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# 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The head office and principal place of business of Founder Holdings Limited is located at Unit 1408, 14th Floor, Cable TV Tower, 9 Hoi Shing Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong.

During the year, the Group was involved in the following principal activities:

- software development and systems integration
- distribution of information products

# 2. IMPACT OF NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF STANDARD ACCOUNTING PRACTICE ("SSAPs")

The following recently issued and revised SSAPs and related Interpretations are effective for the first time for the current year's consolidated financial statements:

- SSAP 9 (Revised): "Events after the balance sheet date"
- SSAP 14 (Revised): "Leases"
- SSAP 18 (Revised): "Revenue"
- SSAP 26: "Segment reporting"
  - SSAP 28: "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets"
- SSAP 29: "Intangible assets"
- SSAP 30: "Business combinations"
- SSAP 31: "Impairment of assets"
- SSAP 32: "Consolidated financial statements and accounting for investments in subsidiaries"
- Interpretation 12:
  "Business combinations subsequent adjustment of fair values and goodwill initially reported"
- Interpretation 13: "Goodwill continuing requirements for goodwill and negative goodwill previously eliminated against/credited to reserves"

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# 2. IMPACT OF NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF STANDARD ACCOUNTING PRACTICE ("SSAPs") (continued)

These SSAPs prescribe new accounting measurement and disclosure practices. The major effects on the Group's accounting policies and on the amounts disclosed in these financial statements of those SSAPs and Interpretations which have had a significant effect on the financial statements, are summarised as follows:

SSAP 9 (Revised) prescribes which type of events occurring after the balance sheet date require adjustment to the financial statements and which require disclosure, but no adjustment. The SSAP requires that the proposed final dividend which is not declared and approved until after the balance sheet date, is no longer recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date, but is disclosed as an allocation of retained earnings on a separate line within the capital and reserves section of the balance sheet.

SSAP 14 (Revised) prescribes the basis for lessor and lessee accounting for finance and operating leases, and the required disclosures in respect thereof. Certain amendments have been made to the previous accounting measurement treatments, which may be accounted for retrospectively or prospectively, in accordance with the requirements of the SSAP. The revised SSAP requirements have not had a material effect on the amounts previously recorded in the financial statements, therefore no prior year adjustment has been required. The disclosure changes under this SSAP have resulted in changes to the detailed information disclosed for finance leases and operating leases, which are further detailed in note 34 to the financial statements.

SSAP 18 (Revised) prescribes the recognition of revenue and was revised as a consequence of the revision to SSAP 9 described above. Proposed final dividends from subsidiaries that are declared and approved by the subsidiaries after the balance sheet date are no longer recognised in the Company's own financial statements for the year.

SSAP 26 prescribes the principles to be applied for reporting financial information by segment. It requires that management assesses whether the Group's predominant risks or returns are based on business segments or geographical segments and determines one of these bases to be the primary segment information reporting format, with the other as the secondary segment information reporting format. The impact of this SSAP is the inclusion of significant additional segment reporting disclosures which are set out in note 4 to the financial statements.

SSAP 28 prescribes the recognition criteria and measurement bases to apply to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, together with the required disclosures in respect thereof.

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# 2. IMPACT OF NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF STANDARD ACCOUNTING PRACTICE ("SSAPs") (continued)

SSAP 29 prescribes the recognition and measurement criteria for intangible assets, together with the disclosure requirements. The adoption of this SSAP has resulted in no change to the previously adopted accounting treatment for intangible assets and the additional disclosures that it requires have not been significant for these financial statements. The SSAP does, however, require that impairment losses on intangible assets are aggregated with the accumulated amortisation (see note 14), whereas previously they were deducted from the cost of the relevant asset. This disclosure reclassification has had no effect on the net carrying amount of intangible assets in the balance sheet.

SSAP 30 prescribes the accounting treatment for business combinations, including the determination of the date of acquisition, the method for determining the fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired, and the treatment of goodwill or negative goodwill arising on acquisition. The SSAP requires the disclosures of goodwill in the non-current assets section of the consolidated balance sheet. It requires that goodwill is amortised to the consolidated profit and loss account over its estimated useful life. Interpretation 13 prescribes the application of SSAP 30 to goodwill arising from acquisitions in previous years which remains eliminated against consolidated reserves. The adoption of the SSAP and Interpretation has not resulted in a prior year adjustment, for the reasons detailed in note 15 to the financial statements.

SSAP 31 prescribes the recognition and measurement criteria for impairments of assets. The SSAP is required to be applied prospectively and therefore, has had no effect on amounts previously reported in prior year financial statements.

SSAP 32 prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements, and has had no impact on the preparation of these financial statements.

In addition to the above new and revised SSAPs and related Interpretations, certain minor revisions to the following SSAPs are effective for the first time for the current year's financial statements:

- SSAP 10: "Accounting for investments in associates"
- SSAP 17: "Property, plant and equipment"
- SSAP 21: "Accounting for interests in joint ventures"

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Statements of Standard Accounting Practice, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the periodic remeasurement of investment properties, land and buildings and equity investments, as further explained below.

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# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2001. The results of subsidiaries established, acquired or disposed of during the year are consolidated from or to their effective dates of establishment, acquisition or disposal, respectively. All significant intercompany transactions and balances within the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

### Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is a company whose financial and operating policies are under the Company's controls, directly or indirectly, so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The Company's interests in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

### Jointly-controlled entities

A joint venture company is a company set up by contractual arrangement, whereby the Group and other parties undertake an economic activity. The joint venture company operates as a separate entity in which the Group and the other parties have an interest.

The joint venture agreement between the venturers stipulates the capital contributions of the joint venture parties, the duration of the joint venture and the basis on which the assets are to be realised upon its dissolution. The profits and losses from the joint venture company's operations and any distributions of surplus assets are shared by the venturers in proportion to their respective capital contributions.

A jointly-controlled entity is a joint venture company which is subject to joint control, resulting in none of the participating parties having unilateral control over the economic activity of the jointly-controlled entity.

The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and reserves of jointly-controlled entities is included in the consolidated profit and loss account and consolidated reserves, respectively. The Group's interests in jointly-controlled entities are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at the Group's share of net assets under the equity method of accounting, less any impairment losses.

### Associates

An associate is a company, not being a subsidiary or a jointly-controlled entity, in which the Group has a long term interest of generally not less than 20% of the equity voting rights and over which it is in a position to exercise significant influence.

