

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard (“HKAS”) 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2005 annual financial statements.

The accounting policies and methods of computation used in the preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2005 except that the Group has changed certain of its accounting policies following its adoption of new/revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“new HKFRS”) which are effective for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2005.

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with those HKFRS standards and interpretations issued and effective as at the time of preparing financial statements. The HKFRS standards and interpretations that will be applicable at 31 March 2006, including those that will be applicable on an optional basis, are not known with certainty at the time of preparing these interim financial statements.

The changes to the Group’s accounting policies and the effect of adopting these new policies are set out in note 2 below.

1 呈報基準及會計政策

該等未經審核簡明綜合財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港會計準則（「香港會計準則」）第34號「中期財務報告」編製。

該等簡明綜合財務報表應連同二零零五年年度財務報表一併細閱。

本集團除因採用自二零零五年四月一日或以後會計期間生效的新增／經修訂香港財務報告準則及香港會計準則（「新香港財務報告準則」）而變更部分會計政策外，編製該等簡明綜合財務報表所採用的會計政策及計算方法乃與編製截至二零零五年三月三十一日止年度的年度財務報表所用的一致。

中期財務報表乃根據編製該等財務報表時已頒佈及生效之香港財務報告準則及詮釋而編製。於編製該等中期財務報表時，該等於二零零六年三月三十一日可按選擇採用的香港財務報告準則及詮釋的內容尚未確定。

本集團會計政策的變動及採納該等新政策的影響載於下文附註2。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Effect of adopting new HKFRS

On 1 April 2005, the Group adopted the new/revised standards of HKFRS below, which are relevant to its operations. The 2004 comparatives have been amended as required, in accordance with the relevant requirements.

HKAS 1
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HKAS 2
香港會計準則第2號
HKAS 7
香港會計準則第7號
HKAS 8
香港會計準則第8號
HKAS 10
香港會計準則第10號
HKAS 16
香港會計準則第16號
HKAS 17
香港會計準則第17號
HKAS 21
香港會計準則第21號
HKAS 23
香港會計準則第23號
HKAS 24
香港會計準則第24號
HKAS 27
香港會計準則第27號
HKAS 31
香港會計準則第31號
HKAS 32
香港會計準則第32號
HKAS 33
香港會計準則第33號
HKAS 36
香港會計準則第36號
HKAS 39
香港會計準則第39號
HKAS 40
香港會計準則第40號
HKAS-Int 21
香港會計準則－詮釋第21號
HKFRS 2
香港財務報告準則第2號

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所得稅－收回經重估的不可折舊資產
Share-based Payments
以股權付款

2 會計政策的變更

(a) 採納新香港財務報告準則的影響

於二零零五年四月一日，本集團已採用了下列與本集團業務相關的新增／經修訂的香港財務報告準則。二零零四年的比較數字已根據有關規定作出修訂。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Effect of adopting new HKFRS (Continued)

The adoption of new/revised HKASs 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 16, 21, 23, 24, 27, 31, 33 and 36 did not result in substantial changes to the Group's accounting policies. In summary:

- HKAS 1 has affected the presentation of minority interest and other disclosures.
- HKASs 2, 7, 8, 10, 16, 23, 27, 31, 33 and 36 had no material effect on the Group's policies.
- HKAS 21 had no material effect on the Group's policy. The functional currency of each of the consolidated entities has been re-evaluated based on the guidance to the revised standard.
- HKAS 24 has affected the identification of related parties and some other related-party disclosures.

The adoption of revised HKAS 17 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy relating to the reclassification of leasehold land and land use rights from property, plant and equipment to operating leases. The up-front prepayments made for the leasehold land and land use rights are expensed in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease or where there is impairment, the impairment is expensed in the income statement. In prior years, the leasehold land and land use rights was accounted for at valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(a) 採納新香港財務報告準則的影響 (續)

採納新增／經修訂香港會計準則第1、2、7、8、10、16、21、23、24、27、31、33及36號並不會對本集團的會計政策產生重大影響。概括如下：

- 香港會計準則第1號影響對少數股東權益和其他披露的呈報。
- 香港會計準則第2、7、8、10、16、23、27、31、33及36號並不會對本集團政策產生重大影響。
- 香港會計準則第21號對本集團政策並無重大影響。本集團已按照經修訂準則的指引將集團各公司的功能貨幣重新估值。
- 香港會計準則第24號影響對關連人士的定義以及其他關連人士披露的呈報。

採納經修訂香港會計準則第17號後，租賃土地及土地使用權乃從物業、廠房及設備重新分類至經營租賃。為取得租賃土地及土地使用權而預付的款項乃按直線法於租賃期內攤銷而費用計入損益表，倘發生減值，則減值亦計入損益表。而在以前年度，租賃土地及土地使用權乃按估值減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損後列示。

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簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Effect of adopting new HKFRS (Continued)

The adoption of HKASs 32 and 39 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy relating to the classification of other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets. It has also resulted in the recognition of derivative financial instruments at fair value and the change in the recognition and measurement of hedging activities.

The adoption of revised HKAS 40 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy of which the changes in fair values of investment properties are recorded in the income statement as part of other income.

The adoption of revised HKAS-Int 21 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy relating to the measurement of deferred tax liabilities arising from the revaluation of investment properties. Such deferred tax liabilities are measured on the basis of tax consequences that would follow from recovery of the carrying amount of that asset through use. In prior years, the carrying amount of that asset was expected to be recovered through sale.

The adoption of HKFRS 2 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy for share-based payments. Until 31 March 2005, the provision of share options to employees did not result in an expense in the income statement. Effective 1 April 2005, the Group expenses the cost of share options granted to employees in the income statement. As a transitional provision, the cost of share options granted after 7 November 2002 and had not yet vested on 1 April 2005 was expensed retrospectively in the income statements of the respective periods (Note 2.9).

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(a) 採納新香港財務報告準則的影響 (續)

採納香港會計準則第32號和第39號後導致界定公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產和可供出售財務資產的會計政策變更，亦導致按公平價值確認衍生財務工具及對沖活動的確認及計量方式變更。

採納經修訂香港會計準則第40號導致有關投資物業的會計政策有所更改，其公平價值的變動乃計入損益表列作其他收入的一部分。

採納經修訂香港會計準則－詮釋第21號導致有關計算重估投資物業所產生遞延稅項負債的會計政策有所更改。該遞延稅項負債乃按透過使用該資產所實現的賬面值回報所引致的稅務影響計算。以往，該資產的賬面值回報乃預期透過出售實現。

採納香港財務報告準則第2號導致有關以股權付款的會計政策有所更改。截至二零零五年三月三十一日，授予僱員購股權並未於損益表中計入開支。自二零零五年四月一日起，本集團須將授予僱員購股權的成本計入損益表。根據過渡條文，於二零零二年十一月七日授出而於二零零五年四月一日尚未到期可供行使的購股權的成本須要作追溯調整，在相關期間的損益表內列作開支（附註2.9）。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Effect of adopting new HKFRS (Continued)

All changes in the accounting policies have been made in accordance with the transition provisions in the respective standards. All standards adopted by the Group require retrospective application other than:

- HKAS 16 – the initial measurement of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in an exchange of assets transaction is accounted at fair value prospectively only to future transactions.
- HKAS 21 – prospective accounting for goodwill and fair value adjustments as part of foreign operations.
- HKAS 39 – does not permit to recognise, derecognise and measure financial assets and liabilities in accordance with this standard on a retrospective basis. The Group applied the previous Statement of Standard Accounting Practice (“SSAP”) 24 “Accounting for investments in securities” to investments in securities and also to hedge relationships for the 2004 comparative information. The adjustments required for the accounting differences between SSAP 24 and HKAS 39 are determined and recognised at 1 April 2005.
- HKFRS 2 – only retrospective application for all equity instruments granted after 7 November 2002 and not vested at 1 April 2005.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(a) 採納新香港財務報告準則的影響 (續)

所有會計政策變更均按照相關準則的過渡條文執行，而本集團所採納的所有會計準則均須追溯應用，惟以下準則除外：

- 香港會計準則第16號 – 在交換資產交易中購入物業、廠房及設備項目的初步計量，僅就未來交易按公平價值列賬，毋須追溯。
- 香港會計準則第21號 – 在日後的會計處理將商譽及公平價值調整計入海外業務。
- 香港會計準則第39號 – 禁止以此準則確認、註銷及計算財務資產及負債作追溯調整。本集團採用過往的會計實務準則第24號「投資證券會計處理」呈報跟證券投資及對沖有關之二零零四年比較數字，並計算因會計實務準則第24號及香港會計準則第39號於二零零五年四月一日所產生的會計差異及作出調整。
- 香港財務報告準則第2號 – 追溯效力僅適用於二零零二年十一月七日授出而於二零零五年四月一日尚未到期行使的所有股權工具。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Effect of adopting new HKFRS (Continued)

- (i) The adoption of revised HKAS 17 and the change in accounting policy as detailed in note 2.2 resulted in a decrease in net opening reserves at 1 April 2005 by approximately HK\$70,687,000.

