

LEE & MAN CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED

理文化工有限公司

Stock Code 股份代號 : 746



Together We Grow



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Corporate Information

公司資料

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive directors

Ms. Wai Siu Kee (*Chairman*)
Mr. Lee Man Yan (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi
Mr. Yang Zuo Ning

Independent non-executive directors

Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*
Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wai

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei (*Chairman*)
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei (*Chairman*)
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Wai Siu Kee (*Chairman*)
Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Cheung Kwok Keung

REGISTERED OFFICE

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

董事會

執行董事

衛少琦女士(*主席*)
李文恩先生(*首席執行官*)
陳新滋教授
楊作寧先生

獨立非執行董事

王啟東先生
尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*
邢家維先生

審核委員會

邢家維先生(*主席*)
王啟東先生
尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*

薪酬委員會

邢家維先生(*主席*)
王啟東先生
尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*

提名委員會

衛少琦女士(*主席*)
邢家維先生
王啟東先生
尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*

公司秘書

張國強先生

註冊辦事處

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



HONG KONG OFFICE

8th Floor, Liven House
61–63 King Yip Street
Kwun Tong
Kowloon
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Hong Kong:

Hang Seng Bank Limited
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.
Mizuho Bank Ltd., Hong Kong Branch
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

PRC:

Bank of China Limited
China Construction Bank Corporation

AUDITORS

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

SMP Partners (Cayman) Limited
Royal Bank House, 3rd Floor
24 Shedden Road, P.O. Box 1586
Grand Cayman, KYI-1110, Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

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

WEBSITE

<http://www.leemanchemical.com>

香港辦事處

香港
九龍
觀塘
敬業街61–63號
利維大廈8樓

主要往來銀行

香港：

恒生銀行有限公司
香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司
瑞穗銀行·香港分行
星展銀行(香港)有限公司
中國銀行(香港)有限公司

中國：

中國銀行有限公司
中國建設銀行股份有限公司

核數師

德勤·關黃陳方會計師行
執業會計師

主要股份過戶登記處

SMP Partners (Cayman) Limited
Royal Bank House, 3rd Floor
24 Shedden Road, P.O. Box 1586
Grand Cayman, KYI-1110, Cayman Islands

香港股份過戶登記分處

卓佳秘書商務有限公司
香港
皇后大道東183號
合和中心22樓

網址

<http://www.leemanchemical.com>

Chairman's Statement

主席報告

BUSINESS REVIEW

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group recorded a revenue of HK\$2,974 million, increased by 63.9% as compared to last year; and a net profit of HK\$703 million for the year, representing an increase of 225.2% as compared to last year.

The Group recorded a gross profit margin of 47.1% for the year ended 31 December 2017, representing an increase of 10.8 basis points as compared to last year; while the net profit margin was recorded 23.6%, representing an increase of 11.7 basis points as compared to last year.

The increase in the demand of chemical product are due to the increase in the infrastructure in China and the economic recovery get back market to normal in 2017. We have recorded in a high price in part of our chemical products, such as caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide and polytetrafluoroethylene when compared with the price in recent years.

In last year, we have new production lines including, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride, thionyl chloride and styrene-acrylic latex surface sizing agent has been started their operation and contributed the profit for the group in this year.

PROSPECTS

In the coming year, the Group will expand a new styrene-acrylic latex surface sizing agent production line in Jiangsu factory, and expand a new caustic soda production line in Jiangxi factory.

The Group has already choose a location for a new plant in Zhuhai which located at Gaolan Port Economic Zone to produce Lithium battery electrolyte additives and the group expected this new plant will start production in mid-2019.

In addition, the Group has committed to new product research and development, devoted more resource in employing scientific research experts who possess rich chemical experience and in acquiring more scientific research equipment, so as to expand and enhance the internal research and development team. The management expects that the Group can be able to develop new products successfully in the near future that can meet the trend of refined chemical development.

As always, our management team will leverage on our internal technical innovation and scientific research and development in a pragmatic and aggressive approach and continue its persistent efforts to bring desirable return to the shareholders.

業務回顧

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本集團錄得總營業額29.74億港元，較去年上升63.9%，而年內溢利為7.03億，較去年上升225.2%。

本集團毛利率為 47.1%，較去年增加10.8個百分點；而淨利潤率為 23.6%，較去年增加11.7個百分點。年內溢利增加，主因由於產品銷售量和價格上升。

受益於2017年國家基礎建設增大，市場回暖，對化工產品需求增加，部份本集團生產的化工產品，例如燒鹼、雙氧水和聚四氟乙烯，均出現了持續高價。

本集團在去年度，有氯化聚氯乙烯、氯化亞碲及苯丙施膠劑的新生產線正式投入生產，並開始為本集團作出盈利貢獻。

展望

本集團在未來一年，將會分別在江蘇工廠擴充苯丙施膠劑生產線，及江西工廠擴充燒鹼的生產線。

本集團亦已選址在廣東省珠海市高欄港經濟區興建新廠房，將會生產鋰電池電解液添加劑，預期珠海新廠房的建設將在2019年年中投產。

此外，本集團一直致力於新產品研發，在國內外聘請富有化工經驗的科研專家，並增購科研設備，以繼續擴大及提升內部研發團隊，預期成功研發出新產品，可以配合精細化工的未來發展。

一如既往，管理層努力不懈，以務實進取的方向，並結合內部技術創新及科研開發，為股東帶來可觀的回報。

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I would like to extend our sincere gratitude to our shareholders, customers and business partners for their persistent support throughout the year. In addition, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all colleagues and staff for their persistent contribution to the Group.

On behalf of the Board

Wai Siu Kee

Chairman

Hong Kong, 28 February 2018

鳴謝

本人謹代表董事會，向本集團股東、客戶及業務夥伴於本年度給予的鼎力支持，表示衷心致意。此外，本人亦藉此機會感謝各位員工努力不懈為本集團作出貢獻。

代表董事會

衛少琦

主席

香港，2018年2月28日

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

RESULTS OF OPERATION

Revenue and net profit attributable to equity holders of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$2,974 million and HK\$703 million respectively, representing an increase of 63.9% and an increase of 225.2%, as compared to HK\$1,814 million and HK\$216 million respectively for last year. The basic earnings per share was HK85.2 cents for the year ended 31 December 2017 (31.12.2016: HK26.2 cents).

Revenue

The increase in the demand of chemical product are due to the increase in the infrastructure in China and the economic recovery get back market to normal in 2017. We have recorded in a high price in part of our chemical products, such as caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide and polytetrafluoroethylene when compared with the price in recent years. In last year, new production lines including, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride, thionyl chloride and styrene-acrylic latex surface sizing agent has been started their operation and contributed the profit for the group.

The Group recorded HK\$1,160 million increase in revenue for the year ended 31 December 2017. As compared to last year, the average selling price per ton of caustic soda was approximately RMB1,123, increased by 50% from last year; the average selling price per ton of methylene chloride and chloroform was approximately RMB2,830 and RMB2,180, increased by approximately 26% and 17% respectively; the average selling price per ton of polytetrafluoroethylene was approximately RMB56,300, increased by 79% from last year. The actual production output of the main products for the year was approximately 290,000 tons for CMS products, 460,000 tons for 100% dry basis caustic soda, 7,000 tons for polytetrafluoroethylene and 160,000 tons for hydrogen peroxide.

Due to the increase in selling price of main products, gross profit margin of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2017 increased from 36.3% of the last year to 47.1%; while the net profit recorded an increase from 11.9% to 23.6%, attributable to the rise of selling price and volume of products.

Selling and distribution costs

Selling and distribution costs incurred for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$182 million, representing an increase by 42.9% as compared to HK\$127 million for last year. The increase for the year was mainly due to the proportional increment in transportation and packaging costs arising from increase in sales volume. The selling and distribution costs represented approximately 6.1% of total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2017, representing a fall as compared to 7.0% of last corresponding period.

經營業績

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本集團之收入及股東應佔溢利分別為29.74億港元及7.03億港元，較去年18.14億港元及2.16億港元，分別上升63.9%及上升225.2%。截至2017年12月31日止年度，每股基本盈利為85.2港仙(31.12.2016：26.2港仙)。

收入

年內收入增加，主要受益於2017年國家基礎建設增大，市場回暖，對化工產品需求增加，部份本集團生產的化工產品，例如燒鹼、雙氧水和聚四氟乙烯，均出現了持續高價。本集團在去年度，有氯化聚氯乙烯、氯化亞砷及苯丙施膠劑的新生產線正式投入生產，並開始為本集團作出盈利貢獻。

本集團於截至2017年12月31日止年度錄得收入增加11.60億港元。與去年比較，集團產品燒鹼每噸的平均銷售價約1,123人民幣，與去年售價提升50%；二氯甲烷和三氯甲烷每噸的平均銷售價分別約2,830及2,180人民幣，增加了約26%及17%；聚四氟乙烯每噸的平均銷售價約56,300人民幣，與去年售價提升79%。主要產品的實際生產量為甲烷氯化物約29萬噸，折百燒鹼約46萬噸，聚四氟乙烯約7千噸及過氧化氫約16萬噸。

鑒於主產品銷售價增加，截至2017年12月31日止，本集團毛利率由去年36.3%增至47.1%；而純利率則由去年的11.9%上升至23.6%，此乃由於銷售產品量價提升所貢獻。

銷售及分銷成本

銷售及分銷成本截至2017年12月31日止年度為1.82億港元，與去年1.27億港元比較，增加42.9%。年內費用上升主要是跟隨銷售量的增加，帶動運輸及相關產品包裝成本同比增加，銷售及分銷成本佔截至2017年12月31日止年度總收入約6.1%，與去年同期的7.0%比較有下降。

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses incurred for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$193 million, which increased by HK\$60 million approximately as compared to HK\$133 million last year. The increase for the year mainly attributable to the business expansion, increase of staff salaries, depreciation of new office and equipment, increase of taxes and the share option expenses. The administrative expenses represented about 6.5% of total revenue for the year and 7.3% for last year.

Research and development cost

Research and development costs for the year ended 31 December 2017 were HK\$125 million, represented about 4% of total revenue for the year. During the year, the company stepped up its resources in research and development of new products and optimized process technology, increased the recruitment of senior scientists and chemical engineers, purchased equipment and test materials, and maintained the continuous development of the Group.

Finance costs

The interest expenses incurred for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$82 million, which increased by approximately HK\$57 million as compared to HK\$25 million last year. It was mainly because for the year ended 31 December 2016, part of the borrowing costs amounting to approximately HK\$44 million were capitalized during the construction period, and all interests were expensed after new plant was built for the year.

Net exchange gain

The net exchange gain for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$59 million. The main reason is that since the beginning of 2017, the RMB exchange rate has appreciated by more than 6% throughout the year which resulting in a net exchange gain for the Group.

行政費用

行政費用截至2017年12月31日止年度為1.93億港元，與去年1.33億港元比較，約增加6,000萬港元。年內費用上升主要受業務擴大、職員工工資上漲，新建辦公樓和設備折舊、稅金及股權攤銷增加所致。行政費用佔年內總收入約6.5%，而去年為7.3%。

研發成本

研發成本截至2017年12月31日止年度為1.25億港元，佔年內總收入約4%。年內公司加強投放資源在新產品研發和優化工藝技術，增加招聘高級及化工專業人員，購置設備和測試物料，保持了集團的持續性發展。

融資成本

利息支出截至2017年12月31日止年度為8,200萬港元，與去年2,500萬港元比較，增加約5,700萬港元。支出增加主要因為新廠房建成後全部利息費用化，而2016去年度部份利息約4,400萬港元在籌建期內被資本化。

匯兌淨收益

匯兌淨收益截至2017年12月31日止年度為5,900萬港元。主因從2017年年初起人民幣匯價全年升值超過6%，致令本集團產生匯兌淨收益。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

INVENTORIES, DEBTORS' AND CREDITORS' TURNOVER

The inventory turnover of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2017 was 76 days, which increased by 7 days as compared to 69 days for last year.

Due to the stringent credit control, the Group's debtors' turnover days was controlled within a favourable level of 37 days for the year ended 31 December 2017 as compared to 35 days for last year which is in line with the normal credit terms of 7 days to 60 days granted by the Group to its customers.

The Group's creditors' turnover days were 32 days for the year ended 31 December 2017 as compared to 43 days for the last year which is in line with the normal credit terms of 7 days to 45 days granted by the suppliers to the group.

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The total shareholders' equity of the Group as at 31 December 2017 was HK\$3,094 million (31.12.2016: HK\$2,342 million). As at 31 December 2017, the Group had current assets of HK\$1,530 million (31.12.2016: HK\$911 million) and current liabilities of HK\$1,121 million (31.12.2016: HK\$851 million). The current ratio was 1.36 as at 31 December 2017 as compared to 1.07 at 31 December 2016.

The Group generally finances its operations with internally generated cash flow and credit facilities provided by its principal bankers in Hong Kong and the PRC. As at 31 December 2017, the Group had outstanding bank borrowings of HK\$2,171 million (31.12.2016: HK\$1,969 million). These bank loans were secured by corporate guarantees provided by the Company and its certain subsidiaries. As at 31 December 2017, the Group maintained bank balances and cash of HK\$468 million (31.12.2016: HK\$228 million). The Group's net debt-to-equity ratio (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents over shareholders' equity) as at 31 December 2017 was 55% (31.12.2016: 74.3%).

The Group's liquidity position remains strong and the Group possesses sufficient cash and available banking facilities to meet its commitments, working capital requirements and future investments for expansion.

存貨、應收賬款及應付賬款周轉期

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本集團之存貨周轉期天數為76天，較去年的69天增加了7天。

由於採取嚴格信貸控制，截至2017年12月31日止年度本集團之應收賬款周轉天數控制於37天，去年則為35天，與本集團給予客戶的正常除賬期7天至60天一致。

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本集團之應付賬款周轉天數為32天，去年為43天，與供應商給予本集團的正常除賬期7天至45天一致。

流動資金、財務資源及資本結構

於2017年12月31日，本集團的股東權益總額為30.94億港元(31.12.2016: 23.42億港元)。於2017年12月31日，本集團的流動資產達15.30億港元(31.12.2016: 9.11億港元)，而流動負債則為11.21億港元(31.12.2016: 8.51億港元)。於2017年12月31日的流動比率為1.36，而於2016年12月31日則為1.07。

本集團一般以內部產生的現金流，以及中港兩地主要往來銀行提供的信貸備用額作為業務的營運資金。於2017年12月31日，本集團的未償還銀行借款為21.71億港元(31.12.2016: 19.69億港元)。該等銀行借款由本公司及其若干附屬公司提供的公司擔保作為抵押。於2017年12月31日，本集團銀行結餘及現金4.68億港元(31.12.2016: 2.28億港元)。本集團的淨負債對權益比率(銀行借款總額減現金及現金等價物除以股東權益)於2017年12月31日為55.0%(31.12.2016: 74.3%)。

本集團保持著強勁的流動資金並具備充裕的現金及可供動用的銀行備用額，以應付集團的資本承擔，營運資金需要及未來的投資發展。

EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2017, the Group had a workforce of about 1,900 people. Salaries of employees are maintained at competitive level and are reviewed annually, with close reference to the relevant labour market and economic situation. The Group also provides internal training to staff and provides bonuses based upon staff performance and profits of the Group. The Group has not experienced any significant problems with its employees or disruption to its operations due to labour disputes nor has it experienced any difficulty in the recruitment and retention of experienced staff. The Group maintains a good relationship with its employees.

KEY RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Apart from those stated in the Chairman's Statement and Management Discussion and Analysis sections, the Company is exposed to the following key risks and uncertainties which are required to be disclosed pursuant to the Companies Ordinance (Cap 622 Laws of Hong Kong).

1. Risks Relating to Our Industry

Some of our raw materials and products fall within the category of hazardous chemicals. Any leakage of such chemicals, due to equipment malfunction or wrongful operations, may result in personal injury. The Company regards safety as the top priority. To minimize risks, regular maintenance of our production equipment is conducted. Important equipment is inspected by "Special Equipment Safety Supervision Inspection Institute", to ensure proper management of our equipment and devices. In addition, the company strictly executes safety management standardization. The company regularly conducts safety classes and shares safety management experience to our production teams. Emergency drills are organized twice a year to ensure that our staff members have thorough knowledge in safe production and avoid the occurrence of wrongful operations.

2. Credit Risks Relating to Customers

Exposure to bad debts attributable to customers usually intensifies in a time of weak economic performance. To minimize credit risks, the management of the Group has appointed dedicated staff members to handle procedures for determining credit limits, credit approval and other monitoring procedures, to ensure follow-up with all receivables in a timely manner. In addition, the Group reviews the collectability of receivables at the end of a reporting period, to ensure that sufficient impairment losses are provided for in respect of uncollectible amount.

僱員

於2017年12月31日，本集團有約1,900名員工。僱員薪酬維持於具競爭力水平，並會每年檢討，且密切留意有關勞工市場及經濟市況趨勢。本集團亦為僱員提供內部培訓，並按員工表現及本集團盈利發放花紅。本集團並無遭遇任何重大僱員問題，亦未曾因勞資糾紛令營運中斷，在招聘及挽留經驗豐富的員工方面亦不曾出現困難。本集團與僱員的關係良好。

主要風險及不明朗因素

除主席報告書及管理層討論及分析提述事宜以外，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。

1. 行業風險

公司部分原材料和產品屬危險化學品，如有設備損壞或操作失誤會產生洩漏，對人員造成傷害。公司視安全生產為企業首要目標，為減低風險，公司在生產裝置上定期做好保養維護，重要設備由「特種設備安全監督檢驗研究院」負責檢查，保證設備裝置的完整性管理。此外，公司實行安全管理標準化，一直推行班組會宣傳安全教育，定期分享其他公司的安全管理，並每年安排兩次應急演練，使員工對安全生產有深刻的認識，避免誤操作現象的發生。

2. 客戶的信貸風險

隨著經濟疲弱，客戶壞帳風險相對增加。為減低信貸風險，本集團管理層已委派特定人員負責釐定信貸限額、信貸審批及其他監控程序，以確保及時跟進所有應收帳款。此外，本集團會於報告期末已檢討債項之可收回款額，以確保就不可收回款額作出足夠之減值虧損。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層討論及分析

3. Liquidity Risks

In managing liquidity risks, the Group monitors and maintains cash and cash equivalents at a level which is considered by the management as sufficient, to satisfy the needs arising from the Group's operations and to mitigate the effect of fluctuations of cash flow. The management closely monitors the use of borrowings to ensure that relevant covenants relating to loans are complied with.

4. Currency Risks

Debts denominated in foreign currencies expose the Group to foreign exchange risks. The Group closely manages and monitors foreign exchange risks to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in a timely manner. The Group will consider entering into forward contracts in respect of foreign currencies to mitigate relevant risks as and when appropriate. As of 31 December 2017, the Group did not have any outstanding forward contracts in respect of foreign currencies.

5. Interest Rate Risks

The Group's interest rate risks are primarily related to its bank balances and bank borrowings carried at floating interest rates. The management will closely monitor interest rate risks and consider hedging material interest rate fluctuations when necessary.

