

1010 Printing Group Limited
匯星印刷集團有限公司

Stock Code: 1127

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Chairman's Statement

For the first time in the history of the Group, sales turnover and profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company declined by 8% and 10% respectively. Overall, in terms of operations, the Group did well and improved the profit before income tax by approximately 5%. This was achieved in a tough trading environment which faced four hurdles: margin erosion, depreciation of Pound Sterling and Euros, increase in labour cost and consolidation in the book publishing industry which saw some of our customers exiting the scene when they were acquired by other publishers.

The global colour illustrated book market in which 1010 and APOL serve, had a quiet year in 2016. This was after the meteoric rise and subsequent downfall of the adult colouring books in 2015. Nonetheless, we are optimistic of the future prospects as the once feared growth of the digital books has slowed down noticeably and there remains a sustainable market for colour illustrated books.

The pricing pressure exerted by publishers has continued and will continue. The Group is favorably positioned as its core customers are the medium to small publishers which are willing to pay slightly higher prices in exchange for longer credit terms and technical support from 1010. In the past few years, the Group has struggled to develop adequate new customers to replace customers which were acquired by other publishers. New business development is a key focus for the Group in the future.

2017 will be a pivotal year for the Group when it adjusts to the retirement of Richard Celarc, Chairman of the OPUS Group and David Li, Executive Director responsible for our Oceanic Graphic subsidiary and 1010 Printing's US sales activities. Both will relinquish their day to day executive roles in mid 2017 but have agreed to stay on as Advisors to the Group to ensure a smooth transition. On behalf of my fellow directors, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the contributions made by Richard and David and wish them a happy retirement.

The 1010 Group has diversified its business from the original print operations based in its single manufacturing site in Yuanzhou, China. Today, our business has three anchors: the original 1010 business, OPUS, our Australian listed subsidiary which serves the Australian market and APOL, our print management subsidiary. To reflect this, the Group will change its name to Lion Rock Group Limited as soon as approval from shareholders and relevant authorities in Bermuda is obtained. This is expected to take effect in the second quarter of 2017.

At 1010, we truly believe that having a dedicated workforce is the key to our success and will continue to invest in the training and development of our staff. I wish to extend my appreciation to our troops for their hard work and contributions in the past year.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Yeung Ka Sing'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a long, horizontal line that extends across the width of the signature.

Yeung Ka Sing
Chairman

Hong Kong, 28 February 2017

Management Discussion and Analysis

BUSINESS REVIEW

The decrease in sales turnover in 2016 was caused by a) continued margin erosion across our three business units. We were doing more for less; and b) the disposal of our wide format business, Cactus (a drop of HK\$42 million in 2016 vs 2015).

In analyzing our net profit after tax picture, the following factors are relevant: 1) margin erosion; 2) devaluation of the Renminbi; 3) gain from the sale of Cactus (HK\$28 million); 4) changes in machine depreciation rate to reflect more accurately the useful life of our machines (an extra HK\$22 million charges); 5) increase of HK\$30 million of income tax expenses in OPUS as compared with 2015 as unrecognised tax loss carried forward from previous years was fully utilized and there was recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets in 2015. Against this background, the Group did well in limiting the decrease in its profit for the year by HK\$18 million.

OPUS continued its turnaround and streamlined its operations by selling off Cactus, the wide format printing subsidiary. COS, a commercial printer based in Singapore was sold by OPUS to 1010, to enable the latter to take full control of the operations. The remaining three business units, McPhersons, Canprint and Ligare are leaders in the respective sectors in Australia and scored single digit growth in sales turnover in 2016. Looking ahead, most of the cost control measures had been completed and management will focus its efforts on increasing sales turnover through acquisitions and organic growth.

Back in 2014, we predicted the end of low cost paper made by China based mills which had provided printers like 1010 the edge to compete in the global book printing industry. Commencing January, 2017, price of paper produced by China paper mills had gone through a series of rapid increases, with corrugated paper price up by 40% and uncoated woodfree paper, the main staple for book printing up by 15%. Jury is still out if the price increase will be sustained. We are of the view that it will. The Group's operation in China current has a 6 months' supply of paper bought at favorable prices. Thereafter we will have to adjust to a more competitive environment caused by higher paper costs which cannot be passed in full to our customers.

The Group has started preliminary studies in establishing its own production facilities in the US either through greenfield operations, acquisition or joint venture with existing domestic printers.



PROSPECT

2017 has started slowly for the Group with incoming orders for the first 2 months slowing a 7% drop versus the same period last year. We believe that most of the cost savings through automation and supply chain management have been made. From now on, our operating profit margin is likely to be affected.

The search of a successor as CEO is continuing though initial efforts have stalled. The challenge is to attract a seasoned manager who has the entrepreneur aptitude to manage 1010 with its global footprint and unique customer driven DNA. Mr. Lau Chuk Kin has informed the board of his agreement to continue his executive role till 2019, if there is a need for him to do so. We will fast track our search effort knowing that the clock is ticking.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lau Chuk Kin'.

CK Lau

Executive Director

Hong Kong, 28 February 2017

Management Discussion and Analysis

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue for the year ended 31 December 2016 was approximately HK\$1,615.8 million and represented a decrease of 8% from the previous corresponding year (2015: HK\$1,754.6 million). The decrease in revenue was a result of the decrease in sales contribution from OPUS Group Limited (“OPUS”) upon the disposal of the outdoor printing business in New Zealand and Australia in October 2015 and August 2016 respectively. Besides, the Group also ceased to receive orders from customers which contributed in low profit margin in the past.

Gross profit margin remain stable at 28% as compared with last year. During the year, the Group revisited the estimated useful lives of printing and prepress machineries. The estimated useful lives of printing machineries were revised from 15 years to 10 years and the estimated useful lives of prepress machineries were revised from 10 years to 4 years. As a result, additional depreciation of approximately HK\$22.1 million was charged to direct operating costs. On the other hand, raw material and consumable costs, direct labour costs recorded a decrease and these offset the effect of additional depreciation charge for the year.

Other income increased from HK\$49.2 million in 2015 to HK\$70.4 million in 2016 was mainly contributed from the gain on disposal of the outdoor printing business in Australia of HK\$27.6 million and the increase in gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of HK\$5.3 million. Such increase was partly offset by the decrease in gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of HK\$3.5 million and the gain on sales of outdoor printing business in New Zealand of HK\$9 million in 2015.

Selling and distribution costs decreased by 4% to approximately HK\$196.3 million (2015: HK\$204.5 million) along with the decrease in sales.

Administrative expenses decreased from approximately HK\$124.5 million in 2015 to approximately HK\$109.8 million in 2016. The decrease was primarily due to the substantial decrease in corporate expenses in OPUS following the cost control measures implemented in the middle of 2015 and also the exclusion of overhead expenses upon the disposal of New Zealand and Australia outdoor printing business in October 2015 and August 2016 and the decrease in exchange loss of approximately HK\$3.1 million. The effect of the decrease in administrative expenses was partly offset by the loss on disposal and write-off of property, plant and equipment of approximately HK\$9.9 million.



Other expenses for the year represented provision for impairment on trade receivables. A decrease of approximately HK\$4.1 million was due to improved customer settlement performance during the year.

Income tax expenses for the year increased to approximately HK\$41.5 million. The lower income tax expenses of HK\$13.8 million in 2015 was mainly due to the utilisation of unrecognised tax losses from previous years and the recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets in OPUS entities.

Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company amounted to approximately HK\$146.1 million (2015: HK\$163.2 million).

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had net current assets of approximately HK\$633.1 million (31 December 2015: HK\$500.7 million) of which the cash and bank balances were approximately HK\$461.2 million (31 December 2015: HK\$262.9 million). The Group's current ratio was approximately 2.8 (31 December 2015: 2.2).

Total bank borrowings and finance lease liabilities for the Group amounted to HK\$95.4 million (31 December 2015: HK\$132.6 million). As at 31 December 2016, bank borrowings of HK\$94.8 million were denominated in Hong Kong dollars and finance lease liabilities of HK\$0.1 million and HK\$0.5 million were denominated in US dollars and Australian dollars respectively. All bank borrowings are at floating rates and finance leases are in fixed rates with all borrowings repayable within five years. The Group's gearing ratio as at 31 December 2016 was 10.1% (31 December 2015: 15.2%), which is calculated on the basis of the Group's total interest-bearing debts over the total equity.

The Group adopts centralized financing and treasury policies in order to ensure the Group funding is utilized efficiently. The Group also regularly monitors its liquidity requirements, its compliance with lending covenants and its relationship with bankers to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

FOREIGN CURRENCY MANAGEMENT

The Group's sales were denominated in a mixture of currencies, primarily US dollars, Australian dollars, Euros and Pound Sterling. In addition, the Group's costs and expenses are mainly denominated in US dollars, Hong Kong dollars and Renminbi. From time to time the Group enters into foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

During the year, the Group had acquired property, plant and equipment at approximately HK\$22.3 million. The purchase is mainly financed by internal resources. The net book amount of property, plant and equipment includes net carrying amount of approximately HK\$0.7 million (31 December 2015: HK\$1.8 million) in respect of assets held under finance leases.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had no material contingent liabilities.

Directors and Senior Management Profile

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS



Mr. Lau Chuk Kin



Mr. Li Hoi, David



Ms. Lam Mei Lan



Mr. Lam Wing Yip



Mr. Chu Chun Wan

Mr. Lau Chuk Kin, aged 64, was appointed as an executive Director in 2011. Mr. Lau has been responsible for the overall strategic formulation of the Group since the Group commenced its printing business in 2005. Mr. Lau is an executive director of OPUS Group Limited, a subsidiary of the Company whose shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. He is also a director of ER2 Holdings Limited and City Apex Limited, substantial shareholders of the Company. He is a shareholder of ER2 Holdings Limited. He was formerly an executive director of Cinderella Media Group Limited whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. He was also the managing director of an executive search consultancy in Hong Kong and also founded a main board listed printing company. Mr. Lau obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from the United States and a Master of Business Administration degree from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Mr. Lau is the compliance officer of the Group.

Mr. Li Hoi, David, aged 59, was appointed as the executive Director on 1 February 2013. Mr. Li was appointed as the Managing Director of Oceanic Graphic International Inc. (“OGI”), a subsidiary of the Group, in September 2011. Mr. Li is responsible for the overall management of OGI. He is the founder of a print management company in the United States. Mr. Li has over 30 years of experience in publishing and printing industries and has held different positions in several publishing and printing companies in the United Kingdom, United States and Hong Kong. Mr. Li received a diploma from London College of Printing (currently known as London College of Communication) and a diploma from the British Printing Industries Federation.

Ms. Lam Mei Lan, aged 50, was appointed as the executive Director in 2015. She is the chief financial officer of the Group and has been responsible for the financial management of the Group. Ms. Lam holds a Doctor of Business Administration degree from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Ms. Lam has over 25 years of experience in finance and has held senior financial positions in various main board listed companies and a non-profit charitable organization in Hong Kong. Ms. Lam is an executive director of OPUS Group Limited, a subsidiary of the Company whose shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. She is also a director of City Apex Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company. Ms. Lam was an executive director of Cinderella Media Group Limited whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Mr. Lam Wing Yip, aged 43, was appointed as an executive Director in 2012. Mr. Lam is the chief technology officer of the Group and joined the Group in 2011. He is responsible for the design and implementation of information technology strategies that align with the Group's business goals. He has over 20 years of experience in information technology field. Prior to joining the Group, he worked in several multinational corporations. Mr. Lam obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Mr. Chu Chun Wan, aged 66, has been appointed as an executive Director on 2 March 2015. Mr. Chu has been the managing director of Asia Pacific Offset Limited ("APOL") since 1999. He has over 40 years of experience in the printing industry in Hong Kong and held senior positions, including as deputy managing director of Mandarin Offset Limited and executive vice president of Hua Yang Printing Group. Mr. Chu is responsible for making overall strategic decisions in APOL which is a subsidiary acquired by the Group in December 2012. Mr. Chu is father of Ms. Stephanie Chu, general manager of APOL.

Directors and Senior Management Profile

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS



Mr. Yeung Ka Sing



Prof. Lee Hau Leung



Mr. Tsui King Chung,
David



Dr. Ng Lai Man,
Carmen



Mr. Guo Junsheng

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing, *GBS MBE JP*, aged 75, joined the Group and was appointed an independent non-executive Director and Chairman of the Company on 23 June 2011. Mr. Yeung has been active in public and community services for over 30 years. Notably, he was chairman of the Hong Kong Housing Society, Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Condition of Service, Community Investment and Inclusion Fund Committee. He was also member of the Transport Advisory Committee, member of the City University Council, member of the Employers' Federation, Council member of the Hong Kong Management Association. He was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in 2012.

Prior to his retirement in 2006, he was the Head of Corporate Human Resources of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited (stock code: 0003).

Prof. Lee Hau Leung, aged 64, joined the Group and was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company on 23 June 2011. He is the Thoma Professor of Operations, Information and Technology at the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University. Prof. Lee was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 2010, and is a Fellow of the Manufacturing and Service Operations Management Society in 2001, a Fellow of the Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences in 2005, and a Fellow of the Production and Operations Management Society in 2005. Prof. Lee obtained his Bachelor of Social Science degree from the University of Hong Kong, his Master of Science degree in Operational Research from the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, and his Master of Science and Doctorate degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Lee is an independent external director of Synnex Corporation, a public company on NYSE in the U.S., Global Brands Group and Frontier Services Group, both of which public companies on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited in H.K., and Esquel Group.

Mr. Tsui King Chung, David, aged 70, joined the Group and was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 23 June 2011. Mr. Tsui started his career in information technology in 1970 and has held a number of key positions in various banks in Hong Kong. He was the president and chief executive officer of Hong Leong Credit Berhad (now known as Hong Leong Financial Group Berhad), a listed company in Malaysia before his retirement in 2006.

Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen, aged 52, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 23 June 2011. Dr. Ng has more than 25 years of experience in professional accounting and corporate finance in Hong Kong, the PRC, the United States and Europe. Dr. Ng is a practising certified public accountant in Hong Kong, a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants in the United Kingdom and an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. She is the director of Cosmos CPA Limited and Managing Partner of Hong Kong Asset Management Limited.

Dr. Ng received her Doctor of Business Administration degree from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Juris Doctor degree from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Master of Laws degree in Corporate and Financial Law from the University of Hong Kong, Master of Business Administration degree from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Master of Professional Accounting degree from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Master of Science in Global Finance jointly offered by Leonard N. Stern School of Business of New York University and School of Business and Management from the Hong Kong University of Science of Technology.