2 會計政策的變更(續)

(a) 採納新香港財務報告準則的影響(續)

- (i) 採納經修訂香港會計準則第17號及變更會計政策(詳情載於附註2.2)導致二零零五年四月一日的期初儲備淨額減少約70,687,000港元。

		As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核) (As restated) (重列)
Decrease in property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減少	(114,422)	(112,791)
Increase in leasehold land and land use rights	租賃土地及土地使用權增加	21,365	22,046
Decrease in revaluation reserves	重估儲備減少	(70,058)	(70,058)
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債減少	(20,059)	(20,059)

		Six months ended 30 September 截至九月三十日止六個月 2005 二零零五年 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	2004 二零零四年 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核) (As restated) (重列)
Decrease in cost of goods sold	銷售貨物成本減少	(52)	(52)
Decrease in administrative expenses	行政支出減少	(26)	(9)

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Effect of adopting new HKFRS (Continued)

(ii) The adoption of HKFRS 2 resulted in

Increase in share option reserve	購股權儲備增加
Increase in share premium	股份溢價增加
Decrease in retained earnings	保留盈利減少

Increase in administrative expenses	行政支出增加
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2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(a) 採納新香港財務報告準則的影響 (續)

(ii) 採用香港財務報告準則第2號導致

As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核) (As restated) (重列)
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Six months ended

30 September 截至九月三十日止六個月 2005 二零零五年 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	2004 二零零四年 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核) (As restated) (重列)
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1,011	1,998
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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Effect of adopting new HKFRS (Continued)

(iii) The adoption of HKASs 32 and 39 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy relating to the measurement and classification of long-term investments and other long-term assets. As a result, other investment of approximately HK\$13,492,000 is now classified as "Other Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss" while certain range notes and other investments of approximately HK\$8,469,000 are now classified as "Available-for-Sale Financial Assets". Gains and losses arising from change in fair value of "Other Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss" are charged to income statement while gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of "Available-for-Sale Financial Assets" are charged to investment reserve. During the period, changes in fair value of Available-for-Sale Financial Assets and Other Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss of approximately HK\$511,000 and HK\$203,000 are charged to investment reserve and income statement, respectively.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(a) 採納新香港財務報告準則的影響 (續)

(iii) 採納香港會計準則第32號及第39號導致有關長期投資及其他長期資產的計量及分類之會計政策有所更改。因此，約為13,492,000港元之其他投資目前歸類為「按公平價值列賬及其變動計入損益表的其他財務資產」，而約為8,469,000港元之若干投資票據及其他投資目前列作「可供出售財務資產」。「按公平價值列賬及其變動計入損益表的其他財務資產」的公平價值變動計入損益表，而「可供出售財務資產」的公平價值變動計入投資儲備。期內，可供出售財務資產公平價值之變動及按公平價值列賬及其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產之變動分別約511,000港元及約203,000港元計入投資儲備及損益表。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New accounting policies

The accounting policies used for the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 September 2005 are the same as those set out in note 2 to the 2005 annual financial statements except for the following:

2.1 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges or qualifying net investment hedges.

2 會計政策的變更(續)

(b) 新增會計政策

截至二零零五年九月三十日止六個月的未經審核簡明綜合財務報表所使用的會計政策與二零零五年年度財務報表附註2所載的會計政策相同，惟以下除外：

2.1 外幣換算

(a) 功能及呈報貨幣

本集團各公司的財務報表所列項目均以該公司營運所在主要經濟環境通行的貨幣(「功能幣值」)計算。綜合財務報表以港元呈報，港元為本公司的功能及呈報幣值。

(b) 交易及結餘

外幣交易按交易當日通行的匯率換算為功能幣值入賬。因繳付該等以外幣結算之交易及按結算日匯率換算以外幣結算的貨幣資產與負債所產生的外匯收益及虧損，均在損益表內確認，但符合資格成為現金流對沖或投資淨額對沖的項目，則列入權益賬內以遞延處理有關的滙兌損益。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

(b) Transactions and balances (Continued)

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation difference on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (ii) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.1 外幣換算 (續)

(b) 交易及結餘 (續)

非貨幣項目的匯兌差異，例如按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表的股本工具，均列報為公平價值收益或虧損的一部分。至於非貨幣項目的匯兌差異，例如歸類為可供出售財務資產的股票等，均列入權益賬的投資儲備內。

(c) 集團公司

功能幣值與呈報幣值不一致的集團公司（其中並無任何公司使用通脹嚴重的經濟體系的貨幣），其業績和財務狀況均按以下方法兌換為呈報幣值列賬：

- (i) 每份資產負債表的資產及負債均按照該資產負債表結算日的匯率折算為呈報幣值呈報；
- (ii) 每份損益表的收入和支出均按照平均匯率折算為呈報幣值呈報，但若此平均匯率未能合理地反映按交易日的匯率折算入賬所帶來的累計影響，則按照交易日的匯率折算此等收入和支出；及

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

(c) Group companies (Continued)

- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Previously, land and building was stated at valuation. The increase in fair value was credited to the revaluation reserve. Decrease in fair value was first set off against increases on earlier valuations in respect of the same property and thereafter expensed in the income statement. The adoption of cost method for the 6 months ended 30 September 2005 represents a change in accounting policy, which has been applied retrospectively so that the comparatives presented have been restated to conform to the changed policy.

The current policy is adopted as it is considered more appropriate. The change in accounting policy results in increase of profit for the 6 months ended 30 September 2005 of approximately HK\$52,000 and reduction of opening retained earnings at 1 April 2005 of approximately HK\$535,000.

2 會計政策的變更(續)

(b) 新增會計政策(續)

2.1 外幣換算(續)

(c) 集團公司(續)

- (iii) 所有匯兌差異均於權益賬內獨立呈列。

在編製綜合賬時，折算於海外公司投資淨值和折算與此等投資有關的對沖項目的借貸及其他貨幣工具而產生的匯兌差異，均列入權益賬內。當出售海外業務時，此等匯兌差異將於損益表內確認為出售收益或虧損的一部分。

2.2 物業、廠房及設備

以往，土地及建築物按重估價值列賬。公平價值增加部分計入重估儲備；公平價值減少部分首先與同一物業早前之增值對銷，其後則於損益表中列作開支。就截至二零零五年九月三十日止六個月採納成本法導致有關會計政策出現變更，而會計政策之變動已予追溯執行，故比較數字已予重列，以符合經修定之政策。

因現時的會計政策更為適宜，故予以採納。更改會計政策導致截至二零零五年九月三十日止六個月的溢利增加約52,000港元，二零零五年四月一日的期初保留盈利則減少約535,000港元。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Cost may include transfers from equity of any gains/ losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

2.3 Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the companies in the consolidated group, is classified as investment property.

Investment property comprises land held under operating leases and buildings held under finance leases.

Land held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property when the rest of the definition of investment property is met. The operating lease is accounted for as if it was a finance lease.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.2 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

成本可包括自股本權益中轉撥與以外幣購買物業、廠房及設備有關的合資格現金流對沖工具所產生的任何收益／虧損。

本集團於每年結算日評估資產的剩餘價值和可使用年限，並作出適當的調整。

2.3 投資物業

持作長期租金收益或資本增值或兩者兼備且並非集團旗下各公司所佔用之物業歸類為投資物業。

投資物業包括以經營租賃持有之土地及以融資租賃持有之建築物。

以經營租賃持有之土地倘符合投資物業之其餘定義，均以投資物業形式入賬及呈報。有關之經營租賃則以融資租賃方式入賬。

投資物業總額最初以其成本（包括相關交易成本）計算。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.3 Investment properties (Continued)

After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Group uses alternative valuation methods such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections. These valuations are performed in accordance with the guidance issued by the International Valuation Standards Committee. These valuations are reviewed annually by external valuers. Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property, or for which the market has become less active, continues to be measured at fair value.