3. 流動資金風險

管理流動資金風險時，本集團會監察及保持管理層視為足夠水平之現金及現金等值項目，以撥付本集團營運所需及減低現金流量波動之影響。管理層會密切監察借貸之使用情況，確保遵守相關借款契約。

4. 貨幣風險

因有外幣負債，以致本集團承受外幣滙兌風險。本集團會密切管理及監察外匯風險，以確保及時地採取適當措施。本集團會在適當時候考慮訂立外幣遠期合約以降低有關風險。截止2017年12月31日，本集團並沒有已訂立而未到期的外幣遠期合約。

5. 利率風險

本集團之利率風險主要與浮息銀行結存及銀行借貸有關。管理層會密切監控利率風險，並將在有需要時考慮對沖重大利率波動。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance. The board of directors (the "Board") of the Company believes that sound and reasonable corporate governance practices are essential for the growth of the Group and for safeguarding and maximizing shareholders' interests. On 1 April 2012, the Code on Corporate Governance Practices ("Former CG Code") contained in Appendix 14 to the Rules governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Listing Rules") was amended and renamed as Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report ("New CG Code"). The Board is committed to complying with the code provisions as stated in the New CG code to the extent that the directors of the Company ("Directors") consider it is applicable and practical to the Company.

The Company has complied with New CG Code during the year of 2017.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers ("Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as a code of conduct regarding directors' securities transactions in 2005. All the members of the Board have confirmed, following specific enquiry by the Company that they have complied with the required standard as set out in the Model Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2017. The Model Code also applies to other specified senior management of the Group.

企業管治常規

本公司致力保持高水準之企業管治。本公司董事會(「董事會」)相信，對本集團成長及對保障及提高股東權益，完善及合理的企業管治常規實在不可或缺。於2012年4月1日，香港聯合交易所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)附錄十四所刊載企業管治常規守則(「前企業管治守則」)經修訂及易名為企業管治守則及企業管治報告(「新企業管治守則」)。董事局承諾，在本公司董事(「董事」)認為適用於本公司及切實可行的前提下，遵守新企業管治守則所載的守則條文行事。

本公司已於2017年度內遵守新企業管治守則的守則條文。

董事之證券交易

本公司已於2005年採納上市規則附錄10所載之上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則(「標準守則」)作為董事進行證券交易之行為守則。本公司經向所有董事作出具體查詢後，全體董事皆確認於截至2017年12月31日止年度內均遵守標準守則所載之規定守則。標準守則亦適用於本集團之特定高級管理層。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition and role

The Board comprises:

Executive director

Ms. Wai Siu Kee (*Chairman*)

Mr. Lee Man Yan (*Chief Executive Officer*)

Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi

Mr. Yang Zuo Ning

Independent non-executive director

Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony

Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*

Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei

The Board comprises four executive directors (one of whom is the Chairman and one of whom is the Chief Executive Officer) and three independent non-executive directors. The three independent non-executive directors represent more than one-third of the Board. In addition, three of the independent non-executive directors possess appropriate legal, professional accounting qualifications and financial management expertise.

The principal focus of the Board is on the overall strategic development of the Group. The Board also monitors the financial performance and the internal controls of the Group's business operations.

The independent non-executive directors also serve the important function of ensuring and monitoring the basis for an effective corporate governance framework. The Board considers that each independent non-executive director is independent in character and judgment and that they all meet the specific independence criteria as required by the Listing Rules. The Company has received from each independent non-executive director an annual confirmation or confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The independent non-executive directors are explicitly identified in all of the Company's corporate communications.

The Chairman is primarily responsible for drawing up and approving the agenda for each board meeting in consultation with all directors. Notice of at least 14 days have been given to all directors for all regular board meetings and the directors can include matters for discussion in the agenda if necessary. Agenda and accompanying board papers in respect of regular board meetings are sent out in full to all directors within reasonable time before the meeting. Draft minutes of all board meetings are circulated to directors for comment within a reasonable time prior to confirmation.

董事會

架構及角色

董事會包括：

執行董事

衛少琦女士(*主席*)

李文恩先生(*首席執行官*)

陳新滋教授

楊作寧先生

獨立非執行董事

王啟東先生

尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*

邢家維先生

董事會包括4位執行董事(其中1位為主席及1位為首席執行官)及3位獨立非執行董事。3位獨立非執行董事佔董事會成員三分之一以上。此外，3位獨立非執行董事分別具適當之法律、專業會計師資格及財務管理經驗。

董事會主要著眼於本集團之整體策略及發展。董事會亦監察本集團之財務表現及經營業務之內部監控。

獨立非執行董事亦在確保及監察有效企業管治之架構中擔當非常重要的角色。董事會相信每一位獨立非執行董事均有其獨立性及判斷力，彼等均合乎上市規則規定之特定獨立準則。本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條規定所作出之年度獨立性確認函。而獨立非執行董事均可在本公司所有企業通訊內明確識別。

主席經徵詢全體董事，首要負責草擬及審批每次董事會會議之議程。開會通知最少於常務會議14天前發送予各董事，如需要，董事可要求在議程內加插討論事項。召開常務會議時，一套完整議程連同開會文件會在開會前之合理時間內發送予各董事。草擬的會議紀錄亦會於合理時間內送交各董事省閱，方予確認。

Minutes of board meetings and meetings of board committees are kept by duly appointed secretaries of the respective meetings and all directors have access to board papers and related materials, and are provided with adequate information in a timely manner, which enable the Board to make an informed decision on matters placed before it.

During the year under review, 7 full board meetings were held and the individual attendance of each director is set out below:

董事會及董事委員會之會議紀錄由相關會議所委任之秘書保存，所有董事均有權查閱董事會文件及相關資料及適時地獲提供足夠資料，使董事會可於決策事項前作出有根據的判斷。

於回顧年度內，已召開7次全体董事會，各董事出席情況詳列如下：

Name of director	董事姓名	Number of board meetings attended 出席會議次數
Ms. Wai Siu Kee	衛少琦女士	6
Mr. Lee Man Yan	李文恩先生	6
Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi	陳新滋教授	5
Mr. Yang Zuo Ning	楊作寧先生	4
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony	王啟東先生	6
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron <i>BBS JP</i>	尹志強先生 <i>BBS太平紳士</i>	6
Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei	邢家維先生	6

Each newly appointed Director receives comprehensive, formal and tailored induction on his appointment, so as to ensure that he has appropriate understanding of the business and operations of the Group and that he is fully aware of his responsibilities and obligations under the Listing Rules and relevant regulatory requirements. There are also arrangements in place for providing continuing briefing and professional development to Directors at the Company's expenses whenever necessary.

The Company provides regular updates and presentations on changes and developments relating to the Group's business and the legislative and regulatory environments to the Directors at Board meetings or through emails.

各新委任董事獲委任時均會獲得一項全面、正規及切合個人需要的入職指引，以確保彼對本集團業務及運作有恰當的了解，並全面知悉其根據上市規則及有關法例規定下之職責及責任。在有需要時，本公司亦會安排向董事提供持續簡介及專業發展，費用由本公司承擔。

本公司就本集團業務發展及立法及監管環境之變動，於董事局會議內或通過發送電子郵件向董事提供定期更新及呈列。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Directors are committed to complying with Code Provision A.6.5 of the New CG Code which came into effect on 1 April 2012 on Directors' training. All Directors have participated in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills and provided a record of training they received for the year ended 31 December 2017 to the Company. The type of training received is summarized below:

董事承諾遵守由2012年4月1日起生效之新企業管治守則有關董事培訓之守則條文第A.6.5條，截至2017年12月31日止年度，全體董事均有參與發展及更新彼等知識及技能之持續專業發展，並已向本公司提供彼等所接受培訓的類型如下：

Name of director	董事姓名	Reading regulatory updates 閱讀監管規定更新資料	Attending external seminars/ programmes 參與外界機構舉辦研討會／活動
Executive directors	執行董事		
Ms. Wai Siu Kee	衛少琦女士	✓	✓
Mr. Lee Man Yan	李文恩先生	✓	✓
Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi	陳新滋教授	✓	✓
Mr. Yang Zuo Ning	楊作寧先生	✓	✓
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事		
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony	王啟東先生	✓	✓
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron <i>BBS JP</i>	尹志強先生 <i>BBS太平紳士</i>	✓	✓
Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wai	邢家維先生	✓	✓

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee was established in 2001 and its current members include:

Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei (*Chairman*)
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*

The Board considers that each Audit Committee member has broad commercial experience and there is a suitable mix of expertise in accounting, business and legal on the Audit Committee. The composition and members of the Audit Committee complies with the requirements under Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules. The new written terms of reference which describe the authority and duties of the Audit Committee were adopted in March 2012 to conform to the provisions of the New CG Code, a copy of which is posted on the Company's website.

審核委員會

審核委員會於2001年成立，其現時成員包括：

邢家維先生(*主席*)
王啟東先生
尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*

董事會認為各審核委員會成員均具備廣泛營商經驗，審核委員會當中兼備合適之會計、商業及法律專業。審核委員會之架構及成員符合上市規則第3.21條之規定。為符合新企業管治守則條文，載列審核委員會權限及職責的書面職權範圍已於2012年3月被採納，職權範圍全文已刊載於本公司網頁內。

The Audit Committee meets regularly to review the Group's financial reporting and other information to shareholders, the system of internal controls, risk management and the effectiveness and objectiveness of the audit process. The Audit Committee also provides an important link between the Board and the Company's auditors in matters coming within the scope of its terms of reference and keeps under review the independence and objectivity of the auditors.

The Audit Committee has reviewed with the management the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and discussed internal controls and financial reporting matters including a review of the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017.

During the year, three Audit Committee meetings were held and the individual attendance of each member is set out below:

審核委員會定期開會以檢討本集團之財務匯報及給予股東之其他資料、內部監控系統、風險管理及審核過程之有效性及客觀性。審核委員會並為董事會及公司核數師之間之重要橋樑，在其職權範圍內持續檢討核數師之獨立性及客觀性。

審核委員會已與管理層檢討本集團所採納之會計原則及慣例，並已就內部監控及財務匯報等事項進行討論，其中包括審閱截止2017年12月31日止年度之會計賬目。

年內，共召開3次審核委員會會議，個別成員的出席情況詳列如下：

Name of director	董事姓名	Number of attendance
		出席會議次數
Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei	邢家維先生	3
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony	王啟東先生	3
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron BBS JP	尹志強先生BBS太平紳士	3

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee was established in 2005 and its current members include:

Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei (*Chairman*)
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron BBS JP

All members of the Remuneration Committee are independent non-executive directors. The Remuneration Committee advises the Board on the Group's overall policy and structure for the remuneration of directors and senior management. The Remuneration Committee ensures that no director or any of his associate is involved in deciding his own remuneration. The new terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee were adopted in March 2012 to conform to the provisions of the New CG Code, a copy of which is posted on the Company's website.

In determining the emolument payable to directors, the Remuneration Committee takes into consideration factors such as salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities of the directors, employment conditions elsewhere in the Group and the desirability of performance-based remuneration.

The Remuneration Committee has met during the year to determine the policy for the remuneration of directors and assess performance of executive directors and certain senior management and all members have attended in the meeting.

薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會於2005年成立，其現時成員包括：

邢家維先生(主席)
王啟東先生
尹志強先生BBS太平紳士

所有薪酬委員會成員均為獨立非執行董事。薪酬委員會為本集團董事及高級管理層之薪酬之整體政策及架構向董事會作出建議。薪酬委員會確保概無董事或其任何聯繫人參與釐定其本身之薪酬。為符合新企業管治守則條文，薪酬委員會新訂的職權範圍已於2012年3月被採納，並已刊載於本公司網頁內。

在釐定應付予董事之酬金時，薪酬委員會乃考慮各項因素，包括同業薪金水平，董事所奉獻之時間及其職責，集團內部的僱傭情況及與表現掛鉤之酬金。

薪酬委員會已於本年度開會以釐定董事之酬金政策及評估執行董事及若干高級管理層之表現，所有成員均有出席會議。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee was established in March 2012 and its current members include:

Ms. Wai Siu Kee (*Chairman*)
Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei
Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*

The majority members are independent non-executive directors. The Nomination Committee has the duty of reviewing annually the board structure and composition.

The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee were adopted in March 2012 to confirm to the provision of the New CG Code, a copy of which is posted on the Company's website.

The Nomination Committee has met during the year to approve and adopt its terms of reference, all members have attended in the meeting.

BOARD DIVERSITY

During the year, the Company continued to monitor the board composition with regard to its diversity policy which requires board appointments to be made based on merit and candidates to be considered against an objective criteria, including diversity. In order to maintain an appropriate mix and balance of talent, skills, experience and background on the Board, the Nomination Committee developed measurable objectives to implement this policy and monitored progress towards achieving these objectives during the year ended 31 December 2017.

The current board composition was also evaluated by reference to, among other things, the age, gender, cultural and educational background and professional experience of each director, against the Company's business model and specific needs.

The directors of the Company believes diversity is important to enhance the Board's effectiveness by encouraging a diversity of perspectives and to maintain high standards of corporate governance. The directors of the Company will continue to monitor and develop new objectives for implanting and achieving improved diversity on the Board as and when it considers appropriate with regard to the specific needs of the Company and the market from time to time.

提名委員會

提名委員會於2012年3月成立，現時成員包括：

衛少琦女士(*主席*)
邢家維先生
王啟東先生
尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*

其大部份成員均為獨立非執行董事。提名委員會有責任每年檢討董事會架構及組成。

提名委員會的職權範圍已於2012年3月被採納，並已刊載於本公司網頁內，以符合新企業管治守則的規定。

提名委員會已於本年度開會以通過採納其書面職權範圍，所有成員均有出席會議。

董事會多元化

年內，本公司繼續監察董事會組成的多元化政策，該政策要求董事會委任以用人唯才為原則，並以多元化等客觀條件考慮董事人選。截至2017年12月31日止年度，提名委員會為維持適當的才能、技能、經驗和背景之組合及平衡，已訂立可計量目標以實施上述政策，並監察達成有關目標的進度。

本公司亦參照每名董事的年齡、性別、文化、背景、教育背景以及專業經驗等方面，因應本公司的業務模式及具體需求評核現任董事會的組成。

本公司董事深信，多元化政策能夠鼓勵不同觀點百花齊放，對提升董事會效能及維持高水平企業管治至關重要。本公司董事將繼續因應本公司和市場不時的具體需求，在其認為有需要時監察及訂立新目標，藉以執行及達致董事會的多元性。

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the fee payable to the Company's external auditor in respect of audit and non-audit services provided to the Company and its subsidiaries is set out below:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Audit services	審計服務	1,575
Non-audit services	非審計服務	225
		1,800

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Group's risk management and internal control systems provide a clear governance structure, policies and procedures, as well as reporting mechanism to facilitate the Group to manage its risks across business operations effectively.

The Group has established a risk management framework, which consists of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Taskforce (i.e. Senior Management). The Board of Directors determines the nature and extent of risks that shall be taken in achieving the Group's strategic objectives, and has the overall responsibility for monitoring the design, implementation and the overall effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems.

The Group has formulated and adopted Risk Management Policy in providing direction in identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks. At least on an annual basis, the Risk Management Taskforce identifies risks that would adversely affect the achievement of the Group's objectives, and assesses and prioritises the identified risks according to a set of standard criteria. Risk mitigation plans and risk owners are then established and assigned for those risks considered to be significant.

In addition, the Group has engaged an independent professional advisor to provide internal audit services, which assist the Board and the Audit Committee in ongoing monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group. Deficiencies in the design and implementation of internal controls are identified and recommendations are proposed for improvement. Significant internal control deficiencies are reported to the Audit Committee and the Board on a timely basis to ensure prompt remediation actions are taken.

外聘核數師

於截止2017年12月31日止年度，就本公司及其附屬公司獲提供的審計及非審計服務向本公司外聘核數師應付的費用載列如下：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Audit services	審計服務	1,575
Non-audit services	非審計服務	225
		1,800

風險管理及內部監控

本集團的風險管理及內部監控系統透過清晰的管治架構、政策及程序及彙報機制，有效地管理本集團各業務範疇的風險。

本集團已成立風險管理組織架構，由董事會、審核委員會及風險管理小組(集團管理層)組成。董事會負責評估及釐定本集團達成策略目標時所願意接納的風險性質及程度，並確保本集團設立及維持合適及有效的風險管理及內部監控系統。董事會亦全權負責監督風險管理及內部監控系統的設計、實施及監察其整體有效性。

本集團亦已制定及採納企業風險管理制度，提供有效的辨認、評估及管理重大風險的政策。風險管理小組至少每年一次對影響集團實現業務目標的風險事項進行識別，並通過規範的機制進行評估及排序，對主要風險制定風險緩解計畫及指定風險負責人。

此外，本集團外聘獨立專業機構提供內部審計服務，以協助董事會及審計委員會持續監督本集團的風險管理及內部監控系統，識別內部控制設計及運行中的缺陷並提出適當的改進意見。如發現嚴重的內部監控缺失，會及時向審核委員會及董事會彙報確保採取及時補救措施。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Risk management report and internal control report are submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors at least once a year. The Board had performed annual review on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems, including but not limited to the Group's ability to cope with its business transformation and changing external environment; the scope and quality of management's review on risk management and internal control systems; result of internal audit work; the extent and frequency of communication with the Board in relation to result of risk and internal control review; significant failures or weaknesses identified and their related implications; and status of compliance with the Listing Rules. The Board considers the Group's risk management and internal control systems are effective.

The risk management and internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS FOR THE HANDLING AND DISSEMINATION OF INSIDE INFORMATION

The Group complies with requirements of Securities & Futures Ordinance ("SFO") and the Listing Rules. The Group discloses inside information to the public as soon as reasonably practicable unless the information falls within any of the Safe Harbours as provided in the SFO. Before the information is fully disclosed to the public, the Group ensures the information is kept strictly confidential. If the Group believes that the necessary degree of confidentiality cannot be maintained or that confidentiality may have been breached, the Group would immediately disclose the information to the public. The Group is committed to ensure that information contained in announcements are not false or misleading as to a material fact, or false or misleading through the omission of a material fact in view of presenting information in a clear and balanced way, which requires equal disclosure of both positive and negative facts.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for the preparation of accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the results and cash flow for that period. In preparing the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017, the directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently adopted appropriate Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and Hong Kong Accounting Standards made adjustments and estimates that are prudent and reasonable and have prepared the accounts on the going concern basis. The directors are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group.

