



2016

ANNUAL REPORT
年報



天德化工控股有限公司
Tiande Chemical Holdings Limited

(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)(股份代號：609)
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability) (Stock Code: 609)

目錄

Contents

公司資料	Corporate Information	2
財務摘要及五年財務概要	Financial Highlights and Five Years Financial Summary	4
主席報告	Chairman's Statement	6
董事及高級管理人員之個人資料	Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management	10
管理層討論及分析	Management Discussion and Analysis	12
董事報告	Directors' Report	21
企業管治報告	Corporate Governance Report	36
獨立核數師報告	Independent Auditor's Report	52
綜合收益表	Consolidated Income Statement	59
綜合全面收益表	Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	60
綜合財務狀況表	Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	61
綜合現金流量表	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	63
綜合權益變動表	Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	65
財務報表附註	Notes to the Financial Statements	67

公司資料

Corporate Information

董事會

執行董事

高峰先生 (主席)
郭希田先生 (總經理)
劉洪亮先生
(辭任由二零一七年一月一日起生效)
王子江先生
孫振民先生
(於二零一七年一月一日獲委任)

獨立非執行董事

高寶玉先生
梁錦雲先生
劉晨光先生

董事會委員會

審核委員會

梁錦雲先生 (主席)
高寶玉先生
劉晨光先生

薪酬委員會

2 劉晨光先生 (主席)
高寶玉先生
梁錦雲先生
高峰先生 (於二零一六年七月一日獲委任)
劉洪亮先生 (辭任由二零一六年七月一日起生效)

提名委員會

高峰先生 (主席)
(於二零一六年七月一日獲委任為主席)
劉洪亮先生
(辭任主席職位由二零一六年七月一日起生效)
梁錦雲先生
劉晨光先生

安全及環保委員會

郭希田先生 (主席)
高寶玉先生
孫振民先生

公司秘書

劉偉珍女士

獨立核數師

香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Gao Feng (Chairman)
Mr. Guo Xitian (General manager)
Mr. Liu Hongliang
(resigned with effect from 1 January 2017)
Mr. Wang Zijiang
Mr. Sun Zhenmin
(appointed on 1 January 2017)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Gao Baoyu
Mr. Leung Kam Wan
Mr. Liu Chenguang

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

Mr. Leung Kam Wan (Chairman)
Mr. Gao Baoyu
Mr. Liu Chenguang

Remuneration Committee

Mr. Liu Chenguang (Chairman)
Mr. Gao Baoyu
Mr. Leung Kam Wan
Mr. Gao Feng (appointed on 1 July 2016)
Mr. Liu Hongliang (resigned with effect from 1 July 2016)

Nomination Committee

Mr. Gao Feng (Chairman)
(appointed as a chairman on 1 July 2016)
Mr. Liu Hongliang
(resigned as a chairman with effect from 1 July 2016)
Mr. Leung Kam Wan
Mr. Liu Chenguang

Safety and Environmental Protection Committee

Mr. Guo Xitian (Chairman)
Mr. Gao Baoyu
Mr. Sun Zhenmin

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Lau Wai Chun

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

BDO Limited

公司資料

Corporate Information

主要往來銀行

中國銀行(香港)有限公司
中國農業銀行股份有限公司濰坊高新技術產業
開發區支行
中國建設銀行股份有限公司濰坊市分行
香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司

香港股份過戶登記處

香港中央證券登記有限公司
香港
灣仔皇后大道東183號
合和中心
17字樓1712-1716室

註冊辦事處

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

香港主要營業地點

香港
中環夏愨道12號
美國銀行中心
22字樓2204A室

總辦事處及中華人民共和國(「中國」) 主要營業地點

中國
山東省
濰坊市
濰坊高新技術產業開發區

公司網址

www.tdchem.com

股份代號

香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」): 609

投資者關係

香港
中環夏愨道12號
美國銀行中心
22字樓2204A室
電話: 852-2866 6848
傳真: 852-2866 8922
lauren.cheng@tdchem.com

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
Agricultural Bank of China, Weifang High Tech Industry Development
Zone Branch
China Construction Bank, Weifang Branch
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

HONG KONG SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

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

REGISTERED OFFICE

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

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Room 2204A on the 22nd Floor
Bank of America Tower
12 Harcourt Road Central
Hong Kong

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (THE "PRC")

Weifang High Tech Industry Development Zone
Weifang City
Shandong Province
The PRC

COMPANY WEBSITE

www.tdchem.com

STOCK CODE

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"): 609

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Room 2204A on the 22nd Floor
Bank of America Tower
12 Harcourt Road Central
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財務摘要及五年財務概要

Financial Highlights and Five Years Financial Summary

	附註 Notes	二零一二年 2012	二零一三年 2013	二零一四年 2014	二零一五年 2015	二零一六年 2016
業績 (以人民幣千元列示)						
Results (expressed in RMB'000)						
營業額		1,003,895	1,195,178	1,121,127	1,123,408	1,265,389
毛利		261,603	342,888	284,172	316,889	396,301
本公司擁有人應佔溢利						
		159,182	188,086	154,505	172,371	219,603
每股基本盈利 (人民幣)	1	0.188	0.222	0.182	0.204	0.259
未計利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利 (「未計利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利」)		251,014	320,563	279,007	318,752	407,695
財務狀況 (以人民幣千元列示)						
Financial Positions (expressed in RMB'000)						
總資產	2	960,610	1,105,465	1,230,982	1,382,766	1,620,560
總負債	3	192,819	175,383	176,565	204,766	302,933
每股淨資產 (人民幣)	4	0.907	1.098	1.245	1.391	1.553
財務比率						
Financial Ratios						
流動比率	5	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.0
速動比率	6	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5
負債比率	7	3.1%	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A
平均資本回報率	8	33.0%	33.6%	30.5%	26.8%	29.0%

附註：

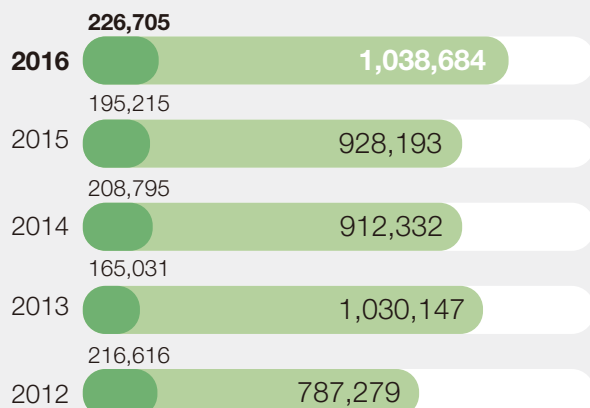
Notes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 每股基本盈利 = 本公司擁有人應佔溢利 ÷ 年內本公司已發行股份加權平均數。(每股基本盈利乃根據本公司加權平均股份數目計算，而於截至二零一二年、二零一三年、二零一四年、二零一五年及二零一六年十二月三十一日止五個年度之本公司加權平均股份數目分別為 846,878,000 股、846,878,000 股、846,878,000 股、846,878,000 股及 847,574,721 股。)</p> | <p>1 Basic earnings per share = Profit attributable to owners of the Company ÷ Weighted average of issued shares of the Company for the year. (The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of 846,878,000, 846,878,000, 846,878,000, 846,878,000 and 847,574,721 shares of the Company for the five years ended 31 December 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.)</p> |
| <p>2 總資產 = 非流動資產 + 流動資產</p> | <p>2 Total assets = Non-current assets + Current assets</p> |
| <p>3 總負債 = 非流動負債 + 流動負債</p> | <p>3 Total liabilities = Non-current liabilities + Current liabilities</p> |
| <p>4 每股淨資產 = 總權益 ÷ 年底本公司已發行股份數目。(於二零一二年、二零一三年、二零一四年、二零一五年及二零一六年十二月三十一日，每股淨資產乃分別根據本公司已發行股份數目 846,878,000 股、846,878,000 股、846,878,000 股及 848,698,000 股計算。)</p> | <p>4 Net assets per share = Total equity ÷ Number of issued shares of the Company at the year end. (As at 31 December 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 the calculation of net assets per share is based on the number of issued shares of the Company of 846,878,000, 846,878,000, 846,878,000, 846,878,000 and 848,698,000 respectively.)</p> |
| <p>5 流動比率 = 流動資產 ÷ 流動負債</p> | <p>5 Current ratio = Current assets ÷ Current liabilities</p> |
| <p>6 速動比率 = (流動資產 - 存貨) ÷ 流動負債</p> | <p>6 Quick ratio = (Current assets - Inventories) ÷ Current liabilities</p> |
| <p>7 負債比率 = 淨負債 (扣除銀行與現金結餘及已抵押銀行存款後之借款總額) ÷ 總權益</p> | <p>7 Gearing ratio = Net debts (Total borrowings net of bank and cash balances and pledged bank deposits) ÷ Total equity</p> |
| <p>8 資本回報率 = 未計利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利 (「資本回報率」)</p> | <p>8 Return on capital employed ("ROCE") = EBITDA / (Total equity - non-current debt financing)</p> |
| <p>平均資本回報率 = (期初資本回報率 + 期末資本回報率) / 2</p> | <p>Average capital employed = (Opening ROCE + Closing ROCE) / 2</p> |

財務摘要及五年財務概要

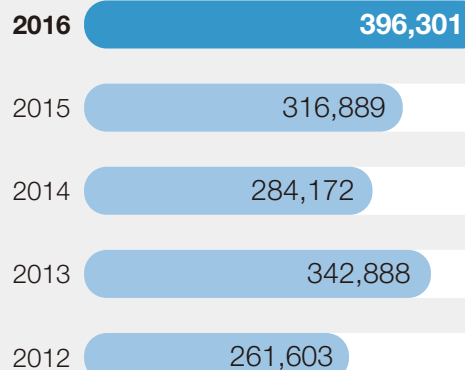
Financial Highlights and Five Years Financial Summary

營業額(人民幣千元) REVENUE (RMB'000)

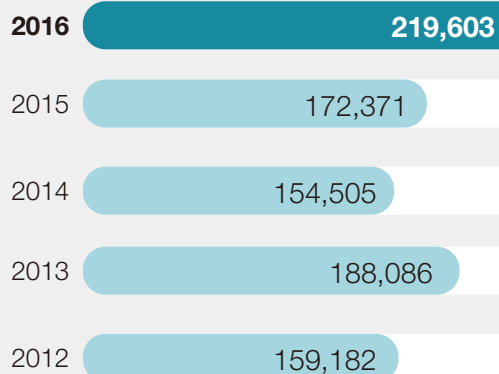


■ 海外 Overseas
 ■ 中國 The PRC

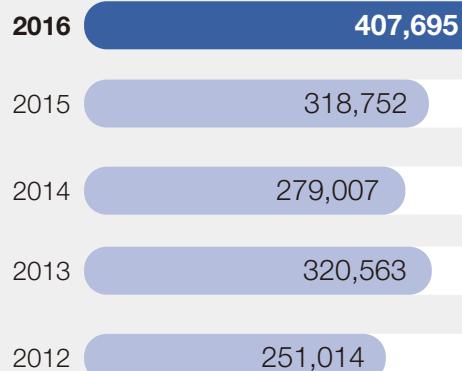
毛利(人民幣千元) GROSS PROFIT (RMB'000)



本公司擁有人應佔溢利(人民幣千元) PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (RMB'000)



未計利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利(人民幣千元) EBITDA (RMB'000)



主席報告 Chairman's Statement



高峰先生 主席
Mr. Gao Feng Chairman

年度業績

剛剛過去的二零一六年，在世界格局複雜性增加和經濟前景不明朗因素加劇的大背景下，本集團致力於在變化中尋求穩定，在挑戰中尋求增長，取得了可觀的成就。本人代表全體董事會成員，在此欣然宣佈截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止的年度業績：二零一六年，本集團營業額約為人民幣1,265,400,000元（下同），較去年同期增長12.6%；毛利達約人民幣396,300,000元，較去年同期增長25.1%；本公司擁有人應佔溢利約為人民幣219,600,000元，同比上升27.4%。

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

Despite the increasing complexity of the global landscape and the uncertain economic outlook in 2016, the Group has been committed to seeking for stability and growth amidst changes and challenges, and fruitful achievements have been gained accordingly. On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the annual results for the year ended 31 December 2016. In 2016, revenue of the Group increased by 12.6% to approximately RMB1,265.4 million (the same below) as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Gross profit increased by 25.1% to approximately RMB396.3 million as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The profit attributable to owners of the Company was approximately RMB219.6 million, representing a year on year increase of 27.4%.

主席報告

Chairman's Statement

各位股東：

本人謹代表天德化工控股有限公司（「本公司」，連同其附屬公司統稱為「本集團」）董事（「董事」）組成之董事會（「董事會」）欣然宣佈截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之年度報告。

Dear shareholders,

On behalf of the board (the "Board") of directors (the "Directors") of Tiande Chemical Holdings Limited (the "Company" and together with its subsidiaries, collectively the "Group"), I am pleased to present the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

7

得益於本集團堅持不懈的縱橫雙向業務整合並延長產業鏈的戰略方向以及上半年原材料價格處於低位等有利客觀因素的貢獻，在回顧年度內，本集團的營業額和利潤水平均得到了提升，財務水平維持穩健。除了進一步優化生產自動化水平及提高生產效率等舉措的成功實施之外，本集團於第四季度完成收購江蘇春曉醫葯化工科技有限公司（「江蘇春曉」）。其主要產品的生產過程使用本集團的主要產品之一氰乙酸甲酯(MCYA)作為原材料。該收購體現了本集團不斷拓展下游業務、延長產品鏈以豐富產品組合的業務戰略，實現了重要產品的下游延伸，將有助於增加本集團的收入，並擴大其在醫葯中間體領域的市場份額和競爭實力。

During the year under review, revenue and profit of the Group were improved and the financial position remained stable due to the Group's continuous efforts on the horizontal and vertical integration of business and the strategic orientation of extending the industry chain, as well as other favourable factors including the lowered prices of raw materials in the first half of the year. Apart from the successful initiatives on the further enhancement of production automation and production efficiency, the Group completed the acquisition of Jiangsu Chunxiao Pharmaceutical & Chemical Co., Ltd. 江蘇春曉醫葯化工科技有限公司 ("Jiangsu Chunxiao") in the fourth quarter. Jiangsu Chunxiao uses one of the Group's key products, MCYA, as raw materials for its production activities. The acquisition of Jiangsu Chunxiao is among the key steps in the Group's business strategy of extending its products chain to a more diversified product mix, thus expanding the downstream business of major products, helping increase the Group's income and strengthening its market share and competitiveness in the area of medical intermediates.

主席報告

Chairman's Statement

在產能擴展方面，於回顧年度內，本集團針對市場和客戶需求，及時調整和擴充了部分氰基化合物的產能，對本集團的銷量和利潤作出了一定貢獻。除此之外，本集團亦針對市場新的趨勢清晰規劃了未來產能改造和增加的目標，並將根據實際情況靈活調配，為本集團的持續發展提供長遠的動力支援。

與此同時，本集團持續加強銷售力量，整合並強化了內部團隊，在新客戶拓展和擴大已有產品銷量方面均取得了可喜成效。針對新開發的重點新產品，本集團成立了專責團隊，於回顧年度內，該類產品有效擴大了銷量。圍繞本集團一貫以來的產品和業務優勢，不斷開拓現有核心業務相關的新市場也是本集團的努力方向之一。通過研發人才的培育和研發設備的投入，本集團正有序開展新產品的研發和市場調研，探索新的市場機遇和未來增長點。董事會對於本集團目前的策略規劃和業務佈局充滿信心，能夠勝任和迎接下一階段市場發展的要求和挑戰。

8

展望

展望新一年的發展，全球貿易和經濟狀況預期仍將因為各國政局和政策的不確定性而充滿挑戰，中國經濟仍然受到下行壓力和不斷增加的金融風險的威脅。走高的原材料價格和運輸成本也為包括化工行業在內的製造企業帶來一定經營挑戰。為此，本集團管理層將以審慎樂觀的態度，靈活應對經營環境中的阻礙和困難。在發揮本集團垂直產業鏈的業務優勢的同時，繼續有規劃有目標地開發具有自主知識產權和核心競爭力的新產品，加深產品鏈滲透。在健康的財務狀況表和強勁現金流的支持下，本集團將繼續致力於生產效率和水平的提高，以及環保安全事業的不斷鞏固和加強。憑藉本集團多年累積的穩固市場地位和份額，行業領先的生產技術和研發能力，本集團將在新的一年，以及更長遠的未來，以踏實穩健的風格謀求持續健康的發展，以期為廣大本公司股東（「股東」）呈現滿意的業績和增長。

With respect to productivity enhancement, the Group adjusted and increased the capacity of certain cyanide products during the year under review to meet the demands from markets and customers, which in part contributed to the increase in sales volume and profit of the Group. Besides, in light of the new market trend, the Group also laid out plans for the future conversion of production capacities and set a goal for further growth, and will make flexible arrangements according to actual conditions, so as to provide long-term driving force and support for the Group's sustainable development.

In the meantime, the Group continued to reinforce its sales team and also consolidated and strengthened its internal structure. Satisfactory achievements have been made in attracting new customers and increasing sales volume of existing products. The Group established a specific team for newly developed major products, and the sales volume of such products was increased effectively during the year under review. One of the key strategies of the Group is to keep exploring new markets for its major business by capitalising on the traditionally advantageous products and businesses. Through the continuous training of research and development talents and investment in research and development equipment, the Group is working on the development of new products and the subsequent market surveys in an orderly manner while identifying and assessing new market opportunities and potential sources for the future growth. The Board is confident in the existing strategic planning and business layout of the Group, and believes that it is well-prepared for the requirements and challenges in the market of the next stage.

PROSPECTS

Looking ahead, the global trade and economic conditions are expected to remain challenging because of the uncertain political situation and the varied policies of individual countries. The economy of China will still be faced with downward pressure and threatened by the increasing financial risks. In addition, the ever increasing prices of raw materials and transportation costs will bring about certain operating challenges for manufacturers, including those in the chemical industry. Accordingly, the management of the Group holds a cautiously optimistic view towards the future and will deal with issues and difficulties arising from the course of business in a flexible manner. While enjoying the business advantages originated from the vertical industry chain, the Group will continue to develop new products with proprietary intellectual property rights and core competitiveness in a planned and targeted manner to enhance the penetration of its products chain. Given the healthy financial position and strong cash inflow, the Group is allowed to keep focusing on enhancing production efficiency while strengthening the environmental protection and production safety measures. Leveraging the well-established market position, the market share accumulated over the years and the leading production technology and R&D capability, the Group will pursue sustainable and healthy development in the year to come as well as in the long run in a pragmatic way, so as to present satisfactory operating results and business growth to the shareholders of the Company (the "Shareholders").

主席報告

Chairman's Statement

股息

董事會建議就截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止財政年度派付末期股息本公司普通股（「股份」）每股港幣0.08元（二零一五年：港幣0.075元）。待股東在本公司應屆股東週年大會上表示批准後，預期末期股息將於二零一七年六月二十九日或該日前後向股東派付。連同本年內已向股東派發之中期股息每股港幣0.04元（二零一五年：港幣0.025元），回顧年度的全年股息為每股港幣0.12元（二零一五年：港幣0.1元）。

鳴謝

本人謹藉此機會感謝各位全體員工的不懈努力，以及各位董事及管理層成員在過去一年對本公司的承擔和付出，同時亦就本公司各客戶、供應商、股東及銀行對我們的長期支援致以衷心謝意。他們的貢獻、努力及信任是本集團成功的基石。

承董事會命
主席
高峰

香港，二零一七年三月二十七日

DIVIDEND

The Board proposed a final dividend of HK\$0.08 (2015: HK\$0.075) per ordinary shares of the Company (the "Share") for the financial year ended 31 December 2016. Subject to the approval by the Shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company, the final dividend is tentatively to be distributed to the Shareholders on or about 29 June 2017. Together with the interim dividend of HK\$0.04 (2015: HK\$0.025) per Share was paid to the Shareholders during the year, the total dividends for the year under review is HK\$0.12 (2015: HK\$0.1) per Share.

APPRECIATION

I would like to express my gratitude to our employees for their relentless efforts and my fellow Directors and the management team for their commitment and dedication during the year. I also thank our customers, suppliers, shareholders and cooperating banks of the Company for their continuous supports. The success of the Group would not have been possible without their contribution, efforts and trust in us.

On behalf of the Board
Gao Feng
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 March 2017

董事及高級管理人員之個人資料

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

執行董事

高峰，55歲，為董事會主席（「主席」）。高先生負責本集團整體策略性發展、業務策劃以及制定政策。彼畢業於清華大學，分別於一九八五年及一九八七年取得機械工程學士學位和精密儀器系研究生學位。自一九八八年至二零一五年一月，高先生一直於雙日（青島）有限公司任職，彼自二零零四年起晉升為雙日（青島）有限公司副總經理。高先生於二零一五年二月加盟本集團，彼在化工行業擁有近30年經驗。

郭希田，55歲，執行董事及本公司總經理。郭先生負責管理及監察本集團整體運作。彼於一九八二年畢業於華東石油學院（現稱為中國石油大學（華東）），主修基本有機化工。於加盟本集團前，郭先生曾任職於山東淄博東風化工廠。郭先生於一九九九年三月加盟本集團，在化工行業擁有逾30年經驗。

王子江，52歲，執行董事及本集團創辦人之一。王先生於一九八八年畢業於南京化工學院（現稱為南京工業大學），主修化學工程。彼自一九九一年起於濰坊市新技術研究所任職，為期三年。其後，王先生於一九九六年共同創辦濰坊天弘股權投資有限公司（「濰坊天弘」）。王先生在化工行業擁有逾20年經驗。

孫振民，40歲，本公司總工程師及本公司安全環保委員會成員。孫先生目前主要負責本集團整體產品研發及項目建設設計。彼畢業於中國石油大學（華東），分別於一九九九年及二零一零年取得精細化工學士學位和化學工程研究生學位。孫先生於二零一三年被評為濰坊市優秀青年企業家。孫先生於一九九九年加盟本集團，在化工行業擁有逾15年經驗。

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

GAO Feng, aged 55, is the chairman of the Board (the "Chairman"). He is responsible for the overall strategic development, business planning and policy setting of the Group. He graduated from Tsinghua University with a degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering and a postgraduate degree of Precision Instrument in 1985 and 1987 respectively. Mr. Gao had been worked for Sojitz (Qingdao) Co., Ltd. from 1988 to January 2015. He had been promoted as deputy general manager of Sojitz (Qingdao) Co., Ltd. since 2004. Mr. Gao joined the Group in February 2015. He has nearly 30 years of experience in the chemical industry.

GUO Xitian, aged 55, is an executive Director and a general manager of the Company. He is responsible for the management and supervision of the overall operation of the Group. He graduated from East China Petroleum Institute (now known as China University of Petroleum) in 1982, majoring in basic organic chemistry. Prior to joining the Group, Mr. Guo had been working in Shandong Zibo Dongfeng Chemical Factory. Mr. Guo joined the Group in March 1999. Mr. Guo has over 30 years of experience in the chemical industry.

WANG Zijiang, aged 52, is an executive Director and one of the founders of the Group. He graduated from Nanjing Chemical College (now known as Nanjing University of Technology) in 1988, majoring in chemical engineering. He worked three years since 1991 in Weifang New Technology Research Centre. After that, Mr. Wang co-founded Weifang Tianhong Equity Investment Company Limited ("Weifang Tianhong") in 1996. Mr. Wang has over 20 years of experience in the chemical industry.

SUN Zhenmin, aged 40, is the chief engineer and a member of the safety and environmental protection committee of the Company. Mr. Sun is primarily responsible for the overall product research and development, project design and construction of the Group. He graduated from the China University of Petroleum with a bachelor's degree in fine chemicals and a postgraduate degree of chemical engineering in 1999 and 2010, respectively. Mr. Sun was awarded the title of Outstanding Young Entrepreneur of Weifang city (濰坊市優秀青年企業家) in 2013. Mr. Sun joined the Group in 1999. He has over 15 years of experience in the chemical industry.

董事及高級管理人員之個人資料 Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

獨立非執行董事

高寶玉，55歲，自二零零六年十月四日起獲委任為獨立非執行董事。彼分別自一九九九年九月及二零零一年十一月起任山東大學環境工程系教授及博士研究生導師。彼亦於二零零一年一月至二零一二年十一月為山東大學環境科學與工程學院院長。高先生於二零零七年榮獲山東省人民政府評為山東省有突出貢獻的中青年專家。彼於一九九九年畢業於清華大學，取得工程學博士學位，主修環境工程。

梁錦雲，51歲，自二零零七年三月一日起獲委任為獨立非執行董事。梁先生畢業於香港浸會大學及香港理工大學，分別於一九九二年及二零零七年獲得工商管理財務學士學位及企業管治碩士學位。梁先生為香港會計師公會的會員、英國特許公認會計師公會的資深會員、英國特許秘書及行政人員公會的會士及香港特許秘書公會的會士。梁先生從事執業會計師逾10年，在財務、會計及審計方面經驗豐富，現為梁錦雲會計師有限公司董事總經理及中正天恆會計師有限公司董事。

劉晨光，55歲，自二零零六年十月四日起獲委任為獨立非執行董事。劉先生於一九八二年取得華東石油學院（現稱為中國石油大學（華東））石油煉製系科學學士學位，並於一九八五年取得應用化學碩士學位。彼於一九九一年取得中國石油大學（北京）應用化學博士學位。劉先生自一九九二年起任中國石油大學（華東）副教授，後於一九九四年升任教授，並於一九九八年擔任博士學位研究生導師，自此成為中國石油大學（華東）教授及導師。劉先生於二零零四年五月至二零一三年四月為中國石油大學（華東）化學工程學院院長，現為中國石油大學（華東）化學工程學院教授。劉先生為中國石油協會、中國化學協會、中國化工協會及美國化學協會會員，並為山東省化學化工協會常務理事。

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

GAO Baoyu, aged 55, has been appointed as an independent non-executive Director since 4 October 2006. He is the professor of environmental engineering and the tutor of the postgraduate students studying for doctorate degrees of Shandong University since September 1999 and November 2001 respectively. He was also the dean of the school of environmental science and engineering of Shandong University from January 2001 to November 2012. Mr. Gao was awarded by Shandong Provincial People's Government as one of the Middle-aged and Young Expert with Outstanding Contributions in Shandong Province in 2007. He graduated from Tsinghua University in 1999 with a doctorate degree in engineering majoring in environment engineering.

LEUNG Kam Wan, aged 51, has been appointed as an independent non-executive Director since 1 March 2007. Mr. Leung graduated from Hong Kong Baptist University and Hong Kong Polytechnic University with a degree of Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and a master degree in corporate governance in 1992 and 2007 respectively. Mr. Leung is an associate member of The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a fellow of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, an associate of The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and an associate of The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries. Mr. Leung has been a practicing certified public accountant for over 10 years. He has extensive experience in financing, accounting and auditing. Mr. Leung currently is the managing director of Leung Kam Wan CPA Limited and a director of CCTH CPA Limited.

LIU Chenguang, aged 55, has been appointed as an independent non-executive Director since 4 October 2006. Mr. Liu obtained from East China Petroleum Institute (now known as China University of Petroleum) a bachelor's degree in science majoring in petroleum refining in 1982 and a master's degree in applied chemistry in 1985. He also obtained his doctorate degree in applied chemistry from China University of Petroleum (Beijing) in 1991. Mr. Liu has been appointed as an associate professor of China University of Petroleum in 1992, was then promoted as a professor in 1994 and subsequently took on the post as the tutor of postgraduate students studying for doctorate degrees in 1998 and has ever since become the professor and tutor at China University of Petroleum. Mr. Liu was the dean of the college of chemical engineering of China University of Petroleum from May 2004 to April 2013. Currently, he is a professor of the college of chemical engineering of China University of Petroleum. Mr. Liu is a member of China Petroleum Society, China Chemistry Society, China Chemical Society, American Chemistry Society and director of Shandong Chemistry and Chemical Society.

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

財務回顧

營業額

本集團截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度的營業額達約人民幣1,265,400,000元，與二零一五年約人民幣1,123,400,000元比較，增加12.6%。營業額健康增長的主要原因是：(i)來自二零一六年下半年新收購的附屬公司之貢獻；(ii)採用有效的銷售和營銷策略，即使總體加權平均售價在充滿挑戰的市況下下降，本集團銷量仍有增長。

毛利

本集團毛利達約人民幣396,300,000元，與二零一五年約人民幣316,900,000元比較，增加25.1%；而毛利率與二零一五年之28.2%比較，也提高至31.3%。增長令人滿意，主要原因是在回顧年度內：(i)原材料價格下降幅度超過銷售價格下降；(ii)更多自動化生產工藝使生產成本下降；及(iii)持續的生產工藝改進和優化，提高了整體生產效益。

經營收入及開支

在回顧年度內，其他收入主要包括：(i)兌換淨收益；(ii)遞延收入撥回；(iii)銀行利息收入；(iv)政府補貼；及(v)其他雜項收入。

在回顧年度內，銷售開支增加約人民幣8,300,000元，升至約人民幣43,700,000元（二零一五年：人民幣35,400,000元），主要原因是銷售量增加，造成運輸成本上升，以及員工成本上漲。銷售開支佔本集團營業額的百分比為3.5%（二零一五年：3.2%）。

在回顧年度內，行政及其他營運開支由二零一五年約人民幣44,700,000元增加約人民幣5,600,000元至約人民幣50,300,000元，主要原因是員工成本上漲。行政及其他營運開支佔本集團營業額的百分比為4.0%（二零一五年：4.0%）。

財務成本

財務成本主要為銀行借款利息，由二零一五年約人民幣1,100,000元增加約人民幣100,000元至二零一六年約人民幣1,200,000元，主要原因是銀行借款平均金額及借款利率在回顧年度內上升。

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

The revenue of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016 increased by 12.6% to approximately RMB1,265.4 million, as compared with approximately RMB1,123.4 million in 2015. Such healthy growth was mainly attributable to (i) the contribution from a newly acquired subsidiary in the second half of 2016; and (ii) embracing an effective sales and marketing strategy promoted the growth of sales volume of the Group even though the overall weighted average selling price recorded a decrease under challenging market conditions.

Gross Profit

The gross profit of the Group reached approximately RMB396.3 million, representing an increase of 25.1% as compared with approximately RMB316.9 million in 2015 while the gross profit margin also improved to 31.3% when compared with 28.2% in 2015. The satisfactory improvements were mainly attributable to (i) the magnitude of decrease in material costs outpaced the decline of selling prices; (ii) more automated production process achieved lower production costs; and (iii) continuous production process advancement and optimisation enhancing the overall production effectiveness during the year under review.

Operating Income and Expenses

The other income was mainly comprised of (i) exchange net gain; (ii) release of deferred income; (iii) bank interest income; (iv) government grants; and (v) other miscellaneous income during the year under review.

The selling expenses increased by approximately RMB8.3 million to approximately RMB43.7 million (2015: RMB35.4 million) during the year under review. Such increase was mainly due to the increase in transportation costs in respond to the increased in sales volume and the increase in staff costs. The selling expenses as a percentage of the Group's revenue was 3.5% (2015: 3.2%).

During the year under review, the administrative and other operating expenses increased by approximately RMB5.6 million from approximately RMB44.7 million in 2015 to approximately RMB50.3 million. The increase was mainly due to the increase in staff costs. Administrative and other operating expenses expressed as a percentage of the Group's revenue was 4.0% (2015: 4.0%).

Finance Costs

Finance costs mainly represented bank borrowings interest, which increased by approximately RMB0.1 million from approximately RMB1.1 million in 2015 to approximately RMB1.2 million in 2016. The increase was mainly due to an increase in average bank borrowings and interest borrowings rate during the year under review.

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

財務回顧 (續)

衍生金融工具的公平值溢利

於二零一一年六月三十日，本公司與漢高香港有限公司（「漢高」）簽訂合營協議（「合營協議」），成立合營公司以發展工業用特種化學品，而合營協議於二零一二年二月二十三日生效。根據合營協議，(i) 本公司已獲授認購期權，可要求漢高按認購期權價格向本公司出售或促成漢高向本公司出售漢高及／或其關聯公司所持的全部合營公司權益；及(ii) 漢高已獲授認沽期權，可要求本公司按認沽期權價格買入或促成本公司買入漢高及／或其關聯公司所持的全部合營公司權益。上述期權僅可在指定未來日期確定的期權期間行使（有關詳細情況，請參考本公司於二零一一年七月三日刊發之公佈）。因此，合營協議被視為包含嵌入式衍生工具，根據香港財務報告準則，須按公允值列賬。於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，嵌入式衍生金融工具由獨立估值師採用二項式點陣模型確定為公允值收益約人民幣 10,300,000 元（二零一五年：人民幣 3,200,000 元）。

嵌入式衍生金融資產／負債之詳情載於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註32。

年度溢利

本集團之年度溢利增加約人民幣 47,100,000 元，達約人民幣 219,500,000 元，與二零一五年約人民幣 172,400,000 元比較，上升 27.3%。

貿易應收賬及應收票據

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，貿易應收賬增至約人民幣 184,000,000 元，與於二零一五年十二月三十一日約人民幣 159,800,000 元比較，上升約人民幣 24,200,000 元或 15.1%。貿易應收賬中約 86.3% 乃於二零一六年最後一季出現，且大部分尚未到期，而貿易應收賬中約 12.1% 乃於二零一六年第三季出現。只有 1.6% 的貿易應收賬逾期 180 日。截至本報告日期，超過 79% 的貿易應收賬已結清。因此，董事認為，毋須就於二零一六年十二月三十一日之貿易應收賬款結欠再作壞賬撥備。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，應收票據款額約為人民幣 248,000,000 元，與於二零一五年十二月三十一日的結餘約人民幣 234,800,000 元比較，輕微上升約人民幣 13,200,000 元或 5.6%。由於所有應收票據均為銀行承兌票據，屬免息且大部分到期期限最長為六個月，且款項乃由中國持牌銀行保證支付，違約風險極低，故董事認為毋須計提呆賬撥備。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Gain on Derivative Financial Instruments

On 30 June 2011, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement (the "JV Agreement") with Henkel Hong Kong Limited ("Henkel") to set up a JV Company for developing a specialty chemical for an industrial use product and the JV Agreement became effective from 23 February 2012. Under the JV Agreement, (i) the Company was granted with a call option to require Henkel to sell or cause the sale of all of the equities of the JV Company held by Henkel and/or its affiliates to the Company at the call option price; and (ii) Henkel was granted with a put option to require the Company to purchase or cause the purchase of all of the equities of the JV Company held by Henkel and/or its affiliates at the put option price. Such options can only be exercised during the option period set on specified future dates (please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 3 July 2011 for details). Thus, the JV Agreement is deemed to contain embedded derivative which is required to be carried at fair value under Hong Kong financial reporting standards. For the year ended 31 December 2016, the fair value gain on the embedded derivative financial instruments was, determined by an independent valuer adopting a binomial lattice model at, approximately RMB10.3 million (2015: RMB3.2 million).

Details of the embedded derivative financial assets/liabilities are set out in note 32 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Profit for the Year

The profit of the Group for the year has increased by approximately RMB47.1 million to approximately RMB219.5 million, representing an increase of 27.3% as compared with that of approximately RMB172.4 million in 2015.

Trade and Bills Receivable

As at 31 December 2016, trade receivables increased to approximately RMB184.0 million, representing an increase of approximately RMB24.2 million or 15.1% as compared with approximately RMB159.8 million recorded as at 31 December 2015. About 86.3% of trade receivables were incurred in the last quarter of 2016 and most of them are not yet due and 12.1% of trade receivables were incurred in the third quarter of 2016. Only 1.6% of trade receivables are over due 180 days. Up to the date of this report, over 79% of trade receivables have been settled. Thus, the Directors considered that no further bad debt allowance is required on the balance of trade receivables as at 31 December 2016.

As at 31 December 2016, bills receivable amount of approximately RMB248.0 million, slightly increased by approximately RMB13.2 million or 5.6% as compared with the balance of approximately RMB234.8 million as at 31 December 2015. Since all bills receivable are bank acceptance bills, which are non-interest bearing and most of them have a maximum maturity period of six months, the payments of which were guaranteed by the licensed banks in the PRC with the lowest default risk. Accordingly, the Directors considered that no allowance for doubtful debt is required.

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

財務回顧 (續)

短期銀行借款款

所有短期銀行借款乃在香港借取，按浮動利率計息及以港幣計值，作為於香港派付本公司股息所需資金。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，短期銀行借款增加至約人民幣56,800,000元，與於二零一五年十二月三十一日的結餘約人民幣32,100,000元比較，淨增加約人民幣24,700,000元或77.2%，上升的主要原因是支付二零一五年末期股息所需的資金。

流動資金及財務資源

本集團之主要資金來源包括經營活動產生之淨現金流入約人民幣241,100,000元（二零一五年：人民幣199,400,000元）、新增銀行借款約人民幣56,800,000元（二零一五年：人民幣49,700,000元）、非控股股東貸款約人民幣3,400,000元（二零一五年：無）、發行股份淨收入約人民幣2,300,000元（二零一五年：無）、已收銀行利息約人民幣1,800,000元（二零一五年：人民幣1,700,000元）、已收政府補貼約人民幣1,300,000元（二零一五年：人民幣4,000,000元）、合營公司償還貸款約人民幣400,000元（二零一五年：無）、出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項約人民幣100,000元（二零一五年：人民幣1,000元）及一名非控股股東注資約人民幣2,000元（二零一五年：無）。憑藉本集團營運所得財務資源，在回顧年度內，本集團斥資約人民幣82,000,000元（二零一五年：人民幣99,100,000元）購入物業、廠房及設備、收購附屬公司約人民幣39,100,000元（二零一五年：無）、償還銀行借款約人民幣33,000,000元（二零一五年：人民幣49,500,000元）、支付利息約人民幣1,200,000元（二零一五年：人民幣1,100,000元）以及派付股息約人民幣83,900,000元（二零一五年：人民幣48,000,000元）。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團的銀行及現金結餘約為人民幣184,300,000元（二零一五年：人民幣117,700,000元），其中47.3%以人民幣持有，44.9%以美元持有，其餘則以港幣及歐元持有。本集團在回顧年度內並無運用任何金融工具作對沖用途。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團錄得流動資產淨值約人民幣549,000,000元（二零一五年：人民幣486,100,000元），流動比率約3.0倍（二零一五年：3.7倍）及總借款約人民幣60,200,000元（二零一五年：人民幣32,100,000元）。本集團保持其穩健的財務狀況，於二零一六年十二月三十一日，淨現金結餘（即現金及現金等值項目的總額減去借款總額）達約人民幣124,100,000元（二零一五年：人民幣85,600,000元）。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Short Term Bank Borrowings

All short term bank borrowings were arose in Hong Kong at floating interest rates and are denominated in Hong Kong dollars to finance the dividend payments of the Company in Hong Kong. As at 31 December 2016, short term bank borrowings increased to approximately RMB56.8 million, representing a net increase of approximately RMB24.7 million or 77.2% as compared with the balance of an approximately RMB32.1 million as at 31 December 2015. Such an increase is mainly attributable to the financing the payment of final dividend of 2015.