The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in the light of current market conditions.

The fair value also reflects, on a similar basis, any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the property. Some of those outflows are recognised as a liability, including finance lease liabilities in respect of land classified as investment property; others, including contingent rent payments, are not recognised in the financial statements.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.3 投資物業 (續)

在首次入賬後，投資物業總額按公平價值入賬呈報。公平價值乃以活躍市場價格為基礎，於必要時就指定資產之性質、地點或狀況作出調整。若未能獲得此等資料，本集團便採用較不活躍市場之近期價格或折現現金流量預測等其他估值方法。該等估值乃根據國際估值準則委員會頒佈之指引而進行。該等估值每年由外部估值師進行評審。正重新發展並擬繼續作為投資物業持有或其所處市場不再活躍之投資物業，仍按公平價值計量。

投資物業之公平價值應反映（其中包括）現時租賃之租金收入及以現時市況預計日後租賃取得之租金收入。

同時，公平價值應反映有關物業之任何預期現金流出。此等現金流出部份確認為一項負債，包括與投資物業之土地相關之融資租賃負債；其餘現金流出（包括或然租賃付款）則不計入財務報表。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.3 Investment properties (Continued)

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed in the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Changes in fair values are recognised in the income statement.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes. Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property is classified as property, plant and equipment and stated at cost until construction or development is complete, at which time it is reclassified and subsequently accounted for as investment property.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference resulting between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in equity as a revaluation of property, plant and equipment under HKAS 16. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the income statement.

Investment property held for sale without redevelopment is classified within non-current assets held for sale, under HKFRS 5.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.3 投資物業 (續)

日後支出如能帶來未來經濟利益流入本集團且該項支出能可靠地計量時，才可計入該項資產之賬面價值。所有其他維修及保養成本於其產生之財政期間之損益表內支銷。

公平價值之變動計入損益表。

倘投資物業轉作自用，該物業將重新分類為物業、廠房及設備，以重新分類日期之公平價值作為成本列賬。建設中或發展中以供未來用作投資物業之物業，列作物業、廠房及設備，並以成本列賬，直至建設或發展工作完成，將重新分類為投資物業，其後以投資物業處理入賬。

倘物業、廠房及設備各項因用途改變而成為投資物業，該等物業於轉變當日之賬面值與公平價值之差額，將根據香港會計準則第16號於權益內確認為物業、廠房及設備重估儲備。然而，倘公平價值增值抵銷過往減值虧損，則該項增值將於損益表內列賬。

持作待售且並無再發展的投資物業根據香港財務報告準則第5號分類為持作待售非流動資產。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.4 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation, which are at least tested annually for impairment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2.5 Investments

From 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005:

The Group classified its investments in securities, other than subsidiaries, and jointly controlled entities, as long-term investments.

(i) Investment securities

Investment securities are stated at cost less any provision for impairment losses.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.4 資產減值

無特定使用期限的資產毋須作攤銷處理，但此等資產每年均須要作至少一次減值評估。如有任何跡象顯示出現耗蝕，本集團亦會評估該資產的減值情況。至於須攤銷的資產，如有任何跡象顯示出現耗蝕，本集團將評估該資產的減值情況。減值虧損為資產賬面值超越其可收回價值的數額。可收回價值為資產公平價值減出售成本後的價值，與其使用價值之間的較高者。為評估資產減值，資產按可獨立地確認其現金流量（現金產生單位）的最小單位劃分。

2.5 投資

二零零四年四月一日至二零零五年三月三十一日期間：

本集團將其證券投資（附屬公司及共同控制企業除外）歸類為長期投資。

(i) 投資證券

投資證券按成本減任何減值虧損準備入賬。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Investments (Continued)

(i) Investment securities (Continued)

The carrying amounts of individual investments are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether the fair values have declined below the carrying amounts. When a decline other than temporary has occurred, the carrying amount of such securities will be reduced to its fair value. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement. This impairment loss is written back to the income statement when the circumstances and events that led to the write-downs or write-offs cease to exist and there is persuasive evidence that the new circumstances and events will persist for the foreseeable future.

(ii) Other investments

Other investments are carried at fair value. At each balance sheet date, the net unrealised gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value of other investments are recognised in the income statement. Profits or losses on disposal of other investments, representing the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amounts, are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.5 投資 (續)

(i) 投資證券 (續)

個別投資之賬面值在每個結算日均作檢討，以評估其公平價值有否降低至低於其賬面值。當公平價值出現非暫時性下降時，有關證券的賬面值應將下調至其公平價值。減值虧損於損益表列作開支。倘若出現任何情況及事件導致減值或撇銷的情況或事件不再存在，加上有可信證據顯示該新情況及事件於可見將來持續，則該減值虧損會於損益表撥回。

(ii) 其他投資

其他投資按公平價值列賬。在結算日，因投資的公平價值改變而產生的未變現盈虧淨額於損益表入賬。出售其他投資的盈虧乃指售出投資所得款項淨額與賬面值的差額，並於發生時在損益表入賬。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Investments (Continued)

(iii) Held-to-maturity securities

Held-to-maturity securities are stated in the balance sheet at cost plus/less any discount/premium amortised to date. The discount or premium is amortised over the period to maturity and included as interest income/expense in the income statement. Provision is made when there is a diminution in value other than temporary.

The carrying amounts of individual held-to-maturity securities or holdings of the same securities are reviewed at the balance sheet date in order to assess the credit risk and whether the carrying amounts are expected to be recovered. Provisions are made when carrying amounts are not expected to be recovered and are recognised in the income statement as an expense immediately.

From 1 April 2005 onwards:

The Group classifies its investments in the following categories: other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

2 會計政策的變更(續)

(b) 新增會計政策(續)

2.5 投資(續)

(iii) 持有至到期日證券

持有至到期日證券在結算日按成本加/減任何截至該日已攤銷的折讓/溢價列賬。有關折讓或溢價將於截至到期日止的期間攤銷，並於損益表內列作利息收入/開支。當出現非暫時性減值時將會作出撥備。

個別持有至到期日證券或所持的同類證券的賬面值均於每個結算日檢討，以評估信貸風險及賬面值能否收回。當賬面值預期未能收回時將作出撥備，並即時於損益表列作開支。

由二零零五年四月一日起：

本集團將投資項目劃分為以下類別：按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產、貸款及應收款、持有至到期證券，以及可供出售財務資產。分類方法乃取決於投資項目的購入目的。管理層將於入賬時為其投資項目分類，並於每個結算日重新評估此項分類。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Investments (Continued)

- (i) Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

- (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.5 投資 (續)

- (i) 按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表的其他財務資產

此類別可細分為兩個類別：分別是持作買賣之財務資產及入賬時指定按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之財務資產。如所收購的資產主要是為了在短期內出售，或按管理層指定，則劃分為此類別。衍生工具亦會被劃分為持作買賣之財務資產，被指定為對沖項目者則除外。若此類別的資產持作買賣用途，或預期於結算日起計的十二個月內變現，則劃分為流動資產。

- (ii) 貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項為設有固定或可確定付款金額，以及不會在活躍市場上市的非衍生財務資產。此等資產在本集團直接向欠債人提供借貸、貨品或服務，而無計劃買賣該等應收款項的情況下產生。此等項目已計入流動資產之內，但由資產負債表結算日起計十二個月後方到期的項目則劃分為非流動資產。貸款及應收款項均計入資產負債表的應收貸款及其他應收款。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Investments (Continued)

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

2 會計政策的變更(續)

(b) 新增會計政策(續)

2.5 投資(續)