Dr. Ng is currently an independent non-executive director of Goldin Properties Holdings Limited (stock code: 283), eSun Holdings Limited (stock code: 571) and Global International Credit Group Limited (stock code: 1669) all being companies listed on the The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. She is a non-executive director of “Precision Tsugami (China) Corporation Limited” which is a subsidiary of Tsugami Corporation (Japan) whose shares have been listed in Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Mr. Guo Junsheng, aged 27, holds a Bachelor of Marketing degree from the Guangzhou University. Mr. Guo is founding and controlling shareholder of an art and cultural development company and a trading company in China. He also has extensive experience in a non-profit charitable organization in Guangdong. Mr. Guo is a director and shareholder of Dragon Might Global Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company.

Directors and Senior Management Profile

SENIOR ADVISOR TO THE BOARD

Mr. Yang Sze Chen, Peter, aged 78, is the senior advisor to the Board after his retirement as executive Director of the Company on 26 August 2015. Mr. Yang joined the Group in February 2009 and was responsible for the overall management of the Group till his retirement. He graduated from the London School of Printing and Graphic Arts (currently known as London College of Communication) in 1958 and has over 50 years of experience in the printing industry. He is the founder of a premier book printing company in Hong Kong.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Richard F. Celarc, aged 60, is the chairman and executive director of OPUS Group Limited, a subsidiary of the Company whose shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Mr. Celarc was one of the foundation shareholders of the OPUS Group. Mr. Celarc acquired full ownership of Ligare Australia, a subsidiary of OPUS, in 1996 and grew the business into the largest specialist book printer in New South Wales. He currently leads the OPUS's best practice program, working with the OPUS businesses to further develop operating efficiencies and ensure industry leading practice. Mr. Celarc has been a key driver of the OPUS cross-site production strategy, ensuring the best use of equipment across the OPUS to deliver optimal customer outcomes.

Having been a print business owner for over 35 years, Mr. Celarc has a wealth of industry knowledge and operational experience. He is well respected in industry with a reputation of high integrity and good work ethics.

Mr. Su Leigang, aged 40, is the vice president of supply chain of the Group and joined the Group in 2007. He obtained a Master's degree in Information System from the University of Southampton, United Kingdom and a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Automation (computer control) from China Textile University (currently known as Donghua University), Shanghai, the PRC. Mr. Su has over 10 years of experience in the information technology field. Prior to joining the Group, he worked as IT manager for 5 years at a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Mr. Tong Wing Wai, Gilbert, aged 42, is the deputy general manager of the production plant at Yuanzhou and joined the Group in 2011. Mr. Tong has been responsible for production and administration in the China Plant. He has over 10 years of experience in the printing industry. He obtained a Master of Business Administration from the University of Adelaide and a Bachelor degree in Mechanical and Automation Engineering from the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Mr. Cheung Ning, aged 52, is the production manager of the production plant at Yuanzhou and joined the Group in 2005. He has over 25 years of experience in the printing industry.

Mr. Pang Tak Hung, aged 60, is the chief technical consultant of the production plant at Yuanzhou and joined the Group in 2005. Mr. Pang supervises and oversees the technical matters of the printing operation. Mr. Pang has over 35 years of experience in the printing industry.

Ms. Tan Lai Ming, aged 39, is the company secretary and financial controller of the Group. Ms. Tan obtained a bachelor's degree in accountancy from the City University of Hong Kong and has been a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. She joined the Group in 2011 and is responsible for the company secretarial and accounting functions of the Group. She worked at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for over 7 years before joining the Group.

Ms. Stephanie Chu, aged 35, has been appointed as the General Manager of APOL since 1 December 2015. Ms. Chu has been with APOL for 8 years with solid production skills, including 2 years senior management experience. She graduated from The University of Kent in 2004 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Forensic. Ms Chu oversees the overall operation and is responsible for the management of APOL.

Directors' Report

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company acts as an investment holding company and provides corporate management services. The activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out in note 37 to the financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A review of the Group's business during the year and analysis of the Group's performance using financial key performance indicators and prospects of the Group's business is set out in the sections headed "Chairman's Statement" and "Management Discussion and Analysis" on pages 3 to 7 respectively of this Annual Report.

PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

Macro-economic and political conditions

The Group's principal business is engaged in the provision of printing services to international book publishers, trade, professional and educational publishing conglomerates and print media companies. The principal printing facilities are located in Mainland China, Australia and Singapore. The Group's long term profitability and business growth are affected by the volatility and uncertainty of macro-economic conditions, and uncertain economic outlook and political conditions of Hong Kong, Mainland China, Australia, US, Eurozone and South American countries. During the period of economic uncertainty, consumer consumption might be scaled back.

Digitalisation of information

With increased digitalisation of information, both the supply of and demand for electronic information will impact the demand for printed material and media. As consumer preferences and trends shift towards electronic media and platforms and the popularity and sales of products such as e-book readers and electronic tablet devices increase, the Group's customers may decide to transfer or increase distribution of their content on digital mediums and reduce the usage of print media, which may affect the business and financial performance of the Group.

Technological developments in the printing industry

Revolutionary changes in technology, mainly in the pre-press and press areas will happen in the coming years, ushered in by the launch of a series of digital printing presses using nanotechnology developed ink. Digital printing technology will be a future trend of printing for providing a shorter run and rapid stock replenishment capabilities, which will reduce warehouse inventory and free up capital.

Financial risks

Details of financial risks are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Group is committed to operate in a sustainable manner while balancing the interests of its various stakeholders including customers, suppliers and employees. This includes providing quality services to customers, developing effective and mutual beneficial working relationships with its suppliers, and offering competitive remuneration package with safety working environments to employees.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group is committed to environmental-friendly development as a part of social responsibility. The Group achieves this through rational resources utilisation and compliance with applicable environmental laws and practices of environmental protection, seeking to contribute to the improvement of ecological environment and sustainable development. The Group continues to improve the environmental performance as an integral and fundamental part of the business strategy and operating methods.

COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group has operations in different overseas countries carried by the Company's subsidiaries. The Group accordingly shall comply with relevant laws and regulations in these countries and the respective places of incorporation of the Company and its subsidiaries.

During the year and up to the date of this report, the Board was unaware of any non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the business and operations of the Group.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 29.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.025 (2015: HK\$0.025) per share, totaling HK\$19,250,000 which was paid on 26 September 2016.

The Directors recommended a final dividend of HK\$0.045 (2015: HK\$0.045) per share (the “Final Dividend”) and special dividend of HK\$0.015 (2015: Nil) (the “Special Dividend”) for the year ended 31 December 2016 payable to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Members of the Company at the close of business on 8 May 2017. Subject to the passing of the relevant resolution at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the Final Dividend and Special Dividend will be payable on 17 May 2017.

RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group and of the Company during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 31 and note 30 to the financial statements respectively.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the past five financial years is set out on page 87 of the annual report.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements during the year in the property, plant and equipment of the Group are set out in note 15 to the financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements during the year in the share capital of the Company are set out in note 28 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Lau Chuk Kin
Mr. Li Hoi, David
Mr. Lam Wing Yip
Ms. Lam Mei Lan
Mr. Chu Chun Wan

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Guo Junsheng (appointed on 9 May 2016)

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing
Prof. Lee Hau Leung
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen

In accordance with No. 83(2) and No. 84 of the Company’s bye-laws, Mr. Lau Chuk Kin, Mr. Chu Chun Wan, Mr. Guo Junsheng and Prof. Lee Hau Leung will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS’ SERVICES CONTRACT

Mr. Guo Junsheng, the non-executive director, has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term commencing from 9 May 2016 to 31 December 2018. Each of the independent non-executive directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of two years ending on 31 December 2018. The service contract is subject to termination by either party giving not less than three months’ prior written notice to the other.

None of the directors being proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has any service contract with the Company or any of its subsidiaries which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation other than statutory compensation.

Directors' Report

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No contracts of significance to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a director 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.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2016, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executives of the Company in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any associated corporations, within the meaning of Part XV the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO"), as recorded in the register maintained by the Company required to be kept under section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") were as follows:

(a) Long Position in the shares of the Company

Name of Directors	Personal Interests (Shares)	Family Interests (Shares)	Corporate Interests (Shares)	Total Interests (Shares)	Percentage to the issued share capital of the Company (%)
Mr. Lau Chuk Kin (Note 1)	35,371,906	Nil	266,432,717	301,804,623	39.20
Ms. Lam Mei Lan	9,568,688	Nil	Nil	9,568,688	1.24
Mr. Lam Wing Yip	1,060,048	Nil	Nil	1,060,048	0.14
Mr. Guo Junsheng (Note 2)	Nil	Nil	52,299,804	52,299,804	6.79

Notes:

- Of 266,432,717 shares, 258,135,326 shares and 8,297,391 shares are beneficially owned by City Apex Limited and ER2 Holdings Limited ("ER2 Holdings") respectively. As at 31 December 2016, ER2 Holdings was the ultimate holding company of City Apex Limited of which Mr. Lau Chuk Kin owned 67% of the issued share capital of ER2 Holdings and accordingly, Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in the said shares pursuant to Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance.
- The shares are beneficially owned by Dragon Might Global Limited ("Dragon Might"). As at 31 December 2016, Dragon Might is 100% directly owned by Mr. Guo Junsheng and therefore Mr. Guo is deemed to be interested in the said shares.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2016, to the knowledge of the Company, none of the Directors or chief executive of the Company had or was deemed to have any interests of short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as recorded in the register required to be maintained under section 352 of Part XV of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND SHARE AWARD SCHEME

Details of the share option scheme and share award scheme of the Company are set out in note 29 to the financial statements.

ARRANGEMENT TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Save as disclosed above, at no time during the year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debt securities, including debentures, of the Company or any other body corporate, and none of the Directors, chief executive or their spouses or children under the age of 18, had any right to subscribe for the securities of the Company, or had exercised any such right.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2016, the following persons, other than a Director or chief executive of the Company, had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company, being 5% or more in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO:

Name of shareholder	Nature of interest			Percentage to the issued share capital of the Company (%)
	Beneficial Owner (Shares)	Interest in controlled corporation (Shares)	Total Interests (Shares)	
ER2 Holdings Limited (Note 1)	8,297,391	258,135,326	266,432,717	34.60
City Apex Limited (Note 1)	258,135,326	Nil	258,135,326	33.52
Mr. Webb David Michael (Note 2)	19,975,168	41,665,808	61,640,976	8.00
Mr. Chang Mun Kee (Note 3)	Nil	54,112,030	54,112,030	7.03
JcbNext Berhad (formerly known as JobStreet Corporation Berhad) (Note 3)	54,112,030	Nil	54,112,030	7.03
Dragon Might Global Limited	52,299,804	Nil	52,299,804	6.79
Preferable Situation Assets Limited (Note 2)	41,665,808	Nil	41,665,808	5.41

Note:

- Of 266,432,717 shares, 258,135,326 shares and 8,297,391 shares are beneficially owned by City Apex Limited and ER2 Holdings respectively. ER2 Holdings was the ultimate holding company of City Apex Limited of which Mr. Lau Chuk Kin owned 67% of the issued share capital of ER2 Holdings and accordingly, Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in the said shares pursuant to Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance.
- Of 61,640,976 shares, 41,665,808 shares are beneficially owned by Preferable Situation Assets Limited. According to the record kept by the Company, as at 31 December 2016, Preferable Situation Assets Limited is 100% directly owned by Mr. Webb David Michael and therefore Mr. Webb is deemed to be interested in the said shares held by Preferable Situation Assets Limited.
- According to the record kept by the Company, Mr. Chang Mun Kee is interested in 45.49% of the shares in JcbNext Berhad. Therefore, Mr. Chang is deemed to be interested in the said shares held by Jcbnext Berhad.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2016, the Company had not been notified of any other person (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company) who had an interest or short position in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company and was required to be recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS

The top five suppliers in aggregate and the single largest supplier of the Group accounted for approximately 39% and 16% of the Group's total purchases for the year ended 31 December 2016 respectively.

The top five customers in aggregate and the single largest customer of the Group accounted for approximately 25% and 8% of the Group's total sales for the year ended 31 December 2016 respectively.

At no time during the year did a director, an associate of a Director, within the meaning of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Listing Rules"), or a shareholder of the Company which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's share capital have any interest in the Group's five largest suppliers and five largest customers.

Directors' Report

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Company's bye-laws and there was no restriction against such rights under the laws of Bermuda, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

During the year ended 31 December 2016, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities except that the trustee of the Share Award Scheme, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed of the share award scheme, purchased an aggregate of 772,000 shares in the Company at a total consideration of approximately HK\$1.0 million.

COMPETING INTERESTS

None of the directors of the Company or any of their respective associates (as defined in the Listing Rules) has any business or interest that competes or may compete with the business of the Group.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed in note 36 to the Financial Statements, the Group has not entered into any other connected transaction or continuing connected transaction for the year which should be disclosed pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of its Directors, the Directors confirm that the Company has maintained throughout the year ended 31 December 2016, the amount of public float as required under the Listing Rules.

APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A report on the principle corporate governance practices adopted by the Company is set out on pages 19 to 24 of the annual report.

EMPLOYEES AND EMOLUMENT POLICY

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had around 1,287 full-time employees (2015: 1,436). The pay scale of the Group's employees is maintained at a competitive level and employees are rewarded on a performance-related basis within the general framework of the Group's salary and bonus system. Other employees benefits include provident fund, insurance and medical cover.

AUDITOR

A resolution will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting to re-appoint BDO Limited as auditor of the Company.

On behalf of the Board



Yeung Ka Sing

Chairman

Hong Kong, 28 February 2017

Corporate Governance Report

The Group has adopted practices which meet the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report during the year (the “Code”) as set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the “Listing Rules”) on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”). The report describes its corporate governance practices, explains the applications of the principles of the Code and deviations, if any.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules as its own code of conduct regarding Directors' securities transactions. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, the Company was not aware of any non-compliance with the required standard as set out in the Model Code regarding securities transactions by the Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2016.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board comprises ten Directors, of whom five are executive Directors, one is non-executive Director and four are independent non-executive Directors. The Board has in its composition a balance of skills and experience necessary for decision making and fulfilling its business needs. The participation of non-executive Directors in the Board brings independent judgement on issues relating to the Group's strategy, performance, conflicts of interest and management process to ensure that the interests of all shareholders of the Company have been duly considered.

The non-executive director has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term commencing from 9 May 2016 to 31 December 2018 and each of the independent non-executive directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of two years ending on 31 December 2018. All are subject to termination by either party giving not less than three months' prior written notice to the other.

The Board considers that all of the independent non-executive Directors are independent and has received from each of them the annual confirmation of independence required by the Listing Rules.