Liquidity and Financial Resources

The Group's primary source of funding included the net cash inflow generated from operating activities of approximately RMB241.1 million (2015: RMB199.4 million); newly raised bank borrowings of approximately RMB56.8 million (2015: RMB49.7 million); loan from a non-controlling shareholder of approximately RMB3.4 million (2015: Nil); net proceed of issue of shares of approximately RMB2.3 million (2015: Nil); bank interest received of approximately RMB1.8 million (2015: RMB1.7 million); government grants received of approximately RMB1.3 million (2015: RMB4.0 million); loan repayment from joint venture of approximately RMB0.4 million (2015: Nil); proceeds on disposals of property, plant and equipment of approximately RMB0.1 million (2015: RMB1,000); and capital injection from a non-controlling shareholder of approximately RMB2,000 (2015: Nil). With the financial resources obtained from the Group's operations, the Group had spent approximately RMB82.0 million (2015: RMB99.1 million) in the acquisition of property, plant and equipment; acquisition of a subsidiary of approximately RMB39.1 million (2015: Nil); repayments of bank borrowings of approximately RMB33.0 million (2015: RMB49.5 million); interest paid of approximately RMB1.2 million (2015: RMB1.1 million) and dividend paid of approximately RMB83.9 million (2015: RMB48.0 million) during the year under review. As at 31 December 2016, the Group had bank and cash balances of approximately RMB184.3 million (2015: RMB117.7 million), of which 47.3% was held in Renminbi, 44.9% was held in United States dollars and the remaining balances were held in Hong Kong dollars and euros. During the year under review, the Group did not use any financial instruments for any hedging purposes.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had recorded net current assets of approximately RMB549.0 million (2015: RMB486.1 million), the current ratio of the Group was approximately 3.0 times (2015: 3.7 times), and total borrowings of approximately RMB60.2 million (2015: RMB32.1 million). The Group retains its strong financial position and attained a net cash balance of approximately RMB124.1 million (total cash and cash equivalent net of total borrowings) as at 31 December 2016 (2015: RMB85.6 million).

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

財務回顧 (續)

流動資金及財務資源 (續)

憑藉持續來自經營業務之現金流入淨額，加上手上可用之現金資源及銀行授出但尚未動用的銀行信貸額度，本集團具備充裕之財務資源，足以應付其目前的承擔及營運資金所需。本集團今後將不斷緊密及謹慎地監察現金流出，並致力維持穩健之財務狀況，為股東提高股本回報。

資產抵押

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團資產並無作出任何抵押（二零一五年：無）。

或然負債

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債（二零一五年：無）。

承擔

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團已訂約但未撥備之承擔總額約人民幣80,000,000元（二零一五年：人民幣69,300,000元），當中約人民幣60,700,000元（二零一五年：人民幣58,900,000元）涉及與漢高合營項目之貸款承擔，其餘部分則涉及購買物業、廠房及設備以及在建工程。同時，已批准但未訂約之資本承擔總額約人民幣246,600,000元（二零一五年：人民幣88,900,000元）乃涉及收購物業、廠房及設備以及在建工程。

融資及庫務政策

本集團為其融資及庫務政策採取審慎的方針，以致力維持最佳的財政狀況及盡量降低本集團的財務風險。本集團定期檢討資金需求，以確保有充裕的財政資源以應付其業務營運及未來投資所需。

匯率波動風險

本集團之營運主要位於中國，而且其資產、負債、營業額及交易均主要以人民幣、港幣及美元計值。

本集團所承擔之最主要外匯波動風險，乃源自回顧年度內人民幣匯率變動的影響。除出口銷售主要以美元計值外，本集團大部分之收入及開支均以人民幣計值。然而，本集團在回顧年度內並無因外幣匯率波動而於營運或資金流動狀況方面遇上任何重大困難，亦未因而受到任何重大影響。此外，於適當之時，本集團日後將就以外幣進行之交易考慮採用具成本效益之對沖方法。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Liquidity and Financial Resources (Continued)

With continuous positive net cash inflow generated from its operations and the available cash resources on hand and undrawn banking facilities from its banks, the Group has sufficient financial resources to meet its present commitments and working capital requirements. The Group will continuously monitor its cash outflow closely and cautiously in the coming years and dedicate to maintain a sound financial position and improve the equity return to the Shareholders.

Pledge of Assets

There was no pledge on the Group's assets as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

Contingent Liabilities

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

Commitments

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had commitments which has been contracted but not yet been provided for in the aggregate amount of approximately RMB80.0 million (2015: RMB69.3 million), among which approximately RMB60.7 million (2015: RMB58.9 million) relates to the loan commitment for the joint venture project with Henkel and the rest for purchases of property, plant and equipment as well as construction in progress, while the capital commitment for authorised but not contracted for in an aggregate amount of approximately RMB246.6 million (2015: RMB88.9 million) related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as well as construction in progress.

Funding and Treasury Policies

The Group adopts a prudent approach on its funding and treasury policies, which aims to maintain an optimal financial position and minimise the Group's financial risks. The Group regularly reviews its funding requirements to ensure adequate financial resources to support its business operations and future investments as and when needed.

Exposure to Fluctuations in Exchange Rates

The Group's operations are mainly in the PRC and its assets, liabilities, revenues and transactions are mainly denominated in RMB, Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars.

The Group's foremost exposure to the foreign exchange fluctuations was caused by the impact of Renminbi exchange rate movements during the year under review. Most of the Group's income and expenses are denominated in RMB except for export sales which were, in majority, denominated in United States dollars. However, the Group has not experienced any material difficulties or effects on its operations or liquidity as a result of the fluctuations in currency exchange rates during the year under review. Besides, the Group will consider adoption of cost-efficient hedging methods in future foreign currency transactions as and when appropriate.

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

財務回顧 (續)

僱員及酬金政策

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團共有1,420名（二零一五年：1,180名）全職僱員。員工人數增加主要由於本集團在回顧年度內收購一家附屬公司及配合本集團擴張業務所致。

在回顧年度內，員工成本總額（包括董事酬金）升至約人民幣104,600,000元（二零一五年：人民幣89,600,000元）。

本集團已制定其人力資源政策及體制，務求於薪酬制度中加入獎勵及獎金，以及為僱員提供多元化之培訓及個人發展計劃。向僱員發放之酬金待遇乃按其職務及當時市場標準釐定，本集團同時向僱員提供員工福利，包括醫療保險及公積金。

本集團根據員工在年度表現評核的評分，向僱員發放酌情花紅及獎金。本集團亦會給予僱員獎金或其他獎勵，以推動僱員個人成長及事業發展，例如向員工提供持續培訓，以提升彼等之技術、產品知識以及對行業品質標準之認識。所有新加入本集團之僱員均須參加入職課程，另有各類可供本集團所有僱員參加之培訓課程。

本公司亦已採納購股權計劃，以獎勵及獎賞曾對本集團成功經營作出貢獻之合資格參與人士。在回顧年度內，本公司並無授出任何購股權（二零一五年：17,000,000份購股權已授出）。

業務回顧

二零一六年，國家為保證工業經濟穩定，生產平穩運行的狀態，持續推進了供給側改革的經濟變革主線，中國工業經濟呈現了工業品價格持續回升，鋼鐵、煤炭等行業去產能、去庫存態勢延續等特點。據國家統計局資料，二零一六年全國規模以上工業增加值比上年實際增長6%，增速較上年回落0.1個百分點，顯示了經濟結構變革中成效與阻礙雙向並存的狀態。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Employees and Remuneration Policy

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had 1,420 (2015: 1,180) full-time employees. The increase in the number of employees was mainly due to the acquisition of a subsidiary and to meet the expansion in business activities of the Group during the year under review.

For the year under review, the total staff costs incurred including directors' remuneration increased to approximately RMB104.6 million (2015: RMB89.6 million).

The Group has established its human resources policies and scheme with a view to deploying the incentives and rewards of the remuneration system which includes a wide range of training and personal development programs to the employees. The remuneration package offered to the employees was in line with the duties and the prevailing market terms. Staff benefits, including medical coverage and provident funds, have also been provided to the employees of the Group.

The employees would receive discretionary bonuses and monetary rewards based on their ratings in annual performance appraisals of the Group. The Group also offered rewards or other incentives to the employees in order to motivate their personal growth and career development, such as ongoing opportunities for training to enhance their technical and products knowledge as well as their knowledge of industry quality standards. All new employees of the Group are required to attend an induction course and there are also various types of training courses available to all the Group's employees.

The Company has also adopted a share option scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. During the year under review, no share option of the Company has been granted (2015: 17,000,000 share options has been granted).

BUSINESS REVIEW

In 2016, in order to ensure the economic stability of the manufacturing sector and the steady operation of industrial activities, a "supply-side" reform remained the main theme of the economic transformation in China on an on-going basis. The industrial economy of China was characterised by a continuous rebound in prices of industrial products, a continuous cut of excessive industrial capacity and a de-stocking in industries like steel and coal. According to data of the National Bureau of Statistics, the value added by industrial corporations with nationwide operations increased by 6% in 2016, which is 0.1 percentage point lower than that of the year earlier, reflecting the struggle between pulling and pushing factors seen in the reform of economic structure.

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

業務回顧 (續)

於回顧年度內，本集團有效抵禦了經濟環境中的多方面挑戰，繼續推進鞏固並擴大優勢產品基礎，向產業鏈下游拓展的既定戰略，並着力提高生產效益，降低成本開支，業績取得理想增長。營業額方面，本集團主要產品的下游需求於回顧年度內呈現溫和增長，加之來自江蘇春曉的營收貢獻，推動營業額較去年同期上漲12.6%，達約人民幣1,265,400,000元。毛利及毛利率方面，儘管二零一六年第三季度以來作為本集團生產原材料的多種大宗商品價格出現了明顯反彈，但得益於上半年該類產品價格低迷，全年均價仍然低於過往水平，有助於維持產品的盈利性。年內本集團毛利達約人民幣396,300,000元，同比上升25.1%；全年毛利率為31.3%，較去年同期的28.2%上升3.1個百分點鎊金。

以下為本集團各主要產品分部的年內表現：

氰基化合物及其下游產品

氰基化合物及其下游產品，是本集團的最主要業務及核心優勢所在。於回顧年度內，該板塊繼續作為本集團最大收入來源，錄得營業額約人民幣1,194,300,000元，同比增長17.6%，佔本集團總營業額的94.4%，該板塊的增長主要得益於回顧年度內本集團銷售力量的不斷加強。受惠於生產效能的進一步提高，以及原材料成本的下降，分部利潤達約人民幣355,600,000元，同比上升28.4%。

於回顧年度內，氰乙酸酯系列、丙二酸酯系列等產品，仍是本集團收入來源的最大貢獻者。該類產品廣泛作為膠黏劑製造、醫藥、染料、香精香料以及農藥和肥料等精細化工中間體使用，應用領域多元且可替代程度低。由於該類產品以高門檻的氰化鈉為主要原料，擁有供應充足、技術可靠的自有產業鏈一直以來保證着本集團在氰基酸酯類行業的領導地位。於回顧年度內，該類產品持續受益於本集團垂直產業鏈的規模效應和生產效率的有效提升，維持可觀的盈利能力。

BUSINESS REVIEW (CONTINUED)

During the year under review, the Group effectively resisted a number of challenges amidst the economic environment. The Group kept on strengthening and expanding the basis of advantageous products, upholding the established strategy of expanding downstream business along the industry chain, focusing on the enhancement of production efficiency and reducing costs, which led to significant growth in operating results. The revenue of the Group increased by 12.6% to approximately RMB1,265.4 million as compared with last year thanks to the modest growth in downstream demand for the Group's major products and the revenue contribution from Jiangsu Chunxiao during the year under review. In respect of gross profit and gross profit margin, despite the significant price rebound in the third quarter of 2016 of certain commodities that were used as raw materials in the Group's production activities, the average price of such materials for the year was still lower than previous years given their lowered prices recorded in the first half of 2016, which contributed to the profitability of the Group's products. Gross profit of the Group during the year reached approximately RMB396.3 million and increased by 25.1% as compared with last year. Gross profit margin for the year was 31.3% and increased by 3.1 percentage points as compared with 28.2% of last year.

Performance of major product segments of the Group during the year is discussed as follows:

Cyanide and Its Derivative Products

The Group boasted cyanide and its derivative products as the most important and advantageous products in its business. During the year under review, this segment remained to be the core income source of the Group and recorded revenue of approximately RMB1,194.3 million, representing an increase of 17.6%, which accounted for 94.4% of the total revenue of the Group. The growth of this segment mainly benefitted from the Group's sales force strengthened during the year. Thanks to the improved production efficiency and the decreased costs of raw materials, profit of the segment reached approximately RMB355.6 million, with a year-on-year increase of 28.4%.

During the year under review, products from cyanoacetic ester series and malonic ester series were still the biggest contributors to the Group's income. They are extensively used in the production of adhesives, medicines, dyes, flavour, fragrance, pesticides, fertilisers and other fine chemicals intermediates, and can be applied in a wide range of industries with very low substitutability. Since these products are mainly based on sodium cyanide (the production of which is featured with a high entry barrier), our self-owned industry chain with adequate supply and reliable technologies has always supported the Group to stay in the leading position of the cyanoacetic acid ester industry. Thanks to the economy of scale of the Group's vertical industry chain and the effective enhancement of production efficiency, these products manifested outstanding profitability during the year under review.

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

業務回顧 (續)

氰基化合物及其下游產品 (續)

充分利用既有產品的垂直產業鏈和高壁壘技術平台，不斷開發精細化的下游乃至終端產品，是本集團的核心發展策略。目前，以氰基化合物為基礎的下游膠黏劑產品已經陸續投放市場，以不同配方、不同用途的多個品類訂製化適應終端客戶的需求。此外，來自江蘇春曉的氰基化合物下游產品的盈利貢獻也被歸入該板塊，並將在未來為本集團帶來更多協同效應和正面貢獻。隨著本集團產品鏈的持續豐富和延伸，本集團於氰基化合物市場的競爭實力正不斷加強，朝着行業龍頭的目標穩步邁進。

醇類產品

本集團的醇類產品主要包括無水乙醇的生產和銷售，以及叔丁醇產品的貿易。該類產品的主要用途是作為本集團垂直整合產業鏈中的一項原料，滿足自用需求，從而提升下游產品成本效益，加強本集團的綜合競爭優勢。由於近年醇類產品市場價格持續低迷，已低於自行生產成本，因此本集團策略性地控制了該類產品的產銷量，轉而從外部市場採購。於回顧年度內，醇類產品來自外部的營業額佔比僅佔本集團總收入的1.5%。未來，本集團將密切留意其市場變化，靈活調控該板塊的運營策略。

氯乙酸及其下游產品

氯乙酸產品的主要用途是作為中間體產品應用於染料、醫藥和農藥的生產，也是本集團垂直整合產業鏈中一項重要的生產原料。為此，該產品的首要作用是保證穩定充足的內部供應。於回顧年度內，由於部分化工原料市場競爭激烈，氯乙酸及相關產品的銷售價格持續低迷，限制了其盈利能力。為此，本集團更多將該板塊產品用於內部供應，剩餘部分則外銷。於回顧年度內，氯乙酸及其下游產品板塊來自外部的營業額為約人民幣20,500,000元，佔本集團總營業額的1.6%。本集團將持續通過生產工藝的優化降低該類產品的成本，保證其作為本集團整體產業鏈支撐之一的重要角色。

BUSINESS REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Cyanide and Its Derivative Products (Continued)

The core development strategy of the Group is to take full advantages of the vertical industry chain of existing products and the highly demanding technological platform in the development of refined downstream products and even end products. Currently, a number of derivative adhesive products based on cyanide have been launched to the market, aiming to meet different end users' demands with customised products varying in formulae and applications. In addition, the profit of downstream cyanide products of Jiangsu Chunxiao has also been included in this segment, which will continue to create synergy effect and bring about positive contribution to the Group in the future. With the enriching and extending product chain, the Group's competitiveness in the cyanide market becomes stronger, and is on its path to the leader of the industry.

Alcohol Products

The business of Group's alcohol products mainly consists of the production and sales of ethanol and the trading of tert-butanol products. These products are mainly used as one of the raw materials for the Group's vertical integration chain for the sake of satisfying its own demand, enhancing the cost efficiency of derivative products and strengthening the Group's competitive advantages. Due to the sluggish market prices of alcohol products, which are actually lower than the cost incurred by self-production, the Group has strategically controlled the production output and sales of these products, and turned to purchase from other suppliers in the market. During the year under review, the revenue from external customers of alcohol products only accounted for 1.5% of the total revenue of the Group. The Group will closely monitor the change of market conditions in the future and adjust the operating strategy of this segment in a flexible way.

Chloroacetic Acid and Its Derivative Products

Chloroacetic acid products are mainly use as intermediates for the production of dyes, medicines and pesticides, and are also one of the key raw materials for the Group's vertical integration industry chain. Accordingly, the Group put the steady and adequate internal supply of such products in the first place. During the year under review, plagued by the intense market competition of certain chemical raw materials, the selling prices of chloroacetic acid and relevant products dropped continuously, thus weakening the profitability of such products. As such, the Group put this category of products for internal supply mainly, with the balance for external sales. During the year under review, the revenue from external customers of chloroacetic acid and its derivative products was approximately RMB20.5 million, accounting for 1.6% of the Group's total revenue. The Group will continue to reduce costs of such products through continuous advancement of production technologies to ensure that these products can play a crucial role in supporting the Group's industry chain as a whole.

管理層討論及分析

Management Discussion and Analysis

業務回顧 (續)

合營公司 (「合營公司」)

於回顧年度內，本集團持續重視合營公司的發展狀況和經營策略。由於市場中同類產品的競爭加劇，本集團於下半年調整了合營公司產品的銷售策略，產品的銷量和產量得到有效擴大。目前，合營公司獲得的訂單量仍在穩步提升，且客戶經過前期的產品性能測試後回饋良好。於回顧年度內，合營公司仍然未錄得正盈利，但虧損幅度進一步縮小。面對激烈的市場競爭，合營公司管理層正密切關注其發展狀況，緊密把握經營策略，適應市場變化，爭取儘快發揮合營公司的競爭優勢及規模經濟效益。

展望

展望未來，在國家繼續推行供給側改革方針的大背景下，中國工業企業的經營環境預期仍將面臨着變革進程中的諸多挑戰。在本集團穩健現金流入和健康債務水準的基礎上，本集團將不懈堅持既定戰略的紮實執行和應對風險的靈活可控，不斷鞏固自身在氰基化合物及其下游產品的優勢行業地位。其一，本集團一直以來重視新產品的研發及其付諸工業生產的一系列活動，將其作為一項長期重要的任務不斷予以支持。二零一七年，本集團會陸續推出新的產品豐富已有的產品鏈及其覆蓋範圍，將業務範圍滲透至更廣泛、市場具有潛力的下游應用領域，進一步支撐本集團的盈利能力和抗風險能力。其二，本集團將不斷着力鞏固自身垂直整合產業鏈帶來的成本、議價、客戶穩定性等多方面優勢，緊密監控下游產品的銷量和市場需求，並對上游基礎性生產原料的產量進行配套。經過市場調研的努力和與客戶的密切交流，本集團已為來年清晰制定了產能補充和改造的計劃。

BUSINESS REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Joint Venture Company (the "JV Company")

During the year under review, the Group continued to attach importance to the development and operating strategy of the JV Company. As the market competition of similar products intensified, the Group adjusted the sales strategy of products of the JV Company in the second half of 2016 as appropriate, bringing about an effective increase in sales and output of products. The quantity of orders received by the JV Company increased steadily, and positive feedback has been received from customers upon completion of preliminary performance test on products. During the year under review, the JV Company did not record positive profit, but the loss decreased further. In light of the intensive competition in the market, the management of the JV Company keeping a close eye on its development conditions, and will timely adjust its operating strategy to accommodate to changes in the market so as to unleash the competitive advantages of the JV Company and the economy of scale of its business as soon as possible.

Prospect

Looking ahead, against the backdrop of the prevailing State policy of implementing the "supply-side" reform, the operating environment for industrial enterprises in China is expected to experience numerous challenges in the course of reformation. With our stable cash inflow and healthy balance sheet, the Group will make every endeavor to adhere to the established strategy and to manage risks in a flexible and controllable manner for the purpose of reinforcing its advantageous status in the industry of cyanide and its derivative products. Firstly, the Group considers research and development and follow-up initiatives for industrial production of new products to be important, and will support them as a long-term and crucial task. In 2017, the Group will introduce new products to enrich the established product chain and its coverage, and will also extend the business scope to the more extensive downstream application area which has higher market potential. All these efforts will be able to further strengthen our profitability and anti-risk capability. Secondly, the Group will continue to focus on consolidating its advantages in terms of costs, price negotiation and stable clientele brought about by the vertically integrated industry chain of its own, to monitor closely the sales volume and market demand of derivative products and to make self-adjustment with reference to the output of base upstream raw materials. Given the effort in market surveys and the close communication with customers, the Group has formulated clear plans for the increase of production capacity and the transformation for the year to come.

管理層討論及分析 Management Discussion and Analysis

業務回顧 (續)

展望 (續)

不論是產品研發、技術創新，還是對於既有生產能力的改造，以及對終端銷售的策略制定和資源配合，本集團通過對精細化工行業多年的實戰把握和市場認識，均為未來的發展打下了堅實的基礎，為本集團的長遠發展提供源源不斷的動力。董事會將會審慎把握當前市場狀況，不遺餘力追求卓越運營，保證本集團的穩健可持續發展，不斷提升廣大股東的價值。

BUSINESS REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Prospect (Continued)

The Group has comprehensive understanding on the market by accumulating years of practical experience in the refined chemical industry, enabling it to lay a solid foundation for the future development in terms of product research and development, technological innovation, transformation of current production capability, strategy making and coordination of resources in light of sales of end products. Our ability in this regard provides sustainable driving force for the long-term development of the Group. The Board will make use of the current market conditions in a prudent way, spare no effort in optimising its operations and ensure stable and sustainable development of the Group so as to create value for Shareholders.

董事報告

Directors' Report

董事欣然提呈本集團截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之年報連同經審核財務報表。

主要業務

本公司為投資控股公司，本集團之主要業務為研發、製造及銷售精細化工產品。該等產品大致分為四個主要類別：氰基化合物及其下游產品、醇類產品、氯乙酸及其下游產品及其他化工產品。

業績及分派

本集團截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之業績載於本年報第59頁的綜合收益表。

於回顧年度內，董事已宣派中期股息每股港幣0.04元（二零一五年：港幣0.025元），合共約人民幣29,600,000元（二零一五年：人民幣17,400,000元）已於二零一六年十月二十日派發予股東。

董事建議派發末期股息每股港幣0.08元（二零一五年：港幣0.075元）。預期本公司將於二零一七年六月二十九日（星期四）或該日前後向於二零一七年六月十六日（星期五）名列本公司股東名冊之股東派付末期股息，惟須獲股東於本公司應屆股東週年大會（「二零一七年股東週年大會」）上批准後方可作實。

業務回顧及表現

本集團截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之業務回顧已分別載於本年報第4至5頁、第6至9頁及第12至20頁之「財務摘要及五年財務概要」、「主席報告」及「管理層討論及分析」等章節。

本集團確認其僱員、客戶及合作夥伴是可持續發展的關鍵。本集團致力與僱員建立密切及關顧之關係、為客戶提供優質產品及服務，並加強與業務合作夥伴的合作。

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. The principal business of the Group includes research and development, manufacture and sale of fine chemical products, which is broadly categorised into four major product groups, namely the cyanide and its derivative products, the alcohol products, the chloroacetic acid and its derivative products and other chemical products.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016 are set out in the consolidated income statement on page 59 of this annual report.

During the year under review, the Directors have declared an interim dividend of HK\$0.04 (2015: HK\$0.025) per Share totaling approximately RMB29.6 million (2015: RMB17.4 million), which was paid to the Shareholders on 20 October 2016.

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK\$0.08 (2015: HK\$0.075) per Share. The final dividend is tentatively to be distributed by the Company on or about Thursday, 29 June 2017 to the Shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on Friday, 16 June 2017, which is subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company (the "2017 AGM").

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

The business review of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016 is set out in the sections of Financial Highlights and Five Years Financial Summary, Chairman's Statement and Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 to 5, pages 6 to 9 and pages 12 to 20 respectively of this annual report.

The Group recognises that its employees, customers and business partners are the keys to the sustainable development. The Group is committed to establishing a close and caring relationship with its employees, providing quality products and services to its customers and enhancing co-operation with its business partners.

董事報告

Directors' Report

業務回顧及表現 (續)

環保政策及表現

本集團承諾維持清潔、節約能源、和諧的環境保護政策。通過建立ISO14000環境管理體系，本集團得以提高其環境管理能力，從而優化環境、減少污染、節能降耗及減少污染物的排放。

本集團已成立環保管理小組，以處理本集團各層面的環保事項。本集團並實施明確的崗位職責和完善的環保表現評核，從而不時改進本集團在環保方面的表現。本集團已符合國家及地方當局規定的環保要求，而且自二零零四年開始取得ISO14001環境管理體系認證。本集團通過「計劃－執行－檢查－行動」的質量管理原則，一直致力於改善環境管理。本集團盡其所能推動其供應商及客戶實踐環保工作。本集團奉行清潔生產工序、提倡循環經濟、維持健全的環保規章制度，積極推動四大環保行動：一) 減少浪費、二) 資源再用、三) 循環再造、四) 使用環保替代品，全面覆蓋本集團的業務活動，以實現節能減排目標。

22

本集團維持最高標準的產品、技術和生產工藝。本集團所有建設項目乃嚴格採取安全生產、職業健康及環保生產的「三同時」制度。環保工作貫穿從產品設計到成品的流程，而清潔生產審計定時執行。本集團積極落實廢物處理、循環再用、控制污染物排放，並向僱員提供安全健康的工作場所，旨在改善他們在生產廠區內的生活質量和工作環境。

本集團積極推動全員參與環境保護工作，並致力通過環境保護規章制度及環保工作技能來提高全體員工的環保意識和能力。本集團根據現行法律、法規及重大環境因素來制訂「目標、指標、管理方案」，不時改善環保方面的「糾正及預防措施」。本集團制定完善的「重大環境因素應急預案」。管理方案及糾正、預防措施的實行能有效控制重大環境因素。按照「重大環境因素應急預案」，本集團定期演練來提升全員的環保應急能力，從而達到減少污染、節能和保護環境的目的，盡責履行環境保護、企業和社會責任。

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

Environmental Policies and Performance

The Group is committed to maintaining a clean, energy saving and harmonious environmental conservation policy. Through the establishment of ISO14000 environmental management system, the Group improves its environmental management ability so as to achieve environmental optimisation, minimise pollution, energy saving and reduction of pollutant emissions.

The Group has established an environmental management team covering the environmental issues Group-wide. The Group has also implemented well-defined job specifications and a sound environmental performance evaluation program so as improving the environmental performance of the Group from time to time. The Group has complied with the environmental requirements laid down by the states and local authorities as well as obtaining ISO14001 environmental management system certification since 2004. The Group constantly works to improve environmental management through the plan-do-check-act quality management principle. The Group uses best efforts to promote environmental friendly practices to both suppliers and customers. The Group pursues clean production processes, promotes circular economy, maintains sound environmental rules and regulations and actively promotes the 4Rs (Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Replace) throughout all the Group's business activities to realise emission reduction targets.

The Group maintains its highest standards of products, technology and production processes. All construction projects of the Group are strictly adopted the "Three Simultaneous System" namely safety, occupational health and environmental production. Environmental protection is in place throughout the process from product design to finished product. The clean production audit is performed regularly. The Group actively implements the waste treatment and recycling, control pollutant emission, and provide a safety and health workplace to employees with an aim to improve their quality of life and working environment within the production plants.

The Group proactively promotes all employees to participate in environmental conservation. The Group strives to raise environmental awareness and competency of all its employees through environmental protection rules and regulations and environmental work skills. The Group based on the evaluation of current laws and regulations as well as the significant environmental factors to formulate an "Objectives, Targets, Management Scheme", and improves the "corrective and preventive measures" of environmental aspects from time to time. The Group developed a comprehensive "Significant Environmental Factors Contingency Plan". The implementation of Management Scheme, corrective and preventive measures can effectively control the significant environmental factors. In accordance with "Significant Environmental Factors Contingency Plan", the Group performs drilling regularly to improve environmental emergency response capacity of all employees, so as to achieve the objective of reducing pollution, energy conservation, and environmental protection as well as conscientiously fulfilling environmental protection, corporate and social responsibility.

董事報告

Directors' Report

業務回顧及表現 (續)

主要風險和不明朗因素

除在「主席報告」及「管理層討論及分析」匯報的事宜外，本公司根據公司條例（香港法例第622章）須予披露所面對的主要風險及不明朗因素如下。

策略風險

1. 全球經濟狀況、客戶行業的經濟波動和全球精細化工市場的波動性及週期性均可能對本集團業績帶來不利影響。

本集團保持均衡的產品組合，供應給廣泛的客戶群。董事會密切監察市場狀況，並在有需要時緊急採取糾正措施。

2. 本集團的競爭能力在很大程度上取決於其開發技術創新和推出新產品的能力。假如無法達到，有可能對本集團造成不利影響。

本集團不斷投資，通過研發來改善現有產品、開發新產品及新的生產技術。

3. 如本集團無法採購／生產主要原材料，可能會導致生產中斷，而主要原材料和能源價格波動可能會對本集團的盈利能力及營運資金狀況產生不利影響。

本集團的採購策略能取得多種主要原材料的來源，而本集團與主要供應商緊密合作，以保持可靠及高素質的產品／服務之供應。本集團盡可能物色替代原材料。本集團積極監控其利潤率，並盡力從客戶身上取回上升的成本。

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

In addition to the matters reported in the Chairman's Statement and Management Discussion and Analysis, the following are the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company as required to be disclosed pursuant to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong).

Strategic risks

1. Conditions in the global economy, economic fluctuations in customers' industries and volatility and cyclicity of the global fine chemicals markets may adversely affect the results of the Group.

The Group maintains a balanced portfolio of products serving a wide spectrum of customers. The Board is closely monitoring market conditions and corrective actions are taken imminently as and when necessary.

2. The ability of the Group to compete is highly dependent on its ability to develop technological innovations and to introduce new products. Failure to do so could have an adverse effect on the Group.

The Group continues to invest in improving existing products, developing new products and new production technologies through research and development.

3. The failure of the Group to procure/produce key raw materials may lead to production interruptions and volatility in the prices of such raw materials and energy prices may adversely affect the profitability of the Group and its working capital position.

Sourcing strategies of the Group are in place to access multiple sources for key raw materials and the Group works closely with key suppliers to maintain a reliable and high-quality supply of goods/services. The Group strives to identify alternative raw materials where possible. The Group actively monitors its profit margins and uses best endeavor to recover input cost increases from customers.

董事報告

Directors' Report

業務回顧及表現 (續)

主要風險和不明朗因素 (續)

營運風險

1. 遵守廣泛的環保、健康和安全的法律法規可能引致鉅額支出或改變本集團的運作方式。化學品的生產、儲存和運輸本質上是危險的，任何與危害相關的事務均可使本集團的財務狀況、經營業績和聲譽受不利影響。

詳細的安全、健康和環保流程均記錄在營運指引中，並已定期更新及向員工傳達。健全的維修保養計劃已準備就緒，以確保設施能符合當地的法定要求。本集團已成立環境、健康和安全的「環境、健康和安全的」部門，專責處理有關環境、健康和安全的各項，並確保備妥本集團各個主要的環境、健康和安全的領域的持續改善計劃。

2. 本集團的持續成功取決於吸引和挽留高素質的高級管理人員和員工，而彼等能夠有效地管理本集團的運作。

本集團向核心員工提供具競爭力的薪酬待遇、年度獎金和長期激勵計劃（如購股權）。適當的通知期和非競爭條款乃用於減輕核心員工離職而產生的短期風險。本集團也有制定重要職位的繼任計劃。

財務風險

1. 本集團的財務狀況和現金流量表或信貸市場狀況和信用評級可能會限制本集團取得信貸的能力。此外，利率波動和銀行貸款息差擴大亦可能會增加本集團的借款成本。

本集團管理層及時密切監察現金流和營運資金的表現，以確保其擁有健全的流動性及有足夠現金及現金等值項目以資助本集團的運營。本集團管理層會定期檢討銀行借款相關的貸款協議以及利率風險，並會在有需要時考慮對沖重大的利率風險。有關流動性風險和利率風險的詳細資料已載於財務報表附註40。

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties (Continued)

Operational risks

1. Compliance with extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations could lead to material expenditure or changes in the operations of the Group. The manufacture, storage and transportation of chemicals is inherently dangerous and any incidents relating to the hazards which the Group faces may adversely affect its financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

Detailed safety, health and environmental processes are documented in operating guidance which is updated and communicated to staff on a regular basis. Sound maintenance programs are in place in order to ensure that the facilities meet local statutory requirements. The Group established a Environment, Health and Safety ("EHS") department dedicated to EHS issues and ensure the programs for continuous improvement across all major EHS areas are in place Group-wide.

2. The ongoing success of the Group is dependent on attracting and retaining high quality senior management and staff who can effectively manage the Group's operations.

The Group offers competitive compensation packages with annual bonuses and long-term incentive arrangements (e.g. share options) for key employees. Appropriate notice periods and non-compete clauses are used to mitigate short-term risk arising from the departure of key employees. The Group is also developing a succession plan for key positions.

Financial risks

1. The Group's statement of financial position and cash flow or credit market conditions and credit ratings may restrict the ability of the Group to obtain credit facilities. In addition, interest rate fluctuations and increases in bank lending margins may increase the Group's costs of borrowing.

The management of the Group closely monitors cash flow and working capital performance on a timely basis to ensure it has a sound liquidity position and sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Group's operations. The management of the Group regularly review the relevant loan covenants for bank borrowings as well as the interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise. Details of the liquidity risk and interest rate risk are set out in note 40 to the financial statements.

董事報告

Directors' Report

業務回顧及表現 (續)

主要風險和不明朗因素 (續)

財務風險 (續)

2. 因交易對方未能履行義務，客戶的信貨風險會造成經濟損失。

為了降低信貸風險，本集團管理層已委派一個小組負責釐定信用額度、信用審批及其他監控程序，以確保對收回過期債務採取後續行動。仔細評估客戶的財務狀況和信用記錄後，本集團方會向客戶提供信貸。此外，於報告期末，本集團管理層會檢討可收回債務金額，以確保對無法收回之款項提計足夠的減值虧損。有關客戶信貸風險的詳細資料已載於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註40。

股東週年大會

二零一七年股東週年大會將於二零一七年六月二日(星期五)舉行。有關二零一七年股東週年大會之詳情，股東請參考二零一七年四月二十五日之本公司通函、二零一七年股東週年大會通告及隨附之代表委任表格。

暫停辦理股東登記手續

為確定有權出席二零一七年股東週年大會並於會上投票的股東，本公司將由二零一七年五月二十九日(星期一)至二零一七年六月二日(星期五)(包括首尾兩天)止期間暫停辦理股東登記手續。如欲獲得出席二零一七年股東週年大會並於會上投票之權利，所有過戶文件連同有關股票最遲須於二零一七年五月二十六日(星期五)下午四時三十分前送交本公司之香港股份過戶登記處香港中央證券登記有限公司辦理登記手續，地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東183號合和中心17字樓1712-1716室。

為確定合資格享有截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之擬派末期股息的股東，本公司將由二零一七年六月十四日(星期三)至二零一七年六月十六日(星期五)(包括首尾兩天)止期間暫停辦理股東登記手續。如欲獲得收取擬派末期股息之資格，所有過戶文件連同有關股票最遲須於二零一七年六月十三日(星期二)下午四時三十分前送交本公司之香港股份過戶登記處香港中央證券登記有限公司辦理登記手續，地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東183號合和中心17字樓1712-1716室。

股本

在回顧年度內，本公司股本變動之詳情載於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註29。

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties (Continued)

Financial risks (Continued)

2. Customers' credit risk will cause a financial loss due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties.

In order to minimise the credit risk, management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. The Group only extends credit to customers based on careful evaluation of the customers' financial conditions and credit history. In addition, the management of the Group reviews the recoverable amount of debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. Details of the customers' credit risk are set out in note 40 to the financial statements for the ended 31 December 2016.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2017 AGM will be held on Friday, 2 June 2017. Shareholders should refer to the details regarding the 2017 AGM in the circular of the Company of 25 April 2017, the notice of the 2017 AGM and the form of proxy accompanying thereto.

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

For the purpose of ascertaining the Shareholders who are entitled to attend and vote at the 2017 AGM, the register of members of the Company will be closed from Monday, 29 May 2017 to Friday, 2 June 2017, both days inclusive. In order to qualify for the right to attend and vote at the 2017 AGM, all transfers accompanied by the relevant share certificates should be lodged with the Company's share registrar and transfer office in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited at Shops 1712-1716 on the 17th Floor of Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Friday, 26 May 2017.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Shareholders who qualify for the proposed final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2016, the register of members of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 14 June 2017 to Friday, 16 June 2017, both days inclusive. In order to qualify for the proposed final dividend, all transfers accompanied by the relevant share certificates should be lodged with the Company's share registrar and transfer office in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, at Shops 1712-1716 on the 17th Floor of Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, 13 June 2017.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements during the year under review in the share capital of the Company are set out in note 29 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

董事報告

Directors' Report

財務概要

本集團於過去五個財政年度的業績以及資產負債概要載於本年報第4頁。

儲備

本集團及本公司之儲備變動詳情，分別載於本年報第65頁及第66頁之本集團綜合權益變動表及截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註30。

本公司可供分派儲備

根據開曼群島公司法，在組織章程大綱或細則條文之規限下，本公司之股份溢價賬可用於向股東作出分派或派付股息，惟於緊隨分派股息後，本公司須有能力償還於日常業務中到期之債務。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本公司可供分派予股東之儲備合共約為人民幣246,100,000元（二零一五年：人民幣238,000,000元）。

物業、廠房及設備

在回顧年度內，本集團耗支約人民幣82,000,000元（二零一五年：人民幣99,100,000元）於物業、廠房及設備，以擴充生產能力。有關物業、廠房及設備之變動詳情，載於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註13。

投資物業

本集團之投資物業已於年結日重估。因重估產生之投資物業公允值增加約為人民幣3,100,000元（二零一五年：人民幣1,200,000元），並已計入綜合收益表。有關本集團投資物業變動之詳情，載於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註15。

捐款

在回顧年度內，本集團作出之慈善及其他捐款合共約人民幣160,000元（二零一五年：無）。

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 4 of this annual report.

RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group and of the Company are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group on page 65 and 66 of this annual report and note 30 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 respectively.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the share premium account of the Company can be used for paying distributions or dividends to Shareholders subject to the provisions of its memorandum or articles of association and provided that immediately following the distribution of dividend, the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. As at 31 December 2016, the Company's reserves available for distribution to Shareholders amounted in total to approximately RMB246.1 million (2015: RMB238.0 million).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year under review, the Group spent approximately RMB82.0 million (2015: RMB99.1 million) on property, plant and equipment to expand its production capabilities. Details of the movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group are set out in note 13 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group's investment properties were revalued at the year end date. The fair value increase on investment properties arising on revaluation amounting to approximately RMB3.1 million (2015: RMB1.2 million) has been credited to the consolidated income statement. Details of movements in the investment properties of the Group are set out in note 15 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

DONATIONS

During the year under review, the Group made charitable and other donations totaling approximately RMB0.16 million (2015: Nil).

董事報告

Directors' Report

主要客戶及供應商

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，五大客戶佔本集團總營業額20.6%（二零一五年：22.4%），而本集團最大客戶之營業額則佔本集團總營業額6.6%（二零一五年：6.1%）。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，五大供應商佔本集團總採購額42.0%（二零一五年：39.0%），而本集團對最大供應商之採購額則佔本集團總採購額13.3%（二零一五年：11.7%）。

任何董事、其聯繫人或就董事所知擁有本公司股本5%以上之任何股東，在回顧年度內任何時間概無在本集團五大客戶及五大供應商中擁有任何權益。

董事及董事之服務合約

在回顧財政年度內及截至本報告刊發當日之董事如下：

執行董事：

高峰先生
郭希田先生
劉洪亮先生（辭任由二零一七年一月一日起生效）
王子江先生
孫振民先生（於二零一七年一月一日獲委任）

獨立非執行董事：

高寶玉先生
梁錦雲先生
劉晨光先生

根據本公司組織章程細則（「組織章程細則」）第86及87條，王子江先生、孫振民先生及劉晨光先生須於二零一七年股東週年大會上退任，惟符合資格並願意膺選連任為董事。

獨立非執行董事之初步任期不超過三年，並將自動續任三年，直至任何一方向對方發出不少於一個月之書面通知終止合約為止。

執行董事已與本公司訂立服務合約，為期三年。其後，除非任何一方向對方發出不少於三個月之書面通知以終止合約，否則董事任期將會按年延續。

擬於二零一七年股東週年大會上膺選連任之人士與本公司或其任何附屬公司之間概無訂立本公司不作賠償（法定賠償除外）則不可於一年內終止之未屆滿服務合約。

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the five largest customers accounted for 20.6% (2015: 22.4%) of the Group's total revenue, whilst the revenue attributable to the Group's largest customer accounted for 6.6% (2015: 6.1%) of the Group's total revenue.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the five largest suppliers accounted for 42.0% (2015: 39.0%) of the Group's total purchases, whilst the purchases attributable to the Group's largest supplier accounted for 13.3% (2015: 11.7%) of the Group's total purchases.

