JETE POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED
鑄能控股有限公司*

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
Stock Code: 8133

2016 Annual Report

* For identification purpose only

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This report, for which the directors (the "Directors") of Jete Power Holdings Limited (the "Company") collectively and individually accept full responsibility, includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the GEM (the "GEM Listing Rules") for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The Directors, having made all reasonable enquires, confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief the information contained in this report is accurate and complete in all material aspects and not misleading or deceptive, and there are no other matters the omission of which would make any statement herein or this report misleading.

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Executive Directors
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy *(Co-Chairman)*
Mr. Johnny Huang *(Co-Chairman)*

Independent Non-executive Directors
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing
Mr. Wong Ka Shing

Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee
Mr. Wong Ka Shing *(Chairman)*
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing

Remuneration Committee
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan *(Chairman)*
Mr. Wong Ka Shing
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy

Nomination Committee
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing *(Chairman)*
Mr. Wong Ka Shing
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Wong Wai Leung

COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy
Mr. Wong Wai Leung

AUDITOR

Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited

COMPLIANCE ADVISER

Kingsway Capital Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

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

HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Factory Unit 13A, 9th Floor
Vanta Industrial Centre
Nos. 21-33 Tai Lin Pai Road
Kwai Chung, New Territories
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive
PO Box 2681
Grand Cayman
KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Investor Services Limited
Level 22, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
  Corporation Limited
Citibank N.A.

STOCK CODE

8133

COMPANY WEBSITE

www.jetepower.com

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board (the "Board") of directors (the "Directors") of Jete Power Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), I am pleased to present to you the annual results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016.

REVIEW

In 2016, the macro-economy was under downward pressure brought about by the slowdown of economic growth in the world and the economic uncertainties in the global market. The operating environment remained challenging.

With its commitment to excellence and enterprising spirit, the Group has continued to promote its business development. Despite the extremely challenging business environment and competition, the Group maintained a flexible and tailored sales and marketing strategy to offer its customers with diversified and tailor-made products, which will in turn reinforce the Group's market position. During the year, the revenue of the Group remained steady which amounted to HK$57.46 million, representing a slight increase of 6% year-on-year.

OUTLOOK

Looking ahead to 2017, the global economic environment likely remains challenging but our Group is positive about the prospects of the metal casting industry and will continue to focus on our core business. Our Group will continue to increase our marketing effort and enhance our production efficiency. In order to maximise the long term returns to our shareholders, our Group will also explore other potential investment opportunities in order to diversify the Group's business and create new source of revenue to the Group in the long run.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to our shareholders, customers, suppliers and business partners for their continuous support, and to our management and staff members for their diligence, dedication and contribution to the growth of our Group.

Choi Chiu Ming, Jimmy
Co-Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 March 2017

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing of metal casting parts and components in the PRC. The products of the Group can be categorized into four main categories: (a) pump components; (b) valve components; (c) filter components; and (d) food machinery components, which are made of stainless steel, carbon steel, bronze and/or grey iron. Our largest market is Germany. We also have customers from the PRC, Hong Kong and the United States.

During the year, the global economic environment remain challenging but the Group is positive about the prospects of the metal casting industry and will continue to focus on its core business. Resources will be reserved for the purpose of increasing the production capacity in the Qiuchang Foundry, enhancing the marketing effort to attract new customers and strengthen the quality control system to maintain the strong customer relationship with existing customers. Meanwhile, the Group will also explore other potential investment opportunities in order to diversify the Group's business and create new source of revenue to the Group.

The following is the major events incurred during the year ended 31 December 2016 and up to date of this report:

(a) Placing of unlisted warrants

On 8 August 2016, 700,000,000 unlisted warrants were issued by the Company at a warrant placing price of HK$0.02 for each warrant in accordance to the terms of warrant placing agreement on 31 May 2016. The net proceeds from issue of unlisted warrants were approximately HK$13.72 million. The Company has fully utilized the net proceeds and applied them for the general working capital of the Group and financing the acquisition of an associate as intended. The warrants entitled the holders to subscribe for up to 700,000,000 ordinary shares of the Company at the exercise price of HK$0.36 each, at any time during the period of 36 months commencing from the date immediately after the issue of the warrants. As at the date of this report, no unlisted warrant was exercised.

(b) Investment in an associate

On 27 September 2016, the Group has completed the acquisition of the 39% of the issued share capital of Novel Sino Group Holdings Limited ("Novel Holdings") at a consideration of HK$10 million (the "Acquisition"). Novel Holdings is an investment holding company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability and is interested in the entire issued share capital of the 冠美旭(東台)能源科技有限公司 ("Dongtai Company").

As at date of this report, Dongtai Company has not yet commenced its operation. However, Dongtai Company has entered into strategic cooperation agreement with local government authority for the development of CIGS (copper indium gallium selenide) thin film solar panels and solar power generation business, under which Dongtai Company will benefit from certain privileged treatments and resources in developing the photovoltaic power generation business in Dongtai City, Jiangsu Province, the PRC. Dongtai Company will be principally engaged in the manufacturing of CIGS thin film solar panels and photovoltaic energy generation business.

In view of the supportive PRC government and the good cooperative relationship with the local authority, the Group believe that the Acquisition presents the Group with a good opportunity to diversify its investment portfolio with a view to maximize return to the Company and its shareholders in the long run although the Group obtained a minority interest.

(c) Non-legally binding strategic cooperation framework agreement

On 28 October 2016, the Group entered into non-legally binding strategic cooperation framework agreement with 內蒙古香島光伏農業有限公司 in respect of certain possible cooperation in some photovoltaic agricultural projects in the PRC (the "Cooperation").

As at the date of this report, no binding agreement in relation to the Cooperation has been entered into by the Group. As such, the Cooperation as stated in the non-legally binding strategic cooperation framework agreement may or may not proceed.

(d) Amendments to constitutional documents

On 6 January 2017, pursuant to the special resolution passed by the shareholders of the Company, certain amendments had been made to the memorandum and articles of association of the Company for the purpose of establishing and facilitating the operation of a co-chairman structure for the Company. For details of the amendments, please refer to the circular of the Company dated 9 December 2016.

(e) Memorandum of understanding in relation to a Proposed Acquisition

On 3 February 2017, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with a potential vendor in relation to the possible acquisition of part of the issued share capital in a company (the "Target Company", together with its subsidiaries "Target Group") (the "Proposed Acquisition"). The Target Group is principally engaged in the development of the distributed power generation projects and its related products in PRC.

As at the date of this report, the terms and conditions of the Proposed Acquisition are still being negotiated and no legally binding agreement has been entered into. The Proposed Acquisition may or may not proceed.

The Group will continue to adopt a positive yet prudent approach in its business strategies aiming to enhance the Group's profitability and the shareholders' value in the long run.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2016, total revenue of the Group increased by about 6% to approximately HK$57.46 million as compared with the corresponding period in 2015. The increase in total revenue was mainly due to the increase in sales volume as compared to the corresponding period in 2015. The increase in sales volume was mainly due to the long Chinese New Year's holiday of the Group for the year 2015 and hence the factory output in February 2015 was lower than February 2016.

Cost of sales and gross profit

The key components of the Group's cost of sales comprised principally the (i) raw materials used for production of metal casting parts and components, (ii) direct labour costs and (iii) manufacturing overheads such as depreciation for plant and equipment, consumables, utilities, maintenance costs and indirect labour costs. For the year ended 31 December 2016, the cost of sales of the Group keep constant at approximately HK$42.29 million as compared with the corresponding period in 2015. The increase in cost of sales as a result of the increase in sales volume was offset by the effect of increase in production efficiency and the depreciation of Renminbi.

The gross profit of the Group increased from HK$11.45 million, for the year ended 31 December 2015 to HK$15.18 million for the year ended 31 December 2016. The gross profit margin for the year increased to approximately 26% from approximately 21% for the corresponding period of last year. Such increase was mainly due to the increase in production efficiency and the depreciation of Renminbi.

Selling and distribution expenses

The Group's selling and distribution expenses for the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to approximately HK$3.55 million, representing an approximately 10% decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 2015 of approximately HK$3.94 million. Selling and distribution expenses comprised mainly packaging, delivery, customs and insurance cost incurred in relation to the sales. The decrease was mainly due to decrease of transportation costs for consignment sales.

Administrative expenses

The Group's administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to approximately HK$14.67 million, representing an approximately 25% decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 2015 of approximately HK$19.56 million. Administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries and benefit payments paid to directors and staff, exchange loss, legal and professional fee and non-recurring expenses in relation to the listing of the Company. Such decrease was mainly due to the net effect of (i) no listing expenses was incurred during the year and (ii) the increase in staff cost and various compliance and professional fees incurred after the listing of the Company.

Finance costs

Finance costs mainly represent the interest on bank borrowings. The decrease for the year ended 31 December 2016 was mainly due to the decrease in the bank borrowings outstanding during the period as compared with the corresponding period in 2015.

Loss for the year

Loss attributable to owners of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to approximately HK$3.76 million (2015: HK$12.46 million). The decrease was mainly attributable to the net effect of (i) no listing expenses was incurred during the year and (ii) the increase in staff cost and various compliance and professional fees incurred after the listing of the Company.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group's principal sources of funds are used to finance working capital, and the growth and expansion of the Group's operations and sales network. During the year, Group's principal sources of funds are cash generated from operations, bank borrowings and proceeds from placing of the warrants. The Group had cash and cash equivalents of approximately HK$13.06 million as at 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: HK$15.89 million). As at 31 December 2016, the Group had total bank borrowings of approximately HK$0.46 million (31 December 2015: HK$5.45 million). All the bank borrowings contain a repayment on demand clause.

GEARING RATIO

As at 31 December 2016, the Group's gearing ratio was 0.87% (31 December 2015: 12.41%), which is calculated based on the Group's total interest-bearing debt of approximately HK$0.46 million (31 December 2015: HK$5.45 million) and the Group's total equity of approximately HK$52.79 million (31 December 2015: HK$43.92 million).

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The capital of the Company only comprises ordinary shares. There has been no change in the capital structure of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2016.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The principal activity of the Group is governed by PRC environmental laws and regulations including the Environment Protection Law of the PRC. These laws and regulations cover a broad range of environmental matters, including air pollution, noise emissions, discharge of sewage and waste residues. The Group recognises the importance of environmental protection and has implemented various environmental protection measures in order to minimise the operation impact on the environment and natural resources.

The Group will continue to monitor the production process in order to ensure that the it does not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and that the Group's environmental protection measures are adequate to ensure compliance with all applicable current local and national PRC regulations.

As at the date of this report, no administrative sanctions, penalties or punishments have been imposed upon us for the violation of any environmental laws or regulations.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group recognises the importance of compliance with regulatory requirements and the risk of non-compliance with such requirements may affect the substantiality of the business. The Group has allocated various resources to ensure ongoing compliance with rules and regulations.

During the year under review, there is no material non-compliance with the relevant laws and regulations in Hong Kong and the PRC by the Group.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had no material contingent liabilities (31 December 2015: Nil).

CHARGE OF ASSETS

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had pledged its bank deposits of approximately HK$3.50 million (31 December 2015: HK$3.50 million) to certain banks in Hong Kong to secure the banking facilities granted to the Group.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing of metal casting parts and components in the PRC, which are exposed to certain market risks including currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The details are set out in note 24 "Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments" to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group's business and profitability growth in the year under review is affected by the increase in competition in the industry and the volatility and uncertainty of macro-economic conditions in PRC, Germany and other global nations. The Group is expected to continue to be affected by the above factors. Any increased competition in the metal casting industry in the PRC could reduce the sales, prices and profit margins, and affect the operating results. Any change in the macro-economic condition may directly or indirectly affect the cost of the production and the demand for the products.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Group mainly sells the products to customers in Germany, Hong Kong, the PRC and the United States. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risks as it receives a majority of revenue in Euro from its customers in Europe. The Group generally has a surcharge mechanism with its customers to protect the future profitability in certain extent against the (i) fluctuation of the cost of certain raw materials; and (ii) fluctuation of the exchange rate of Euro vs RMB, or Euro vs USD, if the purchase price is to be settled by Euro. However, there is no assurance that such mechanism could protect the Group free from foreign currency risk. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, the Board will continuously monitor the related foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

TREASURY POLICIES

The Group has adopted a prudent financial management approach towards its treasury policies and thus maintained a healthy liquidity position throughout the period. To manage liquidity risk, the management closely monitors the Group's liquidity position and maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents and an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to settle the payables of the Group.

TITLE DEFECT RISK IN THE LEASED PROPERTIES

The Group has leased two foundries which are located at Danshui Town, Huiyang District, Huizhou City ("Danshui Foundry") and Qiuchang Town, Huiyang District, Huizhou City ("Qiuchang Foundry") respectively. As at date of this report, Qiuchang Foundry is the production base of the Group whereas Danshui Foundry is only for research, design and development purpose. The owner of the land where the Qinchang Foundry is located (the "Owner") and both the landlords of the two foundries do not possess valid collective building land use rights certificates and building ownership certificates for the foundries respectively. During the year, the Group has continued to actively liaise with the Owner and the relevant landlords for the progress of the rectification of the title defects for the leased properties. However, the Owner and the landlords are not able commit to a time frame to complete the rectification by reason that the relevant procedures are subject to approvals and inspections by the relevant authorities, which is not within the control of the landlords. As a part of the risk management plan of the Group to mitigate the risk arising from the title defect of the leased properties in the PRC, the Group has entered into a legally binding memorandum of understanding (the "MOU") with a landlord for a backup plant located at Qingyuan City, Guangdong Province, the PRC. As at date of this report, the Owner is still in the process of applying for the collective building land use rights certificates, being an important and necessary step for applying the building ownership certificate for the Qiuchang Foundry. The Group, the Owner and the relevant landlords had not received, and the relevant government authorities had not issued, any notice, letter or order, about the title defect of the two foundries. The MOU remains valid and the backup plant was not occupied by any other party.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2016, the Group did not have any significant capital commitments (31 December 2015: Nil).

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT HELD, MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group has acquired 39% of the issued share capital of Novel Sino Group Holdings Limited from an independent third party. Further details of the acquisition are set out in the Company's announcement dated 27 September 2016.

Save as disclosed, the Group did not hold any significant investment in equity interest in any other company and have any material acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and affiliated companies during the year ended 31 December 2016.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS AND CAPITAL ASSETS

Save as disclosed in this report and in the section "Future Plans and Use of Proceeds" of the Prospectus, the Group did not have other plans for material investments and capital assets.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The Group's success also depends on the support from key stakeholders which comprise employees, customers and suppliers.