風險管理報告和內部審計報告均至少每年提交審核委員會及董事會。董事會已就本集團的風險管理及內部監控系統是否有效進行年度檢討，包括但不限於集團應付其業務轉變及外在環境轉變的能力、管理層持續監察風險管理及內部監控系統的工作範疇及素質、內部審計工作結果、向董事會傳達風險及內部監控結果的詳盡程度及次數、期內發生的重大監控失誤或發現的重大監控弱項以及有關影響、集團就上市規則的遵守情況等，並確認現有的風險管理及內部監控系統的有效性。

上述風險管理及內部監控系統旨在管理而非消除未能達成業務目標的風險。因此，該等系統只能就不會有重大的失實陳述或損失作出合理而非絕對的保證。

處理及發放內幕消息的程式和內部監控措施

本集團遵循證券及期貨條例和上市規則的規定，於知悉任何內幕消息後，在合理地切實可行的範圍內，會儘快向公眾披露該消息，除非有關消息屬於證券及期貨條例下任何安全港條文的範圍。本集團在向公眾全面披露有關消息前，會確保該消息絕對保密。若本集團認為無法保持所需的機密性，或該消息可能已外泄，會即時向公眾披露該消息。本集團亦致力確保公告中所載的資料不得在某事關重要的事實方面屬虛假或具誤導性，或因遺漏某事關重要的事實而屬虛假或具誤導性，以清晰及均衡方式對正面及反面事實作出披露。

董事的職責

董事須負責編製各財政期間能真實與公正地反映本集團之財政狀況及該期間之業績及現金流量之賬目。在編製截止2017年12月31日止年度之賬目時，董事已貫徹採用合適之會計政策，採納合適的香港財務報告準則及香港會計準則，作出審慎及合理的調整及評估，及在持續進行有關業務之基準而編製。董事亦須負責保存適當之會計紀錄，以能合理準確地披露本集團在任何時候之財務狀況。

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The Company has only one class of shares. All shares have the same voting rights and are entitled to the dividend declared. The rights of the shareholders of the Company ("Shareholders") are set out in Company's Articles or Association.

Shareholders of the Company can: (i) convene an extraordinary general meeting (ii) forward enquiries to the board of directors (iii) forward proposals at shareholders' meetings and (iv) nominate Directors for election. Details of relevant procedures are available on the Company's website.

INVESTOR RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATION

The Board is committed to providing clear and full information about the Group's performance to shareholders through the publication of interim results and annual results in a timely manner. In addition to dispatching circulars, notices and financial reports to shareholders, additional information is also available to shareholders on the website of the Company.

The annual general meeting provides a useful platform for shareholders to raise comments and exchange views with the Board. Shareholders are encouraged to attend annual general meetings for which the Company gives at least 21 days' notice. The Chairman and Directors and external auditors are available to answer questions on the Company's businesses at the meeting.

Separate resolutions are proposed at the general meetings on each substantially separate issue, including the election of individual directors. In addition, poll voting procedure is included in the circular to shareholders dispatched together with the annual report.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

There was no significant change in the Company's constitutional documents for the year ended 31 December 2017.

股東權利

本公司僅擁有一類股份，所有股份均擁有相同的投票權並可獲派已宣派之股息。本公司股東（「股東」）的權利載於本公司細則。

本公司股東可以(i)召開股東特別大會；(ii)向董事會提出查詢；及(iii)在股東大會上提出建議；及(iv)提名候選董事；相關程序詳情可於本公司網站查閱。

與投資者交流及溝通

董事會致力透過刊發中期業績及年度業績，適時地將本集團之表現清晰及全面地提供予股東。除發送通函、通告及財務報告予股東外，股東亦可透過本公司網頁獲取額外資訊。

股東週年大會提供一個良好的平台讓股東向董事會發表及交流意見。本公司發出不少於21天之通告以鼓勵股東出席股東週年大會。主席、董事及外聘核數師均會列席會議以便回答本公司業務上之提問。

各重大獨立事項(包括個別董事之選任)均會於股東週年大會上單獨提呈決議案。此外，載有投票表決程序之通函會與年報一併寄發予股東。

組織章程文件

本公司之組織章程文件於截至2017年12月31日止年度並無重大變動。

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report

環境、社會及管治報告



The above photo shows the geographic location of two factories of Lee & Man Chemical in the PRC

上圖為理文化工兩廠生產基地在中國國內地理位置圖片

With the growing concern of society about corporate social responsibility and to allow various stakeholders to better understand the environmental, social and governance policies and measures of Lee & Man Chemical Company Limited ("Lee & Man Chemical", "Group", "the Group" or "We") and their effectiveness, the Group has, in accordance with requirements of Appendix 27 "Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide" to the Main Board Listing Rules of Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX), prepared this ESG Report (the "report").

隨著社會各界對企業社會責任愈趨關注，為了讓各持份者更加瞭解理文化工有限公司(下稱「理文化工」、「集團」、「本集團」或「我們」)在環境、社會及管治方面的政策、措施以及績效，本集團按照香港交易所主版上市規則附錄二十七《環境、社會及管治報告指引》的要求編製了本環境、社會及管治報告(下稱「本報告」)。

The report covers the Group's main business relating to manufacture of chemical products in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") during 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017 (the "reporting period").

本報告覆蓋集團於2017年1月1日至2017年12月31日期間(下稱「報告期間」)在中國與生產化工產品有關的主營業務。

The Board of the Group is responsible for overseeing the strategies, policies and measures of the Group in environmental, social and governance areas, while the management is responsible for the implementation thereof, so as to ensure the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and corresponding internal control system in environment, society and governance, and facilitate the Group's sustainable development.

本集團之董事會負責監督集團於環境、社會及管治範疇中的策略、政策及措施，管理層則負責執行，確保集團在環境、社會及管治方面的風險管理及相應的內部監控系統之有效性，促進集團的可持續發展。

To ensure that the content and information of the report meets the expectations of various stakeholders, the Group has invited the respective management and general staff of different departments to participate in the preparation of the report. By inspecting the Group's operations,

為使本報告內容及資訊能夠符合各持份者的期望，集團邀請了各部門的管理層及員工參與報告編製。通過檢視集團運作，瞭解環境、社會及管治範疇內的業務以及分析該類

they can understand the Group's business in environmental, social and governance sense and analyze their importance to stakeholders. We have formulated the following reporting areas for this report:

業務對持份者的重要性，我們為本報告制定了以下彙報範疇：

Areas under “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide” of HKEX

港交所「環境、社會及管治報告指引」範疇

Key Environmental, Social and Governance Areas of the Group

本集團重要的環境、社會及管治範疇

A. Environment
環境

A1. Emissions 排放物	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of emissions • Gas emission • Greenhouse gases emission • Hazardous exhaust emission • General waste • Emission reduction measures and results achieved • Measures for treating hazardous waste and results achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 對排放物的整治 • 氣體排放 • 溫室氣體排放 • 有害廢物排放 • 一般廢棄物 • 減排措施及所得成果 • 處理有害廢棄物措施及所得成果
A2. Use of Resources 資源使用	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies on the use of resources • Energy consumption • Water use • Packaging materials • Energy use efficiency initiatives and results achieved • Water use efficiency Enhancement and results achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 對資源使用政策 • 能源耗量 • 水源使用 • 包裝物料 • 能源使用效益計劃及所得成果 • 提升用水效益及所得成果
A3. The Environment and Natural Resources 環境及天然資源	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 噪音防護

B. Social
社會

B1. Employment 僱傭	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 僱傭勞資關係
B2. Health and Safety 健康與安全	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 健康與安全
B3. Development and Training 發展及培訓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 發展及培訓
B4. Labour Standards 勞工準則	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 勞工準則

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Areas under “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide” of HKEX

港交所「環境、社會及管治報告指引」範疇

Key Environmental, Social and Governance Areas of the Group

本集團重要的環境、社會及管治範疇

B5.	Supply Chain Management 供應鏈管理	• Supply chain management	• 供應鏈管理
B6.	Product Responsibility 產品責任	• Product quality control and responsibility	• 產品質量管控和責任
B7.	Anti-corruption 反貪污	• Anti-corruption standards	• 反貪污準則
B8.	Community Investment 社區投資	• Care for Community	• 關愛社區

A. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Group is committed to environmental protection and has adopted various measures and monitoring methods to fulfil its environmental protection obligations. A safety and environment division has setup, with dedicated management personnel for handling safety and environmental protection issues. They continually follow up with relevant environmental laws and regulations and keep themselves abreast of relevant updates, ensuring that various departments of the Company also perform according to the requirements of the government on environmental protection and eliminating any behaviors which are in violation of environmental laws and regulations.

Aspect A1 Treatment of Emissions

The two factories in the PRC, namely Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited (“Jiangsu L&M Chemical”) and Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited (“Jiangxi L&M Chemical”), strictly follow the “Montreal Protocol” and “Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer”. Chloromethane production is equipped with devices for conversion of carbon tetrachloride into chloroform, transforming all greenhouse gases into products of the Company and effectively achieving zero emission of carbon tetrachloride.

A. 環境保護

本集團一直致力環境保護，並採取多項措施及監控方法履行對保護環境的責任。公司成立安環部，配備專職安全、環保管理人員，持續跟進相關環保法律，瞭解規定的更新條文，並確保公司各部門執行政府對環保提出的所有要求，杜絕任何違反環保法律及規定的行為。

層面A1 對排放物的整治

國內兩廠(江蘇理文化工有限公司(下稱「江蘇理文化工」)和江西理文化工有限公司(下稱「江西理文化工」)嚴格按照《蒙特利爾議定書》和維也納保護臭氧層公約，在甲烷氯化物生產同時配置有四氯化碳轉氯仿裝置，把溫室氣體全部生產為公司的產品，有效完全實現四氯化碳零排放。

Smoke and gas emissions from power stations of Jiangxi L&M Chemical are in compliance with GB13223-2011 Standard. Our average emission values during normal operation are as follows: sulphur dioxide 50.631 mg/m³, nitrogen oxide 69.425 mg/m³, smoke and dust 18.123 mg/m³, all meeting emission standards. We execute 24-hour monitoring of smoke and gas emissions and real-time data are transmitted to the website of the municipal environmental protection bureau.

In addition, the two factories in the PRC set their goals for environmental protection on a yearly basis. Through technological innovation and enhancement of control, we ensure that the Company's environmental protection efforts meet or outperform government requirements. Some key performance indicators (KPIs) of 2017 are set out in the table below:

江西理立化工電站煙氣排放符合GB13223-2011標準，正常運行時我司平均排放數值為二氧化硫：50.631 mg/m³，氮氧化物69.425 mg/m³，煙塵18.123 mg/m³，均達標排放，煙氣24小時在綫，實時傳送至市環保局網站。

此外，國內兩廠每年都會訂下環境保護目標，通過技術革新，提高管理力度，確保公司環保事務符合併滿足或高於政府的要求，其中2017年度的一些主要關鍵績效指標(關鍵績效指標)見下表：

Key Performance

Indicators (KPIs)

關鍵績效指標	Name	名稱	Unit 單位	Year of 2017 2017年	Year of 2016 2016年
A1.1	Nitrogen oxide (NO _x) emissions	氮氧化物排放量(NO _x)	Ton 噸	477.8	181.3
	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) emissions	二氧化硫排放量(SO ₂)	Ton 噸	348.4	285.2
	Particulate emission (in terms of smoke and dust)	粒狀物總量排放量 (以煙塵計)	Ton 噸	124.7	59.9
A1.2	Total carbon dioxide emission (CO _{2e}) from power plants	來自發電廠的二氧化碳總 量(CO _{2e})排放	kTon 千噸	1,983.8	1,521.3
	Chemical carbon dioxide emission	屬於化工的二氧化碳 排放	kTon 千噸	811.6	556.2
	Intensity of carbon dioxide emission from power generator (electricity supply)	發電組合(供電)的二氧化 碳排放強度	kg/kwh 千克/千瓦時	1	1
A1.3	Total hazardous waste	有害廢物產量	Ton 噸	1,565.1	1,299.5
A1.4	Total general waste	一般廢物產量	Ton 噸	263,072	152,267

Note: the year-on-year increase in the data above was mainly due to capacity expansion of Jiangxi L&M Chemical resulting from the commencement of operation of new production lines in 2017.

註：對比去年，數據增加主要由於江西化工在2017年度新建的生產線投入生產，擴大了產能結構。

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report

環境、社會及管治報告

KPI A1.5 DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO MITIGATE EMISSIONS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

關鍵績效指標 A1.5 減低排放量的措施及 所得成果

1. Measures to mitigate emissions

In active response to specific action named “Two Reduction, Six Treatment and Three Enhancement” (Two Reduction means, 1. reduction of total consumption of coal, and 2. reduction of backward capacity of chemical industry; Six Treatment means, 1. treatment of the water environment for Taihu Lake, 2. treatment of household refuse, 3. treatment of black and odorous water body, 4. treatment of livestock pollution, 5. treatment of pollution arising from volatile organic compounds (the “VOCs”), and 6. Treatment of potential environmental risk; while Three Enhancement means 1. enhancement of level for ecological protection, 2. enhancement of level for environmental economic policy regulation and control, and 3. enhancement of level for environmental law enforcement) carried out by Jiangsu Province, Jiangsu L&M Chemical has formulated its technological upgrade plan for environmental protection. It has established a management system of leak detection and repair (“LDAR”), whereby the leaking point of production equipment can be identified through regular detection and dealt with in a timely manner, and in turn leakage loss of VOCs can be contained and the resulting pollution caused to the environment can be minimized.

Flash evaporation device for wastewater has been built in chloromethane workshop by Jiangsu L&M. By means of such device, organic compounds, namely methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, in wastewater can be evaporated and recycled by means of the difference in boiling points, where the boiling point of organic compound is lower than that of water. Therefore, it ensures that emission of organic compounds in wastewater is up to standard while improving economic benefits can be augmented.

Caustic soda device has been connected with regenerated wastewater at thermal power workshop of Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited to reduce wastewater discharge.

A new set of limestone-gypsum wet de-sulphurisation facility with desulphurization efficiency reaching 99% has also been added to thermal power workshop to reduce pollution caused to the environment.

1、減排措施

江蘇理文化工積極回應江蘇省推行的「兩減六治三提升」(兩減：1減少煤炭消費總量、2減少落後化工產能，六治：1治理太湖水環境、2治理生活垃圾、3治理黑臭水體、4治理畜禽養殖污染、5治理揮發性有機物污染、6治理環境隱患，三提升：1提升生態保護水準、2提升環境經濟政策調控水準、3提升環境監管執行水準)專項行動，制定環保技術改造方案，公司建立了洩漏檢測與修復管理體系(「LDAR」)，通過定期檢測查找出生產裝置的密封洩漏點並及時處理，控制揮發性有機物(「VOCs」)物料洩漏損失，減少對環境造成污染。

江蘇理文化工在甲烷氯化物車間建設廢水閃蒸裝置，通過有機物(二氯甲烷、氯仿、四氯化碳)與水的沸點不同(有機物沸點低)，將廢水中有機物蒸出回用；在提升了經濟效益的同時確保了廢水中有機物的達標排放。

在江西理文化工有限公司，熱電車間利用再生廢水接入燒鹼裝置循環水再利用，減少了廢水排放量。

熱電車間亦新增一套石灰石—石膏濕法脫硫設施，脫硫效率可達99%，減少對環境的污染。

With due regards to the prevention and control of atmospheric pollutants, Jiangsu L&M Chemical ensures that the emission of atmospheric pollutants is up to standards by stepping up investments in environmental protection and implementation of technological upgrade plan for environmental protection. In 2017, as part of its key focus, the Company implemented an 800Nm³/h exhaust gas burning treatment project and exhaust gas automatic online detector project. The exhaust gas burning treatment project represents an enhanced and reinforced version of the existing exhaust treatment device at our chloromethane workshop. While achieving standard-compliant emission, implementation of the project will lead to emission reduction of 36.82 tons/year (equivalent to 84.4% decrease), which can effectively contributing positively to improving the local atmospheric environment.

Meanwhile, the Company has taken the initiative to embark upon a system of clean production and energy management to further augment energy saving and emission reduction. To date, the Company's clean production system has been verified and accepted by Changshu Municipal Commission of Economic and Information Technology and Environmental Protection Bureau; while its energy management system has passed the evaluation conducted by Jiangsu Commission of Economic and Information Technology.

In advocacy of the spirit of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Company has carried out specific actions for environmental improvement, completed post-assessment on environmental impact and technological upgrade plan for environmental protection, and reduced discharge of pollutant by upgrading to more stringent benchmarks. Meanwhile, an "Implementation Plan for Rainwater System Improvement" has been devised by Factory Affairs Department to strengthen control over the rainwater system of the factory and improve the capability of resisting environmental risks.

Jiangsu L&M Chemical has set up recovery devices near water discharge sites for clean drainage and recovers it for water re-utilization to realize zero emission of clean drainage.

Renewable recycled wastewater of resin tower in alkali-burning workshops of the two factories is used for salt dissolving, which reduced annual wastewater discharge by approximately 34,980 tons in 2017.

With regard to energy conservation, we adhere to standardized and regulated high-standard management of energy-saving. Unit energy consumption of sodium hydroxide products is approximately 316.32 kgce/t (national benchmark value is 325 kgce/t and national average value is 329 kgce/t), outperforming industry standard.

江蘇理文化工高度重視大氣污染物的防治工作，通過加強環保投入及環保技術改造方案的實施確保大氣污染物達標排放。2017年公司重點實施了800Nm³/h的廢氣焚燒處理項目及廢氣自動線上檢測儀專案。廢氣焚燒處理項目是在甲烷氯化物車間原有尾氣處理裝置的基礎上進行深度治理改造，項目實施後在滿足達標排放的前提下可實現VOCs減排36.82噸/年(相當於可減排達84.4%)，可有效提升當地大氣環境效益。

同時，公司積極開展清潔生產和能源管理體系，進一步提升公司節能減排水水平。目前公司清潔生產已通過常熟市經信委及環保局的驗收，能源管理體系已經通過江蘇省經信委的評價。

公司積極響應國家環保部精神，開展了環保整治專項行動，完成了環境影響後評價及環保技術改造方案，通過提標改造減少了污染物的排放。廠務同時制定了「雨水系統整改實施方案」，加強了對廠區雨水系統的管理，提升了環境風險防範能力。

江蘇理文化工在清下水排口設置了回收裝置，回收清下水至循環水再利用，實現清下水零排放。

兩廠燒鹼車間的樹脂塔再生廢水回收用於化鹽，2017年降低廢水排放量約3.498萬噸。

節能方面公司堅持規範節能高標準的管理，燒鹼產品的單位能耗約在316.32 kgce/t(國家標杆值325 kgce/t，全國平均值329 kgce/t)，優越於同行標準。

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2. Results achieved

Jiangsu L&M Chemical published and implemented “Creating National Green Factory Plan and Intelligent Chemical Factory Construction Plan”; insisting on adhering to the notion of green development to realize the reduction of labour intensity and improvement of work efficiency.

The Company won numerous awards in 2017, including “Green Enterprise Management Award in 2017” granted by the Council of China Environment News.



The Company won numerous awards granted by Changshu Economic and Technological Development Zone, including “Advanced Entity in Production Safety in 2017, Advanced Entity for 263 Specific Action Work, and Advanced Individual for Energy-saving and Circular Economy”.

Besides, Jiangsu L&M Chemical was ranked among top 20% in Changshu under the “Comprehensive Evaluation on Resource Intensive Utilization of Industrial Enterprises”, organized by Changshu Municipal Commission of Economic and Information Technology”, and was rated as a “Class A Enterprise Entitled to Priority Development”, be eligible for the preferential policies such as differentiated pricing policy, land use mechanism, pollution discharge mechanism and credit mechanism set out by the government.

Jiangxi L&M Chemical published and implemented the “Beautiful Factory Construction Action Plan” in 2017, aiming to build a green and beautiful factory, and to achieve operation of an intelligent chemical factory.