The Board members for the year ended 31 December 2016 were:

Chairman

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing

Executive Directors

Mr. Lau Chuk Kin

Mr. Li Hoi David

Mr. Lam Wing Yip

Ms. Lam Mei Lan

Mr. Chu Chun Wan

Non-executive Director

Mr. Guo Junsheng (appointed on 9 May 2016)

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing

Prof. Lee Hau Leung

Mr. Tsui King Chung, David

Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen

The Board is responsible for the approval and monitoring of the Group's overall strategies and policies; approval of business plans; evaluating the performance of the Group and oversight of management. It is also responsible for promoting the success of the Company and its businesses by directing and supervising the Company's affairs.

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

The Board delegates day-to-day operations of the Group to executive Directors and senior management, while reserving certain key matters for its approval. Decisions of the Board are communicated to the management through executive Directors who have attended Board meetings.

The Company had arranged for appropriate liability insurance for the directors and officers of the Group for indemnifying their liabilities arising from corporate activities.

Corporate Governance Report

All Directors have been provided, on a monthly basis, with the Group's management information updates to keep them aware of the Group's affairs and facilitates them to discharge their duties under the relevant requirements of the Listing Rules.

The Board held 4 Board meetings and one annual general meeting ("AGM") in 2016. Details of the attendance of the Board are as follows:

Directors	Attended/Held	
	Board meeting	AGM
Mr. Lau Chuk Kin	4/4	1/1
Mr. Li Hoi David	4/4	0/1
Mr. Lam Wing Yip	3/4	1/1
Ms. Lam Mei Lan	4/4	1/1
Mr. Chu Chun Wan	4/4	0/1
Mr. Guo Junsheng (appointed on 9 May 2016)	3/3	0/0
Mr. Yeung Ka Sing	4/4	1/1
Prof. Lee Hau Leung	4/4	0/1
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David	4/4	1/1
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen	4/4	1/1

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Directors acknowledge responsibility for overseeing the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The Directors' responsibilities in the preparation of the financial statements and the auditors' responsibility are set out in the Independent Auditor's Report.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board acknowledges that it has overall responsibility for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives, and maintaining appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The Board oversees management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems. The systems and internal controls can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, as they are designed to manage, rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives.

The Group has established an on-going process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks of the Group. Business units are responsible for identifying, assessing and monitoring risks associated with their respective units. The results of evaluation will be reported to management through regular internal meetings. Each year, management prepares the risk assessment report listing the risks identified and management's assessment on the impact to the Group. The Board discusses findings in the risk assessment report and evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system in Board meeting.

The Group handles and disseminates inside information with due care. Staff is required to comply with the confidentiality terms inside the staff manual. Only personnel at appropriate level can get reach of price sensitive and inside information.

Appropriate policies and controls have been designed and established to ensure that assets are safeguarded against improper use or disposal, relevant rules and regulations are adhered to and complied with, reliable financial and accounting records are maintained in accordance with relevant accounting standards and regulatory reporting requirements.

The Group does not have an internal audit function due to the size of the Group and for cost effectiveness consideration. Instead, a review on the internal control system is done annually by independent qualified accountant. During the year, the independent qualified accountant conducted an annual review to assess the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems. The review covered major financial, operational controls in rotation basis and also the risk management functions. No significant deficiency was identified during course of review and the systems were operating effectively and adequately. The internal control report findings and recommendations were discussed with the Audit Committee and Audit Committee reports the findings to the Board. The Group continues to review the need for an internal audit function annually.

CHAIRMAN AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing is the chairman of the Company. The Chairman's responsibility is to oversee the functioning of the Board and the strategies and policies of the Group.

The Company has no specific title named as chief executive officer and the daily operation and management of the Company is monitored by the executive directors.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Every newly appointed Director will be given an induction training so as to ensure that he/she has appropriate understanding of the Group's business and of his/her duties and responsibilities under the Listing Rules and the relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Company also provides regular updates on the business development of the Group. The Directors are regularly briefed on the latest development regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable statutory requirements to ensure compliance and upkeep of good corporate governance practices. In addition, the Company has been encouraging the Directors to enroll in professional development courses and seminars relating to the Listing Rules, companies ordinance and corporate governance practices organized by professional bodies or chambers in Hong Kong. All directors are requested to provide the Company with their respective training records pursuant to the Code.

All Directors have participated in appropriate continuous professional development and refresh their knowledge and skills during the year for ensuring their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. Such professional development was completed either by way of attending briefings, conference, courses, forum and seminars, teaching, self-reading and participated in business-related researches which are relevant to the business or directors' duties.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board delegated the Corporate Governance Functions to the compliance officer, Mr. Lau Chuk Kin. The compliance officer is responsible for the corporate governance duties as follows:

- (a) To develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the board;

- (b) To review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of directors and senior management;
- (c) To review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (d) To develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and directors; and
- (e) To review the Company's compliance with the Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The company secretary of the Company is Ms. Tan Lai Ming, a fellow member of The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Ms. Tan is also the financial controller of the Company. As an employee of the Company, the company secretary assists the Board by ensuring good information flow within the Board and that Board policy and procedures are followed. She has taken not less than 15 hours of relevant professional training in 2016.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee was established in June 2011. It comprises one executive Director namely Mr. Lau Chuk Kin and three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Yeung Ka Sing, Mr. Tsui King Chung, David and Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen. The chairman of the Remuneration Committee is Mr. Yeung Ka Sing.

The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are posted on the Company's website. The principal functions include:

- to recommend to the Board on the Company's policies and structure for the remuneration of the Directors and senior management of the Group;
- to determine the remuneration packages of all executive Directors and senior management of the Group; and
- to review and approve the management's remuneration proposal with reference to corporate goals and objectives resolved by the Board from time to time.

Corporate Governance Report

The principal elements of executive remuneration package include basic salary and discretionary bonus. The emoluments of executive Directors are based on skill, knowledge and involvement in the Company's affairs of each Director and are determined by reference to the Company's performance and profitability, as well as remuneration benchmark in the industry and the prevailing market conditions.

The Remuneration Committee consults the executive Directors about its proposals relating to the remuneration of other executive Directors. During the year, a meeting with 100% attendance of the members of the Remuneration committee was duly held for reviewing the remuneration policy and structure and determination of the annual remuneration packages of the executive Directors and the senior executives and other related matters.

Pursuant to paragraph B.1.5 of the Code, the remuneration of the senior advisor and the members of the senior management paid by the Group by band for the year ended 31 December 2016 is set out below:

Remuneration band	Number of individuals
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	3
HK\$1,000,001 – HK\$1,500,000	4
HK\$2,000,001 – HK\$2,500,000	1

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee of the Company was established in February 2012 comprising the Executive Director namely Mr. Lau Chuk Kin, the Independent Non-executive Directors namely Mr. Yeung Ka Sing, Mr. Tsui King Chung, David and Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen. The Chairman of the Nomination Committee is Mr. Yeung Ka Sing. The terms of reference of the Nomination committee are posted on the Company's website.

The roles and functions of the Nomination Committee include reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board, identifying individuals suitably qualified to become Directors, selecting or making recommendations to the Board on nominations, appointment or re-appointment of Directors and Board succession, and assessing the independence of the independent non-executive directors.

The Nomination Committee held one meeting in 2016. Details of the attendance record of the committee meetings are as follows:

Committee members	Attended/Held
Mr. Lau Chuk Kin	1/1
Mr. Yeung Ka Sing	1/1
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen	1/1
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David	1/1

The meeting was held for reviewing the structure, size and composition, and assessing the independence of the independent non-executive directors of the board of directors. During the year, the Nomination Committee also recommended the Board for appointment of Mr. Guo Junsheng as the Non-executive Director.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee was established in June 2011. It comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Yeung Ka Sing, Mr. Tsui King Chung, David and Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen. The chairman of the Audit Committee is Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee, which are in compliance with the Listing Rules, are posted on the Company's website. Under the terms of reference, the Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the relationship between the Company and its external auditors, reviewing the Group's financial information and overseeing the Group's financial reporting, internal control and risk management systems.

The Audit Committee held three meetings in 2016. Details of the attendance record of the committee meetings are as follows:

Committee members	Attended/Held
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen	3/3
Mr. Yeung Ka Sing	3/3
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David	3/3

During the year, the Audit Committee met with senior management to review the Group's draft annual report and accounts, half-yearly report, internal control report and circulars, and provided advice and comments thereon to the Company's Board of Directors. The Audit Committee members also met with external auditor to discuss matters arising from the audit and the nature and scope of the audit and reporting obligations before the audit commenced.

The Group's 2016 interim report and 2015 annual report have been reviewed by the Audit Committee, which was of the opinion that such reports were prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and requirements. For the 2015 annual report, the Audit Committee met with the external auditors to discuss auditing, internal control, statutory compliance and financial reporting matters before recommending it to the Board for approval. The Audit Committee also monitored the Company's progress in implementing the code provisions on corporate governance practices as required under the Listing Rules.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The fees in relation to services provided by the Company's auditor and its related network firms for the year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

	HK\$'000
Audit and review of financial reports	
BDO Limited, Hong Kong	960
Other BDO network firms	1,129
	2,089
Other non-audit services	
BDO Limited, Hong Kong	–
Other BDO network firms	183
	183

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company has adopted a Shareholders' Communication Policy in February 2012 reflecting mostly the current practices of the Company for communication with its shareholders. Information will be communicated to shareholders through:

- continuous disclosure to the Stock Exchange of all material information;
- periodic disclosure through the annual and interim reports;
- notices of meetings and explanatory material;
- the annual general meetings and other general meetings; and
- the Company's website at www.1010printing.com.

The Board endeavours to maintain an on-going dialogue with shareholders and in particular, use annual general meetings or other general meetings to communicate with shareholders and encourage their participation. The Chairman of the Board attended the AGM held in 2016 to answer questions and collect views of shareholders. The external auditor also attended the annual general meeting to answer questions of shareholders.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

(i) Procedures for members to convene a special general meeting ("SGM")

Shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid-up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition sent to the Company's registered office in Bermuda and its principal place of business in Hong Kong, for the attention of the Company Secretary, to require a SGM to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the Shareholders concerned themselves may do so in accordance with the provisions of Section 74(3) of the Companies Act, but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three months from the date of deposit of the requisition.

The written requisition must state the purposes of the general meeting, signed by the Shareholders concerned and may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more of those Shareholders.

If the requisition is in order, the Company Secretary will ask the Board to convene a SGM by serving sufficient notice in accordance with the statutory requirements to all the registered Members. On the contrary, if the requisition is invalid, the Shareholders concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, a SGM will not be convened as requested.

The notice period to be given to all the registered Members for consideration of the proposal raised by the shareholders concerned at a SGM varies according to the nature of the proposal, as follows:

Corporate Governance Report

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

(ii) Procedures for a member to propose a person for election as a director

As regards the procedures for proposing a person for election as a Director, please refer to the procedures made available under the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website at www.1010printing.com.

(iii) Procedures for directing Shareholders' enquires to the Board

Shareholders may at any time send their enquiries and concerns to the Board in writing to the principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong or by e-mail to investor@1010printing.com for the attention of the company secretary.

(iv) Procedures for putting forward proposals at a general meeting

Shareholders holding (i) not less than one-twentieth of the total voting rights of all Shareholders having the right to vote at the general meeting of the Company; or (ii) not less than 100 Shareholders, can submit a written request stating the resolution intended to be moved at the AGM; or a statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to the matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at a particular general meeting. The written request/ statements must be signed by the Shareholders concerned and deposited at the Company's registered office in Bermuda and its principal place of business in Hong Kong for the attention of the company secretary of the Company, not less than six weeks before the AGM in the case of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution and not less than one week before the general meeting in the case of any other requisition.

If the written request is in order, the Company Secretary will ask the Board (i) to include the resolution in the agenda for the AGM; or (ii) to circulate the statement for the general meeting, provided that the Shareholders concerned have deposited a sum of money reasonably determined by the Board sufficient to meet the Company's expenses in serving the notice of the resolution and/or circulating the statement submitted by the Shareholders concerned in accordance with the statutory requirements to all the registered Members. On the contrary, if the requisition is invalid or the Shareholders concerned have failed to deposit sufficient money to meet the Company's expenses for the said purposes, the Shareholders concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, the proposed resolution will not be included in the agenda for the AGM; or the statement will not be circulated for the general meeting.

Independent Auditor's Report



Tel : +852 2218 8288
Fax: +852 2815 2239
www.bdo.com.hk

25th Floor Wing On Centre
111 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

電話 : +852 2218 8288
傳真 : +852 2815 2239
www.bdo.com.hk

香港干諾道中111號
永安中心25樓

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF 1010 PRINTING GROUP LIMITED

匯星印刷集團有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of 1010 Printing Group Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) set out on pages 29 to 86, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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.

Impairment assessment on goodwill

Refer to note 16 and the Group's critical accounting estimates and judgements in relation to impairment of goodwill set out in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had goodwill of HK\$150,462,000 relating to the acquisitions of O.G. Printing Productions Limited, Asia Pacific Offset Limited and OPUS Group Limited. Goodwill is assessed annually for impairment.

Independent Auditor's Report

Management concluded that there was no impairment in respect of the cash-generating units to which goodwill was allocated. This conclusion was based on value-in-use calculations that require the estimation of recoverable amounts, as detailed in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

We identified impairment assessment on goodwill as a key audit matter because of its potential significance to the consolidated financial statements. The estimation of recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units to which goodwill was allocated involves a significant degree of judgement and estimation on 5-year period cash flow forecasts of the businesses to be made by management.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Our procedures in relation to the management's impairment assessment included:

- Assessing the reasonableness of key assumptions based on our knowledge of the business and industry, in particular those relating to the 5-year period cash flow forecasts underlying the value-in-use calculations;
- Assessing management's historical forecasting accuracy by comparing previous projections to actual results achieved; and
- Checking, on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of the data provided by the management, such as growth rates and discount rates used.