Employees

Employees are regarded as the valuable assets of the Group. The employees of the Group are remunerated by way of salary, allowance and discretionary bonus. The Group has devised an assessment system for the employees and the Group uses the assessment result for salary reviews and promotion decisions. The Group maintains good working relationships with the employees and has not encountered any difficulty in the recruitment and retention of staff for the operations since the establishment of the business.

Customers

The Group's principal customers are the suppliers of flow control devices, electromechanical equipment, and industrial machinery and equipment. The Group believes that product quality is the key to retain long-term customers. Each step in the production procedures are controlled and monitored to ensure adherence to stringent quality standard. The Group has maintained a good and long-term relationship with its customers by providing high quality and tailor-made metal casting parts and components which are able to meet the diversified requirements of the customers from a wide spectrum of industries.

Suppliers

The Group maintain stable relationship with its suppliers who are distributors of well established metal manufacturers. Most of the suppliers have distribution points in Guangdong province and they are nearby the Qiuchang Foundry, which ensures prompt delivery and relatively lower transportation costs.

EMPLOYEE AND EMOLUMENT POLICIES

As at 31 December 2016, the employee headcount (including Directors) of the Group was 141 (31 December 2015: 216) and the total staff costs, including directors' emoluments, amounted to approximately HK$15.41 million during the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: HK$15.51 million). The Group recruits and promotes individuals based on their performance and development potential in the positions held. In order to attract and retain high quality staff and to enable smooth operations within the Group, the Group offered competitive remuneration packages (with reference to market conditions and individual qualifications and experience) and various in-house training courses. The remuneration packages are subject to review on a regular basis. The emoluments of the Directors and senior management are reviewed by the remuneration committee of the Company, having regard to the Company's operating results, market competitiveness, individual performance and achievement, and approved by the Board.

COMPARISON BETWEEN BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND ACTUAL BUSINESS PROGRESS

The following is a comparison of the Group's business plan as set out in the Prospectus with actual business progress from the Listing Date to 31 December 2016 (the "Review Period"). Capitalised terms used herein shall have the same meanings as those defined in the Prospectus unless the content requires otherwise.

Business objectives for the Review Period	Actual Business Progress for the Review Period
(a) Increasing the production capacity of the Qiuchang Foundry	
• To continue our training for new staff	The Group has recruited new staff and provided the relevant training activities to strengthen its production capacity in the PRC
• To acquire new production machines and equipment	The Group has increased the leasehold improvement and acquired new machinery and equipment to enhance its production capacity in the PRC
(b) Increasing the marketing effort to attract new customers	
• To continue to evaluate our marketing team size	The Group has evaluated the marketing team size and considered it is sufficient for the Review Period
• To continue to organise client relationship events in Europe and the USA	The Group has continuously organised various marketing activities to promote sales and strengthen its market position
• To attend relevant exhibition	The Group has joined two exhibitions in Germany held on June 2015 and November 2016 during the Review Period.
(c) Strengthening the quality control system to maintain our strong customer relationship with existing customers	
• To continue our training for existing staff	Relevant training activities have been provided to existing staff

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the Placing were approximately HK$8.6 million. During the Review Period, the net proceeds from the Placing had been applied as follows:

	Planned use of proceeds as stated in the Prospectus HK$'million	Actual use of proceeds during the Review Period HK$'million
Acquisition of new production machines and equipment and increase in leasehold improvement	7.3	6.5
Attendance of exhibitions in Germany	0.4	0.4
Organisation of client relationship events in Europe and the USA	0.3	0.2
General working capital	0.6	0.6
Total	8.6	7.7

The business objectives, future plans and planned use of proceeds as stated in the Prospectus were based on the best estimation and assumption of future market conditions made by the Group at the time of preparing the Prospectus. The uses of proceeds were applied in accordance with the actual development of the market. The Directors will constantly evaluate the Group's business objective and will change or modify plans against the changing market condition to ascertain the business growth of the Group.

All the unutilised balances have been placed in licensed banks in Hong Kong.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is committed to achieving high standards of corporate governance with a view to safeguarding the interests of its shareholders. To accomplish this, the Company has adopted the principles and the code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") contained in Appendix 15 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "GEM Listing Rules") on the Growth Enterprise Market ("GEM") of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange").

Throughout the year ended 31 December 2016 to the best knowledge of the Board, the Company has complied with all the applicable code provisions set out in the CG Code.

COMPLIANCE OF CODE OF CONDUCT FOR DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTION

The Company has adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by directors on terms no less exacting than the required standard of dealings set out in Rules 5.48 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, all Directors have complied with the required standard of dealings and the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors adopted by the Company during the year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition of the Board

As at the date of this report, the board of directors of the Company (the "Board") comprises two Executive Directors and three Independent Non-executive Directors. The composition of the Board was as follows:

Executive Directors

Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy *(Co-Chairman)*
Mr. Johnny Huang *(Co-Chairman)*

Independent Non-executive Directors

Ms. Leung Shuk Lan
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing
Mr. Wong Ka Shing

The biographical details of all Directors and senior management of the Company are set out on pages 24 to 25 of this report. To the best knowledge of the Company, there is no financial, business, family or other material or relevant relationships among members of the Board.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

The Board is responsible for establishing the strategic direction of the Company and its subsidiaries; setting objectives and business development plans; monitoring the performance of the senior management; and assuming responsibility for corporate governance. The management, under the leadership of the chief executive officer, is responsible for implementing the strategies and plans established by the Board and reporting on the Company's operations to the Board on a regular basis to ensure effective performance of the Board's responsibilities.

DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' LIABILITIES

The Company has arranged appropriate insurance coverage on Directors' and officers' liabilities in respect of any legal actions taken against Directors and senior management arising out of corporate activities. The insurance coverage is reviewed on an annual basis by the Board.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Directors can attend meetings in person or through other means of electronic communication in accordance with the Company's articles of association. All minutes of the Board meetings were recorded in sufficient detail of the matters considered by the Board and the decisions made.

During the year, fifteen board meetings were held. The attendance of the respective Directors at the Board meetings are set out below:

Name of Directors		**Attendance/ Number of meetings**
Executive Directors		
Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk	(resigned on 20 September 2016)	10/10
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy		15/15
Mr. Johnny Huang	(appointed on 6 September 2016)	5/5
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan		15/15
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing		15/15
Mr. Wong Ka Shing		15/15

APPOINTMENT AND RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for an initial term of three years. Either party has the right to give not less than three months' written notice to terminate the respective service contract.

Each of the independent non-executive Directors has entered into an appointment letter with the Company for a specific term of three years pursuant to code provision A.4.1 of the CG Code.

In compliance with the code provision in A.4.2 of the CG Code, all Directors are subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. Furthermore, pursuant to article 84 of the articles of association of the Company (the "Articles"), at each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not 3 or a multiple of 3, then the number nearest to but not less than one-third, shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director (including those appointed for a specific term) shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every 3 years. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election. The Company at the general meeting at which a Director retires may fill the vacated office.

By virtue of article 84 of the Articles, Mr. Choi Chiu Ming, Jimmy and Ms. Leung Shuk Lan will retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election.

Pursuant to article 83(3) of the Articles, any director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only until the first general meeting of the Company after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting and any Director appointed by the Board as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election.

By virtue of article 83(3) of the Articles, Mr. Johnny Huang shall hold office until the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at such meeting.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

In compliance with Rules 5.05(1), 5.05(2) and 5.05A of the GEM Listing Rules, the Company has appointed three independent non-executive Directors representing more than one-third of the Board and with at least one of whom having appropriate professional qualifications, or accounting or related financial management expertise. The Company has received written annual confirmation from each independent non-executive Director of his independence pursuant to the requirements of the Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules. The Board considers all independent non-executive Directors to be independent in accordance with the independence guidelines set out in the GEM Listing Rules for the period from the Listing Date to the date of this report.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In compliance with the code provision in A.2.1 of the CG Code, the roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are distinct and separate with clear and well established division of responsibilities. Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy ("Mr. Choi"), the executive Director and co-chairman of the Company is responsible for the roles of the chairman by providing leadership to the Board while Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk ("Mr. Wong"), the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, is responsible for overseeing the general management and daily operations of the Group.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established, with written terms of reference, three board committees, namely audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination committee, to oversee particular aspects of the Company's affairs. The Board committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties. The written terms of reference for each Board committee are in line with the GEM Listing Rules and are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company, respectively.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established an audit committee on 10 April 2015 with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 5.28 of the GEM Listing Rules and code provision C.3 of the CG Code. The audit committee consists of 3 independent non-executive Directors, namely, Mr. Wong Ka Shing, who has the appropriate accounting and financial related management expertise and serves as the chairman of the audit committee, Ms. Leung Shuk Lan and Mr. Tang Yiu Wing.

The primary duties of the audit committee are (but without limitation) to assist the Board in providing an independent view of the effectiveness of our Company's financial reporting process, risk management and internal control systems, to oversee the audit process and to perform other duties and responsibilities as assigned by the Board.

The audit committee held four meeting during the year. Details of the attendance of members of the Audit Committee meeting are as follows:

Members	Attendance/ Number of meetings
Mr. Wong Ka Shing	5/5
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan	5/5
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing	5/5

During the year, the audit committee reviewed the Company's annual financial statements, interim and quarterly reports; discussed the internal control of the Group; met with the independent external auditors and reviewed reports from the independent external auditors regarding their audit on annual financial statements.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company established a remuneration committee on 10 April 2015 with written terms of reference in compliance with code provision B.1 of the CG Code. The remuneration committee currently consists of 3 members, the majority of whom are independent non-executive Directors, namely Ms. Leung Shuk Lan, who serves as the chairman of the remuneration committee, Mr. Choi Chiu Ming, Jimmy and Mr. Wong Ka Shing.

The primary duties of the remuneration committee include (but without limitation): (i) making recommendations to the Directors on the policy and structure for all remuneration of Directors and senior management and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on such remuneration; (ii) determining the terms of the specific remuneration package of the Directors and senior management; (iii) reviewing and approving performance-based remuneration by reference to corporate goals and objectives resolved by the Directors from time to time.

During the year, two remuneration committee meetings were held for, inter alia, reviewing the policy and structure for all remuneration of Directors. All the members of the remuneration committee at the relevant time had attended that meeting.

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Each of the Directors will receive a fee which is subject to an annual adjustment at a rate to be reviewed by the remuneration committee and be determined at the discretion of the Board. The Company's policy concerning the remuneration of the Directors is that the amount of remuneration is determined by reference to the relevant Director's experience, responsibilities, workload and the time devoted to the Group. The Group has adopted incentive bonus schemes and continues to maintain these schemes, seeking to align the financial well-being of the Group with that of the employees, and to retain the Directors and staff of high caliber.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company established a nomination committee on 10 April 2015 with written terms of reference in compliance with code provision A.5 of the CG Code. The nomination committee currently consists of 3 members, the majority of whom are independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Tang Yiu Wing, who serves as the chairman of the nomination committee, Mr. Choi Chiu Ming, Jimmy and Mr. Wong Ka Shing.

The primary function of the nomination committee includes making recommendations to the Board to fill vacancies on the same, assessing the independence of independent non-executive Directors and reviewing of the structure, size and composition of the Board.

During the year, two nomination committee meetings were held for, inter alia, reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board and board diversity policy as well as considering the appointment of Directors. All the members of the nomination committee at the relevant time had attended that meeting.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Company has adopted a board diversity policy (the "Diversity Policy") which sets out the approach to achieve diversity on the Board. The Company embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board to enhance the quality of its performance. Pursuant to the Diversity Policy, the Company seeks to achieve Board diversity through the consideration of a number of aspects, including (but not limited to) gender, regional and industry experience, skills, knowledge and educational background.

The Board will consider to set measurable objectives to implement the Diversity Policy and review such objectives from time to time to ensure their appropriateness and ascertain the progress made towards achieving those objectives. At present, the Board has not set any measurable objectives. The Nomination Committee will review the Diversity Policy, as appropriate, to ensure its effectiveness.

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

According to the code provision A.6.5 of the CG Code, all directors shall participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills to ensure their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. During the year, the Group has provided training materials for all the Directors to keep them abreast of the latest development of legal, regulatory and corporate governance. The Group, together with its compliance adviser, continuously updates the Directors on the latest developments regarding the GEM Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements, to ensure compliance and enhance their awareness of good corporate governance practices.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Directors' and Auditor's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

All Directors acknowledges their responsibility to prepare the Group's consolidated financial statements for each financial period to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the results and cash flows for that period. The Directors continue to adopt the going concern approach in preparing the consolidated financial statements and are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The responsibilities of the external auditors about their financial reporting are set out in the independent auditor's report attached to the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out in this report.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the remuneration paid or payable to Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited and its affiliate companies in respect of audit and non-audit services provided is set out below:

Services rendered	**Remuneration paid/payable** HK$'000
Audit services	400
Non-audit services	105
	505

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for overseeing the Group's risk management and internal control systems and reviewing their effectiveness at least annually.

As a part of the Group's risk management and internal control systems, appropriate policies and controls have been designed and established by the Group 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, and key risks that may impact on the Group's performance are appropriately identified and managed.

However, the risk management and internal control systems 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 adopted a three-tier risk management approach to identify, evaluate and manage significant risks. The operating units of the Group, as a first line of defence, identify, evaluate, mitigate and monitor the risks, and report such risk management activities to the Group's management on a regularly basis. The Group's management, as the second line of defence, provides support to the operating units and ensure that the significant risks are properly manage and within the acceptable range and report the situation to the Board at each regularly scheduled meeting. The Board, as the final line of defence, conducts an annual review of the overall effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems.

During the year, the Board has reviewed and discussed the risk management and internal control systems, which has covered all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls, with the Group's management and has engaged an independent internal control adviser to conducted selective review of the effectiveness of internal control system of the Group and no material internal control fallings, weaknesses or deficiencies have been identified during the course of the review.

Based on the above, the Board were not aware of any areas of concern that would have a material impact on the Group's financial position or results of operations and considered the risk management and internal control systems to be generally effective and adequate including the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programs and budget of the accounting, internal audit and financial reporting functions.