2、取得成果

江蘇理文化工發佈實施了「創建國家級綠色工廠方案及智慧化工廠建設方案」，堅持秉承綠色環保的發展理論，實現降低勞動強度，提升工作效率。

公司在2017年取得多個獎項，包括由中國環境報理事會授予的「2017年度綠色企業管理獎」。



公司獲得常熟經濟技術開發區頒發的「2017年安全生產先進集體、263專項行動工作先進集體、節能與循環經濟工作先進個人榮譽」等獎項。

此外，江蘇理文化工在常熟市經信委組織的「工業企業資源集約利用綜合評價」中得分排在全市前20%，被評為優先發展A類企業，可享受政府制定的階梯式價格政策、用地機制、排污機制、信貸機制等優先政策。

江西理文化工在2017年度發佈並實施了「美麗工廠建設行動計畫」，旨在建設綠色化工，美麗工廠，目的達至智慧化工廠的操作。



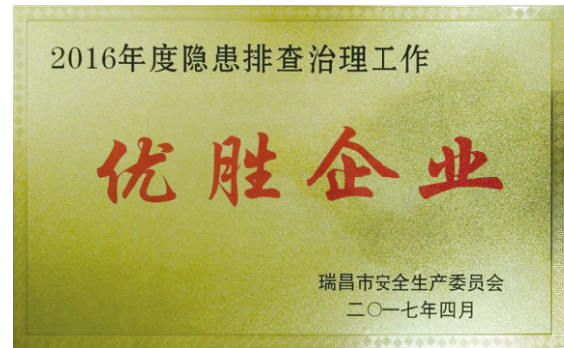
In 2017, the Company won the “High-tech Enterprise” honorary credential issued jointly by Jiangxi Provincial Department of Science and Technology, Finance Department of Jiangxi Province, Jiangxi Provincial Office of SAT and Jiangxi Local Taxation Bureau.

Attaining 100% rate for the treatment of hidden danger and being named a typical demonstration enterprise in Jiangxi Province, the Company was recognized as a “Superior Enterprise in Hidden Danger Investigation and Control in 2016” by Ruichang Municipal Production Safety Committee in April 2017.

KPI A1.6

Description of how hazardous wastes are handled, reduction initiatives and results achieved

Different types of hazardous wastes of Jiangsu L&M Chemical, as well as Jiangxi L&M Chemical, are processed in strict accordance with the requirements of environmental laws and regulations by external qualified entities. We exercise whole-process control over compliance in the course of production, collection, storage, transfer and subsequent disposal of different types of hazardous wastes. Concurrently, we have enhanced our source management. Through optimizing production techniques, we gradually realize recycling and re-utilization and reduction in exhaust generation.



公司在2017年榮獲由江西省科學技術廳、江西省財政廳、江西省國家稅務局、江西省地方稅務局聯合頒發的「高新技術企業」榮譽證書。

公司在隱患治理率達到100%，成為江西省典型示範企業，2017年4月取得了由瑞昌市安全生產委員會授予的「2016年度隱患排查治理工作優勝企業」。

關鍵績效指標 A1.6

處理有害廢棄物方法，減低產生量的措施及所得成果

江蘇理文化工和江西理文化工兩廠對各類有害廢棄物均嚴格按照環保法律法規的要求，委託有資質單位進行無害化處置。公司對各類有害廢棄物從產生、收集、貯存、轉移和後續處置的合規性進行全過程管理。同時公司加強源頭管理，通過優化生產工藝，逐步實現循環再利用，減少廢棄物產生。

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ASPECT A2 POLICIES ON THE USE OF RESOURCES

Production at the two factories in the PRC involves such fuels as raw coal, liquefied natural gas (used in hydrogen fluoride production equipment), diesel and industrial water. We emphasize and encourage saving and efficient use of resources and have strengthened recycling and re-utilization to avoid wastage of resources. Some key performance indicators (KPIs) of 2017 are listed below:

HK ESG Guide

香港ESG

指引	Name	名稱	Unit 單位	Year of 2017 2017年	Year of 2016 2016年
A2.1	Total coal consumption	煤消耗總量	TJ 兆兆焦耳	14,529.4	9,889.5
	Coal consumption (for electricity supply)	煤消耗量(用於供電)	TJ 兆兆焦耳	9,875.6	6,610.6
	Total chemical coal consumption	屬於化工煤消耗總量	TJ 兆兆焦耳	8,549.7	5,826.2
	Chemical coal consumption (for electricity supply)	屬於化工煤消耗量(用於供電)	TJ 兆兆焦耳	6,895.8	4,631.9
	Natural gas consumption (for electricity generation)	天然氣消耗量(用於發電)	TJ 兆兆焦耳	0	0
	Fuel consumption for boiler fire ignition and diesel motor power generation	燃油消耗量(用於熱電鍋爐點火與柴油機發電)	TJ 兆兆焦耳	8.6	1.8
A2.2	Water discharge	水排放量	Cubic meter 立方米	262,723	226,083
A2.5	Total amount of packaging materials	成品用包裝材料總量	Ton 噸	19,000.6	24,549

Note: the year-on-year increase in the data above was mainly due to capacity expansion of Jiangxi L&M Chemical resulting from the commencement of operation of new production lines in 2017.

層面A2 對資源使用的政策

在國內兩廠生產運營中，能源品種有原煤、液化天然氣(經用於氟化氫生產裝置)、柴油和工業水。本公司重視並鼓勵節約、高效利用資源，並加強回收循環利用，防止資源浪費。其中2017年度的一些主要關鍵績效指標(關鍵績效指標)見下表：

註：對比去年，數據增加主要由於江西化工在2017年度新建的生產線投入生產，擴大了產能結構。

KPI A2.3 DESCRIPTION OF ENERGY USE EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

關鍵績效指標 A2.3能源使用效益計劃及所得成果

The two factories in the PRC have achieved the following results in energy efficiency:

國內兩廠在能源效益上有以下成果：

- In places with high temperature reactive gas (e.g. chlorinated reactive gas from chloromethane device) and burning tail gas (e.g. high temperature pyrolysis gas of tetrafluoroethylene device, incinerator tail gas, tail gas from anhydrous hydrogen fluoride device and hot-blast stove), residual heat boiler or heat exchanger are installed for recycling steam or hot water so as to enhance energy use efficiency and lower energy consumption.
- Circulating fluidized bed boiler is adopted and heat efficiency reaches above 87%.

- 在有高溫反應氣(如甲烷氯化物裝置氯化反應氣)及燃燒尾氣(四氟乙烯裝置高溫裂解氣、焚燒爐尾氣、無水氟化氫裝置熱風爐尾氣等)的地方安裝餘熱鍋爐或換熱器回收蒸汽或熱水，提高能源利用效率以降低能耗。
- 鍋爐採用循環流化床鍋爐，鍋爐效率達87%以上。

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>3. Circulating water of chloralkali plants and fluoride plants is reasonably allocated. Water pumps at circulating water stations are modified to reduce hydraulic head and lower electricity consumption for circulating water.</p> <p>4. Two Recycling towers of chloromethane devices have been modified to reduce heat dissipation and improve efficiency of energy utilization.</p> <p>5. By optimizing and adjusting process control, consumption of high purity nitrogen is reduced to approximately 15% of the original control process in the chlorination process in CPVC device.</p> <p>6. Circulating water pump for public works has been modified as energy-efficient water pump to reduce power consumption and improve operating efficiency of the pump.</p> <p>7. High pressure sodium lamps in the factory area have been replaced by LED lamps to save energy and reduce cost.</p> <p>8. Highly efficient electric machines are adopted for air compressors, compressors, freezers, draught fans and pumps. Inverter speed control devices or other electricity-saving measures are adopted for reducing electricity consumption and cost.</p> | <p>3. 合理分配氯鹼廠、氟化廠循環水，將循環水站循環水泵改造以降低泵揚程，節約循環水用電。</p> <p>4. 甲烷氯化物裝置兩台再循環塔改造，降低熱能消耗，提高能源利用效率。</p> <p>5. CPVC裝置氯化工序通過優化調整工藝控制程式，高純氮氣消耗量降低至原控制程式的15%左右。</p> <p>6. 公用工程循環水泵改造為高效節能水泵，降低電力消耗，提高水泵運行效率。</p> <p>7. 廠區路燈將高壓鈉燈改為LED，節約電能，降低成本。</p> <p>8. 空壓機、壓縮機、冷凍機、風機、泵等設備採用高效能電機，並採用變頻調速裝置或其它節電措施，節約電能，降低成本。</p> |
|--|--|

KPI A2.4 ENHANCEMENT OF WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

At Jiangsu L&M Chemical, we have formulated a stringent management system as well as assessment indicators for water consumption and water conservation. Per-unit water consumption is assessed on a daily basis. We continually explore potential aspects where saving on water consumption is possible and have adopted numerous water-saving measures. According to the water balance tests for the whole factory that we regularly conduct, water reuse rate for the whole factory is 98.54%; indirect chilled water recycling rate is 99.15%; and steam condensed water recycling rate is 92.81%. In 2013, we were awarded the "Water-saving Enterprise in Jiangsu Province" title and were the only chemical enterprise in Suzhou that was awarded this honor.

At Jiangxi L&M Chemical, we also actively optimize production techniques, with a circulated water use rate of 99.33% and repeated water use rate of 98.674%. We also obtained two utility model patents, namely "retention basin used for recycling resin tower reused wastewater" and "disintegration basin used for recycling polymerized wastewater".

關鍵績效指標 A2.4 提升用水效益及所得成果

江蘇理文化工制定了嚴格的用水、節水管理制度及考核指標，將產品用水單耗考核落實到每一天，持續挖掘節水潛力，實施了多項節水措施。定期進行全廠水平衡測試，全廠用水重複利用率達到98.54%，間接冷卻水循環率達到99.15%，蒸汽冷凝水回用率達到92.81%，2013年榮獲「江蘇省節水型企業」稱號，是蘇州市唯一一家獲得該榮譽的化工類企業。

江西理文化工同樣積極優化工藝，水循環利用率達到99.33%，水重複利用率達到98.674%。並取得了《一種用於回收樹脂塔再生廢水的調節池》和《一種用於回收聚合廢水的分離池》兩項實用新型專利。

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ASPECT A3 THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

層面A3 環境及天然資源

The environment and natural resources:

The Company emphasizes and encourages conservation and the efficient use of resources. Through the improvement of environmental friendly techniques in production, we have achieved continual reduction of pollutant emissions and avoided resources wastage through recycling and reuse. Concurrently, through establishing an energy management system and ISO14001 environmental management system, we have incorporated the ideas of environmental protection and energy saving in our daily operation and production, in advocacy of green office and production environment.

環境及天然資源：

公司重視並鼓勵節約、高效利用資源。通過對生產環保工藝的改進，持續降低污染物的排放，通過循環回收利用，防止資源浪費。同時公司通過建立能源管理體系和ISO14001環境管理體系，將環境保護和節約能源資源的意識融入日常生產運營管理中，推廣綠色辦公及生產環境。

Noise Protection:

We have adopted “low noise” equipment and reduced noise at its sources through installing vibration proof pads. In addition, we have set up greenbelts near noise sources and factory boundaries based on reasonable noise sources layout. Indoor sound insulation doors and windows have been installed to ensure that noise at factory boundaries meets the requirements of the Atmospheric Noise Emission Standard For Factory Areas of Industrial Enterprises.

噪音防護：

公司選用低噪聲設備，並通過安裝防震墊等措施，從源頭降低噪聲。另外通過合理的噪音源佈局，在噪音源和廠界周邊設置綠化隔離帶，對於噪聲源採取室內安裝、做隔聲門窗，確保廠界噪音達到《工業企業廠界環境噪聲排放標準》要求。

The safety and environment division of the Company conducts periodic testing of noise levels on a monthly basis and showcases results on-site so as to ensure factory noise meets relevant standards.

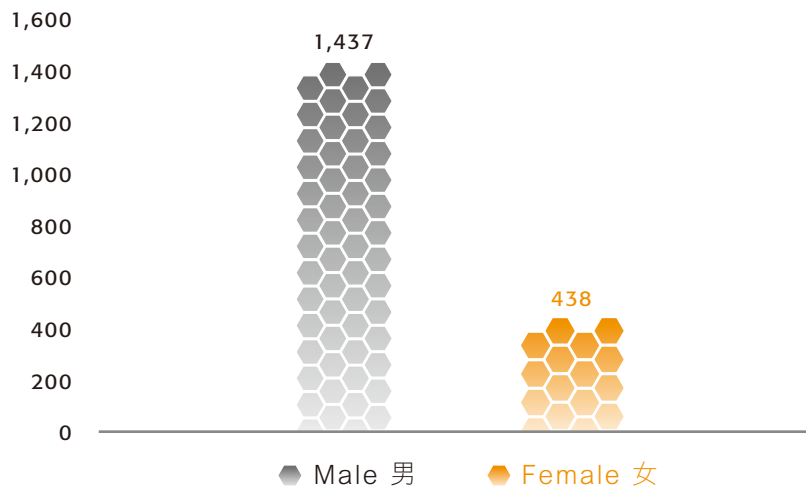
公司安環部每月定期檢測噪音度並現場公示，以確保廠界噪音達標。

We provide employees exposed to noises with protective devices such as anti-noise earplugs and ear protective devices and shorten their working duration at noise sources so as to ensure their physical and mental well-being.

公司為噪音崗位員工配發防噪耳塞和護耳器等防護裝備，減少員工在高噪聲源區域的作業時間，以保障員工的身心健康。

B. SOCIETY**Aspect B1 Employment relations:**

Talent is the key to corporate development, especially for a chemical enterprise. As of 31 December 2017, the Group had approximately 1,875 full-time employees and KPI B1.1 is as follows:

Total Workforce by Gender

Both of the two factories in the PRC provide accommodation and transportation pick-up service for the staff. Keeping track of the conditions in the labor market and trends of economic development, the Group makes reasonable adjustments to staff remuneration every year to keep it at a competitive level. Year-end bonuses are distributed based on the performance of individual employees and of the Group profit. Factory areas are equipped with modern equipment and hardware to create a comfortable and clean environment for employees. In 2015, the Group established a research institute, comprising a research and development team led by academicians of Chinese Academy of Sciences and a number of professors, in support of maintaining our status as a high-tech enterprise and our future development. A breakdown of our employees by positions and academic qualifications is set out below:

B. 社會**層面B1僱傭勞資關係：**

人才是企業發展的關鍵，在化工企業中更尤為關鍵。截至2017年12月31日，本集團有約1875名全職員工，關鍵績效指標B1.1具體如下：

公司人數

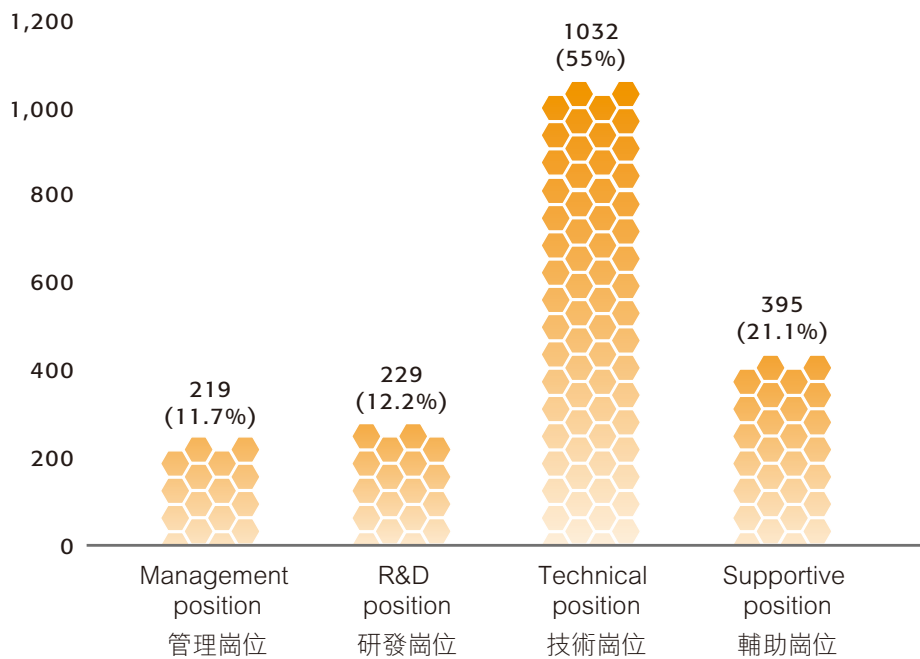
國內兩廠皆提供員工宿舍，交通接送，每年集團留意有關勞工市場及經濟市況趨勢，合理調整僱員薪酬於具競爭力水準，並按員工表現及本集團盈利發放年終花紅。廠區擁有現代化的設備及硬體，為員工營造了一個舒適、整潔的環境。集團於2015年成立研究院，以中科院院士、多名教授帶領為首的研發團隊，對維持高新科技企業和未來發展提供支援。下面列出按崗位和學歷的僱員比例：

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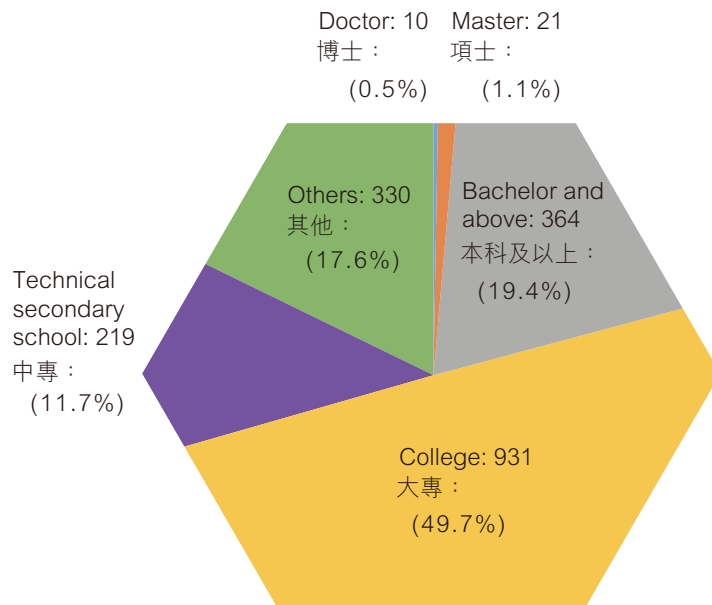
Total Workforce by Positions

崗位人數分佈



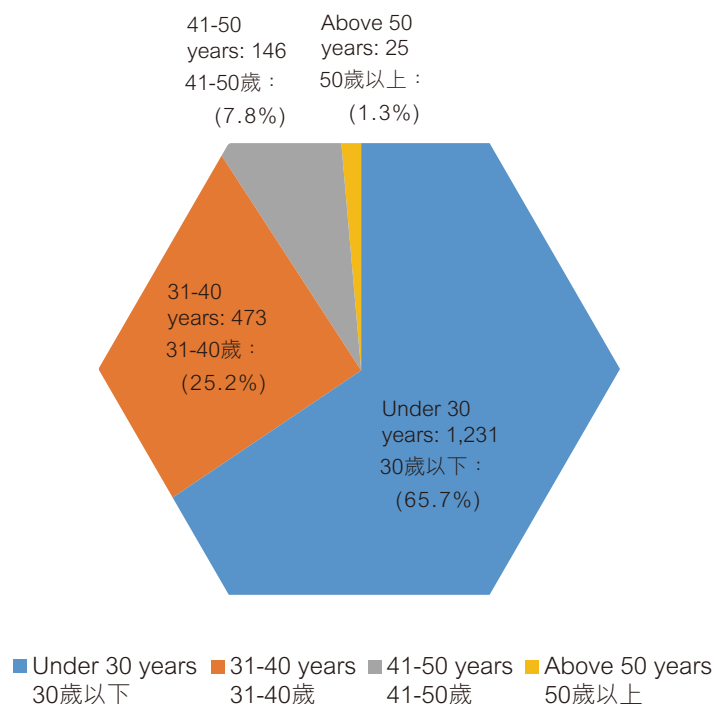
Academic Qualifications Distribution Chart

學歷水準分佈圖



Distribution Chart of Age Groups

年齡層次分佈圖：

**Aspect B2 Health and Safety**

"Safety Production Commitment" of Lee & Man Chemical stipulates that we shall seek to achieve the best business performance of zero occurrence of major incidents and no damage to employees' health or to the environment, and shall actively promote the corporate culture of production safety and create an atmosphere for production safety.