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Associates** (continued)

The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and reserves of associates is included in the consolidated profit and loss account and consolidated reserves, respectively. The Group's interests in associates are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at the Group's share of net assets under the equity method of accounting, less any impairment losses.

The results of associates of the Company are included in the Company's profit and loss account to the extent of dividends received and receivable. The Company's interests in associates are treated as long term assets and are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and jointly-controlled entities represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's share of the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired as at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised in the consolidated balance sheet as an asset and amortised on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. In the case of associates and jointly-controlled entities, any unamortised goodwill is included in the carrying amount thereof, rather than as a separately identified asset on the consolidated balance sheet.

In prior years, goodwill arising on acquisitions was eliminated against consolidated reserves in the year of acquisition. The Group has adopted the transitional provision of SSAP 30 that permits goodwill on acquisitions which occurred prior to 1 January 2001, to remain eliminated against consolidated reserves. Goodwill on subsequent acquisitions is treated according to the new accounting policy above.

On disposal of subsidiaries, associates or jointly-controlled entities, the gain or loss on disposal is calculated by reference to the net assets at the date of disposal, including the attributable amount of goodwill which remains unamortised and any relevant reserves, as appropriate. Any attributable goodwill previously eliminated against consolidated reserves at the time of acquisition is written back and included in the calculation of the gain or loss on disposal.

The carrying amount of goodwill, including goodwill remaining eliminated against consolidated reserves, is reviewed annually and written down for impairment when it is considered necessary. A previously recognised impairment loss for goodwill is not reversed unless the impairment loss was caused by a specific external event of an exceptional nature that was not expected to recur, and subsequent external events have occurred which have reversed the effect of that event.

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **Related parties**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

#### Impairment of assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date of whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset, or whether there is any indication that an impairment loss previously recognised for an asset in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the asset's value in use or its net selling price.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, when the impairment loss is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policy for that revalued asset.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, however not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation), had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of an impairment loss is credited to the profit and loss account for the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, when the reversal of the impairment loss is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policy for that revalued asset.

#### Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets, other than investment properties, are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the fixed asset, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of that asset.

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

Changes in the values of fixed assets, other than investment properties, are dealt with as movements in the revaluation reserve. If the total of this reserve is insufficient to cover a deficit, on an individual asset basis, the excess of the deficit is charged to the profit and loss account. Any subsequent revaluation surplus is credited to the profit and loss account to the extent of the deficit previously charged. On disposal of a revalued asset, the relevant portion of the revaluation reserve realised in respect of previous valuations is transferred to retained earnings as a movement in reserves.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its estimated useful life, after taking into account its estimated residual value. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Land and buildings	Over the lease terms
Leasehold improvements	20% or over the lease terms, whichever is shorter
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10% — 331/3%
Motor vehicles	20% — 30%

The gain or loss on disposal or retirement of a fixed asset recognised in the profit and loss account is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

#### **Investment properties**

Investment properties are interests in land and buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which are intended to be held on a long term basis for their investment potential. Such properties are not depreciated and are stated at their open market values on the basis of annual professional valuations performed at the end of each financial year. Changes in the values of investment properties are dealt with as movements in the investment property revaluation reserve. If the total of this reserve is insufficient to cover a deficit, on a portfolio basis, the excess of the deficit is charged to the profit and loss account. Any subsequent revaluation surplus is credited to the profit and loss account to the extent of the deficit previously charged.

On disposal of an investment property, the relevant portion of the investment property revaluation reserve realised in respect of previous valuations is released to the profit and loss account.

#### Intangible assets

#### Trademark

Purchased trademark is stated at cost less any impairment losses and is amortised on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Intangible assets (continued)

Research and development costs

All research costs are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised and deferred only when the projects are clearly defined; the expenditure is separately identifiable and can be measured reliably; there is reasonable certainty that the projects are technically feasible; and the products have commercial value. Product development expenditure which does not meet these criteria is expensed when incurred.

Deferred development costs are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised using the straight-line basis over the commercial lives of the underlying products not exceeding three years, commencing from the date when the products are put into commercial production.

#### **Operating leases**

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Where the Group is the lessor, assets leased by the Group under operating leases are included in non-current assets and rental receivable under the operating leases are credited to the profit and loss account on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. When the Group is the lessee, rental payable under the operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

#### Long term investments

Long term investments are equity securities intended to be held on a long term basis. The investments are stated at their estimated fair values as determined by the directors, on an individual basis.

### Short term investments

Short term investments are investments in equity securities held for trading purposes and are stated at their fair values on the basis of their quoted market prices at the balance sheet date, on an individual investment basis. The gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of a security are credited or charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

### Inventories

Inventories, which principally comprise trading stocks, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **Cash equivalents**

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash equivalents represent short term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which were within three months of maturity when acquired, less advances from banks repayable within three months from the date of the advance. For the purpose of balance sheet classification, cash equivalents represent assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all significant timing differences to the extent it is probable that the liability will crystallise in the foreseeable future. A deferred tax asset is not recognised until its realisation is assured beyond reasonable doubt.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

- (a) from the sale of goods, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold;
- (b) from the rendering of services, when the transactions have been completed in accordance with the terms of the contracts;
- disposal of fixed assets, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group has no further substantial acts and/or continuing involvement to complete under the contracts;
- (d) interest income, on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable; and
- (e) rental income, on a time proportion basis over the lease terms.

### **Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the applicable rates of exchange ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the applicable rates of exchange ruling at that date. Exchange differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Foreign currencies (continued)

On consolidation, the financial statements of overseas subsidiaries, jointly-controlled entities and associates are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the applicable rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting translation differences are included in the exchange fluctuation reserve.

#### **Retirement benefits scheme**

The Group operates defined contribution retirement benefits schemes under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all those employees who are eligible to participate in the schemes. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds.

When an employee leaves the Mandatory Provident Fund Exempted Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance retirement benefits scheme prior to his/her interest in the Group's employer contributions vesting fully, the ongoing contributions payable by the Group will be reduced by the relevant amount of forfeited employer's contributions. In respect to the Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefits scheme, the Group's employer mandatory contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the scheme except for the Group's employer voluntary contributions, which are refunded to the Group when the employee leaves employment prior to the contributions vesting fully, in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the participating employees' salaries and are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

### 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

SSAP 26 was adopted during the year, as detailed in note 2 to these financial statements. Segment information is presented by way of two segment formats: (i) on a primary segment reporting basis, by business segment; and (ii) on a secondary segment reporting basis, by geographical segment.