DISCLOSURE OF INSIDE INFORMATION

The Board acknowledges its responsibilities under the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Chapter 571 of the laws of Hong Kong and the GEM Listing Rules that inside information should be announced immediately when it is the subject of a decision. The Group has established appropriate procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information. The Company regulates the handling and dissemination of inside information as set out in the Group's policy, which has covered the related disclosure requirement under the GEM Listing Rules as well as the "Guidelines on Disclosure of Inside Information" published by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong in June 2012 to ensure inside information remains confidential until the disclosure of such information is appropriately approved, and the dissemination of such information is efficiently and consistently made.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

The Company aims to provide its shareholders and investors with high standards of disclosure and financial transparency. The Board is committed to provide clear, detailed, timely manner and on a regular basis, information of the Group to shareholders through the publication of quarterly, interim and annual reports and/or dispatching circular, notices, and other announcements.

The general meetings of the Company provide a forum for communication between the Board and the Shareholders. The Chairman of the Board and other members of the respective committees are available to answer questions at the general meeting of the Shareholders. The Company recognises the importance of maintaining on-going communications with the shareholders and encourages them to attend general meetings to stay informed of the Group's businesses and convey any concerns they may have to the Directors and senior management.

The Company maintains a website at http://www.jetepower.com where extensive information and updates on the Company's financial information, corporate governance practices and other useful information are posted and available for access by the public investors.

2016 GENERAL MEETINGS

The 2016 annual general meeting was held on 27 May 2016 and there was one extraordinary general meeting held on 7 July 2016. The Company announced the results of the poll in the manner prescribed under the GEM Listing Rules. The respective chairman of the Board, audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination committee has attended the annual general meeting and the extraordinary general meeting held in 2016 to ensure effective communication with shareholders. The attendance record of the Directors at the general meetings held in 2016 is set out below:

Name of Directors		**Number of general meetings attended/held**
Executive Directors		
Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk	(resigned on 6 September 2016)	1/2
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy		2/2
Mr. Johnny Huang	(appointed on 20 September 2016)	N/A
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan		2/2
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing		2/2
Mr. Wong Ka Shing		2/2

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Procedures for shareholders to convene an extraordinary general meeting and to put forward proposal at general meetings

Pursuant to article 58 of the Articles, the Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting. Extraordinary general meetings shall also be convened on the requisition of one or more shareholders holding, at the date of deposit of the requisition, not less than one tenth of the paid up capital of the Company having the right of voting at general meetings. Such requisition shall be made in writing to the Board or the company secretary of the Company for the purpose of requiring an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. Such meeting shall be held within 2 months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

Article 85 of the Articles provides that no person other than a retiring Director, shall, unless recommended by the Board for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing of the intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the head office or at the registration office. The period for lodgment of the notices required under this Article will commence no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than 7 days prior to the date of such general meeting and the minimum length of the period during which such notices to the Company may be given will be at least 7 days. The written notice must state that person's biographical details as required by Rule 17.50(2) of the GEM Listing Rules. The procedures for shareholders of the Company to propose a person for election as director is posted on the Company's website.

SHAREHOLDERS' ENQUIRIES TO THE BOARD

Shareholders may send their enquiries and concerns to the Board by addressing them to the Company Secretary by mail to the principal office of the Company in Hong Kong. The Company Secretary forwards communications relating to matters within the Board's purview to the Board and communications relating to ordinary business matters, such as suggestions, inquiries and complaints, to the Chief Executive Officer.

Shareholders may also make enquiries with the Board at the general meetings of the Company.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary of the Company is Mr. Wong Wai Leung, a member of The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and an associate member of The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries. During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company Secretary has duly complied with the relevant professional training requirement under Rule 5.15 of the GEM Listing Rules.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This report, as the first Environment, Social and Governance ("ESG") report of the Group, aims to disclose the overall policies, commitments and strategies on the sustainable development of the Group during the reporting period which covers the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016. Unless otherwise stated, this report mainly covers our wholly-owned operating subsidiary in the PRC.

The Group understands that sustainability is particularly important to the long-term development of the Group, the society as well as our next generation. The Group is committed to create a business that contributes to global efforts in environmental care and will introduce various environmental protection and social welfare activities in order to foster the sustainability development of the society.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Emission

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing of metal casting parts and components in the PRC. Resources such as liquid petroleum gas, electricity and raw materials are essential inputs to our business and greenhouse gas emissions are unavoidable during our production process.

It is the Group's objective to improve its production and operations process in order to promote environmental sustainability by reducing the emissions associated with a wide-range of business activities.

Use of Resources

The Group is also committed to use resources wisely and efficiently and reduce waste generation within our operations. Throughout all of our operations, we have been progressively implementing different resource-saving measures including but not limited to the environmental education to our people.

Environment and Natural Resources

The Group will continue to monitor the production and operations process in order to ensure that the it does not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and that the Group's environmental protection measures are adequate to ensure compliance with all applicable current local and national PRC regulations.

SOCIAL

Employment and Labour Standards

The success of our business has been, and will continue to be, heavily dependent upon the continuing service of our employees. The Group provides competitive remuneration, implements a sound performance appraisal, advocates ethics and human rights at the workplace.

As of 31 December 2016, the Group has 141 employees in offices located in Hong Kong and Qiuchang, PRC. The Group strictly complies with the requirements of the labour law or regulations under local jurisdiction:

1. The Group prohibits the employment of child, forced or compulsory labour in any of our operations;

2. Wages, overtime payments and related benefits are made in accordance with minimum wage or above (if any);

3. Holidays and statutory paid leaves are compliant respective Labour Law or Regulations; and

4. The Group treats all its employees equally that their employment, remuneration and promotion will not be affected by their social identities such as ethnicity, race, nationality, gender, religion, age, sexual orientation, political faction and marital status.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, there were no non-compliance or notification from governmental authorities for contravention of any of the employment practices referred to above.

Health and Safety

The Group gives priority for providing a safe and convenient working environment to employees.

The Group has formulated a series of code of practice for safety at work, comprised of sanitation and clean, machine operation, smoking prohibition and fire prevention, as well as emergency treatment, etc. The Group provides training for code of practice of safety at work and requires employees strictly comply with the code.

The government authorities keeps regular monitoring on the Group's working environmental. Rectification will be made by the Group in accordance with the monitoring results, if necessary.

During the years ended 31 December 2016, the Group has no fatal accidents at work.

Development and Training

The Group ample resources to staff training and development with the aim of sustaining a competent and professional staff force that will contribute to the success of the Group. In 2016, training sessions were provided to our employees on different aspects such as technology, internal system, safety and staff induction.

In additions, a number of staff activities were organised to show appreciation to employees for their contribution and to enhance their sense of belonging.

Supply Chain Management

Effective supply chain management can have implications on cost, quality and serve to mitigate social or environmental risks that an organization may face. As such, supply chain management is always one of the key links in the Group's quality control system. The Group exercises a high level of scrutiny over the selection of suppliers. The Group has carried out long-term quality monitoring and regular review over major suppliers and subcontractors. They are subject to regular on-site assessment on product quality as well as suitability made by our Group. In case of a significant change in their qualification or serious quality issue, the Group may suspend them from our supplier list.

Product Responsibility

The nature of our business requires the highest degree of accuracy, precision and quality in developing our products. To bolster our efforts in quality assurance, we undergo stringent certification programs from unbiased organisations that enforce international, national and industry standards. Each step in our production procedures are controlled and monitored to ensure adherence to stringent quality standard. This is our way of ensuring we deliver only qualified products to the market, and maintaining our outstanding track record in the metal casting industry.

In recognition of our quality control system, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group has obtained two international certifications: (i) the certification from TÜV Rheinland for the European Directive 97/23/EC for Pressure Equipment & AD 2000-Merkblatt W0/TRD100; and (ii) the recognition from Bureau Veritas for BV Mode II Survey Scheme.

As a result of our stringent quality control procedures, our clients are satisfied with our products and we did not receive any material complaints or claims in relation to our products. During the year ended 31 December 2016, there were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to health and safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters.

Anti-corruption

The Code of Conduct included in our Human Resources Manual allows our people to understand explicitly on several areas, which include the provisions of anti-bribery and corruption. All of the Group's operations comply with local and national legislation on standards of conduct, such as with the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance in Hong Kong and relevant legislation on anti-corruption and bribery in the PRC. The Group definitely has zero tolerance on bribery and corruption behavior.

There were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to corruption related laws and regulations as of 31 December 2016.

Community Investment

Charity and Social Responsibility

We consider our interaction with the community as a long-term investment. In 2016, the Group donated HK$940,000 in total to a number of registered charitable organisations, including Children Chiropractic Foundation Limited and Po leung Kuk to help people in need.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy, aged 63, was appointed as a Director on 24 February 2014 and redesignated as the Chairman of the Board, the compliance officer of the Company and executive Director on 10 April 2015. Mr. Choi is also a director of various subsidiaries of the Company. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Choi had worked in the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force (now retitled as "Government Flying Service") for about 27 years and retired in 2008 at the position of Senior Aircrewman Officer. During his tenure, Mr. Choi had been seconded to Security Bureau as Assistant Secretary for Security between 2000 and 2001 and had attended various professional and management training courses, such as Senior Command Course (Hong Kong Police),Senior Staff Course (Hong Kong Government) and Intermediate Command and Staff Course provided by the Royal Air Force Staff College, the United Kingdom. In particular, Mr. Choi obtained the Certificate of Qualified Crewman Instructor from the Central Flying School, Royal Air Force, the United Kingdom in December 1987.

Mr. Choi has over 27 years of experience in the management level of disciplinary force in Hong Kong and was awarded a number of honorary commendations, including Government Flying Service Medal for Meritorious Service (G.M.S.M.) in 2002; and Medal of Bravery (Bronze) (M.B.B.) in 2004. Mr. Choi has been serving as the General Manager of China Financial Leasing Group Limited (listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 2312) since January 2014. Mr. Choi was also a non–executive director of Opes Asia Development Limited (listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 810) from December 2013 to May 2014.

Mr. Johnny Huang, aged 54, was appointed as an executive Director and Co-chairman of the Company on 6 September 2016. Mr. Huang has been a member of the national table tennis team of Canada and has won a number of awards at various international table tennis events. Since his retirement in 2005, Mr. Huang has accumulated over 11 years of experience in marketing, real estate development, assets management and project investments industries.

Mr. Huang was an executive director and chief executive officer of Silk Road Energy Services Group Limited (formerly known as China Natural Investment Company Limited) (stock code: 8250), a company listed on the Growth Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("GEM"), during the period from 29 April 2014 to 28 August 2015 and 9 January 2015 to 28 August 2015 respectively and an executive director and chairman of Sky Forever Supply Chain Management Group Limited (stock code: 8047), a company listed on the GEM, from 7 August 2015 to 4 May 2016.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ms. Leung Shuk Lan, aged 59, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of our Group on 10 April 2015. Ms. Leung had been the chairman of the executive committee of the Professional Insurance Brokers Association from 2008 to 2011. Ms. Leung is currently the chief executive of K U M Insurance Brokers Limited and Charter Management Company. Ms. Leung has accumulated over 30 years of experience in the Hong Kong insurance industry. Ms. Leung has also been an independent non-executive director of Long Success International (Holdings) Limited (a company previously listed in GEM) from October 2013 to February 2017.

Mr. Tang Yiu Wing, aged 50, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of our Group on 10 April 2015. Mr. Tang obtained a Bachelor of Laws in November 1988 and a Postgraduate Certificate in Laws in June 1989 from the University of Hong Kong and a Master of Laws in Chinese and Comparative Law from the City University of Hong Kong in November 1999.

Mr. Tang is a member of the Law Society of Hong Kong and a practicing solicitor in Hong Kong and the founder and Sole Proprietor of Ivan Tang & Co. Mr. Tang was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales in November 1993.

Mr. Tang has been an independent non-executive director of Goldin Financial Holdings Limited (listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 530) and KSL Holdings Limited (listed on the Stock Exchange, stock Code: 8170) since September 2006 and March 2017 respectively. Mr. Tang was also a non-executive director of China Financial Leasing Group Limited (listed on the Stock Exchange, stock Code: 2312) from January 2014 to June 2014.

Mr. Wong Ka Shing, aged 38, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of our Group on 10 April 2015. Mr. Wong holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hon) degree in Accounting and Finance from The Leeds Metropolitan University. Mr. Wong is a member of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a member of The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Wong has accumulated over 14 years of auditing, taxation and financial management related experience from accounting firms and listed group. Mr. Wong has been an independent non-executive director of Long Success International (Holdings) Limited (a company previously listed in GEM) from October 2013 to February 2017.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk, aged 54, the founder of our Group, was appointed as a Director on 24 February 2014 and redesignated as an executive Director of the Company on 10 April 2015. Mr. Wong has resigned as an executive Director of the Company on 20 September 2016 but remain as the chief executive officer of our Group. Mr. Wong is also a director of various subsidiaries of the Company.

Mr. Wong obtained a Higher Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from Hong Kong Polytechnic in November 1984. Mr. Wong worked at Fong's National Engineering Company Limited between 1987 and 1992 as an executive in production planning section, and subsequently as an assistant manager of sales and marketing department, of that company. Mr. Wong went to Australia for study in around 1993 and obtained a Bachelor of Manufacturing Management from University of Technology, Sydney in April 1996. Mr. Wong was appointed as a director of Tycon Alloy Industries (Hong Kong) Company Limited and Tycon Alloy Industries (Shenzhen) Company Limited, both of which were the then subsidiaries of Fong's National Engineering Company Limited, in 1996. Mr. Wong resigned his directorships and ceased his employment with Fong's National Engineering Company Limited in the early 2003.

Mr. Wong has over 28 years of experience in the metal casting industry in the PRC.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

CORPORATE REORGANISATION

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability on 24 February 2014 under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. Pursuant to a reorganisation (the "Reorganisation") in preparation for the listing of the shares of the Company (the "Listing") on the Growth Enterprise Market ("GEM") of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"), the Company became the holding company of the Group. Details of the Reorganisation are set out in the prospectus of the Company dated 23 April 2015 (the "Prospectus"). The Company's shares were listed on GEM on 30 April 2015 (the "Listing Date").

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the principal subsidiaries are set out in note 27 to the financial statements.