層面B2 健康與安全

理文化工《安全生產承諾書》指出，要求實現不發生重大事故、不損壞員工健康、不破壞環境的企業為最佳業績，積極弘揚公司安全文化，營造安全生產氛圍。

Safety Performance of Lee & Man Chemical in 2017**2017年理文化工安全表現****KPI****關鍵績效**

指標	Name	名稱	Year of 2017 Year of 2016	
			2017年	2016年
B2.1	Mortality	死亡	1	0
	Mortality rate	死亡率	0.053%	0
	Number of traffic accident	交通事故數量	0	0
B2.2	Work-related injury cases	工傷起數	5	9
	Working days lost due to work-related injury	因工傷損失工作日數	0	0
	Injury rate/million working hours	百萬工時傷害率	1.26	3.25
	Incidence of occupational diseases	職業病發病率	0	0
	Ratio of employees accepting medical examination	接受健康檢查的僱員比例	100%	100%

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The data showed in KPI B2.1 above relate to a casualty accident leading to death of one worker of Jiangxi L&M Chemical caused by non-compliant machine operation in June last year. The Group expresses its deep sadness about the accident and takes it very seriously. Following the accident, the Group reported to the government in a timely manner, made rectifications to the workshop and conducted thorough investigation into the accident. A report on the investigation recommends implementation of the following measures:

1. To adjust the organizational structure of the polymerization workshop at Jiangxi L&M Chemical, and to add one full-time safety officer to take charge of corresponding safety management work;
2. To set out operation safety rules and stipulate double confirmation for key safety operations;
3. To enhance safety awareness of all staff members through training;
4. To analyze the accident and identify the cause of accident; to re-educate and train the staff members by arranging activities to arouse safety awareness;
5. Departments and officers involved in the accident have been penalized.

Jiangsu L&M Chemical makes ongoing efforts in putting in place production safety standards. It is a grade 2 standard-compliant enterprise under production safety standardization.

According to national specifications on construction design of fire control and other relevant laws and regulations, fire detection and alarm systems as well as other fire services systems are available to cover the production equipment and office space of the company. The existing fire safety design ensures personal and property safety of all staff members. Throughout the process design, equipment and material selection, layout and fire services access of the company, various fire protection measures are in place, including lightning protection grounding, emergency lighting, emergency communication, fire alarm, video monitoring, etc.

KPI B2.3

The Group strictly follows relevant national laws and regulations relating to occupational health. We provide free-of-charge body checkup, once a year, at hospitals qualified for occupational disease examination, to ensure our staff's physical well-being.

以上關鍵績效指標B2.1顯示的資料，是由於江西理文化工去年6月發生一件員工違規操作，導致該員工傷亡事故，集團對此意外發生深感悲痛和極為重視，事故發生後已及時向政府通報並自我作出整頓車間，展開全面的事故調查。根據調查報告提出了如下措施並落實：

1. 調整江西理文化工聚合車間組織架構、增加一名專職安全員負責相應的安全管理工作；
2. 規範安全操作守則、對重點安全操作進行雙人確認管理；
3. 通過培訓學習，增強全員安全意識；
4. 對事故進行剖析，查找事故原因，利用各類安全活動對員工進行再教育培訓；
5. 相關部門及負責人在此事件上已予以處分。

江蘇理文化工持續推行安全生產標準化建設，公司屬於安全標化二級達標企業。

公司生產裝置及辦公區均根據國家建設設計防火規範及其他相關法規設有消防檢測、警報系統及其他滅火系統。公司現有消防安全設計能夠確保所有員工的人身及財產安全。公司流程設計、設備及材料選擇、佈局及消防通道設有多種消防防護措施，包括防雷接地、應急照明、應急通訊、火災警報、視頻監控等。

關鍵績效指標 B2.3

在員工健康方面，集團嚴格按照國家職業衛生的相關法規政策，在擁有職業病體檢資質的醫院，每年為員工提供一次免費體檢，保障每位員工的身體健康。

Aspect B3 Development and Training

The Group emphasizes staff safety training, skill training and career development education. A comprehensive training system is in place and improvement measures are formulated according to training results so as to continually enhance training effectiveness.

Staff training provided by the two factories of the Group free of charge in 2017:

1. Provided special operation work permit training in 26 areas, including pressure pipeline inspection and maintenance, chlorination process, production safety management personnel and pressure containers, etc., for 651 employees.
2. Conducted specialized technical training in production skills in the form of 'team gathering' for all production staff members every month.
3. Conducted departmental skill training in at least 2 areas.

Photo of training program



層面B3 發展與培訓

集團非常重視員工的安全培訓、崗位技能培訓、職業發展教育等，建立了完善的培訓體系，並根據培訓效果制定改進措施，以不斷提高培訓成效。

2017年集團兩廠免費為員工提供的培訓計劃：

1. 組織651名員工參與了壓力管道巡檢維護、氯化工藝、安全生產管理人員、壓力容器等26項特種作業證培訓。
2. 每月以副班會的形式組織全體生產員工進行生產技能等專項培訓。
3. 部門技能教育訓練達2項以上。

以下為培訓項目圖片



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KPI B3.1& B3.2 Training Performance of Lee & Man Chemical

關鍵績效指標B3.1及B3.2 理文化工培訓表現

Categories 分類		Year of 2017 (2016) 2017年(2016)		
		Number of people 人數	Percentage of total staff number 佔總人數比例	Average training hours per person 人均培訓課時
Position 職級	Above Supervisor 主管以上	166 (172)	8.9% (9.8%)	74 (74)
	Below Supervisor 主管以下	1,502 (1,238)	80.1% (70.7%)	74 (74)
Gender 分類	Male 男	1,290 (1,173)	68.8% (67%)	74 (74)
	Female 女	378 (237)	20.2% (13.5%)	74 (74)

* Figures in brackets are comparative figures in 2016.

* 括弧內為2016年的對比資料

Aspect B4 Labour Standards

Pursuant to laws and regulations such as *Labour Law* and Regulation on Work-Related Injury Protection, the Group has established a comprehensive remuneration system, recruitment procedure and staff career development plan, etc. We provide social security and welfare packages (5 insurances and housing fund), annual leave, festival subsidy and free meals on working days. Furthermore, birthday gift has been added and seniority allowance has been increased in 2018. The Group has also formulated appropriate Staff Manual and policies to clearly put forward Lee & Man Chemical's 7 corporate spirits: Integrity, fairness, attitude, efficiency, perseverance, innovation and team spirit, creating sound and harmonious labour relations for our staff.

We act in accordance with international human rights standards as stipulated in The United Nations *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, including prohibition of employing child labour and protecting minors, prohibition of forced labour, safety and health, freedom of forming labour organizations, prohibition of discrimination, prohibition of unfair punishment, working hours and wage standards, etc.

Regarding staff complaints, the Group has established a comprehensive system. Staff can provide their feedback through the general manager's mailbox, e-mails and "DingTalk" and such feedback are to be dealt with and resolved in a timely manner.

層面B4 勞工準則

依照國家勞動法、工傷保護條例等法則，集團建立完善的薪酬制度、招聘流程、員工職業晉升規劃等，提供五險一金、年假、節日津貼、免費工作餐等員工福利，且於2018年新增員工生日禮金、提高工齡補貼等員工福利。集團亦制定合適的《員工手冊》和政策，明確提出理文化工的七點企業精神：誠信、公平、態度、效率、毅力、創新、團隊，為僱員創建一個融洽的良好勞資關係。

按照聯合國《兒童權利公約》及《世界人權宣言》中所述之國際人權標準原則為基準，包括禁止使用童工並保護未成年人、禁止強迫性勞工、健康與安全、組織工會的自由、禁止歧視，禁止不公平懲戒、工作時間及工資標準等。

集團針對員工的投訴，制定了一個完善的體系，員工可以通過總經理信箱、郵件、釘釘等多種途徑進行反饋，並及時跟進、解決。

Aspect B5 Supply Chain Management

All of our suppliers and supply chain undergo stringent entry assessment and in-service supervision. The Group assesses the suppliers and grades them according to the assessment results every year. Well-performed suppliers are more preferred when we place orders, while those that do not pass the aforesaid evaluation are named under our list of unqualified suppliers.

In addition, the suppliers of dangerous chemicals have to undergo on-site assessments twice every year to be conducted by departments that are respectively in charge of quality, quality control, procurement and production. Suppliers are required to take the initiatives to correct the problems identified on site. Those who fail the assessment shall be eliminated. Incoming raw materials are tested and stored in specific regions according to pre-set standards, guaranteeing that every batch of raw materials used for production is controllable and traceable. In case of quality irregularity on raw materials, our procurement department, quality control department and production workshop will assign staff members to communicate with suppliers to identify and solve problems promptly, so that production can continue under the pre-set process parameters and is not interrupted.

The Group possesses a comprehensive management system and undergoes annual assessment of its quality environment system and certificate renewal assessment by SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. regularly every year. In addition, pursuant to national requirements, we have obtained safety, production and operation permit relating to hazardous chemicals and regularly undergo random testing and inspection by relevant government departments, attaining a random inspection pass rate of 100%.

Aspect B6 Product Quality Control and Responsibility

The two factories of Lee & Man Chemical have passed the certification of quality and environment management system ISO9001:2015 and ISO14001:2015.

層面B5 供應鏈管理

對於供應商、供應鏈都進行了嚴格的進入評審和過程監督，集團每年都對供應商進行考核，並按考核結果進行評級，對優秀供應商優先給予訂單，若考核不合格者將列入不合格供應商名錄。

另對於重點危化品供應商每年安排品質、品管、採購、生產等多部門進行兩次現場考核，對於現場發現的問題要求供應商積極整改，對於考核不通過的供應商進行淘汰，進廠的原材料都按照規定的標準進行檢測，並存放於指定區域，保證生產使用的每一批次原料可控、可追溯。一旦發生原料品質異常，採購部、品管部、生產車間會派員與供應商進行協商，確認問題根源，及時解決，保障生產能按規定的工藝流程參數進行，不受影響。

集團有完整的體系管理，每年定期接受SGS通標公司對我司質量環境體系進行年度審核和換證審核的認證，並按照國家規定取得危化品相關的安全、生產、經營等的許可證，並定期接受政府相關部門的抽檢、抽查，抽檢合格率100%。

層面B6 產品質量管控和責任

理文化工兩廠均通過了ISO9001：2015、ISO14001：2015質量環境管理體系的認證。

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The Company has comprehensive product execution standards and possesses advanced testing equipment (including ICP, gas chromatograph, liquid chromatograph, ion chromatograph, Karl Fischer moisture titrator, potentiometric titrator, total chlorine analyzer, near infrared spectrum, etc), ensuring that chemical products meet the requirements under relevant production indicators and enterprise indicators in various aspects including raw materials, program control and finished products inspection.

Before delivery, every batch of products will undergo testing in accordance with our corporate standards and national standards and qualified products will undergo differential storage. Every batch of products for sale will be delivered together with a product testing report as well as hazardous chemicals SDS, emergency contact telephone number etc, to ensure traceability of product safe use, timely support from our sales department and convenient enquiry in case of after-sale problems.

Aspect B7 Anti-corruption Standards

The Group adheres to business integrity, abides by business ethics and resolutely resists corruption and bribery. According to the Staff Manual prepared by Lee & Man Chemical, new employees will receive training documents before their admission. Money extortion, bribery and gift or reward used for bribery will be penalized by way of terminating labour contract. The general manager's mailbox has been made available and it is opened at least once a week by specific personnel. Such arrangement is considered an effective tool for preventing corruption and bribery acts. For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group had no corruption complaint cases.

Aspect B8 Care for Community

As a well-known enterprise in Changshu Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu L & M Chemical undertakes social responsibilities in its production activities. Participation in charity has been active, under the care and support from the management at different ranks. On April 9, 2017, Lee & Man Chemical held a seminar on the topic of "Chemical Industry and Life" at the conference hall in the library of Changshu Hupu Senior High School. Under the notion of green development and giving back to society, the Company has set up a "Lee & Man Scholarship" at Changshu Hupu Senior High School to meet the financial needs of poor students who are outstanding performers in both personal conduct and academic results.

公司有完整的產品執行標準，擁有先進的檢測設備(如ICP、氣相色譜、液相色譜、離子色譜、卡爾費休水分儀、電位滴定儀、總氯分析儀、近紅外光譜等)，來保證化學產品在原料、程式控制、成品檢測等各個環節符合生產指標、企業標準的要求。

產品出貨前每一批次都按照企標、國標規定的項目、指標進行檢測，合格後區分存儲。每批次銷售出去的產品隨運輸車輛附帶產品檢驗分析報告單以及危化品SDS、緊急聯繫電話等信息，保證客戶對於各批次的產品安全使用可追溯性及遇到售後問題有銷售部負責同事協助及時解決，便於諮詢。

層面B7 反貪污準則

集團堅守誠信經營，恪守商業道德，堅決抵制貪污受賄行為。在理文化工制訂的《員工手冊》內，新員工入職前都會收到培訓文件，此外，規定了勒索金錢、賄賂、不正當的禮物或報酬將受到解除勞動合同的處罰；集團建立了總經理信箱，指定人員每週至少開啟一次，此舉有力地杜絕了貪污受賄行為的發生。截至2017年12月31日過去一年期間，集團並無發生貪污投訴案件。

層面B8 關愛社區

江蘇理文化工作為常熟經濟開發區知名企業，在做好生產建設的同時肩負社會責任。在公司各級領導的關心和支援下，積極參與到社會各項公益活動中。2017年4月9日，理文化工在常熟澱浦高級中學圖書館報告廳舉辦主題為「化工與生活」知識講座。公司秉承綠色環保發展理念，積極回饋社會，在澱浦高中亦設立「理文獎學金」，幫助品學兼優但家境貧寒的學生完成學業。

Below are L & M Chemical staff & workers who participated in campus seminar:

以下為參與校園講座的理文化工職員工：



On September 19, 2017, in active response to the call of the Government, Development and Reform Commission and Party Working Committee of Changshu City, representatives from Jiangsu L&M Chemical together with representatives from the government visited Weiyang Primary School of Sihong County to donate educational and living supplies. "Love is the fountain of life, and giving back to society is a key mission of Lee & Man Chemical", said LEE Man Yan, CEO of the Group.

2017年9月19日，江蘇理文化工積極回應常熟市政府、發改委、常熟市機關黨工委的號召，協同政府工作人員一同前往泗洪縣魏營小學奉獻愛心，在活動中捐贈學習和生活用品。首席執行官李文恩先生表示，「愛是生命的源泉，回報社會是理文化工的重任」。

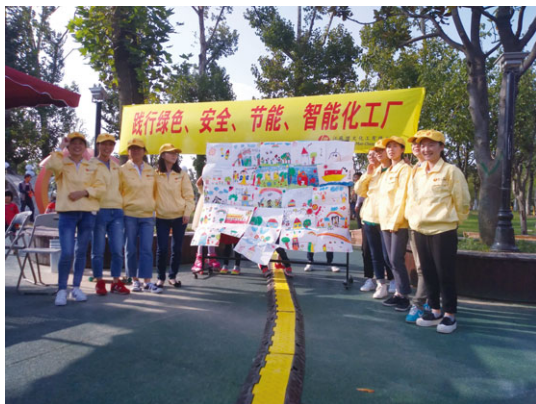
From October 21 to October 22, 2017, a charitable activity under the theme of "Green, Safe, Energy-saving and Intelligent Factory" was held at Jiangnan Yinxiang Market in Binjiang, Changshu City by Lee & Man Chemical. This activity aimed to provide a platform for face-to-face interactions with the general public for advocating the corporate culture and concept of safety, environmental protection and energy-saving of Lee & Man Chemical, and sharing knowledge on fire fighting emergency. During the event, small tables were also made available for the parent-child activity on "green" painting. All these enabled interaction between the company and the general public in a harmonious way.

在2017年10月21日至22日，理文化工以「踐行綠色、安全、節能、智慧化工廠」為主題的公益活動在常熟濱江的江南印象市集舉辦此次公益活動主要讓企業及周圍群眾面對面，宣傳理文企業文化、安全、環保、節能理念，以及消防應急小知識；另外現場準備了桌子，組織親子「綠色」繪畫活動，企業與民眾互動、和諧共進。

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Jiangsu L & M Chemical & Jiangxi L & M Chemical participated social activities:



In order to support and promote local poverty alleviation in Ruichang City, solve problems of poor people and embody corporate social responsibility, Jiangxi L&M Chemical invested in sponsoring the project of "camellia oleifera base of Wanquan Village". Feasible with clear operation idea, the project makes good use of resources to help villagers become richer, bringing concrete and positive effects to people.

江蘇理文化工和江西理文化工參與的社區活動：



在江西理文化工，為了支援和發展當地瑞昌市扶貧事業，解決百姓生活難等問題，體現企業社會責任，公司投資幫扶「萬泉村油茶基地」專案。油茶基地專案可行，運作思路清晰，能充分利用資源給村民致富，為百姓做好事、謀實事，帶領百姓發家致富。

Football team of Lee & Man Chemical

A football team named under Lee and Man Chemical was sponsored by the Group in 2017/18 football competition to participate in Premier League matches hosted by Hong Kong Football Association. The Group's sponsorship aims to enhance the football potentials of young footballers in Hong Kong by enabling them to play games with local top football club, gain experience in matches, solidify the spirit of team cooperation and, in the longer term, contribute to Hong Kong football.

理文化工足球隊

本集團在2017年至18年球季年度贊助一支以理文化工冠名的足球隊，參加香港足球總會舉辦的本地超級聯賽，旨在提升年輕香港球員的足球潛能，與本地頂尖球會切磋比賽，爭取賽事經驗，增加堅毅不屈的團隊合作精神，為香港球壇帶來貢獻。



Profile of Directors and Senior Management

董事及高級管理層簡介

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. WAI Siu Kee, aged 73, Chairman of the Company who joined the Group since its establishment in 1976. Ms. Wai has more than 52 years of experience in the manufacturing industry. She is responsible for the development of corporate strategies, corporate planning and overall management of the Group and in particular the marketing and development of the business of the Group. Ms. Wai is the honorary permanent president of the Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation. Ms. Wai is the mother of Mr. Lee Man Yan, the Executive Director and Chief Executive Office of the Group.

