Appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020

Directors' Responsibilities for Financial Reporting in respect of the Financial Statements

The Directors have acknowledged their responsibilities for preparing the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The Board is responsible for presenting a balanced, clear and understandable assessment of annual and interim reports, inside information announcements and other disclosures required under the Listing Rules and other regulatory requirements. The management has provided such explanation and information to the Board as necessary to enable the Board to make an informed assessment of the financial information and position of the Group put forward to the Board for approval.



Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board has delegated the responsibilities to oversee the Group's Risk Management and Internal Control Systems to the Audit Committee of the Group. These Systems include responsibilities to oversee the Group's Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Framework, to advise the Board on the Group's risk-related matters, to approve the Group's risk policies, and to assess the effectiveness of the Group's risk controls and mitigation tools.

The Board acknowledges that such systems are designed to manage rather than to eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Risk Management Process

Risk context establishment

The ERM Framework and the Risk Management Committee was set up in April 2016. The Group's risk appetite defining the extent of risks that the Group is willing to undertake was set up for the Group as to ensure risks are assessed in a consistent manner.

Risk identification

Management's input on risk exposures across the business lines is solicited through facilitated workshops and a series of Internal Control Questionnaires. A comprehensive list of threats and opportunities based on those events that might enhance, prevent, degrade, accelerate or delay the achievement of objectives is generated.

Risk assessment and prioritisation

Identified risks are further evaluated by management using a scale to evaluate their likelihood of occurrence and impact to the Group's business activities, finances, operations and regulatory compliance. The risks are then prioritised based on the evaluation results.

Risk treatment

Identified risk owners assess effectiveness of existing controls and provide treatment plans when required. Individual risks that fall outside the Group's risk tolerance are treated, monitored and reviewed in accordance with a priority order.

Risk review

The Risk Officers and the respective process owners in Risk Management Committee review and update their risk registers, facilitate and monitor the implementation of effective risk management practices, report adequate risk-related information throughout the Group to the Board and Audit Committee. Risk Management Committee is responsible for identifying and assessing risks in a macroscopic and strategic view, including emerging risks.

Risk reporting

Management reports key corporate and business level risks and action plans to Audit Committee on a regular basis. Significant changes in key risks on a day-to-day basis are mitigated and reported to management as they arise.

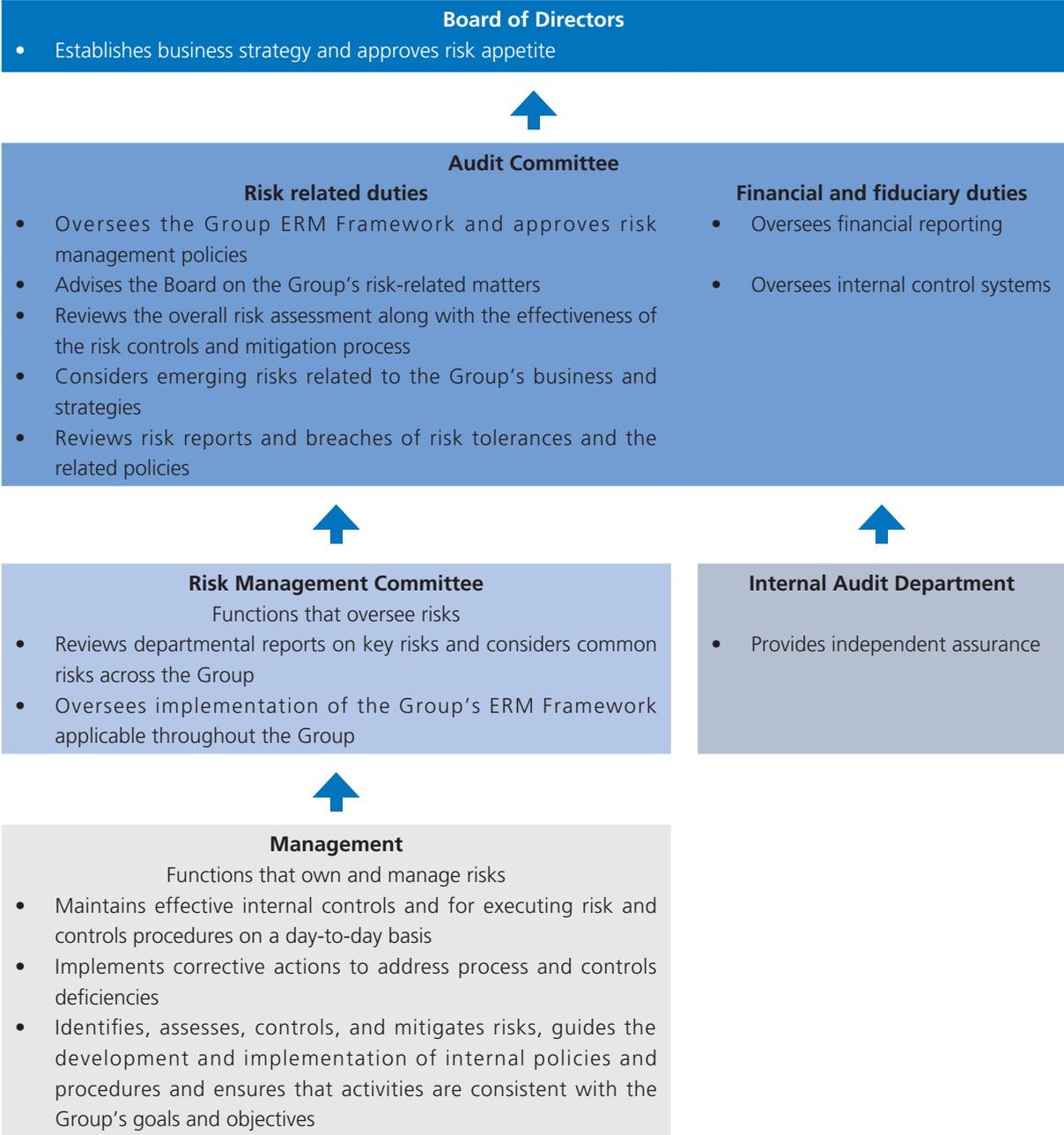
Risk monitoring activities

The Board and Audit Committee oversee the process, assisted by Internal Audit Department. Management updates its updated reports to the Audit Committee on movements of top risks and appropriate mitigating measures.



Risk Governance

The Group’s risk governance structure is based on a “Three Lines of Defence” model, with oversight and directions from the Audit Committee, as below:





Corporate Governance Report (continued)

The Three Lines of Defence model distinguishes among three groups (or lines) involved in effective risk management:

1. First Line of Defence, functions that own and manage risks:

At the first line of defence, operational managers own and manage risks. The operational managers are also responsible for implementing corrective actions to address process and controls deficiencies. Operational management is responsible for maintaining effective internal controls and for executing risk and controls procedures on a day-to-day basis. Operational management identifies, assesses, controls, and mitigates risks, guiding the development and implementation of internal policies and procedures and ensuring that activities are consistent with goals and objectives. Through a cascading responsibility structure, mid-level managers design and implement detailed procedures that serve as controls and supervise execution of those procedures by their employees.

Operational management naturally serves as the first line of defence because controls are designed into systems and processes under their guidance of operational management. There should be adequate managerial and supervisory controls in place to ensure compliance and to highlight controls breakdown, inadequate processes, and unexpected events.

2. Second Line of Defence, functions that oversee risks:

Management establishes various risk management and compliance functions to help building and/or monitoring the first line of defence controls. The Risk Management Committee facilitates and monitors the implementation of effective risk management practices by operational management and assists different risk owners in defining the target risk exposure and reporting adequate risk-related information throughout the Group. The Risk Management Committee classifies all identified risks into four major categories, and delegates to the corresponding management to oversee and manage the associated identified risks. The four major categories comprise of financial, compliance, operational and business related risk matters. Each corresponding management is required to ensure that the first line of defence is properly designed, in place, and operating as intended.

3. Third Line of Defence, functions that provide independent assurance:

Internal audit function provides the Audit Committee and senior management with assurance based on the highest level of independence and objectivity within the Group. This high level of independence is not available in the second line of defence. Internal audit provides assurance on the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal controls.

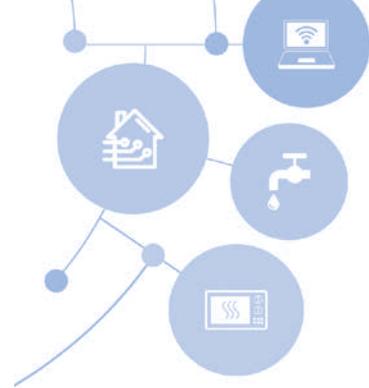
Disclosure of Inside Information Procedures

The Group has incorporated procedures for reporting and disseminating inside information. These procedures ensure the timely disclosure of information on the Group and the fulfilment of the Group's continuous disclosure obligations.

Review on the Effectiveness of Risk Management and Internal Controls

During the Year, the Group conducted an annual Group-wide review based on the Group's ERM Framework to assess the risks relevant to both existing and new businesses of the Group.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)



In respect of the year ended 31 March 2021, the Board considered the risk management and internal control systems effective and adequate. No significant areas of concern that may affect the financial, operational, compliance, business controls, and risk management functions of the Group have been identified.

During the review, the Board also considered the resources, qualification and experience of staff of the Group's internal controls, accounting and financial reporting function, and their training and budget were adequate.

Forward-looking in Risk Management and Internal Controls

In the context of a fast-changing global and local environment, the monitoring of "emerging risks" will be a focus. In general, maintaining an effective risk management system on a day-to-day basis by our operating units is a continuous journey. The Group shall continue this path, with further integration of internal controls and risk management into its business processes.

External Auditor and Auditor's Remuneration

The statement of the external auditor of the Company about their reporting responsibilities on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out in the section headed "Independent Auditor's Report" in this annual report.

A summary of audit and non-audit services provided by the external auditor for the year ended 31 March 2021 and their corresponding remuneration is as follows:

Nature of services	Amount HK\$'000
Audit services	2,470
Non-audit services	
(i) Tax services	158
(ii) Services rendered in connection with the Company's interim report	235
(iii) Services rendered in connection with the Company's announcement of final results	24



Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Company Secretary

Mr. WONG Samuel Wan Kay, General Manager of Legal and Corporate Affairs of the Group, has been appointed by the Company as Company Secretary since December 2020. All Directors have access to the advice and services of Mr. WONG.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, Mr. WONG has taken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional trainings to update his skills and knowledge.

Communications with Shareholders and Investors

The Board believes that a transparent and timely disclosure of the Group's information will enable Shareholders and investors to make the best investment decision and to have better understanding on the Group's business performance and strategies. It is also vital for developing and maintaining continuing investor relations with the Company's potential and existing investors.

The Company maintains a website at "www.computime.com" as a communication platform with Shareholders and investors, where information and updates on the Group's business developments and operations, financial information, corporate governance practices and other information are available for public access. Shareholders and investors may write directly to the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong or via email to "ir@computime.com" for any inquiries. Inquiries are dealt with in an informative and timely manner.

The Board also considers that general meetings of the Company provide a useful forum for Shareholders to exchange views with the Board. The Chairman of the Board as well as the chairmen and/or other members of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee normally attend the annual general meetings and other shareholders' meetings of the Company to answer questions raised.

The Company continues to enhance communications and relationships with its investors. Designated senior management maintains regular dialogue with institutional investors and analysts to keep them abreast of the Group's developments.



Shareholders' Rights

As one of the measures to safeguard shareholders' interests and rights, separate resolutions are proposed at shareholders' meetings on each substantial issue, including the election of individual directors, for shareholders' consideration and voting. The Shareholders may convene an extraordinary general meeting or put forward proposals at Shareholders' meetings as follows:

- (1) Shareholder(s) holding not less than one-tenth of the paid-up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings may request the Company to convene an extraordinary general meeting by sending a written requisition to the Board or the Company Secretary. The objectives of the meeting must be stated in the written requisition.
- (2) If a Shareholder wishes to propose a person other than a retiring director for election as a director of the Company at a general meeting, the Shareholder (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the general meeting shall send a written notice, duly signed by the Shareholder, of his/her intention to propose such person for election and also a notice signed by the person to be proposed of his/her willingness to be elected. These notices should be lodged at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong, or the office of the Company's branch share registrar. The period for lodgement of such notices shall commence on the day after the despatch of the notice of such general meeting and end 7 days prior to the date of such general meeting.

Shareholders may send written enquiries to the Company for putting forward any enquiries or proposals to the Board of the Company. Contact details are as follows:

Address: 6/F, Building 20E, Phase 3, Hong Kong Science Park, 20 Science Park East Avenue, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong

Email: "ir@computime.com"

For the avoidance of doubt, Shareholder(s) must provide their full name, contact details and identification, in the originally signed written requisition, notice or statement, or enquiry (as the case may be), in order to give effect thereto. Shareholders' information may be disclosed as required by law.

During the Year under review, the Company has not made any changes to its Articles of Association. An up-to-date version of the Articles of Association is available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. Shareholders may refer to the Articles of Association for further details of the rights of Shareholders.

All resolutions proposed at Shareholders' meetings will be voted by poll pursuant to the Listing Rules and the poll voting results will be posted on the websites of the Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (www.computime.com) immediately after the relevant general meetings.



Independent Auditor's Report



To the shareholders of Computime Group Limited

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Computime Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 53 to 147, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2021, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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



Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Trade receivables

As at 31 March 2021, the Group had a gross trade receivables balance of HK\$489,779,000 and impairment allowances of HK\$85,397,000.