Further discussion and analysis of these activities as required by Schedule 5 to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, including a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group and indication of likely future development in the Group's business, can be found in the Management Discussion and Analysis set out on pages 4 to 11 of this report. This discussion forms part of this directors' report.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Board does not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

Details of distributable reserves of the Company as at 31 December 2016 are set out in note 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the movements in share capital of the Company are set out in note 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

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

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A summary of the published results and assets and liabilities of the Group, as extracted from the Prospectus and the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013, 31 December 2014, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016, is set out on page 96 of this report. This summary does not form part of the audited financial statements.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SECURITIES

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company did not redeem any of its shares, and neither did the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchase or sell any of the Company's shares.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company has a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") which was approved and adopted pursuant to the written resolutions of the Shareholders passed on 10 April 2015 (the "Adoption Date"). The following is a summary of the principal terms and conditions of the Share Option Scheme.

(a) Purpose of the Share Option Scheme

The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to provide incentives or rewards to Participants (as defined below) for their contribution to our Group and/or to enable our Group to recruit and retain high-calibre employees and attract human resources that are valuable to our Group.

(b) Participants

The Board may, at its absolute discretion and on such terms as it may think fit, grant any employee (full-time or part time), director, consultant or adviser of the Group, or any shareholder of the Group, or supplier, customer, business partner or service provider of the Group.

(c) Total number of Shares available for issue under the Share Option Scheme

The maximum number of Shares in respect of which options may be granted under the Share Option Scheme shall not in aggregate exceed 10% of all the shares in issue as at the Listing Date (i.e. a total of 350,000,000 shares representing 10% of the issued share capital of the Company as at the date of this report).

(d) Maximum entitlement of each participant

The total number of Shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of options granted to each participant (including both exercised and outstanding options) under the Share Option Scheme or any other share option schemes of the Company, in any 12-month period up to the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the Shares in issue. Any further grant of share options in excess of this limit is subject to shareholders' approval in general meeting.

(e) Term of subscription of Shares upon exercise of the options

An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme at any time during a period as the Board may determine which shall not exceed ten years from the date of grant.

(f) Minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised

The Board may in its absolute discretion set a minimum period for which an option must be held before an option can be exercised.

(g) Time of acceptance and the amount payable on acceptance of the option

An offer for the grant of options must be accepted within twenty one days from the date on which the option is granted. The amount payable by the grantee of an option to the Company on acceptance of the offer for the grant of an option is HK$1.

(h) Basis of determining the subscription price

The subscription price of a share of the Company (the "Share") in respect of any particular option granted under the Share Option Scheme shall be a price solely determined by the Board and notified to a participant and shall be at least the higher of: (i) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheet on the date of grant of the option, which must be a business day; (ii) the average of the closing prices of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant of the option; and (iii) the nominal value of a Share on the date of grant of the option.

(i) Life of the Share Option Scheme

The Share Option Scheme will remain in force for a period of ten year commencing on the Adoption Date and shall expire at the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the tenth anniversary thereof unless terminated earlier by the Shareholders in general meeting.

Since the adoption of the Share Option Scheme up to the date of this report, no share options have been granted pursuant to the Share Option Scheme.

There is no option outstanding, granted, cancelled and lapsed during the year.

DIRECTORS

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

Executive Directors	
Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk	(resigned on 20 September 2016)
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy	
Mr. Johnny Huang	(appointed on 6 September 2016)

Independent Non-executive Directors
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing
Mr. Wong Ka Shing

By virtue of article 83(3) and article 84 of the articles of association of the Company, Mr. Johnny Huang, Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy and Ms. Leung Shuk Lan, shall hold office until the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at such meeting.

The Company has received annual confirmation of independence from each of the Independent Non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules. As at the date of this report, the Board considers them to be independent.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the Executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years and will continue thereafter until terminated by either party giving not less than three months' prior written notice to the other. They are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the Company's annual general meeting in accordance with the Company's articles of association.

Each of the Independent Non-executive Directors has entered into a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years, subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at annual general meeting and until terminated by not less than three months' notice in writing served by either party on the other.

None of the Directors who are proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

In order to attract and retain high quality staff and to enable smooth operation within the Group, the Group offered competitive remuneration packages (with reference to market conditions and individual qualifications and experience) and various in-house training courses. The remuneration packages are subject to review on a regular basis.

The emoluments of the Directors are recommended by the remuneration committee of the Company, having regard to the Group's operating results, market competitiveness, individual performance and achievement, to the Board for determination.

Details of the Directors' remuneration and the five highest paid individuals are set out in note 7 and 8 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in this report, no contracts of significance to which the company, any of its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries or its parent company was a party and in which a director of the company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Brief biographical details of Directors and senior management are set out on pages 24 to 25 of this report.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Pursuant to the Company's articles of association, every director of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto. The Company maintains directors and officers liability insurance, which gives appropriate cover for any legal action brought against its directors. The level of the coverage is reviewed annually.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND/OR SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY OR ANY ASSOCIATED CORPORATION

As at 31 December 2016, interests and short positions in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) held by the Directors and chief executives of the Company which have been notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or have been entered in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, or otherwise have been notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules are as follows:

Long positions in shares of the Company:

Name of Director/Chief Executive	Capacity	Number of shares held	Percentage of the Company's issued share capital
Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk ("Mr. Wong")	Interest of a controlled corporation	680,000,000 (Note 1)	19.43%
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy ("Mr. Choi")	Interest of a controlled corporation	181,500,000 (Note 2)	5.18%

Long positions in shares of associated corporation:

Name of Director	Name of associated corporation	Capacity	Percentage of the associated corporation's issued share capital
Mr. Wong	Pure Goal Holdings Limited ("Pure Goal")	Directly beneficially owned (Note 1)	100%
Mr. Choi	Bravo Luck Limited ("Bravo Luck")	Directly beneficially owned (Note 2)	100%

Notes:

1. These 680,000,000 shares are held by Pure Goal, which in turn is wholly and beneficially owned by Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk. As such, Mr. Wong is deemed under the SFO to be interested in these 680,000,000 shares held by Pure Goal.

2. These 181,500,000 shares are held by Bravo Luck, which in turn is wholly and beneficially owned by Mr. Choi. As such, Mr. Choi is deemed under the SFO to be interested in these 181,500,000 shares held by Bravo Luck.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2016, none of the Directors and chief executives of the Company had registered an interest or short position in the shares, underlying shares of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), or which were required to be entered in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, or which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the standard of dealings by directors set out in Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND/OR SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

So far as the Directors are aware, as at 31 December 2016, other than the director and chief executive of the Company, the following persons/entities have an interest or a short position in the shares or the underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register of the Company required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO:

Long position in shares of the Company:

Name	Note	Nature of interests	Number of shares held	Percentage of the Company's issued share capital
Pure Goal	1	Beneficial interest	680,000,000	19.43%
Well Gainer Limited	2	Beneficial interest	415,500,000	11.87%
Bravo Luck	3	Beneficial interest	181,500,000	5.18%
Mr. Chung Tsai Kin	2	Interest of a controlled corporation	415,500,000	11.87%
Mr. Fang Jinhuo		Personal interest	183,700,000	5.25%
Ms. Yip Siu Yin	4	Interest of spouse	680,000,000	19.43%
Ms. Cheung Po Yuet	5	Interest of spouse	415,500,000	11.87%
Ms. Chan Suk Ha	6	Interest of spouse	181,500,000	5.18%
Victory Spring Ventures Limited	7	Beneficial interest	481,140,000	13.75%
Mr. Ye Zhichun	7	Interest of a controlled corporation	481,140,000	13.75%

Notes:

1. Pure Goal is wholly-owned by Mr. Wong.

2. Well Gainer Limited is wholly-owned by Mr. Chung Tsai Kin.

3. Bravo Luck is wholly-owned by Mr. Choi.

4. Ms. Yip Siu Yin is the spouse of Mr. Wong. Under the SFO, Ms. Yip Siu Yin is deemed under the SFO, to be interested in all the shares in which Mr. Wong is interested.

5. Ms. Cheung Po Yuet is the spouse of Mr. Chung Tsai Kin. Under the SFO, Ms. Cheung Po Yuet is deemed under the SFO, to be interested in all the shares in which Mr. Chung Tsai Kin is interested.

6. Ms. Chan Suk Ha is the spouse of Mr. Choi. Under the SFO, Ms. Chan Suk Ha is deemed under the SFO, to be interested in all the shares in which Mr. Choi is interested.

7. Victory Spring Ventures Limited is wholly-owned by Mr. Ye Zhichun.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2016, no other persons had any interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

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

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Charitable donations made by the Group for the year amounted to HK$940,000.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS

During the year ended 31 December 2016, sales to the Group's five largest customers accounted for 76.5% of the total sales for the year and sales to the largest customer included therein amounted to 32.0%. Purchases from the Group's five largest suppliers accounted for 60.9% of the total purchases for the year and purchase from the largest supplier included therein amounted to 22.1%.

Save as disclosed, none of the Directors, their associates or any shareholder (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's share capital) had an interest in these major suppliers or customers.

MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The material related party transactions in relation to the key management personnel remuneration as disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements are connected transactions exempt from reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements pursuant to Rule 20.93 of the GEM Listing Rules.

Save as disclosed above, the Directors consider that those material related party transactions disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements did not fall under the definition of "connected transactions" or "continuing connected transactions" (as the case may be) in Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules which are required to comply with any of the reporting, announcement or independent shareholders' approval requirements under the GEM Listing Rules.

CONNECTED TRANSACTION AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTION

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group had not entered into any connected transactions or continuing connected transactions that are not exempted under Rule 20.71 of the GEM Listing Rules.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM THE COMPANY'S PLACING

The proceeds from the Company's issue of 150,000,000 new shares (the "Placing") at the time of the Listing amounted to approximately HK$8.6 million, net of underwriting fees and other related expenses.

As at the date of this report, the Directors do not anticipate any change to the plan as to the use of proceeds. The Company intends to apply the net proceeds from the Placing in the manner consistent with that stated under the section headed "Future plans and use of proceeds from the Placing" of the Prospectus.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float required by the GEM Listing Rules as at the date of this report.

COMPLIANCE ADVISER'S INTERESTS

In accordance with Rule 6A.19 of the GEM Listing Rules, the Company has appointed Kingsway Capital Limited ("Kingsway") to be the compliance adviser. Kingsway, being the sponsor, has declared its independence pursuant to Rule 6A.07 of the GEM Listing Rules. Save as provided for under the underwriting agreement relating to the Placing, neither Kingsway nor any of its associates and none of the directors or employees of Kingsway who have been involved in providing advice to the Company as the sponsor, has or may, as a result of the Placing, have any interest in any securities of the Company or any other companies of the Group (including options or rights to subscribe for such securities).

The compliance adviser's appointment is for a period commencing on the Listing Date and ending on the date on which the Company complies with Rule 18.03 of the GEM Listing Rules in respect of the despatch of its annual report of the financial results for the second full financial year commencing after the Listing Date, i.e. for the year ending 31 December 2017, or until the compliance adviser agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier.

COMPLIANCE OF NON-COMPETITION UNDERTAKING

All the independent non-executive Directors were delegated with the authority to review on an annual basis the compliance with the non-competition undertaking given by each of Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk and Pure Goal Holdings Limited, (collectively, the "Covenantors") in favour of the Company dated 22 April 2015 (the "Non-Competition Deed").

The Non-Competition Deed shall be effective as from 22 April 2015 and for so long as the Covenantors and their close associates, individually or collectively are interested directly or indirectly in not less than 30% of the issued share capital of the Company.

Following the disposal of certain shareholding interest in the Company on 6 October 2016, the Covenantors and their close associates, individually or collectively, cease to own 30% or more of the issued share capital of the Company. The Covenantors are no longer subject to the non-competition restrictions pursuant to the Non-Competition Deed.

The Covenantors have confirmed to the Company that each of the Covenantors and their close associates have not breached the terms of the undertakings contained in the Non-Competition Deed. The independent non-executive Directors were not aware of any non-compliance with the Non-Competition Deed by the Covenantors since the effective date of the Non-Competition Deed and up to 6 October 2016 (the date of ceasing to own 30% or more of the issued share capital of the Company).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Details of the corporate governance practices adopted by the Company are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 12 to 20 of the this report.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Details of the events after the reporting period are set out in note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited was appointed as auditors of the Company with effect from 9 December 2016 to fill the causal vacancy arising from the resignation of SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited. Save as disclosed above, there have been no change of auditors of the Company for the past three years.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 were audited by Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited, who will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board
Jete Power Holdings Limited

Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy
Co-Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 March 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BAKER TILLY
HONG KONG LIMITED
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
天職香港會計師事務所有限公司
2nd Floor, 625 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong
香港北角英皇道625號2樓

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of
Jete Power Holdings Limited
(Incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jete Power Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") set out on pages 42 to 95, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "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.

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Acquisition of associates	
Refer to Note 2(e) and 12 of the audited consolidated financial statements	
On 27 September 2016, the Group acquired a 39% equity interest in Novel Sino Group Holdings Limited and its subsidiary, Dongtai Energy Technology Company Limited (together, "Novel Sino Group") at a nominal consideration of HK$10,000,000. The consideration is subject to adjustment. The details are disclosed in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements (the "Profit Guarantee"). Novel Sino Group Companies are classified as associates and the interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method. The consideration includes a contingent consideration receivable should Novel Group fails to meet the Profit Guarantee, measured at fair value at its acquisition-date and as at 31 December 2016. Under the equity method, interests in associates are initially recorded at cost, adjusted for any excess of the Group's share of the acquisition-date fair values of the associate's identifiable net assets over the cost of the investment. Thereafter, the investments value are adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of Novel Sino Group's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investments. Any fair value adjustments to Novel Sino Group's carrying amount of net assets as at the date of acquisition were valued using discounted cash flow methods. In applying these methodologies, the Group made a number of key assumptions and estimates, including growth and attrition rates, discount rates and product life-cycles. The identification and valuation of these fair value adjustments requires judgement and is sensitive to the assumptions used. Fair value amounts which cannot be allocated to acquired assets are allocated to goodwill included in the carrying amount of the interests in associates. Goodwill is not amortised but is assessed for impairment which affect the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in future.	Our audit procedures in this area included: • assessing the independence and competency of the external valuation specialist appointed by the Group to value the fair value of Novel Sino Group's identifiable net assets and the contingent consideration; • assessing the accuracy and relevance of the input data used by management and the external expert by challenging their process for identifying the fair values and by assessing market data and other information in similar transactions; • assessing the sensitivity of the cash flow forecasts to changes in assumptions, including sales growth beyond the 2017 detailed forecast, long-term growth rates and the discount rates in the valuation model to assess the appropriateness of the fair value of Novel Sino Group's identifiable net assets, goodwill and contingent consideration receivable as recognised at the acquisition date; • inspecting the documents involved in the acquisition to assess whether the consideration paid and contingent consideration receivable were reasonable and recognised in accordance with relevant accounting standards; • examining the accounting for the acquisition prepared by management and assess whether they were in accordance with HKAS 28 "Investment in associates"; and • assessing the adequacy and appropriation of disclosures about the interests in associates under HKAS 28.