Other Information in the Annual Report

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

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

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

Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee assists the directors 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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

BDO Limited

BDO Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Yu Tsui Fong

Practising Certificate Number P05440

Hong Kong, 28 February 2017

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 HK\$'000	2015 HK\$'000
Revenue	5	1,615,831	1,754,640
Direct operating costs		(1,158,102)	(1,257,302)
Gross profit		457,729	497,338
Other income	7	70,449	49,201
Selling and distribution costs		(196,269)	(204,531)
Administrative expenses		(109,767)	(124,458)
Other expenses		(7,223)	(11,273)
Finance costs	8	(2,919)	(3,562)
Profit before income tax	9	212,000	202,715
Income tax expense	12	(41,479)	(13,800)
Profit for the year		170,521	188,915
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange losses on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(5,785)	(47,476)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(5,785)	(47,476)
Total comprehensive income for the year		164,736	141,439
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		146,146	163,241
Non-controlling interests		24,375	25,674
		170,521	188,915
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		140,706	120,238
Non-controlling interests		24,030	21,201
		164,736	141,439
Earnings per share for profit attributable to owners of the Company during the year			
Basic	14	HK18.98 cents	HK21.20 cents
Diluted		N/A	N/A

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 HK\$'000	2015 HK\$'000
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	133,919	194,492
Intangible assets	16	150,462	150,462
Other non-current assets	18	5,633	8,079
Deferred tax assets	26	35,676	29,615
		325,690	382,648
Current assets			
Inventories	19	82,850	123,458
Trade and other receivables and deposits	20	430,190	536,013
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21	5,472	–
Cash and bank balances	22	461,155	262,895
		979,667	922,366
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	23	223,663	247,341
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	21	–	220
Bank borrowings	24	94,766	131,487
Finance lease liabilities	25	162	896
Provisions	27	21,816	27,920
Provision for taxation		6,133	13,780
		346,540	421,644
Net current assets		633,127	500,722
Total assets less current liabilities		958,817	883,370
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	27	7,479	7,500
Finance lease liabilities	25	507	174
Deferred tax liabilities	26	5,092	845
		13,078	8,519
Net assets		945,739	874,851
EQUITY			
Share capital	28	7,700	7,700
Reserves	30	882,201	809,177
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		889,901	816,877
Non-controlling interests		55,838	57,974
Total equity		945,739	874,851



Yeung Ka Sing
Director



Lau Chuk Kin
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Attributable to owners of the Company											Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Exchange reserve	Merger reserve	Contributed surplus	Other reserve	Employee compensation reserve	Shares held under share award scheme	Proposed final dividend	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance as at 1 January 2015	7,700	173,078	(2,736)	(136,875)	310,125	(473)	4,654	(621)	34,650	364,635	754,137	38,758	792,895
2014 final dividend paid (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,650)	-	(34,650)	-	(34,650)
2015 interim dividend paid (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,250)	(19,250)	-	(19,250)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,985)	(1,985)
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payment expenses (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898	-	-	-	1,898	-	1,898
Shares vested under share award scheme (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,380)	548	-	(248)	(1,080)	-	(1,080)
Purchase of shares under share award scheme (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,416)	-	-	(4,416)	-	(4,416)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	(3,868)	(34,650)	(19,498)	(57,498)	(1,985)	(59,483)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,241	163,241	25,674	188,915
Other comprehensive income													
Currency translation	-	-	(43,003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43,003)	(4,473)	(47,476)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(43,003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,241	120,238	21,201	141,439
2015 proposed final dividend (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,650	(34,650)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	7,700	173,078	(45,739)	(136,875)	310,125	(473)	5,172	(4,489)	34,650	473,728	816,877	57,974	874,851
2015 final dividend paid (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,650)	-	(34,650)	-	(34,650)
2016 interim dividend paid (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,250)	(19,250)	-	(19,250)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 35(b))	-	-	-	-	-	(9,549)	-	-	-	-	(9,549)	9,549	-
Deemed acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 35(c))	-	-	-	-	-	(2,358)	-	-	-	-	(2,358)	(8,614)	(10,972)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,101)	(27,101)
Purchase of shares under share award scheme (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,005)	-	-	(1,005)	-	(1,005)
Shares vested under share award scheme (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,172)	5,489	-	(1,187)	(870)	-	(870)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(11,907)	(5,172)	4,484	(34,650)	(20,437)	(67,682)	(26,166)	(93,848)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,146	146,146	24,375	170,521
Other comprehensive income													
Currency translation	-	-	(5,440)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,440)	(345)	(5,785)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(5,440)	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,146	140,706	24,030	164,736
2016 proposed special dividend (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,550	(11,550)	-	-	-
2016 proposed final dividend (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,650	(34,650)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	7,700	173,078	(51,179)	(136,875)	310,125	(12,380)	-	(5)	46,200	553,237	899,901	55,838	945,739

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 HK\$'000	2015 HK\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		212,000	202,715
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	9	61,496	53,125
Amortisation of other non-current assets	9	2,858	835
Gain on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	(11,194)	(5,907)
Impairment of trade receivables written back	7	(6,710)	(7,384)
Interest income	7	(1,868)	(719)
Loss/(Gain) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	9	663	(3,491)
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	9	9,266	–
Impairment in associate written back	7	–	(236)
Dividend income	7	(21)	(94)
Gain on disposals of business in New Zealand	7	–	(9,040)
Over-provision of deferred payment of acquisition of assets	7	–	(926)
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	7	(27,579)	–
Impairment of trade receivables	9	7,222	10,175
Bad debts written off	9	1	1,098
Interest element of finance lease payments	8	42	803
Interest expenses	8	2,877	2,759
Write-down of inventories	9	3,620	6,264
Written back of accruals	7	(2,341)	–
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	11	–	1,898
Operating profit before working capital changes		250,332	251,875
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		32,861	(27,860)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables and deposits		104,907	(22,336)
Decrease in trade and other payables		(20,463)	(13,802)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions		(1,004)	8,148
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		5,502	8,824
Cash generated from operations		372,135	204,849
Income taxes paid		(52,957)	(29,544)
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities</i>		319,178	175,305

	Notes	2016 HK\$'000	2015 HK\$'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Disposals of a subsidiary, net of cash disposed	34	33,525	–
Transaction cost for disposals of a subsidiary	34	(130)	–
Interest received		1,868	719
Dividend received from associate	17	–	2,064
Proceeds on disposals of property, plant and equipment		1,056	4,598
Proceeds on disposals of business in New Zealand	34	–	10,355
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(21,777)	(16,992)
Payment for acquisition of assets		–	(3,165)
Prepayment for operating lease		–	(5,385)
Payments for deemed acquisition of non-controlling interests	35(c)	(10,972)	–
Dividend received		21	94
<i>Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities</i>		3,591	(7,712)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds of bank borrowings		–	100,000
Repayments of bank borrowings		(36,721)	(82,672)
Interest on bank borrowings paid		(2,877)	(2,462)
Capital element of finance lease liabilities paid		(702)	(10,855)
Interest element of finance lease liabilities paid		(42)	(803)
Interest paid for late tax payment		–	(297)
Dividends paid to the owners of the Company	13	(53,900)	(53,900)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(27,101)	(1,985)
Purchase of shares under shares award scheme	29	(1,005)	(4,416)
Payments to employees under shares award scheme	29	(870)	(1,080)
<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>		(123,218)	(58,470)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		199,551	109,123
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations, net		(1,291)	(4,576)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		262,895	158,348
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		461,155	262,895
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and bank balances		461,155	262,895

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1010 Printing Group Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated in Bermuda under the Bermuda Companies Act as an exempted limited liability company on 9 March 2011. The address of the Company’s registered office is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda and its principal place of business is 26/F, 625 King’s Road, North Point, Hong Kong. The Company’s shares were listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “SEHK”) on 25 July 2011.

The Company acts as an investment holding company. Details of the activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out in Note 37 to the financial statements. The Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Group” hereafter.

In August 2016, the Group completed the disposal of its 61.88% interest in Cactus Imaging Holdings Pty Limited which wholly owned Cactus Imaging Pty Limited (“Cactus Group”), details of which are set out in Note 34. Other than this disposal, there were no significant changes in the Group’s operations during the year.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 were approved for issue by the board of directors of the Company (the “Directors”) on 28 February 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements on pages 29 to 86 have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKAS”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The financial statements also include the applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the SEHK.

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The adoption of new or amended HKFRSs and the impacts on the Group’s financial statements, if any, are disclosed in Note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at fair value. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in the preparation of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 Business combination and basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Inter-company transactions and balances between group companies together with unrealised profits are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment on the asset transferred, in which case the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the dates of acquisition or up to the effective dates of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

Acquisition of subsidiaries or businesses is accounted for using acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the Group, as the acquirer. The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are principally measured at acquisition-date fair value. The Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. The Group may elect, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, to measure the non-controlling interests that represent present ownership interests in the subsidiary either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other non-controlling interests are measured at fair value unless another measurement basis is required by HKFRSs. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed unless they are incurred in issuing equity instruments in which case the costs are deducted from equity.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent adjustments to consideration are recognised against goodwill only to the extent that they arise from new information obtained within the measurement period (a maximum of 12 months from the acquisition date) about the fair value at the acquisition date. All other subsequent adjustments to contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability are recognised in profit or loss.

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

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests that represent present ownership interests in the subsidiary is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus such non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in those non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.3 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an investee over which the Group is able to exercise control. The Group controls an investee if all three of the following elements are present: power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the investee, and the ability to use its power to affect those variable returns. Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment loss. The results of the subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

2.4 Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint arrangement. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but not control or joint control over those policies.

Associates are accounted for using the equity method whereby they are initially recognised at cost and thereafter, their carrying amount are adjusted for the Group's share of the post-acquisition change in the associates' net assets except that losses in excess of the Group's interest in the associate are not recognised unless there is an obligation to make good those losses.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

In the individual financial statements of the consolidated entities, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the individual entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the reporting date retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined and are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

In the consolidated financial statements, all individual financial statements of foreign operations, originally presented in a currency different from the Group's presentation currency, have been converted into HK\$. Assets and liabilities have been translated into HK\$ at the closing rates at the reporting date. Income and expenses have been converted into HK\$ at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates, or at the average rates over the reporting period provided that the exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly. Any differences arising from this procedure have been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in the exchange reserve in equity.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

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

Freehold land in Australia is not depreciated. Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment is provided to write-off their costs over their estimated useful lives, using straight-line method, at the following rates per annum:

Buildings on freehold land	4% – 14%
Furniture and fixtures	10% – 50%
Office equipment	10% – 50%
Leasehold improvements	4%–50% or over the lease terms, whichever is shorter
Computer equipment and systems	20% – 100%
Motor vehicles	12.5% – 33.33%
Machinery	5% – 50%

The assets' depreciation methods, residual values and estimated useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gain or loss arising on retirement or disposal is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or where shorter the term of the lease using the same method as owned assets in the same category.

2.7 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired.

Where the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the aggregate of the fair value of consideration paid, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree, the excess is recognised in profit or loss on the acquisition date, after re-assessment.

Goodwill is measured at cost less impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill arising from an acquisition is allocated to each of the relevant cash-generating units ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount (see Note 2.15), and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.7 Goodwill (Continued)

For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a financial year, the CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that financial year. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit first, and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount to each asset in the unit. However, the loss allocated to each asset will not reduce the individual asset's carrying amount to below its fair value less cost of disposal (if measurable) or its value-in-use (if determinable), whichever is the higher. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss and is not reversed in subsequent periods.

2.8 Financial assets

The Group's accounting policies for financial assets other than investments in subsidiaries are set out below. The Group's financial assets are classified into loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

All financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases of financial assets are recognised on trade date. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial assets occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

At each reporting date, financial assets are reviewed to assess whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, impairment loss is determined and recognised based on the classification of the financial asset.

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial assets included in this category are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists. Fair value gain or loss does not include any dividend or interest earned on these financial assets. Dividend and interest income is recognised in accordance with the Group's policies in Note 2.14 to the financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Financial assets (Continued)

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction cost.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, financial assets other than at fair value through profit or loss are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment and impairment is recognised based on the classification of the financial asset.

Objective evidence of impairment of individual financial assets includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about one or more of the following loss events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtors;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- It becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- Significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtors; and
- A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

Loss events in respect of a group of financial assets include observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the group of financial assets. Such observable data includes but not limited to adverse changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and, national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

If any such evidence exists, impairment loss is measured and recognised as follows:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The amount of loss is recognised in profit or loss of the year in which the impairment occurs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (Continued)

If, in subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that it does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset exceeding what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss of the year in which the reversal occurs.

For financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables that are stated at amortised cost, impairment losses are written off against the corresponding assets directly. Where the recovery of trade receivables is considered doubtful but not remote, impairment losses for doubtful receivables are recorded using an allowance account. When the Group is satisfied that recovery of trade receivables is remote, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against trade receivables directly and any amounts held in the allowance account in respect of that receivable are reversed. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged to the allowance account are reversed against the allowance account. Other changes in the allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off directly are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average cost method, and in the case of work-in-progress and finished goods, cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overhead costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and applicable selling expenses.

When the inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2.10 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 payable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.11 Leases

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Group determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

(i) *Classification of assets leased to the Group*

Assets that are held by the Group under leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as being held under finance leases. Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group are classified as operating leases.

(ii) *Assets acquired under finance leases*

Where the Group acquires the use of assets under finance leases, the amounts representing the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments (the "Initial Value"), of such assets are included in property, plant and equipment and the corresponding liabilities, net of finance lease charges, are recorded as finance lease liabilities.

Subsequent accounting for assets held under finance leases corresponds to those applied to comparable acquired assets. The corresponding finance lease liability is reduced by lease payments less finance lease charges.

(iii) *Operating lease charges as the lessee*

Where the Group has the right to use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss using straight-line method over the lease terms except where an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rental are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(iv) *Assets leased out under operating leases as the lessor*

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on straight-line method over the lease term.

2.12 Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include bank borrowings, trade and other payables, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and finance lease liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All interest related charges are recognised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs (see Note 2.17).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.12 Financial liabilities (Continued)

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

Where 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 the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities are measured at Initial Value less the capital element of lease repayments (see Note 2.11).

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowing using effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Derivative financial instruments, in individual contracts or separated from hybrid financial instruments, are recognised initially at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are accounted for as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to profit or loss for the year.

Trade and other payables

These are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using effective interest method.

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Any transaction costs associated with the issue of shares are deducted from share premium (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods, rendering of services, net of rebates and discounts. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised as follows:

- Printing income, publication sales and sale of scrapped paper and by-products are recognised upon transfer of the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the customer. This is usually taken as the time when the goods are delivered and the customer has accepted the goods.
- Interest income is recognised on time-proportion basis using effective interest method.
- Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Rental income under operating leases is recognised on straight-line method over the term of the relevant lease.

2.15 Impairment of assets (other than financial assets)

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and interests in subsidiaries to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

If the recoverable amount (i.e. the greater of the fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use) of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another HKFRS, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease under that HKFRS.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another HKFRS, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase under that HKFRS.

Value-in-use is based on the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or CGU (see Note 2.7), discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.16 Employee benefits

(i) *Retirement benefit schemes*

The Group participates in several staff retirement benefit schemes for employees in Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), Australia and other countries, comprising defined contribution retirement schemes or a Mandatory Provident Fund scheme (the "MPF Scheme"). The assets of these schemes are held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds. The retirement benefit schemes are generally funded by payments from employees and by the relevant group companies. The retirement benefit scheme costs charged to profit or loss represents contributions payable by the Group to the schemes.