Significant management judgement and estimates were involved in evaluating the impairment allowances for trade receivables, based on the lifetime expected credit losses to be incurred, by taking into account the ageing of the trade receivable balances, a review of the customers' accounts, experience of collection trends, the history and status of disputes or legal proceedings with customers, current business conditions as well as the extent of coverage by credit insurance. Both current and future general economic conditions are also taken into consideration by management in the estimation.

The accounting policies and disclosures for the impairment allowances for trade receivables are included in notes 2.4, 3 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

Provision for inventories

As at 31 March 2021, the Group had a gross inventory balance of HK\$757,843,000 and an inventory provision of HK\$18,620,000. In determining the provision, management applied significant judgement and estimates, which included assumptions that are affected by current and future market conditions, and which took into account factors such as the historical usage, age, and forecast purchases and sales of inventories.

The accounting policies and disclosures for provision for inventories are included in notes 2.4, 3 and 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit procedures included: (i) selecting samples for the circularisation of debtor confirmations, (ii) testing and evaluating the trade receivables' ageing report to identify any long overdue debts and their historical pattern of settlement, (iii) reviewing the status of disputes and legal proceedings with customers, (iv) assessing the subsequent settlement of trade receivables, and (v) checking the credit insurance agreements on a sample basis. In addition, we examined the information used by management to estimate the loss allowances for trade receivables, including testing the historical default data and forward-looking information by checking to the published macroeconomics factors, and examining the actual losses recorded during the current financial year.

Our audit procedures included: (i) assessing the lower of cost and net realisable value, by reviewing the gross profit margin analysis of products and discussing with management regarding the pricing policy, margin and provision basis, (ii) performing an obsolescence review by evaluating the subsequent usage of raw materials, work in progress and delivery of finished goods to customers, and (iii) attending the physical inventory counts.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information Included in the Annual Report

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

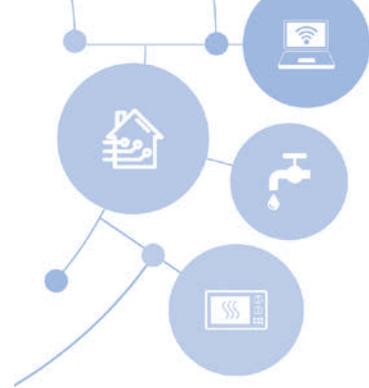
In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Company are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors of the Company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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs 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.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Wong Ka Wing.

Ernst & Young

Certified Public Accountants

27/F, One Taikoo Place
979 King's Road
Quarry Bay
Hong Kong

24 June 2021

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Year ended 31 March 2021



	Notes	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
REVENUE	5	3,596,660	3,262,496
Cost of sales		(3,130,871)	(2,824,362)
Gross profit		465,789	438,134
Other income	5	22,524	15,973
Selling and distribution expenses		(91,434)	(113,809)
Administrative expenses		(292,916)	(306,112)
Other operating income, net		9,012	2,579
Finance costs	6	(13,329)	(24,723)
Share of profit less loss of associates		2,848	2,827
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	7	102,494	14,869
Income tax expense	10	(21,103)	(3,896)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		81,391	10,973
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Company		81,391	10,993
Non-controlling interests		–	(20)
		81,391	10,973
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	12		
Basic		9.69 HK cents	1.31 HK cents
Diluted		9.69 HK cents	1.31 HK cents

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2021

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	81,391	10,973
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE)		
Other comprehensive income/(expense) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	68,633	(25,805)
Release of exchange reserve upon disposal of a subsidiary	636	–
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	69,269	(25,805)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE) FOR THE YEAR	150,660	(14,832)
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	150,660	(14,812)
Non-controlling interests	–	(20)
	150,660	(14,832)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2021



	Notes	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	13	318,755	250,707
Right-of-use assets	14(a)	89,642	89,398
Goodwill	15	36,420	36,420
Club debenture		705	705
Intangible assets	16	177,859	170,247
Interests in associates	17	9,265	9,338
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	–	–
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	19	8,386	–
Prepayments and deposits		20,095	29,694
Deferred tax assets	29	14,087	26,069
Total non-current assets		675,214	612,578
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	20	739,223	718,676
Trade receivables	21	404,382	489,785
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	22	77,598	75,437
Cash and bank balances	23	591,203	432,031
Total current assets		1,812,406	1,715,929
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and bills payables	24	771,143	715,432
Other payables and accrued liabilities	25	116,444	80,713
Contract liabilities	26	7,254	6,777
Derivative financial instruments	27	562	2,352
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	28	83,454	139,099
Lease liabilities	14(b)	36,756	41,535
Amount due to a non-controlling shareholder		–	713
Tax payable		5,144	4,589
Total current liabilities		1,020,757	991,210
NET CURRENT ASSETS		791,649	724,719
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,466,863	1,337,297



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2021

	<i>Notes</i>	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	<i>14(b)</i>	39,801	51,186
Deferred tax liabilities	<i>29</i>	28,643	27,188
Total non-current liabilities		68,444	78,374
Net assets		1,398,419	1,258,923
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Issued capital	<i>30</i>	83,974	83,974
Reserves	<i>32</i>	1,314,436	1,174,940
		1,398,410	1,258,914
Non-controlling interests		9	9
Total equity		1,398,419	1,258,923

AUYANG Ho
Director

AUYANG Pak Hong, Bernard
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2021



Note	Attributable to owners of the Company						Total HK\$'000	Non- controlling interests HK\$'000	Total equity HK\$'000
	Issued capital HK\$'000 (note 30)	Share premium account* HK\$'000 (note 30)	Contributed surplus* HK\$'000 (note 32)	Share option reserve* HK\$'000 (note 31)	Exchange fluctuation reserve* HK\$'000	Retained profits* HK\$'000			
At 1 April 2019	83,974	394,934	1,879	13,151	36,206	755,831	1,285,975	742	1,286,717
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	10,993	10,993	(20)	10,973
Other comprehensive expense for the year:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(25,805)	-	(25,805)	-	(25,805)
Total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year	-	-	-	-	(25,805)	10,993	(14,812)	(20)	(14,832)
Equity-settled share option arrangements	-	-	-	1,523	-	-	1,523	-	1,523
Transfer of share option reserve upon the forfeiture or lapse of share options	-	-	-	(816)	-	816	-	-	-
Final 2019 dividend paid	11	-	-	-	-	(13,772)	(13,772)	-	(13,772)
Dividend declared to a non-controlling shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(713)	(713)
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	83,974	394,934	1,879	13,858	10,401	753,868	1,258,914	9	1,258,923
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	81,391	81,391	-	81,391
Other comprehensive income for the year:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	68,633	-	68,633	-	68,633
Release of exchange reserve upon disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	636	-	636	-	636
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	69,269	81,391	150,660	-	150,660
Equity-settled share option arrangements	-	-	-	(163)	-	-	(163)	-	(163)
Transfer of share option reserve upon the forfeiture or lapse of share options	-	-	-	(4,171)	-	4,171	-	-	-
Final 2020 dividend paid	11	-	-	-	-	(11,001)	(11,001)	-	(11,001)
At 31 March 2021	83,974	394,934	1,879	9,524	79,670	828,429	1,398,410	9	1,398,419

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK\$1,314,436,000 (2020: HK\$1,174,940,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		102,494	14,869
Adjustments for:			
Bank interest income	5	(525)	(566)
Interest on bank loans	6	10,143	22,113
Interest on lease liabilities	6	3,186	2,610
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	57,167	54,532
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7	38,178	44,811
Amortisation of deferred expenditure	7	45,649	49,099
Write-off of deferred expenditure	7	6,681	12,694
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	7	7,616	21,831
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	7	2,202	452
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables, net	7	(698)	(1,885)
Equity-settled share option expenses/(reversal of equity-settled share option expenses), net	7	(163)	1,523
Losses from derivative instruments – transactions not qualifying as hedges, net	27	7,494	651
Fair value gain from financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	7	(635)	–
Income from forfeiture of receipt in advance from customers	7	–	(6,981)
Loss on disposal of a subsidiary	7	668	–
Loss on remeasurement of existing interest in an associate upon business combination	7	344	–
Gain on termination of a lease contract	7	(184)	(33)
Share of profit less loss of associates		(2,848)	(2,827)
		276,769	212,893
Increase in inventories		(28,163)	(69,538)
Decrease in trade receivables		86,101	124,949
Increase in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		(2,994)	(46,948)
Increase in trade and bills payables		56,621	123,341
Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accrued liabilities		36,075	(8,029)
Decrease in an amount due to a non-controlling shareholder		(713)	(160)
Increase in contract liabilities		477	1,843
Movement in derivative financial instruments		(9,284)	2,008
Increase in restricted bank deposits		(9,139)	–
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		26,835	2,685
Cash generated from operations		432,585	343,044
Hong Kong profits tax refunded		5,524	1,632
Overseas tax paid		(11,253)	(18,401)
Dividend paid		(11,001)	(13,772)
Net cash flows from operating activities		415,855	312,503

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Net cash flows from operating activities (continued)		415,855	312,503
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		525	566
Dividend received	17	1,644	–
Investment in an associate	17	–	(783)
Purchase of a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	19	(7,751)	–
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment		(103,578)	(85,190)
Payment on purchase of leasehold land		(14,042)	–
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment		1,518	2,214
Acquisition of a subsidiary	39	422	–
Additions to intangible assets	16	(59,942)	(77,497)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(181,204)	(160,690)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease payments		(37,273)	(44,838)
Decrease in interest-bearing bank borrowings	40(b)	(57,488)	(69,158)
Interest paid		(13,329)	(24,723)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		6,882	(5,800)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(101,208)	(144,519)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash and bank balances at beginning of year		432,031	436,488
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		16,590	(11,751)
CASH AND BANK BALANCES AT END OF YEAR		582,064	432,031
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash and bank balances	23	570,196	429,846
Time deposits with original maturity of three months or less when acquired	23	11,868	2,185
Cash and bank balances as stated in the consolidated statement of cash flows		582,064	432,031



Notes to Financial Statements

31 March 2021

1. Corporate and Group Information

Computime Group Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated as an exempted company with limited liability in the Cayman Islands on 23 June 2006 under the Companies Law, Chapter 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands.

The registered address of the Company is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands and the principal place of business is located at 6/F, Building 20E, Phase 3, Hong Kong Science Park, 20 Science Park East Avenue, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong.

During the year, the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) are principally engaged in the research and development, design, manufacture and trading of electronic control products.

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company’s principal subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and business	Issued ordinary shares/ registered capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company	Principal activities
Computime International Limited (“CIL”)	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong	US\$400	100	Investment holding
Computime Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$2,000,000	100	Investment holding, research and development, design, manufacture and trading of electronic control products
Computime (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	MYR2,500,000 (2020: MYR500,000)	100	Manufacture and trading of electronic control products
金寶通電子(深圳)有限公司 Computime Electronics (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd.#	People’s Republic of China (“PRC”)/ Mainland China	US\$14,000,000	100	Manufacture and trading of electronic control products, and provision of research and development support services
金寶通智能製造(深圳)有限公司 Computime Control Devices Manufacturing (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd.#	PRC/Mainland China	RMB20,920,000	100	Manufacture and trading of electronic control products
Asia Electronics HK Technologies Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$23,250,100	100	Trading of electronic control products

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021



1. Corporate and Group Information (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

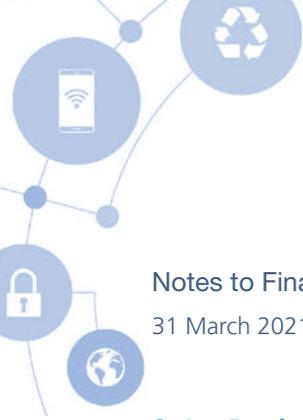
Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and business	Issued ordinary shares/ registered capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company	Principal activities
Asia Electronics Technologies (Dongguan) Co. Ltd.#	PRC/Mainland China	US\$3,300,000	100	Manufacture and trading of electronic control products
金寶通電器(深圳)有限公司#*	PRC/Mainland China	RMB12,396,572	100	Manufacture and trading of electronic control products
Salus North America, Inc.	United States of America	US\$1,000	100	Distribution and trading of electronic control products, and provision of research and development support services
Salus Canada Inc.	Canada	CAD100	100	Distribution and trading of electronic control products
Salus Controls Plc	United Kingdom	GBP3,000,000	100	Distribution and trading of electronic control products
Salus Controls GmbH	Germany	EUR3,025,000	100	Distribution and trading of electronic control products
Salus Controls Romania s.r.l.	Romania	NEW LEI200	100	Distribution and trading of electronic control products
Salus Nordic A/S	Denmark	DKK9,000,000	100	Distribution and trading of electronic control products

Registered as a wholly-owned foreign enterprise under PRC law

* On 30 June 2020, the Group disposed of the entire interest in 金寶通電器(深圳)有限公司 to an independent third party. A loss on disposal of HK\$668,000 (note 7) was recognised during the current year.

Except for CIL, all the above subsidiaries are indirectly held by the Company.