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Impairment of trade receivables	
Refer to Note 2(k), 14 and 29(b) of the audited consolidated financial statements	
As at 31 December 2016, the Group had significant trade receivables of HK$4,936,000. No impairment was recognised during the year. Management applied judgement in their assessment of the provisions required to adjust the value of trade receivables to their recoverable amounts. The Group's credit risk policy requires analysis of individual receivable account balances, taking into account receivables that are past due for more than 60 days. The level of judgement involved in determining whether a provision should be made, the amount of any provision and the measurement methods and the fact that any provision affects earnings measures this is one of the key areas of judgement.	Our audit procedures in this area included: • assessing the robustness of management's impairment evaluation process and the appropriateness of their decision not to make an impairment adjustment to trade receivables; • assessing the appropriateness of the Group's provisioning policy, with reference to the ageing of the customer balances, economic conditions, concentration of counterparty risk and the past history of provisioning and debt recovery; and • reviewing subsequent settlement records and challenging management about their reasons for not considering a provision against unsettled past-due balances.

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Valuation of inventories	
Refer to Note 2(j), 13 and 29(c) of the audited consolidated financial statements	
The Group operates in an industry in which developments in its cast metal products may result in inventories becoming slow moving or obsolete. Its customers may modify their products orders or shift their orders to other manufacturers which would result in changes in product and stock lines. These factors, in turn, may mean that affected inventories cannot be sold or sales prices are discounted to less than the inventory carrying value. The value of inventories as at 31 December 2016 was HK$15,427,000 which is significant for the consolidated statement of financial position. No allowance was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2016.	Our audit procedures in this area included: • assessing the appropriateness of the Group's methodology for determining its inventory provision in the light of our understanding of the business and the industry, including our professional judgement of the age and nature of inventory, past usage and new product launches; • assessing the appropriateness of management's decision on provisioning by examining the history or outcome of reversal of previously recorded provisions; • testing the carrying value of inventories by comparing the carrying values to latest sales invoices for a representative sample of items to assess whether those items were held at the lower of cost or net realisable value; and • assessing the adequacy of the disclosures concerning management's judgements in their determining the carrying value of inventories.

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Valuation and impairment of plant and equipment	
Refer to Note 2(g) and 11 of the audited consolidated financial statements	
The Group has plant and equipment with aggregate carrying values of HK$14,691,000 as at 31 December 2016. Management has performed an impairment review on the plant and equipment with reference to a review of the business, the outlook for the industry and the Group's operating plans. Management concluded that the recoverable amount was higher than the carrying values and consequently they did not make an impairment provision. These management decision are dependent upon significant judgements, including assessments of estimated utilisation of the assets, disposal values and discount rates applied to future cash flows.	Our audit procedures in this area included: • assessing the methodologies used by management to estimate value in use; • checking on a sample basis the accuracy and relevance of the input data used by management to estimate values in use; • assessing management's key assumptions used to estimate values in use based on our understanding of the industry of cast metal product manufacturing; and • considering the potential impact of reasonably possible downside-changes in the key assumptions. We found management assumptions in relation to their calculations of fair value less costs of disposal and of value in use to be reasonable.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE 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 HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible 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 and for no other purpose. We do 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 HKSAs 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 HKSAs, 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.

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.

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Tong Wai Hang.

Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 27 March 2017
Tong Wai Hang
Practising Certificate Number P06231

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2016
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	**2016** **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Revenue	3	**57,461**	54,328
Cost of sales		**(42,285)**	(42,878)
Gross profit		**15,176**	11,450
Other income	4	**122**	123
Selling and distribution expenses		**(3,548)**	(3,941)
Administrative expenses		**(14,673)**	(19,563)
Loss from operations		**(2,923)**	(11,931)
Finance costs	5(a)	**(190)**	(332)
Share of losses of associates		**(220)**	–
Loss before taxation	5	**(3,333)**	(12,263)
Income tax	6	**(425)**	(196)
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**(3,758)**	(12,459)
Other comprehensive loss for the year			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
– Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of a foreign operation, net of nil tax		**(1,091)**	(1,294)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**(4,849)**	(13,753)
		HK cents	HK cents (restated)
Loss per share	9		
Basic		**(0.11)**	(0.38)
Diluted		**(0.11)**	(0.38)

The notes on pages 47 to 95 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	**2016 HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	11	**14,691**	15,795
Interests in associates	12	**7,514**	–
Contingent consideration asset for acquisition of associates	12	**2,266**	–
Rental deposits	14	**778**	823
		25,249	16,618
Current assets			
Inventories	13	**15,427**	19,255
Trade and other receivables	14	**6,829**	8,396
Tax recoverable	15	**457**	840
Pledged bank deposits	16	**3,505**	3,502
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**13,062**	15,886
		39,280	47,879
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	**9,881**	12,669
Amount due to a shareholder	18	**1,403**	2,459
Bank borrowings	19	**459**	5,454
		11,743	20,582
Net current assets		**27,537**	27,297
NET ASSETS		**52,786**	43,915
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	22(a)	**7,000**	7,000
Reserves		**45,786**	36,915
TOTAL EQUITY		**52,786**	43,915

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 March 2017.

Mr. Johnny Huang
Director

Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy
Director

The notes on pages 47 to 95 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Share capital HK$'000 (note 22(a))	Share premium HK$'000 (note 22(c)(i))	Exchange reserve HK$'000 (note 22(c)(ii))	Capital reserve HK$'000 (note 22(c)(iii))	Warrant reserve HK$'000 (note 22(c)(iv))	Other reserve HK$'000 (note 22(c)(v))	Retained profits/ (accumulated losses) HK$'000	Total HK$'000
At 1 January 2015	78	27,572	4,289	(7,045)	–	–	7,356	32,250
Changes in equity for 2015:								
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12,459)	(12,459)
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of a foreign operation, net of nil tax	–	–	(1,294)	–	–	–	–	(1,294)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	(1,294)	–	–	–	(12,459)	(13,753)
Transfer upon a group reorganisation	(78)	(27,572)	–	–	–	27,650	–	–
Issue of shares by way of placing	1,500	28,500	–	–	–	–	–	30,000
Capitalisation issue	5,500	(5,500)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share issue expenses	–	(4,582)	–	–	–	–	–	(4,582)
	6,922	(9,154)	–	–	–	27,650	–	25,418
At 31 December 2015	7,000	18,418	2,995	(7,045)	–	27,650	(5,103)	43,915
At 1 January 2016	**7,000**	**18,418**	**2,995**	**(7,045)**	**–**	**27,650**	**(5,103)**	**43,915**
Changes in equity for 2016:								
Loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3,758)**	**(3,758)**
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of a foreign operation, net of nil tax	**–**	**–**	**(1,091)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,091)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**(1,091)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3,758)**	**(4,849)**
Issue of warrants	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,000**	**–**	**–**	**14,000**
Warrant issue expenses	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(280)**	**–**	**–**	**(280)**
	–	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13,720**	**–**	**–**	**13,720**
At 31 December 2016	**7,000**	**18,418**	**1,904**	**(7,045)**	**13,720**	**27,650**	**(8,861)**	**52,786**

The notes on pages 47 to 95 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	**2016** **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		**(3,333)**	(12,263)
Adjustments for:			
– Interest income	4	**(4)**	(4)
– Finance costs	5(a)	**190**	332
– Depreciation	5(c)	**2,338**	1,949
– Share of losses of associates		**220**	–
OPERATING LOSS BEFORE CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL		**(589)**	(9,986)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		**3,155**	(1,599)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		**1,427**	2,173
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		**(2,184)**	1,941
CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATIONS		**1,809**	(7,471)
Income tax paid		**(42)**	(811)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**1,767**	(8,282)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for acquisition of associates		**(10,000)**	–
Payment for purchase of plant and equipment		**(2,080)**	(4,385)
Increase in pledged bank deposits		**(3)**	–
Interest received		**4**	4
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(12,079)**	(4,381)

The notes on pages 47 to 95 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	**2016** **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceeds from issue of warrants	21	**13,720**	–
New bank borrowings		**4,024**	13,173
Repayment of bank borrowings		**(9,019)**	(13,677)
(Repayment to)/advance from a shareholder		**(1,038)**	2,137
Interest paid		**(190)**	(325)
Proceeds from initial public offering		**–**	30,000
Payment for initial public offering expenses		**–**	(4,582)
Repayment of obligation under a finance lease		**–**	(347)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**7,497**	26,379
(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(2,815)**	13,716
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY		**15,886**	2,183
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		**(9)**	(13)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	16	**13,062**	15,886

The notes on pages 47 to 95 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

1 COMPANY INFORMATION

Jete Power Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 24 February 2014 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Chapter 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The registered office of the Company is located at Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands. The principal place of business of the Company is located at Factory Unit 13A, 9th Floor, Vanta Industrial Centre, Nos. 21–33 Tai Lin Pai Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Growth Enterprise Market of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") since 30 April 2015 (the "Listing").

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK$"). Other than major subsidiaries, G. Force (Hong Kong) Limited and KTech (Huizhou) Limited, of which the functional currency is United States dollars ("USD") and Renminbi ("RMB") respectively, the functional currency of the Company and other subsidiaries is HK$.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements for year ended 31 December 2016 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together the "Group").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the GEM of the Stock Exchange (the "GEM Listing Rules").

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that are relevant to the Group for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

A summary of significant accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below.

(b) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the historical cost basis.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 29.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group. None of these developments have had a material effect on how the Group's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented.

The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (see note 31).

(d) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

Investments in subsidiaries are consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 2(i)(ii)).

(e) Associates

Associates are entities in which the Group or Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its management, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions.

Interests in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost, adjusted for any excess of the Group's share of the acquisition-date fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets over the cost of the investment (if any). Thereafter, the investment is adjusted for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment (see note 2(f) and 2(i)(i)). Any acquisition-date excess over cost, the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the investees and any impairment losses for the year are recognised in the profit or loss, whereas the Group's share of the post-acquisition post-tax items of the investees' other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Associates (Continued)

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interests in the associates, the Group's interests are reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee. For this purpose, the Group's interests are the carrying amount of the investments under the equity method together with the Group's long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investments in associates.

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the investee, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The cost of investment is the fair value of consideration transferred. Where the consideration the Group transfers includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and considered as part of the consideration transferred. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with the corresponding adjustments being made against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the measurement period (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration arising from an acquisition for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014 and that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, with the corresponding changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of:

(i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; over

(ii) the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities measured as at the acquisition date.

When (ii) is greater than (i), then this excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a gain on a bargain purchase.

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill arising on a business combination is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and is tested annually for impairment (see note 2(i)(ii)).

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Plant and equipment

Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2(i)(ii)).

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Leasehold improvements	Over the lease term
Plant and machinery	9% straight line
Office equipment	10% – 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	18% – 20% straight line

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

(h) Leased assets

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) Operating lease charges

Where the Group has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Impairment of assets

(i) Impairment of investments in equity securities and other receivables

Investment in equity securities and other current and non-current receivables that are stated at cost or amortised cost are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence of impairment 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 debtor;

– 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 debtor; and

– a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

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

– For investments in associates accounted for under the equity method in the consolidated financial statements (see note 2(e)), the impairment loss is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount in accordance with note 2(i)(ii). The impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount in accordance with note 2(i)(ii).

– For trade and other receivables, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these assets), where the effect of discounting is material. This assessment is made collectively where these financial assets share similar risk characteristics, such as similar past due status, and have not been individually assessed as impaired. Future cash flows for financial assets which are assessed for impairment collectively are based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to the collective group.

  If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. A reversal of an impairment loss shall not result in the asset's carrying amount exceeding that which would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Impairment of investments in equity securities and other receivables (Continued)

Impairment losses are written off against the corresponding assets directly, except for impairment losses recognised in respect of trade debtors, whose recovery is considered doubtful but not remote. In this case, the impairment losses for doubtful debts are recorded using an allowance account. When the Group is satisfied that recovery is remote, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against trade debtors directly and any amounts held in the allowance account relating to that debt 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.

(ii) Impairment of other assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, except in the case of goodwill, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

– plant and equipment; and

– investments in subsidiaries in the Company's statement of financial position.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, for goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated annually whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

– Calculation of recoverable amount
The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

– Recognition of impairment losses
An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measureable) or value in use (if determinable).

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Impairment of assets (Continued)

(ii) Impairment of other assets (Continued)

– Reversals of impairment losses

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs 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 the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When 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 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.

(k) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts (see note 2(i)(i)), except where the receivables are interest-free loans made to related parties without any fixed repayment terms or the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts.

(l) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value. Except for financial guarantee liabilities measured in accordance with note 2(q), trade and other payables are subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(n) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

Contributions to mandatory provident fund as required under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance and to retirement benefit schemes for the employees of the Group's subsidiaries in The People's Republic of China (the "PRC") are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

(o) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences include those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, provided those differences relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits, that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(o) Income tax (Continued)

The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit (provided they are not part of a business combination), and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that, in the case of taxable differences, the Group controls the timing of the reversal and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or in the case of deductible differences, unless it is probable that they will reverse in the future.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, if the Company or the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

– in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Company or the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or

– in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

  – the same taxable entity; or

  – different taxable entities, which, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered, intend to realise the current tax assets and settle the current tax liabilities on a net basis or realise and settle simultaneously.

(p) Government grants

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

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(q) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) Financial guarantees issued

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer (i.e. the guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantees (the "holder") for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

When the Group issues a financial guarantee, the fair value of the guarantee is initially recognised as deferred income within trade and other payables. The fair value of financial guarantees issued at the time of issuance is determined by reference to fees charged in an arm's length transaction for similar services, when such information is obtainable, or is otherwise estimated by reference to interest rate differentials, by comparing the actual rates charged by lenders when the guarantee is made available with the estimated rates that lenders would have charged, had the guarantees is made available, where reliable estimates of such information can be made. Where consideration is received or receivable for the issuance of the guarantee, the consideration is recognsied in accordance with the Group's policies applicable to that category of asset. Where no such consideration is received or receivable, an immediate expense is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of any deferred income.