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# 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

The Group's operating businesses are structured and managed separately, according to the nature of their operations and the products and services they provide. Each of the Group's business segments represents a strategic business until that offers products and services which are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. Summary details of the business segments are as follows:

- (a) the software development and systems integration for media business segment provides electronic publishing systems to media companies.
- (b) the software development and systems integration for non-media business segment provides banking and information systems to banks and financial institutions.
- (c) the distribution of information products segment relates to the distribution of computer hardware.

In determining the Group's geographical segments, revenues are attributed to the segments based on the location of the customers, and assets are attributed to the segments based on the location of the assets.

Intersegment sales and transfers are transacted with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the then current market prices.

### 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

# a) Business segments

The following tables present revenue, profit/(loss) and certain assets, liabilities, amortisation, depreciation, impairment loss and capital expenditure information for the Group's business segments.

Group	devel and s integ for	tware opment systems gration media	devel and s integ for no	tware opment systems gration n-media	infor	oution of mation		porate	6	olidated
		siness		siness		ducts		others		
	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000
Segment revenue: Sales to external										
customers	530,111	645,971	243,793	586,189	895,776	855,461	203	232	1,669,883	2,087,853
Segment results	(53,682)	109,211	(172,106)	115,679	(77,324)	(16,363)	(53,103)	(21,607)	(356,215)	186,920
Interest income									3,159	6,819
Profit/(loss) from operating activities									(353,056)	193,739
Finance costs									(12,104)	(9,065)
Share of profits less losses of: Jointly-controlled										
entity									1,371	1,445
Associates									(27,962)	(6,499)
Profit/(loss) before tax									(391,751)	179,620
Tax									(1,539)	(1,315)
Profit/(loss) before minority interests									(393,290)	178,305
Minority interests									9,324	2,701
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities attributable to										
shareholders									(383,966)	181,006

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# 4. **SEGMENT INFORMATION** (continued)

# a) Business segments (continued)

Group		Software development and systems integration for media	ai	Software evelopment nd systems integration r non-media		stribution of nformation				
		business		business		products	E	liminations	C	Consolidated
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Segment assets	794,467	930,387	256,087	278,629	213,290	333,576	(290,025)	(187,972)	973,819	1,354,620
Interests in associates	6,808	8,698	-	_	-	_	-	_	81,273	112,918
Interest in a jointly-										
controlled entity	6,834	5,463	-	_	-	_	-	_	6,834	5,463
Unallocated assets									34,033	11,112
Total assets	808,109	944,548	256,087	278,629	213,290	333,576	(290,025)	(187,972)	1,095,959	1,484,113
Segment liabilities	297,789	442,494	270,216	119,669	239.504	314.960	(325,089)	(330,086)	482,420	547,037
Unallocated liabilities									179,353	139,009
Total liabilities	297,789	442,494	270,216	119,669	239,504	314,960	(325,089)	(330,086)	661,773	686,046
Other segment										
information:										
Amortisation	959	_	_	_	_	_			959	_
Depreciation	17,163	14,589	5,120	3,536	908	550			23,191	18,675
Impairment loss										
recognised in										
the profit and loss										
account	-	_	-	_	-	_			30,295	-
Capital expenditure	15,858	34,150	8,102	9,789	2,667	3,652			26,627	47,591

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# 4. **SEGMENT INFORMATION** (continued)

# b) Geographical segments

The following tables present revenue, profit/(loss) and certain assets and capital expenditure information for the Group's geographical segments.

Group			Els	ewhere			Cor	porate				
	Hor	ıg Kong	in t	the PRC	Ove	erseas	and	others	Elimi	nations	Cons	olidated
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Segment revenue:												
Sales to external												
customers	249,089	194,397	1,333,766	1,829,998	86,825	63,226	203	232	-	-	1,669,883	2,087,853
Intersegment sales	434,983	607,328							(434,983 )	(607,328 )		
	684,072	801,725	1,333,766	1,829,998	86,825	63,226	203	232	(434,983)	(607,328 )	1,669,883	2,087,853
Segment results	(7,994 )	(13,338)	(266,832)	187,259	(25,127 )	41,425	(53,103 )	(21,607)			(353,056 )	193,739
					Hon	g Kong	Elsewhere	in the PRC	Ove	erseas	Cons	olidated
					2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
					HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Other segment information	n:											
Segment assets					276,729	429,256	713,677	945,976	105,553	108,881	1,095,959	1,484,113
Capital expenditure					835	1,091	18,267	35,901	7,525	10,599	26,627	47,591

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### 5. TURNOVER, REVENUE AND GAINS

Turnover represents the net invoiced value of goods sold, after allowance for returns and trade discounts and the value of services rendered during the year.

An analysis of turnover, other revenue and gains is as follows:

	Group		
	2001	2000	
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
Turnover			
Software development and systems integration	773,904	1,232,160	
Distribution of information products	895,776	855,461	
Corporate and others	203	232	
	1,669,883	2,087,853	
Other revenue			
Rental income	1,439	1,995	
Interest income	3,159	6,819	
Others	26,112	14,134	
	30,710	22,948	
Gains			
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	6,145	
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	-	79,116	
Gain on deemed partial disposal of a subsidiary	2,074	62,680	
Gain on partial disposal of a subsidiary	_	3,452	
Others	6,359	19,267	
	8,433	170,660	
	1,709,026	2,281,461	

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### 6. PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The Group's profit/(loss) from operating activities is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Group	
	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Amortisation of trademark*	959	_
Auditors' remuneration	2,300	2,300
Cost of inventories sold	1,371,640	1,589,102
Cost of services provided	15,449	9,273
Depreciation	23,191	18,675
Impairment of goodwill	30,295	
Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets	1,395	(6,145)
Loss on disposal of branch operations	_	8,249
Loss on disposal of a jointly-controlled entity	_	3,398
Minimum lease payments under operating leases		
in respect of land and buildings	40,362	29,073
Revaluation deficits — land and buildings	2,790	2,582
Revaluation deficits — investment properties	2,250	2,280
Impairment of a long term investment	1,647	5,626
Provisions and write-off of doubtful trade debts	22,085	8,939
Provisions and write-off of obsolete stock	83,931	8,125
Research and development costs:		
Current year expenditure	29,954	24,576
Deferred expenditure written off	1,215	
	31,169	24,576
Staff costs (including directors' remuneration — note 8):		
Wages and salaries	197,065	142,202
Pension contributions	7,144	7,170
Less: Forfeited contributions**	(48)	(206)
	204,161	149,166
Exchange losses/(gains), net	(1,414)	15
Loss/(gain) on disposal of subsidiaries	55	(79,116)
Gain on deemed partial disposal of a subsidiary	(2,074)	(62,680)
Gain on partial disposal of a subsidiary	-	(3,452)
Interest income	(3,159)	(6,819)
Net rental income	(1,439)	(1,995)
Unrealised gains on revaluation of short term investments	(52)	

- \* The amortisation of trademark for the year is included in "Cost of sales" on the face of the consolidated profit and loss account.
- \*\* At 31 December 2001, forfeited contributions available to the Group to reduce its contributions to the pension scheme in future years were not material.