(iii) 持至到期日證券

持至到期日證券乃指付款金額固定或可被確定，有固定到期日且管理層明確意向並有能力持有至到期日的非衍生工具財務資產。

(iv) 可供出售財務資產

可供出售財務資產為非衍生財務資產，包括指定歸類至此類別或不能歸類至其他類別的財務資產。除非管理層計劃於結算日起計十二個月內出售有關投資，否則可供出售財務資產將計入非流動資產內。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Investments (Continued)

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all other financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available for-sale financial assets and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in the income statement as gains or losses from investment securities.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.5 投資 (續)

投資項目的購入及出售，均於交易日（即本集團承諾購入或出售該資產當日）確認入賬。所有按照公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表的其他財務資產按照公平價值確認入賬，並計入交易成本。當本集團從該等投資項目收取現金收入的權利已到期或已被轉讓，或本集團已將擁有資產所帶來的風險和回報轉移，則會註銷該等投資項目。按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產及可供出售財務資產其後按公平價值列賬。貸款及應收款項及持至到期日證券均以實際利率法計入攤銷成本後列賬。按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產，如其公平價值出現變動，所產生的已變現及未變現收益及虧損均於產生期內列入損益表。被劃分為可供出售財務資產的非貨幣證券，如其公平價值出現變動，所產生的未變現收益及虧損將於權益賬確認。若劃分為可出售的證券已出售或減值，其累積公平價值調整將列入損益表，作為投資證券收益或虧損。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Investments (Continued)

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the income statement – is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.5 投資 (續)

上市投資的公平價值乃按當時買入價所計算。倘某財務資產的市場並不活躍（及就非上市證券而言），本集團會採用估值方法訂出公平價值，包括採用近期按公平原則進行的交易、參考其他相約的工具、現金流量折現分析，以及經改進以反映發行人特定情況的期權定價模式。

本集團將於每年結算日評估財務資產或一組財務資產有否出現減值的客觀證據。若股票證券被劃分為可供出售財務資產，在判斷該證券有否減值時，須考慮其公平價值是否大幅或長期低於其成本。如可供出售財務資產出現此等跡象，其累積虧損（收購成本與現時公平價值的差額，減去該財務資產之前在損益表確認的任何減值虧損）將從權益賬扣除，並於損益表內確認。於損益表確認的股本工具減值虧損不會透過損益表撥回。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Inventories

Costs of inventories include the transfer from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw materials.

2.7 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

2.8 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability, including fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2 會計政策的變更 (續)

(b) 新增會計政策 (續)

2.6 存貨

存貨成本包括自股本權益轉撥涉及及購買原料的合資格現金流量對沖所產生的任何收益／虧損。

2.7 應收貨款及其他應收款

應收貨款及其他應收款最初按公平價值確認，其後則以實際利率法按計入攤銷成本後列賬，並須扣除減值撥備。如有客觀證據顯示本集團無法按照應收款的原來條款收取所有欠款，則須為應收貨款及其他應收款作出減值撥備。撥備額為資產賬面值與估計未來現金流量按實際利率折算之現值兩者的差額，並於損益表確認。

2.8 借貸

借貸最初乃按公平價值（扣除已產生的交易成本）確認。交易成本為直接歸屬予財務資產或財務負債的購買、發行或出售的相關成本，其中包括付予代理、顧問、經紀及交易商的費用和佣金、規管機構和證券交易所所收取的費用，以及轉讓稅和關稅。借貸其後計入攤銷成本後列賬，如扣除交易成本之後的收益和贖回價值出現差額，則於借貸期內以實際利率法在損益表內確認。

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New Accounting policies (Continued)

2.8 Borrowings (Continued)

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

2.9 Share-based compensation

The Group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, including the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each balance sheet date, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

2 會計政策的變更(續)

(b) 新增會計政策(續)

2.8 借貸(續)

除非本集團有權無條件將債務結算日期遞延至結算日後至少十二個月，否則借貸將被劃分為流動負債。

2.9 以股份支付的酬金

集團設有一項以股權結算，以股份支付的薪酬計劃。就僱員提供服務而授予的購股權的公平價值須確認為一項支出。將於授予期內列作支出的總金額乃參考所授購股權的公平價值釐定（包括任何非市場性質的授予條件所產生的影響，如盈利能力及銷售額增長指標）。在預計可予以行使的購股權數目時，非市場性質的授予條件亦加入一併考慮。於各結算日，企業調整對預計可予以行使的認股期權數目所作的估計，並在損益表確認調整原來估計所產生的影響，及於剩餘的授予期內對股本作出相應調整。

在行使期權時收取的款項（扣除任何直接應計交易成本）撥入股本（面值）及股份溢價。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest-rate risk. The Group's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar and Chinese Renminbi. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, the Group enters into forward contracts to reduce foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because investments held by the Group are classified on the consolidated balance sheet either as available-for-sale financial assets or as other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

3 財務風險管理

3.1 財務風險因素

本集團之業務承受多種財務風險：市場風險（包括兌換風險及價格風險）、信貸風險、流動資金風險及現金利率風險。本集團之整體風險管理政策集關注難以預測之金融市場，並致力於將對本集團財務表現造成潛在不利影響減至最低。本集團使用衍生金融工具對沖若干風險。

(a) 市場風險

(i) 外幣風險

本集團經營國際性業務，承擔因使用多項外幣所產生的外幣風險，主要有關於美元及人民幣。外幣風險來自未來商業交易、確認資產與負債及外地經營的投資淨值。

為管理來自未來商業交易及確認資產與負債的外匯風險，本集團訂立期貨合同減低外幣風險。

(ii) 價格風險

由於本集團持有之投資於綜合資產負債表中分類為可供出售之財務資產或按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產，故本集團承受股本證券價格風險。本集團毋須承受商品價格風險。

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk

The carrying amount of accounts receivable included in the condensed consolidated balance sheet represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its financial assets. The Group has put in place policies to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and the Group performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers. The Group's historical experience in collection of trade and other receivables falls within the recorded allowances and the Directors are of the opinion that adequate provision for uncollectible accounts receivable has been made in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group has been prudent in liquidity risk management by maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of available credit facilities. The management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping credit lines available.

(d) Interest rate risk

As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's interest-rate risk arises from bank borrowings. As at 30 September 2005, borrowings were primarily at floating rates.

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.1 財務風險因素 (續)

(b) 信貸風險

簡明綜合資產負債表所列之應收貨款賬面值反映本集團財務資產之最高信貸風險。本集團已制訂政策，以確保僅向信貸紀錄良好之客戶銷售產品，而本集團亦會定期評估客戶之信貸狀況。本集團過往未收回之應收貨款及其他應收款項並無超出有關撥備額，而董事認為，簡明綜合財務報表中已就不可收回之應收賬款作出充份撥備。

(c) 流動資金風險

本集團透過保持充足的現金和充分利用市場獲提供信用額度融資的能力實施審慎的流動資金風險管理。管理層將通過銀行信貸額度以保持資金的流動性。

(d) 利率風險

由於本集團並無重大的計息資產，本集團的收入和經營現金流量基本上不受市場利率變動影響。

本集團的利率風險來自銀行借貸。於二零零五年九月三十日，本集團借款大部份是浮動借款。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.2 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

3 財務風險管理 (續)

3.2 公平值估計

於活躍市場買賣之金融工具（如公開買賣之衍生工具及貿易及可供出售證券）之公平值為結算日所報市價。本集團所持財務資產適用之市價報價為當時買入價；金融負債之適用市價報價為當時賣價。

並非於活躍市場買賣之金融工具（例如場外衍生工具）之公平價值乃使用估值技術釐定。本集團使用多種方法，並基於各結算日存在之市況作出假設。長期債項乃使用類似金融工具市價報價或交易商報價。釐定其餘金融工具公平值時則使用其他技術，例如估計貼現現金流量。遠期外幣合約之公平價值則使用結算日之遠期貨幣市場匯率計算。

應收貨款及應付貨款之面值減估計信貸調整乃假設為與其公平價值相若。作為披露用途，財務負債之公平價值乃按本集團就類似財務工具可得按當時市場利率將日後約定現金流量貼現而估計。

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4 重大會計估計及判斷

本集團就未來作出估計及假設。產生的估計根據定義多不與有關實際結果相同。於下一財政年度有重大風險造成資產與負債帳面值重大調整的估計及假設於下文闡述。

(a) 所得稅

本集團於多個司法權區須繳付所得稅。於釐定各地之所得稅撥備時須作出重大判斷。日常業務運作過程中有大量交易及計算於業務過程中不能作最終釐定。本集團根據估計是否須繳付額外稅項而確認預計稅務審核事宜之負債。倘有關事宜之最終評稅結果有異於最初記錄之數額，則有關差額會影響到釐定有關數額之期間之所得稅及遞延稅項撥備。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

(b) Estimate of fair value of investment properties

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar lease and other contracts. In the absence of such information, the Group determines the amount within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. In making its judgement, the Group considers information from a variety of sources including:

- i) current prices in an active market for properties of different nature, condition or location (or subject to different lease or other contracts), adjusted to reflect those differences; and
- ii) recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, with adjustments to reflect any changes in economic conditions since the date of the transactions that occurred at those prices.