Mr. LEE Man Yan, aged 40, the member of Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee of Jiangxi and Chief Executive Office of the Group. He joined the Group in 2000. Mr. Lee is in charge of the corporate and strategic planning of the Group, and is responsible for the management operations, procurement, staff management and public relations in the PRC of the business. He graduated from the University of British Columbia, Canada with a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce. Mr. Lee was awarded Young Industrialist Award of Hong Kong 2013 and Young Entrepreneur Award 2013. He is appointed as member of the Departmental Advisory Committee for the Department of Chemistry of City University of Hong Kong and Committee Member of Hong Kong Young Industrialists Council. Mr. Lee is a son of Ms. Wai Siu Kee, the Group's Chairman.

Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi, aged 67, CPPCC National Committee, JP, an Executive Director and Chief Strategist of the Group. He joined the Group in 2016. He is a world-renowned organic chemist, Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and President Emeritus of Hong Kong Baptist University. He is responsible for the planning of the Group's overall business and long term strategies, formulating new product development directions, leading the Group's research and development team for enhancement of scientific research technology, commercialising its research results and introducing new products into the market. Professor Chan received his bachelor degree from International Christian University in Japan in 1975 and his MSc and PhD degrees from the University of Chicago respectively in 1976 and 1979. Upon graduation from the University of Chicago, he started an industrial career at the Monsanto Corporate Research Laboratories where he had worked for 13 years, rising through the ranks of Senior Research Chemist, Research Specialist, Senior Research Specialist and finally Monsanto Fellow. Since joining the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 1994, Professor Chan had served as Chair Professor and Head of the Department of Applied Biology and Chemical Technology, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Textiles, and Vice President (Research Development). He was the 4th President and Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong Baptist University in 2010–2015. Professor Chan's research areas include the application of chiral catalysts in asymmetric syntheses and their industrial applications, development of pharmaceutical products and related processes, pharmaceutical and nutritional products based on Chinese medicines, new organic chemical processes and their industrial applications, research and industrial applications of green sciences, novel material discovery and development, etc. Elected as Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2001, Professor Chan has received numerous prestigious awards including State Natural Science Award of China (second class), Lectureship Award by The Society of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan and Invitation Fellowship of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

執行董事

衛少琦女士，73歲，本集團主席，於本公司在1976年成立時加入。衛女士於製造業積逾52年經驗。彼負責本集團的企業策略、企業策劃及集團整體管理的發展，尤其是本集團業務的市場推廣及發展。衛女士現擔任香港浸會大學基金永遠榮譽主席。衛女士為本集團執行董事及首席執行官李文恩之母親。

李文恩先生，40歲，江西省政協委員會委員及本集團首席執行官。彼於2000年加入本集團。李先生負責本集團之整體策略規劃，並負責日常營運管理，機械物料採購，人事管理及維繫與國內政府機構關係工作。彼畢業於加拿大英屬哥倫比亞大學，持有商學士學位。李先生獲頒為2013年香港青年工業家及2013年青年企業家。彼現獲委任為城市大學化學系諮詢委員會委員及香港青年工業家協會執委會成員。李先生為本集團主席衛少琦女士之兒子。

陳新滋教授，67歲，全國政協委員，太平紳士，本集團執行董事及總參謀。彼於2016年加入本集團。陳教授是世界著名的有機化學家、中國科學院院士、香港浸會大學榮休校長。彼之主要職務涉及本集團整體業務及長遠策略規劃、制定新產品研發方向、帶領本集團研發團隊，增強科研技術、將其研究成果商品化及將新產品推出市場。陳教授1975年在日本東京國際基督教大學取得學士學位，並於1976年及1979年先後獲美國芝加哥大學頒授碩士和博士學位，畢業後在美國孟山都公司任職了十三年，從高級化學研究師逐步晉升至孟山都院士。自1994年起受聘於香港理工大學，先後擔任應用生物及化學科技學系講座教授兼系主任、應用科學及紡織學院院長和副校長(科研發展)職位，並於2010至2015年間擔任香港浸會大學第四任校長。陳教授的研究範疇包括不對稱合成催化劑及其工業應用、醫藥產品及其相關程式的開發、以中藥為基礎的醫藥及營養產品、新有機化學程式及其工業應用、綠色科學的研究及其工業應用、新型材料的發現和開發等。陳教授於2001年榮膺中國科學院院士，並曾獲得多項獎項包括中國國家自然科學獎(二等)、日本有機合成化學會Lectureship Award和日本科學振興會邀請學人獎。

Mr. YANG Zuo Ning, aged 56, an Executive Director of the Group and General Manager of Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited. He joined the Group in 2006. He is a national acclaimed senior engineer and has 35 years of production experience in chlor-alkali industries. He is responsible for the strategic planning, general management and advisory of production engineering to the Group.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. WONG Kai Tung, Tony, aged 75, an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Group. He has been a practicing lawyer in Hong Kong since 1968 and has also been admitted as a solicitor in England and Wales. He is currently a consultant at Messrs. Hastings & Co., Solicitors and Notaries. He is also an independent non-executive director of the listed company, Lee & Man Paper Manufacturing Limited (Stock Code: 2314).

Mr. WAN Chi Keung, Aaron BBS, JP, aged 68, an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Group. He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and a Master's Degree in Buddhist Studies of the University of Hong Kong. He is also an associate of the Institution of Business Agents, a member of the Land Institute (London), an associate of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, a fellow of The Institute of Administrative Accounting and a fellow of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. He is engaged in the business of property and chattel valuation and auction and has over 34 years of related experience. Mr. Wan serves as an independent non-executive director in CNC Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 8356).

Mr. HENG Victor Ja Wei, aged 40, an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Group. He is a partner of Morison Heng, Certified Public Accountants. He holds a Master of Science Degree of the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, the University of London. He is a fellow of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and member of The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Heng serves as an independent non-executive director in China Fire Safety Enterprise Group Limited (Stock Code: 0445), Matrix Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 1005), SCUD Group Limited (Stock Code: 1399) and Best Food Holding Company Limited (Stock Code: 1488). He also serves as the company secretary and authorized representative of China Life Insurance Company Limited (Stock Code: 2628).

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. LAM Hiu Fung, aged 47, Financial Controller of the Group. He joined the Group in 2005 and has 24 years of experience in financial management. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Accountancy from City University of Hong Kong and a Master's Degree in International Business from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and an associate member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He is responsible for the supervision on the financial matters, tax issues and general management.

楊作寧先生，56歲，本集團執行董事及江西理文化工有限公司總經理。彼於2006年加入本集團。彼持有國家高級工程師職稱，擁有35年氯鹼化工生產技術之經驗。彼負責本集團、策略策劃，日常管理工作及提供生產技術建議。

獨立非執行董事

王啟東先生，75歲，本集團獨立非執行董事。彼自1968年以來為香港之執業律師，亦為英格蘭及威爾斯執業事務律師。彼現任希仕廷律師行之顧問。彼亦為上市公司理文造紙有限公司(股份代號：2314)之獨立非執行董事。

尹志強先生BBS，太平紳士，68歲，本集團獨立非執行董事。彼持有香港中文大學工商管理碩士學位及香港大學佛學碩士學位。彼亦為英國商業經紀學會會員、英國倫敦土地學會會員、英國皇家仲裁學會會員、英國管理會計師學會之資深會員及英國皇家特許測量師院士。彼從物業及動產估值及拍賣業務，並具有超過34年相關經驗。尹先生於中國新華電視控股有限公司(股份代號：8356)出任獨立非執行董事。

邢家維先生，40歲，本集團獨立非執行董事。彼為華利信會計師事務所的合夥人。彼擁有英國倫敦大學帝國理工學院理學碩士學位。彼為英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員及香港會計師公會會員。彼於中國消防企業集團有限公司(股份代號：0445)、美力時集團有限公司(股份代號：1005)、飛毛腿集團有限公司(股份代號：1399)及百福控股有限公司(股份代號：1488)出任獨立非執行董事。並且，邢先生並於中國人壽保險股份公司(股份代號：2628)擔任公司秘書及授權代表。

高級管理層

林曉峰先生，47歲，本集團之財務總監。彼於2005年加入本集團，擁有24年財務管理經驗。彼持有香港城市大學會計學學士及香港中文大學國際商業碩士學位。彼為英國特許公認會計師公會之資深會員，亦為香港會計師公會會員。彼負責財務監督，稅務及日常工作。

Profile of Directors and Senior Management

董事及高級管理層簡介

Mr. HUI Jun, Dan, aged 63, Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited. He joined the Group in 2005 and has over 36 years experience in sales, marketing and business development in overseas and PRC enterprises. He is responsible for developing the Company's sales strategies, exploring potential markets and logistics management.

Mr. XIA Xu Dong, aged 43, Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited. He joined the Group in 2006 and has 21 years of production experience in chlor-alkali industries. He is responsible for the supervision and general management of production department of Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited.

Dr. TSE Man Kin, aged 46, Executive Dean of Research & Development of the Group. He joined the Group in 2008 and has 23 years of experience in chemical research and research management. He holds a Ph.D in Chemistry from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and is a member of the American Chemical Society. He is responsible for the research and development of the Group.

Mr. WU Zeng Long, aged 48, Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited. He joined the Group in 2007 and has 25 years of experience in sales, marketing and business development. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Applied Chemistry. He is responsible for sales and logistics activities of Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited.

Mr. CHEAH Ming Huat, aged 45, Deputy General Manager of Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited. He joined the Group in 2011 and has 20 years of experience in financial management. He is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and chartered accountant of Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He is responsible for the supervision on the financial matters, treasure management, internal control, tax issues and general management.

Mr. ZHOU Ai Hua, aged 42, Deputy General Manager of Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited. He joined the Group in 2006 and has 20 years of production engineering experience in refined chemicals and chloralkali industries. He is responsible for the production of fluorochemical and chlor-alkali chemical and general management of Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited.

Mr. QIU Yi Lin, aged 45, Deputy General Manager of Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited. He joined the Group in 2006. He acquired qualification of mechanical engineer in 2003 and has 21 years of management experience in power station and electrical and mechanical equipment. He is responsible for the operation and general management of power station as well as facility maintenance of Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited.

許俊先生，63歲，江蘇理文化工有限公司副總經理。彼於2005年加入本集團，曾任職於海外及國內多家企業，擁有逾36年之銷售，市場推廣及業務發展工作經驗。彼負責銷售策略，業務拓展及物流管理工作。

夏旭東先生，43歲，江蘇理文化工有限公司副總經理。彼於2006年加入本集團，擁有21年氯鹼行業生產技術之經驗。彼負責江蘇理文化工有限公司生產部之監督及日常管理工作。

謝文健博士，46歲，本集團研發部執行院長。彼於2008年加入本集團，擁有23年化學研究及研發管理經驗。彼持有香港中文大學化學博士學位及為美國化學學會成員。彼負責本集團之研發工作。

吳增龍先生，48歲，江蘇理文化工有限公司副總經理。彼於2007年加入本集團，擁有近25年銷售管理、市場推廣、業務發展工作經驗。彼持有應用化學學士學位。彼負責江蘇理文化工有限公司之銷售及物流工作。

謝銘軒先生，45歲，江西理文化工有限公司副總經理。彼於2011年加入本集團，擁有20年財務管理經驗。彼為英國特許會計師公會之資深會員及馬來西亞會計師公會之註冊會計師資格。彼負責財務監督，資金管理，內部監控，稅務及日常管理工作。

周愛華先生，42歲，江西理文化工有限公司副總經理。彼於2006年加入本集團，擁有20年的精細化工及氯鹼行業生產技術經驗。彼負責江西理文化工有限公司之氟化工及氯鹼化工的生產及日常管理工作。

邱奕淋先生，45歲，江西理文化工有限公司副總經理。彼於2006年加入本集團。彼於2003年取得機械工程師資格，擁有21年的發電站管理及機電設備管理經驗。彼負責江西理文化工有限公司之發電站運作及日常管理和公司的維修保養工作。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

The directors present their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company and the Group is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of chemical products.

The activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2017 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 65.

An interim dividend of HK10 cents per share amounting to HK\$82,500,000 in aggregate was paid to the shareholders during the year.

The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK20 cents per share to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of members on 17 May 2018, amounting to HK\$165,000,000 in total, subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 December 2017, the Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders represented the aggregation of the share premium and retained profits of HK\$801,790,000 (2016: HK\$63,096,000).

FIVE YEAR 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 159.

董事會謹此提呈本公司截至2017年12月31日止年度之年報告及經審核綜合財務報表。

主要業務

本公司為一間投資控股公司及本集團主要從事生產及銷售化工產品。

其主要附屬公司之業務概況載於綜合財務報表附註40。

業績及分派

本集團截至2017年12月31日止年度之業績載於第65頁之綜合損益及其他全面收益表。

年內已向股東支付中期股息每股10港仙總額82,500,000港元。

董事現建議派發末期股息每股20港仙予於2018年5月17日名列股東名冊之股東，總額為165,000,000港元，惟須待股東於應屆股東週年大會上批准。

可供分派儲備

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本公司可供分派給股東之儲備代表股份溢價及保留溢利合共801,790,000港元(2016：63,096,000港元)。

五年財務概要

本集團近五個財政年度之業績及資產負債概要載於第159頁。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

DIRECTORS

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

Executive directors

Ms. Wai Siu Kee (*Chairman*)
Mr. Lee Man Yan (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Professor Albert Chan Sun Chi
Mr. Yang Zuo Ning

Independent non-executive directors

Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony
Mr. Wan Chi Keung, Aaron *BBS JP*
Mr. Heng Victor Ja Wei

In accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Yang Zuo Ning and Mr. Wong Kai Tung, Tony will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election.

The term of office of each of the other independent non-executive directors is the period up to his retirement as required by the Company's Articles of Association.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Ms. Wai Siu Kee has entered into a service agreement with the Company on 1 September 2017 for a period of three years, which will continue thereafter unless and until terminated by either party by three months' prior written notice.

Mr. Lee Man Yan has entered into a service agreement with the Company for an initial period of three years commencing 16 August 2016, which will continue thereafter unless and until terminated by either party by three months' prior written notice.

Mr. Yang Zuo Ning has renewed into a service agreement with the Company for a fixed term of three year commencing 27 June 2016, which may be terminated by either party by three months' prior written notice.

Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi has entered into a service agreement with the Company for a fixed term of three years commencing 9 May 2016, which will continue thereafter unless and until terminated by either party by three months prior notice.

董事

於本年度及截至本報告日止，本公司之董事為：

執行董事

衛少琦女士(*主席*)
李文恩先生(*首席執行官*)
陳新滋教授
楊作寧先生

獨立非執行董事

王啟東先生
尹志強先生*BBS太平紳士*
邢家維先生

根據本公司組織章程細則，楊作寧先生及王啟東先生須於應屆股東週年大會告退，惟彼等均有資格並願意膺選連任。

獨立非執行董事之任期，直至其須根據本公司組織章程細則之規定退任為止。

董事之服務合約

衛少琦女士於2017年9月1日與本公司訂立服務協議，為期3年，此後一直存續，除非及直至任何一方向另一方發出三個月事前書面通知予以終止為止。

李文恩先生已與本公司訂立服務協議，年期由2016年8月16日起計為期3年，此後一直存續，除非及直至任何一方向另一方發出三個月事前書面通知予以終止為止。

楊作寧先生已與本公司重新訂立服務協議，固定年期由2016年6月27日起計為期3年，而任何一方向另一方發出三個月事前書面通知可予以終止。

陳新滋教授已與本公司訂立服務協議，年期由2016年5月9日起計為期3年，此後一直存續，除非及直至任何一方向另一方發出三個月事前書面通知予以終止為止。

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

At 31 December 2017, the interests and short positions of directors and chief executives of the Company and their associates in the shares and underlying shares of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Future Ordinance (the "SFO")) which have been notified of the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept 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") of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules") were as follows:

(a) Long positions in shares of the Company

Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each of the Company

Name of director 董事姓名	Capacity 身份	Number of issued ordinary shares held 所持已發行 普通股數目	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司已發行 股本百分比
Lee Man Yan	Held by controlled corporation	618,750,000 (note)	75%
李文恩	由受控法團持有	(附註)	

note: These shares are held by Fortune Star Tradings Ltd ("Fortune Star").

附註：上述股份乃由 Fortune Star Tradings Ltd (「Fortune Star」)持有。

(b) Long positions in shares of the associated corporations of the Company

Name of Director 董事姓名	Capacity 身份	Name of associated company 相聯法團名稱	Number of issued ordinary shares held 所持已發行 普通股數目	Percentage of the issued shares of the associated company 佔相聯法團 已發行股本百分比
Lee Man Yan	Beneficial owner	Fortune Star	45 (note)	45%
李文恩	實益擁有人		(附註)	

note: As Fortune Star owns more than 50% of the Company, Fortune Star is an associated corporation of the Company under the SFO. The issued share capital of Fortune Star is owned by Mr. Lee Man Yan, a Director, as to 45% and Mr. Lee Wan Keung as to the remaining 55%. Ms. Wai Siu Kee is a director of Fortune Star.

附註：由於 Fortune Star 擁有本公司 50% 以上權益，根據證券及期貨條例，Fortune Star 為本公司之相聯法團。Fortune Star 之全部已發行股本由董事李文恩先生持有 45% 及李運強先生持有餘下之 55%，衛少琦女士為 Fortune Star 之董事。

董事於股份及相關股份中之權益

於 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本公司各董事及最高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)的股份及相關股份中，擁有並須根據證券及期貨條例第 XV 部第 7 及 8 分部已知會本公司及香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)的有關權益或淡倉，或已記錄乃根據證券及期貨條例第 352 條須存置之登記冊，或已根據聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)之上市公司董事進行證券交易之標準守則(「標準守則」)知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉如下：

(a) 於本公司股份之好倉

本公司每股 0.1 港元之普通股

(b) 於本公司相聯法團之股份好倉

Directors' Report

董事會報告

(c) Share Options

Name of director 董事姓名	Capacity 身份	Number of ordinary shares subject to options granted 授出的購股權所涉及的普通股數目	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司已發行股本百分比
Lee Man Yan 李文恩	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	82,500,000	10%

(c) 購股權

Other than disclosed above, none of the directors or the chief executive, or any of their associates, had any interests or short positions in any shares and underlying shares of the Company or any of its associated corporations, which had to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein or which were required, pursuant to the Model Code, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

除上文所披露外，概無董事或最高行政人員或彼等之聯繫人於本公司或其任何相聯法團之股份及相關股份中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部已知會本公司及聯交所、或根據證券及期貨條例第352條須記錄於該條例所指之登記冊、或根據標準守則須知會本公司及聯交所之任何權益或淡倉。

SHARE OPTIONS

A share option scheme was adopted by the Company on 14 July 2017, under which the directors or the chief executive of the Company or their associates may be granted options to subscribe for shares in the Company.

購股權

本公司於2017年7月14日採納一項購股權計劃，據此本公司之董事或最高行政人員或彼等之聯繫人可獲授予購股權以認購本公司股份。

Details of the share option scheme and movement of the share options during the year are set out in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

於年內購股權計劃及購股權變動之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註33。

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Company, its holding company or any of its subsidiaries, a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

購買股份或債券之安排

本公司、其控股公司、或其任何附屬公司或同系附屬公司於本年度任何時間內，概無參與任何安排，使本公司董事藉購入本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債券而獲得利益。

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

At 31 December 2017, shareholders (other than directors and chief executive of the Company) who had interests and short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which have been disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

主要股東

於2017年12月31日，股東(本公司董事及最高行政人員除外)於本公司之股份及相關股份中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部已向本公司披露、或已記錄乃根據證券及期貨條例第336條須由本公司存置之登記冊之權益及淡倉如下：

Long positions

Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each of the Company

Name of shareholders
股東姓名

Capacity
身份

Fortune Star

Beneficial owner
實益擁有人

Other than disclosed above, as at 31 December 2017, the Company has not been notified by any persons (other than directors and chief executives of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provision of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS**Related parties transactions**

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") entered into certain transactions with parties regarded as "related parties" under the applicable accounting principles. Details of the related party transactions undertaken are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2017 annual report of the Company.