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### 7. FINANCE COSTS

		Group
	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	12,104	9,065

### 8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules and Section 161 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance is as follows:

	Group		
	2001	2000	
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	
Fees	1,054	824	
Other emoluments:			
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	1,346	1,163	
Pension scheme contributions	40	40	
	1,386	1,203	
	2,440	2,027	

Fees include HK\$264,000 (2000: HK\$264,000) payable to the independent non-executive directors. There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2000: Nil).

The remuneration of the directors fell within the following band:

	Numbe	er of directors
	2001	2000
Nil — HK\$1,000,000	9	8

There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year.

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# 9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included two (2000: one) directors, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration of the remaining three (2000: four) non-director, highest paid employees are as follows:

	C	Group
	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	2,743	3,162
Pension scheme contributions	67	43
	2,810	3,205

The remuneration of the above non-director, highest paid employees fell within the following bands:

	Number	of employees
	2001	2000
Nil — HK\$1,000,000	2	3
HK\$1,500,001 — HK\$2,000,000	1	1
	3	4

### 10. TAX

	Group		
	2001	2000	
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	
Group:			
Outside Hong Kong	974	1,033	
Share of tax attributable to associates	565	282	
Tax charge for the year	1,539	1,315	

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### 10. TAX (continued)

No Hong Kong profits tax has been provided as no assessable profits are arising in Hong Kong during the year. Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the applicable rates of tax prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates, based on existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof.

There was no significant unprovided deferred tax in respect of the year (2000: Nil).

### 11. NET PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The net loss from ordinary activities attributable to shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2001 dealt with in the financial statements of the Company is approximately HK\$195,594,000 (2000: approximately HK\$2,126,000).

### 12. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share is based on the net loss attributable to shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2001 of approximately HK\$383,966,000 (2000: profit of approximately HK\$181,006,000), and the weighted average of approximately 1,123,800,000 (2000: approximately 1,116,405,000) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Diluted loss per share for the year ended 31 December 2001 has not been calculated as the impact of the outstanding share options was anti-dilutive.

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 December 2000 is based on the net profit attributable to shareholders for the year of approximately HK\$181,006,000 and the weighted average of approximately 1,116,405,000 ordinary shares in issue during that year, as used in the calculation of the basic earnings per share, and the weighted average of approximately 23,986,000 ordinary shares assumed to have been issued at no consideration on the deemed exercise of all share options during that year.

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# 13. FIXED ASSETS

# Group

	Investment properties HK\$'000	Land and buildings in Hong Kong HK\$'000	Land and buildings elsewhere HK\$'000	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'000	Motor vehicles HK\$'000	<b>Total</b> HK\$'000
Cost or valuation:							
At 1 January 2001	16,200	21,700	14,471	11,035	81,516	19,184	164,106
Additions	_	_	_	1,746	22,770	2,111	26,627
Disposals	-	-	(49)	(732)	(12,066)	(2,254)	(15,101)
Revaluation deficit	(2,250)	(3,800)	-	-	_	_	(6,050)
Exchange realignment –			(9)	(19)	(1,511)	(26)	(1,565)
At 31 December 2001 -	13,950	17,900	14,413	12,030	90,709	19,015	168,017
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1 January 2001	_	_	399	6,129	36,794	11,062	54,384
Provided during the year	_	1,010	311	1,747	17,603	2,520	23,191
Disposals	_	_	_	_	(9,917)	(1,471)	(11,388)
Written back on							
revaluation	_	(1,010)	_	_	_	_	(1,010)
Exchange realignment –				(1)	(233)	(8)	(242)
At 31 December 2001 -			710	7,875	44,247	12,103	64,935
Net book value:							
At 31 December 2001	13,950	17,900	13,703	4,155	46,462	6,912	103,082
At 31 December 2000	16,200	21,700	14,072	4,906	44,722	8,122	109,722
Analysis of cost or valuation:	:						
At cost	_	_	14,413	12,030	90,709	19,015	136,167
At 31 December 2001							
valuation –	13,950	17,900	_				31,850
=	13,950	17,900	14,413	12,030	90,709	19,015	168,017

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### **13. FIXED ASSETS** (continued)

The Group's land and buildings in Hong Kong were revalued at 31 December 2001 by Centaline Surveyors Ltd., independent professional valuers, at open market value, based on their existing use.

Had the Group's land and buildings in Hong Kong been carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, their carrying values would have been approximately HK\$37,757,000 (2000: HK\$38,649,000).

The Group's land and buildings included above are held under the following lease terms:

	Hong Kong HK\$'000	Elsewhere HK\$'000	<b>Total</b> <i>HK\$'000</i>
At cost: Long term leases	_	14,413	14,413
At valuation: Medium term leases	17,900		17,900
	17,900	14,413	32,313

The Group's investment properties were revalued on 31 December 2001 by Centaline Surveyors Ltd., independent professional valuers, at open market value, based on their existing use. The investment properties are leased to third parties under operating leases, further summary details of which are included in note 34 to these financial statements.

The Group's investment properties are situated in Hong Kong and are held under medium term leases.

Particulars of the Group's investment properties are included on page 79 of the annual report.

All the land and buildings in Hong Kong and certain investment properties of the Group were pledged to banks to secure banking facilities (note 28).

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### 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group

		Deferred development	
	Trademark	costs	Total
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Cost:			
At beginning of year		13,112	13,112
Additions	4,950	_	4,950
Written off	_	(13,104)	(13,104)
Exchange realignment		(8)	(8)
At 31 December 2001	4,950		4,950
Accumulated amortisation:			
At beginning of year	_	11,897	11,897
Provided during the year	959	—	959
Written off	_	(11,889)	(11,889)
Exchange realignment		(8)	(8)
At 31 December 2001	959		959
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2001	3,991		3,991
At 31 December 2000		1,215	1,215

### 15. GOODWILL

As detailed in note 3 to these financial statements, the Group has adopted the transitional provision of SSAP 30 which permits goodwill in respect of acquisitions occurred prior to 1 January 2001, to remain eliminated against consolidated reserves.