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



2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 March 2021. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

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

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

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

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



2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

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

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Definition of a Business</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Material</i>

The nature and the impact of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the revised HKFRSs are described below:

- (a) *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* (the "Conceptual Framework") sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting and standard setting, and provides guidance for preparers of financial statements in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to all parties to understand and interpret the standards. The Conceptual Framework includes new chapters on measurement and reporting financial performance, new guidance on the derecognition of assets and liabilities, and updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities. It also clarifies the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting. The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The Conceptual Framework did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.
- (b) Amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify and provide additional guidance on the definition of a business. The amendments clarify that for an integrated set of activities and assets to be considered a business, it must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continue to produce outputs. Instead, the focus is on whether acquired inputs and acquired substantive processes together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments have also narrowed the definition of outputs to focus on goods or services provided to customers, investment income or other income from ordinary activities. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional fair value concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The Group has applied the amendments prospectively to transactions or other events that occurred on or after 1 April 2020. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.
- (c) Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7 address issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative risk-free rate ("RFR"). The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the introduction of the alternative RFR. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group as the Group does not have any interest rate hedging relationships.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures (continued)

- (d) Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 provide a new definition of material. The new definition states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. The amendments did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

2.3 Issued but not yet Effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

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

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework⁴</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2²</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture⁶</i>
Amendment to HKFRS 16	<i>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions¹</i>
Amendment to HKFRS 16	<i>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021³</i>
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts⁵</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts^{5, 8}</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current^{5, 7}</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies⁵</i>
Amendments to HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates⁵</i>
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction⁵</i>
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use⁴</i>
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract⁴</i>
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020</i>	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41 ⁴

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

⁵ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

⁶ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

⁷ As a consequence of the amendments to HKAS 1, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised in October 2020 to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

⁸ As a consequence of the amendments to HKFRS 17 issued in October 2020, HKFRS 4 was amended to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023



2.3 Issued but not yet Effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

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

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

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

The Group had certain interest-bearing bank borrowings denominated in foreign currencies based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as at 31 March 2021. If the interest rates of these borrowings are replaced by RFRs in a future period, the Group will apply this practical expedient upon the modification of these borrowings when the "economically equivalent" criterion is met and expects that no significant modification gain or loss will arise as a result of applying the amendments to these changes.

2.3 Issued but not yet Effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

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

Amendment to HKFRS 16 (2020) provides a practical expedient for lessees to elect not to apply lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the pandemic and only if (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted and shall be applied retrospectively. The amendment is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendment to HKFRS 16 (2021) provides a practical expedient for lessees to elect not to apply lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the pandemic and only if (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022; and (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021 with earlier application permitted and shall be applied retrospectively. The amendment is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

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



2.3 Issued but not yet Effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

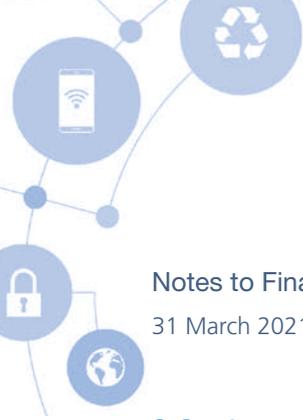
Amendments to HKAS 1 require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and shall be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 8 clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. That distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively only to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 12 clarify that the exemption does not apply and that companies are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions. The aim of the amendments is to reduce diversity in the reporting of deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

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

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



2.3 Issued but not yet Effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

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

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

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interests in associates

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

The Group's interests in associates are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at the Group's share of net assets under the equity method of accounting, less any impairment losses.

Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and other comprehensive income of associates is included in the consolidated profit or loss and consolidated other comprehensive income, respectively. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the assets transferred. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of associates is included as part of the Group's interests in associates.



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

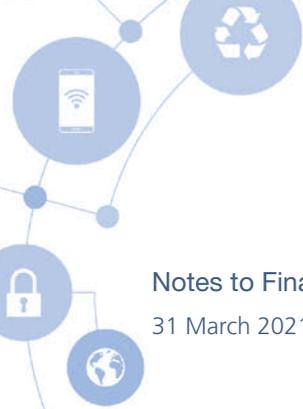
When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives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

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

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

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

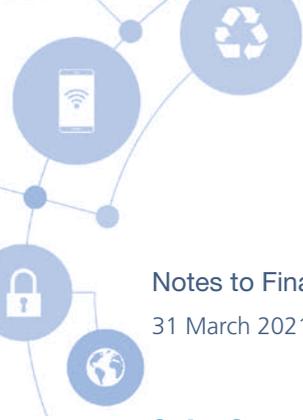
Related parties

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

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

or

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

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

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

Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease term and 10% – 20%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10% – 33.3%
Tools and machinery	10% – 33.3%
Motor vehicles	10% – 33.3%
Moulds and tooling	20%

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

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Deferred expenditure

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised and deferred only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the project and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. Deferred expenditure which does not meet these criteria is expensed when incurred.

Deferred expenditure is stated at cost less any impairment losses and is amortised using the straight-line basis over the commercial lives of the underlying products of three or five years, commencing from the date when the products are put into commercial production.

Leases

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

Group as a lessee

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

(a) Right-of-use assets

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

Properties	1 year to 5 years
Leasehold land	51 years
Computer software	5 years

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

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

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

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

(c) Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of properties (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

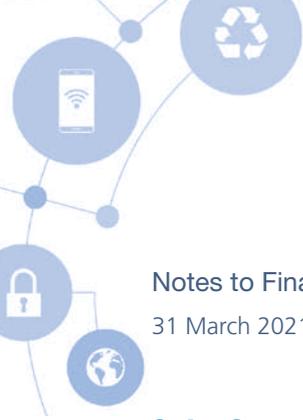
Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

For debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under HKAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

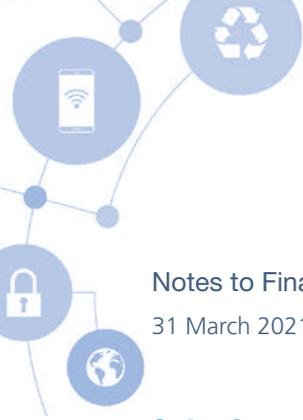
A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets (continued)

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

General approach

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

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

For debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At each reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt investments are considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due.

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

General approach (continued)

Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables and contract assets which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

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

Simplified approach

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

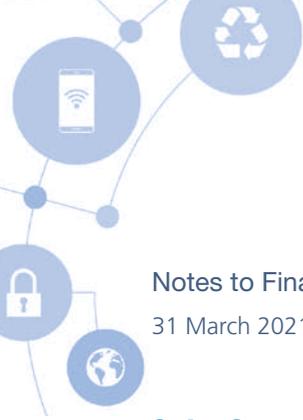
Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and bills payables, certain other payables and accrued liabilities, derivative financial instruments, interest-bearing bank borrowings, lease liabilities and an amount due to a non-controlling shareholder.



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment; or
- cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, or a foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment; or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting, the risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is “an economic relationship” between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not “dominate the value changes” that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges which meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income in the hedging reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The hedging reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in other comprehensive income for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment to which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Cash flow hedges (continued)

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect the statement of profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in other comprehensive income must remain in accumulated other comprehensive income if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to the statement of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After the discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income is accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

Current versus non-current classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or non-current or separated into current and non-current portions based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contracted cash flows).

- Where the Group expects to hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the derivative is classified as non-current (or separated into current and non-current portions) consistently with the classification of the underlying item.
- Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistently with the cash flows of the host contract.
- Derivative instruments that are designated as, and are effective hedging instruments, are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instruments are separated into current portions and non-current portions only if a reliable allocation can be made.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis and, in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

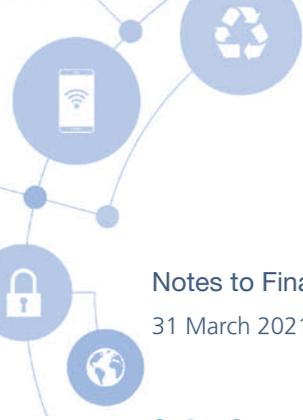
The Group provides for warranties for designated customers in relation to the sale of goods for general repairs of defects occurring during the warranty period. Provisions for these assurance-type warranties granted by the Group are recognised based on sales volume and past experience of the level of repairs and returns, discounted to their present values as appropriate.

Income tax

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

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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

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

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

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with interests in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

Sale of products

Revenue from the sale of electronic control products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electronic control products.

Some contracts for the sale of electronic control products provide customers with rights of return and early settlement rebates. The rights of return and rebates give rise to variable consideration.

(i) Rights of return

For contracts which provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period, the expected value method is used to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. The requirements in HKFRS 15 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, a refund liability is recognised. A right-of-return asset (and the corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Sale of products (continued)

(ii) Early settlement rebates

Retrospective early settlement rebates is provided to certain customers once the customers could early settle their receivable balances to the Group at a specific date. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the most likely amount method is used. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the historical settlement pattern of the customers. The requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration are applied and a refund liability for the expected future rebates is recognised.

Other income

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

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

Contract liabilities

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

Contract costs

Other than the costs which are capitalised as inventories, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, costs incurred to fulfil a contract with a customer are capitalised as an asset if all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the entity can specifically identify.
- (b) The costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future.
- (c) The costs are expected to be recovered.

The capitalised contract costs are amortised and charged to the statement of profit or loss on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates. Other contract costs are expensed as incurred.



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Government grants

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

Share-based payments

The Company operates share option schemes for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees for grants after 7 November 2002 is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binomial model, further details of which are given in note 31 to the financial statements.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the Group or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and is designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Other employee benefits

Pension schemes

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

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

Borrowing costs

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

Dividends

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

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

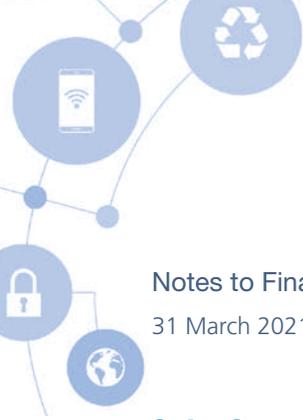
Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time the cumulative amount is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

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

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

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

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



2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries which arise throughout the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

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

Judgements

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

Impairment of assets

The Group has to exercise judgement in determining whether an asset is impaired or the event previously causing the asset impairment no longer exists, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred that may affect the asset value or such event affecting the asset value has not been in existence; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset or derecognition; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in preparing cash flow projections including whether these cash flow projections are discounted using an appropriate rate. Changing the assumptions selected by management to determine the level of impairment, including the discount rates or the growth rate assumptions in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the net present value used in the impairment testing.



3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates (continued)

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

(a) *Impairment of trade receivables*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

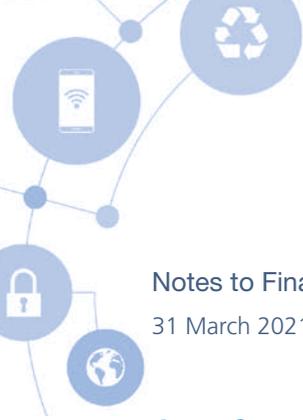
The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of a customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements.

(b) *Write-down of inventories to net realisable value*

Write-down of inventories to net realisable value is made based on the ageing and estimated net realisable value of inventories. The assessment of the write-down amount requires management's estimates and judgements. Where the actual outcome or expectation in the future is different from the original estimate, such differences will impact the carrying value of inventories and the write-down of inventories in the period in which such estimate has been changed. The carrying amount of inventories at 31 March 2021 was HK\$739,223,000 (2020: HK\$718,676,000).

(c) *Impairment of intangible assets*

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually irrespective of whether such an indicator exists. All intangible assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. When value-in-use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.



4. Operating Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

- (a) the smart solutions segment, which is engaged in the research and development, design, manufacture, trading and distribution of building and home control and appliance control products; and
- (b) the contract manufacturing services segment, which is engaged in the research and development, design, manufacture, trading and distribution of commercial and industrial control products.

Management monitors the results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit, which is a measure of adjusted profit before tax. The adjusted profit before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax except that other income, finance costs, share of profit less loss of associates, loss on disposal of a subsidiary, loss on remeasurement of existing interest in an associate upon business combination, as well as corporate and unallocated expenses are excluded from such measurement.

Segment assets mainly exclude property, plant and equipment, goodwill, a club debenture, interests in associates, a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, right-of-use assets, deferred tax assets, certain balances of intangible assets, cash and bank balances, and prepayments, deposits and other receivables, and corporate and other unallocated assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities mainly exclude interest-bearing bank borrowings, derivative financial instruments, an amount due to a non-controlling shareholder, lease liabilities, deferred tax liabilities, certain balances of trade and bills payables, other payables and accruals, and tax payable, and corporate and other unallocated liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Inter-segment revenue and transfers are transacted with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the then prevailing market prices.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021



4. Operating Segment Information (continued)

	Smart solutions		Contract manufacturing services		Total	
	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Segment revenue:						
Sales to external customers	1,092,285	1,214,380	2,504,375	2,048,116	3,596,660	3,262,496
Segment results	32,632	48,259	168,514	83,349	201,146	131,608
Bank interest income					525	566
Government grants					19,393	11,898
Other income (excluding bank interest income and government grants)					2,606	3,509
Corporate and other unallocated expenses					(109,683)	(110,816)
Finance costs					(13,329)	(24,723)
Share of profit less loss of associates	2,848	2,827	–	–	2,848	2,827
Loss on disposal of a subsidiary					(668)	–
Loss on remeasurement of existing interest in an associate upon business combination					(344)	–
Profit before tax					102,494	14,869
Income tax expense					(21,103)	(3,896)
Profit for the year					81,391	10,973

4. Operating Segment Information (continued)

	Smart solutions		Contract manufacturing services		Total	
	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Assets and liabilities						
Segment assets	625,936	758,339	702,532	639,945	1,328,468	1,398,284
Interests in associates	9,265	9,338	–	–	9,265	9,338
Corporate and other unallocated assets					1,149,887	920,885
Total assets					2,487,620	2,328,507
Segment liabilities	26,583	24,698	5,347	9,602	31,930	34,300
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities					1,057,271	1,035,284
Total liabilities					1,089,201	1,069,584
Other segment information:						
Capital expenditure*					186,160	162,687
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment					57,167	54,532
Depreciation of right-of-use assets					38,178	44,811
Amortisation of deferred expenditure	34,859	36,379	10,790	12,720	45,649	49,099
Write-off of deferred expenditure	5,734	7,610	947	5,084	6,681	12,694
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of trade receivables, net	(264)	377	(434)	(2,262)	(698)	(1,885)
Write-down of/(reversal of provision for) inventories to net realisable value	5,863	21,914	1,753	(83)	7,616	21,831

* Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and leasehold land classified as right-of-use assets.