The following related parties transactions are also connected transaction and continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"). The Company had complied with the disclosure requirements of such connected transaction and continuing connected transactions in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules at the relevant time.

好倉

本公司每股0.1港元之普通股

**Number of
issued ordinary
shares held**
普通股數目

**Percentage of the
issued share capital
of the Company**
佔已發行
股本百分比

618,750,000

75%

除上文所披露外，於2017年12月31日，概無任何人士(本公司董事及最高行政人員除外)通知本公司，指其在本公司之股份或相關股份中，擁有任何根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部須向本公司披露、或已記錄乃根據證券及期貨條例第336條須由本公司存置之登記冊之權益及淡倉。

關連交易**關連人士交易**

於截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)與根據適用會計準則被視為關連人士的訂約方訂立若干交易。該等關連人士交易的進一步詳情載於本公司二零一七年年報綜合財務報表附註38。

以下關連人士交易根據香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則(「上市規則」)亦為關連交易及持續關連交易。本公司已於有關時間根據上市規則第14A章遵守該等關連交易及持續關連交易的披露要求。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

Continuing connected transactions and connected transaction

The names of the parties to the discloseable continuing connected transactions and connected transaction are as follows:

持續關連交易及關連交易

須予披露的持續關連交易訂約方的名稱如下：

Guangdong Paper	Guangdong Lee & Man Paper Manufacturing Company Limited, a company established in the PRC and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of LMP	廣東造紙	廣東理文造紙有限公司，於中國成立之公司，為理文造紙之間接全資附屬公司；
Jiangsu Chemical	Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise established in the PRC and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company	江蘇化工	江蘇理文化工有限公司，於中國成立之外商獨資企業，為本公司之間接全資附屬公司；
Jiangsu Paper	Jiangsu Lee & Man Paper Manufacturing Company Limited, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise established in the PRC and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of LMP	江蘇造紙	江蘇理文造紙有限公司，於中國成立之外商獨資企業，為理文造紙之間接全資附屬公司；
Jiangxi Chemical	Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise established in the PRC and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company	江西化工	江西理文化工有限公司，於中國成立之外商獨資企業，為本公司之間接全資附屬公司；
Jiangxi Paper	Jiangxi Lee & Man Paper Manufacturing Company Limited, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise established in the PRC and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of LMP	江西造紙	江西理文造紙有限公司，於中國成立之外商獨資企業，為理文造紙之間接全資附屬公司；
Xingchang	Ruichang Limen Xingchang Environmental Protection Co. Ltd, a Company incorporated in the PRC and an indirect partially-owned subsidiary of the Company	瑞昌	瑞昌理文興昌環保有限公司，於中國成立之公司為本公司間接部份擁有之附屬公司
LMP	Lee & Man Paper Manufacturing Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, the shares of which are listed on the Stock Exchange	理文造紙	理文造紙有限公司，於開曼群島註冊成立之公司，其股份於聯交所上市；

Details of the continuing connected transactions and connected transaction are set out below:

持續關連交易及關連交易之詳情載列如下：

Provision of services to generate steam and electricity to Jiangsu Chemical

向江蘇化工提供生產蒸氣及發電服務

Date of agreement 9 February 2015

協議日期 二零一五年二月九日

Parties (i) Jiangsu Paper (as supplier)
(ii) Jiangsu Chemical (as purchaser)

訂約方 (i) 江蘇造紙(作為供應方)
(ii) 江蘇化工(作為購買方)

Nature of transaction and purpose Under the agreement, Jiangsu Paper will provide services to generate steam and electricity for Jiangsu Chemical. The supply of services to generate electricity shall be charged at RMB0.0684 (excluding value added tax) per kilowatt-hour. The supply of services to generate steam shall be charged at RMB25.641 (excluding value added tax) per ton measured at the Jiangsu Paper's metre.

交易性質及目的 根據該協議，江蘇造紙將向江蘇化工提供蒸氣及發電服務。提供發電服務之收費將按每千瓦時人民幣0.0684元(不包括增值稅)計算。提供生產蒸氣服務之收費將按江蘇造紙儀表計算，每噸人民幣25.641元(不包括增值稅)。

Term of agreement 3 years commencing with effect from 1 January 2015 up to and including 31 December 2017

協議年期 二零一五年一月一日起生效至二零一七年十二月三十一日(包括該日)止，為期三年

Annual caps For the year ended 31 December 2015: RMB70,000,000 (approximately HK\$87,500,000)

年度上限 截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣70,000,000元(約87,500,000港元)

For the year ended 31 December 2016: RMB70,000,000 (approximately HK\$87,500,000)

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣70,000,000元(約87,500,000港元)

For the year ending 31 December 2017: RMB70,000,000 (approximately HK\$87,500,000)

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣70,000,000元(約87,500,000港元)

The actual transaction amount for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$66,843,000.

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度止的實際交易金額為66,843,000港元。

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Provision of services to generate steam and electricity by Jiangxi Chemical		由江西化工提供生產蒸氣及發電服務
Date of agreement	9 February 2015	協議日期 二零一五年二月九日
Parties	(i) Jiangxi Chemical (as supplier) (ii) Jiangxi Paper (as purchaser)	訂約方 (i) 江西化工(作為供應方) (ii) 江西造紙(作為購買方)
Nature of transaction and purpose	Under the agreement, Jiangxi Chemical will provide services to generate steam and electricity for Jiangxi Paper.	交易性質及目的 根據該協議，江西化工將向江西造紙提供生產蒸氣及發電服務。
Term of agreement	3 years commencing with effect from 1 January 2015 up to and including 31 December 2017	協議年期 二零一五年一月一日起生效至二零一七年十二月三十一日(包括該日)止，為期三年
Annual caps	For the year ended 31 December 2015: RMB40,000,000 (approximately HK\$50,000,000) For the year ended 31 December 2016: RMB53,000,000 (approximately HK\$66,250,000) For the year ending 31 December 2017: RMB53,000,000 (approximately HK\$66,250,000)	年度上限 截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣40,000,000元(約50,000,000港元) 截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣53,000,000元(約66,250,000港元) 截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣53,000,000元(約66,250,000港元)
The actual transaction amount for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$48,291,000.		截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度止的實際交易金額為48,291,000港元。

Jiangsu Lease Agreement**Date of agreement** 9 February 2015**Parties** (i) Jiangsu Paper (as lessor)
(ii) Jiangsu Chemical (as lessee)**Nature of transaction and purpose** Under the agreement, Jiangsu Paper (as lessor) will lease the use of office spaces and properties to Jiangsu Chemical (as lessee) located at Lee & Man Road, Yan Jiang Industrial Park, Changshu Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu Province, PRC and as further described below:

- 1) third floor office space (at a monthly rate of RMB6,972)
- 2) staff quarters (at a monthly rate of RMB538 per room)
- 3) guestrooms (to be determined based on actual daily usage at a daily rate of RMB30 per room)

Term of agreement 3 years commencing with effect from 1 January 2015 up to and including 31 December 2017**Annual caps** For the year ended 31 December 2015: RMB5,000,000 (approximately HK\$6,250,000)

For the year ended 31 December 2016: RMB5,000,000 (approximately HK\$6,250,000)

For the year ending 31 December 2017: RMB5,000,000 (approximately HK\$6,250,000)

The actual transaction amount for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$1,747,000.

江蘇租賃協議**協議日期** 二零一五年二月九日**訂約方** (i) 江蘇造紙(作為出租人)
(ii) 江蘇化工(作為承租人)**交易性質及目的** 根據該協議，江蘇造紙(作為出租人)將出租位於中國江蘇省常熟經濟開發區沿江工業園理文路若干辦公室及物業予江蘇化工(作為承租人)使用，詳情闡述如下：

- 1) 三樓辦公室(月租人民幣6,972元)
- 2) 員工宿舍(每個房間月租人民幣538元)
- 3) 客房(根據按每個房間日租人民幣30元的實際每日使用量釐定)

協議年期 二零一五年一月一日起生效至二零一七年十二月三十一日(包括該日)止，為期三年**年度上限** 截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣5,000,000元(約6,250,000港元)

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣5,000,000元(約6,250,000港元)

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣5,000,000元(約6,250,000港元)

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度止的實際交易金額為1,747,000港元。

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Jiangxi Lease Agreement

Date of agreement 9 February 2015

Parties (i) Jiangxi Chemical (as lessor)
(ii) Jiangxi Paper (as lessee)

Nature of transaction and purpose Under the agreement, Jiangxi Chemical (as lessor) will lease the use of properties to Jiangxi Paper (as lessee) located at Ma Tou Industrial City, Ma Tou Town, Rui Chang City, Jiangxi Province, PRC and as further described below:

- 1) staff quarters (at a monthly rate ranging from RMB538 to RMB1,250 per room)
- 2) guestrooms (to be determined based on actual daily usage at a daily rate of RMB30 per room)

Term of agreement 3 years commencing with effect from 1 January 2015 up to and including 31 December 2017

Annual caps For the year ended 31 December 2015: RMB5,000,000 (approximately HK\$6,250,000)

For the year ended 31 December 2016: RMB5,000,000 (approximately HK\$6,250,000)

For the year ending 31 December 2017: RMB5,000,000 (approximately HK\$6,250,000)

The actual transaction amount for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$2,109,000.

江西租賃協議

協議日期 二零一五年二月九日

訂約方 (i) 江西化工(作為出租人)
(ii) 江西造紙(作為承租人)

交易性質及目的 根據該協議，江西化工(作為出租人)將出租位於中國江西省瑞昌市碼頭鎮碼頭工業城若干物業予江西造紙(作為承租人)使用，詳情闡述如下：

- 1) 員工宿舍(每個房間月租介乎人民幣538元至人民幣1,250元)
- 2) 客房(根據按每個房間日租人民幣30元的實際每日使用量釐定)

協議年期 二零一五年一月一日起生效至二零一七年十二月三十一日(包括該日)止，為期三年

年度上限 截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣5,000,000元(約6,250,000港元)

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣5,000,000元(約6,250,000港元)

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣5,000,000元(約6,250,000港元)

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度止的實際交易金額為2,109,000港元。

Supply of industrial chemical products by the Group to LMP Group

本集團向理文造紙集團供應工業化工產品

Date of agreement 1 June 2017**協議日期** 二零一七年六月一日**Parties** (i) the Group
(ii) the LMP Group**訂約方** (i) 本集團
(ii) 理文造紙集團**Nature of transaction and purpose** the LMP Group will purchase industrial chemical products from the Group on normal commercial terms and at a price based on the prevailing market price per ton at time of placing order by the LMP Group,**交易性質及目的** 理文造紙集團將以正常商業條款向本集團購買化工產品及價格按下訂單時之當時每噸市價釐定。**Term of agreement** 1 June 2017 to until 31 December 2017**協議年期** 二零一七年六月一日至二零一七年十二月三十一日**Annual caps** For the year ended 31 December 2017: RMB66,000,000 (approximately HK\$75,000,000)**年度上限** 截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度：人民幣66,000,000元(約75,000,000港元)

The actual transaction amount for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK\$57,526,000.

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度的實際交易金額為57,526,000港元。

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董事會報告

Mr. Lee Wan Keung Patrick is the ultimate controlling shareholder of LMP. Mr. Lee Wan Keung Patrick is also the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Company (through his shareholding interest in Fortune Star Tradings Ltd, the controlling shareholder of the Company). Accordingly, Jiangsu Paper, Jiangxi Paper and Guangdong Paper (all being indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of LMP and therefore associates of Mr. Lee Wan Keung Patrick) are connected persons of the Company and the above transactions constitute continuing connected transactions of the Company.

For further details of the above transactions, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 27 June 2014, the joint announcement of the Company and LMP dated 9 February 2015 and 1 June 2017.

In accordance with Rule 14A.55 of the Listing Rules, the independent non-executive directors of the Company reviewed the continuing connected transactions disclosed in this report and confirmed that the transactions were entered into:

- (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group;
- (ii) on normal commercial terms or better; and
- (iii) according to the relevant agreement governing them on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the shareholders of the Company as a whole.

Pursuant to Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules, the Company's auditor was engaged to report on the Group's continuing connected transactions in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) "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 auditor has issued a letter to the Company's directors confirming nothing has come to the auditor's attention that causes the auditor to believe that the continuing connected transactions disclosed in this report:

- (i) have not been approved by the Company's board of directors;
- (ii) for transactions involving the provision of goods or services by the Group, the transactions were not, in all material respects, in accordance with the pricing policies of the Company;
- (iii) were not entered into, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant agreements governing such transactions; or
- (iv) have exceeded the annual cap as set by the Company.

Save as disclosed above, there were no other transactions which need to be disclosed as connected transactions in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.

李運強先生為理文造紙的最終控股股東。李運強先生亦為本公司的最終控股股東(透過其於本公司控股股東Fortune Star Tradings Ltd (Fortune Star) 之股權)。因此，江蘇造紙、江西造紙及廣東造紙(均為理文造紙的間接全資附屬公司，及李運強先生的聯繫人士)為本公司的關連人士，及以上交易構成本公司的持續關連交易。

以上交易的進一步詳情，請參閱本公司日期為二零一四年六月二十七日的公布，以及本公司及理文造紙日期為二零一五年二月九日及二零一七年六月一日的聯合公布。

根據上市規則第14A.55條，本公司獨立非執行董事檢討本報告所披露的持續關連交易，並確認有關交易：

- (i) 乃於本集團一般及日常業務過程中訂立；
- (ii) 按一般或更優惠的商業條款訂立；及
- (iii) 根據規管有關交易之相關協議及按公平合理且符合本公司及股東整體利益之條款訂立。

根據上市規則第14A.56條，本公司核數師獲委聘根據香港會計師公會發佈的香港鑒證業務準則3000號(經修訂)「歷史財務資料審核或審閱以外的鑒證工作」並參考實務說明第740號「香港上市規則規定的持續關連交易的核數師函件」就本集團之持續關連交易進行報告。該核數師已向本公司董事發出一份函件，確認概無任何事宜使彼等注意而導致彼等認為本報告所披露的持續關連交易：

- (i) 未獲本公司董事會批准；
- (ii) 就涉及由本公司提供貨品或服務的交易，概無於所有重大方面按照本集團的定價政策進行；
- (iii) 概無於所有重大方面根據相關協議訂立；或
- (iv) 超過本公司設定的年度上限。

除上文所披露外，並無任何其他交易須按上市規則之要求須予披露為關連交易。

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Other than as disclosed under the heading "Connected transactions", no contracts of significance to which the Company, its holding company and subsidiaries was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly and indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

A review and outlook of the business of the Company and a discussion and analysis of the Group's performance during the year and the material factors underlying its results and financial position are provided in the Chairman's Statement and Management Discussion and Analysis respectively from pages 4 to 5 and pages 6 to 10 of this Annual Report.

KEY RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks and uncertainties facing the Company as required to be disclosed pursuant to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong) are disclosed in Management Discussion and Analysis pages 6 to 10 of this Annual Report.

GROUP'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The Group commits to environmental protection and adopts various measures to ensure its duties of protecting the environment. The Company has established HSE department, filled with well qualified personnel, to continually follow-up on relevant environment-related laws and provisions, and to ensure that all departments within the Company comply these regulations without any violation.

Particulars of the Group's environmental policies and performance are set out in the Environmental, Social and Governance Report on pages 20 to 41 of this Annual Report.

董事於重大合約中之權益

除「關連交易」一段所披露外，本公司、其控股公司或其任何同系附屬公司及附屬公司於年終或年內任何時間概無參與訂立與本公司董事有直接或間接重大權益的合約。

業務回顧及表現

於年內本公司業務回顧及前景以及本集團業績表現及財務狀況之相關重要因素的探討和分析，分別載列於本年報第4至5頁的主席報告書及第6至10頁的管理層討論及分析。

主要風險及不明朗因素

根據「公司條例」(香港法例第622章)需予披露本公司所面對的主要風險及不明朗因素，已在本年報「管理層討論及分析」第6至10頁披露。

本集團的環境政策

本集團一直致力環境保護，並採取多項措施及監控方法履行對保護環境的責任。公司成立安環部，部門成員乃合資格專材，持續跟進相關環保法律，了解規定的更新條文，並確保公司各部門執行政府對環保提出的所有要求，杜絕任何違反環保法律及規定的行為。

本集團之環保政策及表現詳情載列於本年報第20頁至第41頁之環境、社會及管治報告。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year, the aggregate sales attributable to the Group's five largest customers were less than 20% of total turnover.

The aggregate purchases during the year attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers were approximately 54% of the Group's total purchases and the purchases attributable to the Group's largest supplier were approximately 30% of the Group's total purchases.

None of the directors, their associates or any shareholders which, to the knowledge of the directors, owned more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital had any interest in the share capital of any of the five largest customers of the Group.

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

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

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Company's 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.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

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

主要客戶及供應商

年內，本集團五大客戶之累計銷售少於總營業額之20%。

年內本集團之五大供應商之累計購貨約佔本集團總購貨54%，而本集團最大供應商之購貨佔本集團總購貨約30%。

概無董事、彼等之聯繫人或董事所知擁有本公司已發行股本5%或以上之任何股東，擁有本集團五大客戶任何股本權益。

購買、出售或贖回本公司之上市證券

本公司及其任何附屬公司於年內概無購買、出售或贖回本公司之上市證券。

優先購股權

本公司之組織章程細則或開曼群島法例均無有關優先購股權之條文，規定本公司須按持股比例向現有股東發售新股份。

獨立非執行董事

根據上市規則第3.13條，每名獨立非執行董事已向本公司確認其年度之獨立性，本公司認為所有獨立非執行董事確屬獨立人士。

EMOLUMENT POLICY

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

The emoluments of the directors of the Company are decided by the Remuneration Committee, having regard to the Company's operating results, individual performance and comparable market statistics.

The Company has adopted a share option scheme as an incentive to directors and eligible employees. Details of the scheme are set out in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

According to the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the directors, the Company has maintained a sufficient public float throughout the year ended 31 December 2017.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company has arranged for appropriate insurance cover for Directors' and officers' liabilities in respect of legal actions against its Directors and senior management arising out of corporate activities. The permitted indemnity provision is in force for the benefit of the Directors as required by the provisions of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

AUDITOR

A resolution will be submitted to the annual general meeting to re-appoint Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as auditor of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

Ms. Wai Siu Kee

Chairman

Hong Kong, 28 February 2018

酬金政策

本集團僱員之酬金政策由薪酬委員會設立，乃按僱員之功績、專業資格及才能而釐定。

本公司董事之酬金由薪酬委員會按本公司之經營業績、其個人之工作表現及相對之市場狀況而釐定。

本公司已採納一項購股權計劃，作為董事及合資格僱員之獎勵，計劃詳情載於綜合財務報表附註33。

足夠公眾持股量

按本公司可以得悉之公開資料所示及就董事所知悉，本公司於截至2017年12月31日止整個年度內皆保持足夠公眾持股量。

獲准許彌償條文

本公司就其董事及高級管理人員可能面對因企業活動產生之法律訴訟已作適當之投保安排。基於董事利益的獲准許彌償條文根據公司條例(香港法例第622章)的規定生效。

核數師

有關續聘德勤·關黃陳方會計師行為本公司核數師之決議案將於股東週年大會上提呈。

代表董事會

衛少琦

主席

香港，2018年2月28日

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Deloitte.