Due to the adoption of SSAP 31, the Group has adopted a policy to assess goodwill eliminated against consolidated reserves for impairment. As a result, the Group has recognised an impairment of part of the goodwill previously eliminated against consolidated reserves of HK\$30,295,000 during the year.

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#### **15. GOODWILL** (continued)

The amount of the goodwill remaining in consolidated reserves, arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary prior to 1 January 2001, is as follows:

	Group Goodwill eliminated against consolidated contributed surplus HK\$'000
Cost:	
At beginning of year and at 31 December 2001	284,700
Accumulated impairment:	
At beginning of year	—
Impairment provided during the year	
At 31 December 2001	
Net amount:	
At 31 December 2001	254,405
At 31 December 2000	284,700

# 16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company		
	2001	2000	
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
Unlisted shares, at cost	559,088	559,088	
Due from subsidiaries	-	11,610	
Due to subsidiaries	(298,221)	(307,660)	
	260,867	263,038	
Provision for impairment	(35,335)		
	225,532	263,038	

The amounts due from/to subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment. Included therein are amounts due from/to subsidiaries, in respect of balances which, although technically currently repayable under the original terms of the transactions giving rise thereto, have been deferred or subordinated for the longer term and are therefore classified as non-current.

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# 16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Particulars of the principal subsidiaries are as follows:

	Place of incorporation/ registration	Nominal value of issued ordinary/ registered	equity a	ntage of ttributable Company	Principal
Name	and operations	share capital	Direct	Indirect	activities
Founder (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$110,879,989	100%	_	Systems integration and distribution of information products
Beijing Founder Electronics Company Limited	People's Republic of China	Registered HK\$130 million	_	100%	Software development, systems integration and distribution of information products
Sparkling Idea Limited	British Virgin Islands	Ordinary US\$1	_	100%	Investment holding
Founder Systems (BVI) Limited	British Virgin Islands	Ordinary US\$1	_	100%	Systems integration and distribution of information products
Beijing Founder Order Computer System Company Limited	People's Republic of China	Registered HK\$8 million	_	100%	Software development and systems integration
Royal Bright Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	_	100%	Property holding

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# **16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES** (continued)

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and operations	Nominal value of issued ordinary/ registered share capital	equity a	ntage of ttributable Company Indirect	Principal activities
Royal Leader Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	_	100%	Property holding
Royal Power Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	-	100%	Property holding
Sharp Century Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	-	100%	Property holding
Founder Information Technology (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	-	100%**	Distribution of information products
Founder Electronics (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	_	100%	Distribution of information products
True Luck Group Limited	British Virgin Islands	Ordinary US\$1	_	100%	Investment holding
Founder Technology (Canada) Corp.*	Canada	Ordinary CAN\$100	-	100%	Systems integration
PUC Founder (M) Sdn. Bhd.*	Malaysia	Ordinary RM500,000	-	100%	Investment holding
Founder International Inc.*	Japan	Ordinary JPY62,650,000	-	78.8%	Systems integration
Power Print Inc.*	Japan	Ordinary JPY400 million	_	52.3%	Printing

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# 16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

	Place of incorporation/ registration	Nominal value of issued ordinary/ registered	equity a	ntage of ttributable Company	Principal
Name	and operations	share capital	Direct	Indirect	activities
Beijing Founder International Co., Limited*	People's Republic of China	Registered USD500,000	_	78.8%	Systems integration
Beijing Founder Information Co., Ltd*	People's Republic of China	Registered RMB8 million	_	55.2%**	Publishing of magazines
Founder Information Limited *	Taiwan	Ordinary NT\$57 million	_	73.7%	Systems integration

\* not audited by Ernst & Young Hong Kong or other Ernst & Young International member firms

\*\* incorporated during the year

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

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# 17. INTEREST IN A JOINTLY-CONTROLLED ENTITY

		Group
	2001	2000
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Share of net assets	6,834	5,463

Particulars of the jointly-controlled entity are as follows:

		Place of				
	incorporation/		I	Percentage of		
	Business	registration	Ownership	Voting	Profit	Principal
Name	structure	and operations	interest	power	sharing	activities
Beijing PeCan Information	PRC equity	People's	30%	30%	30%	Software
System Inc.	joint venture	Republic				development
		of China			an	d distribution of
						information
						products

The above investment in the jointly-controlled entity is indirectly held by the Company.

# 18. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

	Group		Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Listed shares in Hong Kong, at cost	_	_	323,690	323,692
Share of net assets	79,222	105,694	_	_
Due from associates	2,886	11,122	_	_
Due to associates	(835)	(3,898)		
	81,273	112,918	323,690	323,692
Provision for impairment			(158,608)	
	81,273	112,918	165,082	323,692
Market value of listed shares at balance sheet date	165,082	388,430	165,082	388,430

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#### 18. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

The amounts due from/to associates are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Particulars of the principal associates are as follows:

	Business	Place of incorporation/ registration and	of ow int attril to the	entage vnership verest butable e Group	
Name	structure	operations	2001	2000	Principal activities
EC-Founder (Holdings) Company Limited	Corporate	Bermuda/ Hong Kong and People's Republic of China	39.45%	39.45%	Design, manufacture and distribution of electronic products and electronic components, provision of management services, provision of software solutions and e-Commerce services
PUC Founder (MSC) Berhad*	Corporate	Malaysia	49%	49%	Provision of computer related software and development services

\* not audited by Ernst & Young Hong Kong or other Ernst & Young International member firms

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

Except for EC-Founder (Holdings) Company Limited, which is held directly by the Company, the shareholdings in the above associates are held through subsidiaries.