The subsidiaries operating in the PRC and other countries are required to participate in the defined contribution retirement schemes for their employees, organised by the relevant local government authorities. They are required to make contributions to the retirement benefit schemes at a specified percentage of employees' relevant income and there are no other further obligations to the Group.

(ii) *Share-based employee compensation*

The Group operates two equity-settled share-based compensation plans, including share option scheme and share award scheme to remunerate its employees, directors and sale agents.

For share options granted by the Group, the share-based compensation is recognised as an expense in the Group's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with a corresponding credit to the employee compensation reserve.

All employee services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based compensation are measured at their fair values. The fair value is measured at the grant date using applicable option-pricing models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. Where the employees have to meet vesting conditions before becoming unconditionally entitled to options, the total estimated fair value of the share options is spread over the vesting period, taking into account the probability that the options will vest.

For the share award scheme, when the trustee purchases the Company's shares from the open market, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is presented as shares held under share award scheme and deducted from total equity. No gain or loss is recognised on the transactions of the Company's own shares. When the trustee transfers the Company's shares to the grantees upon vesting, the related costs of the granted shares vested are credited to share held under share award scheme. Accordingly, the related expense of the granted shares vested is debited from employee compensation reserve. The difference arising from such transfer is debited or credited to retained earnings. At the end of the reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares that are expected to ultimately vest. The impact of the revision of the estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the employee compensation reserve.

(iii) *Bonus plans*

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where it has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.16 Employee benefits (Continued)

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Employee entitlements to annual leave and long service leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

(v) Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for long service leave and annual leave in Australia which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Consideration is given to the expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on high-quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

2.17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the acquisition, construction or production of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed when incurred.

2.18 Income taxes

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is based on the profit or loss from ordinary activities adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowable for income tax purposes and is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for tax purposes. Except for goodwill and recognised assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profits, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates appropriate to the expected manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is realised or settled and that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.18 Income taxes (Continued)

Income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except when they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income in which case the taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income or when they relate to items recognised directly in equity in which case the taxes are also recognised directly in equity.

2.19 Segment reporting

The Group identifies operating segments and prepares segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the directors for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and for their review of the performance of those components. The business components in the internal financial information reported to the executive directors are determined following the Group's major product and service lines.

The Group has identified one reportable segment, which is the provision of printing services. No segment information is presented other than the analysis of sales and non-current assets by geographical location.

The measurement policies the Group uses for reporting segment profit under HKFRS 8 are the same as those used in its financial statements prepared under HKFRSs, except that:

- expenses related to share-based payments
- finance costs
- income tax expense

are not included in arriving at the operating profit of the operating segment.

Segment assets include all assets.

Segment liabilities exclude corporate liabilities which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment and are not allocated to a segment. These include deferred tax liabilities and liabilities incurred for financing rather than operating purposes.

2.20 Related parties

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
- (iii) is a member of key management personnel of the Group or the Company's parent.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.20 Related parties (Continued)

- (b) (Continued)
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of 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 key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Company's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

- (i) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (ii) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (iii) dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

2.21 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

3.1 Adoption of new or amended HKFRSs

During the year, the Group has adopted all the new or amended HKFRSs which are first effective for the reporting year and relevant to the Group. Except as explained below, the adoption of these new or amended HKFRSs did not result in material changes to the Group's accounting policies.

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

The amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit the use of a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to HKAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that amortisation based on revenue is not appropriate for intangible assets. This presumption can be rebutted if either the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue or revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated. The amendments are applied prospectively.

The adoption of the amendments has no impact on these financial statements as the Group has not previously used revenue-based depreciation methods.

Amendments to HKAS 27 – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments allow an entity to apply the equity method in accounting for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements. The amendments are applied retrospectively in accordance with HKAS 8.

The adoption of the amendments has no impact on these financial statements as the Company has not elected to apply the equity method in its separate financial statements.

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

The amendments clarify that the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a subsidiary of an investment entity (including investment entities that account for their subsidiaries at fair value rather than consolidating them). An investment entity parent will consolidate a subsidiary only when the subsidiary is not itself an investment entity and the subsidiary's main purpose is to provide services that relate to the investment entity's investment activities. A non-investment entity applying the equity method to an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity may retain the fair value measurements that associate or joint venture used for its subsidiaries. An investment entity that prepares financial statements in which all its subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit or loss should provide the disclosures related to investment entities as required by HKFRS 12. The amendments are applied prospectively.

The adoption of the amendments has no impact on these financial statements as the Company is neither an intermediate parent entity nor an investment entity.

3. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Continued)

3.2 New or amended HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective

At the date of this report, certain new or amended HKFRSs have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

The Directors anticipate that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. The Directors are currently assessing the impact of the new or amended HKFRSs upon initial application. So far, the Directors have preliminarily concluded that the initial application of these HKFRSs will not result in material financial impact on the consolidated financial statements. Information on new or amended HKFRSs that are expected to have an impact on the Group's accounting policies is provided below.

Amendments to HKAS 7 – Disclosure Initiative

This standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments introduce an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

Amendments to HKAS 12 – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

This standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments relate to the recognition of deferred tax assets and clarify some of the necessary considerations, including how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured of fair value.

Amendments to HKFRS 2 – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

This standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The amendments provide requirements on the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments; share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

HKFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

This standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (the business model test) and that have contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (the contractual cash flow characteristics test) are generally measured at amortised cost. Debt instruments that meet the contractual cash flow characteristics test are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the objective of the entity's business model is both to hold and collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets. Entities may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to measure equity instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income. All other debt and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

HKFRS 9 includes a new expected loss impairment model for all financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss replacing the incurred loss model in HKAS 39 and new general hedge accounting requirements to allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Continued)

3.2 New or amended HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective (Continued)

HKFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (Continued)

HKFRS 9 carries forward the recognition, classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities from HKAS 39, except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, where the amount of change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of the liability is recognised in other comprehensive income unless that would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch. In addition, HKFRS 9 retains the requirements in HKAS 39 for derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

HKFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The new standard establishes a single revenue recognition framework. The core principle of the framework is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. HKFRS 15 supersedes existing revenue recognition guidance including HKAS 18 Revenue, HKAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations.

HKFRS 15 requires the application of a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied

HKFRS 15 includes specific guidance on particular revenue related topics that may change the current approach taken under HKFRS. The standard also significantly enhances the qualitative and quantitative disclosures related to revenue.

Amendments to HKFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Clarifications to HKFRS 15)

This standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The amendments to HKFRS 15 included clarifications on identification of performance obligations; application of principal versus agent; licenses of intellectual property; and transition requirements.

HKFRS 16 – Leases

This standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. HKFRS 16, which upon the effective date will supersede HKAS 17 “Leases” and related interpretations, introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Specifically, under HKFRS 16, a lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Accordingly, a lessee should recognise depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows. Also, the right-of-use asset and the lease liability are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or to exercise an option to terminate the lease. This accounting treatment is significantly different from the lessee accounting for leases that are classified as operating leases under the predecessor standard, HKAS 17.

In respect of the lessor accounting, HKFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

3. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Continued)

3.3 Changes in accounting estimates

During the year, the Company revisited the estimated useful lives of printing and prepress machineries. The estimated useful lives of printing machineries were revised from 15 years to 10 years and the estimated useful lives of prepress machineries were revised from 10 years to 4 years. As a result, additional depreciation of HK\$22,139,000 was charged to profit or loss for the year. The additional depreciation was included in direct operating costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that may have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(i) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.7. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on value-in-use calculations, which require the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value.

(ii) Net realisable value of inventories

Net realisable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. These estimates are based on the current market condition and the historical experience of selling products of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of competitor actions in response to the changes in market condition. Management reassesses these estimations at the reporting date.

(iii) Estimated impairment of receivables and advances

The policy for impairment of receivables and advances of the Group is based on, where appropriate, the evaluation of collectability and ageing analysis of the receivables and on the management's judgement. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these outstandings, including the current creditworthiness and the past collection history of each debtor. If the financial conditions of debtors of the Group were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional provision for impairment may be required.

(iv) Depreciation

The Group depreciates property, plant and equipment using straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, starting from the date on which the assets are placed into productive use. The estimated useful lives reflect the Directors' best estimate of the periods that the Group intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Group's property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

(v) Current taxation and deferred taxation

The Group is subject to income taxes in different jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the amount of the provision of taxation, the timing of the related tax and whether deferred tax assets are recognised on the statement of financial position.

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final outcome of the tax matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilised tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable earnings in future periods are based on forecasted taxable income.

(vi) Fair value measurement

A number of assets and liabilities included in the Group's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

The fair value measurement of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted);

Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs;

Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

The Group measures financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. For more detailed information in relation to the fair value measurement of the items above, please refer to Note 39.

(vii) Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

(viii) Provision for leasehold dilapidations

A provision has been made for the estimated cost of returning the leasehold properties to its original state at the end of the lease in accordance with the lease terms. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of closure dates and cost estimates. The provision recognised for each site is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs for sites are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position by adjusting the asset and the provision. Reductions in the provision that exceed the carrying amount of the asset will be recognised in profit or loss.

5. REVENUE

Revenue represents the printing income earned by the Group during the year.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The executive directors have identified that the Group has only one reportable segment, which is the provision of printing services.

The Group's revenues from external customers and its non-current assets are divided into the following geographical areas.

	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets (excluding deferred tax assets)	
	2016 HK\$'000	2015 HK\$'000	2016 HK\$'000	2015 HK\$'000
PRC	–	–	89,467	147,633
Australia	645,356	722,810	133,162	136,480
United States of America (“USA”)	458,003	444,232	241	345
United Kingdom	282,799	279,444	7	3
Spain	78,332	69,210	–	–
New Zealand	23,236	58,984	175	299
Germany	22,572	27,561	–	–
Mexico	16,699	26,598	–	–
Chile	14,379	24,572	–	–
Singapore	14,372	17,528	8,331	9,350
Argentina	7,705	121	–	–
Peru	7,596	7,916	–	–
Bolivia	6,922	9,073	–	–
Costa Rica	5,632	2,746	–	–
Hong Kong (domicile)	5,294	8,230	58,631	58,923
Canada	5,143	2,917	–	–
Brazil	4,577	32,203	–	–
Others	17,214	20,495	–	–
	1,615,831	1,754,640	290,014	353,033

Sales by geographical markets are analysed based on the location of customers and the geographical location of non-current assets is based on (1) the physical location of the assets (for property, plant and equipment) and (2) location of operations (for intangible assets).

There was no single customer who contributed to 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015. Revenue from single customer included the sales to entities which are known to the Group to be under common control with these customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The totals presented for the Group's operating segments reconcile to the Group's key financial figures as presented in the financial statements as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Reportable segment profit	214,919	208,175
Equity-settled share-based payments	–	(1,898)
Finance costs	(2,919)	(3,562)
Profit before income tax	212,000	202,715
Reportable segment liabilities	259,760	297,831
Deferred tax liabilities	5,092	845
Borrowings	94,766	131,487
Group liabilities	359,618	430,163

7. OTHER INCOME

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Sales of scrapped paper and by-products	15,866	18,293
Gain on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,194	5,907
Impairment of trade receivables written back (Note 20)	6,710	7,384
Interest income	1,868	719
Rental income	163	186
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary (Note 34)	27,579	–
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	–	3,491
Government grants	1,225	419
Written back of accruals	2,341	–
Impairment in associate written back (Note 17)	–	236
Dividend income	21	94
Gain on disposals of business in New Zealand (Note 34)	–	9,040
Over-provision of deferred payment of acquisition of assets	–	926
Sundry income	3,482	2,506
	70,449	49,201

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Interest charges on bank borrowings, which contain a repayment on demand clause	2,877	2,462
Finance lease charges	42	803
Interest paid for late tax payment	–	297
	2,919	3,562

9. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Profit before income tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Auditor's remuneration (Note (i) below)	2,392	2,746
Impairment of trade receivables (Note 20)	7,222	10,175
Bad debts written off	1	1,098
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	1,158,102	1,257,302
Write-down of inventories (Note 19)	3,620	6,264
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 15 and Note (ii) below)		
– Owned	61,044	52,818
– Held under finance leases	452	307
Amortisation of other non-current assets (Note 18)	2,858	835
Loss/(Gain) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	663	(3,491)
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	9,266	–
Minimum lease payments paid under operating leases in respect of rented premises and production facilities	30,861	32,222
Net foreign exchange loss	3,385	6,497
Employee benefit expense (Note 11 and Note (iii) below)	312,648	353,972

Notes:

- (i) Auditor's remuneration for other non-audit services of HK\$183,000 was recognised during the year (2015: HK\$342,000).
- (ii) Depreciation charges of HK\$57,350,000 (2015: HK\$47,236,000) and HK\$4,146,000 (2015: HK\$5,889,000) have been included in direct operating costs and administrative expenses respectively.
- (iii) Employee benefit expense of HK\$213,255,000 (2015: HK\$241,884,000), HK\$51,661,000 (2015: HK\$54,329,000) and HK\$47,732,000 (2015: HK\$57,759,000) have been included in direct operating costs, selling and distribution costs and administrative expenses respectively.

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10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S EMOLUMENTS

(a) Directors' emoluments

The aggregate amounts of the emoluments paid or payable to the directors and the chief executive are as follows:

	Fee	Salaries and allowances	Retirement benefit scheme contributions	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	Total
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
2016					
Executive directors					
Mr. Lau Chuk Kin	–	1,200	–	–	1,200
Mr. Lam Wing Yip	–	1,470	18	–	1,488
Mr. Li Hoi, David	–	1,681	–	–	1,681
Mr. Chu Chun Wan	–	2,066	147	–	2,213
Ms. Lam Mei Lan	–	1,050	–	–	1,050
Non-executive director					
Mr. Guo Junsheng (appointed on 9 May 2016)	80	–	–	–	80
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Yeung Ka Sing	180	–	–	–	180
Prof. Lee Hau Leung	120	–	–	–	120
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David	180	–	–	–	180
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen	180	–	–	–	180
	740	7,467	165	–	8,372
2015					
Executive directors					
Mr. Lau Chuk Kin	–	1,200	–	–	1,200
Mr. Lam Wing Yip	–	1,300	18	–	1,318
Mr. Li Hoi, David	–	1,256	–	–	1,256
Mr. Chu Chun Wan (appointed on 2 March 2015)	–	2,320	122	–	2,442
Ms. Lam Mei Lan (appointed on 9 January 2015)	–	500	–	–	500
Mr. Yang Sze Chen, Peter (retired on 26 August 2015)	–	941	–	–	941
Independent non-executive directors					
Mr. Yeung Ka Sing	180	–	–	–	180
Prof. Lee Hau Leung	120	–	–	–	120
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David	180	–	–	–	180
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen	180	–	–	–	180
	660	7,517	140	–	8,317

Particulars of the share award granted to the Directors under the share award scheme are set out in Note 29 to the financial statements.