(c) Estimated provision for doubtful debts

The Group makes provision for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of bills receivable and accounts receivable. Provisions are applied to bills receivable and accounts receivable where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of doubtful debts requires the use of judgement and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of bills receivable and accounts receivable and doubtful debt expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

4 重大會計估計及判斷 (續)

(b) 估計投資物業之公平價值

公平價值之最佳憑證為同類租約及其他合約於活躍市場所提供之最新價格。倘若缺乏此方面資料，本集團則按合理公平價值估計幅度釐定有關金額。在作出判斷時，本集團考慮多方面資料，其中包括：

- i) 不同性質、狀況或地點（或受不同租約或其他合約規限）之物業當時在活躍市場上之最新價格（須就各項差異作出調整）；及
- ii) 於交投較淡靜之市場中相類似物業之近期價格，並作出調整以反映自交易日期以來經濟環境之任何變動對該等價格之影響。

(c) 估計呆賬撥備

本集團根據對應收票據及應收貨款可收回程度之評估作出呆賬撥備。一旦事件發生或情況改變顯示餘額可能未能收回時，則就應收票據及應收貨款作出撥備。識別呆賬有賴於判斷及估計。當預期之金額與原定估計有差異時，則該差異將會於估計改變的期間內，調整應收票據及應收貨款的賬面值及呆賬開支。

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

(d) Estimated write-downs of inventories to net realisable value

The Group writes down inventories to net realisable value based on an assessment of the realisability of inventories. Write-downs on inventories are recorded where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be realised. The identification of write-downs requires the use of judgement and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of inventories and write-downs of inventories in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

4 重大會計估計及判斷 (續)

(d) 撇減存貨至可變現淨值之估計

本集團根據存貨變現性之評估撇減存貨至可變現淨值。一旦事件發生或情況改變顯示存貨結餘可能未能變現時將被記錄為撇減。識別撇減需要作出判斷及估計。當預期之金額與原定估計有差異時，則該差異將會於估計改變之期間內，分別影響存貨之賬面值及存貨之撇減。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

5 TURNOVER, REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) The Group is principally engaged in the designing, manufacturing, marketing and trading of electronic acoustic products, accessories and other electronic products and property holding. Revenues recognised during the period are as follows:

5 營業額、收入及分部資料

(a) 本集團主要業務為設計、製造、推廣及銷售電聲產品、配件及其他電子產品及持有物業。期內確認之收入如下：

		Six months ended 30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
Turnover –	營業額 –		
Sales of merchandise	貨品銷售	481,829	478,696
Rental income	租金收入	116	116
		<u>481,945</u>	<u>478,812</u>
Other revenues –	其他收入 –		
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款利息收入	1,098	493
Management fee	管理費	60	60
		<u>1,158</u>	<u>553</u>
Total revenues	收入總額	<u>483,103</u>	<u>479,365</u>

5 TURNOVER, REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) Segment information

Primary reporting format – business segments

5 營業額、收益及分部資料 (續)

(b) 分部資料

主要申報方式 – 業務分部

Six months ended 30 September 2005

截至二零零五年九月三十日止六個月

		Electronics						
		Audio products	Communication products	Multimedia products	Electro-acoustic parts	products, accessories and others	Elimination	Total
		音響產品	通訊產品	多媒體產品	電聲零件	電子產品、配件及其他	抵銷	總額
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)
Segment turnover	分部營業額							
External turnover	對外銷售	153,863	115,766	23,367	56,058	132,891	-	481,945
Inter-segment turnover	分部間銷售	-	-	-	-	74,914	(74,914)	-
		<u>153,863</u>	<u>115,766</u>	<u>23,367</u>	<u>56,058</u>	<u>207,805</u>	<u>(74,914)</u>	<u>481,945</u>
Segment results	分部業績	<u>18,234</u>	<u>8,400</u>	<u>2,034</u>	<u>6,723</u>	<u>8,181</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,572</u>
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配企業支出							(5,261)
Other revenues	其他收入							1,158
Finance costs	融資成本							(1,178)
Taxation	稅項							(6,301)
Profit for the period	期內溢利							31,990
Minority interests	少數股東權益							(2,479)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	歸屬本公司股本持有人之溢利							<u>29,511</u>

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

5 TURNOVER, REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) Segment information (Continued)

Primary reporting format – business segments (Continued)

5 營業額、收益及分部資料 (續)

(b) 分部資料 (續)

主要申報方式 – 業務分部 (續)

Six months ended 30 September 2004

截至二零零四年九月三十日止六個月

		Audio products	Communication products	Multimedia products	Electro-acoustic parts	Electronics products, accessories and others	Elimination	Total
		音響產品	通訊產品	多媒體產品	電聲零件	電子產品、配件及其他	抵銷	總額
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(As restated)	(As restated)	(As restated)	(As restated)	(As restated)	(As restated)	(As restated)
		(重列)	(重列)	(重列)	(重列)	(重列)	(重列)	(重列)
Segment turnover	分部營業額							
External turnover	對外銷售	142,606	93,902	23,028	104,754	114,522	-	478,812
Inter-segment turnover	分部間銷售	-	-	-	-	42,008	(42,008)	-
		<u>142,606</u>	<u>93,902</u>	<u>23,028</u>	<u>104,754</u>	<u>156,530</u>	<u>(42,008)</u>	<u>478,812</u>
Segment results	分部業績	<u>20,538</u>	<u>5,124</u>	<u>2,574</u>	<u>9,166</u>	<u>5,511</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,913</u>
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配企業支出							(5,686)
Other revenues	其他收入							553
Finance costs	融資成本							(532)
Taxation	稅項							(7,173)
Profit for the period	期內溢利							30,075
Minority interests	少數股東權益							(1,360)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	歸屬本公司股本持有人之溢利							<u>28,715</u>

5 TURNOVER, REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) Segment information (Continued)

Secondary reporting format – geographical segments

The Group's business activities are conducted predominantly in Hong Kong and Mainland China.

The areas of operation are principally the designing, manufacturing, marketing and trading of electronic acoustic products, accessories and other electronic products.

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's sales by geographical location determined mainly on the basis of the location where merchandise is delivered.