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### **18. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES** (continued)

Included in the Group's share of net assets of its associates is the share of net assets of EC-Founder (Holdings) Company Limited ("EC-Founder"), a company listed on the Stock Exchange, which in the opinion of the directors, is material in the context of the Group's financial statements. Further summary details of the consolidated net assets of EC-Founder as at 31 December 2001 and of its consolidated results for the year then ended are as follows:

	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
		(Restated)
Fixed assets	71,910	110,387
Intangible assets	1,270	4,980
Interests in associates	22,527	32,318
Long term investments	1,075	1,075
Current assets	279,316	277,124
Current liabilities	(187,346)	(164,512)
Long term liabilities	(2,043)	(4,619)
Minority interests	(2,336)	(3,331)
Net assets	184,373	253,422
Turnover	331,455	258,664
Loss before tax	(69,279)	(489,020)
Tax	(1,432)	(3,075)
Loss before minority interests	(70,711)	(492,095)
Minority interests	1,670	(5)
Net loss attributable to shareholders	(69,041)	(492,100)

EC-Founder has adopted a policy to assess goodwill eliminated against consolidated reserves for impairment. As a result, EC-Founder has recognised an impairment of part of the goodwill previously eliminated against consolidated reserves, of approximately HK\$452,259,000 during the year. This change of accounting policy has been accounted for retrospectively as a prior year adjustment in accordance with the transitional provisions of SSAP 30.

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### **18. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES** (continued)

The net consolidated loss attributable to the Group for the year (2000: for the period from 28 September 2000 to 31 December 2000) had been accounted for using the equity method in the Group's financial statements as follows:

	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000
Share of loss of an associate Share of tax	(27,487) (565)	(7,288) (282)
	(28,052)	(7,570)

### 19. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

	Group	
	2001	2000
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Unlisted equity investments, at cost	7,273	7,273
Provision for impairment	(7,273)	(5,626)
	_	1,647

### 20. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Trading stocks	303,366	382,864

The carrying amount of inventories carried at net realisable value included in the above was immaterial.

### 21. TRADE RECEIVABLES

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally for a period of 1 month, extending up to 3 months for major customers. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management.

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# 21. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

An aged analysis of the trade receivables as at the balance sheet date and net of provisions is as follows:

Group	
2001	2000
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
168,852	301,043
30,905	28,497
24,854	14,898
6,450	1,433
231,061	345,871
	HK\$'000 168,852 30,905 24,854 6,450

# 22. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		Group	C	ompany
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Prepayments	25,316	85,028	_	
Deposits and other debtors	28,876	80,820	178	172
	54,192	165,848	178	172

# 23. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	Group	
	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Overseas mutual fund, at fair value	5,754	

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# 24. PLEDGED TIME DEPOSITS

	Group	
	2001	2000
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Pledged for bank loans	42,572	42,009
Pledged for bank overdraft facilities	187	
	42,759	42,009

# 25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	G	roup	Con	npany
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Cash and bank balances	261,159	300,784	57	—
Time deposits	2,488	15,772	-	—
	263,647	316,556	57	_

# 26. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

An aged analysis of the trade and bills payables as at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	G	Group	
	2001	2000	
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	
1-6 months	43,751	225,791	
7-12 months	39,552	60,545	
1-2 years	27,825	1,036	
Over 2 years	1,085	141	
	112,213	287,513	

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# 27. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	G	roup	Con	npany
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Accruals	127,421	88,388	320	779
Other payables	17,507	37,163	_	—
Trading receipts in advance	223,600	109,275		
	368,528	234,826	320	779

### 28. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2001	2000
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Bank overdrafts:		
Secured	187	1,196
Bank loans:		
Secured	3,984	4,730
Unsecured	136,619	141,420
	140,603	146,150
Trust receipt loans:		
Secured	40,150	14,859
	180,940	162,205
Bank overdrafts repayable within one year or on demand	187	1,196
Bank loans and trust receipt loans repayable:		
Within one year or on demand	177,614	157,017
In the second year	899	824
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	2,240	3,059
Beyond five years		109
	180,753	161,009
	180,940	162,205
Portion classified as current liabilities	(177,801)	(158,213)
Long term portion	3,139	3,992

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### 28. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS (continued)

- (a) The Group's secured bank loans and overdrafts at the balance sheet date are secured by:
  - mortgages over certain of the Group's investment properties which had an aggregate carrying value at the balance sheet date of approximately HK\$5,950,000 (2000: HK\$6,600,000).
  - (ii) mortgages over the Group's land and buildings in Hong Kong which had an aggregate net book value at the balance sheet date of approximately HK\$17,900,000 (2000: HK\$21,700,000).
  - (iii) the pledge of certain of the Group's time deposits amounting to approximately HK\$42,759,000 (2000: HK\$42,009,000).
- (b) The Group's unsecured bank loans at the balance sheet date of approximately HK\$136,619,000 (2000: HK\$141,420,000) were guaranteed by Peking University Founder Group Corporation ("Peking Founder"), a substantial shareholder of the Group.

### 29. DEFERRED TAX

The principal components of the Group's deferred tax asset not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Not	Not provided	
	2001	2000	
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
Accelerated depreciation allowances	845	—	
Tax losses	39,733	16,199	
	40,578	16,199	

The revaluation of the Group's investment properties does not constitute a timing difference and, consequently, the amount of potential deferred tax thereon has not been quantified.

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#### 30. SHARE CAPITAL

Shares

	Group and Company		
	2001	2000	
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	
Authorised:			
2,100,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each	210,000	210,000	
Issued and fully paid:			
1,123,799,893 ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each	112,380	112,380	

#### Share options

The Company operates a share option scheme (the "Scheme"), further details of which are set out under the heading "Share option scheme" in the Report of the Directors on pages 22 to 25.

At the beginning of the year and at balance sheet date, the Company had 31,060,000 share options outstanding under the Scheme, with exercise periods ranging from 21 December 1998 to 6 December 2005 and exercise prices ranging from HK\$0.912 to HK\$1.944. The exercise in full of the remaining share options would, under the present capital structure of the Company, result in the issue of 31,060,000 additional shares of HK\$0.10 each and proceeds of approximately HK\$48,424,000.