At no time during the year under review did any Director, any associate of a Director or any Shareholder (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's share capital) has an interest in any of the Group's five largest customers and suppliers.

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Directors during the financial year under review and up to the date of this report are:

Executive Directors:

Mr. Gao Feng
Mr. Guo Xitian
Mr. Liu Hongliang (resigned with effect from 1 January 2017)
Mr. Wang Zijiang
Mr. Sun Zhenmin (appointed on 1 January 2017)

Independent non-executive Directors:

Mr. Gao Baoyu
Mr. Leung Kam Wan
Mr. Liu Chenguang

In accordance with articles 86 and 87 of the Company's articles of association (the "Articles of Association"), Mr. Wang Zijiang, Ms. Sun Zhenmin and Mr. Liu Chenguang shall retire and, being eligible offer themselves for re-election as Directors at the 2017 AGM.

The independent non-executive Directors were appointed for an initial term of not more than three years and will be renewable automatically for successive term of three years until terminated by not less than one month's notice in writing served by either party on the other.

The executive Directors have entered into service contracts with the Company for a term of 3 years and thereafter shall continue from year to year until terminated by giving three months' notice in writing thereof by either party to the other.

No person proposed for re-election at the 2017 AGM has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

董事報告

Directors' Report

董事之合約權益

除本報告所載「關連交易」一段及截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度財務報表附註38「關聯方交易」一段所披露者外，於年終或年內任何時間，概無任何由本公司或其任何附屬公司所訂立而與本集團業務有關且董事直接或間接擁有重大權益之重大合約。

董事及主要行政人員之證券權益

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，各董事、本公司主要行政人員及彼等之聯繫人於本公司及其相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例（「證券及期貨條例」）第XV部）之股份及／或相關股份中，擁有本公司根據證券及期貨條例第352條規定存置之登記冊所記錄，或已根據聯交所證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十所載上市公司董事進行證券交易的標準守則（「標準守則」）知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉如下：

於股份之好倉

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in the paragraph headed "Connected Transactions" set out in this report and note 38 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 on "Related Party Transactions", no contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or any time during the year.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS IN SECURITIES

As at 31 December 2016, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company and their associates in the shares and/or underlying shares of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO")), as recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") contained in Appendix 10 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules"), were as follows:

Long Position in the Shares

董事姓名 Name of Director	公司／相聯法團名稱 Name of company associated corporation	所持股份數目／ 股份權益 Number of Shares held interest in the Shares	根據本公司 於二零零六年十月四日 採納之購股權計劃 持有之購股權數目 Number of share options held according to share option scheme adopted by the Company on 4 October 2006		身份 Capacity	佔已發行股本總數 概約百分比(%) Approximate % in the total issued share capital
劉洪亮先生 Mr. Liu Hongliang	志峰集團有限公司（附註1） Cheerhill Group Limited (Note 1)	584,000,000 (附註2) (Note 2)	-	-	受控法團之權益 Interest of controlled corporation	69.0%
孫振民先生 Mr. Sun Zhenmin	-	-	720,000 (附註3) (Note 3)	-	-	0.09%
施惠芳女士（附註4） Ms. Shi Huifang (Note 4)	-	140,000	140,000	-	-	0.03%

董事報告

Directors' Report

董事及主要行政人員之證券權益 (續)

於股份之好倉 (續)

附註:

- 584,000,000股股份乃由志峰集團有限公司(「志峰」)持有,其全部已發行股本由劉洪亮先生、王子江先生、郭希田先生、鄭虹女士、郭玉成先生及傅安旭先生分別最終實益擁有38.0%、26.0%、11.5%、11.5%、6.5%及6.5%。
- 由於劉先生於志峰擁有38.0%權益,故被視為於上文附註1所述之584,000,000股股份擁有權益。
- 孫振民先生於二零一七年一月一日獲委任為執行董事。於二零一五年七月十日,本公司分別授出600,000份購股權及120,000份購股權予孫先生及其配偶(乃本公司全資擁有附屬公司濰坊柏立的僱員)。
- 施惠芳女士為濰坊柏立僱員,並為董事王子江先生之配偶,因此為王子江先生之聯繫人。

除上文所披露者外,於二零一六年十二月三十一日,各董事、本公司主要行政人員及彼等之聯繫人概無擁有本公司或其任何相聯法團之任何股份、相關股份或債券之任何權益或淡倉。

主要股東

於二零一六年十二月三十一日,按本公司根據證券及期貨條例第336條存置之主要股東名冊所示,以下股東已知會本公司其於本公司已發行股本中擁有相關權益:

主要股東於股份及/或相關股份之好倉

股東名稱 Name of Shareholders	所持股份數目/ 股份權益及權益總額 Number of Shares held/ interest in the Shares and aggregated interest	身份 Capacity	佔已發行股本總數 概約百分比(%) Approximate % in the total issued share capital
志峰(附註) Cheerhill (Note)	584,000,000	實益擁有人 Beneficiary owner	69.0%

附註:

584,000,000股股份乃由志峰持有,其全部已發行股本由劉洪亮先生、王子江先生、郭希田先生、鄭虹女士、郭玉成先生及傅安旭先生分別最終實益擁有38.0%、26.0%、11.5%、11.5%、6.5%及6.5%。

除上文所披露者外,於二零一六年十二月三十一日,本公司並無獲任何人士知會於股份或相關股份中擁有任何根據證券及期貨條例須知會本公司之權益或淡倉,或擁有本公司根據證券及期貨條例第336條存置之登記冊中記錄之權益或淡倉。

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS IN SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Long Position in the Shares (Continued)

Notes:

- The 584,000,000 Shares were held by Cheerhill Group Limited ("Cheerhill"), the entire issued share capital of which is ultimately beneficially owned as to 38.0% by Mr. Liu Hongliang, 26.0% by Mr. Wang Zijiang, 11.5% by Mr. Guo Xitian, 11.5% by Ms. Zheng Hong, 6.5% by Mr. Guo Yucheng and 6.5% by Mr. Fu Anxu.
- Mr. Liu is deemed to be interested in 584,000,000 Shares referred to in Note 1 above by virtue of his 38.0% interests in Cheerhill.
- Mr. Sun Zhenmin was appointed as an executive Director on 1 January 2017. 600,000 share options and 120,000 share options were granted to Mr. Sun and his spouse, an employee of Weifang Parasia, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, by the Company on 10 July 2015 respectively.
- Ms. Shi Huifang is an employee of Weifang Parasia, and is a spouse of Mr. Wang Zijiang who is an executive Director and therefore an associate of Mr. Wang Zijiang.

Other than as disclosed above, none of the Directors, chief executive of the Company nor their associates had any interests or short positions in any Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations as at 31 December 2016.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2016, the register of substantial Shareholders maintained by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO shows that the following Shareholder had notified the Company of its relevant interests in the issued share capital of the Company:

Long Position of Substantial Shareholders in the Shares and/or Underlying Shares

所持股份數目/ 股份權益及權益總額 Number of Shares held/ interest in the Shares and aggregated interest	身份 Capacity	佔已發行股本總數 概約百分比(%) Approximate % in the total issued share capital
584,000,000	實益擁有人 Beneficiary owner	69.0%

Note:

The 584,000,000 Shares were held by Cheerhill, the entire issued share capital of which is ultimately beneficially owned as to 38.0% by Mr. Liu Hongliang, 26.0% by Mr. Wang Zijiang, 11.5% by Mr. Guo Xitian, 11.5% by Ms. Zheng Hong, 6.5% by Mr. Guo Yucheng and 6.5% by Mr. Fu Anxu.

Save as disclosed above, the Company has not been notified by any person who had any interest or short position in the Shares or underlying Shares as at 31 December 2016, which are required to be notified to the Company under the SFO or which are recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO.

董事報告

Directors' Report

購買股份或債券之安排

本公司、其控股公司、或其任何附屬公司及同系附屬公司在回顧年度內任何時間概無訂立任何安排，致使董事可藉購買本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債務證券（包括債券）而獲益。

關連交易

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註 38 披露的若干關聯方交易也構成關連交易。若干關連人士（定義見上市規則）已與本集團訂立及／或持續進行下列交易，而本公司已遵照上市規則有關規定作出公告（如有需要）。

- 30
- (a) 於二零一一年六月三十日，本公司與漢高訂立合營協議，據此，本公司與漢高議定組成合營公司。合營公司在二零一二年二月二十三日註冊成立後，合營公司之主要股東漢高成為本公司之關連人士。因此，根據本公司（代表其本身及濰坊柏立化學有限公司（「濰坊柏立」）行事）與 Henkel AG & Co. KGaA（代表其本身及 Henkel Ireland Ltd.（「漢高愛爾蘭」）、Henkel Puerto Rico Inc. 及 Henkel Ltda. 行事）（全部均為漢高之聯繫人）於二零一三年十二月六日訂立之框架供應協議（「供應協議」）擬進行之持續交易，構成上市規則所指之本公司持續關連交易。有關詳情請參考本公司於二零一五年九月二日刊發之公告。於回顧年度內，根據上市規則的披露要求，濰坊柏立根據供應協議供應氰乙酸乙酯、氰乙酸甲酯、氰乙酸正丁酯及其他化工產品予漢高愛爾蘭、Henkel Puerto Rico Inc. 及 Henkel Ltda.，合計總金額約人民幣 29,800,000 元。
- (b) 於二零一五年四月十四日，本公司之全資附屬公司濰坊同業化學有限公司（「濰坊同業」）與 Afinitica Technologies SL（「Afinitica」）訂立協議，據此，濰坊同業同意向 Afinitica 按年提供若干膠粘劑產品（「該供應」）。有關詳情請參考本公司於二零一五年四月十四日刊發之公告。鑑於漢高乃合營公司之主要股東及 Henkel AG & Co. KGaA 乃 Afinitica 之主要股東，Afinitica 為本公司之關連人士。該供應因此構成上市規則所指之本公司持續關連交易。於回顧年度內並無向 Afinitica 作出任何銷售。

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year under review was the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries, a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debt securities (including debentures) of, the Company or any other body corporate.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Certain related party transactions as disclosed in note 38 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 also constituted connected transactions. The following transactions between certain connected persons (as defined in the Listing Rules) and the Group have been entered into and/or are continuing for which relevant announcements, if necessary, had been made by the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

- (a) On 30 June 2011, the Company and Henkel entered into the JV Agreement pursuant to which the Company and Henkel have agreed to form the JV Company. Upon the incorporation of the JV Company on 23 February 2012, Henkel, being a substantial shareholder of the JV Company, has become a connected person of the Company. Hence, the continuing transactions contemplated under the framework supply agreement (the "Supply Agreement") entered into between the Company (acting on its own behalf and on behalf of Weifang Parasia Chem Co., Ltd. ("Weifang Parasia")) and Henkel AG & Co. KGaA (acting on its own behalf and on behalf of Henkel Ireland Ltd. ("Henkel Ireland"), Henkel Puerto Rico Inc. and Henkel Ltda.), being associates of Henkel, on 6 December 2013 constitute continuing connected transaction of the Company under the Listing Rules. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 2 September 2015. During the year under review, Weifang Parasia has supplied ethylcyanoacetate, methylcyanoacetate, nbutylcyanoacetate and other chemical products to Henkel Ireland, Henkel Puerto Rico Inc. and Henkel Ltda. in aggregated total amount of approximately RMB29.8 million under the Supply Agreement which was required to be disclosed under the Listing Rules.
- (b) On 14 April 2015, Weifang Common Chem Co. Ltd. ("Weifang Comchem"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Afinitica Technologies SL ("Afinitica") entered into an agreement pursuant to which Weifang Comchem agreed to supply certain adhesives products to Afinitica annually (the "Supply"). For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 14 April 2015. As Henkel is a substantial shareholder of the JV Company and Henkel AG & Co. KGaA is a substantial shareholder of Afinitica, Afinitica becomes a connected person of the Company. The Supply therefore constitutes continuing connected transaction of the Company under the Listing Rules. No sales was made to Afinitica during the year under review.

董事報告

Directors' Report

關連交易 (續)

(b) (續)

本公司獨立核數師已獲聘按照香港會計師公會頒佈之香港核證工作準則第3000號「審計或審閱歷史財務資料以外的核證工作」之規定，並參照實務說明第740號「關於香港上市規則所述持續關連交易的核數師函件」，就本集團之持續關連交易提交報告。根據上市規則第14A.56條，本公司獨立核數師已就本章節所披露之本集團持續關連交易的審查結果及結論發出報告，該等交易：

- (1) 已獲董事會批准；
- (2) 乃按有關協議內所規定的定價政策進行；
- (3) 乃於年內在各重大方面均根據規管該等交易的相關協議訂立；及
- (4) 並無超逾本公司之公告所披露之有關年度上限。

本公司已將本公司獨立核數師發出之報告之副本提交聯交所。

獨立非執行董事已審閱：(i)有關上述交易之持續關連交易協議；(ii)持續關連交易之明細記錄；(iii)與獨立第三方之間的可比和類似交易之明細記錄；及(iv)獨立核數師就上述持續關連交易發出之報告。獨立非執行董事並確認，該等交易乃由本集團：(i)在一般及日常業務過程中訂立；(ii)按照一般商業條款訂立；及(iii)根據規管有關交易的協議條款進行，而交易條款屬公平合理，並且符合股東的整體利益。

上述關於本集團持續關連交易的披露已符合上市規則的披露規定。

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) (Continued)

The independent auditor of the Company was engaged to report on the Group's continuing connected transactions in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and with reference to Practice Note 740 "Auditor's Letter on Continuing Connected Transactions under the Hong Kong Listing Rules", issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The independent auditor of the Company has issued a report containing the findings and conclusions in respect of the continuing connected transactions disclosed by the Group under this section in accordance with paragraph 14A.56 of the Listing Rules that the transactions:

- (1) have been approved by the Board;
- (2) have been in accordance with the pricing policies as stated in the relevant agreement;
- (3) have been entered into, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant agreement governing the transactions during the year; and
- (4) have not exceeded the annual caps disclosed in the announcements of the Company.

A copy of the report issued by the independent auditor of the Company has been provided by the Company to the Stock Exchange.

The independent non-executive Directors have reviewed (i) the continuing connected transactions agreements of the above transactions; (ii) the breakdown of the continuing connected transactions; (iii) the breakdown of comparable and similar transactions with independent third parties; and (iv) the independent auditor's report in respect of the above continuing connected transactions and confirmed that these transactions were entered into by the Group (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business; (ii) on normal commercial terms; and (iii) the transactions were entered into in accordance with the agreements governing such transactions on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Shareholders as a whole.

The above disclosure of the continuing connected transactions of the Group has complied with the disclosure requirements in accordance with the Listing Rules.

董事報告

Directors' Report

關連交易 (續)

(c) 根據本公司全資附屬公司濰坊柏立與濰坊天弘訂立之租約(「該租約」)，濰坊柏立由二零一五年一月一日起租賃濰坊天弘擁有之辦公室物業，租期三年，每年租金總額為人民幣540,000元，按比例於每季度結束時支付。由於執行董事劉洪亮先生、王子江先生及郭希田先生控制濰坊天弘大部分投票權，濰坊天弘為本公司之關連人士，訂立該租約構成本公司之持續關連交易。

上述(c)項交易屬於上市規則第14A.76(1)條所指之最低限額交易，故獲豁免遵守上市規則內有關申報、公告及獨立股東批准之規定。

除上述(c)項交易外，載於財務報表附註38之其他關聯方交易並不構成上市規則第十四A章所指的關連交易或持續關連交易。

除上文所披露及在截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表附註38所述者外，概無任何其他根據上市規則之規定須披露為關連交易之交易，而本公司、控股股東、或其任何附屬公司及同系附屬公司之間亦概無訂立於本年度年結日或回顧年度內任何時間仍然有效且董事於其中直接或間接擁有重大權益，或根據上市規則或香港法例第622章公司條例之規定而須予披露之重要合約。

管理合約

在回顧年度內，概無訂立或存在任何有關本集團全部或任何主要部分業務之管理及行政之合約。

獨立非執行董事之確認

本公司已收到各獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條就本身獨立性發出之年度確認書。本公司認為，所有獨立非執行董事均為獨立人士。

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(c) Pursuant to a lease (the "Lease") entered into between Weifang Parasia, being a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Weifang Tianhong, Weifang Parasia leased the office premises owned by Weifang Tianhong for a term of three years commencing on 1 January 2015 at a gross annual rental payment of RMB540,000, payable on a pro-rata basis at the end of each quarter. Weifang Tianhong is a connected person to the Company as Mr. Liu Hongliang, Mr. Wang Zijiang and Mr. Guo Xitian, all being executive Directors, have majority voting control of Weifang Tianhong, the entering into of the Lease constituted a continuing connected transaction of the Company.

The above transaction (c) is de minimis transaction under Rule 14A.76(1) of the Listing Rules, thus it was exempted from the reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements under the Listing Rules.

Apart from the above transaction (c), other related-party transactions set out in note 38 to the financial statements did not constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

Save as disclosed above and in note 38 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, there were no other transactions which need to be disclosed as connected transactions in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules and no contract of significance, between the Company, controlling Shareholders, or any of its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries or in which a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, or which are required to be disclosed under the Listing Rules or the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong) subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year under review.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contract concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Group was entered into or existed during the year under review.

CONFIRMATION FROM INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

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

董事報告

Directors' Report

獲准許的彌償保證條文

於本財政年度內及截至本年報日期為止，本公司按有關法規所允許，備有以本公司或其聯營公司董事（包括前董事）為受益人的彌償條文。獲准許彌償條文的規定載於公司組織章程細則，以及於本集團為董事及主管購買的責任保險內。有關保險乃就董事的潛在責任及彼等可能面對法律訴訟而產生的費用作出賠償。

薪酬政策

本集團之薪酬政策由董事會按僱員之功績、資歷及能力釐定。

董事及本公司高級管理層之酬金將由薪酬委員會經參照本集團經營業績、董事及本公司高級管理人員須承擔之責任及可資比較之市場統計數據後進行檢討。

購股權計劃

本公司已分別於二零零六年十月四日及二零一六年五月二十日採納購股權計劃，前者為「二零零六年購股權計劃」，後者為「二零一六年購股權計劃」，購股權據此授予若干董事、本公司僱員及其他合資格參與者，使彼等有權認購本公司股本中每股面值港幣0.01元的股份。二零零六年購股權計劃已於二零一六年五月二十日到期及終止。

根據本公司於二零一六年購股權計劃，因行使根據二零一六年購股權計劃及其他購股權計劃授出但未行使之所有購股權而可予發行之股份數目上限，合共不得超過不時已發行股份數目之30%。除非在股東大會上獲得股東批准，否則每位參與者於任何十二個月期間因行使獲授之所有購股權（不論已行使、已註銷或未行使之購股權）而已獲發行及可獲發行之股份總數，不得超過已發行股份數目之1%。購股權可於董事會通知之期間（不得超過授出購股權當日起計十年），隨時根據二零一六年購股權計劃之條款行使。因行使購股權而配發及發行之任何股份，將與配發當日之其他已發行股份享有同等權利。

授出購股權之建議由提出建議當日起計28日內可供接納，惟合資格參與者須支付合共港幣1元之象徵式代價，方會成為承授人。每份購股權於獲接納當日起即已歸屬。該等購股權於承授人不再為本集團合資格參與者後即時失效。購股權將因行使期屆滿而失效。

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

During this financial year and up to the date of this report, the Company has in force indemnity provisions as permitted under the relevant statutes for the benefit of the Directors (including former Directors) of the Company or its associated companies. The permitted indemnity provisions are provided for in the Articles of Association and in the directors and officers liability insurance maintained for the Group in respect of potential liability and costs associated with legal proceedings that may be brought against such Directors.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emolument policy of the Group is set up by the Board on the basis of the merit, qualifications and competence of the employees.

The emoluments of the Directors and senior management of the Company will be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee, having regard to factors including the Group's operating results, responsibilities required of the Directors and senior management of the Company and the comparable market statistics.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

Under the share option schemes adopted by the Company on 4 October 2006 (the "2006 Share Option Scheme") and 20 May 2016 (the "2016 Share Option Scheme") respectively, share options would be granted to certain Directors, employees and other eligible participants of the Company entitling them to subscribe for shares of HK\$0.01 each in the capital of the Company. The 2006 Share Option Scheme was expired and terminated on 20 May 2016.

Under the 2016 Share Option Scheme, the maximum number of Shares available for issue upon exercise of all options granted and yet to be exercised under the 2016 Share Option Scheme and other share option schemes in aggregate shall not exceed 30% of the number of issued Shares from time to time. The total number of Shares issued and which may be issued upon exercise of all options (whether exercised, cancelled or outstanding) granted in any 12-month period to each participant must not exceed 1% of the number of Shares in issue unless approved by the Shareholders in a general meeting. An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the 2016 Share Option Scheme at any time during a period to be notified by the Board, which must not be more than ten years from the date of grant. Any Share allotted and issued on the exercise of options will rank *pari passu* with other Shares in issue on the date of allotment.

The offer of a grant of share options may be accepted within 28 days from the date of offer, upon payment of nominal consideration of HK\$1 in total by the eligible participants that become grantees. Each share option will be vested immediately at the date when the option is accepted. The share options will lapse immediately after the grantee ceases to be eligible participant of the Group. The options will lapse due to the expiry of the option's exercise period.

董事報告

Directors' Report

購股權計劃 (續)

因行使購股權將予發行之股份之認購價不得低於以下各項中之較高數值：(i) 股份於授出日期在聯交所發出之每日報價表所示之收市價；(ii) 股份於緊接授出日期前五個營業日在聯交所發出之每日報價表所示之收市價平均值；及(iii) 股份於授出日期之面值。董事會將於向參與者提呈購股權時釐定認購價。

於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，根據二零零六年購股權計劃授出而尚未行使之購股權之變動詳情如下：

SHARE OPTION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

The subscription price for the Shares to be issued upon exercise of the options shall be no less than the higher of (i) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the daily quotation sheet issued by the Stock Exchange on the date of grant; (ii) the average closing price of the Shares as stated in the daily quotation sheets issued by the Stock Exchange for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of a Share on the date of grant. The subscription price will be established by the Board at the time the option is offered to the participants.

Details of the movement in outstanding share options, which have been granted under the 2006 Share Option Scheme for the year ended 31 December 2016 are as follows:

承授人類別 Category of grantee	於年初尚未行使 Outstanding at beginning of year	年內已行使 Exercised during the year	年內失效 Lapsed during the year	於年末尚未行使 Outstanding at the end of the year
施惠芳女士 (附註) Ms. Shi Huifang (Note)	280,000	(140,000)	–	140,000
員工 Employee	16,660,000	(1,680,000)	(780,000)	14,200,000
	16,940,000	(1,820,000)	(780,000)	14,340,000

附註：施惠芳女士為董事王子江先生之配偶，因此為王子江先生之聯繫人。

Note: Ms. Shi Huifang is the spouse of Mr. Wang Zijiang who is a Director and therefore an associate of Mr. Wang Zijiang.

基於所作假設及所用模式之限制，計算本公司現有購股權所得之公允值帶有主觀及不確定因素。購股權價值因應若干主觀假設之不同變數而各異，所採納變數之任何變動或會對購股權之估計公允值造成重大影響。其他詳情載於財務報表附註31。

The fair value of the existing share options of the Company calculated are inherently subjective and uncertain due to the assumptions made and the limitations of the model used. The value of an option varies with different variables of certain subjective assumptions. Any change in variables so adopted may materially affect the estimation of the fair value of an option. Further details are set out in Note 31 to the financial statements.

於回顧年度內，並無根據二零一六年購股權計劃授出購股權。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據二零一六年購股權計劃可供發行之股份總數為84,687,800股，分別相當於本公司於二零一六年五月二十日（本公司採納二零一六年購股權計劃之日）及截至本年報日期為止之已發行股本的10%及9.98%。

During the year under review, no share option has been granted under the 2016 Share Option Scheme. As at 31 December 2016, the total number of Shares available for issue under the 2016 Share Option Scheme is 84,687,800 which representing 10% and 9.98% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 20 May 2016 (the date of which the 2016 Share Option Scheme has been adopted by the Company) and as at the date of this annual report, respectively.

董事報告

Directors' Report

優先購買權

組織章程細則或開曼群島法例均無載列有關優先購買權，並規定本公司須向現有股東按比例提呈發售新股份之條文。

購買、出售或贖回本公司上市證券

在回顧年度內，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

足夠公眾持股量

於刊發本報告前之最後實際可行日期，根據本公司從公開途徑所得的資料及就董事所深知，董事確認本公司一直維持上市規則所規定的足夠公眾持股量。

遵守最佳應用守則

本公司致力維持良好之企業管治常規。有關本公司所採納企業管治常規之資料，載於本年報第36至51頁之企業管治報告內。

本公司已採納標準守則作為董事買賣本公司證券之守則。經本公司作出具體查詢後，所有董事確認，彼等於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止財政年度一直遵守標準守則所載之規定標準。

獨立核數師

本財務報表已由香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司（「立信德豪」）審核。

於二零一七年股東週年大會上，將會提呈一項決議案，以續聘立信德豪為本公司獨立核數師。

承董事會命
主席
高峰

香港，二零一七年三月二十七日

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Articles of Association or the laws of the Cayman Islands which would oblige the Company to offer new Shares on a pro rata basis to existing Shareholders.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

During the year under review, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

As at the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this report, based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and to the best knowledge of the Directors, the Directors confirmed that the Company has maintained sufficient public float as required under the Listing Rules.

COMPLIANCE WITH CODE OF BEST PRACTICES

The Company is committed to maintaining the high standard of corporate governance practices. Information on the corporate governance practices adopted by the Company is set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 36 to 51 of this annual report.

The Company has adopted the Model Code as its code for dealing in securities of the Company by the Directors. After specific enquiry by the Company, all the Directors confirmed that they had complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The financial statements have been audited by BDO Limited ("BDO").

A resolution will be proposed at 2017 AGM to re-appoint BDO as the independent auditor of the Company.

On behalf of the Board
Gao Feng
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 March 2017

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

本公司致力建立及維持優良的企業管治。於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止財政年度內，本公司已採納及遵守上市規則附錄十四「企業管治守則」（「守則」）所載之原則及規定。

董事會定期檢討本公司的企業管治常規，以確保該等常規持續符合守則之要求，並認為本公司於回顧年度內一直遵守守則之適用守則條文。本集團的主要企業管治常規概述如下：

董事會

董事角色

董事會肩負領導及監控本公司的責任，同時集體負責指導並監督本公司事務以促使本公司有卓越成就。本集團的業務策略方針及管理目標乃由董事會制定。董事會授權管理層在本公司總經理及不同的董事會委員會監察下，履行日常營運職責。董事會定期檢討本集團表現是否符合既定目標及財政預算。

企業管治職能

董事會負責履行企業管治的職責，主要包括：(i) 制定及檢討企業管治政策及常規；(ii) 監督並在適當時修訂政策及常規以遵守法律及監管規定；(iii) 檢討及監察董事及高級管理人員的培訓及持續專業發展；(iv) 制定、檢討及監察適用於僱員及董事的操守準則；(v) 檢討本公司遵守守則的情況及在本公司企業管治報告內的披露；(vi) 檢討及監察本公司的資訊披露過程，包括評估和核實內部消息的準確性和重要性，並確定任何須作披露事項之形式和內容；(vii) 檢討董事會委員會結構的有效性、所有董事會委員會的職權範圍及它們對企業管治常規所承擔之責任，並作出適當的修改；及(viii) 檢討及監察本公司與股東和其權益持有人之間的通信政策。

於回顧年度內，董事會已：(i) 檢討本公司的通信政策、適用於本集團僱員及董事的操守準則、企業管治政策、內幕消息披露政策、風險管理政策及買賣證券守則的有效性；(ii) 檢討及評估董事及高級管理人員的培訓記錄；(iii) 檢討董事會委員會結構的有效性、所有董事會委員會的職權範圍及它們對企業管治常規所承擔之責任；及(iv) 檢討本公司遵守守則的情況及本公司企業管治報告內的披露。

The Company is committed to building and maintaining high standards of corporate governance. Throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2016, the Company has adopted the principles and complied with the requirements set out in the "Corporate Governance Code" (the "CG Code") contained in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules.

The Board reviews the corporate governance practices of the Company periodically to ensure the practices continue to fulfill the CG Code requirements and considered that the Company has complied with the applicable code provisions of the CG Code during the year under review. The key corporate governance practices of the Group are summarised as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Roles of Directors

The Board assumes responsibility for leadership and control of the Company and is collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Company by directing and supervising the Company's affairs. The strategic business direction of the Group and objectives for management has been formulated by the Board. The Board has delegated the day-to-day operation responsibility to the management under the supervision of the general manager of the Company and various Board committees. The Board reviews the performance of the Group against the agreed targets and budgets on a regular basis.

Corporate Governance Function

The Board is responsible for performing the corporate governance duties, which mainly include (i) developing and reviewing policies and practices on corporate governance; (ii) monitoring and revising policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements as appropriate; (iii) reviewing and monitoring the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management; (iv) developing, reviewing and monitoring the code of conduct applicable to employees and Directors; (v) reviewing the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the corporate governance report of the Company; (vi) reviewing and monitoring the Company's process of information disclosure, including assessing and verifying the accuracy and materiality of inside information and determine the form and content of any required disclosure; (vii) reviewing the effectiveness of the committee structure of the Board and the terms of reference of all Board committees and their accountability for the corporate governance practices and make amendment as appropriate; and (viii) reviewing and monitoring the Company's communication policy with Shareholders and its stakeholders.

During the year under review, the Board has (i) reviewed the effectiveness of the communication policy, code of conduct applicable to employees of the Group and Director, corporate governance policy, inside information disclosure policy, risk management policy and code for dealing in securities policy of the Company etc.; (ii) reviewed and assessed the training records of Directors and senior management; (iii) reviewed the effectiveness of the committees structure of the Board and the terms of reference of all Board committees and their accountability for the corporate governance practices; and (iv) reviewed the Company's compliance with the CG Code and the disclosure in the corporate governance report of the Company.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

組成

董事會由七名董事組成，包括四名執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事。各董事的履歷載於本年報第10至11頁。董事會結構均衡，每名董事均具備與本集團業務營運及發展相關之豐富知識、經驗及／或專才。獨立非執行董事（其中最少一名獨立非執行董事具備合適專業資格或會計或相關財務管理專業知識）具備多元化的專業知識及經驗，能有效地在制定策略及政策方面向管理層提出建議，發揮重要功能。全體董事深知彼等共同及個別對股東所負之責任，並勤勉盡職，為本集團之卓越表現作出貢獻。

主席、董事會各成員及本公司總經理之間概無財務、業務、親屬或其他重大或相關關係。彼等均可自行作出獨立判斷。本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事就本身獨立性呈交的年度確認書，並信納彼等之獨立性符合上市規則的規定。

本公司已為其董事安排合適的責任保險，以保障彼等因企業活動而引起的責任賠償。保障範圍將按年檢討。

董事委任、重選及罷免

所有董事的指定任期均為三年，而根據組織章程細則，須最少每三年輪值退任一次。

於每屆股東週年大會上，當時三分之一之董事（或其數目並非三之倍數，則以最接近但不少於三分之一之數目為準）須輪值退任，惟每名董事須最少每三年退任一次。退任董事符合資格膺選連任，並於其退任之大會上繼續擔任董事。輪值退任之董事將為自上次重選或獲委任以來在任時間最長之董事，惟就於同一日獲委任或重選為董事之人士而言，將以抽籤方式（除非彼等互相協定）決定退任之人士。為進一步提高問責性，倘擬繼續委任在任超過九年的獨立非執行董事，須以獨立決議案形式提交股東審議通過。

在董事任期完結前，可通過本公司普通決議案罷免董事，惟此舉不影響該董事就本身與本公司訂立之任何協議遭違反而索償之權力。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Composition

The Board comprises seven Directors, including four executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors. The biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 10 to 11 of this annual report. The composition of the Board is well balanced with each Director having sound knowledge, experience and/or expertise relevant to the business operations and development of the Group. The independent non-executive Directors, with at least one independent non-executive Director possessing the appropriate professional qualifications, or accounting or related financial management expertise, who offer diversified expertise and experience, contribute significantly to the important function of advising management on strategy and policy development. All the Directors are aware of their collective and individual responsibilities to the Shareholders and have exercised their duties with care, skill and diligence, contributing to the successful performance of the Group.

There is no financial, business, family or other material or relevant relationship among the Chairman, members of the Board and the general manager of the Company. All of them are free to exercise their independent judgment. The Company has received from each independent non-executive Directors a written annual confirmation of their independence and is satisfied with their independence in accordance with the Listing Rules.

The Company maintains appropriate liability insurance to indemnify its Directors for their liabilities arising out of corporate activities. The insurance coverage will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Appointment, Re-election and Removal of Directors

All Directors are appointed for a specific term of three years and subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years in accordance with the Articles of Association.

At each annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one third, are required to retire from office by rotation provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement at least once every three years. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election and shall continue to act as a Director throughout the meeting at which he retires. The Directors to retire by rotation will be those who have been the longest in office since their last re-election or appointment but as between persons who become or were last re-elected Directors on the same day those retire will (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. To further enhance accountability, any further re-appointment of an independent non-executive Director who has served the Company for more than nine years will be subject to separate resolution to be approved by the Shareholders.

A Director may be removed by an ordinary resolution of the Company before the expiration of his period of time (but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract between him and the Company).

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

培訓

所有董事均須獲得有關其作為董事的集體責任及本集團業務和活動的最新資料。因此，本集團會提供和安排簡介，以確保新任董事對董事會的角色、其作為董事在法律及其他方面的責任和職責、本集團的業務運作及企業管治常規均有適當的理解。本公司之公司秘書（「公司秘書」）將不斷向所有董事提供有關上市規則及其他適用監管規定之最新資訊，以便所有董事熟悉遵守該等規則及規定。

於回顧年度內，所有董事定期獲得本集團業務變化和發展的最新資料和介紹。此外，所有董事已參與合適的持續專業發展活動，當中包括出席與董事職務及責任有關的培訓課程。董事已應要求向公司秘書提供他們的培訓證明以作記錄。

於回顧年度內，公司秘書已參加不少於15小時的相關專業培訓，以更新其技能和知識。

38

主席及總經理

本公司的首席執行官負有總經理的職銜。為加強獨立性及問責性，主席與本公司總經理各有不同職責，並分別由高峰先生及郭希田先生擔任。主席之責任明確，主要負責領導董事會及確保董事會正常運作，並具有良好的企業管治常規及程序，而本公司總經理則負責管理日常營運、執行經由董事會批准的業務策略及政策、發展及制定組織架構、內部監控系統及內部程序與流程，以供董事會批准。主席與本公司總經理之間的責任已明確界定，並以書面形式載列。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Training

All Directors must keep abreast of their collective responsibilities as Directors and of the business and activities of the Group. A briefing is provided and organised to ensure that newly appointed Directors are familiar with the role of the Board, their legal and other duties and responsibilities as Director as well as the business and corporate governance practices of the Group. The company secretary of the Company (the "Company Secretary") will continuously update all Directors on latest development regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable regulator requirements so as to familiar compliance of the same by all Directors.

During the year under review, all Directors received regular updates and presentations on changes and developments to the Group's business. Besides, all Directors have participated in appropriate continuous professional development activities by ways of attending training course relevant to the Directors' duties and responsibilities. Directors are requested to provide their records of training they received to the Company Secretary for record.

Company Secretary has attended no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training to update her skills and knowledge during the year under review.

Chairman and General Manager

The chief executive officer of the Company bears the title of general manager. In order to reinforce the independence and accountability, the roles of the Chairman and the general manager of the Company are segregated and performed by Mr. Gao Feng and Mr. Guo Xitian respectively. There is a clear distinction responsibility of the Chairman to mainly provide leadership for the Board and ensure the Board is functioning properly, with good corporate governance practices and procedures, whilst the general manager of the Company is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations, implementing business strategies and policies approved by the Board, developing and formulating the organisational structure, internal control systems and internal procedures and processes for the Board's approval. The division of responsibilities between the Chairman and general manager of the Company has been clearly defined and set out in writing.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

董事會會議

董事會每個財政年度最少召開定期會議四次。董事皆親身出席或以電子通訊方式參加會議。為了讓全體董事可盡量出席全部會議，所有定期董事會會議的日期均預先計劃。會議議程在諮詢董事會成員後制定。每位董事均獲邀提出任何擬在會議中討論或提呈的事項。如有任何董事與董事會將會考慮之事宜存在利益衝突，有關董事須放棄投票，並且不得計入董事會會議的法定人數內。

董事已獲邀將彼等認為合適之任何事項列入董事會會議議程內。每次董事會會議前最少十四天發出通知。董事會文件在會議舉行前不少於三天送交所有董事傳閱，以確保彼等可及時獲得有關資料。如有需要取得更多資料，各董事均可個別及單獨地向本集團管理層查詢。所有董事均可於有需要時尋求獨立專業意見，費用由本公司承擔。

於回顧年度內，舉行了四次董事會會議。董事曾討論本集團的整體策略、營運及財務表現，包括年度預算、年度業績及中期業績、批准重大資本交易及其他重大營運及財務事宜等。所有董事亦會適時獲知會可影響本集團業務的重大變動，包括有關規則及規例的修訂。董事會文件及本公司會議記錄由公司秘書備存於本公司在香港之主要營業地點。所有會議記錄之草擬及最終稿已於各董事會會議舉行後三十天內向董事傳閱，以供彼等審閱、發表意見及作記錄之用。

董事會委員會

董事會已成立下列委員會，並具備既定的職權範圍，其內容不比守則所載的規定寬鬆。董事會委員會的職權範圍已在本公司網站刊登，並可應股東之要求以供查閱。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Board Meeting

The Board meets regularly at least 4 times every financial year. The Directors participated in person or through electronic means of communication. All regular Board meetings are scheduled in advance to facilitate the possible fullest attendance. The meeting agenda is set after consulting with members of the Board. Each Director is invited to present any businesses that he wishes to discuss or propose at such meetings. Directors are required to abstain from voting and will not be counted in the quorum present in the Board meeting if any Director has a conflict of interest in a matter to be considered by the Board.

The Directors have been invited to include any matters which they thought appropriate in the agenda for the Board meetings. Notice of at least 14 days has been given for each Board meeting. Board papers are circulated to all Directors not less than 3 days before the Board meetings to ensure timely access to relevant information. Each Director is able to access the management of the Group separately and independently if more information is required. All Directors are permitted to seek independent professional advice, if required, at the Company's expenses.

During the year under review, four Board meetings were held. Directors have discussed the overall strategy as well as the operation and financial performance of the Group, including annual budgets, annual and interim results, approval of major capital transactions and other significant operational and financial matters etc. Directors are kept informed on a timely basis of major changes that may affect the Group's business, including relevant rules and regulations. The Board's papers and minutes of the Company are kept by the Company Secretary at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong. All draft and final versions of minutes have been circulated to Directors for review, comment and record within 30 days after each Board meeting.