4. Operating Segment Information (continued)

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
The America	1,516,607	1,008,680
Europe	1,611,872	1,582,565
Asia	468,181	671,251
	3,596,660	3,262,496

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

(b) Non-current assets

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
The America	2,946	3,343
Europe	6,120	7,148
Asia	428,691	368,646
	437,757	379,137

The non-current assets information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes goodwill, a club debenture, intangible assets, a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss and deferred tax assets.

Information about major customers

For the year ended 31 March 2021, revenue of approximately HK\$854,217,000 (2020: HK\$769,620,000) and HK\$760,745,000 (2020: HK\$446,257,000), which represented 23.8% (2020: 23.6%) and 21.2% (2020: 13.7%) of the Group's total revenue, respectively, was derived from sales by the contract manufacturing services segment to two separate single customers. They included sales to a group of entities which are known to be under common control with these customers.

5. Revenue and Other Income

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	3,596,660	3,262,496

Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) *Disaggregated revenue information*

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Geographical markets		
The America	1,516,607	1,008,680
Europe	1,611,872	1,582,565
Asia	468,181	671,251
	3,596,660	3,262,496

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period and recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:		
Sale of electronic control products	3,819	3,770

(ii) *Performance obligations*

Sale of electronic control products

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally due within 30 to 150 days (2020: 30 to 150 days) from delivery, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. Some contracts provide customers with early settlement rebates which give rise to variable consideration subject to constraint.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021



5. Revenue and Other Income (continued)

An analysis of other income is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Bank interest income	525	566
Government grants*	19,393	11,898
Sundry income	2,606	3,509
	22,524	15,973

* Government grants were granted by respective governmental authorities in Hong Kong and in Mainland China. During the year ended 31 March 2021, HK\$10,341,000 (2020: Nil) and RMB4,355,000 (2020: RMB8,932,000) (equivalent to approximately HK\$5,127,000 (2020: HK\$9,924,000)) were granted by respective governmental authorities to subsidise stable employment of enterprises, and HK\$244,000 (2020: Nil) and RMB3,244,000 (2020: RMB1,770,000) (equivalent to approximately HK\$3,681,000 (2020: HK\$1,974,000)) were granted by respective governmental authorities to subsidise the development of the industry which the Group operates. There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to the receipts of those grants. There is no assurance that the Group will continue to receive such grants in the future.

6. Finance Costs

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Interest on bank loans	10,143	22,113
Interest on lease liabilities	3,186	2,610
	13,329	24,723

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021

7. Profit Before Tax

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Notes	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Cost of inventories sold		3,123,255	2,802,531
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13	57,167	54,532
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14(a)	38,178	44,811
Research and development costs:			
Amortisation of deferred expenditure [^]	16	45,649	49,099
Write-off of deferred expenditure [^]	16	6,681	12,694
Current year expenditure		8,013	4,323
		60,343	66,116
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	14(c)	1,019	885
Gain on termination of a lease contract	14(c)	(184)	(33)
Auditor's remuneration		2,470	2,257
Employee benefit expense* (including directors' remuneration – note 8):			
Wages, salaries and other benefits		662,471	643,154
Pension scheme contributions		3,511	4,382
Equity-settled share option expenses/ (reversal of equity-settled share option expenses), net		(163)	1,523
		665,819	649,059
Foreign exchange differences, net [#]		(17,775)	7,422
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net [#]		2,202	452
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables, net [#]	21	(698)	(1,885)
Income from forfeiture of receipt in advance from customers [#]		–	(6,981)
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value ^{**}		7,616	21,831
Fair value losses/(gains), net:			
Derivative instruments – transactions not qualifying as hedges [#]			
– Realised losses/(gains)		6,932	(1,701)
– Unrealised losses		562	2,352
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss			
– designated as such upon initial recognition [#]		(635)	–
Loss on disposal of a subsidiary [#]		668	–
Loss on remeasurement of existing interest in an associate upon business combination [#]	39	344	–

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021



7. Profit Before Tax (continued)

- * Employee benefit expense of HK\$432,409,000 (2020: HK\$391,191,000) is included in "Cost of inventories sold" above.
- ** Write-down of inventories to net realisable value is included in "Cost of sales" on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- ^ The amortisation of deferred expenditure and write-off of deferred expenditure for the year are included in "Administrative expenses" on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- # These items are included in "Other operating income, net" on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

8. Directors' and Chief Executive's Remuneration

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"), section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Fees	1,495	1,668
Other emoluments:		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	11,883	9,489
Equity-settled share option expenses, net	(163)	1,573
Pension scheme contributions	29	–
	13,244	12,730

As at 31 March 2021, two directors (2020: one) have outstanding share options granted by the Company, in respect of their services to the Group, under the share option schemes of the Company, further details of which are set out in note 31 to the financial statements. The fair value of such options, which has been recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the vesting period, was determined as at the date of grant and the amount included in the financial statements for the current year is included in the above directors' and chief executive's remuneration disclosures.

8. Directors' and Chief Executive's Remuneration (continued)

The remuneration of each of the directors and chief executive for the year ended 31 March 2021 is set out below:

	Fees HK\$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Equity- settled share option expenses HK\$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Executive Directors					
Mr. AU YANG Ho	–	3,225	–	–	3,225
Dr. OW YANG King##	–	2,877	(424)	–	2,453
Mr. AU YANG Pak Hong Bernard ("Mr. Bernard AU YANG")*	–	4,615	261	18	4,894
Mr. Wong Wah Shun^^	–	1,166	–	11	1,177
	–	11,883	(163)	29	11,749
Non-executive Directors					
Mr. WONG Chun Kong	186	–	–	–	186
Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony	234	–	–	–	234
Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL^	90	–	–	–	90
	510	–	–	–	510
Independent Non-executive Directors					
Mr. LUK Koon Hoo	284	–	–	–	284
Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT	284	–	–	–	284
Mr. CHEUNG Ching Leung, David**	73	–	–	–	73
Mr. Ho Pak Chuen Patrick***	203	–	–	–	203
Mr. Roy KUAN^^^	141	–	–	–	141
	985	–	–	–	985
	1,495	11,883	(163)	29	13,244



8. Directors' and Chief Executive's Remuneration (continued)

The remuneration of each of the directors and chief executive for the year ended 31 March 2020 is set out below:

	Fees HK\$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Equity- settled share option expenses HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Executive Directors				
Mr. AUYANG Ho	–	3,310	–	3,310
Dr. OWYANG King ^{##}	–	6,179	1,573	7,752
	–	9,489	1,573	11,062
Non-executive Directors				
Mr. Bernard AUYANG [*]	37	–	–	37
Mr. WONG Chun Kong	186	–	–	186
Mr. KAM Chi Chiu, Anthony	234	–	–	234
Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL [^]	234	–	–	234
Mr. AU Hing Lun, Dennis [#]	149	–	–	149
	840	–	–	840
Independent Non-executive Directors				
Mr. LUK Koon Hoo	285	–	–	285
Mr. Patrick Thomas SIEWERT	285	–	–	285
Mr. CHEUNG Ching Leung, David ^{**}	258	–	–	258
	828	–	–	828
	1,668	9,489	1,573	12,730

There was no arrangement under which a Director or the Chief Executive waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year (2020: Nil).

[#] Mr. AU Hing Lun, Dennis resigned as a Non-executive Director of the Company with effect from 20 January 2020.

^{##} Dr. OWYANG King was the Chief Executive Officer of the Company during the year ended 31 March 2020. On 1 April 2020, Dr. OWYANG King resigned as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and remains as an Executive Director of the Company. On 3 September 2020, Dr. OWYANG King retired as an Executive Director of the Company.

^{*} Mr. Bernard AUYANG was appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Company on 20 January 2020. Mr. Bernard AUYANG was re-designated as an Executive Director and was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company on 1 April 2020.

^{**} Mr. CHEUNG Ching Leung, David resigned as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company with effect from 1 July 2020.

^{***} Mr. Ho Pak Chuen Patrick was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company with effect from 1 July 2020.

[^] Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL retired as a Non-executive Director of the Company on 3 September 2020.

^{^^} Mr. WONG Wah Shun was appointed as an Executive Director of the Company with effect from 3 September 2020.

^{^^^} Mr. Roy KUAN was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company with effect from 3 September 2020.

9. Five Highest Paid Employees

The five highest paid employees during the year included three (2020: two) directors, details of whose emoluments are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration of the remaining two (2020: three) non-director highest paid employees for the year are as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	6,495	8,017
Equity-settled share option expenses	–	(50)
Pension scheme contributions	36	54
	6,531	8,021

The number of non-director highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2021	2020
Nil to HK\$2,500,000	–	2
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	–	–
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	2	1
	2	3



10. Income Tax Expense

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2020: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is a qualifying entity under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The first HK\$2,000,000 (2020: HK\$2,000,000) of assessable profits of this subsidiary are taxed at 8.25% (2020: 8.25%) and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5% (2020: 16.5%). Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the jurisdictions in which the Group entities operate.

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Current – Hong Kong:		
Charge for the year	155	336
Underprovision/(overprovision) in prior years	(14)	239
Current – Mainland China and other countries:		
Charge for the year	9,676	15,416
Overprovision in prior years	(2,909)	(2,031)
Deferred (<i>note 29</i>)	14,195	(10,064)
Total tax charge for the year	21,103	3,896

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory rate to the tax expense at the Group's effective tax rate is as follows:

	2021		2020	
	HK\$'000	%	HK\$'000	%
Profit before tax	102,494		14,869	
Tax at the statutory tax rate	16,912	16.5	2,453	16.5
Higher tax rates for other countries	2,572	2.5	3,332	22.4
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	(2,923)	(2.8)	(1,792)	(12.1)
Recognition of tax losses	(2,257)	(2.2)	(5,146)	(34.6)
Profit attributable to associates, net	(470)	(0.5)	(475)	(3.2)
Income not subject to tax	(3,988)	(3.9)	(2,380)	(16.0)
Expenses not deductible for tax	7,097	6.9	6,125	41.2
Tax losses not recognised	4,965	4.9	2,917	19.6
Tax losses utilised	(616)	(0.6)	(1,271)	(8.5)
Other temporary differences	(189)	(0.2)	133	0.9
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	21,103	20.6	3,896	26.2

11. Dividends

Dividend paid during the year

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Final dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2020 – HK\$0.0131 per ordinary share (2020: final dividend of HK\$0.0164 per ordinary share, in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2019)	11,001	13,772

Proposed final dividend

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Final – HK\$0.0595 (2020: HK\$0.0131) per ordinary share	49,965	11,001

The proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021 is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting. These financial statements do not reflect the final dividend payable.



12. Earnings Per Share attributable to Owners of the Company

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company of HK\$81,391,000 (2020: HK\$10,993,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 839,740,000 (2020: 839,740,000) in issue during the year.

The computation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2021 does not assume the exercise of certain share options granted by the Company because the relevant exercise prices of those options were higher than the relevant average market prices of the shares of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

For the year ended 31 March 2020, the calculation of the diluted earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company of HK\$10,993,000. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of 840,948,000 is the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, as used in the basic earnings per share calculation, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares assumed to have been issued at no consideration on the deemed exercise of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

A reconciliation between the weighted average number of shares used in calculating the basic and diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	2020
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating the basic earnings per share	839,740,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares assumed to have been issued at nil consideration on the deemed exercise of all dilutive options in issue during the year	1,208,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating the diluted earnings per share	840,948,000

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

Note	Buildings HK\$'000	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000	Construction in progress HK\$'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'000	Tools and machinery HK\$'000	Motor vehicles HK\$'000	Moulds and tooling HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 31 March 2021								
At 31 March 2020 and at 1 April 2020:								
Cost	-	108,752	-	218,913	422,654	4,912	39,525	794,756
Accumulated depreciation	-	(85,964)	-	(169,010)	(251,828)	(3,235)	(34,012)	(544,049)
Net carrying amount	-	22,788	-	49,903	170,826	1,677	5,513	250,707
At 1 April 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	-	22,788	-	49,903	170,826	1,677	5,513	250,707
Additions	25,310	31,477	-	22,784	25,787	-	3,336	108,694
Disposals and write-offs	-	(2,085)	-	(671)	(964)	-	-	(3,720)
Depreciation provided during the year ⁷	(483)	(10,002)	-	(13,383)	(28,202)	(826)	(4,271)	(57,167)
Exchange realignment	8	1,569	-	3,272	15,351	41	-	20,241
At 31 March 2021, net of accumulated depreciation	24,835	43,747	-	61,905	182,798	892	4,578	318,755
At 31 March 2021:								
Cost	25,310	127,180	-	249,070	477,407	4,932	42,314	926,213
Accumulated depreciation	(475)	(83,433)	-	(187,165)	(294,609)	(4,040)	(37,736)	(607,458)
Net carrying amount	24,835	43,747	-	61,905	182,798	892	4,578	318,755