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### 31. RESERVES

	Share premium account HK\$'000	Contributed surplus HK\$'000	Capital reserve HK\$'000	Goodwill reserve HK\$'000	Land and buildings revaluation reserve HK\$'000	Exchange fluctuation reserve HK\$'000	General reserve HK\$'000	Retained profits/ (accumulated losses) HK\$'000	<b>Total</b> HK\$'000
Group									
At 1 January 2000 Issue of shares Arising on Group	866,973 27,781		-	(284,760)	601	2,157 —	38,838 —	(176,827)	446,982 27,781
reorganisation Transfer	(867,094)	867,094 (284,760)	_	 284,760		_	_	_ _	_ _
Profit for the year Transfer to general reserve Transfer to capital reserve Exchange realignment			 62,680 			  	4,028	181,006 (4,028) (62,680)	181,006 —  
At 31 December 2000 and beginning of year	27,660	582,334	62,680	_	601	2,453	42,866	(62,529)	656,065
Impairment of goodwill remaining eliminated against contributed surplus Impairment of goodwill of an associate remaining	_	30,295	_	_	-	-	_	-	30,295
eliminated against contributed surplus Loss for the year	_	816	_	-	_	_	_	(383,966)	816 (383,966)
Transfer to general reserve Transfer to capital reserve Exchange realignment	-	_ _ _	 2,074 		-	  (7,254 )		(383,900) (133) (2,074)	(383,900) — — (7,254)
At 31 December 2001	27,660	613,445	64,754		601	(4,801)	42,999	(448,702)	295,956
Reserves retained by:									
Company and subsidiaries Jointly-controlled entities Associates	27,660	612,629 — 816	64,754 —		601 —	(4,955) 82 72	42,999 —	(418,546) 5,152 (35,308)	325,142 5,234
- 31 December 2001	27,660	613,445	64,754		601	(4,801)	42,999	(448,702)	(34,420) 295,956
Company and subsidiaries Jointly-controlled entities Associates	27,660	582,334 — —	62,680 — —		601	2,293 85 75	42,866	(59,530) 3,782 (6,781)	658,904 3,867 (6,706)
31 December 2000	27,660	582,334	62,680	_	601	2,453	42,866	(62,529)	656,065

The contributed surplus of the Group originally represented the difference between the nominal value of the shares and the share premium account of Founder (Hong Kong) Limited acquired pursuant to the Group reorganistion effective on 31 March 2000, over the nominal value of the Company's shares issued in exchange therefor. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary remains eliminated against contributed surplus, further details of which are included in note 15 to these financial statements.

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### 31. **RESERVES** (continued)

The capital reserve of the Group arose from the increase in non-distributable reserve of a subsidiary.

In accordance with the relevant PRC regulations, each of the Group's PRC subsidiaries and jointlycontrolled entity is required to transfer not less than 10% of its profit after tax, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations, to a general reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital. The quantum of the annual transfer is subject to the approval of the board of directors of the PRC subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entity in accordance with their articles of association.

No such transfer was made during the year as the Group's PRC subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entity either incurred losses during the year or the transfer of profit after tax to general reserve already reached 50% of the registered capital.

In accordance with the relevant Taiwanese regulations, each of the Group's Taiwanese subsidiaries is required to transfer not less than 10% of its profit after tax, as determined in accordance with Taiwanese accounting standards and regulations, to a general reserve. During the year, certain Taiwanese subsidiaries transferred in total approximately HK\$133,000 (2000: Nil), which represented 10% of their profit after tax, to the general reserve.

#### Company

	Share premium account HK\$'000	Contributed surplus HK\$'000	Accumulated losses HK\$'000	<b>Total</b> <i>HK\$'000</i>
Arising on Group reorganisation Issue of shares Loss for the year	 27,660 	448,209 	 (2,126)	448,209 27,660 (2,126)
At 31 December 2000	27,660	448,209	(2,126)	473,743
Loss for the year			(195,594)	(195,594)
At 31 December 2001	27,660	448,209	(197,720)	278,149

The contributed surplus of the Company represents the excess of the fair value of the shares of Founder (Hong Kong) Limited acquired pursuant to the Group reorganisation effective on 31 March 2000, over the nominal value of the Company's shares issued in exchange therefor. Under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), the Company may make distributions to its members out of contributed surplus in certain circumstances.

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# 32. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

# (a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from operating activities to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2001	2000
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Profit/(loss) from operating activities	(353,056)	193,739
Interest income	(3,159)	(6,819)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of subsidiaries	55	(79,116)
Gain on deemed partial disposal of a subsidiary	(2,074)	(62,680)
Gain on partial disposal of a subsidiary	_	(3,452)
Unrealised gain on revaluation of short term investments	(52)	_
Loss on disposal of branch operations	-	8,249
Loss on disposal of a jointly-controlled entity	_	3,398
Depreciation	23,191	18,675
Amortisation of trademark	959	—
Impairment of goodwill	30,295	_
Write-off of deferred development costs	1,215	_
Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets	1,395	(6,145)
Revaluation deficits of land and buildings	2,790	2,582
Revaluation deficits of investment properties	2,250	2,280
Impairment of a long term investment	1,647	5,626
Decrease in tax recoverable	_	367
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	79,498	(102,368)
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	114,810	(46,963)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	59,712	(47,033)
Decrease/(increase) in deposits and other debtors	51,889	(48,034)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and bills payables	(175,300)	106,377
Increase in accruals	39,033	32,885
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(19,656)	58,628
Increase/(decrease) in trading receipts in advance	114,325	(49,807)
Increase/(decrease) in trust receipt loans	25,291	(8,191)
Exchange differences	(3,835)	(837)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(8,777)	(28,639)

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# 32. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

# (b) Analysis of changes in financing during the year

	Issued capital	Bank loans (with maturity	
	(including share	of over	Minority
	premium account)	3 months)	interests
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
At 1 January 2000	977,838	154,144	2,424
Cash inflow/(outflow) from			
financing activities, net	29,296	(7,804)	96,249
Interests acquired by minority interests	_	_	881
Share of losses after tax of subsidiaries	_	_	(2,701)
Share of exchange reserve of subsidiaries	s —	_	(161)
Deemed partial disposal of a subsidiary	_	_	(62,680)
Disposal of subsidiaries	_	_	(4,390)
Transfer to contributed surplus	(867,094)	_	_
Exchange differences		(190)	
At 31 December 2000			
and beginning of year	140,040	146,150	29,622
Cash inflow/(outflow) from financing			
activities, net	—	(5,457)	11,162
Share of losses after tax of subsidiaries	—	—	(9,324)
Share of exchange reserve of subsidiaries	s —	—	(3,536)
Deemed partial disposal of a subsidiary	—	—	(2,074)
Exchange differences		(90)	
At 31 December 2001	140,040	140,603	25,850

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# 32. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000
Net assets disposed of:		
Fixed assets	_	6,920
Interests in associates	-	10,839
Cash and bank balances	_	31,223
Trade receivables	_	261
Inventories	_	552
Prepayments and other receivables	55	5,013
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	_	(44,852)
Minority interests		(4,390)
	55	5,566
Gain/(loss) on disposal	(55)	79,116
		84,682
Satisfied by:		
Cash	_	210
Shares		84,472
		84,682

An analysis of the net inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of subsidiaries is as follows:

	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000
Cash consideration Cash and bank balances disposed of		210 (31,223)
Net inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of subsidiaries		(31,013)

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### 32. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

### (c) Disposal of subsidiaries (continued)

In respect of the cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2001, the subsidiary disposed of in that year contributed approximately HK\$90,000 to the Group's net operating cash flows, but had no significant impact in respect of the cash flows for investing activities, financing activities, net returns on investments and servicing of finance and tax.