Board Committees

The Board has established the following committees with defined terms of reference, which are of no less exacting terms than those set out in the CG Code. The terms of reference of the Board committees are posted on the Company's website and also available to Shareholders upon request.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

審核委員會

審核委員會包括三名獨立非執行董事，分別為梁錦雲先生、高寶玉先生及劉晨光先生。梁先生為審核委員會之主席，彼具備上市規則規定之認可會計專業資格。審核委員會的主要職責包括：

- (i) 確保本集團之財務報表、年度報告、中期報告及核數師報告展示經真確及公正評估後的本集團財政狀況以及遵守會計準則、上市規則及其他有關財務申報的規定；
- (ii) 審閱本集團之財務監控及內部監控；
- (iii) 審閱本集團的財政及會計政策及常規；
- (iv) 建議本公司獨立核數師的任命及酬金；及
- (v) 特定權責範圍列明的其他職責。

審核委員會獲提供充足資源以履行其職責。

審核委員會在回顧年度內曾舉行三次會議，以討論下列事宜：

- (i) 審閱本公司獨立核數師是否獨立客觀，並與本公司獨立核數師討論核數性質及範疇；
- (ii) 按照審核委員會的權責範圍，與本公司管理層共同審閱本集團的重大內部監控及財務事宜；
- (iii) 審閱本公司獨立核數師提供的審核結果，並就任何須採取行動或改善的事項向董事會報告並提出建議；
- (iv) 審閱本集團的會計原則及常規、上市規則及法規的遵行、內部監控及財務報告事宜；
- (v) 審閱截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度的年度財務報表及截至二零一六年六月三十日止六個月的中期財務報表；
- (vi) 審閱本集團之持續關連交易；及

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises the three independent non-executive Directors, namely, Mr. Leung Kam Wan, Mr. Gao Baoyu and Mr. Liu Chenguang. Mr. Leung is the chairman of the Audit Committee and he possesses recognised professional qualifications in accounting required by the Listing Rules. The primary duties of the Audit Committee include:

- (i) ensuring the Group's financial statements, annual and interim reports, and the auditor's report present a true and balanced assessment of the Group's financial position and complying of the accounting standards, the Listing Rules and other requirements in relation to financial reporting;
- (ii) reviewing the Group's financial controls and internal control;
- (iii) reviewing the Group's financial and accounting policies and practices;
- (iv) recommending the appointment and remuneration of the independent auditor of the Company; and
- (v) other duties are set out in its specific terms of reference.

The Audit Committee is provided with sufficient resources enabling it to discharge its duties.

The Audit Committee held three meetings during the year under review to discuss the following matters:

- (i) reviewing the independence and objectivity of the independent auditor of the Company and discussing with the independent auditor of the Company the nature and scope of the audit;
- (ii) reviewing the Group's significant internal controls and financial matters as set out in the Audit Committee's terms of reference with management of the Company;
- (iii) reviewing the audit findings provided by the independent auditor of the Company, and identifying and making recommendations to the Board on any matters where action or improvement is needed;
- (iv) reviewing the Group's accounting principles and practices, listing rules and statutory compliance, internal controls and financial reporting matters;
- (v) reviewing the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 and interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2016;
- (vi) reviewing the continuing connected transactions of the Group; and

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

審核委員會 (續)

- (vii) 審閱本公司獨立核數師之酬金條款，並建議董事會續聘本公司的獨立核數師。

於回顧年度內，審核委員會成員亦參與：(i) 審閱遵守守則的自我評估報告；(ii) 評估負責本集團會計和財務報告員工的資源、資格和經驗是否足夠，以及他們參與的培訓課程是否足夠；(iii) 審閱及批准本集團年度預算案；(iv) 審閱本集團的內部審核報告；及(v) 審閱本集團的風險管理政策等等。

審核委員會於二零一七年三月二十七日舉行會議以審議截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表。審核委員會相信，本集團所採納的會計政策及常規乃符合香港目前的最佳常規。審核委員會認為財務報表並未遺漏任何特殊項目，並信納該等財務報表所披露的數據及闡釋。

薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會的主席為劉晨光先生（獨立非執行董事），其他三名成員為梁錦雲先生（獨立非執行董事）、高寶玉先生（獨立非執行董事）、劉洪亮先生（執行董事，辭任由二零一六年七月一日起生效）及高峰先生（執行董事，於二零一六年七月一日獲委任）。薪酬委員會之大部分成員皆為獨立非執行董事。

薪酬委員會主要負責：(i) 因應董事會所訂企業方針及目標，並且考慮同類公司支付的薪酬、須付出的時間及職責以及本集團內其他職位的僱傭條件，以審閱個別董事及本集團高級管理人員的薪酬政策，並向董事會提出建議；(ii) 審閱本公司之購股權計劃、分紅機制及其他與薪酬相關之事宜，並向董事會提出建議；及(iii) 特定權責範圍列明的其他職責。

薪酬委員會將就其提案及建議諮詢主席，如薪酬委員會認為有需要，亦可尋求專業意見。薪酬委員會亦獲提供履行其職責所需的其他資源。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Audit Committee (Continued)

- (vii) reviewing the terms of remuneration of the independent auditor of the Company and recommending the Board on the re-appointment of the independent auditor of the Company.

The members of the Audit Committee had also participated to (i) review the self-assessment report on compliance of CG code; (ii) evaluate the sufficiency of resources, the qualification and the experience of the employees who were responsible for the accounting and financial reporting of the Group, and the sufficiency of training courses received by them; (iii) review and approve the annual budget of the Group; (iv) review the internal audit report of the Group; and (v) review the risk management policy of the Group etc. during the year under review.

On 27 March 2017, the Audit Committee also held a meeting to review the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The Audit Committee was satisfied that the accounting policies and practices adopted by the Group are in accordance with the current best practices in Hong Kong. The Audit Committee found no unusual items that were omitted from the financial statements and was satisfied with the disclosures of data and explanations shown in the financial statements.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is chaired by Mr. Liu Chenguang, an independent non-executive Director, with Mr. Leung Kam Wan, an independent non-executive Director, Mr. Gao Baoyu, an independent non-executive Director, Mr. Liu Hongliang, the executive Director (resigned with effect from 1 July 2016) and Mr. Gao Feng, the executive Director (appointed on 1 July 2016), as the three other members. The majority members of the Remuneration Committee are independent non-executive Directors.

The Remuneration Committee is mainly responsible for (i) reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration policy of individual Directors and members of senior management of the Group, with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives as well as considering salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities, and employment conditions elsewhere in the Group; (ii) reviewing the Company's share option scheme, bonus structure and other compensation-related issues and make recommendation to the Board; and (iii) other duties as set out in its specific terms of reference.

The Remuneration Committee consults with the Chairman on its proposals and recommendations, and also has access to professional advice if deemed necessary by the Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee is also provided with other resources enabling it to discharge its duties.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

薪酬委員會 (續)

在回顧年度內，薪酬委員會曾舉行兩次會議，以：(i) 經考慮可比較的市場條件後，審閱全體董事及本集團高級管理人員之薪酬待遇（當時已參考其責任和職能、本集團的經營業績和已達成的企業目標），並向董事會提出建議以供批准；(ii) 審閱董事及本集團高級管理人員之薪酬政策；及(iii) 審閱董事的服務合約條款。各董事概不得參與任何有關其本身薪酬的討論及決議。

薪酬政策

董事及本集團高級管理人員的薪酬政策主要旨在讓本集團可將執行董事及高級管理人員的酬金與工作表現（以是否符合本公司目標作為衡量標準）掛鉤，從而挽留及激勵彼等。董事及本集團高級管理人員之薪酬待遇主要包括基本薪酬、其他福利、酌情花紅及購股權。於釐定各酬金項目的指引時，本公司會參考市場對經營類似業務及規模相近的公司所作的酬金調查。

獨立非執行董事的酬金主要包括董事袍金，有關款額乃參考市場標準進行年度評估。獨立非執行董事履行職務（包括出席本公司會議）的實際費用可以實報實銷方式獲得償付。

提名委員會

提名委員會的主席由執行董事劉洪亮先生出任（於二零一六年七月一日辭任，並由高峰先生自二零一六年七月一日起接任），其他兩名成員為獨立非執行董事劉晨光先生及梁錦雲先生。提名委員會之大部分成員皆為獨立非執行董事。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Remuneration Committee (Continued)

During the year under review, the Remuneration Committee has held two meetings to (i) review of the remuneration packages for all the Directors and senior management of the Group by reference to their responsibilities and duties, the Group's operating results and achieved corporate objectives, after taking into account also the comparable market conditions and made recommendation to the Board for approval; (ii) review the remuneration policy for Director and senior management of the Group; and (iii) review the service contract terms of the Directors. No Director shall participate in any discussion and resolution about his own remuneration.

Remuneration policy

The primary goal of the remuneration policy for Directors and senior management of the Group is to enable the Group to retain and motivate executive Directors and senior management of the Group by linking their compensation with performance as measured against the corporate objectives of the Company. The principal elements of the remuneration package for Directors and senior management of the Group include basic salary, other benefit, discretionary bonus and share option. In determining guidelines for each compensation element, the Company will make reference to market remuneration surveys on companies operating in similar business and comparable scale.

The remuneration of independent non-executive Directors mainly comprising directors' fees which is subject to annual assessment with reference to the market standard. Reimbursement is allowed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties including attendance at the Company meeting.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is chaired by Mr. Liu Hongliang (resigned on 1 July 2016 and replaced by Mr. Gao Feng with effective from 1 July 2016), an executive Director, with Mr. Liu Chenguang and Mr. Leung Kam Wan, as the two other members, both are independent non-executive Directors. The majority members of the Nomination Committee are independent non-executive Directors.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

提名委員會 (續)

提名委員會主要負責：(i) 制定提名政策；(ii) 就董事之提名與委任及董事會之繼任安排向董事會提出建議；及(iii) 審閱董事會多元化政策，並向董事會提出建議（如有需要）。董事會多元化政策闡明實現董事會多元化的方式，包括性別、年齡、文化和教育背景、種族、專業及行業經驗、技能、知識、服務年資和主要股東的合法權益。提名委員會亦會考慮任何建議重選的董事或獲提名委任為董事之候選人之優點及貢獻，並妥為兼顧董事會多元化政策，從而對現有董事會提供互補作用。提名委員會的主要職責包括：(i) 審閱董事會架構、人數及成員多元化程度，並就任何為配合本公司的企業策略而擬對董事會作出的變動提出建議；(ii) 物色具備合適資格可擔任董事的人士，並甄選提名有關人士出任董事或就此向董事會提出意見；(iii) 評核獨立非執行董事的獨立性；及(iv) 特定權責範圍列明的其他職責。提名委員會獲提供充足資源以履行其職責。

提名委員會甄選和推薦董事候選人的標準包括（但不限於）候選人的技能、在相關領域的知識和經驗、候選人出任上市公司董事職務的數目、需要投入的時間及候選人是否能夠表現出作為董事應有的能力和操守等。

在回顧年度內，提名委員會曾舉行兩次會議，以：(i) 評核董事會目前的架構、人數及組成（包括但不限於技能、知識及經驗方面）；(ii) 審閱獨立非執行董事的獨立性；(iii) 審閱並推薦於股東週年大會上續聘退任董事以供股東批准；(iv) 檢討董事會多元化政策；(v) 審閱董事繼任計劃；及(vi) 建議委任新董事以供董事會批准。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Nomination Committee (Continued)

The Nomination Committee is mainly responsible for (i) formulating nomination policy, (ii) making recommendations to the Board on nomination and appointment of Directors and the Board succession, and (iii) reviewing the Board diversity policy and makes recommendations to the Board if necessary. The Board diversity policy sets out the approach to achieve diversity on the Board which includes gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional and industry experience, skills, knowledge, length of service and the legitimate interests of the principal Shareholders. The Nomination Committee will also consider the merits and contribution of any Director proposed for re-election or any candidate nominated to be appointed as Director with due regard for the diversity of the Board so as to complement the existing Board. The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are (i) review the structure, size and diversity of the Board and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy; (ii) identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members and select or make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships; (iii) assess the independence of independent non-executive Directors; and (iv) other duties are set out in its specific terms of reference. The Nomination Committee is provided with sufficient resources enabling it to discharge its duties.

The criteria for the Nomination Committee to select and recommend candidates for directorship including but not limited to the candidate's skill, knowledge and experience in relevant areas, the number of directorships of listed companies held by the candidate, the time commitment required, and whether the candidate can demonstrate a level of competence and integrity required for the position of the Director etc.

During the year under review, the Nomination Committee held two meetings to (i) assess the current structure, size and composition (including but not limited to the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board; (ii) review the independence of the independent non-executive Directors; (iii) review and recommend the re-appointment of the retiring Directors for Shareholders' approval at annual general meeting; (iv) review the Board diversity policy; (v) review the Directors succession plan; and (vi) recommend the appointment of the new Director for the Board approval.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

安全及環保委員會

安全及環保委員會負責強化生產營運之安全及效益，以減少本集團之主要營運風險。安全及環保委員會主席為執行董事郭希田先生，其他成員為高寶玉先生（獨立非執行董事）及孫振民先生（執行董事）。委員會的主要職責包括：

- (i) 制定本集團整體的安全和環保政策和規則；
- (ii) 建立和維持本集團的安全和環保生產運作系統；
- (iii) 檢查和監察本集團的生產和營運，以確保本集團的安全和環保政策和規則有效地執行；
- (iv) 確保本集團之生產營運符合有關監管機構及部門不時頒佈之所有相關法規和規則；及
- (v) 回應及處理所有關於安全及環境事項之投訴，並向董事會提供改善建議。

在回顧年度內，安全及環保委員會曾舉行一次會議，以考慮下列事宜：

- (i) 審閱本集團的環境、健康和安全部門於回顧年度內完成的工作；及
- (ii) 根據本集團業務發展需要，規劃及評估即將推出的環境改善項目，並向董事會提供意見。

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The Safety and Environmental Protection Committee

The Safety and Environmental Protection Committee is responsible for enhancing the safety and effectiveness of production operations that would eliminate the main operating risk of the Group. The Safety and Environmental Protection Committee is chaired by Mr. Guo Xitian, an executive Director and other members are Mr. Gao Baoyu, an independent non-executive Director and Mr. Sun Zhenmin, an executive Director. The primary duties of the Committee include:

- (i) formulating the Group's overall safety and environmental protection policy and regulations;
- (ii) establishing and maintaining a safety and environmental production operating system of the Group;
- (iii) inspecting and monitoring the productions and operations of the Group to ensure the Group's safety and environmental protection policy and regulations are implemented effectively;
- (iv) ensuring the production operations of the Group are complied with all relevant rules and regulations promulgated by relevant regulators and authorities from time to time; and
- (v) responding and handling all complaints regarding the safety and environmental issues and make recommendation to the Board for improvement.

The Safety and Environmental Protection Committee has held one meeting during the year under review to consider the following issues:

- (i) reviewing the work tasks completed by EHS department of the Group during the year under review; and
- (ii) planning and assessing upcoming environmental improvement projects in according to the Group's business development needs and advise the Board thereof.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

董事會 (續)

於回顧年度內，各董事出席董事會會議、董事會委員會會議及股東週年大會之記錄載列如下：

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

During the year under review, the attendance record of each Director at the Board meetings, Board committee meetings and annual general meeting is set out below:

		出席會議記錄 Attendance of meetings					安全及 環保委員會 Safety and Environmental Protection Committee
		股東週年 大會 Annual general meeting	董事會 Board	審核委員會 Audit Committee	薪酬委員會 Remuneration Committee	提名委員會 Nomination Committee	
執行董事 Executive Directors							
劉洪亮先生 ^{4,5}	Mr. Liu Hongliang ^{4,5}	0/1	4/4	1/3	1/2	1/2	-
王子江先生	Mr. Wang Zijiang	1/1	4/4	-	-	-	-
郭希田先生 ⁷	Mr. Guo Xitian ⁷	1/1	4/4	-	-	-	1/1
高峰先生 ^{4,5}	Mr. Gao Feng ^{4,5}	1/1	4/4	2/3	2/2	1/2	-
孫振民先生 ⁸	Mr. Sun Zhenmin ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	1/1
獨立非執行董事 Independent non-executive Directors							
梁錦雲先生 ^{1,4,6}	Mr. Leung Kam Wan ^{1,4,6}	1/1	4/4	3/3	2/2	2/2	-
高寶玉先生 ^{2,4,8}	Mr. Gao Baoyu ^{2,4,8}	1/1	4/4	3/3	2/2	-	1/1
劉晨光先生 ^{2,3,6}	Mr. Liu Chenguang ^{2,3,6}	1/1	4/4	3/3	2/2	2/2	-

附註：

Notes:

1. 審核委員會主席
2. 審核委員會成員
3. 薪酬委員會主席
4. 薪酬委員會成員
5. 提名委員會主席
6. 提名委員會成員
7. 安全及環保委員會主席
8. 安全及環保委員會成員

1. Chairman of the Audit Committee
2. Member of the Audit Committee
3. Chairman of the Remuneration Committee
4. Member of the Remuneration Committee
5. Chairman of the Nomination Committee
6. Member of the Nomination Committee
7. Chairman of the Safety and Environmental Protection Committee
8. Member of the Safety and Environmental Protection Committee

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

問責及審核

董事會致力根據一切法律法規要求，向股東及公眾人士呈列以公平、清晰及明確的方式就本公司的表現、狀況及前景所作的評估。

董事知悉彼等須根據法定要求及適用會計標準編製本集團財務報表的責任，亦知悉彼等有責任確保本集團適時刊發財務報表。董事及核數師有關財務報表的責任載列於本報告第52至58頁之「獨立核數師報告」。

此外，董事會已在回顧年度內審閱及考慮本集團在會計及財務申報職能方面的員工資源、資歷及經驗是否足夠，以及考慮員工所接受的培訓課程及有關預算是否充足。

在回顧年度內，董事會獲按時提供每月更新。管理層亦須提交詳盡報告及說明，以供董事會於批准前作出知情評估。

內部監控

董事會全盤負責本集團的內部監控系統，並為本集團維持健全和有效的內部監控系統，以保障本集團的資產及股東投資。

董事會亦負責本集團的整體風險管理職能。風險管理程序已設立並於本集團整體營運中實行，以就所有可影響主要業務活動之風險，提供一致的風險管理程序，即風險識別、評估、處理及呈報。

本集團之內部監控及風險管理體系包括一套全面之組織架構及授權制度，當中已清晰界定各業務及營運單位之責任，權力之分配則根據有關人士之經驗及業務需要而進行。該制度旨在：(i) 幫助實現業務目標及保障資產免被未經授權挪用或處置；(ii) 確保遵守有關法律、規則及規例，並確保可妥善保存會計記錄以提供可靠之財務資料作業務或公告之用；及(iii) 識別、管理和減低本集團的主要風險。

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Board aims to present a balanced, clear and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects to Shareholders and the public pursuant to all types of statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the financial statements of the Group in accordance with statutory requirements and the applicable accounting standards. The Directors also acknowledge their responsibilities to ensure that the financial statements for the Group are published in a timely manner. The Directors' and auditor's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements are set out in the "Independent Auditor's Report" on pages 52 to 58 of this report.

In addition, the Board has reviewed and considered the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staffs of the accounting and financial reporting function of the Group and also considered the training programs and budget during the year under review.

Monthly updates have been provided to the Board timely during the year under review. Management is also required to provide detailed reports and explanation to enable the Board to make an informed assessment before approval.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board has overall responsibilities for the Group's system of internal control and maintaining a sound and effective internal control system of the Group to safeguard the Group's assets and the Shareholders' investment.

The Board is also responsible for the overall risk management functions of the Group. Risk management procedures has been set up and implemented for the overall operations of the Group, which is in place to provide a consistent approach on the risk management processes in identification, assessment, treatment and reporting of all risks identified that would affect key business activities.

The internal control and risk management systems of the Group comprise a comprehensive organisational structure and delegation of authorities, with responsibilities of each business and operational units clearly defined and authorities assigned to individuals based on experience and business needs. Systems have been designed to (i) help the achievement of business objectives and safeguard assets against unauthorised use and disposition; (ii) ensure compliance with relevant laws, rules and regulations, and ensure proper maintenance of accounting records for provision of reliable financial information used within the business or for publication; and (iii) identify, manage and mitigate key risks to the Group.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

內部監控 (續)

本集團的內部監控和風險管理體系旨在提供不會有重大失實陳述或損失作出合理而非絕對的保證，並管理而非消除未能達成本集團業務目標的風險。

本集團已成立內部審計部門以確保所有內部監控程序、合規監控程序及風險管理措施和程序均妥善執行。本集團的內部審計部門亦正制訂更多監控措施，以建立更全面的管理体系，從而支持本集團的業務持續發展。本集團的內部審計部門在對本集團內各種營運和活動的相關風險進行獨立審查和考核，並評估其足夠性、有效性和合規性後，將定期直接向董事會報告。

於回顧年度內，本集團的內部審計部門就有關本集團之銷售營運進行內部監控審查及考核，並直接向董事會匯報調查結果。董事會確認，該內部審計報告並無察悉顯著弱點，但管理層將實施由本集團內部審計部門提供之若干建議以進一步改善該運作及流程。該審計建議的改進進度由內部審計部門定期跟踪，直到董事會滿意為止。

董事將至少每年對本集團的內部監控和風險管理體系進行恆常的審查，以確保該體系在持續的基礎上保持健全和有效。於回顧年度內，董事已審閱本集團內部監控和風險管理體系的有效性，並認為這是有有效和足夠的。此外，執行董事經常參與每月管理層會議，就本集團的財務與營運程序、詐騙調查（如有），以及生產效率及效益等進行檢討，及／或按需要舉行會議以即時處理或糾正違規情況。

此外，根據本集團的員工手冊，員工可以匿名信方式向獨立非執行董事或主席報告任何本集團內部發生之道德不當行為、不當行為或欺詐事件，而毋須擔心受害、繼後受到歧視、受不利對待或遭解僱。

INTERNAL CONTROLS (CONTINUED)

The internal control and risk management systems of the Group are established to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss and to manage, but not to eliminate, risks of failure in achieving the Group's business objectives.

An internal audit department of the Group is established to ensure that all internal control procedures, compliance controls procedures and risk management measures and procedures are properly implemented. The internal audit department of the Group is also formulating more control measures to put in place aim to establish more comprehensive management systems so as to support the business continuous development of the Group. The internal audit department of the Group will report to the Board directly and periodically after performing independent reviews and examinations on the risks associated with and controls over various operations and activities within the Group and evaluates their adequacy, effectiveness and compliance.

During the year under review, the internal audit department of the Group has performed internal control review and examination on the sales operation of the Group. The findings have been reported directly to the Board. The Board concluded that no significant weakness was noted from the internal audit report but the management will further improve the operations and procedures by implementing several recommendations suggested by the internal audit department of the Group. The improvement progress on these audit recommendations is followed up on a regular basis by internal audit department until the Board's satisfaction.

The Directors will take a constant review of internal control and risk management systems of the Group at least annually to ensure the systems remains sound and effectiveness on an on-going basis. During the year under review, the Directors has reviewed the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems of the Group and considered that are effective and adequate. Besides, the executive Directors is always participate in the monthly management meetings to review the Group's financial and operational procedures, fraud investigations (if any), productivity efficiency and effectiveness etc., and/or meetings held as and when required to address or rectify irregularities immediately.

In addition, pursuant to the employee handbook of the Group, employees can report any ethical misconduct, impropriety or fraud cases within the Group to the independent non-executive Directors or Chairman anonymously in writing without fear of victimisation, subsequent discrimination, disadvantage or dismissal.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

內部監控 (續)

董事會負責處理發佈內幕消息及其他財務資料披露規定之程序。董事會完全瞭解其根據上市規則應負的責任，以及盡快披露本公司內幕消息是首要原則。本公司已參考證券及期貨事務監察委員會發出的「內幕消息披露指引」制定了內幕消息披露政策。本公司的內幕消息披露政策嚴禁未經授權使用機密或內幕消息。內幕消息披露政策還明確規定了回應外部查詢本集團事務的程序，並確保在披露之前嚴格保密內幕消息。凡得悉或可接觸本集團未公佈之內部消息之僱員，均已得悉本集團所採納的標準守則，並須遵從證券及期貨條例第 XIII 及 XIV 部分所規定之限制。董事會將定期檢討內幕消息披露政策，以便在有需要時作出建議或修訂。

遵從進行證券交易的標準守則

本公司已採納標準守則作為其本身監管董事進行證券交易之守則。作出具體查詢後，各董事均已確認於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止財政年度一直遵守標準守則。本公司亦已就有關僱員採納條款不會較標準守則寬鬆之書面指引。高級管理人員因其在在本集團擔任之職位而可能擁有內部消息，彼等已應要求遵守標準守則及本公司有關董事進行證券交易之操守準則之有關規定。於回顧年度內，根據本公司所知，概無出現有關僱員違反僱員書面指引之情況。

股東權利

召開股東特別大會（「股東特別大會」）之權利

任何一名或以上於遞呈要求日期持有不少於本公司實繳股本（附有本公司股東大會之投票權）十分之一之股東，於任何時候均有權向董事會或公司秘書發出書面要求，要求董事會召開股東特別大會，以處理有關要求中列明的任何事項；有關大會須於呈遞該要求後兩(2)個月內舉行。

INTERNAL CONTROLS (CONTINUED)

The Board is responsible for the handling of the dissemination of inside information and other financial disclosure requirements procedures. The Board is fully aware of its obligations under the Listing Rules and the overriding principle that inside information of the Company should be disclosed as soon as reasonably practicable. The Company has developed an inside information disclosure policy by reference to the Guide on Disclosure of Inside Information issued by the Securities and Futures Commission. Any unauthorised use of confidential or inside information is strictly prohibited under the inside information disclosure policy of the Company. The inside information disclosure policy has also clearly defined the procedures for responding to external enquiries about the Group's affairs and ensure the strict confidence of inside information prior to its disclosure. Employees who are privy or have access to unpublished inside information of the Group has also been notified on the adoption of the Model Code by the Company and on observing the restrictions pursuant to Parts XIII and XIV of the SFO. The Board will review the inside information disclosure policy regularly to make recommendations or amendments thereto, if necessary.

COMPLIANCE WITH MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code as its own code governing securities transactions of the Directors. Each of the Directors has confirmed, upon specific enquiry, his compliance with the Model Code for the financial year ended 31 December 2016. The Company has also adopted written guidelines on no less exacting terms than the Model Code for the relevant employees. The senior management, who, because of their office in the Group, is likely to be in possession of inside information, has been requested to comply with the provisions of the Model Code and the Company's code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors. No incidence of non-compliance of the employees' written guidelines by the relevant employees was noted by the Company during the year under review.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Right to Convene Extraordinary General Meeting (the "EGM")

Any one or more Shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the Company Secretary, to require an EGM to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

股東權利 (續)

召開股東特別大會 (「股東特別大會」) 之權利 (續)

該要求須列明舉行大會之目的，並須由呈遞要求人士簽署及送達本公司香港主要營業地點以轉交公司秘書。該要求可由多份同樣格式之文件組成，而各文件均須由一位或以上之呈遞要求人士簽署。

如有關要求被證實並不妥當，提出要求之股東將獲知會有關情況，因而不會按要求的召開股東特別大會。

倘董事會未有於呈遞後二十一(21)日內召開有關大會，則呈遞要求人士可自行以同樣方式召開大會，而呈遞要求人士因董事會未有召開大會而產生的所有合理開支，須由本公司向呈遞要求人士償付。

向董事會作出查詢之權利

股東有權向董事會作出查詢。所有查詢均須以書面方式連同呈遞要求股東之聯絡資料，送達本公司香港主要營業地點以轉交公司秘書。

於股東大會提出議案之權利

開曼群島公司法 (經不時修訂) 或組織章程細則概無允許股東可於股東大會上提呈決議案之規定，惟提名候選董事的議案除外。然而，股東可向董事會或公司秘書發出書面要求以提出議案，並依循上述「召開股東特別大會之權利」一段所述之程序，召開股東特別大會以處理書面要求列明之任何事宜。

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Right to Convene Extraordinary General Meeting (the "EGM") (Continued)

The requisition must state the purposes of the meeting, and must be signed by the requisitioner(s) and deposited to the Company Secretary at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong, and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitioner(s).

If the request which has been verified is not in order, the Shareholders making the request will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, an EGM will not be convened as requested.

If within twenty one (21) days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitioner(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitioner(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitioner(s) by the Company.

Right to Put Enquiries to the Board

Shareholders have the right to put enquiries to the Board. All enquiries must be in writing with contact information of the Shareholders and deposited to the Company Secretary at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong.

Right to Put Forward Proposals at General Meetings

There are no provisions allowing Shareholders to move resolutions at the general meetings other than a proposal of a person for election as a Director under the Cayman Islands Companies Law (as amended from time to time) or the Articles of Association. However, Shareholders may suggest proposals by sending written requisition to the Board or the Company Secretary following the procedures set out in the paragraph headed "Right to Convene Extraordinary General Meeting" above to convene an EGM for any business specified in such written requisition.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

股東權利 (續)

提名人選參選董事之權利

根據組織章程細則第88條，除非獲董事推薦參選，否則，除在大會上退任的董事外，其他人士均無資格在任何股東大會上參選董事；惟倘屬以下情況則作別論：由正式合資格出席大會並於會上投票的本公司股東（並非擬參選人選）簽署書面通告，其內表明提名有關人士參選的意向，並附上獲提名人士簽署表示願意膺選及載列該人士根據上市規則第13.51(2)條之規定載列之個人履歷的通知，送交本公司香港主要營業地點以轉交公司秘書，而發出有關通知之期間最少須為七(7)日，如有關通知於寄發指定舉行有關選舉之股東大會通告後發出，則該期間於寄發進行選舉之股東大會之有關通告翌日開始，且不得遲於有關股東大會舉行日期前七(7)日結束。

投資者關係

本公司認為，股東週年大會是與股東作面對面溝通的重要管道。主席及審核委員會及薪酬委員會之主席或彼等之代表均會出席本公司之股東週年大會，以向股東解答及說明有關本集團業務策略及財務業績之事宜，以及於股東大會提呈之決議案。在大會開始時，大會主席將會解釋投票表決之詳細程序，然後回答股東就投票表決提出的任何問題。

此外，本公司亦透過公告、年報及中期報告與股東溝通。所有該等報告及公告均可在本公司及聯交所之網站閱覽。主席和投資關係經理是本公司對所有外部媒體溝通及回應股東和投資機構查詢的主要發言人。

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Right to Propose a Person for Election as a Director

Pursuant to article 88 of the Articles of Association, no person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless a written notice signed by a member of the Company (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also a notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected including that person's biographical details as required by rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules, shall have been lodged at the Company Secretary at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notice(s) are given, shall be at least seven (7) days and that (if the notices are submitted after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgment of such notice(s) shall commence on the day after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven (7) days prior to the date of such general meeting.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company considers its annual general meeting as an important channel for face-to-face dialogue with Shareholders. The Chairman and either the chairman of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee or their representatives would attend the annual general meeting of the Company answering and explaining to Shareholders issues relating to the Group's business strategies and financial results and proposed resolutions at the general meeting. At the commencement of the meeting, the chairman of the meeting will explain the detailed procedures for conducting a poll and then answers any questions from Shareholders regarding voting by way of a poll.

In addition, the Company also communicates to its Shareholder through announcements and annual and interim reports. All such reports and announcements can also be accessed via the Company's website and the website of the Stock Exchange. The Chairman and the investor relationship manager are the key spokespersons of the Company in all external media communications and respond to inquiries from Shareholders and investment community.

企業管治報告

Corporate Governance Report

獨立核數師

本公司獨立核數師的非審計服務及審計服務的性質及所收取的相關年費比率，須受審核委員會審查。倘本公司獨立核數師提供非審計服務，事前必須取得審核委員會批准，以確保不會影響本公司獨立核數師的獨立及客觀地位。於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止財政年度已支付或應支付予本公司獨立核數師的費用詳情如下：

審計服務	650,000 港元
非審計服務	
審閱中期財務報表	50,000 港元

承董事會命
主席
高峰

香港，二零一七年三月二十七日

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The nature and ratio of annual fees to the independent auditor of the Company for non-audit services and for audit services are subject to scrutiny by the Audit Committee. The provision of non-audit services by the independent auditor of the Company requires prior approval of Audit Committee so as to ensure that the independence and objectivity of the independent auditor of the Company will not be impaired. Details of the fees paid or payable to the independent auditor of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Audit services	HK\$650,000
Non-audit services	
Review of interim financial statements	HK\$50,000

On behalf of the Board
Gao Feng
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 March 2017

獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report



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致天德化工控股有限公司股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TIANDE CHEMICAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「吾等」)已審計列載於第59至144頁天德化工控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱為「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表,綜合財務報表包括於二零一六年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合收益表、綜合全面收益表、綜合現金流量表及綜合權益變動表,以及綜合財務報表附註,當中包括主要會計政策概要。

吾等認為,綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而公平地反映貴集團於二零一六年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及貴集團截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量,並已按照香港《公司條例》的披露規定妥為編製。

意見的基礎

吾等已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。吾等根據該等準則承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表的責任」一節作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」),吾等獨立於貴集團,並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。吾等相信,吾等所獲得的審計憑證能充足和適當地為吾等的審計意見提供基礎。

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Tiande Chemical Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") set out on pages 59 to 144, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report

關鍵審計事項

根據吾等的專業判斷，關鍵審計事項為吾等審核本期間的綜合財務報表中最重要而事項。吾等乃因應審核整體之綜合財務報表及就此達致意見而處理此等事項，故不會就此等事項另行發表意見。

衍生金融工具的估值

謹此提述綜合財務報表附註32及附註4(iv)所載有關衍生金融工具公允值的 貴集團重要會計估計及判斷。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，貴集團擁有衍生金融資產人民幣2,993,000元，並確認此等金融工具之認購期權及認沽期權於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度的公允值收益為人民幣10,318,000元。根據認購期權及認沽期權，貴公司有權要求合營夥伴出售合營夥伴於合營公司的45%股本權益，而合營夥伴亦有權要求 貴公司購買合營夥伴於合營公司的45%股本權益。於每個報告日期，將認購期權資產及認沽期權負債一併重新計量，而由此產生的任何收益或虧損在綜合收益表確認。

根據 貴集團的會計政策，管理層聘請獨立估值師行以二項式點陣模式估計衍生金融工具的公允值。該模式要求對所用假設作出高度判斷。

吾等確定衍生金融工具的估值為關鍵審計事項，因其對綜合財務報表十分重要，而有關估值涉及管理層的重大判斷及對預期現金流量、波動性及加權平均資本成本的估計。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments

Refer to note 32 and the Group's critical accounting estimates and judgements in relation to fair value of derivative financial instruments set out in note 4(iv) to the consolidated financial statements.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had derivative financial assets of RMB2,993,000 and a fair value gain on these financial instruments of RMB10,318,000 was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2016 relating to the call and put options which entitle the Company to require the joint venture partner to sell its 45% equity interest in the joint venture, and entitle the joint venture partner to require the Company to purchase its 45% equity interest in the joint venture respectively. The call option asset and put option liability are re-measured at each reporting date, with any resulting gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Management has engaged an independent valuation firm to estimate the fair value of derivative financial instruments by using the Binomial Lattice Model, which requires a high level of judgement on the assumptions applied, in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

We have identified valuation of derivative financial instruments as a key audit matter because of its significance to the consolidated financial statements and the valuation involves a significant management judgement and estimation on cash flow forecast, volatility and weighted average cost of capital.

獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report

吾等的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

吾等就衍生金融工具的估值所作的程序包括：

- 與管理層深入探討現金流量預測，並評估估值方法；
- 聘請吾等的內部估值專家協助吾等評估估值中使用的關鍵假設的是否適用；
- 根據吾等對有關業務及行業的了解而評估關鍵假設是否合理；
- 通過將先前的預測與實際業績進行比較，從而評估管理層過往所作預測是否準確；
- 抽樣檢查管理層提供的數據是否準確及相關；以及
- 考慮綜合財務報表確認之估值是否合適。

HOW OUR AUDIT ADDRESSED THE KEY AUDIT MATTER

Our procedures on the valuation of derivative financial instruments included:

- Conducting in-depth discussions with management and the valuer about the discounted cash flow and assessing the valuation methodology;
- Engaging our inhouse valuation specialist to assist us in evaluating and assessing the appropriateness of the key assumptions used in the valuation;
- Assessing the reasonableness of key assumptions based on our knowledge of the business and industry;
- Assessing management's historical forecast accuracy by comparing previous projections to actual results achieved;
- Checking, on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of data provided by management; and
- Considering the appropriateness of the valuation recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

商譽減值評估

謹此提述綜合財務報表附註16、附註37及附註4(viii)所載有關商譽減值的貴集團重要會計估計及判斷。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，貴集團的商譽為人民幣17,668,000元，原因為年內收購江蘇春曉醫藥化工科技有限公司。

管理層根據貴集團的會計政策進行商譽減值測試，結論是商譽並無減值。該結論是基於需要估計可收回金額的使用價值計算，詳見綜合財務報表附註16。

吾等將商譽減值評估確定為關鍵審計事項，因為其對綜合財務報表的重要性，以及計算使用價值所用的估計涉及管理層就所依據的五年期現金流量預測、貼現率及未來增長率作出的重大判斷。

Impairment Assessment on Goodwill

Refer to note 16, note 37 and the Group's critical accounting estimates and judgements in relation to impairment of goodwill set out in note 4(viii) to the consolidated financial statements.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had goodwill of RMB17,668,000 as a result of the acquisition of Jiangsu Chunxiao Pharmaceutical and Chemical Company Limited made during the year.

Management has performed impairment test on goodwill in accordance with the Group's accounting policies and concluded that there is no impairment in respect of goodwill. This conclusion was based on value-in-use calculations that require the estimation of recoverable amount, as detailed in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

We have identified impairment assessment on goodwill as a key audit matter because of its significance to the consolidated financial statements and because estimation of the value-in-use calculations involve significant management judgement with respect to its underlying 5-year period cash flow forecasts, discount rate and future growth rate.

獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report

吾等的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項 (續)

吾等就管理層的減值評估所作的程序包括：

- 與管理層深入探討計算使用價值所用之現金流量預測，並評估影響使用價值計算的重大假設及關鍵判斷範疇是否合適；
- 根據吾等對有關業務及行業的了解而評估關鍵假設是否合理，特別是與計算使用價值所依據的五年期現金流量預測有關的假設；
- 將計算使用價值所用之增長率及貼現率與獨立行業數據及可資比較公司進行對比；
- 抽樣檢查管理層提供的數據是否準確及相關，例如所用的增長率及貼現率；
- 衡量及評估計算使用價值所用之關鍵假設是否合適；及
- 進行敏感度分析，包括評估關鍵假設的變動對現金產生單位的可收回金額之影響。

年報中的其他資料

董事須對其他資料承擔責任。其他資料包括載於貴公司年報的資料，惟不包括綜合財務報表及吾等的核數師報告。

吾等對綜合財務報表作出的意見並無涵蓋其他資料，而吾等不會對其他資料發表任何形式的核證結論。

就吾等審核綜合財務報表而言，吾等的責任為閱讀其他資料，從而考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或吾等在審核過程中獲悉的資料存在重大差異，或似乎存在重大錯誤陳述。倘吾等基於已進行的工作認定其他資料出現重大錯誤陳述，吾等須報告有關事實。就此，吾等毋須作出報告。

HOW OUR AUDIT ADDRESSED THE KEY AUDIT MATTER (Continued)

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

- Conducting in-depth discussions with management about the cash flow forecasts used in the value-in-use calculations and assessing the appropriateness of the significant assumptions and critical judgement areas which affect the value-in-use calculations;
- Assessing the reasonableness of key assumptions based on our knowledge of the business and industry, in particular those relating to the 5-year period cash flow forecasts underlying the value-in-use calculations;
- Benchmarking the growth rate and discount rate used in the value-in-use calculations against independent industry data and comparable companies;
- Checking, on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of the data provided by the management, such as growth rate and discount rate used;
- Evaluating and assessing the appropriateness of the key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations; and
- Performing sensitivity analyses including assessing the effect of a change in the key assumptions to the recoverable amounts of the cash generating unit.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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

獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report

董事就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》的披露規定編製綜合財務報表，以令綜合財務報表作出真實而公平的反映，並落實其認為編製綜合財務報表所必要的內部監控，以使綜合財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

在編製綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估 貴集團持續經營的能力，並披露與持續經營有關的事項（如適用）。除非董事擬將 貴集團清盤或停止營運，或除此之外並無其他實際可行的辦法，否則須採用以持續經營為基礎的會計法。

董事亦負責監督 貴集團的財務報告流程。審核委員會協助董事履行此方面的責任。

核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

吾等的目標為合理確定綜合財務報表整體而言不會存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述，並發出載有吾等意見的核數師報告。吾等根據審計業務約定書的條文僅向全體股東報告，除此以外本報告不作其他用途。吾等不會就本報告之內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

合理確定屬高層次的核證，惟根據香港審計準則進行的審核工作不能保證總能察覺所存在的重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可因欺詐或錯誤產生，倘個別或整體在合理預期情況下可影響使用者根據綜合財務報表作出的經濟決定，則被視為重大錯誤陳述。

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The directors are also responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process. The Audit Committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibility in this regard.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report

核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任 (續)

在根據香港審計準則進行審計的過程中，吾等運用專業判斷，並保持專業懷疑態度。

吾等亦：

- 識別及評估因欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險、設計及執行審計程序以處理該等風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為吾等意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述或凌駕內部監控的情況，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部監控，以設計切合情況的審計程序，惟並非旨在對貴集團內部監控的有效性發表意見。
- 評估董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論，並根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。倘吾等認為存在重大不確定性，則吾等有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。倘有關披露不足，則修訂吾等的意見。吾等結論乃基於截至核數師報告日期止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能會導致貴集團無法持續經營。
- 評估綜合財務報表的整體呈報方式、結構及內容（包括披露資料），以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映相關交易和事項。
- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資料獲取充足及適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。吾等負責集團審計的方向、監督和執行。吾等為審計意見承擔全部責任。

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report

核數師就審計綜合財務報表須承擔的責任 (續)

吾等與審核委員會就(其中包括)審計的計劃範圍、時間安排及重大審計發現進行溝通,該等發現包括吾等在審計過程中識別的內部監控的任何重大缺失。

吾等亦向審核委員會作出聲明,指出吾等已符合有關獨立性的相關道德要求,並與彼等就可能被合理認為會影響吾等獨立性的所有關係及其他事宜,以及相關防範措施(如適用)進行溝通。

從與董事作出溝通的事項中,吾等釐定對本期綜合財務報表的審計至關重要的事項,因而構成關鍵審計事項。吾等在核數師報告中描述該等事項,除非法律或法規不允許公開披露該等事項,或在極端罕見的情況下,倘合理預期在吾等報告中就某事項進行溝通造成的負面後果超出產生的公眾利益,則吾等決定不會在報告中載述該事項。

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

歐耀均

執業證書號碼 P05018

香港,二零一七年三月二十七日

BDO Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Au Yiu Kwan

Practising Certificate Number P05018

Hong Kong, 27 March 2017

綜合收益表

Consolidated Income Statement

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

		附註 Notes	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
營業額	Revenue	6	1,265,389	1,123,408
銷貨成本	Cost of sales		(869,088)	(806,519)
毛利	Gross profit		396,301	316,889
其他收入	Other income	6	16,867	13,897
投資物業重估增值	Revaluation gain on investment properties	15	3,090	1,220
銷售開支	Selling expenses		(43,694)	(35,408)
行政及其他營運開支	Administrative and other operating expenses		(50,258)	(44,698)
財務成本	Finance costs	7	(1,212)	(1,063)
衍生金融工具的公允價值 收益	Fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	32	10,318	3,161
應佔一家合營公司虧損	Share of loss of a joint venture	17	(6,734)	(6,961)
除所得稅前溢利	Profit before income tax	8	324,678	247,037
所得稅開支	Income tax expense	9	(105,219)	(74,666)
本年度溢利	Profit for the year		219,459	172,371
應佔本年度溢利／(虧損)：	Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to:			
本公司擁有人	Owners of the Company		219,603	172,371
非控制權益	Non-controlling interests		(144)	–
			219,459	172,371
就計算本公司擁有人應佔 本年度溢利而言 之每股盈利	Earnings per share for profit attributable to owners of the Company for the year			
– 基本	– Basic	12	人民幣0.259元 RMB0.259	人民幣0.204元 RMB0.204
– 攤薄	– Diluted	12	人民幣0.259元 RMB0.259	人民幣0.204元 RMB0.204

綜合全面收益表

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	219,459	172,371
其他全面收益 其後可能重新分類至 收益表之項目：	Other comprehensive income Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:		
換算海外業務財務報表之 匯兌虧損	Exchange losses on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(123)	(1,885)
佔一家合營公司其他 全面收益	Share of other comprehensive income of a joint venture	(1,866)	(1,625)
本年度其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income for the year	(1,989)	(3,510)
本年度全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	217,470	168,861
應佔本年度全面收益 總額：	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
本公司擁有人	Owners of the Company	217,615	168,861
非控制權益	Non-controlling interests	(145)	–
		217,470	168,861

綜合財務狀況表

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

於二零一六年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016

	附註 Notes	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
資產與負債			
非流動資產			
物業、廠房及設備	13	652,475	601,933
預付土地租賃款項	14	59,858	50,122
投資物業	15	18,820	15,730
商譽	16	17,668	–
購買物業、廠房及 設備之已付訂金		11,183	3,876
於一家合營公司之權益	17	22,607	31,576
衍生金融資產	32	2,993	–
應收財務租賃款項	18	12,617	13,413
遞延稅項資產	19	2,180	2,422
		800,401	719,072
流動資產			
存貨	20	130,707	96,301
貿易應收賬及應收票據	21	432,012	394,631
預付款項及其他應收款項	22	19,440	13,758
應收一家合營公司款項	17	52,883	40,546
應收財務租賃款項	18	797	797
銀行及現金結餘	23	184,320	117,661
		820,159	663,694
流動負債			
貿易應付賬	24	39,053	23,176
應付未付賬款及 其他應付款項	25	140,107	102,556
銀行借款	26	56,816	32,072
應付一家關聯公司款項	27	1,191	–
應付一名非控股股東款項	27	3,376	–
流動稅項負債		30,570	19,780
		271,113	177,584
流動資產淨值		549,046	486,110
總資產減流動負債		1,349,447	1,205,182

綜合財務狀況表

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

於二零一六年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016

		附註 Notes	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities			
遞延收入	Deferred income	28	9,918	12,361
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	19	21,902	7,496
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	32	–	7,325
			31,820	27,182
資產淨值	Net assets		1,317,627	1,178,000
權益	EQUITY			
股本	Share capital	29	7,802	7,786
儲備	Reserves	30	1,309,968	1,170,214
本公司擁有人應佔權益	Equity attributable to the Company's owners		1,317,770	1,178,000
非控制權益	Non-controlling interests		(143)	–
總權益	Total equity		1,317,627	1,178,000

高峰
GAO FENG
董事
Director

郭希田
GUO XITIAN
董事
Director

綜合現金流量表

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

	附註 Notes	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
經營業務產生之現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
除所得稅前溢利	Profit before income tax	324,678	247,037
已就下列各項作調整：	Adjustments for:		
銀行利息收入	Bank interest income	(1,780)	(1,689)
一家合營公司利息收入	Interest income from a joint venture	(1,120)	(1,049)
財務租賃利息收入	Interest income from finance lease	(966)	(1,054)
利息開支	Interest expenses	1,212	1,063
攤銷	Amortisation	1,386	1,293
折舊	Depreciation	80,419	69,359
遞延收入回撥	Release of deferred income	(3,640)	(3,449)
撇減至可變現淨值之 存貨金額	Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	1,743	–
撇減至可變現淨值之 存貨之回撥金額	Reversal of write-down of inventories to net realisable value	–	(43)
投資物業重估增值	Revaluation gain on investment properties	(3,090)	(1,220)
股權結算以股份支付之 款項開支	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	3,793	2,736
貿易應收賬減值虧損	Impairment loss on trade receivables	4	3,232
貿易應收賬減值虧損回撥	Impairment loss trade receivables written back	(247)	–
應佔一家合營公司虧損	Share of loss of a joint venture	6,734	6,961
向一家合營公司銷售貨品的 未實現溢利變動	Change in unrealised profit on goods sold to a joint venture	369	(58)
衍生金融工具的公允價值 收益	Fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	(10,318)	(3,161)
出售物業、廠房及設備 所得淨(收益)/虧損	(Gain)/Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment, net	(110)	7
營運資金變動前之 經營溢利	Operating profit before working capital changes	399,067	319,965
存貨增加	Increase in inventories	(10,485)	(7,360)
貿易應收賬、應收票據及 其他應收款項及 預付款項增加	Increase in trade, bills and other receivables and prepayments	(31,229)	(48,639)
應收一家合營公司款項 (增加)/減少	(Increase)/Decrease in amount due from a joint venture	(7,829)	1,606
應付一家關聯公司款項增加	Increase in amount due to a related party	1,191	–
貿易應付賬、應付未付 賬款及其他應付款項 (減少)/增加	(Decrease)/Increase in trade and accruals and other payables	(24,528)	4,465
經營業務所得現金	Cash generated from operations	326,187	270,037
已付所得稅	Income taxes paid	(85,092)	(70,645)
經營業務產生之現金淨額	Net cash generated from operating activities	241,095	199,392

綜合現金流量表

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

	附註 Notes	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
投資業務產生之現金流量			
Cash flows from investing activities			
購買物業、廠房及設備		(82,024)	(99,091)
出售物業、廠房及設備之 所得款項		114	1
興建物業、廠房及設備之 政府補貼		1,330	4,000
收購一家附屬公司時 支付之現金淨額	37	(39,097)	–
原到期日三個月以上的 短期存款減少		–	15,500
一家合營公司償還貸款		373	–
已收利息		1,780	1,689
投資業務所用之現金淨額		(117,524)	(77,901)
融資業務產生之現金流量			
Cash flows from financing activities			
已付股息	11	(83,904)	(48,014)
已付利息		(1,197)	(1,073)
通過行使購股權 發行普通股之所得款項		2,266	–
償還銀行借款		(32,959)	(49,522)
新增銀行借款		56,815	49,666
一名非控股股東出資		2	–
一名非控股股東墊款		3,354	–
融資業務所用之現金淨額		(55,623)	(48,943)
現金及現金等值項目 增加淨額		67,948	72,548
年初之現金及現金等值 項目		117,661	47,442
外匯匯率變動之影響		(1,289)	(2,329)
年終之現金及現金等值項目		184,320	117,661
現金及現金等值項目結餘 分析			
Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents			
銀行及現金結餘	23	184,320	117,661

綜合權益變動表

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

本公司擁有人應佔權益
Attributable to owners of the Company

		股本 Share capital	股份溢價 Share premium	特別儲備 Special reserve	盈餘 公積金 Surplus reserve fund	物業 重估儲備 Property revaluation reserve	公益金 Public welfare fund	外幣	購股權 儲備 Share option reserve	保留溢利 Retained profits	非控制權益 Non-controlling interests	總權益 Total equity	
								匯兌儲備 Foreign currency translation reserve					
		人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	
		(附註 30a) (note 30a)	(附註 30a) (note 30a)	(附註 30b) (note 30b)	(附註 30c) (note 30c)	(附註 30d) (note 30d)	(附註 30e) (note 30e)	(附註 30f) (note 30f)	(附註 30f) (note 30f)				
於二零一六年 一月一日結餘	Balance at 1 January 2016	7,786	106,333	31,182	68,338	1,653	633	(5,814)	2,736	965,153	1,178,000	-	1,178,000
股權結算以股份 支付之款項 開支	Equity-settled share- based payment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,793	-	3,793	-	3,793
根據購股權計劃 發行股份 (附註 31)	Shares issued under share option scheme (note 31)	16	3,087	-	-	-	-	-	(837)	-	2,266	-	2,266
一名非控股 股東出資	Capital contribution by a non-controlling shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
已付二零一五年 末期股息 (附註 11)	2015 final dividend paid (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,293)	(54,293)	-	(54,293)
已付二零一六年 中期股息 (附註 11)	2016 interim dividend paid (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,611)	(29,611)	-	(29,611)
與擁有人交易	Transactions with owners	16	3,087	-	-	-	-	-	2,956	(83,904)	(77,845)	2	(77,843)
本年度溢利 其他全面收益	Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,603	219,603	(144)	219,459
換算海外業務 財務報表之 匯兌虧損	Exchange losses on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,988)	-	-	(1,988)	(1)	(1,989)
本年度 全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,988)	-	219,603	217,615	(145)	217,470
於二零一六年 十二月三十一日 結餘	Balance at 31 December 2016	7,802	109,420	31,182	68,338	1,653	633	(7,802)	5,692	1,100,852	1,317,770	(143)	1,317,627

綜合權益變動表

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

本公司擁有人應佔權益
Attributable to owners of the Company

		股本 Share capital	股份溢價 Share premium	特別儲備 Special reserve	盈餘 公積金 Surplus reserve fund	物業 重估儲備 Property revaluation reserve	公益金 Public welfare fund	外幣匯兌	購股權 儲備 Share option reserve	保留溢利 Retained profits	合計 Total
								Foreign currency translation reserve			
		人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000
		(附註 30a) (note 30a)	(附註 30a) (note 30a)	(附註 30b) (note 30b)	(附註 30c) (note 30c)	(附註 30c) (note 30c)	(附註 30d) (note 30d)	(附註 30e) (note 30e)	(附註 30f) (note 30f)		
於二零一五年 一月一日結餘	Balance at 1 January 2015	7,786	106,333	31,182	67,040	1,653	633	(2,304)	-	842,094	1,054,417
股權結算以股份 支付之款項開支	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,736	-	2,736
已付二零一四年 末期股息 (附註 11)	2014 final dividend paid (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,610)	(30,610)
已付二零一五年 中期股息 (附註 11)	2015 interim dividend paid (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,404)	(17,404)
與擁有人交易	Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,736	(48,014)	(45,278)
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,371	172,371
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income										
換算海外業務 財務報表之 匯兌虧損	Exchange loss on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,510)	-	-	(3,510)
本年度 全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,510)	-	172,371	168,861
分配往法定儲備	Appropriations to statutory reserve	-	-	-	1,298	-	-	-	-	(1,298)	-
於二零一五年 十二月三十一日 結餘	Balance at 31 December 2015	7,786	106,333	31,182	68,338	1,653	633	(5,814)	2,736	965,153	1,178,000

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. 一般資料

天德化工控股有限公司（「本公司」）為一家在開曼群島根據開曼群島公司法註冊成立之獲豁免有限公司，註冊辦事處設於Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands。本公司股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）上市。

如附註37內所述，於二零一六年九月，本集團完成收購江蘇春曉醫葯化工科技有限公司（「江蘇春曉」）之100%股權，該公司於中華人民共和國（「中國」）成立，主要從事研發、生產及銷售精細化工產品。該收購事項之詳情已刊載在本公司分別於二零一六年八月三十日及二零一六年十二月十五日刊發的公告內。除上述收購外，本集團在本年度的業務並無重大變動。本公司主要業務為投資控股，其附屬公司之主要業務載於附註34。

本公司董事（「董事」）認為，本集團之最終控股公司為在英屬處女群島（「英屬處女群島」）註冊成立之志峰集團有限公司。

本公司的功能貨幣為港幣（「港幣」）。由於本集團的主要業務位於中國，財務報表以人民幣（「人民幣」）呈列。除另有說明者外，所載之數額已四捨五入至最接近之千位。

第59至144頁所載之財務報表乃根據香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」，該統稱詞彙涵蓋香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）所頒佈所有適用之個別香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）、香港會計準則（「香港會計準則」）及詮釋，以及香港公司條例之披露規定而編製。財務報表亦載有聯交所證券上市規則規定之適用披露事項。

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度之財務報表已於二零一七年三月二十七日獲董事會批准刊發。

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Tiande Chemical Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands. The Company's shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange").

As described in note 37, in September 2016, the Group completed the acquisition of 100% equity interests in Jiangsu Chunxiao Pharmaceutical and Chemical Company Limited 江蘇春曉醫葯化工科技有限公司 ("Jiangsu Chunxiao"), a company established in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), which is engaged in research and development, manufacture and sales of fine chemical products. Details of the acquisition have been set out in the Company's announcements dated 30 August 2016 and 15 December 2016. Other than this acquisition, there were no significant changes in the Group's operations during the year. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in note 34.

The directors of the Company (the "Directors") consider the ultimate holding company of the Group to be Cheerhill Group Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the "BVI").

The functional currency of the Company is Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$"). The financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") because the main operations of the Group are located in the PRC and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise stated.

The financial statements on pages 59 to 144 have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS"), Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The financial statements also include the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 were approved for issue by board of the Directors on 27 March 2017.

2. 採納新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則

(a) 本集團採納之新訂或經修訂準則

於本年度，本集團首次應用由香港會計師公會頒佈之以下新準則、修訂本及詮釋，該等新準則、修訂本及詮釋適用於及對二零一六年一月一日開始之年度期間之本集團財務報表有效。除以下作註解者外，採納該等新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則對綜合財務報表並無重大影響。

香港會計準則第1號之修訂本 – 披露計劃

有關修訂本旨在鼓勵實體在考慮其財務報表之編排及內容時，在應用香港會計準則第1號之情況下運用判斷。

納入釐清之事項為，實體應估來自於聯營公司及合營企業以權益法入賬之權益之其他全面收益，於將會及將不會重新分類至損益之項目中分拆，並在該兩個組別內合併作為單一項目呈列。

採納以上修訂本對財務報表並無影響。

香港會計準則第16號及香港會計準則第38號之修訂本 – 釐清折舊及攤銷之可接納方法

香港會計準則第16號之修訂本禁止對物業、廠房及設備項目使用以收益為基準之折舊方法。香港會計準則第38號之修訂本引入一項可被推翻之假設，即以收入為基準之攤銷不適用於無形資產。倘無形資產乃以收益計量，或收益與無形資產之經濟利益消耗密切相關，則該假設可被推翻。以上修訂本已作不追溯應用。

由於本集團過往並無採用以收入為基準之折舊方法，採納以上修訂本對財務報表並無影響。

香港會計準則第27號之修訂本 – 獨立財務報表之權益法

有關修訂本允許實體於其獨立財務報表中採用權益法，將其於附屬公司、合營企業及聯營公司之投資入賬。以上修訂本已根據香港會計準則第8號追溯應用。

由於本公司過往並無選擇於其獨立財務報表中應用權益法，採納以上修訂本對財務報表並無影響。

2. ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDED HKFRSs

(a) New or amended standards adopted by the Group

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the following new standards, amendments and interpretations issued by the HKICPA, which are relevant to and effective for the Group's financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2016. Other than as noted below, the adoption of these new or amended HKFRSs has no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 1 – Disclosure Initiative

The amendments are designed to encourage entities to use judgement in the application of HKAS 1 when considering the layout and content of their financial statements.

Included in the clarifications is that an entity's share of other comprehensive income from equity accounted interests in associates and joint ventures is split between those items that will and will not be reclassified to profit or loss, and presented in aggregate as a single line item within those two groups.

The adoption of the amendments has no impact on these financial statements.

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

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

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

Amendments to HKAS 27 – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

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

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

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. 採納新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則 (續)

(a) 本集團採納之新訂或經修訂準則 (續)

香港財務報告準則第10號、香港財務報告準則第12號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂本 – 投資實體：應用綜合入賬之例外情況

該等修訂本釐清，就中介母實體編製綜合財務報表作出之豁免，適用於投資實體（包括按公允值將附屬公司入賬而並非將附屬公司綜合入賬之投資實體）之附屬公司。僅當附屬公司本身並非投資實體而附屬公司之主要目的是提供與投資實體的投資活動有關之服務時，投資實體母公司方會將該附屬公司綜合入賬。至於對屬於投資實體之聯營公司或合營企業應用權益法之非投資實體，可保留該聯營公司或合營企業就其附屬公司已採用之公允值計量。倘投資實體編製之財務報表當中的全部旗下附屬公司乃按公允值計入損益計量，則應按香港財務報告準則第12號之規定提供有關投資實體之披露。以上修訂本已作不追溯應用。

由於本公司不屬於中介母實體或投資實體，採納以上修訂本對財務報表並無影響。

(b) 已經頒佈但尚未生效之新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則

於本報告日期，若干新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則已經頒佈但尚未生效，亦未獲本集團提前採納。

董事預期，本集團將於有關規定生效日期後開始之首段期間在會計政策中採納所有有關規定。董事現正評估首次應用新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則之影響。迄今，董事之初步結論為首次應用該等香港財務報告準則將不會對綜合財務報表造成重大財務影響。預期會對本集團會計政策產生影響之新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則之資料載列如下。

香港會計準則第7號之修訂本 – 披露計劃

此項準則對二零一七年一月一日或之後開始之會計期間有效。有關修訂本引入額外披露規定，使財務報表使用者能夠評估融資活動產生的負債變化。

2. ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDED HKFRSs (Continued)

(a) New or amended standards adopted by the Group (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments to HKAS 7 – Disclosure Initiative

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

2. 採納新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則 (續)

(b) 已經頒佈但尚未生效之新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港會計準則第12號之修訂本 – 就未實現虧損確認遞延稅項資產

此項準則對二零一七年一月一日或之後開始之會計期間有效。有關修訂本涉及確認遞延稅項資產，並釐清部分必要的考慮因素，包括按公允值計量之債務工具的相關遞延稅項資產應如何入賬。

香港財務報告準則第2號之修訂 – 以股份為基礎之支付交易之分類及計量

此項準則對二零一八年一月一日或之後開始之會計期間有效。有關修訂本就以下各項作出規定：歸屬及非歸屬條件對以現金結算以股份為基礎之支付計量的影響之會計處理；就預扣稅責任具有淨額結算特徵的以股份為基礎之支付交易；以及可將交易類別由現金結算變更為權益結算之以股份為基礎之支付條款及條件的修訂。

香港財務報告準則第9號 – 財務工具

此項準則對二零一八年一月一日或之後開始之會計期間有效。香港財務報告準則第9號引入有關財務資產分類及計量之新規定。按業務模式持有而目的為持有資產以收取合約現金流之債務工具（業務模式測試）以及具產生現金流之合約條款且僅為支付本金及未償還本金利息之債務工具（合約現金流特徵測試），一般按攤銷成本計量。倘該實體業務模式之目的為持有及收取合約現金流以及出售財務資產，則符合合約現金流特徵測試之債務工具按透過其他全面收益按公允值列賬（「透過其他全面收益按公允值列賬」）之方式計量。實體可於最初確認時作出不可撤銷之選擇，以按透過其他全面收益按公允值列賬之方式計量並非持作買賣之權益工具。所有其他債務及股本工具按透過損益按公允值列賬（「透過損益按公允值列賬」）之方式計量。

香港財務報告準則第9號就並非按透過損益按公允值列賬之方式計量之所有財務資產納入新的預期虧損減值模式（取代了香港會計準則第39號之已產生虧損模式）以及新的一般對沖會計規定，以讓實體於財務報表內更有效地反映其風險管理活動。

2. ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDED HKFRSs (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

HKFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

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

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

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. 採納新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則 (續)

(b) 已經頒佈但尚未生效之新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港財務報告準則第9號 – 財務工具 (續)

香港財務報告準則第9號沿用香港會計準則第39號內有關財務負債之確認、分類及計量規定，惟指定透過損益按公允值列賬之財務負債除外，而負債信貸風險變動引致之公允值變動金額於其他全面收益確認，除非會產生或擴大會計錯配則作別論。此外，香港財務報告準則第9號保留香港會計準則第39號終止確認財務資產及財務負債之規定。

香港財務報告準則第15號 – 來自與客戶訂立之合約之收益

此項準則對二零一八年一月一日或之後開始之會計期間有效。此項新準則確立一套單獨的收益確認架構。該架構的核心原則為實體應確認收益以用金額描述轉讓承諾商品或服務予客戶，而該金額能反映該實體預期有權就交換該等商品及服務所收取的代價。香港財務報告準則第15號取代現行收益確認指引（包括香港會計準則第18號「收益」、香港會計準則第11號「建築合約」及相關詮釋）。

香港財務報告準則第15號規定以五個步驟確認收益：

- 第一步： 識別與客戶的合約
- 第二步： 識別合約中的履約責任
- 第三步： 釐定交易價
- 第四步： 將交易價分配至各履約責任
- 第五步： 於各項履約責任完成時確認收益

香港財務報告準則第15號包括與特定收益相關課題的具體指引，該等指引或會更改根據香港財務報告準則應用之現行方法。該準則亦顯著提升與收益相關的質化與量化披露。

香港財務報告準則第15號之修訂本 – 來自與客戶訂立之合約之收益 (香港財務報告準則第15號的釐清)

此項準則對二零一八年一月一日或之後開始之會計期間有效。香港財務報告準則第15號之修訂包括對以下各項之釐清：識別履約責任；應用委託人相對於代理人之概念；知識產權之許可；以及過渡規定。

2. ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDED HKFRSs (Continued)

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

HKFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

HKFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 採納新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則 (續)

(b) 已經頒佈但尚未生效之新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港財務報告準則第16號 – 租賃

此項準則對二零一九年一月一日或之後開始之會計期間有效。香港財務報告準則第16號由生效日期起將取代香港會計準則第17號「租賃」及相關詮釋，並引入單一承租人會計處理模式，以及規定承租人須就為期超過12個月之所有租賃確認資產及負債，除非相關資產為低價值資產則作別論。具體而言，根據香港財務報告準則第16號，承租人須確認使用權資產（表示其有權使用相關租賃資產）及租賃負債（表示其有責任支付租賃款項）。因此，承租人應確認使用權資產折舊及租賃負債利息，並將租賃負債之現金還款分類為本金部分及利息部分，並於現金流量表內呈列。此外，使用權資產及租賃負債初步按現值基準計量。計量包括不可撤銷租賃付款，亦包括承租人在合理地肯定將行使選擇權延續租賃或行使選擇權終止租賃之情況下，將於選擇權期間內作出之付款。此會計處理方法與承租人會計法顯著不同，後者適用於根據原準則（即香港會計準則第17號）分類為經營租賃之租賃。

就出租人會計處理而言，香港財務報告準則第16號大致沿用香港會計準則第17號之出租人會計處理規定。因此，出租人繼續將其租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃，並且對兩類租賃作不同之會計處理。

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂本 – 投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間之資產出售或注入

有關修訂本釐清實體向其聯營公司或合營企業出售或注入資產時將予確認之收益或虧損程度。倘交易涉及一項業務，則須確認全數收益或虧損。反之，倘交易涉及不構成一項業務之資產，則僅須就不相關投資者於合營企業或聯營公司之權益確認收益或虧損。

2. ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDED HKFRSs (Continued)

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

HKFRS 16 – Leases

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

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

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments clarify the extent of gains or losses to be recognised when an entity sells or contributes assets to its associate or joint venture. When the transaction involves a business the gain or loss is recognised in full, conversely when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business the gain or loss is recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the joint venture or associate.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要

(a) 編製基準

用於編製財務報表之主要會計政策概述如下。除另有說明者外，該等政策於呈呈的所有年度均一致應用。採納新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則及對本集團財務報表之影響（如有）在附註2披露。

財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製，惟以公允值列賬之投資物業及衍生金融工具則除外。計量基準於下述會計政策中詳述。

務請注意，編製財務報表時會使用會計估計及假設。儘管該等估計乃基於管理層對現時事件及行動所掌握之一切資料而按最佳判斷作出，實際結果最終或會有別於該等估計。涉及高度判斷或極為複雜之範疇，或假設及估計對財務報表乃屬重要之範疇，乃於附註4披露。

(b) 綜合基準及業務合併

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司編製至每年十二月三十一日為止之財務報表。

附屬公司於控制權歸入本集團當日起綜合於賬目內，並於終止控制日期起不再綜合於賬目內。

本集團各成員公司之間的交易、交易結餘及未變現收益及虧損均於編製綜合財務報表時對銷。集團內部資產銷售的未變現虧損於綜合賬目時撥回，而相關資產亦會從本集團之角度進行減值測試。附屬公司財務報表內所報告之金額已於有需要時作調整，以確保與本集團採納之會計政策貫徹一致。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated. The adoption of new or amended HKFRSs and the impacts on the Group's financial statements, if any, are disclosed in note 2.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention except for investment properties and derivative financial instruments which are stated at fair values. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

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

(b) Basis of consolidation and business combination

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 31 December each year.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are excluded from consolidation from the date that control ceases.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from the Group's perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(b) 綜合基準及業務合併 (續)

收購附屬公司或業務乃以收購法入賬。收購成本按所轉讓之資產、產生之負債及本集團(作為收購方)發行之股權於收購日期之公允值總額計量。所收購之可識別資產及承擔之可識別負債主要按收購日期之公允值計量。本集團先前持有被收購方之股權乃按收購日期之公允值重新計量，所產生之損益於損益確認。本集團可就每宗交易選擇按公允值或按應佔被收購方可識別資產淨值之比例計量非控股權益以表示現有所持附屬公司權益。所產生之收購相關成本一概列作開支，除非因發行權益工具而招致則作別論，在此情況下，成本從權益中扣除。

收購後，非控股權益之賬面值為該等權益於初步確認時之金額另加非控股權益應佔權益其後變動之部分。全面收益總額乃歸屬於非控股權益，即使此舉會導致非控股權益出現虧絀亦然。

(c) 附屬公司

附屬公司乃指本集團能夠行使控制權的被投資方。假如以下三項因素全部存在，本集團即持有被投資方的控制權：持有被投資方的權力、承擔或權益；有權收取可變的投資回報；以及可運用權力來影響可變回報的能力。每當事實及情況顯示任何控制元素可能出現變更，即會重新評估控制權。

於本公司之財務狀況表內，除非附屬公司乃持作待售或已包括在出售組別內，否則該附屬公司會按成本減任何減值虧損列賬。本公司乃按已收及應收股息為基準，將附屬公司之業績列賬。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation and business combination (Continued)

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

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

(c) Subsidiaries

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

In the Company's statement of financial position, subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment loss unless the subsidiary is held for sale or included in a disposal group. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(d) 合營安排

倘有合約安排賦予本集團和至少一名另一方共同控制某合營安排的相關活動的權力，本集團即為合營安排的一方。評估共同控制的原則與評估附屬公司控制權所用的原則相同。

本集團將其合營安排的權益分類為：

- (i) 合營公司：本集團只有權享有合營安排的淨資產；或
- (ii) 合營運作：本集團既有合營安排資產的權利，亦有合營安排債務的責任。

在評估合營安排權益的分類時，本集團會考慮：

- (i) 合營安排的結構；
- (ii) 通過獨立工具組成的合營安排的法律形式；
- (iii) 合營安排協議的合約條款；及
- (iv) 其他事實和情況（包括任何其他合約安排）。

合營公司採用權益法初步按成本確認列賬，此後，合營公司之賬面值會因應本集團應佔該合營公司資產淨值的收購後變動作相應調整，惟超出本集團於該合營公司的權益的合營公司虧損則不予確認（除非有責任彌補該等虧損）。

確認本集團與其合營公司之間的交易所產生之溢利及虧損時，只以無關聯投資者於該合營公司的權益為限。該等交易所導致的投資者應佔合營公司溢利及虧損，乃用以沖銷合營公司的賬面值。倘未變現虧損證實所轉讓的資產出現減值，會立即在損益確認。

本公司於合營公司的權益按成本減去減值虧損（如有）列賬。至於合營公司的業績，會由本公司按已收及應收股息的基準入賬。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Joint arrangements

The Group is a party to a joint arrangement where there is a contractual arrangement that confers joint control over the relevant activities of the arrangement to the Group and at least one other party. Joint control is assessed under the same principles as control over subsidiaries.

The Group classifies its interests in joint arrangements as either:

- (i) Joint ventures: where the Group has rights to only the net assets of the joint arrangement; or
- (ii) Joint operations: where the Group has both the rights to assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement.

In assessing the classification of interests in joint arrangements, the Group considers:

- (i) the structure of the joint arrangement;
- (ii) the legal form of joint arrangements structured through a separate vehicle;
- (iii) the contractual terms of the joint arrangement agreement; and
- (iv) other facts and circumstances (including any other contractual arrangements).

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

Profits and losses arising on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the joint ventures. The investor's share in the joint ventures' profits and losses resulting from these transactions is eliminated against the carrying value of the joint ventures. Where unrealised losses provide evidence of impairment of the asset transferred they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Company's interests in joint ventures are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any. Results of joint ventures are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(e) 外幣換算

於綜合實體之獨立財務報表內，外幣交易均按交易日期之匯率換算為個別實體之功能貨幣。於報告日期，以外幣列值之貨幣資產及負債按報告日期之外幣匯率換算。結算該等交易及於報告日期重新換算貨幣資產及負債產生之匯兌收益及虧損，均於損益確認。

以外幣列值並按公允值列賬之非貨幣項目，按釐定公允值當日之匯率重新換算，並列作公允值收益或虧損的一部分。以外幣按歷史成本計量之非貨幣項目不作重新換算。

於綜合財務報表內，海外業務所有原先以與本集團呈列貨幣不同之貨幣呈列之獨立財務報表均已換算為人民幣。資產與負債已按報告日期之收市匯率換算為人民幣。倘匯率並無大幅波動，收支項目乃按交易日期之匯率或報告期間之平均匯率換算為人民幣。因此程序而產生之任何差額已於其他全面收益確認，並於權益內之外幣匯兌儲備另行累計。

出售海外業務時，匯兌差額會由權益重新分類為損益，作為出售所致收益或虧損的一部分。

(f) 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備（在建工程除外）乃按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。資產成本包括買價及將資產達致運作狀況及運到有關地點作擬定用途之任何直接應佔成本。

其後成本僅會於與項目有關之未來經濟利益有可能流入本集團，且項目之成本能可靠地計量時，方會列入資產之賬面值或確認為獨立資產（如適用）。維修及保養費等所有其他成本，均於產生之財政期間自損益扣除。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Foreign currency translation

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

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

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

When a foreign operation is disposed, such exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(f) 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

物業、廠房及設備之折舊以直線法根據下列年率計算，按其估計可使用年期撇銷其成本（減殘值，如有）：

樓宇	4.5%-5% 或按租賃年期， (以較短者為準)
租賃物業裝修	20% 或按租賃年期， (以較短者為準)
廠房及機器	6%-10%
汽車	18%-19%
傢俬、固定裝置及 辦公室設備	18%-30%

在建工程意指建造中之租賃樓宇、廠房及機器，並按成本減任何減值虧損列賬。成本包括直接建築成本以及在建設和安裝期間內撥作資本的借款成本。在準備資產使其可作預定用途所需之工作大致完成時，有關之成本停止撥作資本，而相關工程會轉移到適當的物業、廠房及設備類別。在建工程不計提折舊，直到建設完成並可作預定用途時為止。

資產之預期殘值、折舊方法及估計可使用年期會於每個報告日期進行檢討，並會在適當情況下作出調整。

報廢或出售所產生之收益或虧損乃出售該項資產所得款項與其賬面值之間的差額，並於出售時在損益確認。

(g) 預付土地租賃款項

就收購根據經營租賃持有之土地所作之預付款項，乃以成本減累計攤銷及任何減值虧損列賬。至於該安排是否屬於租賃或是否包含租賃以及該租賃是否屬於經營租賃，有關的釐定方式於附註3(o)詳述。攤銷乃按租期/使用權有效期以直線法計算，惟尚有另一種基準能更有效反映本集團利用有關土地產生收益之時間模式則除外。

預付土地租賃款項包括持作賺取租金收入之部分及為行政目的而持有的其他部分。由於持有作為賺取租金的部分不能單獨出售及並不重大，故分類為預付土地租賃款項，而非投資物業。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided to write off the cost less their estimated residual values, if any, over their estimated useful lives, using straight-line method, at the following rates per annum:

Buildings	4.5%-5% or the lease term, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements	20% or the lease term, whichever is shorter
Plant and machinery	6%-10%
Motor vehicles	18%-19%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	18%-30%

CIP represents leasehold buildings and plant and machinery under construction, which is stated at cost less any impairment losses. Cost comprises direct cost of construction as well as borrowing costs capitalised during the periods of construction and installation. Capitalisation of these costs ceases and the construction is transferred to the appropriate class of property, plant and equipment when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the assets for their intended use are completed. No depreciation is provided for in respect of CIP until it is completed and ready for its intended use.

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

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

(g) Prepaid land lease payments

Upfront payments made to acquire land held under an operating lease are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. The determination if an arrangement is or contains a lease and the lease is an operating lease is detailed in note 3(o). Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line method over the term of the lease/right of use except where an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be derived by the Group from use of the land.

The prepaid land lease payments comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals and the other portion that is held for administrative purpose. As the portion held to earn rentals cannot be sold separately and is insignificant, it is classified as prepaid land lease payments rather than investment property.

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(h) 投資物業

投資物業是指為賺取租金收入及／或取得資本增值而根據租賃權益擁有或持有的土地及／或建築物，包括就尚未確定未來用途持有的土地及正在興建或發展以於將來作投資物業之用的物業。

如本集團根據經營租賃持有物業權益以賺取租金收入及／或取得資本增值，有關權益會按每項物業分類為投資物業及入賬為投資物業。分類為投資物業的任何物業權益的入賬方式與假定以財務租賃持有的權益的入賬方式相同。

投資物業於初步確認時按成本（包括任何應計之直接開支）計量。初步確認後，除非投資物業在報告日期仍處於在建或發展階段，且其公允值當時無法可靠地釐定，否則投資物業按公允值列賬。公允值每年由對投資物業地點及性質具豐富經驗之獨立估值師釐定。在報告日期確認的賬面值可反映報告日期當時之市況。

公允值變化或出售投資物業所產生之收益或虧損於產生期間列入損益。

(i) 研發活動

與研究活動相關之成本於產生時自損益支銷。開發活動直接應佔的成本會撥作資本，惟須符合下列有關確認的規定：

- (i) 供內部使用或出售之準產品顯示在技術上可行；
- (ii) 有意完成產品並加以使用或將其出售；
- (iii) 本集團顯示有能力使用或出售產品；
- (iv) 產品極有可能透過內部使用或出售產生經濟利益；
- (v) 有足夠技術、財務及其他資源可用於完成研發；及
- (vi) 產品應佔開支能可靠地計量。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Investment properties

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use and property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

When the Group holds a property interest under an operating lease to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, the interest is classified and accounted for as an investment property on a property-by-property basis. Any such property interest which has been classified as an investment property is accounted for as if it were held under a finance lease.

On initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, it is stated at fair value, unless it is still in the course of construction or development at the reporting date and its fair value cannot be reliably determined at that time. Fair value is determined by an independent valuation firm, with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment property. The carrying amounts recognised at the reporting date reflect the prevailing market conditions at the reporting date.