5 營業額、收益及分部資料 (續)

(b) 分部資料 (續)

次要申報方式—地區分部

本集團主要於香港及中國大陸進行營業活動。

經營範圍主要包括設計、製造、推廣及銷售電聲產品、配件及其他電子產品。

本集團按貨物付運地點釐定地區劃分營業額之分析見下表。

		Six months ended 30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
United States of America	美國	144,140	169,918
Canada	加拿大	2,137	5,584
Europe	歐洲	95,980	79,243
Asian countries (other than Mainland China & Japan)	亞洲國家 (不包括中國國內及日本)	104,066	61,315
Mainland China	中國國內	91,504	97,744
Japan	日本	32,279	57,402
Others	其他地區	11,839	7,606
		481,945	478,812

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

6 OPERATING PROFIT

6 經營溢利

		Six months ended	
		30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
			(As restated)
			(重列)
Crediting	計入		
Net gain on disposal of other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	出售按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產收益淨額	327	-
Net gain on disposal of long-term investments	出售長期投資收益淨額	-	1,477
Charging	扣除		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	14,483	13,871
Amortisation of leasehold land and land use rights	租賃土地及土地使用權之攤銷	255	267
Staff costs	僱員成本	84,738	64,374

7 FINANCE COSTS

7 融資成本

		Six months ended	
		30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
Interest expense on bank loans	銀行貸款利息開支	1,178	532

8 TAXATION

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 17.5% (2004: 17.5%) on the estimated assessable profit for the period. Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profit for the period at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

8 稅項

期內的香港利得稅按估計應課稅溢利以17.5% (二零零四年: 17.5%) 的稅率作出撥備。海外稅項根據期內的估計應課稅溢利按本集團營業所在國家的稅率計算。

		Six months ended 30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
Current income tax	當期所得稅		
– Hong Kong profits tax	– 香港利得稅	5,034	6,292
– Overseas taxation	– 海外稅項	1,087	1,076
Deferred income tax	遞延稅項	180	(195)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		6,301	7,173
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

9 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

9 每股盈利

基本

每股基本盈利乃以歸屬本公司股份持有人的溢利除以期內已發行普通股之加權平均數計算。

		Six months ended	
		30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
			(As restated)
			(重列)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	歸屬本公司股份持有人的溢利	29,511	28,715
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	已發行普通股之加權平均數 (千股)	371,542	368,890
Basic earnings per share	每股基本盈利	<u>HK7.94 cents 港仙</u>	<u>HK7.78 cents 港仙</u>

Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: share options. For the share options, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

攤薄

每股攤薄盈利的計算方式為調整已發行普通股加權平均股數，假設所有潛在攤薄普通股已被轉換。本公司只有一類潛在攤薄普通股股份：購股權。就購股權而言，根據未獲行使購股權之行使價值總額計算按公平價值（按本公司股份的平均年度市場股價釐定）可予購入的股份數目。上述計算的股份數目與假設購股權已獲行使而發行的股份數目比較。

9 EARNINGS PER SHARE (Continued)
Diluted (Continued)

9 每股盈利 (續)
攤薄 (續)

		Six months ended	
		30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
			(As restated)
			(重列)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	歸屬本公司股份持有之溢利	29,511	28,715
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	已發行普通股之加權平均數(千股)	371,542	368,890
Adjustments for share options (thousands)	因購股權而作出調整(千股)	5,902	—
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (thousands)	用以計算每股普通股攤薄溢利之普通股加權平均數(千股)	377,444	368,890
Diluted earnings per share	每股攤薄盈利	<u>HK7.82 cents 港仙</u>	<u>HK7.78 cents 港仙</u>

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

10 DIVIDENDS

10 股息

		Six months ended 30 September	
		截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
Interim dividend proposed of HK3.0 cents (2004: HK2.5 cents) per ordinary share	擬派中期股息每股普通股 3.0港仙 (二零零四年: 2.5港仙)	11,200	9,222
Underprovision for prior year final dividend	前年度末期股息撥備不足	131	—
		<u>11,331</u>	<u>9,222</u>

Note:

- (a) At a meeting held on 30 November 2005, the board declared an interim dividend of HK3.0 cents per share for the six months ending 30 September 2005. This proposed dividend is not reflected as a dividend payable in these condensed financial statements, but will be reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings for the six months ending 30 September 2005.

附註:

- (a) 於二零零五年十一月三十日舉行之會議上，董事會宣佈派付截至二零零五年九月三十日止六個月之中期股息為每股3.0港仙。擬派股息不會在本簡明財務報表中列作應付股息，但將於截至二零零五年九月三十日止六個月之保留盈利中列作撥備。

11 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

11 資本開支

Property, plant and equipment

物業、廠房及設備

		Property, plant and equipment					Sub Total	Investment properties	Leasehold	Total
		Construction Building	Machinery and moulds	Furniture and equipment	Motor vehicle	land and land use rights				
		Building	Construction in progress	Machinery and moulds	Furniture and equipment	Motor vehicle	Sub Total	Investment properties	Leasehold land and land use rights	Total
		建築物	在建工程	機器及模具	傢俱及設備	汽車	小計	投資物業	租賃土地及 土地使用權	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)	(未經審核)
Opening net book amount	於二零零五年四月一日									
as at 1 April 2005	之期初賬面淨值	92,903	21,672	29,215	22,604	2,120	168,514	-	22,046	190,560
Additions	添置	1,419	5,917	29,439	5,519	1,375	43,669	-	-	43,669
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	1,540	417	356	298	18	2,629	-	179	2,808
Disposals	出售	-	-	(16)	(68)	-	(84)	-	-	(84)
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	折舊費用 (附註6)	(1,602)	-	(7,774)	(4,399)	(708)	(14,483)	-	(255)	(14,738)
Transfer	轉撥	6,436	(13,072)	-	6,119	-	(517)	1,122	(605)	-
Closing net book amount	於二零零五年九月三十日									
as at 30 September 2005	之期末賬面淨值	100,696	14,934	51,220	30,073	2,805	199,728	1,122	21,365	222,215
Opening net book amount as	於二零零四年四月一日									
at 1 April 2004	之期初賬面淨值									
(As restated)	(重列)	95,878	7,068	26,388	21,988	1,973	153,295	-	22,572	175,867
Additions	添置	42	15,435	17,789	8,236	1,380	42,882	-	-	42,882
Disposals	出售	-	-	(22)	(16)	-	(38)	-	-	(38)
Depreciation charge	折舊費用 (重列)									
(As restated)		(3,130)	-	(15,645)	(7,617)	(1,233)	(27,625)	-	(526)	(28,151)
Transfer	轉撥	113	(831)	705	13	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	於二零零五年三月									
as at 31 March 2005	三十一日之期末 賬面淨值	92,903	21,672	29,215	22,604	2,120	168,514	-	22,046	190,560

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

12 INTEREST IN JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITY

12 於共同控制企業之權益

		As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
Share of net assets	應佔資產淨值	-	-
Loan to a jointly controlled entity (Note a)	貸款予共同控制企業之款項 (附註a)	360	360
Amount due from a jointly controlled entity (Note b)	應收共同控制企業之款項 (附註b)	992	422
Less: Provision for amount due from and loan to a jointly controlled entity	減：應收及貸款予共同控制企業款項之撥備	(1,111)	(428)
		<u>241</u>	<u>354</u>

Notes:

- (a) Loan to a jointly controlled entity is unsecured, interest free and repayable on 22 September 2014.
- (b) The amount due from a jointly controlled entity is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed term of repayment.

附註：

- (a) 貸款予共同控制企業之款項乃無抵押、免息並於二零一四年九月二十二日到期償還。
- (b) 應收共同控制企業之款項乃無抵押、免息且無固定償還期。

13 LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

13 長期投資

		As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
Held-to-maturity securities	持至到期日證券		
– unlisted debt securities, at cost	– 非上市債務證券，按成本列賬	–	9,513
Investment securities	投資證券		
– unlisted shares, at cost	– 非上市股份，按成本列賬	–	390
Other investments	其他投資		
– unlisted investments, at market value	– 非上市投資，按市價列賬	–	13,955
		–	23,858

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

14 AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

14 可供出售財務資產

		As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
Unlisted securities	非上市證券		
– Range notes	– 投資票據	7,479	–
– Equity securities traded on inactive markets and of private issuers	– 於不活躍市場買賣之私人 發行之股權證券	390	–
– Club debentures	– 會所債券	600	–
		<u>8,469</u>	<u>–</u>

15 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

15 按公平價值列賬而其變動計入損益表之其他財務資產

		As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
Unlisted investment, at fair value	非上市投資，按公平價值列賬	<u>13,492</u>	<u>–</u>

16 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	應收貨款
Less: provision for impairment of receivables	減：應收貨款減值撥備

The Group has granted credit terms to its customers ranging from 7 to 120 days. At 30 September 2005 and 31 March 2005, the ageing analysis of the trade receivables were as follows:

0 – 30 days	零至30天
31 – 60 days	31天至60天
61 – 90 days	61天至90天
91 – 180 days	91天至180天

16 應收貨款

As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
161,083	149,855
(5,700)	(4,859)
<u>155,383</u>	<u>144,996</u>

本集團一般給予客戶7至120天之信貸期。於二零零五年九月三十日及二零零五年三月三十一日，應收貨款之賬齡分析如下：

As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
147,253	125,982
7,097	14,248
2,569	6,779
4,164	2,846
<u>161,083</u>	<u>149,855</u>

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

17 BANK BORROWINGS

17 銀行貸款

		As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
Bank loan	銀行貸款	49,513	41,918
Less: non-current portion of long-term bank loan	減：長期銀行貸款之 非當期部分	<u>(12,677)</u>	<u>(3,733)</u>
		<u>36,836</u>	<u>38,185</u>

Bank borrowings are secured by the property, plant and equipment of the Group of approximately HK\$15,150,000 (31 March 2005: HK\$18,492,000).