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021



13. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Note	Buildings HK'000	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000	Construction in progress HK\$'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'000	Tools and machinery HK\$'000	Motor vehicles HK\$'000	Moulds and tooling HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 31 March 2020									
At 1 April 2019:									
Cost		-	107,940	830	210,166	403,654	5,084	36,728	764,402
Accumulated depreciation		-	(82,691)	-	(163,112)	(251,489)	(3,680)	(28,554)	(529,526)
Net carrying amount		-	25,249	830	47,054	152,165	1,404	8,174	234,876
At 1 April 2019, net of									
accumulated depreciation		-	25,249	830	47,054	152,165	1,404	8,174	234,876
Additions		-	4,902	-	21,001	55,349	1,141	2,797	85,190
Disposals and write-offs		-	(4)	-	(307)	(2,355)	-	-	(2,666)
Transfers		-	-	(830)	-	830	-	-	-
Depreciation provided during the year	7	-	(6,532)	-	(15,796)	(26,030)	(716)	(5,458)	(54,532)
Exchange realignment		-	(827)	-	(2,049)	(9,133)	(152)	-	(12,161)
At 31 March 2020, net of		-	22,788	-	49,903	170,826	1,677	5,513	250,707
At 31 March 2020:									
Cost		-	108,752	-	218,913	422,654	4,912	39,525	794,756
Accumulated depreciation		-	(85,964)	-	(169,010)	(251,828)	(3,235)	(34,012)	(544,049)
Net carrying amount		-	22,788	-	49,903	170,826	1,677	5,513	250,707

14. Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of properties and computer software used in its operation. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire the land from the owners with lease periods of 51 years, and no ongoing payments are required under the terms of these land leases. Leases of property generally have lease terms between 1 and 5 years, while computer software has lease term of 5 years. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

	2021				2020
	Leasehold land HK\$'000	Properties HK\$'000	Computer software HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000	Properties HK\$'000
At beginning of the year	–	89,398	–	89,398	54,075
Additions	17,524	15,944	6,725	40,193	84,542
Termination of a lease	–	(6,415)	–	(6,415)	(521)
Depreciation charge	(259)	(37,695)	(224)	(38,178)	(44,811)
Exchange realignment	(292)	4,936	–	4,644	(3,887)
At end of the year	16,973	66,168	6,501	89,642	89,398

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	92,721	57,589
New leases	22,669	84,542
Termination of a lease	(6,599)	(554)
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	3,186	2,610
Payments	(40,459)	(47,448)
Exchange realignment	5,039	(4,018)
Carrying amount at end of the year	76,557	92,721
Analysed into:		
Current portion	36,756	41,535
Non-current portion	39,801	51,186

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 37 to the financial statements.



14. Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	3,186	2,610
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	38,178	44,811
Expenses relating to short-term leases		
– included in administrative expenses	1,019	885
Gain on termination of a lease contract	(184)	(33)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	42,199	48,273

(d) The total cash outflow for leases is disclosed in note 40(c) to the financial statements.

15. Goodwill

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
At 1 April and 31 March:		
Cost	38,164	38,164
Accumulated impairment	(1,744)	(1,744)
Net carrying amount	36,420	36,420

Impairment testing of goodwill

Included in the balance was mainly the goodwill acquired through business combination of Asia Electronics HK Technologies Limited and Asia Electronics Technologies (Dongguan) Co. Ltd. (collectively the "Asia Electronics Entity"), which have been regarded as one cash-generating unit for impairment testing.

The recoverable amount of the Asia Electronics Entity has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year period approved by senior management, with cash flows beyond the five-year period being extrapolated using a growth rate of 2% (2020: 2%). The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 17% (2020: 15%).

The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the Asia Electronics Entity was HK\$34,136,000 (2020: HK\$34,136,000) as at 31 March 2021.

Certain key assumptions were used in the value-in-use calculation of the Asia Electronics Entity for 31 March 2021. Management determined the value assigned to the budgeted gross margins based on the average gross margins achieved in the year immediately before the budget year, adjusted for expected efficiency improvements. Changes in revenue and costs are based on management experience and expectations of future changes in the market. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate and reflects specific risks relating to the relevant unit.

16. Intangible Assets

	Note	Deferred expenditure	
		2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
At beginning of the year:			
Cost		560,165	540,448
Accumulated amortisation		(389,918)	(385,905)
Net carrying amount		170,247	154,543
At beginning of the year, net of accumulated amortisation		170,247	154,543
Additions		59,942	77,497
Amortisation provided during the year	7	(45,649)	(49,099)
Write-off during the year	7	(6,681)	(12,694)
At end of the year, net of accumulated amortisation		177,859	170,247
At 31 March:			
Cost		612,630	560,165
Accumulated amortisation		(434,771)	(389,918)
Net carrying amount		177,859	170,247

17. Interests in Associates

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Share of net assets	7,707	7,780
Goodwill on acquisition	1,558	1,558
	9,265	9,338

During the year ended 31 March 2021, dividends of US\$212,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$1,644,000) (2020: Nil) was declared by an associate, Braeburn Systems LLC ("Braeburn").

The trade receivable balance with an associate is disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements.



17. Interests in Associates (continued)

On 21 November 2019, the Group entered into a subscription agreement with Mr. Bernard AUYANG, son of Mr. AUYANG Ho, an Executive Director and Chairman of the Board, and is therefore a connected person of the Company (note 34(c)), and CT Nova Limited (“CT Nova”), a private company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability (“Subscription Agreement”). The Group agreed to subscribe and CT Nova agreed to allot and issue ordinary shares of CT Nova at a consideration of US\$700,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$5,428,000). Thereafter, each of the Group and Mr. Bernard AUYANG holds a 50% equity interest in CT Nova. US\$100,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$783,000) was paid during the year ended 31 March 2020 and the remaining unpaid capital contribution of US\$600,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$4,652,000) was included in commitments at 31 March 2020 as disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements. On 8 May 2020, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement with Mr. Bernard AUYANG to purchase the remaining 50% equity interest in CT Nova (“Share Purchase Agreement”). Thereafter, CT Nova has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group. The Subscription Agreement has been terminated on the same day as agreed by the Group, Mr. Bernard AUYANG and CT Nova under the Share Purchase Agreement. The purchase consideration of US\$100,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$775,000) for the acquisition was settled in the form of cash on 18 May 2020. Details of the acquisition are set out in note 39 to the financial statements. CT Nova is principally engaged in the trading and distribution of smart home appliances and baby products.

Particulars of the associates as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Name	Particulars of issued shares held	Place of incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest attributable to the Group	Principal activities
Braeburn (note (a))	Ordinary shares	United States of America	27%	Trading of electronic products
CT Nova Limited (note (b))	Ordinary shares	Hong Kong	– (2020: 50%)	Trading and distribution of smart home appliances and baby products
CT Nova US, LLC (note (b))	Ordinary shares	United States of America	– (2020: 50%)	Trading and distribution of smart home appliances and baby products

Notes:

- (a) Braeburn has a financial year end date of 31 December, which is not coterminous with that of the Group. The consolidated financial statements are adjusted for the material transactions between Braeburn and the Group between 1 January and 31 March.
- (b) The Group had significant influence, but not control or joint control, over CT Nova, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions, pursuant to the Articles of Association of CT Nova. Accordingly, CT Nova and CT Nova US, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CT Nova, were classified as associates of the Group as at 31 March 2020.

17. Interests in Associates (continued)

The following table illustrates the aggregate financial information of the associates:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Share of the associates' profit for the year	2,848	2,827
Share of the associates' total comprehensive income	2,848	2,827
Aggregate carrying amount of the interests in the associates	9,265	9,338

18. Financial Asset at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Equity investment, at fair value Glen Canyon Corporation	—	—

The above investment represents the investment in unlisted equity securities which was irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Group considers this investment to be strategic in nature. The investee company was engaged in the development of energy saving products and solutions. In the opinion of the directors, the fair value of the investment was minimal with reference to the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities held by the investee company.

19. Financial Asset at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Unlisted investment, at fair value	8,386	—

The above unlisted investment represents the equity securities which was classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss as the Group has not elected to recognise the fair value gain or loss through other comprehensive income. The investee company was engaged in providing communication and wireless products.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021



20. Inventories

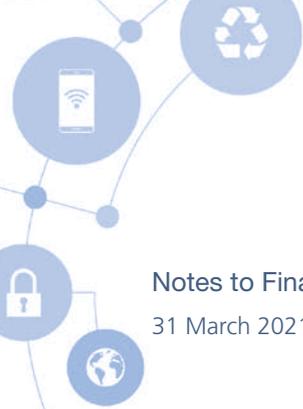
	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Raw materials	262,973	279,428
Work in progress	75,861	41,766
Finished goods	400,389	397,482
	739,223	718,676

21. Trade Receivables

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Trade receivables	489,779	571,154
Impairment	(85,397)	(81,369)
	404,382	489,785

As at 31 March 2021, gross trade receivables of certain customers of HK\$200,518,000 (2020: HK\$213,002,000), which are designated in trade receivable factoring arrangements entered into between the Group and banks, were measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as these trade receivables are managed within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling for working capital management and the contractual terms of these receivables give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit. The credit period granted to customers generally ranges from one to five months (2020: one to five months). The Group maintains strict credit control over its customers and outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. At the end of the reporting period, 10.8% (2020: 9.2%) and 38.1% (2020: 47.1%) of the total trade receivables were due from the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers, respectively. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021

21. Trade Receivables (continued)

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Within 1 month	214,264	266,708
1 to 2 months	96,673	61,538
2 to 3 months	56,514	51,157
Over 3 months	36,931	110,382
	404,382	489,785

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the payment due date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Current and due within 1 month	393,053	461,672
1 to 2 months	3,396	12,003
2 to 3 months	2,985	2,923
Over 3 months	4,948	13,187
	404,382	489,785

As part of its normal business, the Group entered into trade receivable factoring arrangements (the "Arrangements"), pursuant to which the Group assigned the rights to certain trade receivables to certain banks. The Group is not exposed to default risks of the trade debtors after the assignment. The Group did not retain any rights on the use of the trade receivables, including the sale, transfer or pledge of the trade receivables to any other third parties. Trade receivables as if without assignment of the Arrangements as at 31 March 2021 amounted to HK\$1,379,701,000 (as at 31 March 2020: HK\$1,142,072,000).



21. Trade Receivables (continued)

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
At beginning of year	81,369	85,324
Reversal of impairment losses, net (note 7)	(698)	(1,885)
Exchange realignment	4,726	(2,070)
At end of year	85,397	81,369

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

As at 31 March 2021

	Current	Less than 1 month	Past due 1 to 3 months	Over 3 months	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.05%	0.05%	0.20%	94.51%	17.44%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$'000)	379,739	13,510	6,394	90,136	489,779
Expected credit losses (HK\$'000)	189	7	13	85,188	85,397

As at 31 March 2020

	Current	Less than 1 month	Past due 1 to 3 months	Over 3 months	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.19%	0.26%	1.44%	85.89%	14.25%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$'000)	422,255	40,305	15,144	93,450	571,154
Expected credit losses (HK\$'000)	785	103	218	80,263	81,369

21. Trade Receivables (continued)

Included in the Group's provision for impairment of trade receivables is a provision for individually impaired trade receivables of HK\$83,693,000 (2020: HK\$78,967,000) with a carrying amount before provision of HK\$83,693,000 (2020: HK\$78,967,000). The individually impaired trade receivables mainly relate to balances that were in dispute, or in the status of insolvency and reorganisation proceedings for Fagor Electrodomesticos Sociedad Cooperativa, FagorBrandt SAS, and Fagor Mastercook S.A. (collectively the "Fagor Group") as detailed below.

On 13 November 2013, Fagor Electrodomesticos Sociedad Cooperativa, a company incorporated under the laws of Spain, submitted a petition to open formal insolvency proceedings (concurso) before the Commercial Court No. 1 of San Sebastian (Spain). The Court opened the insolvency proceedings on 19 November 2013.

FagorBrandt SAS, a company incorporated under the laws of France, was subject to reorganisation proceedings (redressement judiciaire) before the Commercial Court of Nanterre (France) since 7 November 2013. On 11 April 2014, the Commercial Court of Nanterre (France) converted the reorganisation proceedings into liquidation proceedings. On 15 April 2014, the Commercial Court of Nanterre (France) approved various bids for the assets of FagorBrandt SAS, including the bid of Cevital. During the year ended 31 March 2017, FagorBrandt SAS has completed the realisation of most of the assets to Cevital in order to raise funds for settlement to its creditors.

On 31 October 2013, Fagor Mastercook S.A., a company incorporated under the laws of Poland, submitted a petition to open formal insolvency proceedings (concurso) before the Commercial Court No. 1 of San Sebastian (Spain). The Court opened the insolvency proceedings on 19 November 2013. On 18 February 2014, the Polish Court in Wroclaw opened the secondary proceedings of Fagor Mastercook S.A. These proceedings under the EC Regulation 1346/2000 are liquidation proceedings.

Full impairment provision of EUR8,123,000 (2020: EUR8,123,000) (approximately HK\$74,299,000 (2020: approximately HK\$69,653,000)) has already been made in prior years against the Group's trade receivables of EUR8,123,000 (2020: EUR8,123,000) (approximately HK\$74,299,000 (2020: approximately HK\$69,653,000)) due from the Fagor Group as at 31 March 2021 in view of the insolvency and reorganisation proceedings of the Fagor Group underway.

Included in trade receivables is an amount due from an associate of HK\$13,565,000 (2020: HK\$10,982,000), which is repayable on credit terms similar to those offered to the major customers of the Group.

22. Prepayments, Deposits and Other Receivables

The financial assets included in the balances related to receivables for which there was no recent history of default and past due amounts. As at 31 March 2021 and 2020, the loss allowance was assessed to be minimal.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021



23. Cash and Bank Balances

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Cash and bank balances	570,196	429,846
Time deposits	11,868	2,185
Restricted bank deposits	9,139	–
	591,203	432,031

At the end of the reporting period, the cash and bank balances denominated in Renminbi (“RMB”) amounted to HK\$153,927,000 (2020: HK\$91,320,000). RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China’s Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term time deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months (2020: one day and three months) depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short term time deposit rates. The bank balances are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

As at 31 March 2021, restricted bank deposits mainly included deposits for issuance of bank acceptance notes with the Bank of China.