The amount of the guarantee initially recognsied as deferred income is amortised in profit or loss over the term of the guarantee as income from financial guarantees issued. In addition, provisions are recognised in accordance with note 2(q)(ii) if and when (i) it becomes probable that the holder of the guarantee will call upon the Group under the guarantee, and (ii) the amount of that claim on the Group is expected to exceed the amount currently carried in trade and other payables in respect of that guarantee i.e. the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation.

(ii) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for other liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group or the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(r) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. 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 in profit or loss as follows:

(i) *Sale of goods*

Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered at the customers' premises which is taken to be the point in time when the customer has accepted the goods and the related risks and rewards of ownership. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

(ii) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(s) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates.

The results of foreign operations are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statement of financial position items are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the closing foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve.

(t) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings, together with any interest and fees payable, using the effective interest method.

(u) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantive period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or complete.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(v) Warrants

Warrants issued by the Company that will be settled by a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments are equity instruments. The net proceeds received from the issue of warrants are recognised in equity in warrant reserve. The warrant reserve will be transferred to share capital and share premium accounts upon the exercise of the warrants. When the warrants are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in the warrant reserve will be transferred to retained earnings/accumulated losses.

(w) 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 of the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group'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).

(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 employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(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 Group'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.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(x) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

3 REVENUE

The principal activities of the Group are manufacturing and sales of cast metal products.

Revenue represents the sales value of goods supplied to customers, net of discounts, returns and value added tax or other sales taxes.

4 OTHER INCOME

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Bank interest income	**4**	4
Government grants	**–**	12
Sundry income	**118**	107
	122	123

5 LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

Loss before taxation is arrived after charging:

		2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
(a)	Finance costs:		
	Interest on bank borrowings	**190**	307
	Interest on a finance lease	**–**	25
		190	332
(b)	Staff costs (including directors' remuneration (note 7)):		
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	**14,414**	14,456
	Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan	**991**	1,055
		15,405	15,511
(c)	Other items:		
	Auditor's remuneration	**400**	450
	Cost of inventories sold	**42,285**	42,878
	Depreciation	**2,338**	1,949
	Net exchange loss	**565**	700
	Operating lease charges in respect of property rental	**1,552**	1,614
	Professional expense incurred in connection with the Company's listing	**–**	5,585

Cost of inventories includes HK$11,114,000 (2015: HK$11,465,000) relating to staff costs and depreciation, which amounts are also included in the respective total amounts disclosed separately above or in note 5(b) for each of these types of expenses.

6 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represents:

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Current tax – Hong Kong Profits Tax		
Provision for the year (note 15(a))	**401**	–
Current tax – PRC Enterprise Income Tax		
Provision for the year (note 15(a))	**24**	156
Under-provision in respect of prior years	**–**	40
	24	196
Income tax expense	**425**	196

(i) Pursuant to the income tax rule and regulations of Cayman and British Virgin Islands ("BVI"), the Group is not subject to income tax in the respective jurisdictions.

(ii) The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% (2015: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for 2016. No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made for 2015 since the subsidiaries incorporated or dominated in Hong Kong have no assessable profits for taxation purposes.

(iii) Taxation of an PRC subsidiary is calculated using the applicable income tax rate of 25% (2015: 25%).

(b) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting loss at the applicable tax rates:

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Loss before taxation	**(3,333)**	(12,263)
Notional tax on loss before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to profit or loss in the jurisdictions concerned	**(441)**	(1,959)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	**1,120**	2,366
Tax effect of non-taxable income	**(120)**	(251)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not recognised previously	**(134)**	–
Under-provision in respect of prior years	**–**	40
Actual tax expense	**425**	196

7 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation and the GEM Listing Rules are as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2016	Directors' fees HK$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind HK$'000	Discretionary bonuses HK$'000	Retirement scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Executive directors					
Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk (resigned on 20 September 2016)	700	433	–	13	1,146
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy	718	–	–	–	718
Mr. Johnny Huang (appointed on 6 September 2016)	–	–	–	–	–
Independent non-executive directors					
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan	200	–	–	–	200
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing	200	–	–	–	200
Mr. Wong Ka Shing	200	–	–	–	200
	2,018	433	–	13	2,464

Year ended 31 December 2015	Directors' fees HK$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind HK$'000	Discretionary bonuses HK$'000	Retirement scheme contributions HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Executive directors					
Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk	133	1,200	–	18	1,351
Mr. Choi Chiu Ming Jimmy	133	–	–	–	133
Independent non-executive directors					
Ms. Leung Shuk Lan	133	–	–	–	133
Mr. Tang Yiu Wing	133	–	–	–	133
Mr. Wong Ka Shing	133	–	–	–	133
	665	1,200	–	18	1,883

8 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, two (2015: one) are directors whose emoluments are disclosed in note 7. The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the other three (2015: four) individuals are as follows:

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Salaries and other emoluments	**1,113**	1,212
Retirement scheme contributions	**41**	77
	1,154	1,289

The emoluments of the other three (2015: four) individuals with the highest emoluments are within the following band:

	Number of individuals	
	2016	2015
HK$Nil – HK$1,000,000	**3**	4

9 LOSS PER SHARE

(a) Basic loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on the loss attributable to owners of the Company of HK$3,758,000 (2015: HK$12,459,000) and the weighted average number of 3,500,000,000 (2015 (restated): 3,255,479,450) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The weighted average number of ordinary share for 2015 above has been adjusted retrospectively for the share subdivision which was completed on 8 July 2016 (see note 22 (a)(iv)).

(b) Diluted loss per share

The diluted loss per share for the year ended 31 December 2016 is the same as the basis loss per share as the assumed exercise of the outstanding warrants has anti-dilutive effect.

The diluted loss per share for the year ended 31 December 2015 is the same as the loss per share as there were no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue.

10 SEGMENT REPORTING

(a) Operating segment information

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacture and sales of cast metal products. All of the Group's products are of a similar nature and subject to similar risk and returns. Accordingly, the Group's operating activities are attributable to one single operating segment.

(b) Geographic information

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of (i) the Group's revenue and (ii) the Group's plant and equipment and interests in associates ("specified non-current assets"). The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the goods delivered. The geographical location of the specified non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset, in case of plant and equipment, and the location of operations, in case of interests in associates.

	2016		2015	
	Revenue HK$'000	**Specified non-current assets HK$'000**	Revenue HK$'000	Specified non-current assets HK$'000
Germany	**43,940**	**–**	42,790	–
Hong Kong	**6,561**	**186**	5,547	294
The PRC	**1,822**	**22,019**	2,555	15,501
The United States	**3,833**	**–**	1,325	–
Others (note)	**1,305**	**–**	2,111	–
	57,461	**22,205**	54,328	15,795

Note: Others mainly cover Taiwan, Australia and Swiss.

(c) Major customers

Revenue from major customers, each of whom accounted for 10% or more of the total revenue, is set out below:

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Customer A	**18,353**	18,467
Customer B	**15,764**	12,527

11 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements HK$'000	Plant and machinery HK$'000	Office equipment HK$'000	Motor vehicles HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Cost:					
At 1 January 2015	5,159	11,919	701	672	18,451
Exchange adjustments	(453)	(718)	(39)	(10)	(1,220)
Additions	3,649	736	–	–	4,385
At 31 December 2015	8,355	11,937	662	662	21,616
At 1 January 2016	8,355	11,937	662	662	21,616
Exchange adjustments	(486)	(709)	(35)	(5)	(1,235)
Additions	587	1,493	–	–	2,080
Disposals	–	(345)	–	(87)	(432)
At 31 December 2016	8,456	12,376	627	570	22,029
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1 January 2015	236	3,414	276	260	4,186
Exchange adjustments	(43)	(242)	(20)	(9)	(314)
Charge for the year	677	1,048	110	114	1,949
At 31 December 2015	870	4,220	366	365	5,821
At 1 January 2016	870	4,220	366	365	5,821
Exchange adjustments	(88)	(273)	(23)	(5)	(389)
Charge for the year	895	1,238	99	106	2,338
Disposals	–	(345)	–	(87)	(432)
At 31 December 2016	1,677	4,840	442	379	7,338
Carrying value:					
At 31 December 2016	6,779	7,536	185	191	14,691
At 31 December 2015	7,485	7,717	296	297	15,795

12 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

(a) Details of the Group's interests in associates at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	2016 HK$'000
Share of net liabilities	(1,017)
Goodwill	8,531
	7,514

On 27 September 2016, the Group, through New Way Capital Resources Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary (the "Purchaser"), acquired 39% equity interest in Novel Sino Group Holdings Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary (together, "Novel Sino Group") from an independent third party (the "Vendor") at a nominal consideration of HK$10,000,000 (the "Acquisition"). Novel Sino Group is unlisted whose quoted market price is not available.

Particulars of associates, which are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2016, are as follows:

Name of company	Place of incorporation/ operations	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Principal activities
Novel Sino Group Holdings Limited	BVI	10,000 shares of US$1 each	Investment holding
冠美旭(東台)能源科技有限公司	The PRC	Registered capital of US$10,000,000	Manufacture and sales of copper indium gallium selenite ("CIGs') thin film solar panels and photovoltaic energy generation business

12 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

(a) Details of the Group's interests in associates at 31 December 2016 are as follows: (Continued)

Summarised financial information in respect of Novel Sino Group is set out below:

	At 31 December 2016 HK$'000
Gross amounts of the associates	
Non-current assets	**43,367**
Current assets	**1,239**
Current liabilities	**(47,213)**
Net liabilities	**(2,607)**

	Post-acquisition results HK$'000
Revenue	–
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	(564)

12 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

(a) Details of the Group's interests in associates at 31 December 2016 are as follows: (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in associates recognised in these consolidated financial statements:

	HK$'000
Net liabilities of the associates	(2,607)
Group's ownership in Novel Sino Group	39%
Group's share of net liabilities	(1,017)
Goodwill	8,531
Carrying value in the consolidated financial statements	7,514

The recoverable amount of the associates is determined based on value-in-use calculation for its two cash-generating units ("CGUs"), CIGS thin film solar panel manufacturing ("TF") and photovoltaic power generation ("PPG").

These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial forecasts prepared by management.

For each of the CGUs, the key assumptions and discount rate used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

	TF segment	**PPG segment**
Forecast period (note 1)	10 years	25 years
Terminal growth rate	0%	Nil
Pre-tax discount rate (note 2)	22.49%	12.82%

Note 1: The forecast period for both TF and PPG segments cover a period greater than 5 years is based on the expected useful lives of the relevant underlying operating assets for the respective segments.

Note 2: The pre-tax discount rate reflects specific risks relating to each segment.

Other key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations relate to the estimation of cash inflows/outflows which included budgeted sales, such estimation is based on management's expectations for the business developments of these segments including the expected production capacity, sales prices, demands of TF products and photovoltaic power in the PRC regions where these production plants are located, fuel costs and others.

In the opinion of the directors, any reasonably possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying value of the associates to exceed its recoverable amount.

12 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

(b) Pursuant to the acquisition agreement dated on 27 September 2016 entered into between the Purchaser and the Vendor in relation to the Acquisition, the Vendor covenanted and guaranteed to the Purchaser that the total audited consolidated net profit after taxation of the Novel Sino Group (excluding any profit arising from subsidies income (other than any subsidies from the government in respect of the sale of electricity and relevant tax benefit)) based on its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the HKFRSs and to be audited by auditors (the "Total Actual Net Profit"), shall not be less than HK$9,000,000 (the "Total Guaranteed Profit") for the two financial years ending 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018 (the "Profit Guarantee"). In the event that the Profit Guarantee is not achieved, the Vendor shall pay the Purchaser certain compensation amount, of which the maximum compensation amount will be the same as the nominal value of the consideration. Details of the Profit Guarantee are set out in the Company's announcement dated 27 September 2016.

The fair value of the consideration at the completion of Acquisition is as follows:

	Contractual amount HK$'000	**Fair value** HK$'000
Consideration settled by cash on 27 September 2016	10,000	10,000
Contingent consideration asset – consideration receivable (note)	–	(2,266)
	10,000	7,734

Note:

The fair value of the consideration receivable is determined by the directors of the Company with reference to valuation carried out by an independent valuer, and is calculated by taken into account the probability in the event that Novel Sino Group fails to meet the Profit Guarantee.

The forecasted net profit after taxation of Novel Sino Group in the cash flow forecast prepared by the directors of the Company is assumed to be the Total Actual Net Profit which exceeds the Total Guaranteed Profit. The directors of the Company determine that the probability that Novel Sino Group would fail to meet the Profit Guarantee is 25%. Should Novel Sino Group fails to meet the Profit Guarantee, it is further assumed that the Purchaser would receive a compensation amount. The consideration receivable is an asset resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Such contingent consideration asset forms part of the consideration of the Acquisition, and are required to be measured at fair value.

13 INVENTORIES

Inventories in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise:

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Raw materials	**2,178**	2,279
Work in progress	**6,557**	7,891
Finished goods	**6,692**	9,085
	15,427	19,255

14 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Trade receivables	**4,936**	5,412
Other tax recoverable	**1,091**	1,710
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	**1,580**	2,097
	7,607	9,219
Less: Rental deposits included under non-current assets	**(778)**	(823)
Current portion included under current assets	**6,829**	8,396

(a) Ageing analysis

The ageing analysis of trade debtors as of the end of the reporting period, based on invoice date, is as follows:

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Within 30 days	**2,433**	1,625
31 to 60 days	**1,422**	3,068
61 to 90 days	**804**	719
Over 90 days but less than 1 year	**277**	–
	4,936	5,412

The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 90 days to its trade customers. Further details on the Group's credit policy are set out in note 24(a).

14 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

(b) Trade receivables that are not impaired

The ageing analysis of trade receivables that are neither individually nor collectively considered to be impaired is as follows:

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Neither past due nor impaired	**4,009**	4,600
Within 30 days past due	**298**	539
31 to 60 days past due	**629**	273
Amounts past due	**927**	812
	4,936	5,412

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired relate to a wide range of customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of independent customers that have a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, 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 considered fully recoverable.

15 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Tax recoverable in the consolidated statement of financial position represents:

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Provision for the year (note 6(a))		
– Hong Kong Profits Tax	**401**	–
– PRC Enterprise Income Tax	**24**	156
	425	156
Provisional tax paid		
– PRC Enterprise Income Tax	**(24)**	(155)
	(24)	(155)
	401	1
Balance of income tax provisions relating to prior years	**(858)**	(841)
Tax recoverable	**(457)**	(840)

(b) Deferred taxation

At 31 December 2016, the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of HK$Nil (2015: HK$811,000) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the assets can be utilised will be available in relevant tax jurisdiction and entity. At 31 December 2015, the tax losses have no expiry date under the current tax legislation.