銀行貸款乃以本集團之物業、廠房及設備約15,150,000港元（二零零五年三月三十一日：18,492,000港元）作抵押。

The maturity of borrowings is as follows:

貸款之還款期如下：

		As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
Within 1 year	一年內	31,973	38,185
Between 1 and 2 years	一年至二年內	–	–
Between 2 and 5 years	二年至五年內	<u>17,540</u>	<u>3,733</u>
		<u>49,513</u>	<u>41,918</u>

17 BANK BORROWINGS (Continued)

Bank borrowings bear interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.8% (31 March 2005: ranging from 1.1% to 5.8%) per annum.

The carrying amounts of the borrowings approximate their fair value.

The carrying amounts of the borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

Hong Kong dollar	港元
US dollar	美元
Renminbi	人民幣

17 銀行貸款 (續)

銀行貸款之年息率為2.0%至5.8%不等(二零零五年三月三十一日:年息率為1.1%至5.8%不等)。

貸款之賬面值約相當於其公平值。

貸款之賬面值按以下貨幣呈列:

As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
18,360	8,328
31,153	31,232
—	2,358
<u>49,513</u>	<u>41,918</u>

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

18 TRADE PAYABLES

At 30 September 2005, the ageing analysis of the trade payables were as follows:

0 – 30 days	零至30天
31 – 60 days	31天至60天
61 – 90 days	61天至90天
91 – 180 days	91天至180天

18 應付貨款

於二零零五年九月三十日，應付貨款之賬齡分析如下：

As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
138,771	94,234
5,180	7,458
3,443	3,199
3,540	719
<u>150,934</u>	<u>105,610</u>

19 SHARE CAPITAL

At 1 April 2004, 30 September 2004
and 31 March 2005

Employee share option scheme
– exercise of share options
during the period

At 30 September 2005

於二零零四年四月一日、
二零零四年九月三十日及
二零零五年三月三十一日

僱員購股權計劃
– 於期內行使購股權

於二零零五年九月三十日

19 股本

Number of shares 股份數目 '000 千股	Nominal value 面值 HK\$'000 千港元
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368,890

36,889

4,434

443

373,324

37,332

19 SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 2,000 million shares (31 March 2005: 2,000 million shares) with a par value of HK\$0.1 per share (31 March 2005: HK\$0.1 per share).

Share options

Following the amendment of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange, during the year ended 31 March 2003, the Company adopted a new share option scheme (the "New Scheme") to replace the share option scheme adopted on 23 March 2000 (the "Old Scheme"). However, all options granted prior to the adoption of the New Scheme shall continue to be exercisable in accordance with the terms of the Old Scheme. Under the New Scheme, the Company may grant options to any eligible employee (whether full-time or part-time, including any executive director), any non-executive director, any shareholder, any supplier and any customer of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or any entity in which any member of the Group holds any equity interest, and any other party having contribution to the development of the Group to subscribe for shares in the Company, subject to a maximum of 30% of the nominal value of the issued share capital of the Company from time to time.

The subscription price will be determined by the Company's board of directors, and will not be less than the highest of:

- (a) the closing price of the shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet on the date of offer;
- (b) the average closing price of the shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the date of offers; and
- (c) the nominal value of the shares.

19 股本 (續)

法定股本總數為2,000,000,000股普通股(二零零五年三月三十一日: 2,000,000,000股普通股), 每股面值0.1港元(二零零五年三月三十一日: 每股0.1港元)。

購股權

聯交所證券上市規則修訂後, 本公司於截至二零零三年三月三十一日止年度採納新購股權計劃(「新計劃」)以取代於二零零零年三月二十三日採納之舊計劃(「舊計劃」), 而採納新計劃前授出之全部購股權可根據舊計劃之條款繼續行使。根據新計劃, 本公司可向本公司或其任何附屬公司或本集團成員公司持有股權之公司之任何合資格僱員(全職或兼職, 包括任何執行董事)、任何非執行董事、任何股東、任何供應商及任何客戶, 或曾為本集團發展作出貢獻之任何其他人士授出購股權以認購本公司股份, 惟所涉及股份不得超過本公司不時已發行股本面值之30%。

認購價由本公司董事會釐定, 並不得低於以下各項之最高者:

- (a) 股份於要約當日在聯交所每日報價表所列之收市價;
- (b) 股份於要約當日對上五個營業日在聯交所每日報價表所列之平均收市價; 及
- (c) 股份面值。

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

19 SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

Share options (Continued)

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related exercise prices are as follows:

Date of grant	Exercise period	Subscription price	Beginning of period	Granted during the period	Exercised during the period	Lapsed as a result of termination of employment	End of period
授出日期	行使期	認購價 HK\$ 港元	期初 '000 千股	期內授出 '000 千股	期內行使 '000 千股	因終止僱用而取消之購股權 '000 千股	期終 '000 千股
Old Scheme							
舊計劃							
2 May 2000 二零零零年 五月二日	2 May 2000 to 1 May 2010 二零零零年五月二日至 二零一零年五月一日	1.287	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
	2 May 2001 to 1 May 2010 二零零一年五月二日至 二零一零年五月一日	1.287	2,380	-	(455)	(130)	1,795
	2 May 2002 to 1 May 2010 二零零二年五月二日至 二零一零年五月一日	1.287	1,870	-	(375)	-	1,495
			<u>22,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(830)</u>	<u>(130)</u>	<u>21,290</u>
New Scheme							
新計劃							
2 June 2003 二零零三年 六月二日	2 December 2003 to 1 June 2013 二零零三年十二月二日至 二零一三年六月一日	1.5	696	-	-	(208)	488
	2 June 2004 to 1 June 2013 二零零四年六月二日至 二零一三年六月一日	1.5	904	-	-	(208)	696
	2 June 2005 to 1 June 2013 二零零五年六月二日至 二零一三年六月一日	1.5	208	-	-	-	208
3 May 2004 二零零四年 五月三日	3 May 2005 to 2 May 2014 二零零五年五月三日至 二零一四年五月二日	1.0	10,884	-	(3,604)	-	7,280
	3 May 2006 to 2 May 2014 二零零六年五月三日至 二零一四年五月二日	1.0	9,050	-	-	(200)	8,850
31 May 2004 二零零四年 五月三十一日	3 May 2005 to 2 May 2014 二零零五年五月三日至 二零一四年五月二日	1.0	350	-	-	-	350
	3 May 2006 to 2 May 2014 二零零六年五月三日至 二零一四年五月二日	1.0	350	-	-	-	350
			<u>22,442</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,604)</u>	<u>(616)</u>	<u>18,222</u>

19 股本 (續)

購股權 (續)

未獲行使購股權之數目變動及有關之行使價如下:

20 OTHER RESERVES

20 其他儲備

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	Property revaluation reserve 物業重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	Capital reserve 資本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	Investment reserve 投資儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	Share option reserve 購股權儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	Exchange reserve 匯兌儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	Total 總額 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)
Balance at 1 April 2004, as previously reported	於二零零四年四月一日之結餘，按早前呈報	48,865	5,092	1,594	-	-	2,058	57,609
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land and building	撥回土地及建築物之重估儲備	-	(6,557)	-	-	-	(43)	(6,600)
Deferred tax arising from the revaluation of land and building	重估土地及建築物所產生之遞延稅項	-	1,465	-	-	-	-	1,465
Opening adjustment for the adoption of HKFRS 2	採納香港財務報告準則第2號之期初調整	-	-	-	-	869	-	869
Balance at 1 April 2004, as restated	於二零零四年四月一日之結餘，重列	48,865	-	1,594	-	869	2,015	53,343
Currency translation differences	匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Employee share option scheme: - value of employee services	僱員購股權計劃：- 僱員服務之價值	-	-	-	-	1,998	-	1,998
Balance at 30 September 2004	於二零零四年九月三十日之結餘	48,865	-	1,594	-	2,867	2,012	55,338
Balance at 31 March 2005, as previously reported	於二零零五年三月三十一日之結餘，按早前呈報	48,865	70,058	1,594	-	-	2,056	122,573
Reversal of revaluation reserve for leasehold land and building	撥回土地及建築物之重估儲備	-	(90,176)	-	-	-	(43)	(90,219)
Deferred tax arising from the revaluation of land and building	重估土地及建築物所產生之遞延稅項	-	20,118	-	-	-	-	20,118
Opening adjustment for the adoption of HKFRS 2	採納香港財務報告準則第2號之期初調整	-	-	-	-	5,209	-	5,209
Balance at 31 March 2005, as restated	於二零零五年三月三十一日之結餘，重列	48,865	-	1,594	-	5,209	2,013	57,681
Currency translation differences	匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	1,481	1,481
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	可供出售財務資產公平價值之變動	-	-	-	(511)	-	-	(511)
Employee share option scheme: - value of employee services	僱員購股權計劃：- 僱員服務之價值	1,044	-	-	-	(33)	-	1,011
- proceeds from shares issued upon exercise of share options	- 因行使購股權而發行股份所得款項	4,229	-	-	-	-	-	4,229
Balance at 30 September 2005	於二零零五年九月三十日之結餘	54,138	-	1,594	(511)	5,176	3,494	63,891

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

21 CONTINGENCIES

The Company has given guarantees in the ordinary course of business amounting to approximately HK\$212,228,000 (31 March 2005: HK\$201,661,000) to several banks to secure banking facilities of its subsidiaries.

22 COMMITMENTS

(a) Capital commitments

Acquisition of machinery and equipment	購置機器及設備
Construction of factory premises	興建廠房物業

21 或然負債

本公司於日常業務過程中已向多家銀行就授予其附屬公司之銀行信貸提供約為212,228,000港元(二零零五年三月三十一日:201,661,000港元)之擔保。

22 承擔

(a) 資本承擔

	As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
	1,538	15,760
	2,444	7,515
	<u>3,982</u>	<u>23,275</u>

22 COMMITMENTS (Continued)

(b) Operating lease commitments

The Group had future aggregate minimum lease payments under various non-cancellable operating lease as follows:

Not later than one year	不超過一年
Later than one year and not later than five years	一年以上但不超過五年

22 承擔 (續)

(b) 經營租賃承擔

本集團根據多項不可取消之經營租賃而須於日後支付之最低租金總額如下：

As at 30 September 2005 於二零零五年 九月三十日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	As at 31 March 2005 於二零零五年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元 (Audited) (經審核)
3,079	2,184
5,286	596
<u>8,365</u>	<u>2,780</u>

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

簡明綜合財務報表附註

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) During the period, the Group had the following related party transactions:

23 關連人士交易

(a) 期內，本集團之關連人士交易如下：

Name of related party/nature of transaction	關連人士之名稱／交易性質	Six months ended	
		2005	2004
		二零零五年	二零零四年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		(未經審核)	(未經審核)
The Bright Printing Press and Paper Products Limited (i)	光明柯式印務紙品廠有限公司(i)		
– Sales to the Group	– 向本集團銷售貨品	5,719	6,187
– Sub-contracting charges paid/payable to the Group	– 已／須付本集團之加工費用	1	593
– Motor vehicle expenses paid by the Group	– 本集團已付之汽車開支	95	95
– Rent paid/payable to the Group	– 已／須付本集團之租金	19	19
First Success Technology Limited (ii)	世嘉科技有限公司(ii)		
– Rent paid/payable by the Group	– 本集團已／須付租金	224	224
– Management fees paid/payable to the Group	– 已／須付本集團之管理費用	60	60
Sefco (HK) Limited (iii)	Sefco (HK) Limited (iii)		
– Sale commission paid/payable by the Group	– 本集團已／須付之銷售佣金	292	–

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) The Bright Printing Press and Paper Products Limited is 3% owned by an unrelated party. The remaining 97% is beneficially owned by Mr. Yeung Chi Hung, Johnny, Mr. Yuen Yee Sai, Simon and Mr. Chow Man Yan, Michael, directors of the Company.
- (ii) First Success Technology Limited is owned by Mr. Yeung Chi Hung, Johnny, Mr. Yuen Yee Sai, Simon and Mr. Chow Man Yan, Michael, directors of the Company.
- (iii) Sefco (HK) Limited is a jointly controlled entity of the Group in which the Group owned 50% interest.

In the opinion of the Company's Directors, the above transactions were conducted at terms mutually agreed by the respective parties.

- (b) As at 30 September 2005, minority shareholders of subsidiaries had provided their pro-rated share of guarantees of approximately HK\$17,943,000 (31 March 2005: HK\$19,050,000) to banks to secure the banking facilities of those subsidiaries of the Group.
- (c) Included in other payables are amounts due to a minority shareholder of a subsidiary of approximately HK\$3,557,000 (31 March 2005: HK\$3,557,000). These balances are unsecured, interest free and without pre-determined repayment terms.

23 關連人士交易 (續)

附註:

- (i) 光明柯式印務紙品廠有限公司由無關連人士擁有3%股權，其餘97%股權由本公司董事楊志雄先生、源而細先生及周文仁先生實益擁有。
- (ii) 世嘉科技有限公司由本公司董事楊志雄先生、源而細先生及周文仁先生擁有。
- (iii) Sefco (HK) Limited為本集團之共同控制企業，而本集團擁有50%股權。

本公司董事認為，上述交易乃按雙方協定之條款進行。

- (b) 二零零五年九月三十日，附屬公司之少數權益股東按其股權比例向銀行提供約17,943,000港元（二零零五年三月三十一日：19,050,000港元）之擔保以讓本集團該等附屬公司獲授銀行信貸。
- (c) 其他應付款項中包括應付附屬公司少數權益股東之款項約3,557,000港元（二零零五年三月三十一日：3,557,000港元）。該等款項為無抵押及免息，且無預定還款期。

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簡明綜合財務報表附註

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(d) Key management compensation

Details of compensation paid to key management of the Group (all being directors of the Company) are as follows:

Salaries and other benefits	工資及其他福利
Contribution to retirement benefit scheme	退休福利計劃供款
Employee share option schemes for value of services provided	僱員購股權計劃之僱員服務成本

23 關連人士交易 (續)

(d) 主要管理人員酬金

支付予本集團主要管理人員(均為本公司之董事)之酬金詳情如下:

		Six months ended 30 September 截至九月三十日止六個月	
		2005 二零零五年 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)	2004 二零零四年 HK\$'000 千港元 (Unaudited) (未經審核)
		4,490	4,305
		53	53
		694	1,239
		<u>5,237</u>	<u>5,597</u>

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(e) Directors' interests in share option schemes

As at 30 September 2005, outstanding share options granted to executive directors of the Company were as follows:

Date of grant 授出日期	Exercise period 行使期	Subscription price 認購價 HK\$ 港元	Number of option 購股權數目 '000 千股
Old Scheme 舊計劃			
2 May 2000 二零零零年五月二日	2 May 2000 to 1 May 2010 二零零零年五月二日至二零一零年五月一日	1.287	19,000
	2 May 2001 to 1 May 2010 二零零一年五月二日至二零一零年五月一日	1.287	1,000
			20,000
New Scheme 新計劃			
3 May 2004 二零零四年五月三日	3 May 2005 to 2 May 2014 二零零五年五月三日至二零一四年五月二日	1.0	5,900
	3 May 2006 to 2 May 2014 二零零六年五月三日至二零一四年五月二日	1.0	6,400
			12,300

24 APPROVAL OF INTERIM REPORT

The interim report as set out on pages 27 to 85 was approved by the Board of Directors on 30 November 2005.

23 關連人士交易 (續)

(e) 董事於購股權計劃中之權益

於二零零五年九月三十日，授予本公司執行董事之尚未行使之購股權如下：

24 批准中期報告

載於第27頁至85頁之中期報告已於二零零五年十一月三十日經董事會批准。