During each of the two years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, none of the Directors waived or agreed to waive any remuneration and there were no emoluments paid by the Group to the Directors as an inducement to join, or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office.

10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Five highest paid individuals

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the year included two (2015: one) directors whose emolument are reflected in the analysis presented above. Emoluments payable to the remaining three (2015: four) individuals during the year are as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	5,896	7,787
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	167	381
	6,063	8,168

Their emoluments fell within the following bands:

Emolument bands	Number of individuals	
	2016	2015
HK\$1,500,001 – HK\$2,000,000	1	1
HK\$2,000,001 – HK\$2,500,000	2	3
HK\$4,000,001 – HK\$4,500,000	–	–
	3	4

During each of the two years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS)

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Directors' fee	740	660
Wages, salaries and other benefits	295,292	334,139
Equity-settled share-based payments (Note 29)	–	1,898
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	16,616	17,275
	312,648	353,972

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2015: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits for the year. Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the year at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Current tax – Hong Kong profits tax		
Tax for the year	25,206	24,149
Over-provision in prior years	(56)	(787)
	25,150	23,362
Current tax – overseas		
Tax for the year	20,429	9,249
Under-provision in prior years	211	988
	20,640	10,237
Deferred tax (Note 26)		
Current year	(4,311)	(19,799)
	41,479	13,800

Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates is as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Profit before income tax	212,000	202,715
Notional tax calculated at the rates applicable to the profits in the tax jurisdictions concerned	44,305	41,777
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	(8,488)	(3,136)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1,983	22
Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised	231	(4,380)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	1,171	1,689
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	(208)	(7,454)
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	–	(15,556)
PRC dividend withholding tax	2,950	–
Others	(620)	637
Under-provision in prior years	155	201
Income tax expense	41,479	13,800

13. DIVIDENDS

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Final dividend paid in respect of prior year HK\$0.045 (2015: HK\$0.045) per share	34,650	34,650
Interim dividend paid in respect of current year HK\$0.025 (2015: HK\$0.025) per share	19,250	19,250
	53,900	53,900

At a meeting held on 28 February 2017, the directors recommended a final dividend of HK\$0.045 per ordinary share and a special dividend of HK\$0.015 per ordinary share. Those proposed dividends are not reflected as a dividend payable in these financial statements, but reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings for the year ended 31 December 2016.

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

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to owners of the Company of approximately HK\$146,146,000 (2015: HK\$163,241,000) and on the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue less shares held for share award scheme that have not been vested unconditionally in the employees during the year of 769,999,698 (2015: 770,000,000).

No diluted earnings per share are presented as the Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the year (2015: (Nil)).

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For the year ended 31 December 2016

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land and buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computer equipment and systems	Motor vehicles	Machinery	Total
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
At 1 January 2015								
Cost	12,536	5,116	6,727	55,373	14,286	2,950	347,831	444,819
Accumulated depreciation	(184)	(4,143)	(4,217)	(34,035)	(10,791)	(810)	(141,453)	(195,633)
Net book amount	12,352	973	2,510	21,338	3,495	2,140	206,378	249,186
Year ended 31 December 2015								
Opening net book amount	12,352	973	2,510	21,338	3,495	2,140	206,378	249,186
Exchange differences	(1,454)	(2)	(155)	(504)	(232)	(85)	(14,292)	(16,724)
Additions	–	7	1,157	459	312	627	14,707	17,269
Disposals	–	–	(11)	–	(84)	–	(2,019)	(2,114)
Depreciation	(1,692)	(387)	(843)	(7,217)	(1,911)	(710)	(40,365)	(53,125)
Closing net book amount	9,206	591	2,658	14,076	1,580	1,972	164,409	194,492
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016								
Cost	11,031	5,105	7,593	55,006	14,315	3,566	345,145	441,761
Accumulated depreciation	(1,825)	(4,514)	(4,935)	(40,930)	(12,735)	(1,594)	(180,736)	(247,269)
Net book amount	9,206	591	2,658	14,076	1,580	1,972	164,409	194,492
Year ended 31 December 2016								
Opening net book amount	9,206	591	2,658	14,076	1,580	1,972	164,409	194,492
Exchange differences	18	(2)	(118)	(94)	(11)	(24)	(2,832)	(3,063)
Additions	–	9	1,853	1,245	606	705	17,854	22,272
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(330)	–	(1,389)	(1,719)
Write-off	–	–	(374)	–	–	–	(8,892)	(9,266)
Disposed through disposal of subsidiaries (Note 34)	–	–	(161)	(417)	(109)	(36)	(6,578)	(7,301)
Depreciation	(987)	(260)	(744)	(5,155)	(1,163)	(773)	(52,414)	(61,496)
Closing net book amount	8,237	338	3,114	9,655	573	1,844	110,158	133,919
At 31 December 2016								
Cost	11,031	5,086	7,580	55,607	12,275	3,284	305,825	400,688
Accumulated depreciation	(2,794)	(4,748)	(4,466)	(45,952)	(11,702)	(1,440)	(195,667)	(266,769)
Net book amount	8,237	338	3,114	9,655	573	1,844	110,158	133,919

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Group's freehold land and buildings were situated in Australia.

Net book amount of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2016 includes the net carrying amount of HK\$674,000 (2015: HK\$1,830,000) held under finance leases (Note 25).

For the year ended 31 December 2016, there were write-off of office equipment and machinery of HK\$374,000 and HK\$8,892,000 respectively, due to those assets were not in use anymore and were unable to be resold (2015: Nil).

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill
	HK\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 January 2015	175,836
Exchange differences	(25,374)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2015, 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	150,462

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's CGU. A summary of goodwill allocation is presented below:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
O. G. Printing Productions Limited	1,294	1,294
Asia Pacific Offset Limited ("APOL")	56,132	56,132
OPUS Group Limited ("OPUS")	93,036	93,036
	150,462	150,462

The recoverable amount for the CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period. Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates as stated below. The growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the printing business in which the CGU operates. The discount rates used for value-in-use calculations are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant CGU.

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations are as follows:

	O.G. Printing Productions					
	Limited		APOL		OPUS	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Growth rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pre-tax discount rate	13%	9%	14%	15%	17%	16%

Apart from the considerations described above in determining the value-in-use of the CGU, management is not aware of any other probable changes that would necessitate changes in the key assumptions. Management determines that the CGU containing goodwill does not suffer any impairment.

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17. INTEREST IN ASSOCIATE

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 January	–	2,079
Dividend received	–	(2,064)
Exchange differences	–	(251)
Impairment in associate written back (Note 7)	–	236
Carrying amount at 31 December	–	–

In November 2015, the associate was deregistered from Australian Business Register.

18. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The prepayment for the leases related to 1) a lease of the operational facility building in Singapore for 10 years, starting from 2013 and 2) a lease of the office equipment for 4 years, starting from 2015. The unamortised cost of facility building and the unutilised prepayment of office equipment of HK\$5,633,000 (2015: HK\$8,079,000) and HK\$2,666,000 (2015: 3,300,000) have been recognised as non-current assets and current assets respectively as at 31 December 2016. Total amortisation of HK\$2,858,000 (2015: HK\$835,000) has been recognised to profit or loss during the year.

19. INVENTORIES

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Raw materials	55,750	82,742
Work-in-progress	23,842	36,378
Finished goods	3,258	4,338
	82,850	123,458

During the year, the Group made a provision for inventories of HK\$3,620,000 (2015: HK\$6,264,000). These amounts are included in “direct operating costs” in profit or loss.

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND DEPOSITS

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Trade receivables	412,439	518,921
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(11,548)	(12,516)
Trade receivables – net	400,891	506,405
Other receivables and deposits	29,299	29,608
	430,190	536,013

Movement in the provision for impairment loss on trade receivables is as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,516	12,054
Amount written off during the year	(1,428)	(2,013)
Impairment losses recognised during the year (Note 9)	7,222	10,175
Impairment losses recovered during the year (Note 7)	(6,710)	(7,384)
Exchange differences	(52)	(316)
Balance at the end of the year	11,548	12,516

The Group recognised provision for impairment of trade receivables based on the accounting policy stated in Note 2.8.

Ageing analysis of trade receivables, net of provision as at 31 December 2016, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
0 – 30 days	141,426	133,402
31 – 60 days	80,355	96,385
61 – 90 days	68,225	88,978
91 – 120 days	50,163	71,319
121 – 150 days	39,085	62,514
Over 150 days	21,637	53,807
Total trade receivables	400,891	506,405

In general, the Group allows a credit period from 30 to 150 days (2015: 30 to 150 days) to its customers.

The Directors consider that the fair values of trade receivables are not materially different from their carrying amounts because these amounts have short maturity periods on their inception.

All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure. At each of the reporting dates, the Group reviews receivables for evidence of impairment on both an individual and collective basis. As at 31 December 2016, the Group determined trade receivables of HK\$11,548,000 (2015: HK\$12,516,000) as impaired and as a result, impairment loss of HK\$7,222,000 (2015: HK\$10,175,000) has been recognised. The impaired trade receivables are due from the customers experiencing financial difficulties that have the possibility of default or delinquency of payments.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Group did not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements over the impaired trade receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND DEPOSITS (Continued)

In addition, some of the unimpaired trade receivables are past due as at the reporting date. Ageing analysis of trade receivables past due but not impaired is as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Neither past due nor impaired	302,175	360,782
1 – 30 days past due	63,089	78,047
31 – 90 days past due	34,338	52,643
Over 90 days past due but less than one year	1,289	14,933
	400,891	506,405

Trade receivables that were neither past due nor impaired related to a large number of diversified customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Other trade receivables that were past due but not impaired related to a large number of diversified customers that had a good track record of credit with the Group. Based on past credit history, management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered to be fully recoverable. The Group did not hold any collateral in respect of these balances.

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

This relates to the forward foreign exchange contracts which are considered by management as part of economic hedging arrangements but have not been formally designated as hedges in accordance with HKAS 39. These foreign exchange contracts were stated at fair value. Its fair value has been measured as described in Note 39.

22. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash at banks earned interest at floating rates based on the daily bank deposits rates during the year.

As at 31 December 2016, included in cash and bank balances of the Group was HK\$2,179,000 (2015: HK\$11,973,000) of bank balances denominated in Renminbi (“RMB”) placed with the banks in the PRC. RMB is not a freely convertible currency. Under the PRC’s Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement and Sales and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for foreign currencies through the banks that are authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Trade payables	92,336	111,103
Other payables and accruals	131,327	136,238
	223,663	247,341

As at 31 December 2016, ageing analysis of trade payables based on invoice date is as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
0 – 30 days	63,487	59,254
31 – 60 days	20,262	36,437
61 – 90 days	5,466	11,670
91 – 120 days	461	2,648
Over 120 days	2,660	1,094
	92,336	111,103

Credit terms granted by the suppliers are generally 0–90 days (2015: 0–90 days). All amounts are short term and hence the carrying values of trade and other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation to their fair values.

24. BANK BORROWINGS

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Current portion		
– Bank loans due for repayment within one year	25,400	36,721
– Bank loans due for repayment after one year which contain a repayment on demand clause	69,366	94,766
Total bank borrowings	94,766	131,487

The current portion includes bank borrowings of HK\$69,366,000 (2015: HK\$94,766,000) are classified as current liabilities as the related loan agreements contain a clause that provides the lenders with an unconditional right to demand repayment at any time at its own discretion. None of the portion of these bank loans due from repayment after one year which contain a repayment on demand clause and that is classified as a current liability is expected to be settled within one year.

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24. BANK BORROWINGS (Continued)

Assuming that the banks do not request the clause for repayment on demand and based on the repayment dates as scheduled in the loan agreements, the Group's bank borrowings are due for repayments, as at each of the reporting dates, as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Within one year	25,400	36,721
In the second year	28,401	25,401
In the third to fifth year	40,965	69,365
Wholly repayable within 5 years	94,766	131,487

All bank borrowings as at 31 December 2016 are secured by the corporate guarantee from the Company (2015: secured by the corporate guarantee from the Company, or/and guarantee from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region).

Effective interest rate of the bank borrowings ranged from 2.22% to 3.00% (2015: 1.44% to 6.00%) per annum for the year.

25. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Total minimum lease payments:		
Due within one year	201	939
Due in the second to fifth years	573	184
	774	1,123
Future finance charges on finance leases	(105)	(53)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	669	1,070

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Present value of minimum lease payments:		
Due within one year	162	896
Due in the second to fifth years	507	174
	669	1,070
Less: Portion due within one year included under current liabilities	(162)	(896)
Non-current portion included under non-current liabilities	507	174

The Group entered into finance lease for various items of machineries and motor vehicle. The lease runs for an initial period of five years (2015: five years) and does not have options to renew or any contingent rental provisions.

Finance lease liabilities are effectively secured by the underlying assets as the rights to the leased asset would be reverted to the lessor in the event of default by repayment by the Group.

26. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

Deferred taxation is calculated on temporary differences under liability method using the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Group

Details of the deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised and movement during the current and prior years are as follows:

	Accelerated tax depreciation		Impairment of trade receivables		Write-down of inventories		Provisions and accruals		PRC dividend withholding tax		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
At 1 January	2,416	(222)	2,055	857	3,325	1,340	20,974	7,499	-	-	28,770	9,474
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax (Note 12)	-	4,256	-	201	-	1,289	-	9,810	-	-	-	15,556
Credited/(Debited) to profit or loss for the current year (Note 12)	6,591	(1,649)	(593)	956	1,216	823	47	4,113	(2,950)	-	4,311	4,243
Exchange differences	(169)	31	11	41	(97)	(127)	(225)	(448)	-	-	(480)	(503)
Derecognised through disposals of a subsidiary (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	(216)	-	(1,801)	-	-	-	(2,017)	-
At 31 December	8,838	2,416	1,473	2,055	4,228	3,325	18,995	20,974	(2,950)	-	30,584	28,770

For the purpose of presentation in statement of financial position, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Deferred tax assets	35,676	29,615
Deferred tax liabilities	(5,092)	(845)
	30,584	28,770

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investment enterprises established in the PRC effective from 1 January 2008. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between the PRC and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. The applicable rate to the Group is 10%. The Group is liable to withholding taxes on dividends distributed by the subsidiary established in the PRC in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008. As at 31 December 2016, no deferred tax liabilities (2015: HK\$2,116,000) have been recognised in respect of the tax that would be payable on the distribution of the retained profits of the Group's subsidiary established in the PRC.