24. Trade and Bills Payables

An ageing analysis of trade and bills payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Within 1 month	126,542	121,035
1 to 2 months	135,943	119,959
2 to 3 months	227,547	151,435
Over 3 months	281,111	323,003
	771,143	715,432

24. Trade and Bills Payables (continued)

An ageing analysis of trade and bills payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the payment due date, is as follows:

	2021	2020
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Current and due within 1 month	626,372	500,902
1 to 2 months	55,167	122,128
2 to 3 months	26,799	47,841
Over 3 months	62,805	44,561
	771,143	715,432

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing and generally have payment terms ranging from one to five months (2020: one to four months).

25. Other Payables and Accrued Liabilities

The other payables and accrued liabilities are non-interest-bearing and have payment terms ranging from one to three months (2020: one to three months).

26. Contract Liabilities

	31 March	31 March	1 April
	2021	2020	2019
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Receipts in advance from customers	7,254	6,777	4,934

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received to deliver products. The increase in contract liabilities in 2021 and 2020 was mainly due to the increase in short-term advances received from customers in relation to the delivery of products at the end of the year.



27. Derivative Financial Instruments

	2021		2020	
	Contract amount HK\$'000	Liabilities HK\$'000	Contract amount HK\$'000	Liabilities HK\$'000
Forward currency contracts	154,263	562	110,806	2,352

As at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, the forward currency contracts were not designated for hedge accounting and were measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in realised and unrealised loss of non-hedging forward currency contracts amounting to in aggregate of HK\$7,494,000 (2020: HK\$651,000) were debited (2020: debited) to the statement of profit or loss during the year.

28. Interest-Bearing Bank Borrowings

	2021			2020		
	Effective interest rate p.a. (%)	Maturity	HK\$'000	Effective interest rate p.a. (%)	Maturity	HK\$'000
Current						
Bank import loans – unsecured	N/A	N/A	–	2.2 - 2.4	2020 or on demand	103,296
Bank revolving loans – unsecured	1.0	2021 or on demand	27,439	1.0	2020 or on demand	25,723
Bank term loans – unsecured	1.3	2024 or on demand	56,015	3.2	2023 or on demand	10,080
			83,454			139,099
			2021 HK\$'000			2020 HK\$'000
Analysed into:						
Bank loans repayable:						
Within one year or on demand			83,454			139,099

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021

28. Interest-Bearing Bank Borrowings (continued)

Other interest rate information:

	Floating rate	
	2021	2020
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Bank loans – unsecured	83,454	139,099

As at 31 March 2021, except for unsecured bank loans of approximately HK\$27,439,000 (2020: HK\$25,723,000) denominated in EUR, all other borrowings were denominated in United States dollars.

At 31 March 2021 and 2020, the interest-bearing bank borrowings were supported by corporate guarantees executed by the Company and certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

29. Deferred Tax

The movements in deferred tax liabilities and assets during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities/(assets)

	Deferred tax liabilities/(assets)								
	Inventory	Unutilised tax losses	Credit losses	Lease liabilities	Right-of- use assets	Depreciation in excess of related depreciation allowance	Depreciation allowance in excess of related depreciation	Deferred expenditure	Net deferred tax liabilities
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
At 1 April 2019	(1,283)	(11,394)	(375)	(11,521)	10,884	–	154	24,310	10,775
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	(5,925)	(6,753)	(111)	(8,499)	8,610	(110)	(154)	2,878	(10,064)
Exchange realignment	281	127	–	–	–	–	–	–	408
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	(6,927)	(18,020)	(486)	(20,020)	19,494	(110)	–	27,188	1,119
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	4,393	8,886	94	7,481	(7,727)	(387)	–	1,455	14,195
Exchange realignment	(640)	(118)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(758)
At 31 March 2021	(3,174)	(9,252)	(392)	(12,539)	11,767	(497)	–	28,643	14,556



29. Deferred Tax (continued)

Represented as:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Deferred tax assets	(14,087)	(26,069)
Deferred tax liabilities	28,643	27,188

At 31 March 2021, the Group has unutilised tax losses arising in Hong Kong and Denmark of HK\$47,447,000 (2020: HK\$100,726,000) and HK\$6,468,000 (2020: HK\$6,363,000). Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of these losses.

At 31 March 2021, the Group has unrecognised tax losses arising in Hong Kong of HK\$2,123,000 (2020: HK\$9,587,000) that are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. The Group also has unrecognised tax losses arising in Mainland China and Malaysia of HK\$27,600,000 (2020: HK\$25,134,000) and HK\$16,388,000 (2020: HK\$3,489,000), respectively, that will expire in one to seven years for offsetting against future profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and it is not certain that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from the foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. The requirement is effective from 1 January 2008 and applies to earnings after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between Mainland China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. The Group is therefore liable for withholding taxes on dividends distributed by those subsidiaries established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008.

At 31 March 2021, no deferred tax has been recognised for withholding taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings that are subject to withholding taxes of the Group's subsidiaries established in Mainland China. In the opinion of the directors, it is not probable that these subsidiaries will distribute such earnings in the foreseeable future. The aggregate amount of temporary differences on undistributed profit of the subsidiaries in Mainland China for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised totalled approximately HK\$256,835,000 at 31 March 2021 (2020: HK\$224,260,000).

There are no income tax consequences attaching to the payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021

30. Issued Capital

Shares

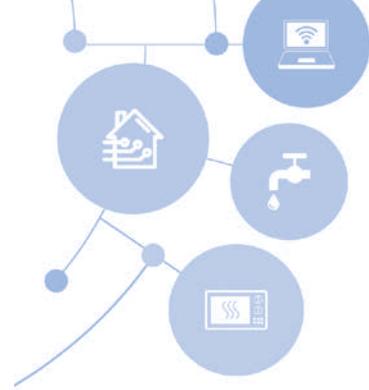
	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Authorised: 5,000,000,000 (2020: 5,000,000,000) ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each	500,000	500,000
Issued and fully paid: 839,740,000 (2020: 839,740,000) ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each	83,974	83,974

A summary of movements in the Company's share capital is as follows:

	Number of shares in issue	Share capital HK\$'000	Share premium account HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 April 2019, 31 March 2020, 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	839,740,000	83,974	394,934	478,908

Share options

Details of the Company's share option schemes and the share options issued under the schemes are included in note 31 to the financial statements.



31. Share Option Schemes

The purpose of the share option schemes of the Company is to provide incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operation. Eligible participants of the share option schemes of the Company include Directors (including Executive, Non-executive and Independent Non-executive Directors) and employees of the Group, any advisors, consultants, distributors, contractors, suppliers, agents, customers, business partners, joint venture business partners, promoters or service providers of any member of the Group.

The share option scheme adopted by the Company on 15 September 2006 (the "2006 Scheme") expired on 15 September 2016. Unless otherwise cancelled or lapsed in accordance with the 2006 Scheme, the outstanding share options granted under the 2006 Scheme would remain exercisable. Pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 14 September 2016, the Company adopted a new share option scheme (the "2016 Scheme") which, unless otherwise cancelled or terminated, would remain in force for 10 years from that date.

The maximum number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the 2006 Scheme and the 2016 Scheme and any other schemes of the Company must not exceed 30% of the shares in issue at any time. The maximum number of shares issued and to be issued under share options to each eligible participant under the 2006 Scheme and 2016 Scheme (including both exercised and outstanding options) within any 12-month period is limited to 1% of the shares of the Company in issue. Any further grant of share options in excess of this limit is subject to shareholders' approval in a general meeting.

Share options granted to a Director, the Chief Executive Officer or substantial shareholder of the Company, or to any of their associates, are subject to approval in advance by the Independent Non-executive Directors of the Company. In addition, any grant of share options to a substantial shareholder or an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company, or to any of their associates, in excess of 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue and with an aggregate value (based on the closing price of the Company's shares at the date of grant) in excess of HK\$5 million, within any 12-month period, is subject to shareholders' approval in advance in a general meeting.

As at the date of this report, the total number of shares available for issue under the 2016 Scheme was 77,642,000, representing approximately 9.25% of the shares of the Company in issue as at that date. Since the 2006 Scheme expired on 15 September 2016, no further share option could be issued under the 2006 Scheme thereafter.

The offer of a grant of share options may be accepted within 28 days from the date of offer, upon payment of a nominal consideration of HK\$1 in total by the grantee. The exercise period of the share options granted is determinable by the Directors, which may commence from the date of offer of the share options, and ends on a date which is not later than 10 years from the date of offer of the share options.

The exercise price of the share options is determinable by the Directors, but shall not be less than the highest of (i) the Stock Exchange closing price of the Company's shares on the date of offer of the share options; (ii) the average Stock Exchange closing price of the Company's shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of offer; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's shares.

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at shareholders' meetings.

The Group recognised reversal of share option expenses, net of HK\$163,000 (2020: share option expenses, net of HK\$1,523,000) during the year ended 31 March 2021.

31. Share Option Schemes (continued)

The following share options were outstanding during the year:

2006 Scheme	Weighted average exercise price HK\$ per share	Number of options
At 1 April 2019	0.957	28,800,000
Lapsed/forfeited during the year	1.200	(2,000,000)
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	0.939	26,800,000
Lapsed/forfeited during the year	1.050	(8,000,000)
At 31 March 2021	0.892	18,800,000
2016 Scheme	Weighted average exercise price HK\$ per share	Number of options
At 1 April 2019	1.040	2,000,000
Granted during the year	0.650	8,000,000
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	0.728	10,000,000
Granted during the year	0.337	10,000,000
Lapsed/forfeited during the year	0.514	(14,000,000)
At 31 March 2021	0.576	6,000,000

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

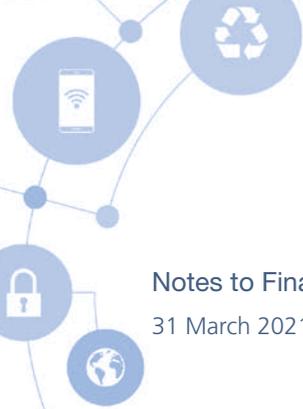
31 March 2021



31. Share Option Schemes (continued)

Details and movements of the share options of the Company granted under the 2006 Scheme during the year ended 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Category of participants	As at 1 April 2020	Exercised during the year	Lapsed/forfeited during the year	As at 31 March 2021	Date of grant of share options	Exercise period of share options	Date of share options vested/to be vested	Exercise price per share HK\$	The price of the Company's shares at the grant date HK\$
Retired Director									
Dr. OWYANG King	2,400,000	–	(2,400,000)	–	30 April 2010	From 30 April 2011 to 29 April 2020	30 April 2011	1.05	1.05
	2,400,000	–	(2,400,000)	–	30 April 2010	From 30 April 2012 to 29 April 2020	30 April 2012	1.05	1.05
	3,200,000	–	(3,200,000)	–	30 April 2010	From 30 April 2013 to 29 April 2020	30 April 2013	1.05	1.05
	2,400,000	–	–	2,400,000	28 June 2011	From 28 June 2012 to 27 June 2021	28 June 2012	0.79	0.79
	2,400,000	–	–	2,400,000	28 June 2011	From 28 June 2013 to 27 June 2021	28 June 2013	0.79	0.79
	3,200,000	–	–	3,200,000	28 June 2011	From 28 June 2014 to 27 June 2021	28 June 2014	0.79	0.79
	1,200,000	–	–	1,200,000	6 August 2012	From 6 August 2014 to 5 August 2022	6 August 2014	0.375	0.375
	1,600,000	–	–	1,600,000	6 August 2012	From 6 August 2015 to 5 August 2022	6 August 2015	0.375	0.375
	1,600,000	–	–	1,600,000	28 April 2016	From 28 April 2017 to 27 April 2026	28 April 2017	1.174	1.13
	1,600,000	–	–	1,600,000	28 April 2016	From 28 April 2018 to 27 April 2026	28 April 2018	1.174	1.13
	1,600,000	–	–	1,600,000	28 April 2016	From 28 April 2019 to 27 April 2026	28 April 2019	1.174	1.13
	1,600,000	–	–	1,600,000	28 April 2016	From 28 April 2020 to 27 April 2026	28 April 2020	1.174	1.13
	1,600,000	–	–	1,600,000	28 April 2016	From 28 April 2021 to 27 April 2026	3 September 2020	1.174	1.13
Total	26,800,000	–	(8,000,000)	18,800,000					



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021

31. Share Option Schemes (continued)

Notes:

1. *During the year ended 31 March 2020, 2,000,000 share options granted to a senior management under the 2006 Scheme lapsed or were forfeited upon the resignation with effect from 30 November 2019. Accordingly, the respective share option expense of HK\$50,000 for the share options granted in prior years but not yet vested had been reversed and credited to profit or loss during the year ended 31 March 2020. The respective share option expense of HK\$816,000 for the share options granted and vested in prior years but not yet exercised had been transferred from share option reserve to retained profits.*
2. *8,000,000 share options granted under the 2006 Scheme have lapsed during the year ended 31 March 2021. The respective share option reserve of HK\$4,171,000 for the share options granted and vested in prior years but not yet exercised had been transferred from share option reserve to retained profits.*
3. *No share options granted under the 2006 Scheme have been exercised or cancelled during the year ended 31 March 2021.*
4. *The vesting period of the share options granted under the 2006 Scheme is from the date of grant until the commencement of the exercise period.*
5. *1,600,000 share options granted to Dr. OWYANG King under the 2006 Scheme vested on 28 April 2020. Accordingly, the respective share option expense of HK\$17,000 had been charged to profit or loss up to his retirement during the year ended 31 March 2021. In addition, Dr. OWYANG King has retired as an Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020. Accordingly, the respective share option expense of HK\$192,000 for the 1,600,000 share options granted in prior years but not yet vested had been immediately vested and charged to profit or loss during the year ended 31 March 2021. The date of share options to be vested was changed from 28 April 2021 to 3 September 2020. The vested share options will be retained for two additional years after his retirement.*