Gains or losses arising from either changes in the fair value or the sale of an investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(i) Research and development activities

Cost associated with research activities are expensed in profit or loss as they occur. Costs that are directly attributable to development activities are capitalised provided they meet the following recognition requirement:

- (i) demonstration of technical feasibility of the prospective product for internal use or sale;
- (ii) there is intention to complete the product and use or sell it;
- (iii) the Group's ability to use or sell the product is demonstrated;
- (iv) the product will generate probable economic benefits through internal use or sale;
- (v) sufficient technical, financial and other resources are available for completion; and
- (vi) the expenditure attributable to the product can be reliably measured.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(i) 研發活動 (續)

直接成本包括因開發活動而產生的僱員成本及適當比例的間接開支。因內部開發而產生之軟件、產品或知識如符合以上確認要求，有關的開發成本會撥作資本。已撥作資本的開發成本按本集團預期可從銷售已開發產品獲益的期間攤銷。攤銷開支在損益確認並計入銷售成本。

所有其他開發成本均於產生時支銷。

(j) 金融資產

本集團的金融資產分類為貸款、應收款項及按公允值計入損益的金融資產。管理層於初步確認時，按收購金融資產之目的將金融資產分類。在容許及適當的情況下，金融資產之分類於每個報告日期重新評估。

所有金融資產於及僅於本集團成為該工具之合約的一方時，方予確認。初步確認金融資產時，會按公允值，再加上直接應佔交易成本計量。

倘自資產獲取現金流量之合約權利已屆滿或已轉讓，且其擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報已轉讓，則終止確認金融資產。

於每個報告日期，會檢討金融資產以評估有否客觀跡象顯示出現減值。倘有任何該等跡象，則會按該金融資產之分類釐定及確認減值虧損。

貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項為附帶固定或可釐定付款之非衍生且並無活躍市場報價之金融資產。貸款及應收款項其後使用實際利息法以攤銷成本減任何減值虧損計量。計算攤銷成本時會計及任何收購折讓或溢價，並包括屬實際利息及交易成本重要組成部分之費用。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Research and development activities (Continued)

Direct costs include employee costs incurred on development activities along with an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. The costs of development of internally generated software, products or knowhow that meet the above recognition criteria are capitalised. Capitalised development costs are amortised over the periods the Group expects to benefit from selling the products developed. Amortisation expense is recognised in profit or loss and included in cost of sales.

All other development costs are expensed as incurred.

(j) Financial assets

Financial assets of the Group are classified into loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

All financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

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

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

Loans and receivables

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

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(j) 金融資產 (續)

金融資產之減值

金融資產會於每個報告日期進行檢討，以釐定有否任何客觀跡象顯示減值。

個別金融資產之客觀減值跡象包括本集團注意到可顯示以下一項或多項虧損事件之可觀察數據：

- 債務人有重大財務困難；
- 違反合約，如拖欠或未能如期償還利息或本金；
- 債務人極有可能破產或進行其他財務重組；
- 科技、市場、經濟或法律環境有重大改變而對債務人有不利影響；及
- 於權益工具之投資的公允值顯著或持續下降至低於其成本。

導致一組金融資產出現虧損之事件包括出現可觀察數據，顯示該組金融資產之估計未來現金流量會有可計量之減少。該等可觀察數據包括（但不限於）該組別內應收賬項之付款情況，以及與該組別資產連約有關連的國家或地方經濟情況出現不利變動。

倘有客觀跡象顯示按攤銷成本列賬之貸款及應收款項出現減值虧損，有關虧損金額為資產賬面值與估計日後現金流量（不包括尚未產生之日後信貸虧損）按該金融資產原本實際利率（即初步確認時用作計算之實際利率）折現之現值間之差額。虧損金額會於減值產生之期間在損益確認。

倘於往後期間，減值虧損金額減少，而有關減少客觀地關乎確認減值後發生之事件，則早前確認之減值虧損將予撥回，惟此舉不得導致金融資產之賬面值超逾在並無於撥回減值當日確認減值的情況下而原應出現之攤銷成本。撥回金額於撥回產生之期間在損益確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment.

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

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

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

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

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

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(k) 商譽

商譽初步按成本確認，成本即所轉移代價、就於被收購方之非控股權益確認之金額以及收購方先前於被收購方持有之股本權益之收購日期公允值的總額超出所收購可識別資產及負債之公允值之部份。

倘可識別資產及負債之公允值高於所付代價之公允值、於被收購方之任何非控股權益之金額以及收購方先前於被收購方持有之股本權益之收購日期公允值的總額，則超出部份於重估後於收購日期在損益確認。

商譽乃按成本減去減值虧損計量。就減值測試而言，收購產生之商譽分配予預期會受惠於收購協同效益之各相關現金產生單位（「現金產生單位」）。現金產生單位是其產生的現金流入基本上獨立於其他資產或資產組別的現金流入的最小可識別資產組合。獲分配商譽之現金產生單位會每年進行減值測試，方式是將其賬面值與其可收回金額（見附註3(t)）作比較，並於有跡象顯示該單位可能出現減值時進行減值測試。

就於財政年度內進行收購所產生之商譽而言，獲分配商譽之現金產生單位會於該財政年度結束前進行減值測試。倘現金產生單位之可收回金額少於該單位賬面值，減值虧損會首先分配作撇減該單位獲分配之任何商譽之賬面值，繼而基於該單位內各項資產之賬面值按比例分配至該單位之其他資產。然而，分配至各項資產之虧損將不會導致獨立資產之賬面值減至低於其公允值減出售成本（如可計量）或其使用價值（如可釐定）（以較高者為準）。商譽之任何減值虧損均於損益確認，而不會於往後期間撥回。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Goodwill

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

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

Goodwill is measured at cost less impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill arising from an acquisition is allocated to each of the relevant cash-generating units ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount (see Note 3(t)), and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

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

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(l) 存貨

存貨乃按成本與可變現淨值兩者中之較低者列賬。可變現淨值按日常業務中之估計售價扣除預計完成成本及適用之銷售開支計算。成本按加權平均法釐定，如屬半成品和成品，則包括直接材料，直接工資、適當比例的間接開支及分包費用（如屬適用）。

(m) 現金及現金等值項目

現金及現金等值項目包括銀行及手頭現金、銀行活期存款以及可隨時兌換為已知金額現金（原到期日為三個月或以內），且所涉及價值變動風險輕微之短期高流通量投資。

(n) 金融負債

本集團之金融負債包括銀行借款、貿易應付賬及其他應付款項、應付未付賬款、應付一家關聯公司款項、應付一名非控股股東款項及衍生金融負債。

金融負債乃於本集團成為工具合約之一方時確認。所有利息相關開支乃根據本集團就借款成本採納之會計政策（見附註3(v)）確認。

金融負債於負債責任獲履行、註銷或到期時終止確認。

倘現有金融負債以由相同借款人按極為不同之條款作出之另一項金融負債取代，或現行負債之條款大幅修訂，則有關取代或修訂視作終止確認原有負債及確認新負債處理，而各賬面值間之差額於損益確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and applicable selling expenses. Cost is determined using weighted average basis, and in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprise direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads, and where appropriate, subcontracting charges.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include bank borrowings, trade and other payables, accruals, amounts due to a related company and a non-controlling shareholder and derivative financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All interest related charges are recognised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs (see note 3(v)).

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

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

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(n) 金融負債 (續)

借款

借款初步按公允值扣除交易成本確認，其後則按攤銷成本列賬；至於所得款項（扣除交易成本）與贖回價值之間的差額，乃於借款期內使用實際利息法於損益確認。

借款歸類為流動負債，除非本集團擁有無條件權利，可延遲至報告日期起計至少十二個月後償付則作別論。

貿易應付賬、應付未付賬款及其他應付款項、以及應收一家關聯公司及非控制權益款項

貿易應付賬、應付未付賬款及其他應付款項，以及應收一家關聯公司及非控制權益款項初步按各自的公允值確認，其後以實際利息法按攤銷成本計量。

按公允值計入損益之金融負債

按公允值計入損益之金融負債包括持作買賣用途之金融負債，以及在初步確認時指定為按公允值計入損益之金融負債。

倘購入金融負債之目的是於短期內將其出售，則有關金融負債會分類為持作買賣用途。衍生工具（包括獨立的嵌入式衍生工具）除非被指定為有效對沖工具，否則亦分類為持作買賣用途。持作買賣用途之負債產生的收益或虧損於損益確認。

倘一份合約含有一項或以上嵌入式衍生工具，則整項混合而成的合約可被指定為按公允值計入損益之金融負債，除非嵌入式衍生工具不會顯著改變現金流量或分離嵌入式衍生工具顯然被禁，則作別論。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(n) Financial liabilities (Continued)

Borrowings

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

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

Trade payable, accruals and other payables and amounts due from a related company and non-controlling interests

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Where a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, except where the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear that separation of the embedded derivative is prohibited.

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(n) 金融負債 (續)

倘符合下列標準，則金融負債於初步確認時可被指定為按公允值列入損益：

- 該指定排除或顯著減少按不同基準計量負債或確認收益或虧損而可能產生不一致之處理方式；或
- 負債為一組金融負債之一部分，該組金融負債根據以文件記載形式制定之風險管理策略按公允值基準進行管理及評估表現，而該組金融負債之資料乃按該基準以內部文件形式提供予主要管理人員；或
- 金融負債含有須作獨立記錄之嵌入式衍生工具。

於初步確認後，金融負債乃按公允值計量，並已計及於公允值出現變動期間於損益確認之公允值變動。公允值乃參考活躍市場交易或（如無活躍市場）以估值技術確定。公允值收益或虧損不包括就該等金融資產賺取的任何股息或利息。股息或利息收入根據本集團之政策確認。

(o) 租賃

倘本集團確定一項安排賦予於經議定期間使用一項或多項指定資產之權利，而使用者須付款或作出一系列付款作為回報，則該安排（包括一項交易或一系列交易）屬於或包含租賃。本集團評估該項安排之實際內容後，方作出上述確定，而不會考慮該項安排是否擁有租賃之法定形式。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(n) Financial liabilities (Continued)

Financial liabilities may be designated at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- the liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities which are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy and information about the group of financial liabilities is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel; or
- the financial liability contains an embedded derivative that would need to be separately recorded.

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

(o) Leases

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

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(o) 租賃 (續)

(i) 本集團承租之資產之分類

本集團按租賃持有而擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉移至本集團之資產，乃分類為按財務租賃持有。如租賃並無將擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉移至本集團，則分類為經營租賃，但下列情況例外：

按經營租賃持有的物業如符合投資物業之定義，會按個別物業分類為投資物業。倘分類為投資物業，入賬方式與歸類為按財務租賃持有者相同（見附註3(h)）。

(ii) 經營租賃費用（作為承租人）

如本集團有權使用按經營租賃持有之資產，則除非有較租賃資產產生利益之時間模式更具代表性之另一基準，否則根據租賃作出之付款會按租期以直線法自損益扣除。至於所得之租賃獎勵，會作為已繳付租賃付款淨值總額之重要組成部分而於損益確認。或然租金於出現之會計期間自損益扣除。

(iii) 根據經營租賃租出之資產（作為出租人）

根據經營租賃租出之資產乃按資產性質計量及呈列。因商議及安排經營租賃而產生之初步直接成本會記入租賃資產之賬面值，並以與租金收入相同之基準按租期確認為開支。

經營租賃所得租金收入按租期覆蓋之期間以直線法於損益確認，除非有較使用租賃資產產生利益之時間模式更具代表性之另一基準則作別論。至於授出之租賃獎勵，會作為應收租賃付款淨值總額之重要組成部分而於損益確認。或然租金於發生之會計期間確認為收入。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(o) Leases (Continued)

(i) Classification of assets leased to the Group

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

Property held under operating leases that would otherwise meet the definition of investment property is classified as an investment property on a property-by-property basis and, if classified as investment property, is accounted for as if held under a finance lease (see note 3(h)).

(ii) Operating lease charges as the lessee

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

(iii) Assets leased out under operating leases as the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are measured and presented according to the nature of the assets. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income.

Rental income receivable from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on straight-line method over the periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be derived from the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(o) 租賃 (續)

(iv) 根據財務租賃租出之資產 (作為出租人)

根據財務租賃應收承租人款項按本集團於租賃的淨投資額記錄為應收款項。財務租賃收入乃分配予多個會計期間，以顯示本集團於該等租賃的淨投資餘額的定期回報率。

(p) 撥備及或然負債

倘本集團因過往事件負上現有責任 (指法定或推定責任)，並極有可能須以流出經濟利益來承擔有關責任及可就負債金額作出可靠估計，方會確認撥備。倘幣值時間價值重大，撥備會以承擔責任之預期所需支出之現值列賬。

在每個報告日期，會對所有撥備進行檢討及調整，以反映當時的最佳估計。

倘極有可能毋須流出經濟利益或無法可靠地估計有關金額，則有關責任會披露為或然負債，惟倘經濟利益極不可能流出則作別論。至於潛在責任，存在與否僅取決於是否發生非本集團所能完全控制之一項或多項未來不確定事件，而潛在責任乃披露為或然負債，惟倘經濟利益極不可能流出則作別論。

或然負債於購買價分配至在業務合併中所收購資產及負債的過程中確認。或然負債初步按收購日期之公允值計量，其後按在上述可資比較撥備中確認之金額與初步確認金額減任何累計攤銷 (如適用) 之較高者計量。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(o) Leases (Continued)

(iv) Assets leased out under finance leases as the lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

(p) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

Contingent liabilities are recognised in the course of the allocation of purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination. They are initially measured at fair value at the date of acquisition and subsequently measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in a comparable provision as described above and the amount initially recognised less any accumulated amortisation, if appropriate.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(q) 股本

普通股乃分類為權益。股本乃使用已發行股份之面值釐定。

與發行股份有關之任何交易成本乃自股份溢價(扣除任何相關所得稅利益後)扣除，惟以權益交易之直接應佔成本增加幅度為限。

(r) 收益確認

收益包含因銷售貨品及其他人士使用本集團資產產生利益而已收或應收的代價的公允值。倘經濟利益極有可能流入本集團，且能可靠地計量收益及成本(如適用)，收益按以下基準確認：

銷售貨品於貨品擁有權涉及之大部分風險及權益轉移至客戶時確認。一般於貨品交付及客戶收取貨品時確認。

按經營租賃應收之租金收入按租期覆蓋之會計期間以等額分期方式於損益確認。授出之租賃獎勵，會作為應收租賃付款淨值總額之重要組成部分於損益確認。或然租金於出現之會計期間確認為收入。

利息收入使用實際利息法按時間比例基準確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(q) Share capital

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

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

(r) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and the use by others of the Group's assets yielding interest. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised as follows:

Sales of goods are recognised upon transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the customer. This is usually taken as the time when the goods are delivered and the customer has accepted the goods.

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss in equal installments over the accounting periods covered by the lease terms. Lease incentives granted are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

Interest income is recognised on time-proportion basis using effective interest method.

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(s) 政府補貼

只有在可以合理保證能收取政府補貼以及本集團會符合政府補貼之附帶條件之情況下，政府補貼方會按公允值確認。政府補貼為遞延項目，並須按將政府補貼與補貼擬補償的成本配對所需的期間在損益確認。至於涉及購置物業、廠房及設備之政府補貼，則已列入財務狀況表作為遞延收入負債，並以直線法按有關資產預計年期在損益確認。

涉及收入的政府補貼已在綜合收益表中「其他收入」的總額呈報。

(t) 資產減值 (財務資產除外)

於各報告期末，本集團審視物業、廠房及設備、預付土地租賃款項以及於附屬公司之權益的賬面值，以確定是否有跡象顯示該等資產已錄得減值虧損或以往確認之減值虧損已不復存在或可能已經減少。

倘資產之可收回金額 (即公允值減出售成本與使用價值兩者中之較高者) 估計低於其賬面值，則資產之賬面值調減至其可收回金額。減值虧損即時確認為開支，除非相關資產根據另一項香港財務報告準則按重估金額列賬，在此情況下，減值虧損會根據該項香港財務報告準則視作重估減值處理。

倘減值虧損在其後回撥，該資產之賬面值乃上調至其可收回金額之經修訂估計，惟增加後之賬面值不得超過在以往年度並無就該資產確認減值虧損的情況下原已釐定之賬面值。減值虧損之回撥即時確認為收入，除非相關資產根據另一項香港財務報告準則按重估金額列賬，在此情況下，減值虧損之撥回將根據該項香港財務報告準則視作重估增值處理。

使用價值是基於預期從該資產或現金產生單位 (見附註3(k)) 產生之估計未來現金流量，採用反映貨幣時間價值及該資產或現金產生單位特有風險之當前市場評估之稅前貼現率而貼現至現值。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(s) Government grants

These are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Grants are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that the grants are intended to compensate, whilst those relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included as deferred income liability in the statement of financial position and are recognised in profit or loss on straight-line method over the expected lives of the related assets.

Government grants relating to income is presented in gross under "Other income" in the consolidated income statement.

(t) Impairment of assets (other than financial assets)

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

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

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

Value-in-use is based on the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or CGU (see note 3(k)), discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(u) 僱員福利

退休福利

給予僱員之退休福利乃透過界定供款計劃提供。

本集團按照強制性公積金計劃條例，為所有合資格參與強制性公積金計劃的僱員設立界定供款退休福利計劃。供款乃按僱員基本薪金之百分比作出。

至於本集團在中國營運之附屬公司之僱員，須參與由有關地方市政府統籌之中央退休金計劃。

在僱員提供服務之年度，供款於損益確認為開支。本集團根據該等計劃應負之責任僅為按固定比率作出供款。

短期僱員福利

僱員應得之年假於僱員可享有時確認。因僱員於截至報告日期為止提供之服務而可享有之年假之估計負債已作撥備。

非累計之有薪假期（例如病假及產假）於休假時方予確認。

以股份支付之薪酬

本集團為其若干僱員及一位供應商推行股權結算以股份支付之薪酬計劃。由僱員提供以換取獲授任何以股份支付之薪酬之所有服務，乃按公允值計量。此乃參照所獲得之權益工具而間接釐定，其價值乃於授出日期評估，且未有計及任何非市場歸屬條件（如盈利能力及銷售增長目標）之影響。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(u) Employee benefits

Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits to employees are provided through defined contribution plans.

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefit plan under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, for all of its employees who are eligible to participate in the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in the PRC are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government.

Contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as employees render services during the year. The Group's obligations under these plans are limited to the fixed percentage contributions payable.

Short-term employee benefits

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

Share-based compensation

The Group operates equity-settled share-based compensation plans to certain employees and a supplier. All employee services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based compensation are measured at their fair values. These are indirectly determined by reference to the equity instruments awarded. Their value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets).

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(u) 僱員福利 (續)

以股份支付之薪酬 (續)

所有以股份支付之薪酬按歸屬期 (如歸屬條件適用) 在損益確認為開支，或於授出的權益工具即時歸屬時，在授出日期悉數確認為開支，除非有關薪酬符合資格確認為資產，且在權益內之購股權儲備作相應增加則作別論。倘歸屬條件適用，則開支會按歸屬期因應預期歸屬之權益工具數目之最佳可得估計確認。在有關預期將予歸屬之權益工具數目之假設中，已納入非市場歸屬條件。倘有任何跡象顯示預期歸屬之權益工具數目與過往之估計不同，會於其後修訂估計。

於購股權獲行使時，先前於購股權儲備確認之款額將撥入股份溢價。於歸屬日期後，如已歸屬之購股權其後被沒收或於到期日仍未行使，早前於購股權儲備確認之金額將轉撥保留溢利。

就本公司最終控股公司轉讓予本公司一位僱員之股份而言，所獲取服務之公允值乃參考所授出股份於授出日期之公允值而釐定，並以直線法按歸屬期支銷及同時相應增加股本。於每個報告日期，本集團會因應以非市場表現歸屬條件向一位僱員授出的股份，修訂其就預期最終歸屬之股份數目所作之估計。修訂估計於歸屬期內之影響 (如有) 會在損益確認，並就儲備作相關調整。

(v) 借款成本

就收購、建造或生產任何合資格資產所產生之借款成本，會作為合資格資產成本的一部分，於完成及準備資產作擬定用途或正在進行銷售的期間撥作資本。合資格資產乃指需要一段長時間方可達致擬定用途或出售的資產。其他借款成本於產生時支銷。

在使合資格資產作擬定用途所需的絕大部分準備工作或銷售完成時，借款成本即停止撥作資本。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(u) Employee benefits (Continued)

Share-based compensation (Continued)

All share-based compensation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the vesting period if vesting conditions apply, or recognised as an expense in full at the grant date when the equity instruments granted vest immediately unless the compensation qualifies for recognition as asset, with a corresponding increase in the share option reserve in equity. If vesting conditions apply, the expense is recognised over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest. Estimates are subsequently revised, if there is any indication that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

At the time when the share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share option reserve will be transferred to share premium. After vesting date, when the vested share options are later forfeited or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share option reserve will be transferred to retained profits.

For shares transferred to an employee of the Company by the Company's ultimate holding company, the fair value of services received is determined by reference to the fair value of shares granted at the grant date, and is expensed on straight-line method over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. At each reporting date, for shares granted to an employee with non-market performance vesting conditions, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares that are expected to ultimately vest. The impact of the revision of the estimates during the vesting period, if any, is recognised in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to reserve.

(v) Borrowing costs

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

Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(w) 所得稅之會計方法

年內的所得稅包括即期稅項及遞延稅項。

即期所得稅資產及／或負債包括現行或上個報告期間應向財政機關支付之責任或由財政機關提出之索償（兩者於報告日期均尚未支付），乃根據有關財政期間之適用稅率及稅務法例，按照相關年度之應課稅溢利計算。所有即期稅項資產或負債之變動均於損益確認為稅項開支之組成部分。

遞延稅項乃就於報告日期在財務報表內資產及負債之賬面值與其相關稅基之間的暫時差額，按負債法計算。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差額而確認。遞延稅項資產乃就所有可扣減暫時差額、可結轉稅項虧損及其他未動用稅項抵免確認，惟須有應課稅溢利（包括現有應課稅暫時差額）可用作抵銷可扣減暫時差額、未動用稅項虧損及未動用稅項抵免。

如投資物業根據香港會計準則第40號「投資物業」按公允值列賬，則有關確定計量遞延稅項金額的適當稅率的一般規定會出現例外情況。除非假設可予駁回，否則該等投資物業的遞延稅項金額會採用按於報告日期之賬面值出售相關投資物業適用的稅率計量。如投資物業可予折舊，而且持有該物業之業務模式的目標是隨著時間消耗該投資物業絕大部分經濟收益（並非透過銷售），則此假設可予駁回。

遞延稅項負債乃就於附屬公司的投資及於一家合營公司的權益產生之應課稅暫時差額確認，惟倘本集團可控制暫時差額之撥回及暫時差額極有可能不會於可見將來撥回則除外。

所得稅於損益確認，除非此等所得稅涉及在其他全面收益確認的項目，在此情況下，稅項亦會在其他全面收益確認，或在此等所得稅涉及直接計入權益的項目的情況下，稅項也直接在權益確認。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(w) Accounting for income tax

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

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the reporting date. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit, including existing taxable temporary differences, will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

An exception to the general requirement on determining the appropriate tax rate used in measuring deferred tax amount is when an investment property is carried at fair value under HKAS 40 "Investment Property". Unless the presumption is rebutted, the deferred tax amounts on these investment properties are measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of these investment properties at their carrying amounts at the reporting date. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale.

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

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

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(w) 所得稅之會計方法 (續)

即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債只會於以下情況下以淨額呈列：

- (a) 本集團依法有強制執行權，可將已確認金額對銷；及
- (b) 計劃以淨額基準結算，或同時變現資產及結清負債。

本集團只會於以下情況下以淨額呈列遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債：

- (a) 該實體依法有強制執行權，可將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債對銷；及
- (b) 遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債涉及同一稅務機關就以下任何一項所徵收的所得稅：
 - (i) 同一應課稅實體；或
 - (ii) 計劃於各段未來期間（已預期在有關期間內結清或收回大額的遞延稅項負債或資產）以淨額基準結算即期稅項負債與資產或同時變現資產及結清負債的不同應課稅實體。

(x) 分部報告

主要經營決策者（即執行董事）獲定期匯報內部財務資料，以供彼等就本集團業務組成部分的資源分配作決定，以及供彼等審視該等組成部分的表現，而本集團則根據該等資料劃分經營分部及編製分部資料。向執行董事報告之內部財務資料的業務組成部分，乃依照本集團之主要產品及服務類別而釐定。

本集團已劃分以下可呈報分部：

- (i) 氰基化合物及其下游產品：研發、製造及銷售氰基化合物及其下游產品；
- (ii) 醇類產品：研發、製造及銷售醇類產品；

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(w) Accounting for income tax (Continued)

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are presented in net if, and only if,

- (a) the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (b) it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group presents deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in net if, and only if,

- (a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - (i) the same taxable entity; or
 - (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(x) Segment reporting

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

The Group has identified the following reportable segments:

- (i) Cyanide and its derivative products: Research and development, manufacture and sale of cyanide and its derivative products;
- (ii) Alcohol products: Research and development, manufacture and sale of alcohol products;

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(x) 分部報告 (續)

- (iii) 氯乙酸及其下游產品：研發、製造及銷售氯乙酸及其下游產品；及
- (iv) 其他化工產品：銷售其他化工產品，例如蒸汽及精細石油化工產品。

上述各經營分部均分開管理，原因是各種產品及服務類別所需之資源以及市場推廣方式並不相同。分部間銷售所收取價格乃參考就同類訂單向外界客戶收取之價格而釐定。

本集團根據香港財務報告準則第8號就報告分部業績所用的計量政策，與根據香港財務報告準則編製的財務報表所採用者相同，惟以下所述者除外：

- 以股份支付之款項開支
- 租金收入、租金成本及有關投資物業的公允值變動
- 應佔一家合營公司溢利／虧損
- 衍生金融工具的公允值變動
- 財務費用
- 所得稅
- 非由任何經營分部業務活動直接應佔的企業收入及開支

於計算經營分部的經營業績時，以上各項並不包括在內。

分部資產包括投資物業以外的所有資產。此外，非由任何經營分部業務活動直接應佔的企業資產（主要適用於本集團總部）並不分配至分部。

分部負債不包括非由任何經營分部業務活動直接應佔，且不會分配至分部的企業負債，此乃指投資物業及本集團總部應佔之遞延稅項負債，以及為收購該等資產而特別借取之借款。並無就可呈報分部採用非對稱的分配。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(x) Segment reporting (Continued)

- (iii) Chloroacetic acid and its derivative products: Research and development, manufacture and sale of chloroacetic acid and its derivative products; and
- (iv) Other chemical products: Sale of other chemical products, e.g. steam and fine petrochemical products.

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each of the product and service lines requires different resources as well as marketing approaches. Inter-segment sales are priced with reference to prices charged to external parties for similar orders.

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

- expenses related to share-based payments
- rental income, rental costs and fair value change related to investment properties
- share of profit/loss of a joint venture
- fair value change on derivative financial instruments
- finance costs
- income tax
- corporate income and expenses which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment

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

Segment assets include all assets but investment properties. In addition, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment, which primarily applies to the Group's headquarter.

Segment liabilities exclude corporate liabilities which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment and are not allocated to a segment. These include deferred tax liabilities attributable to investment properties and the Group's headquarter, and borrowings undertaken specifically to fund the acquisition of these assets. No asymmetrical allocations have been applied to reportable segments.

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(y) 關聯方

- (a) 一位人士或該位人士之家族成員近親與本集團有關聯，前提是該位人士：
- (i) 可控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或
 - (iii) 是本集團或本公司母公司之主要管理人員。
- (b) 如下列任何條件適用，一個實體即與本集團有關聯：
- (i) 實體和本集團是同一集團的成員（意即每間母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司均互相有關聯）。
 - (ii) 一個實體是另一個實體的聯營公司或合營公司（或是另一個實體所屬集團旗下成員的聯營公司或合營公司）。
 - (iii) 兩個實體均是同一第三方的合營公司。
 - (iv) 一個實體是第三實體的合營公司，而另一個實體是第三實體之聯營公司。
 - (v) 實體是為本集團或本集團關聯實體的僱員福利而設的離職後福利計劃。
 - (vi) 實體由上述(a)項所述人士控制或共同控制。
 - (vii) 上文(a)(i)項所述人士對實體有重大影響力或是該實體（或該實體的母公司）的主要管理人員。
 - (viii) 該實體或其所屬集團之任何成員向本集團或本集團之母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(y) Related parties

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of key management personnel of the Group or the Company's parent.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions apply:
- (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. 主要會計政策概要 (續)

(y) 關聯方 (續)

一位人士之家族成員近親乃指預期可影響該人士與實體之間的交易或預期會受該人士與實體之間的交易影響的家族成員，包括：

- (i) 該人士之子女和配偶或家庭伴侶；
- (ii) 該人士之配偶或家庭伴侶的子女；及
- (iii) 該人士或該人士之配偶或家庭伴侶的受扶養人。

4. 重要會計估計及判斷

估計及判斷會作持續評估，並根據過往經驗及其他因素（包括在有關情況下對未來事件作出相信應屬合理之預期）作出。

重要會計估計及假設

本集團作出有關未來之估計及假設。在定義上，由此作出的會計估計極有可能與實際情況不一致。具有重大風險，並可能會導致下一財政年度資產和負債的賬面值出現大幅調整的估計和假設載述如下：

(i) 物業、廠房及設備與折舊

本集團釐定其物業、廠房及設備之估計可使用年期及相關折舊開支，而是項估計乃根據類似性質及功能之物業、廠房及設備之實際可使用年期之過往經驗作出。如可使用年期與先前估計者不同，本集團將修訂折舊開支，或將已棄用或出售且在技術上過時或屬非策略性之資產撇銷或撇減。

(ii) 投資物業之估計公允值

本集團已委任一家獨立估值師行評估投資物業之公允值。估值師於釐定公允值時，使用之估值方法涉及輸入若干估計數據。董事已作出判斷，認為該估值方法可反映目前市況。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(y) Related parties (Continued)

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

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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:

(i) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

The Group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for the Group's property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment of similar nature and functions. The Group will revise the depreciation charge where useful lives are different to those previously estimated, or it will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

(ii) Estimated fair values of investment properties

The Group appointed an independent valuation firm to assess the fair values of the investment properties. In determining the fair values, the valuers have used a method of valuation which involves input of certain estimates. The Directors have exercised their judgement and are satisfied that the method of valuation is reflective of the current market conditions.

4. 重要會計估計及判斷 (續)

重要會計估計及假設 (續)

(iii) 存貨估值

存貨之價值為成本與可變現淨值兩者中之較低者。存貨之可變現淨值乃於日常業務過程中之估計售價，減估計完成成本及銷售開支。該等估計是根據目前市況及製造與銷售同類產品之過往經驗而作出，並可因應客戶喜好改變及競爭對手因嚴峻行業週期所採取的行動而顯著改變。本集團將於每個報告日期重新評估有關估計。

估計可變現淨值的評估涉及判斷及估計。倘日後之實際結果與原先之估計不同，該差異將會影響存貨之賬面值及於估計變動之期間之撇減支出／回撥。

(iv) 衍生金融工具的公允值

根據於二零一一年六月三十日由本公司與合營夥伴（「合營夥伴」）簽訂之合營協議（「合營協議」），本公司與合營夥伴分別獲授認購期權及認沽期權，據此，本公司有權要求合營夥伴出售合營夥伴於合營公司的45%權益，而合營夥伴亦有權要求本公司購買合營夥伴於合營公司的45%權益。進一步詳情載於附註32。衍生金融工具按於每個報告期末之公允值計量。衍生金融工具的公允值由獨立估值師根據二項式模型估計。敬請注意，該估值乃基於若干假設，故受不確定因素影響，並可能對衍生金融工具的公允值估計產生重大影響。

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (Continued)

(iii) Inventory valuation

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expense. These estimates are based on the current market conditions and the historical experience of manufacturing and selling products of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in customers' taste and competitors' actions in response to serve industry cycles. The Group will reassess the estimates by each reporting date.

The assessment of the estimated net realisable value involves judgement and estimates. Where the actual outcome in future is different from the original estimates, such difference will impact the carrying value of inventories and write-down/reversal of write-down in the period in which such estimates have been changed.

(iv) Fair value of derivative financial instruments

Pursuant to the joint venture agreement entered between the Company and the joint venture partner (the "JV Partner") on 30 June 2011 (the "JV Agreement"), the Company and the JV Partner are granted call and put option respectively that entitled the Company to require the JV Partner to sell JV Partner's 45% interest in the joint venture and entitled the JV Partner to require the Company to purchase JV Partner's 45% interest in the joint venture (Note 32). The derivative financial instruments were measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The fair value of derivative financial instruments was estimated by an independent valuation firm based on Binomial Lattice Model. It should be noted that the valuation was based on certain assumptions, which are subject to uncertainty and might materially differ affect the estimation of the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

4. 重要會計估計及判斷 (續)

重要會計估計及假設 (續)

(v) 所得稅及遞延稅項

本集團須繳納香港及中國之所得稅。於釐定所得稅撥備金額及有關支付稅項之時間時，須作出重大判斷。在日常業務過程中，有若干交易難以確定最終稅項之計算方法。本集團就預計稅項確認負債時，乃以估計有否額外稅項到期為根據。倘此等事宜之最終稅務結果與最初記錄之金額不同，有關差額將影響作出有關釐定之期間之所得稅撥備。

(vi) 股息分派所產生的預提稅項

本集團決定是否根據有關稅項司法權區就來自中國附屬公司之股息分派計提預提稅項時，乃取決於對派息時間所作之判斷。倘本集團認為在中國之附屬公司於二零零八年一月一日後賺取之溢利不可能於可預見將來分派，則不會撥備預提稅項。此方面之未確認遞延稅項負債的詳情載於附註19。

(vii) 公允值計量

本集團的財務報表中有多項資產和負債須按公允值計量及／或披露公允值。

本集團的金融及非金融資產及負債的公允值計量盡可能使用市場可觀察輸入值及數據。在釐定公允值計量時使用的輸入值分為不同級別，而有關級別乃基於在估值技術中使用的輸入值的可觀察程度：

- 第一級別： 相同項目在活躍市場中的報價（未經調整）；
- 第二級別： 除第一級別輸入值外的可觀察直接或間接輸入值；
- 第三級別： 不可觀察輸入值（即不是從市場數據中獲得）。

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (Continued)

(v) Income taxes and deferred taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in Hong Kong and the PRC. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes and the timing of payment of the related taxes. There are certain transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. When the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determination is made.

(vi) Withholding taxes arising from the distributions of dividends

The Group's determination as to whether to accrue for withholding taxes from the distribution of dividends from the subsidiaries in the PRC according to the relevant tax jurisdictions is subject to judgement on the timing of the payment of the dividends, where the Group considers that if it is probable that the profits of the subsidiaries in the PRC earned after 1 January 2008 will not be distributed in the foreseeable future, then no withholding taxes are provided. Details of the unrecognised deferred tax liabilities in this respect are set out in note 19.

(vii) Fair value measurement

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

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

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted);
- Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs;
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

4. 重要會計估計及判斷 (續)

重要會計估計及假設 (續)

(vii) 公允值計量 (續)

項目作上述級別分類時乃根據所使用的最低級別輸入值，而該輸入值對該項目的公允值計量構成重大影響。不同級別之間的項目轉移在發生的期間確認。

本集團按公允值計入損益以計量金融資產。有關上述項目公允值計量的更詳盡資料，請參考附註40(v)。

(viii) 估計商譽減值

本集團按照附註3(k)所述的會計政策每年測試商譽是否出現任何減值。現金產出單位的可收回金額乃根據使用價值釐定，此舉要求本集團估計現金產生單位預期產生的未來現金流量和合適的折現率，從而計算現值。

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (Continued)

(vii) Fair value measurement (Continued)

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

The Group measures financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. For more detailed information in relation to the fair value measurement of the items above, please refer to note 40(v).

(viii) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 3(k). The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on value-in-use calculations, which require the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

5. 分部資料

執行董事已將本集團之四大產品及服務類別定為經營分部，詳情見附註3(x)。

該等經營分部乃按經調整分部經營業績監察，而策略決定亦是按同一基準作出。

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The executive Directors have identified the Group's four product and service lines as operating segments as further described in note 3(x).

These operating segments are monitored and strategic decisions are made on the basis of adjusted segment operating results.

		二零一六年 2016				
		氰基化合物及其下游產品 Cyanide and its derivative products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	醇類產品 Alcohol products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	氯乙酸及其下游產品 Chloroacetic acid and its derivative products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	其他化工產品 Other chemical products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	合計 Total 人民幣千元 RMB'000
營業額：	Revenue:					
來自外界客戶	From external customers	1,194,336	19,479	20,527	31,047	1,265,389
分部間之營業額	Inter-segment revenue	–	1,073	229,114	146	230,333
可呈報分部之營業額	Reportable segment revenue	1,194,336	20,552	249,641	31,193	1,495,722
可呈報分部之溢利	Reportable segment profit	355,613	1,913	113,989	6,864	478,379
物業、廠房及設備折舊	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	50,815	107	14,207	12,419	77,548
撇減至可變現淨值之存貨	Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	1,743	–	–	–	1,743
可呈報分部之資產	Reportable segment assets	855,813	3,579	72,605	139,884	1,071,881
非流動分部資產增加	Additions to non-current segment assets	39,065	–	2,581	15,975	57,621
可呈報分部之負債	Reportable segment liabilities	65,165	884	6,412	29,872	102,333

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

5. 分部資料 (續)

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

		二零一五年 2015				合計 Total
		氰基化合物及 其下游產品 Cyanide and its derivative products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	醇類產品 Alcohol products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	氯乙酸及 其下游產品 Chloroacetic acid and its derivative products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	其他 化工產品 Other chemical products 人民幣千元 RMB'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000
營業額：	Revenue:					
來自外界客戶	From external customers	1,015,791	64,398	28,550	14,669	1,123,408
分部間之營業額	Inter-segment revenue	–	8,937	188,853	416	198,206
可呈報分部之營業額	Reportable segment revenue	1,015,791	73,335	217,403	15,085	1,321,614
可呈報分部之溢利	Reportable segment profit	276,943	5,616	59,042	5,701	347,302
物業、廠房及設備折舊	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	42,583	259	13,410	10,565	66,817
撇減至可變現淨值之 存貨之回撥	Reversal of write-down of inventories to net realisable value	(43)	–	–	–	(43)
可呈報分部之資產	Reportable segment assets	772,880	5,897	89,969	80,599	949,345
非流動分部資產增加	Additions to non-current segment assets	73,621	–	4,232	11,700	89,553
可呈報分部之負債	Reportable segment liabilities	50,622	963	8,532	23,968	84,085

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

5. 分部資料 (續)

就本集團經營分部所呈列之各項總數與財務報表中呈列之本集團主要財務數據之對賬如下：

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

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

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
可呈報分部之營業額	Reportable segment revenue	1,495,722	1,321,614
抵銷分部間之營業額	Elimination of inter-segment revenue	(230,333)	(198,206)
綜合營業額	Consolidated revenue	1,265,389	1,123,408
可呈報分部之溢利	Reportable segment profit	478,379	347,302
租金收入	Rental income	792	727
投資物業重估增值	Revaluation gain on investment properties	3,090	1,220
股權結算以股份支付之 款項開支	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	(3,793)	(2,736)
財務成本	Finance costs	(1,212)	(1,063)
衍生金融工具 公允值收益	Fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	10,318	3,161
不能分配之企業收入	Unallocated corporate income	12,187	3,958
不能分配之企業開支	Unallocated corporate expenses	(52,553)	(43,398)
應佔一家合營公司 虧損	Share of loss of a joint venture	(6,734)	(6,961)
抵銷分部間之溢利	Elimination of inter-segment profit	(115,796)	(55,173)
除所得稅前綜合溢利	Consolidated profit before income tax	324,678	247,037
可呈報分部之資產	Reportable segment assets	1,071,881	949,345
於一家合營公司之 權益	Interests in a joint venture	22,607	31,576
應收一家合營公司 款項	Amount due from a joint venture	52,883	40,546
預付土地租賃款項	Prepaid land lease payments	61,429	51,415
投資物業	Investment properties	18,820	15,730
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	2,180	2,422
應收財務租賃款項	Finance lease receivable	13,414	14,210
銀行及現金結餘	Bank and cash balances	184,320	117,661
物業、廠房及設備	Property, plant and equipment	165,421	151,867
衍生金融資產	Derivative financial assets	2,993	–
其他企業資產	Other corporate assets	24,612	7,994
綜合總資產	Consolidated total assets	1,620,560	1,382,766
可呈報分部之負債	Reportable segment liabilities	102,333	84,085
銀行借款	Bank borrowings	56,816	32,072
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	21,902	7,496
流動稅項負債	Current tax liabilities	30,570	19,780
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	–	7,325
其他企業負債	Other corporate liabilities	91,312	54,008
綜合總負債	Consolidated total liabilities	302,933	204,766

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

5. 分部資料 (續)

本集團來自外界客戶之營業額劃分為以下地區：

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The Group's revenue from external customers are divided into the following geographical areas:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
中國(本地)	The PRC (domicile)	1,038,684	928,193
美國	United States of America	58,832	60,661
印度	India	56,805	34,350
愛爾蘭	Ireland	18,774	16,973
台灣	Taiwan	15,300	13,347
其他	Others	76,994	69,884
		1,265,389	1,123,408

客戶之地區劃分以貨品送達地區為基準。由於大部分非流動資產實際位於中國，故無呈報按地區劃分之非流動資產。

The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the goods delivered. No geographical location of non-current assets is presented as the substantial non-current assets are physically based in the PRC.