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26. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (Continued)

At the reporting date, the amount of the deferred tax assets not recognised is as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Tax effect of unutilised tax losses	5,213	4,319

Deferred tax asset in respect of tax losses has not been recognised in the financial statements due to the unpredictability of future profit streams against which the tax losses can be utilised.

27. PROVISIONS

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Employee benefit liabilities for annual leave and time in lieu – current	10,321	14,141
Employee benefit liabilities for long service leave – current	11,495	13,779
Total current liabilities	21,816	27,920
Employee benefit liabilities for long service leave – non-current	1,336	2,465
Other provisions – leasehold dilapidations	6,143	5,035
Total non-current liabilities	7,479	7,500
	29,295	35,420

For long service leave in Australia, it covers all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The amount is classified as current, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. Based on the past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of leave or require payment within 12 months. As at 31 December 2016, management estimates that approximately HK\$6,507,000 (2015: HK\$10,571,000) of the above current employee entitlement provision will not be taken within 12 months.

Leasehold dilapidations relate to the estimated cost of returning the leasehold properties to its original state at the end of the lease in accordance with the lease terms. The main uncertainty relates to estimating the cost that will be incurred at the end of the lease.

28. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares	Amount
		HK\$'000
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each		
At 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015, 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	1,000,000,000	10,000
Issued and fully paid:		
At 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015, 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	770,000,000	7,700

29. SHARE-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

Share option scheme of the Company

A share option scheme (the “1010 Share Option Scheme”) was adopted by the Group, pursuant to its resolution passed on 22 April 2013 and effective for a period of ten years commencing from the adoption date. The purpose of the 1010 Share Option Scheme is to reward participants who have contributed to the Group and to encourage participants to work towards enhancing the value of the Group and its shares for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders as a whole. The Directors may, at its discretion, offer to directors, employees of any member of the Group, any advisors and service providers of any member of the Group, options to subscribe for the shares in the Company at a price not less than the highest of: (i) the closing price of the shares of the Company on the SEHK on the date of offer of the option; (ii) the average of the closing prices of the shares on the SEHK for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of the grant of the options; and (iii) the nominal value of a share. A nominal consideration of HK\$1 is payable on acceptance of the grant of an option irrespective of numbers of share options granted. The options vest on the condition that the grantee is a director or employee of any member of the Group or any advisor and service provider of any member of the Group from the date of options grant to the commencement date of the exercisable period of the options.

The options are exercisable at any time during the period to be determined and notified by the directors of the Company to the grantee at the time of making an offer in respect of any particular option which shall not expire later than 10 years from the date of grant.

The share-based employee compensation is to be settled by the issue of the ordinary shares of the Company. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options other than in the ordinary shares of the Company. During the year, there was no share option issued under the 1010 Share Option Scheme (2015: Nil).

At 31 December 2016, the Company had 70,000,000 share options (2015: 70,000,000 share options) available for issue under the 1010 Share Option Scheme, which represented approximately 9.1% (2015: 9.1%) of the Company’s shares in issue at that date.

Share award scheme of the Company

A share award scheme (the “1010 Share Award Scheme”) was adopted by the Company on 30 December 2013. The purpose of the 1010 Share Award Scheme is to recognise and motivate the contribution of participants and to incentivise them to further the operation and development of the Group and to attract suitable personnel for the Group. A trust has been set up and fully funded by the Company for the purpose of purchasing, administering and holding the Company’s shares for the 1010 Share Award Scheme. The total number of shares which may be granted to the selected participant under the 1010 Share Award Scheme shall not exceed 10% of the total issued share capital (i.e. 77,000,000 shares) of the Company as at the adoption date. The maximum number of shares which may be awarded to a selected participant under the scheme shall not exceed 1% of the issued share capital (i.e. 7,700,000 shares) of the Company as at the adoption date. The 1010 Share Award Scheme shall be valid and effective for a term of ten years commencing from the adoption date.

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29. SHARE-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION (Continued)

Share award scheme of the Company (Continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2015, equity-settled share-based payment expenses of HK\$1,898,000 were recognised in profit or loss and the details are as follows:

Date of approval by Board	Date of award	Awarded sum HK\$'000	Number of awarded shares	Average fair value per share HK\$	Number of awarded shares vested during 31 December 2015	Vesting period
30.12.2013	28.1.2015	920	1,000,000	0.97	1,000,000	14 months
30.12.2013	28.12.2015	3,680	4,000,000	0.97	4,000,000	25 months
30.12.2013	31.12.2015	138	150,000	0.97	150,000	25 months

All share awards previously granted have been vested as at 31 December 2015. As the purchased shares held by the Company were not sufficient to transfer to the grantees on the vesting date, some grantees and the Company agreed to settle the share award by cash. As a result, 706,000 share awards (2015: 1,000,000 share awards) were settled by cash of HK\$870,000 (2015: HK\$1,080,000), 4,916,000 share awards (2015: 500,000 share awards) were settled by shares of HK\$5,489,000 (2015: HK\$548,000) and all the awarded and vested shares have been settled as at 31 December 2016 (2015: 5,622,000 remaining shares were vested to be transferred in shares). The difference of HK\$1,187,000 (2015: HK\$248,000) between the share price at vesting date and the price of awarded shares at the grant date has been debited to retained earnings and the related expense of the granted shares vested of HK\$5,172,000 (2015: HK\$1,380,000) has been transferred from employee compensation reserve.

During the year, the Group purchased 772,000 shares (2015: 4,078,910 shares) under the 1010 Share Award Scheme. As a result, an amount of HK\$1,005,000 (2015: HK\$4,416,000) has been debited to shares held under share award scheme and deducted from total equity directly.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, no share award was granted. At 31 December 2016, the Company had no awarded shares outstanding under the 1010 Share Award Scheme. At 31 December 2015, the Company had 5,622,000 awarded shares outstanding under the 1010 Share Award Scheme, which represented approximately 0.7% of the Company's shares in issue at that date.

30. RESERVES

Group

Movements in the reserves of the Group during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 31. Nature and purpose of the reserves is as follows:

(a) *Share premium*

The application of the share premium account is governed by Section 40 of Bermuda Companies Act 1981 (as amended).

(b) *Exchange reserve*

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Hong Kong Dollars) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange reserve. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy of foreign currencies set out in Note 2.5.

(c) *Merger reserve*

This represented the difference between the par value of the shares of the Company issued in exchange for the entire share capital of Lion Rock Group Limited (formerly known as 1010 Group Limited) pursuant to the group reorganisation on 20 June 2011.

(d) *Contributed surplus*

The contributed surplus represents the difference between the costs of investment in subsidiaries acquired pursuant to the Group's reorganisation prior to the listing of the Company's shares over the nominal value of the Company's shares issued in exchange thereof.

The Company's reserves available for distribution comprise its contributed surplus and retained earnings.

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

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

(e) *Other reserve*

Other reserve represents the difference between the proportionate share of the carrying amount of its subsidiaries' net assets and the consideration paid for the additional interests when the Group acquired non-controlling interests.

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For the year ended 31 December 2016

30. RESERVES (Continued)

Company


Movements in the Company's reserves are as follows:

	Share premium	Contributed surplus	Proposed final dividend	Company Employee compensation reserve	Shares held under share award scheme	Retained earnings	Total
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2015	173,078	310,125	34,650	4,654	(621)	6,921	528,807
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payment expenses	-	-	-	1,898	-	-	1,898
Shares vested under share award scheme	-	-	-	(1,380)	548	(248)	(1,080)
Purchase of shares under share award scheme	-	-	-	-	(4,416)	-	(4,416)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	59,875	59,875
2014 final dividend paid	-	-	(34,650)	-	-	-	(34,650)
2015 interim dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(19,250)	(19,250)
2015 proposed final dividend	-	-	34,650	-	-	(34,650)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	173,078	310,125	34,650	5,172	(4,489)	12,648	531,184
Purchase of shares under share award scheme	-	-	-	-	(1,005)	-	(1,005)
Shares vested under share award scheme	-	-	-	(5,172)	5,489	(1,187)	(870)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	55,590	55,590
2015 final dividend paid	-	-	(34,650)	-	-	-	(34,650)
2016 interim dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(19,250)	(19,250)
2016 proposed special dividend	-	-	11,550	-	-	(11,550)	-
2016 proposed final dividend	-	-	34,650	-	-	(34,650)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2016	173,078	310,125	46,200	-	(5)	1,601	530,999

31. HOLDING COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2016 HK\$'000	2015 HK\$'000
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries		313,876	313,876
Current assets			
Other receivables		689	1,817
Amounts due from subsidiaries		223,955	222,724
Cash and bank balances		659	717
		225,303	225,258
Current liabilities			
Other payables		350	250
Tax payables		130	–
		480	250
Net current assets		224,823	225,008
Net assets		538,699	538,884
EQUITY			
Share capital	28	7,700	7,700
Reserves	30	530,999	531,184
Total equity		538,699	538,884

On behalf of the Board


Yeung Ka Sing
 Director


Lau Chuk Kin
 Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

32. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

As lessee

As at 31 December 2016, the total future minimum lease payments of the Group under non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Within one year	29,075	27,245
In the second to fifth years inclusive	74,649	78,103
After five years	8,020	12,699
	111,744	118,047

The Group leases a number of properties and production facilities under operating leases. The leases run for an initial period ranged from two to ten years (2015: one to ten years), with an option to renew the lease and renegotiate the terms at the expiry date or at dates as mutually agreed between the Group and respective landlords/lessors. None of the leases include contingent rentals.

33. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	1,376	4,733

34. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES/BUSINESS

2016

In August 2016, the Group completed the disposal of its 61.88% indirect interest in the Cactus Group at cash consideration of approximately HK\$33,525,000 resulting in a gain on disposal of approximately HK\$27,579,000. The Cactus Group is engaged in outdoor media printing and display business.

The net assets of the Cactus Group at the date of disposal were as follows:

	1 August 2016	
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	7,301	
Inventories	2,664	
Prepayments	66	
Deferred tax assets (Note 26)	2,017	
Accruals	(812)	
Finance lease liabilities	(194)	
Provisions	(5,226)	
		5,816
Transaction costs		130
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries included in profit or loss for the year (Note 7)		27,579
Total consideration		33,525
Satisfied by:		
Cash		33,525
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:		
Cash consideration		33,525

34. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES/BUSINESS (Continued)

2015

In October 2015, Cactus Imaging Holdings Limited (formerly known as Omnigraphics Limited), a 61.88% owned subsidiary of the Company in New Zealand, sold its trademark, plant and equipment, inventories and business operation, for consideration of approximately HK\$10,355,000 resulting in a gain on disposals of HK\$9,040,000. Cactus Imaging Holdings Limited is a provider of grand and large format printing for outdoor advertising in New Zealand.

The net assets of Cactus Imaging Holdings Limited at the date of disposal were as follows:

	30 October 2015	
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Property, plant and equipment	1,007	
Prepayments	50	
Inventories	616	
Accruals	(413)	
Others	55	
		1,315
Gain on disposal of a business included in profit or loss for the year (Note 7)		9,040
Total consideration		10,355
Satisfied by:		
Cash		10,355
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:		
Cash consideration		10,355

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

35. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(a) Material non-controlling interests

OPUS, a 64.66% owned subsidiary of the Company, and its subsidiaries (the “OPUS Group”) has material non-controlling interests. Summarised financial information in relation to the non-controlling interests of the OPUS Group, before intra-group eliminations, is presented below:

	2016	2015
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
For the year ended 31 December		
Revenue	522,793	653,455
Profit for the year	63,863	67,346
Total comprehensive income	64,839	55,612
Profit allocated to non-controlling interests	24,375	25,674
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	27,101	1,985
For the year ended 31 December		
Cash generated from operating activities	52,697	42,689
Cash generated from investing activities	64,355	9,547
Cash used in financing activities	(82,307)	(27,388)
Net cash inflows	34,745	24,848
At 31 December		
Current assets	202,932	222,751
Non-current assets	54,766	53,081
Current liabilities	(90,140)	(115,419)
Non-current liabilities	(9,540)	(8,333)
Net assets	158,018	152,080
Accumulated non-controlling interests	55,838	57,974

(b) Acquisition of non-controlling interests

In May 2016, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company acquired the entire issued share capital of C.O.S. Printers Pte Ltd (“COS”) from a 61.88% owned subsidiary of the Company at a consideration of HK\$63,845,000. As a result of the transaction, the Group effectively acquired additional interests of 38.12% in COS from non-controlling shareholders and thereafter COS became the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The difference of HK\$9,549,000 between the proportionate share of the carrying amount of net assets and the consideration paid for the additional interests have been debited to other reserve.

35. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (Continued)

(b) Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Continued)

The transactions have been accounted for as equity transactions with the non-controlling interests as follows:

	COS HK\$'000
Consideration paid for 38.12% ownership interest	24,340
Net assets attributable to 38.12% ownership interest	(14,791)
Decrease in equity attributable to owners of the Company (included in other reserve)	9,549

(c) Deemed acquisition of non-controlling interests

In December 2016, OPUS implemented the buyback of its shares and these shares bought back were cancelled subsequently. As a result of the transaction, the shareholding in OPUS held by the Group was increased from 61.88% to 64.66% and the Group effectively acquired additional interests of 2.78% in OPUS from non-controlling shareholders. The difference of HK\$2,358,000 between the proportionate share of the carrying amount of net assets and the consideration paid for the additional interests have been debited to other reserve.

The transactions have been accounted for as equity transactions with the non-controlling interests as follows:

	OPUS HK\$'000
Consideration paid for 2.78% ownership interest	10,972
Net assets attributable to 2.78% ownership interest	(8,614)
Decrease in equity attributable to owners of the Company (included in other reserve)	2,358

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. In addition to those balances and transactions disclosed elsewhere, details of other significant transactions between the Group and other related parties during the year are disclosed as follows:

(a) Related party transactions

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Note	2016	2015
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Related company				
Express Ocean Investment Limited ("Express Ocean")	Rental expenses	(i)	–	429

Notes to the Financial Statements

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36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (Continued)

(a) Related party transactions (Continued)

Note:

- (i) For the year ended 31 December 2015, rental expenses were charged by a related company, Express Ocean in which one of the substantial shareholders has significant influence. The monthly rental was determined at the market rate at the date when the lease arrangement was entered into. This transaction constitutes an exempt connected transaction as defined in Chapter 14A of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the SEHK. No rental expense was charged by Express Ocean for the year ended 31 December 2016.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The key management personnel of the Group are the Directors. The remuneration of the key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends. Details of the remuneration paid to them are set out in Note 10(a) to the financial statements.