The results of the subsidiary disposed of in the year ended 31 December 2001 had no significant impact on the Group's consolidated turnover or loss after tax for that year.

In respect of the cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2000, the subsidiaries disposed of in that year contributed approximately HK\$15,237,000 to the Group's net operating cash flow, contributed approximately HK\$10,271,000 in respect of net returns on investments and servicing of finance, paid approximately HK\$16,864,000 for investing activities, contributed approximately HK\$22,255,000 in respect of financing activities and had no significant impact in respect of tax for that year.

The results of the subsidiaries disposed of in the year ended 31 December 2000 contributed approximately HK\$3,953,000 to the turnover and approximately HK\$11,605,000 loss to the consolidated profit after tax for that year.

#### (d) Disposal of branch operations

	2001	2000
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Net assets disposed of:		
Fixed assets	_	1,341
Cash and bank balances	_	3,105
Trade receivables	_	11,671
Inventories	_	1,753
Prepayments and other receivables	_	1,718
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities		(2,255)
	-	17,333
Loss on disposal of branch operations		(8,249)
		9,084
Satisfied by:		
Cash		9,084

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### 32. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

### (d) Disposal of branch operations (continued)

An analysis of the net inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of branch operations is as follows:

	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2000 HK\$'000
Cash consideration Cash and bank balances disposed of		9,084 (3,105)
Net inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of branch operations		5,979

The branch operations disposed of in the year ended 31 December 2000 had no significant impact on the cash flows, the turnover and the consolidated profit after tax for that year.

### 33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the balance sheet date, contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	Со	Company		
	2001	2000		
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000		
Guarantees given to banks in connection				
with facilities granted to subsidiaries	59,140	42,000		

As at 31 December 2001, the guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to subsidiaries by the Company were utilised to the extent of approximately HK\$27,100,000 (2000: HK\$42,000,000).

### 34. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

#### (a) As lessor

The Group leases its investment properties (note 13 to these financial statements) under operating lease arrangements, with leases negotiated for terms ranging from 1 to 2 years. The terms of the leases generally also require the tenants to pay security deposits and provide for periodic rent adjustments according to the then prevailing market conditions.

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### 34. **OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS** (continued)

#### (a) As lessor (continued)

At 31 December 2001, the Group had total future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases with its tenants falling due as follows:

Group	
2001	2000
HK\$′000	HK\$'000
1,370	1,308
832	1,931
2,202	3,239
	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i> 1,370 832

### (b) As lessee

The Group leases certain of its office properties under operating lease arrangements, which are negotiated for terms ranging from 1 to 4 years.

At 31 December 2001, the Group had total future minimum lease payments under the noncancellable operating leases falling due as follows:

	G	Group	
	2001	2000	
	HK\$′000	HK\$'000	
Within one year	30,481	20,735	
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	49,511	61,766	
	79,992	82,501	

SSAP 14 (Revised), which was adopted during the year, requires lessors under operating leases to disclose the total future minimum operating lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases, as detailed in note (a) above. This disclosure was not previously required. SSAP 14 (Revised) also requires lessees under operating leases to disclose the total future minimum operating lease payments, rather than only the payments to be made during the next year as was previously required. Accordingly, the prior year comparative amounts for operating leases as lessee in note (b) above, have been restated to accord with the current year's presentation.

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### 35. COMMITMENTS

In addition to the operating lease commitments detailed in note 34 above, the Group had the following commitments at the balance sheet date:

Group	
2001	2000
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
37,688	
	2001 <i>HK\$'000</i>

### 36. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

- (a) On 8 April 2002, PUC Founder (MSC) Berhad, an associate of the Group was listed on the Malaysian Exchange of Securities Dealing & Automated Quotation Bhd by way of a new issue of shares thereon. The interest of the Group in the share capital of the associate was consequently diluted from 49% to 35.9% after the listing. Further details of this transaction are set out in the Company's announcement dated 4 March 2002.
- (b) On 20 March 2002, Beijing Founder Century Information System Co., Ltd. ("Founder Century"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was set up to participate in the hardware distribution business in China. Pursuant to a memorandum entered into between the Group and Shenzhen Fiyta Holdings Limited ("Shenzhen Fiyta") on 19 March 2002, Shenzhen Fiyta will invest RMB60 million for a 60% interest in Founder Century. Up to the date of this report, the transaction has not been completed. Further details of this transaction are set out in the Company's announcement dated 19 March 2002.

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### 37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

		Group	
	Notes	2001	2000
		HK\$′000	HK\$'000
Rental expenses paid to Peking Founder	<i>(i)</i>	14,133	14,142
Sales of goods to associates	(ii)	2,370	48,402
Purchases of goods from associates	(iii)	10,048	—
Sales of technical knowhow to a company in			
which three directors of the company were directors	(iv)	20,132	—
Sales of goods to a company in which three			
directors of the company were directors	(ii)	33,677	—
Purchases of goods from a company in which			
three directors of the Company were directors	(iii)	2,962	—
Bank loan guarantees given by Peking Founder	(v)	136,619	141,420
Bank facilities guarantee given by Peking Founder	(vi) =	28,266	

### Notes:

- (i) The rental expenses were paid in accordance with the terms of the agreement governing such transaction.
- (ii) The sales of goods were made according to the published prices and conditions similar to those offered to other customers of the Group.
- (iii) The directors consider that the purchases of goods were made according to the published prices and conditions similar to those offered to other customers of the Group.
- (iv) The transaction was conducted at prices determined between the two parties.
- (v) The bank loan guarantees were given to PRC banks for the loans granted to a subsidiary.
- (vi) The bank facilities guarantee was given to a PRC bank for bills discounted by a supplier of a subsidiary.

#### 38. COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

As further explained in note 2 to these financial statements, due to the adoption of certain new and revised SSAPs during the current year, the accounting treatment and presentation of certain items and balances in the financial statements have been revised to comply with the new requirements. Accordingly, certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

### 39. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 April 2002.