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，並無單一客戶佔本集團營業額的10%或以上(二零一五年：無)。

There was no single customer that contributed to 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

6. 營業額及其他收入

本集團之主要業務已在附註34披露。本集團年內之主要業務營業額及其他收入已確認如下：

6. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

The Group's principal activities are disclosed in note 34. Revenue from the Group's principal activities and other income recognised during the year are as follows:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
營業額	Revenue		
銷售氰基化合物及其下游產品	Sales of cyanide and its derivative products	1,194,336	1,015,791
銷售醇類產品	Sales of alcohol products	19,479	64,398
銷售氯乙酸及其下游產品	Sales of chloroacetic acid and its derivative products	20,527	28,550
銷售其他化工產品	Sales of other chemical products	31,047	14,669
		1,265,389	1,123,408
其他收入	Other income		
出售物業、廠房及設備所得收益	Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	110	–
政府補貼	Government grants	1,289	195
銀行利息收入	Bank interest income	1,780	1,689
一家合營公司利息收入	Interest income from a joint venture	1,120	1,049
財務租賃利息收入	Interest income from finance lease	966	1,054
遞延收入撥回(附註28)	Release of deferred income (note 28)	3,640	3,449
租金收入	Rental income	792	727
匯兌淨收益	Exchange gains, net	6,345	5,295
雜項收入	Sundry Income	825	439
		16,867	13,897

7. 財務成本

分析顯示銀行借款(包括載有按要求償還條款之定期貸款)按貸款協議所載預定還款日期之財務成本。

7. FINANCE COSTS

The analysis shows the finance costs of bank borrowings, including term loans which contain a repayment on demand clause, in accordance with the agreed scheduled repayments dates set out in the loan agreements.

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
銀行貸款利息，全部均載有按要求償還條款	Interest on bank loans, all of which contain a repayment on demand clause	1,190	1,063
來自一名非控股股東的貸款的利息	Interest on loan from a non-controlling shareholder	22	–
		1,212	1,063

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

8. 除所得稅前溢利

8. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
除所得稅前溢利已扣除／(計入)：	Profit before income tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
董事酬金(附註10(a))	Directors' emoluments (note 10(a))		
– 袍金	– Fees	326	310
– 薪金、酌情花紅及其他福利	– Salaries, discretionary bonus and other benefits	3,809	3,766
– 退休福利計劃供款	– Retirement benefit scheme contributions	104	107
		4,239	4,183
其他僱員成本	Other employee costs	90,038	77,298
股權結算以股份支付之款項開支	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	3,793	2,736
退休福利計劃供款	Retirement benefit scheme contributions	6,509	5,354
總僱員成本	Total employee costs	104,579	89,571
核數師酬金	Auditors' remuneration	791	602
預付土地租賃款項攤銷	Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	1,386	1,293
確認為開支之存貨成本(附註i)，包括	Cost of inventories recognised as an expense (note i), including	852,606	791,433
– 撇減至可變現淨值之存貨金額	– Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	1,743	–
– 撇減至可變現淨值之存貨之回撥金額	– Reversal of write-down of inventories to net realisable value	–	(43)
物業、廠房及設備折舊	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	80,419	69,359
貿易應收賬減值虧損	Impairment loss on trade receivables	4	3,232
貿易應收賬減值虧損之回撥	Impairment loss on trade receivables written back	(247)	–
變賣物業、廠房及設備之(收益)／虧損淨額	(Gain)/Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment, net	(110)	7
有關租賃土地及樓宇的經營租賃的最低租賃款項	Minimum lease payments under operating leases in respect of leasehold land and buildings	1,698	892
研究成本(附註ii)	Research costs (note ii)	3,326	4,950

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

8. 除所得稅前溢利 (續)

附註：

- (i) 已確認為開支的存貨成本包括約人民幣77,548,000元(二零一五年：人民幣66,817,000元)之相關折舊開支及約人民幣76,992,000元(二零一五年：人民幣67,038,000元)之相關僱員成本。有關金額亦已計入在上文另行披露的相關總金額中。

於截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度，存貨撇減金額約人民幣43,000元已回撥，原因是有關存貨之市場價格在二零一五年回升。

- (ii) 研究成本包括約人民幣705,000元(二零一五年：人民幣539,000元)之相關折舊開支及約人民幣1,090,000元(二零一五年：人民幣3,756,000元)之相關僱員成本。有關金額亦已包括在上文另行披露的相關總金額中。

8. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) Cost of inventories recognised as an expenses includes approximately RMB77,548,000 (2015: RMB66,817,000) relating to depreciation expenses and approximately RMB76,992,000 (2015: RMB67,038,000) relating to employee costs. These amounts are also included in the respective total amounts disclosed separately above.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, write-down of inventories of approximately RMB43,000 was reversed as the market price of these inventories was increased in 2015.

- (ii) Research costs include approximately RMB705,000 (2015: RMB539,000) relating to depreciation expenses and approximately RMB1,090,000 (2015: RMB3,756,000) relating to employee costs. These amounts are also included in the respective total amounts disclosed separately above.

9. 所得稅開支

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
即期稅項 — 中國	Current tax – PRC Enterprise Income Tax		
企業所得稅			
– 本年度稅項	– Tax for the year	83,414	66,321
– 過往年度	– Under/(Over)-provision in prior year		
少提/(多提)稅項		349	(777)
– 中國股息預提稅	– PRC dividend withholding tax	8,919	5,936
遞延稅項(附註19)	Deferred tax (note 19)	92,682	71,480
		12,537	3,186
所得稅開支	Income tax expense	105,219	74,666

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

9. 所得稅開支 (續)

所得稅開支與除所得稅前溢利乘以中國企業所得稅稅率之積之對賬如下：

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

Reconciliation between income tax expense and profit before income tax multiplied by the PRC enterprise income tax rate is as follows:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
除所得稅前溢利	Profit before income tax	324,678	247,037
按中國企業所得稅 稅率 25% (二零一五年： 25%) 計算之稅項	Tax at PRC enterprise income tax rate of 25% (2015: 25%)	81,170	61,759
不可扣稅開支之 稅務影響	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	2,611	3,249
中國股息預提稅	PRC dividend withholding tax	16,919	9,936
未確認稅務虧損的 稅務影響	Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	828	–
過往年度 少提 / (多提) 稅項	Under/(Over)-provision in prior year	349	(777)
其他	Others	3,342	499
所得稅開支	Income tax expense	105,219	74,666

由於本集團之收入並非在香港產生或來自香港，故並無作出香港利得稅撥備。

No provision for Hong Kong Profit Tax has been made as the Group's income neither arises in nor derives from Hong Kong.

在中國成立的附屬公司須按中國企業所得稅稅率 25% 繳納二零一六年之中國企業所得稅 (二零一五年：25%)。

The subsidiaries established in the PRC are subject to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax at the rate of 25% for 2016 (2015: 25%).

根據中國企業所得稅法及其相關法規，對自二零零八年一月一日起從中國企業賺取利潤所得的應收股息，非中國居民企業須按 10% 的稅率繳納預提稅，除非有稅收協定 / 安排而獲得減少則作別論。於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團已就中國預提稅採納 10% 的預提稅稅率。

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law and its related regulations, non-PRC-resident enterprises are levied withholding tax at 10% (unless reduced by tax treaties/arrangements) on dividends receivable from PRC enterprises for profits earned since 1 January 2008. The Group has adopted 10% withholding tax rate for PRC withholding tax purpose during the year ended 31 December 2016.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

10. 董事及高級管理層的酬金

(a) 董事酬金

已付或應付予每位董事之酬金如下：

		袍金 Fees 人民幣千元 RMB'000	薪金 Salaries 人民幣千元 RMB'000	其他福利 Other benefits 人民幣千元 RMB'000	酌情花紅 Discretionary bonus 人民幣千元 RMB'000	退休福利 計劃供款 Retirement benefit scheme contributions 人民幣千元 RMB'000	合計 Total 人民幣千元 RMB'000
二零一六年	2016						
執行董事	Executive Directors						
劉洪亮	Liu Hongliang	-	767	13	100	14	894
王子江	Wang Zijiang	-	760	28	110	30	928
郭希田	Guo Xitian	-	760	28	110	30	928
高峰	Gao Feng	-	983	40	110	30	1,163
獨立非執行董事	Independent non-executive Directors						
梁錦雲	Leung Kam Wan	120	-	-	-	-	120
高寶玉	Gao Baoyu	103	-	-	-	-	103
劉晨光	Liu Chenguang	103	-	-	-	-	103
二零一六年合計	Total for 2016	326	3,270	109	430	104	4,239
二零一五年	2015						
執行董事	Executive Directors						
劉洪亮	Liu Hongliang	-	990	25	110	27	1,152
王子江	Wang Zijiang	-	759	24	94	27	904
郭希田	Guo Xitian	-	759	24	94	27	904
高峰	Gao Feng	-	464	22	53	16	555
郭玉成 (於 二零一五年 五月二十二日 辭任)	Guo Yucheng (resigned on 22 May 2015)	-	298	9	41	10	358
獨立非執行董事	Independent non- executive Directors						
梁錦雲	Leung Kam Wan	114	-	-	-	-	114
高寶玉	Gao Baoyu	98	-	-	-	-	98
劉晨光	Liu Chenguang	98	-	-	-	-	98
二零一五年合計	Total for 2015	310	3,270	104	392	107	4,183

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

10. 董事及高級管理層的酬金 (續)

(a) 董事酬金 (續)

年內，本集團並無向任何董事支付任何酬金，作為加入本集團之獎勵或離職補償（二零一五年：無）。

年內，並無任何安排致使任何董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金（二零一五年：無）。

(b) 五名最高酬金人士

年內，在本集團最高酬金之五名人士當中，三名（二零一五年：四名）為董事，彼等酬金之詳情已反映於上述分析中。年內應付其餘兩名（二零一五年：一名）人士之酬金如下：

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

(a) Directors' Emoluments (Continued)

No emoluments were paid by the Group to any Directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the year (2015: Nil).

There are no arrangements under which a Director waived or agreed to waive any emoluments for the year (2015: Nil).

(b) Five Highest Paid Individuals

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

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
薪金、酌情花紅及其他福利	Salaries, discretionary bonus and other benefits	1,947	1,118
退休福利計劃供款	Retirement benefit scheme contributions	46	15
股權結算以股份支付之款項開支	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	149	96
		2,142	1,229

酬金屬於以下範圍：

The emoluments were within the following band:

		人數 Number of Individuals	
		二零一六年 2016	二零一五年 2015
港幣 1,000,001 元至 港幣 1,500,000 元	Emolument band HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	2	1

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

11. 股息

11. DIVIDEND

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
已付過往年度末期股息 每股港幣0.075元 (二零一五年： 港幣0.045元)	Final dividend paid in respect of prior year HK\$0.075 (2015: HK\$0.045) per share	54,293	30,610
已付本年度中期股息 每股港幣0.04元 (二零一五年： 港幣0.025元)	Interim dividend paid in respect of current year HK\$0.04 (2015: HK\$0.025) per share	29,611	17,404
		83,904	48,014

於二零一七年三月二十七日舉行之會議上，董事建議派發末期股息每股普通股港幣0.08元。建議股息並未在財務報表顯示為應付股息。

At a meeting held on 27 March 2017, the Directors recommended a final dividend HK\$0.08 per ordinary share. The proposed dividends are not reflected as a dividend payable in these financial statements.

12. 每股盈利

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄盈利乃根據以下數據計算：

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
本公司擁有人應佔 本年度溢利	Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	219,603	172,371

		普通股數目 Number of ordinary shares	
		二零一六年 2016 千股 '000	二零一五年 2015 千股 '000
計算每股基本盈利之 普通股加權平均數	Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	847,575	846,878
潛在攤薄普通股之 影響 – 購股權	Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares – share options	1,162	99
計算每股攤薄盈利之 普通股加權平均數	Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	848,737	846,977

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

13. 物業、廠房及設備

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		樓宇 Buildings 人民幣千元 RMB'000	租賃物業裝修 Leasehold improvements 人民幣千元 RMB'000	廠房及機械 Plant and machinery 人民幣千元 RMB'000	汽車 Motor vehicles 人民幣千元 RMB'000	傢俬、固定 裝置及設備 Furniture, fixtures and equipment 人民幣千元 RMB'000	在建工程 Construction in progress 人民幣千元 RMB'000	合計 Total 人民幣千元 RMB'000
於二零一五年 一月一日	As at 1 January 2015							
成本	Cost	210,318	35	613,461	2,524	3,294	66,094	895,726
累積折舊及 減值虧損	Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(46,892)	(35)	(293,440)	(1,639)	(1,606)	-	(343,612)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	163,426	-	320,021	885	1,688	66,094	552,114
賬面淨值 於二零一五年 一月一日	Net carrying amount As at 1 January 2015	163,426	-	320,021	885	1,688	66,094	552,114
增加	Additions	16,891	-	12,278	-	1,070	88,947	119,186
出售	Disposals	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
折舊	Depreciation	(10,754)	-	(57,592)	(346)	(667)	-	(69,359)
轉撥	Transfer	6,559	-	105,256	-	589	(112,404)	-
於二零一五年 十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2015	176,122	-	379,955	539	2,680	42,637	601,933
於二零一五年 十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2015							
成本	Cost	233,768	35	730,982	2,524	4,953	42,637	1,014,899
累積折舊及 減值虧損	Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(57,646)	(35)	(351,027)	(1,985)	(2,273)	-	(412,966)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	176,122	-	379,955	539	2,680	42,637	601,933
賬面淨值 於二零一六年 一月一日	Net carrying amount As at 1 January 2016	176,122	-	379,955	539	2,680	42,637	601,933
通過企業合併購入 (附註 37)	Acquired through business combination (note 37)	21,938	-	43,031	-	514	-	65,483
增加	Additions	2,439	-	13,506	1,241	849	47,447	65,482
出售	Disposals	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
折舊	Depreciation	(11,701)	-	(67,469)	(367)	(882)	-	(80,419)
轉撥	Transfer	7,303	-	52,050	-	-	(59,353)	-
於二零一六年 十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016	196,101	-	421,073	1,409	3,161	30,731	652,475
於二零一六年 十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016							
成本	Cost	268,151	35	851,381	3,359	6,799	30,731	1,160,456
累積折舊及 減值虧損	Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(72,050)	(35)	(430,308)	(1,950)	(3,638)	-	(507,981)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	196,101	-	421,073	1,409	3,161	30,731	652,475

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

13. 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

本集團之樓宇位於按中期租約持有之中國租賃土地。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，由於需要額外時間以完成登記轉讓法定所有權的若干行政程序，賬面淨值約人民幣34,865,000元（二零一五年：人民幣36,798,000元）之若干建築物之物業產權證仍未取得。根據本集團中國法律顧問之意見，本集團有權在並無法律障礙的情況下獲得有關物業產權證。

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The Group's buildings are situated on leasehold lands under medium-term in the PRC.

As at 31 December 2016, building ownership certificates of certain buildings with net carrying amount of approximately RMB34,865,000 (2015: RMB36,798,000) have not yet been obtained due to additional time will be required to finalise certain administrative process for the registration of the transfer of legal title. In the opinion of the PRC legal advisor of the Group, the Group is entitled to obtain the building ownership certificates without legal impediment.

14. 預付土地租賃款項

14. PREPAID LAND LEASE PAYMENTS

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
於一月一日	At 1 January	51,415	52,708
通過企業合併購入 (附註 37)	Acquired through business combination (note 37)	11,400	—
預付土地租賃款項 攤銷	Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	(1,386)	(1,293)
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	61,429	51,415
即期部分 (已包括在 預付款項及其他應 收款項)	Current portion (included in prepayments and other receivables)	(1,571)	(1,293)
非即期部分	Non-current portion	59,858	50,122

本集團之預付土地租賃款項乃按中國之中期租賃持有。

The Group's prepaid land lease payments are held under medium-term in the PRC.

15. 投資物業

綜合財務狀況表所呈列的賬面值變動概述如下：

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Changes to the carrying amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position can be summarised as follows:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
於一月一日	At 1 January	15,730	14,510
投資物業重估增值	Revaluation gain on investment properties	3,090	1,220
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	18,820	15,730

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

15. 投資物業 (續)

投資物業於二零一六年十二月三十一日由獨立特許測量師(擁有近期評估該地同類物業之經驗)進行重估。重估增值已在本年度損益確認。

本集團之投資物業位於按中期租賃持有之中國租賃土地。

所有投資物業的公允值為第三級別的經常性公允值計量。於截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，並無於第一級別與第二級別之間的轉移，也沒有轉入或轉出第三級別。

投資物業之公允值乃根據替代原則以直接比較法釐定，而比較是基於可比較物業之叫價進行。類似大小、規模、性質、特徵及位置之可比較物業已進行分析。

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Investment properties were revalued as at 31 December 2016 by an independent firm of chartered surveyors, who has the recent experience in the location and category of property being valued. Revaluation gain was recognised in profit or loss for the year.

The Group's investment properties are situated on leasehold lands under medium-term in the PRC.

The fair value of all the investment properties is a Level 3 recurring fair value measurement. During the year ended 31 December 2016, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, and no transfers into or out of Level 3.

The fair value of investment properties is determined using direct comparison approach based on the principle of substitution, where the comparison is made based on asking prices of comparable properties. Comparable properties of similar size, scale, nature, character and location are analysed.

不可觀察輸入值：	Unobservable input(s):	範圍 Range	
		二零一六年 2016	二零一五年 2015
物業特性之 溢價(折讓)	Premium (discount) on characteristic of the properties	-3% to 38%	-10% to 26%

投資物業的特性(包括大小、規模、性質、特徵及位置)是溢價或折讓較高，故將導致相應較高或較低之公允值。

Higher premium or discount for the characteristic (including size, scale, nature, character and location) of the investment properties will result in correspondingly higher or lower fair value.

估值技術於年內並無改變。上述物業的公允值計量是基於最高及最佳使用狀態，並不偏離其實際使用情況。

There were no changes to the valuation techniques during the year. The fair value measurement is based on the above properties' highest and best use, which does not differ from their actual use.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

16. 商譽

16. GOODWILL

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
通過企業合併購入 (附註 37)	Acquired through business combination (note 37)	17,668	—
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	17,668	—

為進行減值測試，商譽分配至江蘇春曉的現金產出單位，該公司從事研發、製造和銷售精細化工產品的業務。

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the CGU of Jiangsu Chunxiao which is engaged in research and development, manufacture and sales of fine chemical products.

現金產生單位的可收回金額乃根據使用價值釐定，而使用價值乃按經正式批准的五年期現金流量預測計算。五年期間以後的現金流量按估計加權平均增長率3%（不超過中國化工行業的長期增長率）推算。所使用的貼現率為稅前，並已反映與相關現金產生單位有關的具體風險。

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined from value-in-use calculation based on cash flow projections from formally approved budgets covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using an estimated weighted average growth rate of 3%, which does not exceed the long-term growth rate for the chemical industry in the PRC. The discount rate used is pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant CGU.

		二零一六年 2016
增長率	Growth rate	3%
稅前折扣率	Pre-tax discount rate	21%

除了上文所述釐定現金產生單位的使用價值的考慮因素外，據管理層所知，並無任何會導致主要假設必須改變的可能變動。管理層認為，含有商譽的現金產生單位未受任何減值影響。

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

17. 於一家合營公司之權益／應收一家合營公司款項

17. INTERESTS IN/AMOUNT DUE FROM A JOINT VENTURE

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
應佔資產淨值	Share of net assets	23,595	32,195
向一家合營公司銷售貨品的 未實現溢利	Unrealised profit on goods sold to a joint venture	(988)	(619)
		22,607	31,576

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

17. 於一家合營公司之權益／應收一家合營公司款項 (續)

於二零一六年及二零一五年十二月三十一日，本集團合營公司之詳情如下：

17. INTERESTS IN/AMOUNT DUE FROM A JOINT VENTURE (Continued)

Particulars of the joint venture of the Group as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

名稱 Name	註冊成立/ 成立及營運地點 Place of incorporation/ establishment and business	已發行普通/ 實繳註冊股本之面值 Nominal value of issued ordinary/paid-up registered share capital	本公司應佔權益之百分比 Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		主要業務 Principal activities
			直接 Direct	非直接 Indirect	
德高投資控股有限公司 (「德高投資」)	香港	港幣100元	55%	-	投資控股
Dekel Investment Holdings Limited ("Dekel Investment")	Hong Kong	HK\$100	55%	-	Investment holding
濰坊德高新材料有限公司 (「濰坊德高」)	中國·外商獨資企業 (「外商獨資企業」)	14,051,190美元 (「美元」)	-	55%	研發、製造及銷售一種 工業用特殊化學產品
Weifang Dekel Innovative Materials Co., Ltd (「Weifang Dekel」)	The PRC, wholly owned foreign enterprise (「WFOE」)	United States Dollars (「US\$」) 14,051,190	-	55%	Research and development, manufacture and sales of a type of specialty chemical for industrial use

於二零一一年六月三十日，本公司與合營夥伴簽訂合營協議以成立德高投資，德高投資其後於二零一二年六月二日在中國山東省濰坊市成立一家外商獨資企業，即濰坊德高。濰坊德高的主要業務是研發、製造及銷售一種工業用特殊化學產品，此舉符合本集團擴大其化工業務的策略。

合約安排規定，本集團只享有有關合營安排之淨資產的權利，至於合營安排的資產權利和合營安排的債務責任，則主要歸德高投資及濰坊德高所有。此外，合約安排將相關活動之共同控制權授予本集團與合營夥伴，而合營公司的相關活動則須本公司及合營夥伴一致同意。根據香港財務報告準則第11號，該合營安排已分類為合營公司，並採用權益法計入綜合財務報表。

On 30 June 2011, the Company entered into the JV Agreement with the JV Partner to form Dekel Investment, which then established a WFOE, Weifang Dekel in Weifang City, Shandong Province, the PRC on 2 June 2012. The principal activity of Weifang Dekel is engaged in the research and development, manufacture and sales of a type of specialty chemical for industrial use, which is in line with the Group's strategy to expand its chemical business.

The contractual arrangement provides the Group with only the rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement, with the rights to the assets and obligation for the liabilities of the joint arrangement resting primarily with Dekel Investment and Weifang Dekel. Also, the contractual arrangement confers joint control over the relevant activities of the arrangement to the Group and the JV Partner and the relevant activities of the joint venture require unanimous consent from the Company and the JV Partner. Under HKFRS 11, this joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture and has been included in the consolidated financial statements using equity method.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

17. 於一家合營公司之權益／應收一家合營公司款項 (續)

德高投資的綜合財務資料概述如下：

17. INTERESTS IN/AMOUNT DUE FROM A JOINT VENTURE (Continued)

Summarised consolidated financial information of Dekel Investment is set out below:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
於十二月三十一日	As at 31 December		
非流動資產	Non-current assets	102,501	104,561
流動資產	Current assets	48,837	40,658
流動負債	Current liabilities	95,821	73,268
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities	12,617	13,414
上述金額包括：	Included in the above amounts are:		
現金和現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents	6,376	10,541
流動金融負債 (不包括貿易應付賬及 其他應付款項)	Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables)	89,685	69,010
非流動金融負債 (不包括其他應付 款項及撥備)	Non-current financial liabilities (excluding other payable and provision)	12,617	13,414
截至十二月三十一日止 年度	Year ended 31 December		
營業額	Revenue	60,678	33,494
年度虧損	Loss for the year	(12,243)	(12,657)
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income	(3,393)	(2,954)
全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income	(15,636)	(15,611)
上述金額包括：	Included in the above amounts are:		
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	10,032	8,518
利息收入	Interest income	47	226
利息開支	Interest expense	3,024	2,965
所得稅抵免	Income tax credit	3,948	4,354

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，合營公司並無或然負債(二零一五年：無)。

The joint venture had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

17. 於一家合營公司之權益／應收一家合營公司款項 (續)

於報告日期，本集團應佔合營公司之資本承擔如下：

	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
已訂約但未撥備之物業、 廠房及設備之收購事宜	2,572	2,824

於二零一六年及二零一五年十二月三十一日，應收一家合營公司款項為無抵押、免息及須於一年內償還，惟向合營公司借出的股東貸款人民幣31,444,000元（二零一五年：人民幣29,819,000元）須按香港銀行同業拆借利率加上335個基點計息，並於一年內償還。

17. INTERESTS IN/AMOUNT DUE FROM A JOINT VENTURE (Continued)

The Group's share of the joint venture's capital commitments at the reporting date is as follows:

	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
Contracted but not provided for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	2,572	2,824

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the amount due from a joint venture was unsecured, interest free and repayable within one year, except for the shareholder's loan to a joint venture amounted to RMB31,444,000 (2015: RMB29,819,000) with interest-bearing at the HIBOR interbank rate plus 335 basis points and repayable within one year.

18. 應收財務租賃款項

	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
非流動	12,617	13,413
流動	797	797
	13,414	14,210

租賃安排

本集團若干樓宇的法定擁有權以本集團全資附屬公司的名義登記，以及按財務租賃出租予合營公司。所有租賃均以人民幣計值。財務租賃的期限為20年，與整項資產的估計經濟使用年期相若。

18. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLE

	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
Non-current	12,617	13,413
Current	797	797
	13,414	14,210

Lease arrangements

The legal titles of certain of the Group's buildings are registered under the name of a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group and are leased out under finance lease to the joint venture. The lease is denominated in RMB. The term of finance lease entered into is 20 years which is approximate to the estimated economic useful life of the whole asset.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

18. 應收財務租賃款項 (續)

根據財務租賃應收的款項

18. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Amounts receivable under finance lease

		最低租賃款項		最低租賃款項的現值	
		Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
		二零一六年	二零一五年	二零一六年	二零一五年
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
不超過一年	Not later than one year	1,736	1,794	797	797
超過一年 但不超過五年	Later than one year and not later than five years	6,372	6,601	3,187	3,187
超過五年	Later than five years	13,475	14,981	9,430	10,226
		21,583	23,376	13,414	14,210
減：未賺取 財務收益	Less: unearned finance income	(8,169)	(9,166)	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A
應收最低租賃 款項的現值	Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	13,414	14,210	13,414	14,210

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據財務租賃所租賃的資產的無保證剩餘價值估計並無價值（二零一五年：無）。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，租賃之利率按最優惠利率另加20%（二零一五年：20%）的浮動利率（須定期檢討）計算。年內，平均實際年利率為7.2%（二零一五年：7.2%）。

本集團不得在承租人沒有違反協定的情況下出售或抵押租賃樓宇。

Unguaranteed residual values of assets leased under finance lease as at 31 December 2016 are estimated at no value (2015: Nil).

As at 31 December 2016, interest rate in the lease is calculated by prime interest rate plus 20% (2015: 20%) as floating rate which is subject to the periodic review. Average effective interest rate is approximately 7.2% (2015: 7.2%) per annum during the year.

The Group is not permitted to sell or pledge the leased building in the absence of default by the lessee.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

19. 遞延稅項

本集團已確認以下主要遞延稅項資產／（負債）：

19. DEFERRED TAX

The following is the major deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised by the Group:

		稅務虧損 Tax losses 人民幣千元 RMB'000	投資物業 Investment properties 人民幣千元 RMB'000	遞延收入 Deferred income 人民幣千元 RMB'000	海外附屬公司 未分配利潤 Undistributed profits of foreign subsidiaries 人民幣千元 RMB'000	預付土地 租賃款項 Prepaid land lease payments 人民幣千元 RMB'000	合計 Total 人民幣千元 RMB'000
於二零一五年一月一日	At 1 January 2015	-	(3,138)	1,250	-	-	(1,888)
計入損益／（自損益扣除） （附註9）	Credit/(Charge) to profit or loss (note 9)	349	(358)	823	(4,000)	-	(3,186)
於二零一五年 十二月三十一日及 二零一六年一月一日	At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	349	(3,496)	2,073	(4,000)	-	(5,074)
通過企業合併購入 （附註37）	Acquired through business combination (note 37)	-	-	-	-	(2,111)	(2,111)
計入損益／（自損益扣除） （附註9）	Credit/(Charge) to profit or loss (note 9)	(349)	(4,295)	107	(8,000)	-	(12,537)
於二零一六年 十二月三十一日	At 31 December 2016	-	(7,791)	2,180	(12,000)	(2,111)	(19,722)

以下為就綜合財務狀況表所作之遞延稅項結餘分析：

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for the consolidated statement of financial position purposes:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
遞延稅項資產	Deferred tax assets	2,180	2,422
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	(21,902)	(7,496)
		(19,722)	(5,074)

於報告日期，本集團擁有可扣減暫時差額人民幣704,000元（二零一五年：人民幣3,017,000元）以抵銷將來溢利。由於該等附屬公司擁有可扣減的暫時差額，且其未來溢利流不可預測，故並無就人民幣704,000元（二零一五年：人民幣3,017,000元）確認遞延稅項資產。

At the reporting date, the Group has deductible temporary differences of RMB704,000 (2015: RMB3,017,000) for offsetting against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of RMB704,000 (2015: RMB3,017,000) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams of these subsidiaries which have such deductible temporary differences.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

19. 遞延稅項 (續)

由於本公司控制中國國內若干附屬公司的派息政策，且在可見將來亦不大可能回撥暫時差額，故尚未就預扣稅項確立遞延稅項負債人民幣98,706,000元（二零一五年：人民幣90,746,000元），而預扣稅項須就該等於中國的附屬公司於二零零八年一月一日後的未匯出盈利而繳納。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，該等未匯出盈利合計為人民幣987,063,000元（二零一五年：人民幣907,459,000元）。

19. DEFERRED TAX (Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities of approximately RMB98,706,000 (2015: RMB90,746,000) have not been established for the withholding tax that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries in the PRC made after 1 January 2008 because the Company controls the dividend policy of these subsidiaries and it is not probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Such unremitted earnings totalled approximately RMB987,063,000 as at 31 December 2016 (2015: RMB907,459,000).

20. 存貨

20. INVENTORIES

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
原材料	Raw materials	52,425	37,387
半成品	Work in progress	14,968	7,267
成品	Finished goods	63,314	51,647
		130,707	96,301

21. 貿易應收賬及應收票據

21. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLE

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
貿易應收賬	Trade receivables	183,977	159,804
應收票據	Bills receivable	248,035	234,827
		432,012	394,631

本集團給予貿易客戶之信貸期一般介乎一個月至六個月不等（二零一五年：介乎一個月至六個月不等）。應收票據為不計息之銀行承兌票據，賬齡為發行後一年以內（二零一五年：一年以內）。每位客戶均有本身之最高信貸限額。本集團致力對應收賬結欠維持嚴謹之控制。管理層會定期審視過期欠款。

The Group allows credit periods normally ranging from 1 month to 6 months to its trade customers (2015: ranging from 1 month to 6 months). Bills receivable are non-interest bearing bank acceptance bills and aged within a year upon issuance (2015: within a year). Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by management.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

21. 貿易應收賬及應收票據 (續)

於報告日期，貿易應收賬及應收票據按發票日期所作之賬齡分析如下：

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
0至90日	0 to 90 days	338,371	286,100
91至180日	91 to 180 days	87,606	99,479
181至365日	181 to 365 days	5,358	8,643
超過365日	Over 365 days	677	409
		432,012	394,631

年內貿易應收賬減值虧損之對賬列表如下：

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
於一月一日	At 1 January	3,232	–
減值虧損回撥	Impairment loss written back	(247)	–
回撥減值虧損所致之匯兌損失	Exchange loss on impairment loss written back	189	–
確認減值虧損	Impairment loss recognised	4	3,232
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	3,178	3,232

本集團根據附註3(j)所載之會計政策確認減值虧損。

21. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Ageing analysis of trade and bills receivable at the reporting date, based on the invoice date, is stated as follows:

The below table reconciled impairment loss of trade receivable for the year:

The Group recognised impairment loss based on the accounting policy stated in note 3(j).

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

21. 貿易應收賬及應收票據 (續)

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，人民幣13,839,000元（二零一五年：人民幣21,538,000元）之貿易應收賬及應收票據已過期但未作減值。於報告日期，已過期但未作減值之貿易應收賬及應收票據按到期日所作之賬齡分析如下：

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
已過期1至90日	1 to 90 days past due	6,083	14,122
已過期91至180日	91 to 180 days past due	7,075	5,340
已過期181至365日	181 to 365 days past due	4	1,667
已過期超過365日	Over 365 days past due	677	409
		13,839	21,538

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，約人民幣418,173,000元（二零一五年：人民幣373,093,000元）之貿易應收賬及應收票據並未過期，亦未作減值。該等貿易應收賬及應收票據與多名來自不同層面的客戶有關，而該等客戶最近並無拖欠記錄。

已過期但未作減值之貿易應收賬與多名來自不同層面的客戶有關，而該等客戶在本集團的信貸記錄良好。根據以往的信貸記錄，管理層認為信貸質素並無重大變動且該等結欠仍視作可全數收回，因此毋須就該等結欠計提減值撥備。本集團並無就已過期但未作減值之貿易應收賬持有任何抵押品。

貿易應收賬及應收票據之賬面值按以下貨幣計值：

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
人民幣	RMB	381,894	351,621
美元	US\$	50,118	43,010
		432,012	394,631

21. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

As at 31 December 2016, trade and bills receivable of approximately RMB13,839,000 (2015: RMB21,538,000) were past due but not impaired. Ageing analysis of these trade and bills receivable that were past due as at the reporting date but not impaired, based on the due date, is as follows:

As at 31 December 2016, trade and bills receivable of approximately RMB418,173,000 (2015: RMB373,093,000) were neither past due nor impaired. These related to a large number of diversified customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

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

The carrying amounts of the trade and bills receivable are denominated in the following currencies:

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

22. 預付款項及其他應收款項

22. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
預付供應商款項	Advances to the suppliers	7,577	9,539
預付款項	Prepayments	8,258	1,282
其他應收款項	Other receivables	2,034	1,644
預付土地租賃款項 — 流動部分 (附註 14)	Prepaid land lease payments – current portion (note 14)	1,571	1,293
		19,440	13,758

23. 銀行及現金結餘

23. BANK AND CASH BALANCES

本集團之銀行及現金結餘以人民幣計值，約人民幣87,222,000元（二零一五年：人民幣105,928,000元）。人民幣兌換為外幣時，須按中國之外匯管制條例及結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定辦理。

The Group's bank and cash balances amounted to approximately RMB87,222,000 (2015: RMB105,928,000) were denominated in RMB. Conversion of RMB into foreign currencies is subject to the PRC's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sales and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

銀行及現金結餘之賬面值按以下貨幣計值：

The carrying amounts of bank and cash balances are denominated in the following currencies:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
港幣	HK\$	14,360	2,299
美元	US\$	82,738	9,434
人民幣	RMB	87,222	105,928
		184,320	117,661

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

24. 貿易應付賬

本集團獲供應商給予之信貸期介乎30至180日不等(二零一五年:介乎30至180日不等)。於報告日期,貿易應付賬按發票日期所作之賬齡分析如下:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
0至90日	0 to 90 days	35,948	21,659
91至180日	91 to 180 days	1,169	199
181至365日	181 to 365 days	1,351	831
超過365日	Over 365 days	585	487
		39,053	23,176

貿易應付賬的賬面值乃以人民幣計值。所有款項均屬短期性質,故貿易應付賬的賬面值可合理視作與其公允值相近。

24. TRADE PAYABLES

The Group was granted by its suppliers credit periods ranging from 30 to 180 days (2015: 30 to 180 days). Ageing analysis of trade payables at the reporting date, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

The carrying amounts of trade payables are denominated in RMB. All amounts are short term and hence the carrying values of trade payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

25. 應付未付賬款及其他應付款項

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
就購買物業、廠房及設備應付的款項	Payables for property, plant and equipment	46,974	51,117
預收客戶款項	Advances from customers	13,283	6,886
應付未付開支	Accrued expenses	10,843	6,800
應付工資及福利	Wages and welfare payables	11,339	6,330
應付其他款項	Other payables	53,895	27,783
遞延收入 — 流動部分 (附註28)	Deferred income – current portion (note 28)	3,773	3,640
		140,107	102,556

26. 銀行借款

截至二零一六年和二零一五年十二月三十一日的所有銀行借款均在一年內到期及載有按要償還條款。該等銀行借款由本公司的中國附屬公司擔保。

銀行借款的賬面值均以港幣計值。短期銀行借款之浮動年利率介乎2.36%至2.87%（二零一五年：2.22%至2.39%），致使本集團承受現金流量利率風險。

27. 應付一家關聯公司款項／應付一名非控股股東款項

應付一家關聯公司（其中三名執行董事具有實益權益並可行使重大影響力）款項並無擔保，免息且按要求償還。

應付一名非控股股東款項並無擔保，按年息2%計息及須於二零一七年到期償還。

28. 遞延收入

本集團之遞延收入指由政府撥出，作為興建生產線及配套設施補貼之款項。

為申報目的所作之分析：

26. BANK BORROWINGS

All bank borrowings as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 were due within one year and contain a repayment on demand clause. These bank borrowings are guaranteed by the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC.

The carrying amounts of bank borrowings are denominated in HK\$. Short-term bank borrowings are arranged at floating interest rates ranged from 2.36% to 2.87% (2015: 2.22% to 2.39%) per annum exposing the Group to cash flow interest rate risks.

27. AMOUNTS DUE TO A RELATED COMPANY/A NON-CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER

Amount due to a related company, in which three of the executive Directors have beneficial interests and can exercise significant influence, is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Amount due to a non-controlling shareholder is unsecured, bears interest at 2% per annum and due for repayment in 2017.

28. DEFERRED INCOME

The Group's deferred income represents the government grants obtained for subsidising the construction of the production lines and ancillary facilities.