As 31 December 2016, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with the PRC subsidiary's undistributed retained profits for which deferred tax liabilities has not been recognised is approximately HK$82,000 (2015: HK$101,000). No deferred tax liabilities have been recognised in respect of these differences as the Company is in a position to control the dividend policies of the PRC subsidiary and no distribution of such profits is expected to be declared by the PRC subsidiary in the foreseeable future.

At 31 December 2016, the Group does not have any other material temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements, and therefore, no provision for deferred tax has been made (2015: HK$Nil).

16 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Pledged bank deposits	**3,505**	3,502
Cash at bank and in hand	**13,062**	15,886
	16,567	19,388
Pledged bank deposits	**(3,505)**	(3,502)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	**13,062**	15,886

Pledged bank deposits represents deposits pledged to banks to secure banking facilities granted to the Group and have been pledged to secure short-term bank borrowings and undrawn facilities.

At 31 December 2016, the cash and cash equivalents of the Group denominated in Renminbi amounted to HK$302,000 (2015: HK$221,000). The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under PRC's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Trade payables	**4,998**	6,028
Accrued charges and other payables	**4,883**	6,641
	9,881	12,669

All of the trade and other payables are expected to be settled or recognised as income within one year.

17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (Continued)

The ageing analysis of trade creditors as of the end of the reporting period, based on invoice date, is as follows:

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Within 30 days	**1,530**	1,608
31 to 60 days	**1,390**	1,296
61 to 90 days	**1,151**	1,549
Over 90 days but less than 1 year	**927**	1,575
	4,998	6,028

18 AMOUNT DUE TO A SHAREHOLDER

The amount due to a shareholder is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

19 BANK BORROWINGS

At 31 December 2016, the bank loans were repayable as follows:

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Secured bank borrowings	**459**	5,454
Within 1 year	**459**	4,995
After 1 year but within 2 years	**–**	459
	459	5,454
Carrying amount of bank borrowing that is repayable within one year	**459**	4,995
Carrying amount of borrowing that are not repayable within one year from the end of the reporting period but contain a repayment on demand clause	**–**	459
	459	5,454

Details of the interest rate portfolio of the Group are set out in note 24(c).

19 BANK BORROWINGS (Continued)

The Group's banking facilities are secured by pledged bank deposits and corporate guarantees from the Company and a subsidiary.

20 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION RETIREMENT PLANS

The Group operates the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for employees employed under the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance (the "Ordinance"). The MPF scheme is defined contribution retirement plan administered by independent trustees. Under the MPF Scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make contributions to the plan at 5% of the employees' relevant income, subject to a cap of monthly relevant income of HK$30,000. Contributions to the plan vest immediately upon the completion of service in the relevant service period.

The Group's PRC subsidiary also participates in defined contribution retirement schemes covering its full-time PRC employees. The schemes are administered by the relevant government authorities in the PRC. The Group and the PRC employees are required to make contributions based on certain percentages of the applicable payroll costs as stipulated under the requirements in the PRC and the relevant government authorities undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations of all existing and future retired employees of the PRC subsidiary.

21 WARRANTS

On 8 August 2016, the Company issued 700,000,000 unlisted warrants at the subscription price of HK$0.02 per warrant, which entitled the holder of each warrant to subscribe for one ordinary share of the Company at an exercise price of HK$0.36 per share at any time during a period of 36 months commencing from the date immediately after three months from the date of the subscription agreement. No warrant has been exercised up to the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements.

22 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

(a) Share capital

(i) Authorised and issued share capital

		2016		2015	
	Note	**Number of shares**	HK$'000	**Number of shares**	HK$'000
Authorised:					
At 1 January		**1,000,000,000**	10,000	**38,000,000**	380
Increase in authorised share capital	22(a)(ii)	**–**	–	**962,000,000**	9,620
Share subdivision	22(a)(iv)	**4,000,000,000**	–	**–**	–
		5,000,000,000	10,000	**1,000,000,000**	10,000
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid					
At 1 January		**700,000,000**	7,000	**1**	–
Issue of shares	22(a)(iii)	**–**	–	**699,999,999**	7,000
Share subdivision	22(a)(iv)	**2,800,000,000**	–	**–**	–
		3,500,000,000	7,000	**700,000,000**	7,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

(ii) Increase in authorised share capital in 2015

By an ordinary resolution passed on 10 April 2015, the Company's authorised share capital was increased from HK$380,000 divided into 38,000,000 ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each to HK$10,000,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each by creation of additional 962,000,000 ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each.

22 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (Continued)

(a) Share capital (Continued)

(iii) Issue of shares in 2015

Pursuant to the share swap agreement dated 10 April 2015 entered into amongst Pure Goal Holdings Limited ("Pure Goal"), Well Gainer Limited ("Well Gainer") and Bravo Luck Limited ("Bravo Luck") as transferors, and the Company as transferee, Pure Goal, Well Gainer and Bravo Luck agreed to transfer the entire issued share capital in XETron Group Limited to the Company in consideration of and in exchange for 6,999 shares to Pure Goal, 2,337 shares to Well Gainer, and 663 shares to Bravo Luck credited as fully paid, respectively.

On 30 April 2015, 150,000,000 new ordinary shares of HK$0.01 each were issued to the public by way of placing at a price of HK$0.20 per share raising gross proceeds of approximately HK$30 million.

On 30 April 2015, 549,990,000 shares were issued by way of capitalisation of share premium on the proceeds from the allotment of 150,000,000 shares under the capitalisation issue as detailed in the prospectus.

(iv) Share subdivision in 2016

By an ordinary resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting on 7 July 2016, each issued and unissued ordinary share of the Company was subdivided into five new ordinary shares of HK$0.002 each (the "Share Subdivision"). Following the Share Subdivision which became effective on 8 July 2016, the authorised share capital was HK$10,000,000 divided into 5,000,000,000 shares of HK$0.002 each, of which 3,500,000,000 ordinary shares were in issue and fully paid.

(b) Dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: HK$Nil).

(c) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Share premium reserve

Under the Companies Laws of the Cayman Islands where a company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash for otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the value of the premiums on their shares shall be transferred to share premium account. The application of the share premium account is governed by the Companies Laws of the Cayman Islands.

No distribution or dividend may be paid to shareholders of the Company out of the share premium account unless immediately following the date on which the distribution or the dividend is proposed to be paid, the Company will be in a position to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

(ii) Exchange reserve

The exchange reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with accounting policy set out in note 2(s).

22 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (Continued)

(c) Nature and purpose of reserves (Continued)

(iii) Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents the difference between the nominal value of the 47% issued capital of a subsidiary, G. Force (Hong Kong) Limited, previously held by Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk, a substantial shareholder of the Group, acquired pursuant to the group reorganisation in preparation for the Listing and the consideration for acquiring 47% of the issued capital of the subsidiary from Mr. Wong Thomas Wai Yuk.

(iv) Warrant reserve

The warrant reserve represents the net proceeds received from the issue of unlisted warrants of the Company. This reserve will be transferred to the share capital and the share premium account upon exercise of the unlisted warrants, where the unlisted warrants remain unexercised at the expiry date, the amount recognised in the warrant reserve will be released to the accumulated losses.

(v) Other reserve

The other reserve represents the difference between the nominal amount of the share capital and share premium of a subsidiary, XETron Group Limited and the nominal amount of the share capital issued by the Company pursuant to the group reorganisation.

(d) Distributability of reserves

At 31 December 2016, the Company did not have any reserves available for distribution to owners (2015: HK$Nil).

(e) Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes judgements to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The capital structure on the basis of net debt-to-capital ratio of the Group consists of net debt, which includes trade and other payables, amount due to a shareholder and bank borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents; and capital, which comprises all components of equity.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure on an annual basis. As part of this review, the directors consider the cost of debt and cost of capital. Based on the recommendation of the directors, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

23 COMMITMENTS

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

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Within 1 year	**1,193**	1,372
After 1 year but within 5 years	**4,267**	5,385
After 5 years	**6,490**	7,997
	11,950	14,754

The Group is the lessee in respect of certain properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of 2 to 17 years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments are usually increased every 1 to 4 years to reflect market rental. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and foreign currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group's exposure to risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk and concentration risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and trade debtors. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Substantially all the Group's cash and cash equivalents are deposited in financial institutions in Hong Kong and the PRC. The credit risk is limited as the majority of counterparties are financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies or stated-controlled financial institutions with good reputations.

In respect of trade debtors, management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to the credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. The Group allows an average credit period of 30 to 90 days to its trade customers. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers. Management considers the aggregate risks arising from the possibility of credit losses are limited and to be acceptable.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Credit risk and concentration risk (Continued)

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The default risks of the industry and country in which customers operate also have an influence on credit risk but to a lesser extent. At the end of the reporting period, the Group has a certain concentration of credit risk as 26% (2015: 33%) and 73% (2015: 72%) of the trade debtors was due from the largest customer and the five largest customers respectively.

Further quantitative disclosures in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade debtors are set out in note 14.

(b) Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for their own cash management, including the short term investment of cash surpluses. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements 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 longer term.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's financial liabilities which are based on the contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group and the Company can be required to pay:

	2016			2015		
	Carrying amount HK$'000	**Total contractual undiscounted cash flow HK$'000**	**Within 1 year or on demand HK$'000**	Carrying amount HK$'000	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow HK$'000	Within 1 year or on demand HK$'000
Trade and other payables	**9,329**	**9,329**	**9,329**	10,708	10,708	10,708
Amount due to a shareholder	**1,403**	**1,403**	**1,403**	2,459	2,459	2,459
Bank borrowings	**459**	**465**	**465**	5,454	5,524	5,524
	11,191	**11,197**	**11,197**	18,621	18,691	18,691

In order to manage the liquidity demands above, at 31 December 2016, HK$13,062,000 (2015: HK$15,886,000) of the Group's assets, was held as cash that is considered readily realisable.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Bank borrowings with a repayment on demand clause are included in the "within 1 year or on demand" time band in the above maturity analysis. At 31 December 2015, the aggregate undiscounted principal amounts of these bank borrowings amounted to HK$459,000.

The amounts included above for the variable-interest rate instruments for bank borrowings are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank deposits and variable-rate bank borrowings. To mitigate the impact of interest rate fluctuations, the Group continually assesses and monitors the exposure to interest rate risk.

The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note. The Group cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of the prevailing market rates on bank balances and variable-rate bank borrowings.

(i) *Interest rate risk*

	2016		2015	
	Effective interest rate %	**HK$'000**	Effective interest rate %	HK$'000
Variable rate bank deposits	**0.001%**	**9,124**	0.001%	15,377
Variable rate bank borrowings	**5%**	**(459)**	5.6%	(5,454)
Net exposure		**8,665**		9,923

(ii) *Sensitivity analysis*

At 31 December 2016, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 50 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have no significant impact on the Group's loss after tax and accumulated losses.

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for financial instruments in existence at that date. The 100 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the next annual reporting date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2015.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(d) Foreign currency risk

(i) Foreign currency transactions

The functional currencies of the Group's major operating subsidiaries are USD and RMB. The Group's major operating subsidiaries have foreign currency sales and purchases, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, the management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

(ii) Recognised assets and liabilities

In respect of trade receivables and payables held in currencies other than the functional currency of the operations to which they relate, the Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term imbalances.

(iii) The following table details the Group's exposure at the end of the reporting period to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate.

	2016		2015	
	Euros HK$'000	**Hong Kong dollars HK$'000**	Euros HK$'000	Hong Kong dollars HK$'000
Trade and other receivables	**2,494**	**313**	1,847	52
Pledged bank deposits	**–**	**3,505**	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**357**	**11,096**	101	3,973
Trade and other payables	**(112)**	**(1,177)**	(806)	(338)
Amount due to a shareholder	**–**	**(1,403)**	–	(2,168)
Bank borrowings	**–**	**(459)**	(452)	(1,522)
Net exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	**2,739**	**11,875**	690	(3)

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(d) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

The following table indicates the approximate change in the Group's loss after tax and accumulated losses in response to reasonably possible changes in the foreign exchange rates to which the Group has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period.

	2016		2015	
	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	**(Decrease)/ increase in loss after tax and accumulated losses HK$'000**	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	(Decrease)/ increase in loss after tax and accumulated losses HK$'000
Euros	**5%**	**(114)**	5%	(29)
	(5%)	**114**	(5%)	29

Results of the analysis as presented in the above table represent an aggregation of the effects on each of the Group entities' loss after tax and accumulated losses measured in the respective functional currencies, translated into Hong Kong dollar at the exchange rate ruling as at the end of the reporting period for presentation purposes.

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates occurred at the end of the reporting period and applied to each of the Group entities' exposure to currency risk for non-derivative financial instruments in existence at that date, and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. In this respect, it is assumed that the pegged rate between the Hong Kong dollar and the United States dollar would be materially unaffected by any changes in movement in value of the United States dollar against other currencies. The percentage of increase and decrease in foreign exchange rate represents the management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the next annual reporting date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2015.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(e) Categories of financial instruments

	2016 **HK$'000**	2015 HK$'000
Financial assets		
Contingent consideration asset for acquisition of associates	**2,266**	–
Loan and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	**22,669**	26,034
	24,935	26,034
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**11,191**	18,621

(f) Fair value measurement

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value

Contingent consideration asset for acquisition of associates is measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period on a recurring basis. Its fair value measurements is categorised as Level 3, whose fair value is measured using significant unobservable inputs, as defined in HKFRS 13, Fair value measurement.

The Group's finance department performs valuations for the Level 3 financial instruments. The finance department reports directly to the management and the audit committee. A valuation report with analysis of changes in fair value measurement is prepared by the finance department with external valuation specialist appointed by the Group at each annual reporting date, and is reviewed and approved by the management. Discussion of the valuation process and results with the management and the audit committee is held once a year.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(f) Fair value measurement (Continued)

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value (Continued)

The following table provides information about Level 3 fair value measurements of contingent consideration asset for acquisition of associates:

Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input
Expected cash flow	Probability of adjustment to forecasted revenue of Novel Sino Group in the value-in-use calculation used to derive the recoverable amount of Novel Sino Group

The fair value of contingent consideration asset for acquisition of associates is determined using expected cash flow approach. Under this approach, different scenarios of future cash flows are developed using different assumptions about future outcomes. The fair value measurement is negatively related to the probability-adjusted revenue of Novel Sino Group, i.e. an increase in probability-adjusted revenue in isolation would result in a decrease in the fair value of contingent consideration asset, and vice versa.