37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Name of company	Date of incorporation/ establishment	Place/Country of incorporation/ establishment and kind of legal entity	Class of shares	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital	Percentage of issued capital held by the Company ^	Principal activities and place of operations
Lion Rock Group Limited 獅子山集團有限公司 (formerly known as 1010 Group Limited)	10 January 2005	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$177,000,000	100%	Investment holding, Hong Kong
1010 Printing International Limited 匯星印刷國際有限公司	10 January 2005	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$1	100%	Printing, Hong Kong
1010 Printing Asia Limited	3 April 2007	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$1	100%	Printing, Hong Kong
1010 Printing (UK) Limited	2 January 2007	United Kingdom, limited liability company	Ordinary	British Pound 1,000	100%	Printing services, United Kingdom
Anson Worldwide Limited	8 November 2002	British Virgin Islands ("BVI"), limited liability company	Ordinary	United States Dollars ("US\$")1	100%	Investment holding, Hong Kong
1010 Printing (Australia) Pty Limited	10 October 2008	Australia, limited liability company	Ordinary	AUD\$2	100%	Provision of printing agency, Australia
1010 Printing Limited 匯星印刷有限公司	5 February 2010	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$1	100%	Printing, Hong Kong
Naturbest Investments Limited	15 August 2006	BVI, limited liability company	Ordinary	US\$1	100%	Investment holding, Hong Kong
O. G. Printing Productions Limited 海濤製作有限公司	11 August 1989	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$500,000	100%	Provision of graphic design, Hong Kong
Oceanic Graphic International Inc.	12 August 2011	USA, limited liability company	Ordinary	US\$100,000	100%	Printing, USA

37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Name of company	Date of incorporation/ establishment	Place/Country of incorporation/ establishment and kind of legal entity	Class of shares	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital	Percentage of issued capital held by the Company [^]	Principal activities and place of operations
惠州市滙星印刷有限公司*	28 January 2011	PRC, sino-foreign equity enterprise	N/A	RMB150,000,000 (registered capital)	100% (2015: 49%)	Production and distribution of books and publications, PRC
Investor Vantage Limited	12 November 2012	BVI, limited liability company	Ordinary	US\$1	100%	Investment holding, Hong Kong
Asia Pacific Offset Limited	15 December 1978	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$3,273,369	100%	Provision of printing services, Hong Kong
OPUS Group Limited	7 June 1983	Australia, limited liability company	Ordinary	AUD\$20,370,375 (2015: AUD\$85,919,738)	64.66% (2015: 61.88%) Note 35(b)	Investment holding
CanPrint Communications Pty Limited	4 September 1997	Australia, limited liability company	Ordinary	AUD\$17,333	64.66% (2015: 61.88%) Note 35(b)	Production and distribution of published content
Ligare Pty Limited	17 September 1979	Australia, limited liability company	Ordinary	AUD\$4	64.66% (2015: 61.88%) Note 35(b)	Production and distribution of published content
McPherson's Printing Pty Limited	1 November 1971	Australia, limited liability company	Ordinary	AUD\$490,000	64.66% (2015: 61.88%) Note 35(b)	Production and distribution of published content
C. O.S. Printers Pte Limited	19 July 1980	Singapore, limited liability company	Ordinary	Singapore Dollars 6,000,000	100% (2015: 61.88%) Note 35(a)	Production and distribution of published content
Asia Pacific Offset Group Limited	2 July 2008	Hong Kong, limited liability company	Ordinary	HK\$1,000	100%	Provision of printing services, Hong Kong
Bookbuilders BVI Limited	25 May 1993	BVI, limited liability company	Ordinary	US\$10,000	100%	Investment holding, Hong Kong

[^] Except Lion Rock Group Limited, all subsidiaries are indirectly held by the Company.

* For the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group's interest in this company are 49% held directly by 1010 Printing International Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, and 51% held on trust by a third party on behalf of 1010 Printing International Limited. In the opinion of the Directors, 1010 Printing International Limited has full control on this company by way of contractual agreements entered into among 1010 Printing International Limited, the company and the registered shareholders. During the year, 51% interest in this company was transferred from this third party to one of the subsidiaries of the Company. Accordingly, this company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company in 2015 and 2016.

The Directors are of the opinion that a complete list of the particulars of all subsidiaries would be of excessive length and therefore the above list contains only the particulars of the subsidiaries which materially affect the results or assets of the Group.

None of the subsidiaries had any debt securities subsisting at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance by closely monitoring the individual exposure.

The Group does not have written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the Directors meet periodically to analyse and formulate strategies to manage the Group's exposure to a variety of risks which resulted from its operating and investing activities. Generally, the Group employs conservative strategies regarding its risk management to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out as follows:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument would fail to discharge its obligation under the terms of the financial instrument and cause a financial loss to the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk mainly arises from granting credit to customers in the ordinary course of its operations. The Group's financial assets are summarised in Note 39 below.

The Directors consider the Group does not have a significant concentration of credit risk. The top 5 customers accounted for approximately 25% (2015: 26%) of total sales during the year. In this regard, the Group's trade and other receivables are actively monitored to avoid significant concentrations of credit risk.

The Group also continuously evaluates the credit risk of its customers to ensure appropriateness of the amount of credit granted. Credit terms are extended to customers based on the evaluation of individual customer's financial conditions. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at each reporting date to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. The credit policies have been followed by the Group since prior years and are considered to have been effective in limiting the Group's exposure to credit risk to a desirable level. Further quantitative disclosures in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are set out in Note 20 to the financial statements.

The Group has deposited its cash with various banks. The credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited because most of the Group's bank deposits are deposited with major reputable banks located in Hong Kong, the PRC and Australia.

(b) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Most of the sales transactions of the Group are denominated in US\$, AUD\$, British Pounds ("GBP") and Euros and there are expenses and capital expenditures denominated in US\$, RMB and HK\$. Certain trade receivables and trade payables of the Group are denominated in foreign currencies, mainly US\$, AUD\$, GBP and RMB.

To mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, the Group continuously assesses and monitors the exposure to foreign currency risk. During the year, management of the Group had used foreign currency forward contracts to hedge the exposure to foreign exchange risk when the need arises.

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Currency risk (Continued)

Foreign currencies denominated financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

2016

	US\$'000	RMB'000	AUD\$'000	GBP'000
Trade and other receivables	30,194	21	4,372	391
Cash and bank balances	36,437	2,515	1,203	610
Trade and other payables	(3,529)	(359)	(54)	–
	63,102	2,177	5,521	1,001
Notional amounts of forward foreign exchange contracts	10,112	–	(5,000)	(2,500)
	73,214	2,177	521	(1,499)

2015

	US\$'000	RMB'000	AUD\$'000	GBP'000
Trade and other receivables	39,682	171	6,419	486
Cash and bank balances	20,035	549	3,065	906
Trade and other payables	(7,050)	(784)	(468)	(56)
Bank borrowings	(1,500)	–	–	–
	51,167	(64)	9,016	1,336
Notional amounts of forward foreign exchange contracts	11,954	9,548	(9,000)	(1,500)
	63,121	9,484	16	(164)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the net results for the year and retained earnings in regards to the Group's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reasonably possible changes in the foreign exchange rates in the next 12 months to which the Group has significant exposure at the reporting date, based on the assumption that other variables are held constant. Changes in foreign exchange rates have no impact on the Group's other components of equity.

	2016		2015	
	Increase/(Decrease) in foreign exchange rates	Effect on profit after tax and retained earnings HK\$'000	Increase/(Decrease) in foreign exchange rates	Effect on profit after tax and retained earnings HK\$'000
RMB	1.7%	42	6.4%	710
	(1.7%)	(42)	(6.4%)	(710)
AUD\$	5.8%	169	12.0%	10
	(5.8%)	(169)	(12.0%)	(10)
GBP	13.4%	(1,924)	4.8%	(90)
	(13.4%)	1,924	(4.8%)	90

As HK\$ is pegged to US\$, management does not expect that the change in US\$/HK\$ will have significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the year depending on the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's exposure to currency risk.

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group does not have material exposure to interest rate risk, as the Group has no financial assets and liabilities of material amounts with floating interest rates except for deposits held in banks, certain bank borrowings and finance lease contracts. Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on the daily bank deposits rates during the year. Any change in the interest rate promulgated by banks from time to time is not considered to have significant impact to the Group. The Group adopts centralised treasury policies in cash and financial management and focuses on reducing the Group's overall interest expense. The terms of repayment of bank borrowings are set out in Notes 24.

During the year, management did not consider it necessary to use interest rate swaps to hedge their exposure to interest rate risk as the interest rate risk exposure is not significant.

(d) Liquidity risk

The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements, its compliance with lending covenants and its relationships with its bankers to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term. The Group has net current assets of HK\$633,127,000 (2015: HK\$500,722,000) and net assets of HK\$945,739,000 (2015: HK\$874,851,000) as at 31 December 2016. In the opinion of the Directors, the Group's exposure to liquidity risk is limited.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturities at each of the reporting dates of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payment computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on current rates at the reporting date) and the earliest date the Group may be required to pay.

Specifically, for term loans which contain a repayment on demand clause which can be exercised at the bank's sole discretion, the analysis shows the cash outflow based on the earliest period in which the entity is required to pay, that is if the banks were to invoke the unconditional rights to call the loans with immediate effect.

	Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 5 years
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
As at 31 December 2016				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	223,663	223,663	223,663	–
Bank borrowings	94,766	94,766	94,766	–
Finance lease liabilities	669	774	201	573
	319,098	319,203	318,630	573

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (Continued)

	Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 5 years
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
As at 31 December 2015				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	247,341	247,341	247,341	–
Bank borrowings	131,487	131,487	131,487	–
Finance lease liabilities	1,070	1,123	939	184
	379,898	379,951	379,767	184

The table that follows summarises the maturity analysis of those term loans with repayment on demand clause based on the agreed scheduled repayments set out in the loan agreements. The amounts included interest payments computed using contractual rates. As a result, these amounts are greater than the amounts disclosed in the “on demand” time band in the above maturity analysis. Taking into account the Group’s financial position, the Directors do not consider that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretion to demand immediate repayment, the Directors believe that such term loans will be repaid in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates as set out in the loan agreements.

	Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 5 years
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Term loans subject to repayment on demand clause based on scheduled repayments:				
31 December 2016	94,766	99,756	27,748	72,008
31 December 2015	131,487	138,774	39,588	99,186

(e) Fair values

The Directors consider the fair values of the Group’s current financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying amounts because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of non-current financial assets and liabilities were not disclosed because these are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

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For the year ended 31 December 2016

39. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying amount HK\$'000	Fair value HK\$'000	Carrying amount HK\$'000	Fair value HK\$'000
Financial assets				
Current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
– Held for trading	5,472	5,472	–	–
Loans and receivables:				
– Trade and other receivables and deposits	420,358	420,358	527,060	527,060
– Cash and bank balances	461,155	461,155	262,895	262,895
	886,985	886,985	789,955	789,955
Financial liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– Held for trading	–	–	220	220
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
– Trade and other payables	223,663	223,663	247,341	247,341
– Bank borrowings	94,766	94,766	131,487	131,487
– Finance lease liabilities	162	162	896	896
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
– Finance lease liabilities	507	507	174	174
	319,098	319,098	380,118	380,118

(a) **Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

Financial instruments not measured at fair value include cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and deposits, trade and other payables, bank borrowings and finance lease liabilities.

Due to their short term nature, the carrying value of cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and deposits, trade and other payables, bank borrowings and finance lease liabilities approximates fair value.

(b) **Financial instruments measured at fair value**

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.

The valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value measurement of level 2 and level 3 financial instruments, as well as the relationship between key observable inputs and fair value are set out below.

39. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value (Continued)

Information about level 2 fair value measurements

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined based on the forward exchange rate at the reporting date.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments carried at fair value by level of fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	2016			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	–	5,472	–	5,472
Net fair values	–	5,472	–	5,472

	2015			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	–	220	–	220
Net fair values	–	220	–	220

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it continues to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- To support the Group's stability and growth; and
- To provide capital for the purpose of strengthening the Group's risk management capability.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Group and capital efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities. The Group has not adopted any formal dividend policy.

Management regards total equity as capital, for capital management purpose. The amount of capital as at 31 December 2016 amounted to approximately HK\$945,739,000 (2015: HK\$874,851,000), which management considers as satisfactory having considered the projected capital expenditures and the projected strategic investment opportunities.

The Group's overall strategy in capital management remains unchanged during the year.

Financial Summary

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the published audited financial statements and restated upon the adoption of the new or amended HKFRSs as appropriate, is set out below:

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Financial year ended 31 December				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Revenue and turnover	700,065	1,163,542	1,316,216	1,754,640	1,615,831
Profit before income tax	81,832	146,943	177,287	202,715	212,000
Income tax expense	(13,682)	(25,522)	(27,177)	(13,800)	(41,479)
Profit for the year	68,150	121,421	150,110	188,915	170,521
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	68,298	121,466	146,446	163,241	146,146
Non-controlling interests	(148)	(45)	3,664	25,674	24,375
Profit for the year	68,150	121,421	150,110	188,915	170,521

	As at 31 December				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
Total assets	860,423	908,334	1,245,520	1,305,014	1,305,357
Total liabilities	(408,466)	(246,861)	(452,625)	(430,163)	(359,618)
Total equity	451,957	661,473	792,895	874,851	945,739

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Lau Chuk Kin
Mr. Li Hoi, David
Mr. Lam Wing Yip
Ms. Lam Mei Lan
Mr. Chu Chun Wan

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Guo Junsheng

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing (*Chairman*)
Prof. Lee Hau Leung
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Tan Lai Ming *FCCA, FCCA*

COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. Lau Chuk Kin

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. Lam Mei Lan
Ms. Tan Lai Ming

BERMUDA RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Codan Services Limited

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen (*Chairman*)
Mr. Yeung Ka Sing
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing (*Chairman*)
Mr. Lau Chuk Kin
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Yeung Ka Sing (*Chairman*)
Mr. Lau Chuk Kin
Mr. Tsui King Chung, David
Dr. Ng Lai Man, Carmen

AUDITOR

BDO Limited
Certified Public Accountants
25th Floor, Wing On Centre
111 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

LEGAL ADVISER

LF Legal
Suite 1502
15/F No.135 Bonham Strand
Sheung Wan
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation Limited
No. 1 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
22/F, Three Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central
Hong Kong

SHARE REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICES

Principal Registrar

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

Hong Kong Branch Registrar

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

REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

26/F, 625 King's Road
North Point
Hong Kong

WEBSITE

www.1010printing.com

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