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

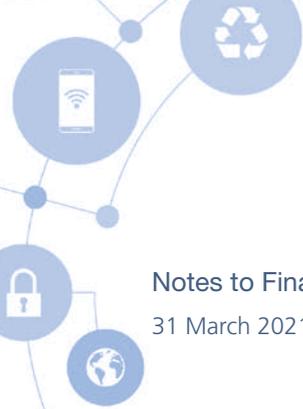
31 March 2021



31. Share Option Schemes (continued)

Details and movements of the share options of the Company granted under the 2016 Scheme during the year ended 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Category of participants	As at 1 April 2020	Granted during the year	Lapsed/forfeited during the year	As at 31 March 2021	Date of grant of share options	Exercise period of share options	Date of share options vested/to be vested	Exercise price per share HK\$	The price of the Company's shares at the grant date HK\$
Retired Director									
Dr. OWYANG King	200,000	–	–	200,000	28 April 2017	From 28 April 2020 to 27 April 2027	28 April 2020	1.04	1.04
	200,000	–	–	200,000	28 April 2017	From 28 April 2021 to 27 April 2027	3 September 2020	1.04	1.04
	1,600,000	–	–	1,600,000	28 April 2017	From 28 April 2022 to 27 April 2027	3 September 2020	1.04	1.04
	4,000,000	–	(4,000,000)	–	27 November 2019	From 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2029	1 July 2020	0.65	0.65
	4,000,000	–	(4,000,000)	–	27 November 2019	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2029	1 July 2021	0.65	0.65
	10,000,000	–	(8,000,000)	2,000,000					
Directors									
Mr. AU YANG Pak Hong Bernard	–	4,000,000	(4,000,000)	–	1 April 2020	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2030	1 July 2021	0.345	0.345
	–	4,000,000	–	4,000,000	1 April 2020	From 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2030	1 July 2022	0.345	0.345
	–	8,000,000	(4,000,000)	4,000,000					
Mr. WONG Wah Shun	–	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	–	3 September 2020	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2030	1 July 2021	0.305	0.305
Sub-total of directors category	–	10,000,000	(6,000,000)	4,000,000					
Total	10,000,000	10,000,000	(14,000,000)	6,000,000					



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

31 March 2021

31. Share Option Schemes (continued)

Notes:

1. 8,000,000 share options were granted to one retired director under the 2016 Scheme on 27 November 2019. The closing price of the Company's shares immediately before the date of grant was HK\$0.65 per share. The fair value of share options granted to the director during the year ended 31 March 2020 was HK\$2,399,000.
2. 8,000,000 share options were granted to one director under the 2016 Scheme on 1 April 2020. The closing price of the Company's shares immediately before the date of grant was HK\$0.345 per share. The fair value of share options granted to the director during the year ended 31 March 2021 was HK\$1,175,000.
3. 2,000,000 share options were granted to one director under the 2016 Scheme on 3 September 2020. The closing price of the Company's shares immediately before the date of grant was HK\$0.305 per share. The fair value of share options granted to the director during the year ended 31 March 2021 was HK\$244,000.
4. No share options granted under the 2016 Scheme have been exercised or cancelled or have lapsed during the year ended 31 March 2021.
5. The vesting period of the share options granted under the 2016 Scheme is from the date of grant until the commencement of the exercise period.
6. 200,000 share options granted to Dr. OWYANG King under the 2016 Scheme vested on 28 April 2020. Accordingly, the respective share option expense of HK\$2,000 had been charged to profit or loss up to his retirement during the year ended 31 March 2021. In addition, Dr. OWYANG King has retired as an Executive Director with effect from 3 September 2020. Accordingly, the respective share option expense of HK\$24,000 and HK\$292,000 for the 200,000 and 1,600,000 share options, respectively, granted in prior years but not yet vested had been immediately vested and charged to profit or loss during the year ended 31 March 2021. The dates of share options to be vested of 200,000 and 1,600,000 share options were changed from 28 April 2021 and 28 April 2022, respectively, to 3 September 2020. The vested share options will be retained for two additional years after his retirement.
7. 8,000,000 share options granted to a retired director under the 2016 Scheme have lapsed or were forfeited due to the failure to satisfy the vesting condition. Accordingly, the respective share option expense of HK\$951,000 for the share options recognised in prior years but not yet vested had been reversed and credited to profit or loss during the year ended 31 March 2021.



31. Share Option Schemes (continued)

The fair value of the equity-settled share options granted under the 2016 Scheme during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 were estimated as at the date of grant, using a binomial model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The following table lists the inputs to the model used:

	Granted on 27 November 2019	Granted on 1 April 2020	Granted on 3 September 2020
Exercise price (HK\$)	0.65	0.345	0.305
Share price at the date of grant (HK\$)	0.65	0.345	0.305
Dividend yield (%)	2.52	3.80	4.30
Expected volatility (%)	51.26	51.59	50.41
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.48	0.61	0.52
Expected life of options (number of years)	10	10	10

The expected life of the options is based on the contractual life and is not necessarily indicative of the exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company had 18,800,000 and 6,000,000 share options outstanding (2020: 26,800,000 and 10,000,000) under the 2006 Scheme and the 2016 Scheme, respectively, which in aggregate represented approximately 2.95% (2020: 4.38%) of the Company's shares. The exercise in full of the remaining share options would, under the present capital structure of the Company, result in the issue of 24,800,000 additional ordinary shares of the Company (2020: 36,800,000), and additional share capital of HK\$2,480,000 (2020: HK\$3,680,000) and share premium of HK\$17,390,000 (2020: HK\$28,762,000) (before issue expenses).

At the date of approval of these financial statements, the Company had 18,800,000 (2020: 18,800,000) and 6,000,000 (2020: 18,000,000) share options outstanding under the 2006 Scheme and the 2016 Scheme, respectively, which represented approximately 2.24% and 0.71% of the Company's shares in issue as at that date.

32. Reserves

The amounts of reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the financial statements.

The Group's contributed surplus represents (i) the excess of the nominal value of the shares of the subsidiaries acquired pursuant to the reorganisation of certain subsidiaries of the Group which took place in a prior year over the nominal value of CIL's shares issued in exchange therefor; and (ii) the excess of the nominal value of the shares of the subsidiaries acquired pursuant to the group reorganisation over the nominal value of the Company's shares issued in exchange therefor.

33. Commitments

- (a) The Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Contracted, but not provided for:		
Leasehold improvements	3,425	16,674
Plant and machinery	1,377	7,766
Computer software	11,884	–
Acquisition of a production plant	–	29,920
	16,686	54,360

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Group had outstanding commitments amounting to US\$600,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$4,652,000) as at the end of the reporting period in respect of the investment in an associate (note 34(c)).

- (b) The Group has various lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31 March 2021. The future lease payments for these non-cancellable lease contracts are HK\$4,071,000 due within one year, and HK\$4,275,000 due in the second to fifth years, inclusive.

34. Material Related Party Transactions

- (a) In addition to the transactions and balances set out elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following material transaction with related parties during the year:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Sale of finished goods to an associate	79,166	43,574

The sales were made with reference to the prices and conditions offered to the major customers of the Group.



34. Material Related Party Transactions (continued)

- (b) In addition to the transactions and balances set out elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following continuing connected transactions during the year:

	Note	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
Consultancy fee to a Non-executive Director	(i)	158	375

Note:

- (i) Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL has been engaged as a consultant of a subsidiary of the Company for a term of one year with effect from 1 January 2019, and his service contract has been renewed for a term of one year with effect from 1 January 2020. The terms of the consultancy fee were based on a consultancy agreement entered into between the subsidiary of the Company and Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL. Mr. Arvind Amratlal PATEL retired as a Non-executive Director of the Company on 3 September 2020.

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group has been conducted businesses with CT Nova, a company which was originally 50% held by Mr. Bernard AUYANG at the beginning of the year, this continuing connected transactions have ended on 8 May 2020, which CT Nova has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group.

The above transactions constitute continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules and the details are disclosed in the Report of the Directors.

The Directors are of the opinion that the above transactions were conducted on a mutually agreed basis.

- (c) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following connected transaction during the year:

On 21 November 2019, the Group entered into a Subscription Agreement with Mr. Bernard AUYANG and CT Nova, a private company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability. The Group agreed to subscribe and CT Nova agreed to allot and issue ordinary shares of CT Nova at a consideration of US\$700,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$5,428,000). Thereafter, each of the Group and Mr. Bernard AUYANG holds a 50% equity interest in CT Nova. Further details of the transaction are given in notes 17 and 33(a) to the financial statements.

On 21 November 2019, Mr. Bernard AUYANG is the sole shareholder of CT Nova, therefore, CT Nova is an associate of Mr. Bernard AUYANG and a connected person of the Company. Accordingly, the transaction contemplated under the Subscription Agreement constitutes a connected transaction of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

34. Material Related Party Transactions (continued)**(c) (continued)**

On 8 May 2020, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement with Mr. Bernard AUYANG to purchase a 50% equity interest in CT Nova ("Share Purchase Agreement"). Thereafter, CT Nova has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group. The Subscription Agreement has been terminated on the same day as agreed by the Group, Mr. Bernard AUYANG and CT Nova under the Share Purchase Agreement.

Mr. Bernard AUYANG was re-designated as an Executive Director and was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company on 1 April 2020 and is therefore a connected person of the Company. As Mr. Bernard AUYANG owned 50% of shares of CT Nova and is therefore a connected person of the Company. Accordingly, the transaction under the Share Purchase Agreement constitutes a connected transaction of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

(d) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	2021	2020
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Short term employee benefits	35,163	35,912
Post-employment benefits	194	203
Equity-settled share option expenses/(reversal of equity-settled share option expenses), net	(163)	1,523
	35,194	37,638

Further details of directors' emoluments are included in note 8 to the financial statements.



35. Financial Instruments by Category

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Financial assets

	Financial assets at amortised cost HK\$'000	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		Total HK\$'000
		Debt investments HK\$'000	Equity investment HK\$'000	Designated as such upon initial recognition HK\$'000	Mandatorily designated as such HK\$'000	
2021						
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	8,386	-	8,386
Trade receivables	203,864	200,518	-	-	-	404,382
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	58,205	-	-	-	-	58,205
Cash and bank balances	591,203	-	-	-	-	591,203
	853,272	200,518	-	8,386	-	1,062,176
2020						
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	276,783	213,002	-	-	-	489,785
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	33,262	-	-	-	-	33,262
Cash and bank balances	432,031	-	-	-	-	432,031
	742,076	213,002	-	-	-	955,078

35. Financial Instruments by Category (continued)**Financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety**

As part of its normal business, the Group entered into trade receivable factoring arrangements (the "Arrangements"), pursuant to which the Group assigned the rights to certain trade receivables to certain banks. The Group is not exposed to default risks of the trade debtors after the assignment. The Group did not retain any rights on the use of the trade receivables, including the sale, transfer or pledge of the trade receivables to any other third parties. The original carrying value of the trade receivables assigned under the Arrangements that have not been settled as at 31 March 2021 was HK\$975,319,000 (2020: HK\$652,287,000).

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost HK\$'000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
2021			
Trade and bills payables	771,143	–	771,143
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accrued liabilities	13,951	–	13,951
Derivative financial instruments	–	562	562
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	83,454	–	83,454
Lease liabilities	76,557	–	76,557
	945,105	562	945,667
2020			
Trade and bills payables	715,432	–	715,432
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accrued liabilities	17,606	–	17,606
Derivative financial instruments	–	2,352	2,352
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	139,099	–	139,099
Lease liabilities	92,721	–	92,721
Amount due to a non-controlling shareholder	713	–	713
	965,571	2,352	967,923



36. Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, trade and bills payables, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, financial liabilities included in other payables and accrued liabilities, interest-bearing bank borrowings, and an amount due to a non-controlling shareholder approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments. The valuations of the Group's financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income in level 3 as at 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2019 were conducted with reference to the carrying value of the net asset value of the investment based on the cost approach by management.

The fair value of unlisted equity investment which was classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss in level 3 as at 31 March 2021 has been estimated using a market-based valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates. The valuation requires the directors to determine comparable public companies (peers) based on industry, size, leverage and strategy, and to calculate an appropriate price multiple, such as market value of invested capital to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ("MVIC/EBITDA") multiple and discount for lack of marketability, for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by dividing the enterprise value of the comparable company by an earnings measure. The trading multiple is then discounted for considerations such as illiquidity and size differences between the comparable companies based on company-specific facts and circumstances. The discounted multiple is applied to the corresponding earnings measure of the unlisted equity investments to measure the fair value. The directors believe that the estimated fair values resulting from the valuation technique, which are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the related changes in fair values, which are recorded in profit or loss, are reasonable, and that they were the most appropriate values at the end of the reporting period.

During the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, the Group entered into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally creditworthy banks with no recent history of default. Derivative financial instruments, including forward currency contracts, are measured using valuation techniques similar to forward pricing, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various market observable inputs including the credit quality of counterparties and foreign exchange spot and forward rates. The carrying amounts of forward currency contracts are the same as their fair values.