Analysed for reporting purpose as:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
流動負債（已包括在應付未付賬款及其他應付款項）	Current liabilities (included in accruals and other payables)	3,773	3,640
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities	9,918	12,361
		13,691	16,001

年內，一筆為數人民幣3,640,000元（二零一五年：人民幣3,449,000元）的款項已在其他收入確認。

During the year, an amount of RMB3,640,000 (2015: RMB3,449,000) has been recognised in other income.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

29. 股本

29. SHARE CAPITAL

		股份數目 Number of shares 千股 '000	金額 Amount	
			港幣千元 HK\$'000	人民幣千元 RMB'000
法定： 每股面值港幣0.01元普通股	Authorised: Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each			
於二零一五年一月一日、 二零一五年十二月三十一日、 二零一六年一月一日及 二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015, 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	100,000,000	1,000,000	
已發行及繳足： 每股面值港幣0.01元普通股	Issued and fully paid: Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each			
於二零一五年一月一日、 二零一五年十二月三十一日及 二零一六年一月一日	As at 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	846,878	8,468	7,786
根據購期權計劃發行股份 (附註 31)	Shares issued under share option scheme (note 31)	1,820	19	16
二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016	848,698	8,487	7,802

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

30. 儲備

本集團

本集團儲備之款額及有關變動在綜合權益變動表列示。

本公司

30. RESERVES

Group

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Company

		股份溢價 Share premium 人民幣千元 RMB'000 (附註a) (note a)	外幣匯兌儲備 Foreign currency translation reserve 人民幣千元 RMB'000 (附註e) (note e)	購股權儲備 Share option reserve 人民幣千元 RMB'000 (附註f) (note f)	保留溢利 Retained profits 人民幣千元 RMB'000	合計 Total 人民幣千元 RMB'000
於二零一五年一月一日結餘	Balance at 1 January 2015	106,333	(41,769)	–	123,987	188,551
已付二零一四年末期股息 (附註11)	2014 final dividend paid (note 11)	–	–	–	(30,610)	(30,610)
已付二零一五年中期股息 (附註11)	2015 interim dividend paid (note 11)	–	–	–	(17,404)	(17,404)
股權結算以股份支付之 款項開支	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	–	–	2,736	–	2,736
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	–	–	–	52,927	52,927
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income	–	6,571	–	–	6,571
於二零一五年十二月三十一日 及二零一六年一月一日結餘	Balance at 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	106,333	(35,198)	2,736	128,900	202,771
已付二零一五年末期股息 (附註11)	2015 final dividend paid (note 11)	–	–	–	(54,293)	(54,293)
已付二零一六年中期股息 (附註11)	2016 interim dividend paid (note 11)	–	–	–	(29,611)	(29,611)
股權結算以股份支付之款項開支	Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	–	–	3,793	–	3,793
根據購期權計劃發行股份 (附註31)	Shares issued under share option scheme (note 31)	3,087	–	(837)	–	2,250
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	–	–	–	85,970	85,970
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income	–	10,702	–	–	10,702
於二零一六年十二月三十一日	Balance at 31 December 2016	109,420	(24,496)	5,692	130,966	221,582

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

30. 儲備 (續)

本集團及本公司

(a) 股份溢價

根據開曼群島公司法，本公司股份溢價賬內之資金可供分派予本公司擁有人，惟緊隨建議分派股息日期後，本公司須有能力償還於日常業務過程中到期之債務。

(b) 特別儲備

特別儲備指根據本集團於二零零四年進行之重組所收購中國附屬公司之已繳股本與為取得該等附屬公司控制權而發行之本公司股份面值間的差額。

(c) 盈餘公積金

本公司於中國成立之附屬公司之章程細則規定，該等附屬公司須每年將除所得稅後溢利之若干百分比轉撥至盈餘公積金，直至結餘達到有關附屬公司註冊資本之50%為止。在一般情況下，盈餘公積金僅可用作抵償虧損、透過撥作資本轉入註冊資本及擴充附屬公司之生產及經營。盈餘公積金撥作資本並轉為註冊資本後，儲備之餘額不得少於註冊資本之25%。

(d) 公益金

根據中國公司法（於二零零五年修訂）於二零零六年一月一日頒佈前之有關規例，在中國成立之本集團附屬公司須將5%至10%之除所得稅後溢利撥往公益金，而公益金只可為僱員之集體福利而用於屬資本性質之事項。除在進行清盤之情況下，公益金不得分派。

(e) 外幣匯兌儲備

外幣匯兌儲備包括換算外國業務之財務報表所產生之所有匯兌差額。此儲備根據附註3(e)所載會計政策處理。

(f) 購股權儲備

累計開支已於向員工授出購股權時按歸屬期確認。

30. RESERVES (Continued)

Group and Company

(a) Share premium

Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the funds in the share premium account of the Company are distributable to the owners of the Company provided that immediately following the date on which the dividend is proposed to be distributed, the Company will be in a position to pay off its debt as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

(b) Special reserve

This represents the difference between the paid in capital of the PRC subsidiaries acquired pursuant to the Group reorganisation in 2004 and the nominal value of the Company's shares issued in exchange for the control in these subsidiaries.

(c) Surplus reserve fund

Articles of association of the Group's subsidiaries established in the PRC require the appropriation of certain percentage of their profits after income tax each year to the surplus reserve fund until the balance reaches 50% of their registered capitals. In normal circumstances, the surplus reserve fund shall only be used for making up losses, capitalisation into registered capital and expansion of the subsidiaries' production and operation. For the capitalisation of surplus reserve fund into registered capital, the remaining amount of such reserve shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital.

(d) Public welfare fund

Pursuant to relevant regulations before the enactment of Company Law of the PRC (revised in 2005) on 1 January 2006, the Group's subsidiaries established in the PRC made allocation from their profits after income tax at the rate of 5% to 10% to the public welfare fund. Public welfare fund can only be utilised on capital nature items for collective welfare of employees and is not distributable other than in liquidation.

(e) Foreign currency translation reserve

This reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 3(e).

(f) Share option reserve

Cumulative expenses were recognised on the granting of share options to the employees over the vesting period.

31. 以股份支付之款項

本公司於二零零六年十月四日採納一項購股權計劃（「二零零六年購股權計劃」），並於二零一六年五月二十日採納另一項購股權計劃（「二零一六年購股權計劃」），旨在獎勵及酬謝對本集團之卓越成就作出貢獻之各方，包括本集團任何成員公司或聯營公司之董事、合資格僱員、供應商、客戶、股東或彼等各自之聯繫人或本集團之顧問或諮詢人。二零零六年購股權計劃由二零零六年十月四日起生效，有效期十年。根據二零零六年購股權計劃可授出最多40,000,000份購股權，賦予其持有人權利認購最多40,000,000股股份。二零零六年購股權計劃已於二零一六年五月二十日終止。已授出但未行使之股權則按照二零零六年購股權計劃之條款繼續有效及可予行使。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據二零零六年購股權計劃已授出但尚未行使之購股權所涉及股份數目為14,340,000股（二零一五年：16,940,000股），相當於本報告日期本公司已發行股本之1.7%（二零一五年：2.0%）。二零一六年購股權計劃由二零一六年五月二十日起生效，有效期十年。根據二零一六年購股權計劃可授出最多84,687,800份購股權，賦予其持有人權利認購最多84,687,800股股份。年內，並無根據二零一六年購股權計劃授出購股權。

於二零一六年及二零一五年十二月三十一日，特定類別之購股權詳情刊載如下：

31. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company adopted share option schemes on 4 October 2006 (the "2006 Share Option Scheme") and 20 May 2016 (the "2016 Share Option Scheme") for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to the Directors, eligible employees, suppliers, customers, any shareholder of each member of the Group or associated company or any of their respective associates, and advisers or consultants of the Group who contribute to the success of the Group. The 2006 Share Option Scheme became effective for a period of 10 years commencing on 4 October 2006 and up to 40,000,000 options entitling the holders thereof to subscribe for up to 40,000,000 shares may be granted under the 2006 Share Option Scheme, which was terminated on 20 May 2016. The granted outstanding options continue to be valid and exercisable in accordance with the terms of the 2006 Share Option Scheme. As at 31 December 2016, number of shares in respect of which options had been granted and remained outstanding under the 2006 Share Option Scheme was 14,340,000 (2015: 16,940,000), representing 1.7% (2015: 2.0%) of the issued share capital of the Company at the date of this report. The 2016 Share Option Scheme has become effective for the periods of 10 years commencing on 20 May 2016 and up to 84,687,800 option entitling the holders thereof to subscribe for up to 84,687,800 shares may be granted under the 2016 Share Option Scheme. During the year, there was no share option granted under the 2016 Share Option Scheme.

Details of the specific categories of options outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

承授人類別 Category of grantee	授出日期 Date of grant	歸屬日期 Vesting date	行使期間 Exercise period	行使價 Exercise price	尚未行使購股權數目 Number of share options outstanding	
					二零一六年 2016	二零一五年 2015
施惠芳女士（附註） Ms. Shi Huifang (note)	二零一五年七月十日 10 July 2015	二零一六年七月十日 10 July 2016	二零一六年七月十日至 二零二三年七月九日 10 July 2016 to 9 July 2023	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	-	140,000
	二零一五年七月十日 10 July 2015	二零一七年七月十日 10 July 2017	二零一七年七月十日至 二零二三年七月九日 10 July 2017 to 9 July 2023	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	140,000	140,000
僱員 Employees	二零一五年七月十日 10 July 2015	二零一六年七月十日 10 July 2016	二零一六年七月十日至 二零二三年七月九日 10 July 2016 to 9 July 2023	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	6,260,000	8,360,000
	二零一五年七月十日 10 July 2015	二零一七年七月十日 10 July 2017	二零一七年七月十日至 二零二三年七月九日 10 July 2017 to 9 July 2023	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	7,940,000	8,300,000
					14,340,000	16,940,000

附註：施惠芳女士為濰坊柏立之僱員，並為董事王子江先生之配偶，因此為王子江先生之聯繫人。

Note: Ms. Shi Huifang is an employee of Weifang Parasia and is the spouse of Mr. Wang Zijiang who is a Director and therefore an associate of Mr. Wang Zijiang.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

31. 以股份支付之款項 (續)

下表概述本公司購股權的變動和加權平均行使價：

		加權平均 行使價 Weighted average exercise price 二零一六年 2016	數目 Number 二零一六年 2016	加權平均 行使價 Weighted average exercise price 二零一五年 2015	數目 Number 二零一五年 2015
於年初尚未行使	Outstanding at beginning of the year	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	16,940,000	–	–
年內授出	Granted during the year	–	–	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	17,000,000
年內行使	Exercised during the year	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	(1,820,000)	–	–
年內沒收	Forfeited during the year	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	(780,000)	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45	(60,000)
於年末尚未行使	Outstanding at the end of the year		14,340,000		16,940,000

於本年年末，尚未行使購股權之行使價為港幣 1.45 元（二零一五年：港幣 1.45 元）、加權平均尚餘合約期為 6.5 年（二零一五年：7.5 年）。

年末尚未行使購股權總數中有 6,260,000 份購股權（二零一五年：無）已歸屬及可予行使。

年內行使購股權當日的加權平均股價為港幣 1.59 元（二零一五年：無）。

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度，已授出的每份購股權之加權平均公允值為港幣 0.54 元。

以下所載資料乃於截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度根據本集團設立之購股權計劃所授出購股權之公允值相關判斷。

31. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Movements and weighted average exercise prices of the Company's share options are as follows:

The exercise price of share options outstanding at the end of the year was HK\$1.45 (2015: HK\$1.45) and their weighted average remaining contractual life was 6.5 years (2015: 7.5 years).

Out of the total number of options outstanding at the end of the year, 6,260,000 share options (2015: Nil) had been vested and were exercisable.

The weighted average share price at the date of options exercised during the year was HK\$1.59 (2015: Nil).

The weighted average fair value of each option granted during the year ended 31 December 2015 was HK\$0.54.

The following information is relevant in the determination of the fair value of options granted during the year ended 31 December 2015 under the share option schemes operated by the Group.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

31. 以股份支付之款項 (續)

31. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

二零一五年
2015

所用的購股權定價模型	Option pricing model used	二項式點陣模型 Binomial lattice
於授出日期的股價	Share price at grant date	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45
行使價	Exercise price	港幣 1.45 元 HK\$1.45
加權平均合約期	Weighted average contractual life	8 年 8 years
預期波幅	Expected volatility	54.445%
預期股息派付率	Expected dividend rate	3%
無風險年利率	Risk-free interest rate	1.579%

於二零一五年，購股權公允值乃按二項式購股權定價模型估計。

The binomial option pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the share options in 2015.

32. 衍生金融資產／負債

32. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES

根據本公司與合營夥伴簽訂的合營協議，成立德高投資。德高投資隨之成立濰坊德高以從事研發、製造及銷售一種工業用特殊化學產品。本公司與合營夥伴分別獲授認購期權及認沽期權，據此，本公司有權要求合營夥伴出售合營夥伴於德高投資的45%權益，而合營夥伴有權要求本公司購買合營夥伴於德高投資的45%權益。認購期權或認沽期權可於生效日期（即二零一二年二月二十三日）屆滿六年當日行使，並可於隨後每屆滿三年當日行使。

Pursuant to the JV Agreement entered into between the Company and the JV Partner, Dekel Investment was incorporated. Dekel investment then established Weifang Dekel to engage in the research and development, manufacture and sales of a type of specialty chemical for industrial use. The Company and the JV Partner are respectively granted call and put options which entitled the Company to require the JV Partner to sell the 45% JV Partner's interest in Dekel Investment, and entitled the JV Partner to require the Company to purchase the 45% JV Partner's interest in Dekel Investment. Either the call or put options will be exercisable on the sixth anniversary upon the effective date (i.e. 23 February 2012), and subsequently for once every three years.

根據合營協議，認購和認沽期權的行使價按以下方式釐定：

Pursuant to the JV Agreement, the exercise prices for the call and put options are determined as follow:

認購期權行使價 = (5.5 x 平均未計利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利* + 現金及現金等值項目 - 負債 + 實際營運資金淨額 - 平均營運資金淨額) x 有關訂約人於有關時間於合營公司的持股百分比。

Call option exercise price = (5.5 x average EBITDA* + cash and cash equivalents - debt + effective net working capital - average net working capital) x percentage of shareholding in the joint venture held by the relevant party at the relevant time.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

32. 衍生金融資產／負債 (續)

認沽期權行使價 = (4.4 x 平均未計利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利* + 現金及現金等值項目 - 負債 + 實際營運資金淨額 - 平均營運資金淨額) x 有關訂約人於有關時間於合營公司的持股百分比。

* 未計利息、所得稅、折舊及攤銷前盈利

根據認購／認沽期權應收／應付的衍生金融資產／負債於每個報告日期初步按公允值確認為非流動資產／負債。

於每個報告日期，將認購期權資產及認沽期權負債一併重新計量，由此產生的任何收益或虧損在綜合收益表確認。倘認購期權／認沽期權未獲行使並失效，相應的資產／負債將終止確認並在損益作出相應調整。

衍生金融工具乃採用二項式點陣模型以公允值列賬，並如附註40(v)所述已作計量。衍生金融資產／負債於二零一六年十二月三十一日由獨立估值師行評估。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，非流動資產項下之衍生金融資產之公允值為人民幣2,993,000元(二零一五年：衍生金融負債人民幣7,325,000元)。據此，公允值收益人民幣10,318,000元(二零一五年：人民幣3,161,000元)已在年內的綜合收益表確認。

32. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES (Continued)

Pull option exercise price = (4.4 x average EBITDA* + cash and cash equivalents - debt + effective net working capital - average net working capital) x percentage of shareholding in the joint venture held by the relevant party at the relevant time.

* Earning before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortisation

The derivative financial asset/liability that may become receivable/payable under the call/put option is initially recognised at fair value and at each reporting date within non-current assets/liabilities.

The call option asset and put option liability shall be re-measured at each reporting date, with any resulting gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement. In the event that the call/put option lapses unexercised, the corresponding asset/liability will be derecognised with a corresponding adjustment to profit or loss.

The derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value by using the Binomial Lattice Model, which has been measured as described in note 40(v). Derivative financial assets/liabilities were revalued as at 31 December 2016 by an independent valuation firm. As at 31 December 2016, the fair value of derivative financial assets under non-current assets was RMB2,993,000 (2015: derivative financial liabilities of RMB7,325,000). Accordingly, fair value gain of RMB10,318,000 (2015: RMB3,161,000) was recognised in the consolidated income statement during the year.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

33. 控股公司於二零一六年十二月三十一日的財務狀況表 33. HOLDING COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	附註 Notes	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
資產與負債			
非流動資產			
物業、廠房及設備	Property, plant and equipment	11	5
於附屬公司之權益	Investment in subsidiaries	6	–
衍生金融資產	Derivative financial assets	2,993	–
於一家合營公司之權益	Interests in a joint venture	48,416	48,416
		51,426	48,421
流動資產			
應收附屬公司款項	Amounts due from subsidiaries	184,512	153,614
應收一家合營公司款項	Amounts due from a joint venture	32,776	31,044
應收股息	Dividend receivables	10,067	9,429
預付款項及其他應收款項	Prepayments and other receivables	197	284
銀行及現金結餘	Bank and cash balances	11,502	10,846
		239,054	205,217
流動負債			
應付未付賬款及其他應付款項	Accruals and other payables	1,100	705
銀行借款	Bank borrowings	56,816	32,072
應付一家附屬公司款項	Amounts due to a subsidiary	3,180	2,979
		61,096	35,756
流動資產淨值	Net current assets	177,958	169,461
總資產減流動負債	Total assets less current liabilities	229,384	217,882
非流動負債			
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	–	7,325
		–	7,325
資產淨值	Net assets	229,384	210,557
權益			
股本	Share capital	7,802	7,786
儲備	Reserves	221,582	202,771
總權益	Total equity	229,384	210,557

高峰
GAO FENG
董事
Director

郭希田
GUO XITIAN
董事
Director

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

34. 於附屬公司之權益

於二零一六年及二零一五年十二月三十一日，本集團附屬公司之詳情如下：

34. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the subsidiaries of the Group as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

名稱 Name	註冊成立/ 成立及營運地點 Place of incorporation/ establishment and operations	已發行普通/實繳 註冊股本之面值 Nominal value of issued ordinary/ paid-up registered share capital	擁有權益/投票權/ 應佔溢利百分比 Percentage of ownership interests/voting rights/ profit share		主要業務 Principal activities
			直接 Direct	非直接 Indirect	
盛泰控股有限公司 Great Growth Holdings Limited	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 1 元 HK\$1	100%	–	投資控股 Investment holding
盛瑞控股有限公司 Great Spirit Holdings Limited	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 1 元 HK\$1	100%	–	投資控股 Investment holding
盛信控股有限公司 Great Promise Holdings Limited	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 1 元 HK\$1	100%	–	投資控股 Investment holding
天德醫療控股有限公司 Tiande Medical Holdings Limited	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 10,000 元 HK\$10,000	70%	–	投資控股 Investment holding
科化有限公司 Tech Chem Limited	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 10,000 元 HK\$10,000	–	100%	銷售精細化工產品 Sales of fine chemical products
智創控股有限公司 Smartcham Holdings Limited	英屬處女群島 The BVI	268 美元 US\$268	–	100%	投資控股 Investment holding
智邦企業有限公司 Smartpoint Enterprises Limited	英屬處女群島 The BVI	1,251 美元 US\$1,251	–	100%	投資控股 Investment holding
智得控股有限公司 Techsmart Holdings Limited	英屬處女群島 The BVI	477 美元 US\$477	–	100%	投資控股 Investment holding
濰坊同業化學有限公司 Weifang Common Chem Co., Ltd.	中國，外商獨資企業 The PRC, WOFE	600,000 美元 US\$600,000	–	100%	研發、製造及銷售精細化工產品 Research and development, manufacture and sales of fine chemical products
上海德弘化工有限公司 Shanghai Dehong Chemical Company Limited	中國，外商獨資企業 The PRC, WOFE	人民幣 5,000,000 元 RMB5,000,000	–	100%	研發、銷售及分銷精細化工產品 Research and development, selling and distribution of fine chemical products
濰坊柏立化學有限公司 Weifang Parasia Chem Co., Ltd	中國，外商獨資企業 The PRC, WOFE	5,200,000 美元 US\$5,200,000	–	100%	研發、製造及銷售精細化工產品 Research and development, manufacture and sales of fine chemical products

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

34. 於附屬公司之權益 (續)

34. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

名稱 Name	註冊成立/ 成立及營運地點 Place of incorporation/ establishment and operations	已發行普通/實繳 註冊股本之面值 Nominal value of issued ordinary/ paid-up registered share capital	擁有權益/投票權/ 應佔溢利百分比 Percentage of ownership interests/voting rights/ profit share		主要業務 Principal activities
			直接 Direct	非直接 Indirect	
			濰坊濱海石油化工有限公司 Weifang Binhai Petro-Chem Co., Ltd	中國，外商獨資企業 The PRC, WOFE	
江蘇春曉醫葯化工科技 有限公司 Jiangsu Chunxiao Pharmaceutical & Chemical Company Limited	中國 The PRC	人民幣10,000,000元 RMB\$10,000,000	-	100%	研發、製造及銷售精細化工產品 Research and development, manufacturing and sale of fine chemical products
德領醫療器材有限公司 Deling Medical Machinery Co., Limited	中國，外商獨資企業 The PRC, WOFE	人民幣10,732,920元 RMB\$10,732,920	-	100%	研發、製造及銷售醫葯產品 Research and development, manufacturing and sale of medical products

於本年年末，概無任何附屬公司發行債務證券。

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities at the end of the year.

35. 承擔

35. COMMITMENTS

於報告日期，本集團之承擔如下：

The Group's commitments at the reporting date are as follows:

	二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000	
有關收購物業、廠房及 設備的承擔	Commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	265,949	99,209
向一家合營公司借出的 股東貸款(附註)	Shareholder's loans to a joint venture (note)	60,683	58,926
	326,632	158,135	

附註：根據合營協議所載條款及條件，本公司同意按本公司所持之德高投資55%股權向德高投資借出股東貸款，金額為11,880,000歐元。於二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集團承諾向德高投資作出的股東貸款餘額為8,305,000歐元(約人民幣60,683,000元)。

Note: The Company agrees to make shareholder's loans of EURO11,880,000 to Dekel Investment in accordance with 55% shareholding of the Company in Dekel Investment, which is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the JV Agreement. As at 31 December 2016, the Group is committed to make the remaining balance of a shareholder's loan of EURO8,305,000 (approximately RMB60,683,000) to Dekel Investment accordingly.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

36. 經營租賃安排及承擔

作為出租人

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據不可撤銷經營租賃，本集團之日後最低租賃收款總額如下：

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
一年內	Within one year	891	430
於第二至第五年內 (包括首尾兩年)	In the second to fifth year inclusive	1,121	871
五年後	After fifth year	2,366	2,565
		4,378	3,866

根據本集團的經營租賃安排，租期經洽商後平均為一至二十年不等。租賃條款一般要求租戶支付抵押按金。

作為承租人

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，根據不可撤銷經營租賃，本集團之日後最低租賃付款總額如下：

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
一年內	Within one year	732	616
於第二至第五年內 (包括首尾兩年)	In the second to fifth year inclusive	-	540
		732	1,156

經營租賃付款指本集團就其若干辦公室而應付之租金。租期經洽商後平均為一至三年不等，而於租期內的租金固定，且不包括任何或然租金。

36. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS

As Lessor

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had future aggregate minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Under operating lease arrangements of the Group, the leases are negotiated for an average terms of one to twenty years. The terms of the leases generally require the tenants to pay security deposits.

As Lessee

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

Operating lease payments represent rental payable by the Group for certain of its offices. Leases are negotiated for an average term of one to three years and rentals are fixed over the lease terms and do not include contingent rentals.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

37. 企業合併

於二零一六年九月，本集團完成收購江蘇春曉之100%股權，該公司主要從事研發、生產及銷售精細化工產品。

江蘇春曉在收購日的可辨認資產和負債的公允值為：

37. BUSINESS COMBINATION

In September 2016, the Group completed the acquisition of 100% equity interests in Jiangsu Chunxiao, a company whose principal activity is research and development, manufacture and sales of fine chemical products.

The fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of Jiangsu Chunxiao as at the date of acquisition were:

		人民幣千元 RMB'000
物業、廠房及設備(附註13)	Property, plant and equipment (note 13)	65,483
預付土地租賃款項(附註14)	Prepaid land lease payments (note 14)	11,400
購買物業、廠房及設備之 已付訂金	Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	509
銀行及現金結餘	Bank and cash balances	132
存貨	Inventories	25,664
貿易及其他應收款項	Trade and other receivables	11,332
貿易及其他應付款項	Trade and other payables	(90,848)
遞延稅項負債(附註19)	Deferred tax liabilities (note 19)	(2,111)
		21,561
現金代價	Cash consideration	39,229
商譽(附註16)	Goodwill (note 16)	17,668
現金代價	Cash consideration	(39,229)
減：收購取得之現金及 現金等值項目	Less: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	132
收購時之現金流出	Cash outflow on acquisition	(39,097)

貿易及其他應收款項之公允值為人民幣11,332,000(毛額)。該應收款項並未減值，並預計可悉數收回全部合約金額。

商譽為人民幣17,668,000元，不能用於稅收減免，而商譽包括收購取得之勞動力和來自被收購企業與本集團的現有業務組合所產生的預期協同效應的價值。

自收購日起，江蘇春曉已向本集團的營業額和損益分別貢獻人民幣47,216,000元及人民幣1,299,000元。倘收購於二零一六年一月一日進行，本集團的營業額和溢利將分別為人民幣1,361,569,000元和人民幣222,817,000元。此備考資料僅供參考，並不表示此為本集團在收購於二零一六年一月一日完成的情況下必定能達到的實際營業額及經營業績，亦無意作為對未來業績的預測。

The fair value of trade and other receivables amounted to RMB11,332,000 (gross amount). None of these receivables have been impaired and it is expected that the full contractual amounts can be collected.

The goodwill of RMB17,668,000, which is not deductible for tax purposes, comprises the acquired workforce and the value of expected synergies arising from the combination of the acquired business with the existing operations of the Group.

Since the acquisition date, Jiangsu Chunxiao has contributed RMB47,216,000 and RMB1,299,000 to Group's revenue and profit or loss respectively. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2016, the Group's revenue and profit would have been RMB1,361,569,000 and RMB222,817,000 respectively. This pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed on 1 January 2016, nor is it intended to be a projection of future performance.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

37. 企業合併 (續)

與收購相關之費用約人民幣444,000元已作支銷，並已計入行政開支。

37. BUSINESS COMBINATION (Continued)

The acquisition-related costs of approximately RMB444,000 have been expensed and are included in administrative expenses.

38. 關聯方交易

(a) 本集團與關聯方於年內訂立的交易如下：

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) During the year, the Group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
付予一家關聯公司 (三名執行董事 均擁有實益權益 並可以行使重大 影響力) 租金開支	Rental expenses to a related company in which three of the executive Directors have beneficial interests and can exercise significant influence	521	540
向一家合營公司銷售 貨品	Sale of goods to a joint venture	36,662	15,062
向一家合營公司採購 貨品	Purchase of goods from a joint venture	11,807	175
向一家合營公司收取 租金收入	Rental Income from a joint venture	200	200
根據財務租賃 向一家合營公司 收取利息收入	Interest income from finance lease from a joint venture	966	1,054
向一家合營公司借出 貸款所得利息收入	Interest income on a loan to a joint venture	1,120	1,225
向一家關聯公司 (三名執行董事 均擁有實益權益 並可以行使重大 影響力) 購入物業、 廠房及設備	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment from a related company in which three of the executive Directors have beneficial interests and can exercise significant influence	-	13,800

(b) 主要管理人員之酬金載於附註10。

(b) The remuneration of key management personnel are set out in note 10.

39. 重大非現金交易

年內，就物業、廠房及設備應付的款項已包括在「應付未付賬款及其他應付款項」內，詳情載於附註25。

39. SIGNIFICANT NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the payables for property, plant and equipment was included under "Accruals and other payables", details of which are set out in note 25.

40. 金融風險管理

本集團面對之金融風險計有：市場風險（包括貨幣風險及利率風險）、信貸風險及流通性風險。本集團之整體風險管理着重金融市場不可預測之特性，務求盡量降低可能對本集團財務表現帶來之負面影響。本集團目前並無任何明文之金融風險管理政策及指引。不過，董事會定期與主要管理層會面及與主要管理層通力合作，以分析及制定管理及監察金融風險的策略。

本集團並未為投機目的而買賣金融資產，亦未有出售期權。本集團所承受最重大的金融風險在下文載述。此外，附註40(vi)載有按類別劃分的金融資產及負債概要。

(i) 外匯風險

由於本集團若干業務交易、資產及負債乃以港幣及美元計值，故本集團面對外匯風險。本集團現時並無就其他外匯交易、資產及負債制定外匯對沖政策。本集團將密切監察外匯風險，並會考慮於有需要時對沖重大外匯風險。

於二零一六年十二月三十一日，如人民幣兌港幣及美元的匯價下降／上升5%而所有其他可變因素維持不變，則本集團年內的溢利及保留溢利會增加／減少約人民幣3,394,000元（二零一五年：人民幣861,000元），主要原因是以美元計值的貿易應收賬所致的匯兌收益／虧損。

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度的財務報表所載的敏感度分析乃按相同基準編製。

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management focuses on unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group currently does not have any written financial risk management policies and guidelines. However, the Directors meet periodically and cooperate closely with key management to analyse and formulate strategies to manage and monitor financial risks.

The Group is not engaged in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below. See also note 40(vi) for a summary of financial assets and liabilities by category.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

The Group has exposure to foreign currency risk as certain of its business transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in HK\$ and US\$. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy in respect of other foreign currency transactions, assets and liabilities. The Group will monitor its foreign currency exposure closely and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

As at 31 December 2016, if the RMB had weakened/strengthened 5% against HK\$ and US\$ with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit for the year and retained profits would have been approximately RMB3,394,000 (2015: RMB861,000) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of the foreign exchange gain/loss on trade receivables denominated in US\$.

The sensitivity analysis included in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 had been prepared on the same basis.

40. 金融風險管理 (續)

(ii) 利率風險

本集團面對之利率變動風險主要涉及本身之浮息借款。本集團並未使用任何衍生合約對沖利率風險。然而，管理層會監察利率風險，並會考慮於有需要時對沖重大利率風險。

敏感度分析

下表顯示由年初開始本集團年度溢利及保留溢利對可能出現的利率變動 +/-0.5% (二零一五年: +/- 0.5%) 的敏感度。計算時乃以本集團於報告日期所持的金融資產及負債為基準。所有其他可變因素維持不變。

		本年度溢利及保留溢利 Profit for the year and retained profits	
		人民幣千元 RMB'000	
		+0.5%	-0.5%
二零一六年十二月三十一日	31 December 2016	451	(451)
二零一五年十二月三十一日	31 December 2015	276	(276)

根據對目前市況的觀察所得，假定的利率變動乃視作有合理可能出現，並可作為管理層對利率於未來十二個月期間的合理可能變動所作的評估。

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度的財務報表所載的敏感度分析乃按相同基準編製。

(iii) 信貸風險

銀行及現金結餘的信貸風險有限，原因是對手方擁有高信貸評級。

本集團已制定政策，以確保向有恰當信貸記錄之客戶銷售貨品。

本集團並無重大的信貸集中風險，有關風險分散至多個客戶及對手方。然而，客戶的所在地主要為中國，佔於二零一六年十二月三十一日的貿易應收賬的73% (二零一五年: 73%)。為盡量減輕信貸風險，管理層將致力建立遍佈全球的廣泛客戶網絡，從而盡量降低因客戶所在地帶來的信貸風險。

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's floating interest rate borrowings. The Group has not used any derivative contracts to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk. However, management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit for the year and retained profits to a possible change in interest rates of +/- 0.5% (2015: +/- 0.5%), with effect from the beginning of the year. The calculations are based on the Group's financial assets and liabilities held at the reporting date. All other variables are held constant.

The assumed changes in interest rates are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions and represents the management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rate over the next twelve months period.

The sensitivity analysis included in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 had been prepared on the same basis.

(iii) Credit Risk

The credit risk on bank and cash balances is limited because the counterparties have high credit ratings.

The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with exposure spread over a number of customers and counterparties. However, the geographical location of customers is mainly on the PRC which accounted for 73% (2015: 73%) of the trade receivables as at 31 December 2016. In order to minimise the credit risk, management will endeavor to build an extensive customer base that spread over the world, which can minimise the credit risk by geographical location.

40. 金融風險管理 (續)

(iv) 流通性風險

在管理流通性風險時，本集團會監察及維持管理層認為充裕的現金及現金等值項目，作為本集團營運所需的資金，以及紓緩現金流量波動的影響，方式是不斷監察預測及實際的現金流量及使到期的金融資產與到期的金融負債互相配合。

由於本集團的短期銀行借款可由本集團在銀行批准的限額內酌情決定按年延續，董事認為，計及本集團目前可用的融資額度及內部財政資源後，本集團擁有充裕的營運資金，足以應付目前所需。本集團並已取得若干銀行借款作為其流通資金的來源。

下表概述按合約未貼現付款分析的非衍生金融負債到期情況：

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(iv) Liquidity Risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

As the Group has short term bank borrowings which could be renewed on an annual basis at the discretion of the Group within limit approved by banks, the Directors are of the opinion that, taking into account the presently available facilities and internal financial resources of the Group, the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements. The Group also obtained certain bank borrowings as a source of liquidity.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the non-derivative financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

		三個月內或 應要求 Within 3 months or on demand 人民幣千元 RMB'000	三個月至 一年內 Between 3 months to 1 year 人民幣千元 RMB'000	一至五年內 Between 1 to 5 years 人民幣千元 RMB'000	未貼現總額 Total undiscounted amount 人民幣千元 RMB'000	賬面值 Carrying amount 人民幣千元 RMB'000
二零一六年	2016					
貿易應付賬、應付未付 賬款及其他應付款項	Trade and accruals and other payables	103,222	58,882	-	162,104	162,104
銀行借款	Bank borrowings	390	57,179	-	57,569	56,816
應付一家關聯公司款項	Amount due to a related company	1,191	-	-	1,191	1,191
應付一名非控股股東款項	Amount due to a non-controlling shareholder	-	3,422	-	3,422	3,376
合計	Total	104,803	119,483	-	224,286	223,487
二零一五年	2015					
貿易應付賬、應付未付 賬款及其他應付款項	Trade and accruals and other payables	82,082	33,124	-	115,206	115,206
銀行借款	Bank borrowings	186	32,432	-	32,618	32,072
合計	Total	82,268	65,556	-	147,824	147,278

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

40. 金融風險管理 (續)

(v) 在綜合財務狀況表確認的公允價值計量

以下列表為按公允價值列賬的金融工具的層級水平分析：

第一級別：相同資產或負債在活躍市場中的報價（未經調整）；

第二級別：除第一級別包括的報價外，該資產或負債的可觀察輸入值，可為直接（即價格）或間接（即來自價格）的輸入值；及

第三級別：並非基於可觀察市場數據的資產或負債的輸入值（不可觀察輸入值）。

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(v) Fair Value Measurements Recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

		第一級別 Level 1 人民幣千元 RMB'000	第二級別 Level 2 人民幣千元 RMB'000	第三級別 Level 3 人民幣千元 RMB'000	合計 Total 人民幣千元 RMB'000
	附註 Note				
二零一六年	31 December 2016				
十二月三十一日					
資產：	Assets:				
按公允價值計入損益的	Financial assets at fair value				
金融資產	through profit or loss				
- 衍生金融資產	- Derivative financial assets	32	-	2,993	2,993
二零一五年	31 December 2015				
十二月三十一日					
負債：	Liabilities:				
按公允價值計入損益的	Financial (liabilities) at fair value				
金融（負債）	through profit or loss				
- 衍生金融負債	- Derivative financial liabilities	32	-	(7,325)	(7,325)

衍生金融工具的公允價值乃使用二項式點陣模型估算。

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is estimated using a binomial lattice model.

重要的不可觀察輸入值

Significant unobservable inputs

增長率
加權平均資本成本（「加權平均資本成本」）
預期波幅

Growth rate 1.5%
Weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") 15%
Expected volatility 41%

增長率上升5%，衍生金融工具公允價值收益將增加人民幣112,000元；而增長率下降5%，衍生金融工具公允價值收益將減少人民幣109,000元。

Increased growth rate by 5% would increase the fair value gain of derivative financial instruments by RMB112,000 whilst decreased growth rate by 5% would decrease the fair value gain of derivative financial instruments by RMB109,000.

40. 金融風險管理 (續)

(v) 在綜合財務狀況表確認的公允
值計量 (續)

加權平均資本成本上升5%，衍生金融工具公允價值收益將減少人民幣1,995,000元；而加權平均資本成本下降5%，衍生金融工具公允價值收益將增加人民幣2,561,000元。

預期波幅上升5%，衍生金融工具公允價值收益將減少人民幣46,000元；而預期波幅下降5%，衍生金融工具公允價值收益將增加人民幣43,000元。

估值技術於年內並無改變。

年內並無級別之間的轉移。

分類為第三級別的金融資產／負債所使用的估值技術乃根據非基於可觀察市場數據的重大輸入值。此級別的金融工具期初結餘與期末結餘的對賬如下：

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(v) Fair Value Measurements Recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Continued)

Increased WACC by 5% would decrease the fair value gain of derivative financial instruments by RMB1,995,000. Lower WACC by 5% would increase the fair value gain of derivative financial instruments by RMB2,561,000.

Increased expected volatility by 5% would decrease the fair value gain of derivative financial instruments by RMB46,000 respectively. Lower expected volatility by 5% would increase the fair value gain of derivative financial instruments by RMB43,000.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

The financial assets/liabilities classified in Level 3 use valuation techniques based on significant inputs that are not based on observable market data. The financial instruments within this level are reconciled from opening to closing balances as follows:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
衍生金融資產／(負債) Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)			
於一月一日	At 1 January	(7,325)	(10,486)
衍生金融工具的 公允價值收益	Fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	10,318	3,161
於十二月三十一日	At 31 December	2,993	(7,325)

年內，衍生金融工具公允價值收益人民幣10,318,000元（二零一五年：人民幣3,161,000元）已在綜合收益表確認。

During the year, fair value gain on derivative financial instruments of RMB10,318,000 (2015: RMB3,161,000) was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

40. 金融風險管理 (續)

(vi) 按類別劃分的金融資產及負債概要

此外，於二零一五年及二零一六年十二月三十一日的已確認金融資產及負債的賬面值可作以下分類。至於有關金融工具的類別如何影響其後的計量，請參考附註3(j)及3(n)的說明。

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(vi) Summary of Financial Assets and Liabilities by Category

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recognised as at 31 December 2015 and 2016 may also be categorised as follows. See notes 3(j) and 3(n) for explanations about how the category of financial instruments affects their subsequent measurement.

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
金融資產	Financial assets		
按公允值計入損益的 金融工具：	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss:		
– 衍生金融資產	– Derivative financial assets	2,993	–
貸款及應收款項：	Loans and receivables:		
– 應收財務租賃款項	– Finance lease receivable	13,414	14,210
– 貿易應收賬	– Trade receivables	183,977	159,804
– 應收票據	– Bills receivable	248,035	234,827
– 其他應收款項	– Other receivables	2,034	1,644
– 應收一家合營公司 款項	– Amounts due from a joint venture	52,883	40,546
– 銀行及現金結餘	– Bank and cash balances	184,320	117,661
		687,656	568,692
金融負債	Financial liabilities		
按公允值計入損益的 金融工具：	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss:		
– 衍生金融負債	– Derivative financial liabilities	–	7,325
按攤銷成本計量的 金融負債：	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
– 貿易應付賬	– Trade payables	39,053	23,176
– 應付未付賬款及 其他應付款項	– Accruals and other payables	123,051	92,030
– 銀行借款	– Bank borrowings	56,816	32,072
– 應付一家關聯公司 款項	– Amount due from a related company	1,191	–
– 應付一名非控股股東 款項	– Amount due from a non-controlling shareholder	3,376	–
		223,487	154,603

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度 For the year ended 31 December 2016

41. 資本管理

本集團的資本管理目標在於確保本集團有能力持續經營，以及可因應風險水平就貨品作相應定價，從而為股東帶來理想回報。

本集團會基於經濟狀況的變動及相關資產的風險特性，管理及調整資本結構。為維持或調整資本結構，本集團可調整向股東派息的款額、發行新股、向股東退回資本、借取新債務融資或出售資產減債。

本集團乃根據債務對經調整資本之比率監察本身之資本，此比率的計算方式載於下表。

於報告日期的債務權益比率如下：

41. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing goods commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristic of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, issue new shares, return capital to shareholders, raise new debt financing or sell assets to reduce debts.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as set out in the table below.

The debt-to-equity ratio at the reporting date was as follows:

		二零一六年 2016 人民幣千元 RMB'000	二零一五年 2015 人民幣千元 RMB'000
借款（銀行借款及來自一名非控股股東的貸款的本金金額）	Borrowings (Bank borrowing and principal amount of the loan from a non-controlling shareholder)	60,170	32,072
減：銀行及現金結餘	Less: Bank and cash balances	(184,320)	(117,661)
資產淨值	Net asset	(124,150)	(85,589)
權益總額	Total equity	1,317,627	1,178,000
債務權益比率	Debt-to-equity ratio	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A



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