(ii) Financial assets/liabilities carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

25 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel of the Group represents amounts paid to the Company's directors as disclosed in note 7.

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Short-term employee benefits	**2,451**	1,865
Post-employment benefits	**13**	18
	2,464	1,883

Total remuneration is included in "staff costs" (see note 5(b)).

(b) Other related party transactions

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Processing services fee from 惠州市凱德精密機械有限公司 Kai-Tech Precision Machinery (Huizhou City) Limited ("Kai-Tech Precision Machinery")	**–**	2

Kai-Tech Precision Machinery is a company of which a director of a subsidiary of the Company is its controlling shareholders. The transaction were conducted in the ordinary and usual course of business of prices and terms as agreed between the transacting parties.

Balances with related parties are disclosed in note 18 and the Company's statement of financial position contained in note 28(a). In addition, the Group had payables to Kai-Tech Precision Machinery of approximately HK$11,000 (2015: HK$11,000) were presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under trade and other payables as at 31 December 2016.

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26 EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 3 February 2017, the Company entered into a non-legally binding memorandum of understanding (the "MOU") with a potential vendor for acquiring part of the issued share capital in a company together with its subsidiaries (the "Target Group"). The Target Group is principally engaged in the development and distributed power generation projects and its related products in PRC. Further details of the MOU are set out in the Company's announcement dated 3 February 2017.

27 SUBSIDIARIES' INFORMATION

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Name of company	Place of incorporation/ operation	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company				Principal activities
			Direct		Indirect		
			2016	2015	**2016**	2015	
XETron Group Limited	BVI	US$10,000	**100%**	100%	**–**	–	Investment holding
Lucky Power Resources Limited (note (i))	BVI	US$1	**100%**	–	**–**	–	Investment holding
New Way Capital Resources Limited (note (i))	Hong Kong	HK$1	**–**	–	**100%**	–	Investment holding
XETron Enterprise Company Limited	Hong Kong	HK$10,000	**–**	–	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
G. Force (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	HK$10,000	**–**	–	**100%**	100%	Sales of cast metal products
KTech Industrial Technology (Huizhou) Limited	The PRC	HK$16,000,000	**–**	–	**100%**	100%	Manufacture and sales of cast metal products

Note:

(i) Incorporated during the year ended 31 December 2016.

28 FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY

(a) Statement of financial position

	2016 HK$'000	2015 HK$'000
Non-current assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	**–**	–
Loan to a subsidiary	**4,000**	4,000
	4,000	4,000
Current assets		
Other receivables	**255**	243
Amounts due from subsidiaries	**10,286**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**10,712**	14,576
	21,253	14,819
Current liabilities		
Other payables	**834**	675
Amounts due to subsidiaries	**1,916**	2,284
	2,750	2,959
Net current assets	**18,503**	11,860
NET ASSETS	**22,503**	15,860
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Share capital	**7,000**	7,000
Reserves	**15,503**	8,860
TOTAL EQUITY	**22,503**	15,860

28 FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

(b) Details of changes in the Company's individual components of reserve during the year:

	Share capital HK$'000	Share premium HK$'000	Warrant reserve HK$'000	Accumulated losses HK$'000	Total equity HK$'000
At 1 January 2015	–	–	–	(245)	(245)
Changes in equity for 2015:					
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	(9,313)	(9,313)
Issue of shares by way of placing	1,500	28,500	–	–	30,000
Capitalisation issue	5,500	(5,500)	–	–	–
Share issue expenses	–	(4,582)	–	–	(4,582)
	7,000	18,418	–	(9,313)	16,105
At 31 December 2015	**7,000**	**18,418**	**–**	**(9,558)**	**15,860**
At 1 January 2016	**7,000**	**18,418**	**–**	**(9,558)**	**15,860**
Changes in equity for 2016:					
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(7,077)**	**(7,077)**
Issue of warrants	**–**	**–**	**14,000**	**–**	**14,000**
Warrant issue expenses	**–**	**–**	**(280)**	**–**	**(280)**
	–	**–**	**13,720**	**(7,077)**	**6,643**
At 31 December 2016	**7,000**	**18,418**	**13,720**	**(16,635)**	**22,503**

(c) Contingent liabilities

As of 31 December 2016, the Company has issued corporate guarantees in respect of bank borrowings made by financial institutions to a subsidiary (see note 19). The fair value of these guarantees has not been provided for in the Company's financial statements as the directors of the Company consider the amount involved to be insignificant.

29 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The methods, estimates and judgements the directors used in applying the Group's accounting policies have a significant impact on the Group's financial position and operating results. Some of the accounting policies require the Group to apply estimates and judgements, on matters that are inherently uncertain. The critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies are described below.

(a) Useful lives of plant and equipment

In applying the accounting policy on plant and equipment with respect to depreciation, management estimates the useful lives of various categories of plant and equipment according to the industrial experiences over the usage of plant and equipment and also by referenced to the relevant industrial norm. If the actual useful lives of plant and equipment is less than the original estimated useful lives due to change in commercial and technological environment, such difference will impact the depreciation charge for the remaining period. The carrying amounts of plant and equipment as at 31 December 2016 was approximately HK$14,691,000 (2015: HK$15,795,000).

(b) Impairments of trade and other receivables

The policy for making impairment loss on trade and other receivables of the Group is based on the evaluation of collectability and ageing analysis of accounts and on management's judgement. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, 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 impairment loss may be required. As at 31 December 2016, the carrying amount of trade receivables was approximately HK$4,936,000 (2015: HK$5,412,000) while the carrying amount of other receivables was approximately HK$2,671,000 (2015: HK$3,807,000). No impairment loss was recognised in respect of the Group's trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2016 (2015: HK$Nil).

(c) Inventory provision

The management of the Group reviews the ageing of the inventories at the end of the reporting period, and makes allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory items identified that are no longer salesable in the market. The identification of obsolete inventories requires the use of estimation of the net realisable value of items of inventory and judgements on the conditions and usefulness of items of inventories. Where the expected net realisable value is lower than the cost of certain items, a write-down of inventories may arise. As at 31 December 2016, the carrying amount of inventories was approximately HK$15,427,000 (2015: HK$19,255,000), no allowance was recognised in respect of inventories for both years.

(d) Impairment of interests in associates

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed by the Group at the end of each reporting period to assess whether there is any indication that interests in associates may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs is estimated to determine impairment loss on the interests in associates. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revisions to the conclusion of whether an indication of impairment exists and revised estimates of recoverable amount, which would affect profit or loss in future years.

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

29 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

(e) Contingent consideration for acquisition of associates

Where the fair value of financial assets recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques by the expected cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as discount rate, risk-free interest rate, probability–adjusted revenue of Novel Sino Group. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of contingent consideration for acquisition of associates.

30 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

As a result of the share subdivision completed on 8 July 2016 (see note 22(a)(iv)), the loss per share for the year ended 31 December 2015 has been restated.

31 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Up to the date of issue of these consolidated financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and new standards which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2016 and which have not been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Group:

Amendments to HKAS 7	Statement of cash flows: Disclosure initiative[1]
Amendments to HKAS 12	Income taxes: Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses[1]
HKFRS 9	Financial instruments[2]
HKFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers[2]
HKFRS 16	Leases[3]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

31 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Continued)

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments and new standards is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far the Group has identified some aspects of the new standards which may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. Further details of the expected impacts are discussed below. As the Group has not completed its assessment, further impacts may be identified in due course and will be taken into consideration when determining whether to adopt any of these new requirements before their effective date and which transitional approach to take, where there are alternative approaches allowed under the new standards.

HKFRS 9, Financial instruments
HKFRS 9 will replace the current standard on accounting for financial instruments, HKAS 39, Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement. HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, calculation of impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. On the other hand, HKFRS incorporates without substantive changes the requirements of HKAS 39 for recognition and derecognition of financial instruments and the classification of financial liabilities. Expected impacts of the new requirements on the Group's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) *Classification and measurement*

HKFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at (1) amortised cost, (2) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and (3) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") as follows:

- The classification for debt instruments is determined based on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. If a debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI then effective interest, impairments and gains/losses on disposal will be recognised in profit or loss.

- For equity securities, the classification is FVTPL regardless of the entity's business model. The only exception is if the equity security is not held for trading and the entity irrevocably elects to designate that security as FVTOCI. If an equity security is designated as FVTOCI then only dividend income on that security will be recognised in other comprehensive income without recycling.

Based on the preliminary assessment, the Group expects that its financial assets currently measured at amortised cost and FVTPL will continue with their respective classification and measurements upon the adoption of HKFRS 9.

The classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities under HKFRS 9 largely unchanged from HKAS 39, except that HKFRS 9 requires the fair value change of a financial liability designated as FVPTL that is attributable to changes of that financial liability's own credit risk to be recognised in other comprehensive income (without reclassification to profit or loss). A more detailed analysis is required to determine the extent of the impact.

31 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Continued)

HKFRS 9, Financial instruments (Continued)

(b) Impairment

The new impairment model in HKFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in HKAS 39 with an "expected credit loss" model. Under the expected credit loss model, it will no longer be necessary for a loss event to occur before an impairment loss is recognised. Instead, an entity is required to recognise and measure expected credit losses as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on the asset and the facts and circumstances. This new impairment model may result in an earlier recognition of credit losses on the Group's trade receivables and other financial assets. However, a more detailed analysis is required to determine the extent of the impact.

HKFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers

HKFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for recognising revenue from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 will replace the existing revenue standards, HKAS 18, Revenue, which covers revenue arising from sale of goods and rendering of services, and HKAS 11, Construction contracts, which specified the accounting for revenue from construction contracts. The Group is currently assessing the impacts of adopting HKFRS 15 on its consolidated financial statements. Based on the preliminary assessment, the Group has identified the following areas which are likely to be effected:

(a) Timing of revenue recognition

The Group's revenue recognition policies are disclosed in note 2(r). Currently, revenue arising from the provision of services is recognised over time, whereas revenue from the sale of goods is generally recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customers.

Under HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the promised good or service in the contract. HKFRS 15 identified 3 situations in which control of the promised good or service is regarded as being transferred over time;

(a) When the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance, as the entity performs;

(b) When the entity's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example work in progress) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced;

(c) When the entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

31 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Continued)

HKFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

If the contract terms and the entity's activities do not fall into any of these 3 situations, then under HKFRS 15 the entity recognises revenue for the sale of that good or service at a single point in time, being when control has passed. Transfer of risks and rewards of ownership is only one of the indicators that will be considered in determining when the transfer of control occurs.

As a result of this change from the risk-and-reward approach to the contract-by-contract transfer-of-control approach, it is possible that the point in time when revenue is recognised may be earlier or later than under the current accounting policy. However, further analysis is required to determine whether this change in accounting policy may have a material impact on the amounts reported in any given financial reporting period.

(b) *Significant financing component*

HKFRS 15 requires an entity to adjust the transaction price for the time value of money when a contract contains a significant financing component, regardless of whether the payments from customers are received significantly in advance or in arrears.

Currently, the Group would only apply such policy when payments are significantly deferred, which is currently not common in the Group's arrangements with its customers. Currently, the Group does not apply such a policy when payment are received in advance.

(c) *Sales with a right of return*

Currently when the customers are allowed to return the products, the Group estimates the level of returns and makes and adjustment against revenue and cost of sales.

The Group expects that the adoption of HKFRS 15 will not materially affect how the Group recognises revenue and cost of sales when the customers have a right of return. However, the new requirement to recognise separately a return asset for the products expected to be returned will impact the presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position as the Group currently adjusts the carrying amounts of inventory for the expected returns, instead of recognising a separate asset.

31 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Continued)

HKFRS 16, Leases

As disclosed in note 2(h), currently the Group classifies leases into finance leases and operating leases and accounts for the lease arrangements differently, depending on the classification of the lease. The Group enters into some leases as the lessor and others as the lessee.

HKFRS 16 is not expected to impact significantly on the way that lessors account for their right and obligations under a lease. However, once HKFRS 16 is adopted, lessees will no longer distinguish between finance leases and operating leases. Instead, subject to practical expedients, lessees will account for all leases in a similar way to current finance lease accounting, i.e. at the commencement date of the lease the lessee will recognise and measure a lease liability at the present value of the minimum future lease payments and will recognise a corresponding "right-of-use" asset. After initial recognition of this asset and liability, the lessee will recognise interest expense accrued on the outstanding balance of the lease liability, and the depreciation of the right-of-use asset, instead of the current policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a systematic basis over the lease term. As a practical expedient, the lessee can elect not to apply this accounting model to short-term leases (i.e. where the lease term is 12 months or less) and to leases of low-value assets, in which case the rental expenses would continue to be recognised on a systematic basis over the lease term.

HKFRS 16 will primarily affect the Group's accounting as a lessee of leases for plant and equipment which are currently classified as operating leases. The application of the new accounting model is expected to lead to an increase in both assets and liabilities and to impact on the timing of the expense recognition in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the period of the lease. As disclosed in note 23, at 31 December 2016 the Group's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases amounted to HK$11,950,000 for properties, the majority of which is payable 5 years after the reporting date. Some of these amounts may therefore need to be recognised as lease liabilities, with corresponding right-of-use assets, once HKFRS 16 is adopted. The Group will need to perform a more detailed analysis to determine the amounts of new assets and liabilities arising from operating lease commitments on adoption of HKFRS 16, after taking into account the applicability of the practical expedient and adjusting for any leases entered into or terminated between now and the adoption of HKFRS 16 and the effects of discounting.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	For the year ended 31 December			
	2016	2015	2014	2013
	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
Results				
Revenue	**57,461**	54,328	61,194	53,114
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**(3,758)**	(12,459)	(1,811)	7,809

	As at 31 December			
	2016	2015	2014	2013
	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
Assets and liabilities				
Total assets	**64,529**	64,497	50,446	70,985
Total liabilities	**(11,743)**	(20,582)	(18,196)	(49,303)
Total equity	**52,786**	43,915	32,250	21,682

Note:

The summary above does not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

No financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2012 have been published.

The financial information for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were extracted from the prospectus of the Company dated 23 April 2015.

The financial information for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 were extracted from the Company's published audited financial statements.