As at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, the derivative financial instruments and trade receivables designated at debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income were classified under fair value measurement using significant observable inputs within level 2. The valuations of the Group's trade receivables designated at debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2019 were determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

36. Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments (continued)

Below is a summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial instruments together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2021:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range	Sensitivity of fair value to the input
An unlisted investment	Market approach	MVIC/EBITDA multiple	5.25 to 5.80	5% increase/decrease in MVIC/EBITDA multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by HK\$440,000
		Discount for lack of marketability	5% to 15%	5% increase/decrease in discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease/increase in fair value by HK\$466,000

The movements in fair value measurements in Level 3 during the year are as follow:

	2021 HK\$'000
Equity investment designated at fair value through profit or loss:	
At beginning of the year	–
Purchases	7,751
Total gains recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss included in other operating income, net	635
At end of the year	8,386

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 for both financial assets and financial liabilities (2020: Nil).



37. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise interest-bearing bank borrowings, cash and bank balances and time deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, trade and bills payables, and financial liabilities included in other payables and accrued liabilities, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Management meets periodically to analyse and formulate measurements to manage the Group's exposure to financial risks. Generally, the Group employs a conservative strategy regarding its risk management.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's bank deposits and debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The interest rates and the terms of repayment of the Group's bank deposits and interest-bearing bank borrowings are disclosed in notes 23 and 28, respectively. The Group did not use any derivative instruments to hedge against its exposure to interest rate risk.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (through the impact on interest-bearing bank borrowings and bank deposits) and the Group's equity.

	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax HK\$'000	Increase/ (decrease) in equity HK\$'000
2021			
Bank deposits	100	5,912	5,264
Bank borrowings	100	(835)	(697)
Bank deposits	(100)	(5,912)	(5,264)
Bank borrowings	(100)	835	697
2020			
Bank deposits	100	4,320	3,979
Bank borrowings	100	(1,391)	(1,161)
Bank deposits	(100)	(4,320)	(3,979)
Bank borrowings	(100)	1,391	1,161

37. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market currency rates relates primarily to the Group's sales and purchases which are mainly denominated in United States dollars and, to a lesser extent, Euro zone currencies. Certain production and operating overheads of the Group's production facilities in Mainland China are denominated in RMB. Due to the fact that the Hong Kong dollar is pegged to the United States dollar, the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk regarding the United States dollar is low. During the year, the Group managed foreign currency risk arising from certain transactions of RMB, EUR and GBP by the use of forward currency contracts.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the exchange rates of RMB, EUR and GBP against HK\$, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax and equity (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and trade and other payables).

	Increase/ (decrease) in exchange rate against HK\$ %	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax HK\$'000	Increase/ (decrease) in equity HK\$'000
2021			
If the Hong Kong dollar weakens against RMB	5	(78,058)	(78,058)
If the Hong Kong dollar weakens against EUR	5	7,551	8,246
If the Hong Kong dollar weakens against GBP	5	7,795	7,795
If the Hong Kong dollar strengthens against RMB	(5)	78,058	78,058
If the Hong Kong dollar strengthens against EUR	(5)	(7,551)	(8,246)
If the Hong Kong dollar strengthens against GBP	(5)	(7,795)	(7,795)
2020			
If the Hong Kong dollar weakens against RMB	5	(78,633)	(78,633)
If the Hong Kong dollar weakens against EUR	5	6,434	7,086
If the Hong Kong dollar weakens against GBP	5	6,921	12,690
If the Hong Kong dollar strengthens against RMB	(5)	78,633	78,633
If the Hong Kong dollar strengthens against EUR	(5)	(6,434)	(7,086)
If the Hong Kong dollar strengthens against GBP	(5)	(6,921)	(12,690)



37. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(iii) Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Outstanding receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. In addition, the Group had no significant historical bad debt records in prior years. Accordingly, the Group's exposure to credit risk is not significant. In addition, certain trade receivables were covered by credit insurance purchased by the Group.

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 March. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

	12-month ECLs		Lifetime ECLs		Simplified approach HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
	Stage 1 HK\$'000	Stage 2 HK\$'000	Stage 3 HK\$'000			
As at 31 March 2021						
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income						
– Trade receivables*	–	–	–	200,518	200,518	200,518
Trade receivables*	–	–	–	289,261	289,261	289,261
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables						
– Normal**	58,205	–	–	–	–	58,205
Cash and bank balances						
– Not yet past due	591,203	–	–	–	–	591,203
	649,408	–	–	489,779	–	1,139,187
As at 31 March 2020						
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income						
– Trade receivables*	–	–	–	213,002	213,002	213,002
Trade receivables*	–	–	–	358,152	358,152	358,152
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables						
– Normal**	33,262	–	–	–	–	33,262
Cash and bank balances						
– Not yet past due	432,031	–	–	–	–	432,031
	465,293	–	–	571,154	–	1,036,447

37. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(iii) Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

* For trade receivables to which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements.

** The credit quality of the financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Since the Group trades only with creditworthy third parties, there is no requirement for collateral. Concentrations of credit risk are managed by analysis by customer/counterparty, by geographical region and by industry sector. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk with the Group as the customer bases of the Group's trade receivables were widely dispersed in different sectors and industries.

Further quantitative data in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements.

(iv) Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and lease liabilities. In addition, banking facilities have been put in place for contingency purposes.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, was as follows:

2021

	Within one year/ on demand HK\$'000	One to five years HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Trade and bills payables	771,143	–	771,143
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accrued liabilities	13,951	–	13,951
Derivative financial instruments	562	–	562
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	83,454	–	83,454
Lease liabilities	38,771	40,573	79,344
	907,881	40,573	948,454



37. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

2020

	Within one year/ on demand HK\$'000	One to five years HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Trade and bills payables	715,432	–	715,432
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accrued liabilities	17,606	–	17,606
Derivative financial instruments	2,352	–	2,352
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	139,099	–	139,099
Lease liabilities	44,623	53,258	97,881
Amount due to a non-controlling shareholder	713	–	713
	919,825	53,258	973,083

(v) Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020.

The Group's capital comprises all components of equity. As at 31 March 2021, the Group had net cash of HK\$431,192,000 (2020: HK\$200,211,000), representing total cash and bank balances less total interest-bearing bank borrowings and lease liabilities.

The Group is subject to capital requirements imposed by various banks for banking facilities granted. During the year, the Group has complied with the capital requirements imposed by these banks.

38. Statement of Financial Position of the Company

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Interests in subsidiaries	1,081,912	894,275
Right-of-use assets	–	1,991
Total non-current assets	1,081,912	896,266
CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	279	2,355
Cash and bank balances	1,890	1,252
Total current assets	2,169	3,607
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other payables and accrued liabilities	10,144	10,717
Tax payable	50	133
Lease liabilities	–	2,971
Total current liabilities	10,194	13,821
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	(8,025)	(10,214)
Net assets	1,073,887	886,052
EQUITY		
Issued capital	83,974	83,974
Reserves (<i>note</i>)	989,913	802,078
Total equity	1,073,887	886,052



38. Statement of Financial Position of the Company (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

	Share premium account HK\$'000	Contributed surplus HK\$'000	Share option reserve HK\$'000	Retained profits HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 April 2019	394,934	353,435	13,151	53,334	814,854
Equity-settled share option arrangements	–	–	1,523	–	1,523
Transfer of share option reserve upon the forfeiture or expiry of share options	–	–	(816)	816	–
Total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	–	(527)	(527)
2019 final dividend declared and paid	–	–	–	(13,772)	(13,772)
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	394,934	353,435	13,858	39,851	802,078
Equity-settled share option arrangements	–	–	(163)	–	(163)
Transfer of share option reserve upon the forfeiture or expiry of share options	–	–	(4,171)	4,171	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	198,999	198,999
2020 final dividend declared and paid	–	–	–	(11,001)	(11,001)
At 31 March 2021	394,934	353,435	9,524	232,020	989,913

The Company's contributed surplus represents the excess of the fair value of the shares of the subsidiaries acquired pursuant to the reorganisation referred to in note 32, over the previous nominal value of the Company's shares issued in exchange therefor. Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the contributed surplus may be distributed to the shareholders of the Company, provided that immediately following the date on which the dividend is proposed to be distributed, the Company will be in a position to pay off its debts as and when they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

39. Acquisition of a Subsidiary

As further disclosed in note 17, on 8 May 2020 (the "Acquisition Date"), the Group acquired a 50% equity interest in CT Nova from Mr. Bernard AUYANG. The purchase consideration for the acquisition was in the form of cash, with US\$100,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$775,000) paid on 18 May 2020.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of CT Nova as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition HK\$'000
Cash and bank balances	1,197
Prepayments and other receivables	40
Accruals and other payables	(214)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	1,023
Fair value of 50% of equity interest in an associate	(248)
	<u>775</u>
Satisfied by cash	<u>775</u>

The Group incurred transaction costs of HK\$30,000 for this acquisition. These transaction costs have been expensed and are included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Prior to the Acquisition Date, the Group held a 50% equity interest ("Existing Shareholding") in CT Nova. The fair value of the Existing Shareholding as at the Acquisition Date was calculated with reference to the net asset value, adjusted by the discount for lack of control. The aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in CT Nova retained by the Group for the Existing Shareholding immediately before the Acquisition Date was approximately HK\$592,000.

The difference between the fair value of the Existing Shareholding and the aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in CT Nova retained by the Group for the Existing Shareholding as at the Acquisition Date of approximately HK\$344,000 (note 7) has been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a loss on remeasurement of the Existing Shareholding in CT Nova upon business combination.



39. Acquisition of a Subsidiary (continued)

An analysis of the cash flows in respect of the acquisition of a subsidiary is as follows:

	HK\$'000
Cash consideration	(775)
Cash and bank balances acquired	1,197
Net inflow of cash and bank balances included in cash flows from investing activities	422
Transaction costs of the acquisition included in cash flows from operating activities	(30)
	392

Since the acquisition, CT Nova contributed HK\$5,924,000 to the Group's revenue and loss of HK\$3,552,000 to the consolidated profit for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Had the acquisition taken place at the beginning of the year, the revenue and the profit of the Group for the year would have been HK\$3,596,660,000 and HK\$81,351,000, respectively.

40. Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(a) Major non-cash transactions

During the year, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK\$22,669,000 (2020: HK\$84,542,000) and HK\$22,669,000 (2020: HK\$84,542,000), respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for properties.

During the year, non-current deposits paid of HK\$5,116,000 (2020: Nil) and HK\$3,482,000 (2020: Nil) were transferred to property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, respectively.

For the year ended 31 March 2020, the dividend declared to the non-controlling shareholder of a non-wholly-owned subsidiary amounted to HK\$713,000 which has not yet been settled by the respective subsidiary and has no cash impact to the Group.

40. Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Interest-bearing bank borrowings	Lease liabilities
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
At 1 April 2019	210,039	57,589
Changes from financing cash flows	(69,158)	(47,448)
New leases	–	84,542
Termination of a lease	–	(554)
Interest expenses	–	2,610
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	(1,782)	(4,018)
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	139,099	92,721
Changes from financing cash flows	(57,488)	(40,459)
New leases	–	22,669
Termination of a lease	–	(6,599)
Interest expenses	–	3,186
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	1,843	5,039
At 31 March 2021	83,454	76,557

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the statement of cash flows is as follows:

	2021	2020
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Within operating activities	1,019	885
Within financing activities	40,459	47,448
	41,478	48,333



41. Events after the Reporting Period

Subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2021, on 13 April 2021, the Company received a writ of summons (“Writ”) indorsed with a statement of claim filed with the Registry of the High Court of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region issued by Altis Technology (Hong Kong) Limited, Altis Technology Limited, and Altis Global Limited as the plaintiffs (collectively the “Plaintiffs”). The defendants listed in the Writ are, among others, the Company and three wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (i.e., CT Nova Limited, Computime China Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited and Computime International Limited); Mr. Bernard AUYANG; and Solar Power Group Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company (collectively the “Defendants”).

The Plaintiffs allege that Mr. Bernard AUYANG, during his tenure as director of Altis Technology (Hong Kong) Limited and Altis Technology Limited, was in breach of his fiduciary duty and that the other Defendants dishonestly assisted in, or were knowing recipients of gains that were derived from, that breach. The Plaintiffs also claim against the Defendants for breach of confidence, passing off and unlawful means conspiracy.

The Plaintiffs claim against the Defendants, among others, compensation for loss, account of profit, injunction restraining future wrongful acts, and other expenses. No quantum of loss has been specified by the Plaintiffs. Based on the Group’s current assessment, it does not expect the above proceeding to have any material impact on the Group. Details are set out in the announcement of the Company dated 13 April 2021.

42. Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 24 June 2021.

Financial Summary

Results

	Year ended 31 March				
	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000	2018 HK\$'000	2017 HK\$'000
REVENUE	3,596,660	3,262,496	3,420,131	3,867,510	3,683,598
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	102,494	14,869	13,920	158,821	162,654
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(21,103)	(3,896)	(3,646)	(32,435)	(36,220)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	81,391	10,973	10,274	126,386	126,434
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of the Company	81,391	10,993	10,289	126,404	126,449
Non-controlling interests	–	(20)	(15)	(18)	(15)
	81,391	10,973	10,274	126,386	126,434

Assets, Liabilities and Non-controlling Interests

	As at 31 March				
	2021 HK\$'000	2020 HK\$'000	2019 HK\$'000	2018 HK\$'000	2017 HK\$'000
TOTAL ASSETS	2,487,620	2,328,507	2,216,564	2,295,381	2,401,620
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(1,089,201)	(1,069,584)	(927,637)	(943,587)	(1,149,664)
NET ASSETS	1,398,419	1,258,923	1,288,927	1,351,794	1,251,956
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	1,398,410	1,258,914	1,288,185	1,351,037	1,251,181
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	9	9	742	757	775
TOTAL EQUITY	1,398,419	1,258,923	1,288,927	1,351,794	1,251,956