德勤

**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
LEE & MAN CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED**
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

致理文化工有限公司股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

OPINION

意見

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Lee & Man Chemical Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") set out on pages 65 to 158, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

本核數師行已審核列載於第65至第158頁內之理文化工有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(以下合稱為「貴集團」)之綜合財務報表，此綜合財務報表包括於2017年12月31日之綜合財務狀況表，載至該日止年度之綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

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 2017, 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.

本行認為，綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒布之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而公平地反映 貴集團於2017年12月31日的綜合財務狀況及 貴集團於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善編製。

BASIS FOR OPINION

意見的基礎

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.

本行已根據香港會計師公會頒布的香港審計準則(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。本行在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒布的專業會計師道德守則(「守則」)，本行獨立於 貴集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。本行相信，本行所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為本行的審計意見提供基礎。

KEY AUDIT MATTER

Key audit matter is those matters that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was 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 this matter.

Key audit matter**關鍵審計事項****關鍵審計事項**

關鍵審計事項是指根據本行的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在本行審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。本行不會對這些事項提供單獨的意見。

How our audit addressed the key audit matter**本審計如何處理關鍵審計事項*****Valuation of the intangible assets for technical knowhow for manufacturing a new chemical product (the "Project")***

就新化工產品製造廠房的興建(「項目」)而支付的技術知識訂金的估價

We identified the valuation of the intangible assets for technical knowhow for manufacturing a new chemical product as a key audit matter due to their significance to the consolidated financial statements and the management judgement involved in identifying impairment indicators in the Project.

本行已確定在建工程的估值，以及就新化工產品製造廠房的興建及經營權和該產品的分銷權而支付的技術知識訂金為關鍵審計事項，由於其對合併財務報表的重要性和涉及管理層確定該項目減值指標的判斷。

As detailed in note 18 to the consolidated financial statements, the intangible assets amounted to approximately HK\$108,833,000 as at 31 December 2017. The construction of related property, plant and equipment has been completed, with a carrying amount was HK\$137,651,000. Based on the management assessment, no indication of impairment of the project has been identified.

誠如綜合財務報表附註18所詳述，於2017年12月31日，無形資產約為108,833,000港元。相關物業，廠房及設備之建設已完成，賬面值為137,651,000港元。根據管理評估，未發現項目減值跡象。

Our procedures in relation to evaluating the management assessment on the valuation of the Project included:

本行就管理層評估該項目的評核程序包括：

- Understanding the management assessment in identifying impairment indicators;
- 了解管理層就確定減值指標的評估；
- Evaluating the management assessment on whether there exists evidence of any discrepancy in actual production scale against management plan;
- 評核管理層的評估是否有證據顯示廠房施工進度與施工計劃有任何差異；
- Understanding how the management reviewed the latest project status and results against their last year budget plan; and
- 了解管理層如何根據預算計劃審查資本支出；和
- Assessing the management's identification of any significant changes with an impact on the Group that have taken place during the year, or will take place in the near future, with reference to available market data.
- 評估管理層參考現有市場數據，確定在本年度或不久將來有否發生對本集團具有影響的重大變化。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

其他資料

董事須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括刊載於年報內的全部資料，但不包括綜合財務報表及本行的核數師報告。

本行對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資料，本行亦不對該等其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合本行對綜合財務報表的審計，本行的責任是閱讀其他資料，在此過程中，考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或本行在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於本行已執行的工作，如果本行認為其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，本行需要報告該事實。在這方面，本行沒有任何報告。

董事及負責管治人員就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例披露規定編製真實而公平的綜合財務報表，以及董事釐為必須的內部控制，以使編製的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，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

負責管治人員須履行監督貴集團的財務報告過程的責任。

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 solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment 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.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

本行的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括本行意見的核數師報告，根據協定的聘用條款僅向整體股東報告而非用作其他用途。本行概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士承擔任何責任及債務。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照香港審計準則進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據香港審計準則進行審計的過程中，本行運用了專業判斷並保持了專業懷疑態度。本行亦：

- 識別和評估由於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應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，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控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價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。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。如果本行認為存在重大不確定性，則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，則本行應當發表非無保留意見。本行的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Ip Chiu Yin.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
28 February 2018

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任 (續)

- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否公平反映交易和事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。本行負責 貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。本行為審計意見承擔全部責任。

本行與 貴公司負責管治人員溝通，當中包括計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括本行在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

本行還向 貴公司負責管治人員提交聲明，說明本行已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響本行獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，相關的防範措施。

從與 貴公司負責管治人員溝通的事項中，本行確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。本行在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在本行報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，本行決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是葉超然。

德勤•關黃陳方會計師行
執業會計師
香港
2018年2月28日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

		Notes 附註	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收入	5 & 6	2,973,747	1,813,851
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(1,574,570)	(1,155,893)
Gross profit	毛利		1,399,177	657,958
Other income	其他收入	7	47,664	87,042
Other gains and losses	其他收益及虧損	8	6,235	8,102
Selling and distribution costs	銷售及分銷成本		(181,804)	(127,268)
General and administrative expenses	行政費用		(192,558)	(132,717)
Research and development cost	研發成本		(125,025)	(45,169)
Finance costs	融資成本	10	(81,809)	(24,803)
Net exchange gain (loss)	匯兌淨收益(虧損)		59,314	(82,650)
Share of loss of joint ventures	應佔合營企業虧損		(228)	(545)
Share of loss of an associate	應佔聯營企業虧損		(5)	–
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利		930,961	339,950
Income tax expense	所得稅支出	9	(227,940)	(123,755)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	10	703,021	216,195
Other comprehensive income (expense)	其他全面收益(支出)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>	<i>其後不會重新分類至損益之項目:</i>			
Exchange differences arising on translation	因換算而產生的匯兌差額		136,618	(136,212)
Share of other comprehensive income (expense) of joint ventures and an associate	應佔合營企業及聯營企業之其他全面收益(支出)		992	(1,920)
Net gain on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	現金流對沖工具之淨收益		–	184
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year	年內其他全面收益(支出)		137,610	(137,948)
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額		840,631	78,247
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to:	年度溢利(虧損)歸屬於:			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		703,053	216,195
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		(32)	–
			703,021	216,195
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:	年度全面收益總額歸屬於:			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		840,535	78,247
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		96	–
			840,631	78,247
Earnings per share	每股盈利:	11		
Basic (HK cents)	基本(港仙)		85.2	26.2
Diluted (HK cents)	攤薄(港仙)		85.2	N/A不適用

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

(At 31 December 2017) (於2017年12月31日)

		NOTES 附註	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	15	3,825,753	3,319,668
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	16	155,023	112,496
Investment property	投資物業	17	–	61,798
Intangible assets	無形資產	18	108,833	2,254
Deposits paid for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、廠房及設備之 已付訂金		93,131	115,836
Interests in joint ventures	合營企業之權益	19	17,445	16,693
Interest in an associate	聯營企業之權益	20	1,162	–
Loan to a joint venture	合營企業之貸款	21	96,865	95,365
Other deposit	其他訂金	22	–	93,245
Deferred tax asset	遞延稅項資產	9	24,893	23,317
Goodwill	商譽	23	2,809	–
			4,325,914	3,840,672
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	24	424,217	231,846
Properties under development for sale	待出售的發展中物業	25	89,298	–
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	16	4,462	3,022
Trade and other receivables	應收貿易及其他款項	26	512,133	425,880
Tax recoverable	應收稅項		–	7,951
Amount due from a joint venture	應收合營企業款項	21	16,214	14,603
Amounts due from related companies	應收關連公司款項	27	15,731	–
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	28	467,506	228,091
			1,529,561	911,393
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	應付貿易及其他款項	29	478,706	355,400
Amounts due to related companies	應付關連公司款項	27	–	2,602
Taxation payable	應付稅項		41,243	48,681
Derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具		–	20
Bank borrowings – due within 1 year	銀行借款 – 1年內到期	30	601,182	444,759
			1,121,131	851,462
Net current ASSETS	流動資產淨值		408,430	59,931
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	總資產減流動負債		4,734,344	3,900,603

		NOTES 附註	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債			
Other payables	應付其他款項	29	28,494	26,299
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	9	41,815	8,008
Bank borrowings – due after 1 year	銀行借款 – 1年後到期	30	1,569,601	1,524,271
			1,639,910	1,558,578
NET ASSETS	資產淨值		3,094,434	2,342,025
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	31	82,500	82,500
Reserves	儲備		2,999,873	2,259,525
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		3,082,373	2,342,025
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		12,061	–
Total Equity	權益總額		3,094,434	2,342,025

The consolidated financial statements on pages 65 to 158 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

第65頁至第158頁所載之綜合財務報表已於2018年2月28日經董事會通過及授權刊發並由下列董事代表簽署：

Wai Siu Kee
衛少琦
CHAIRMAN
主席

Lee Man Yan
李文恩
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
首席執行官

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

		Equity attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔權益											
		Share capital	Share premium	Non-distributable reserve	Safety fund reserve	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Share options reserve	Special reserve	Accumulated profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		股本	股份溢價	不可分派儲備	基金儲備	匯兌儲備	對沖儲備	購股權儲備	特別儲備	累計溢利	合計	非控股權益	權益總額
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元	港幣千元
				(note i) (附註i)	(note iii) (附註iii)				(note ii) (附註ii)				
At 1 January 2016	於2016年1月1日	82,500	20,307	289,475	20,348	32,456	(184)	-	(97,362)	1,998,738	2,346,278	-	2,346,278
Other comprehensive (expense) income for the year	年內其他全面(支出)收益	-	-	-	-	(138,132)	184	-	-	-	(137,948)	-	(137,948)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,195	216,195	-	216,195
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	年內全面(支出)收益總額	-	-	-	-	(138,132)	184	-	-	216,195	78,247	-	78,247
Cash dividends recognised as distribution (Note 12)	已確認分派之現金股息 (附註12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,500)	(82,500)	-	(82,500)
Transfer to non-distributable reserve fund	轉入不可分派儲備	-	-	43,971	-	-	-	-	-	(43,971)	-	-	-
Transfer from safety fund reserve	釋出安全基金儲備	-	-	-	(5,921)	-	-	-	-	5,921	-	-	-
Release upon deregistration of a subsidiary	釋出已註銷附屬公司的 匯兌儲備	-	-	-	-	223	-	-	-	(223)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	82,500	20,307	333,446	14,427	(105,453)	-	-	(97,362)	2,094,160	2,342,025	-	2,342,025
Other comprehensive income for the year	年內其他全面(支出)收益	-	-	-	-	137,482	-	-	-	-	137,482	128	137,610
Profit (loss) for the year	年內溢利(虧損)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703,053	703,053	(32)	703,021
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面(支出)收益總額	-	-	-	-	137,482	-	-	-	703,053	840,535	96	840,631
Cash dividends recognised as distribution (Note 12)	已確認分派之現金股息 (附註12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115,500)	(115,500)	-	(115,500)
Transfer to non-distributable reserve fund	轉入不可分派儲備	-	-	82,694	-	-	-	-	-	(82,694)	-	-	-
Transfer from safety fund reserve	釋出安全基金儲備	-	-	-	(11,972)	-	-	-	-	11,972	-	-	-
Recognition of equity settled share based payments	釋出已註銷附屬公司的 匯兌儲備	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,313	-	-	15,313	-	15,313
Acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間子公司	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,965	11,965
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	82,500	20,307	416,140	2,455	32,029	-	15,313	(97,362)	2,610,991	3,082,373	12,061	3,094,434

notes:

附註:

- (i) According to the relevant laws in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the PRC are required to transfer at least 10% of their net profits after taxation, as determined under the PRC accounting regulations, to a non-distributable reserve fund until the reserve balance reaches 50% of their registered capital. The transfer to this reserve must be made before the distribution of a dividend to equity owners. The non-distributable reserve fund can be used to offset the previous years' losses, if any. The non-distributable reserve fund is non-distributable other than upon liquidation.
- (i) 根據中華人民共和國(「中國」)相關法律，在中國的外資企業須結轉最少10%除稅後溢利(根據中國會計規定釐定)至不可分派儲備，直至儲備結餘達到註冊資本50%。結轉該儲備必須在分派股息給股東前。不可分派儲備可用作抵銷過往年度虧損(如有)。除清盤外，不可分派儲備是不得分派。
- (ii) The special reserve of the Group represents the difference between the nominal value of the share capital issued by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital of the subsidiaries acquired pursuant to a group reorganisation in December 2001.
- (ii) 本集團之特別儲備乃本公司透過2001年12月之集團重組所收購之附屬公司之股本面值與本公司已發行股本面值之差額。
- (iii) Pursuant to the relevant regulation in the PRC, certain subsidiaries of the Company are required to provide for safety fund reserve based on sales revenue.
- (iii) 根據中國相關法規，部份本公司之子公司是需根據銷售額計提安全基金儲備。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

	NOTE 附註	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營業務		
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	930,961	339,950
Adjustments for:	調整：		
Depreciation and amortisation	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	36,231	26,525
Finance costs	融資成本	81,809	24,803
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備虧損	673	1,226
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之註銷	-	9,221
Net loss from fair value changes on derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具公平值變動之淨虧損	12	84
Gain from change in fair value of an investment property	投資物業公平值變動收益	(6,920)	(18,633)
Interest income	利息收入	(5,247)	(2,112)
Share based payment expense	股權支付款項開支	15,313	-
Share of loss of an associate	應佔聯營企業虧損	5	-
Share of loss of joint ventures	應佔合營企業虧損	228	545
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營業務現金流量	1,053,065	381,609
Increase in properties under development for sale	待出售的發展中物業增加	(16,679)	-
Decrease in inventories	存貨減少	83,370	184,975
Increase in trade and other receivables	應收貿易及其他款項增加	(55,058)	(29,939)
Increase in amounts due from related companies	應收關連公司款項增加	(15,731)	-
Increase in trade and other payables	應付貿易及其他款項增加	55,212	116,851
Decrease in derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具減少	-	(106)
Decrease in amounts due to related companies	應付關連公司款項減少	(2,602)	(1,191)
Cash generated from operations	經營業務所得現金	1,101,577	652,199
Income tax paid	已付所得稅金	(195,219)	(105,597)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營業務所得現金淨額	906,358	546,602

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

		NOTE 附註	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、廠房及設備		(415,663)	(336,650)
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、廠房及設備之已付訂金		(228,305)	(203,391)
Payment for prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項支出		(39,914)	–
Other deposit paid	其他已付訂金		(9,031)	–
Loan to a joint venture	合營企業之貸款		(1,500)	–
Acquisition of interest in an associate	收購一間聯營公司權益		(1,155)	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項		283	171
Acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間子公司	43	730	–
Interest received	已收利息		5,247	2,112
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動所用現金淨額		(689,308)	(537,758)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動			
Bank borrowings raised	新籌集銀行借款		763,295	1,990,327
Settlement of derivative financial instruments under hedge accounting	衍生金融工具於對沖會計法下結算		(32)	(416)
Interest paid	已付利息		(82,731)	(68,452)
Dividends paid	已付股息		(115,500)	(82,500)
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行借款		(554,914)	(1,857,516)
NET CASH FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動所得(所用)現金淨額		10,118	(18,557)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物增加(減少)		227,168	(9,713)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	年初之現金及現金等價物		228,091	252,721
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATE	匯率變動之影響		12,247	(14,917)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	年末之現金及現金等價物		467,506	228,091

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

1. GENERAL

The Company is a public limited company incorporated in the Cayman Islands under the Companies Law (Revised) Chapter 22 of the Cayman Islands and its shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). Its ultimate holding company and immediate parent is Fortune Star Tradings Limited ("Fortune Star"), a company which is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Its ultimate controlling party is Mr. Lee Wan Keung. The address of the registered office of the Company is disclosed in the section "Corporate Information" to the annual report.

The functional currency of the Company is Renminbi ("RMB"), while the consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK dollars") as the Company is listed in Hong Kong.

The Company acts as an investment holding company and the principal activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out in note 40.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Group has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") for the first time in the current year:

Amendments to HKAS 7	Disclosure Initiative
Amendments to HKAS 12	Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
Amendments to HKFRS 12	As part of the Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle

Except as described below, the application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial performance and positions for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

1. 一般資料

本公司根據開曼群島公司法(經修訂)第22章於開曼群島註冊成立為一家上市有限公司，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)上市。其最終及直屬控股公司為Fortune Star Tradings Ltd.，一間於英屬維爾京群島註冊成立之公司。其最終控股方為李運強先生。本公司註冊辦事處地點於本年報「公司資料」中披露。

本公司的功能貨幣為人民幣。由於本公司股份在聯交所上市，故綜合財務報表乃以港元呈列。

本公司為一間投資控股公司。其主要附屬公司之主要業務載於年報中附註40。

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)

本年度強制生效之香港財務報告準則修訂本

於本年度，本集團首次應用以下由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之香港財務報告準則修訂本：

香港會計準則第7號 (修訂本)	披露主動性
香港會計準則 第12號(修訂本)	就未變現虧損 確認遞延稅項 資產
香港財務報告準則第 12號(修訂本)	作為2014年至 2016年週期之 香港財務報告 準則年度改進 的一部份

除以下敘述，本年度應用上述經修訂香港財務報告準則對本集團於本年度及過往年度之財務表現及狀況及／或載於綜合財務報表之披露並無重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

Amendments to HKAS 7 Disclosure Initiative

The Group has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. In addition, the amendments also require disclosures on changes in financial assets if cash flows from those financial assets were, or future cash flows will be, included in cash flows from financing activities.

Specifically, the amendments require the following to be disclosed: (i) changes from financing cash flows; (ii) changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses; (iii) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates; (iv) changes in fair values; and (v) other changes.

A reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of these items is provided in note 44.

Apart from the additional disclosure in note 44, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港會計準則第7號(修訂本)主動披露

本集團本年度首次應用此等修訂本。修訂本規定實體披露能讓財務報表使用者評估融資活動產生的負債之變動，包括現金及非現金之變動。此外，倘從金融資產產生現金流，或將來現金流，修訂本也規定在融資活動所得現金流量披露該等金融資產之變動。

尤其是，修訂本規定披露以下各項：(i) 來自融資現金流量的變動；(ii) 來自取得或失去附屬公司或其他業務的控制權的變動；(iii) 外幣匯率變動的影響；(iv) 公允值變動；及(v) 其他變動。

此等項目期初與期末結餘之間的對賬於附註44提供。

除於附註44之額外披露外，應用此等修訂本對本集團綜合財務報表並無影響。

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments ¹
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers ¹
HKFRS 16	Leases ²
HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts ⁴
HK(IFRIC) – Int 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations ¹
HK(IFRIC) – Int 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments ²
Amendments to HKFRS 2	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 4	Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contract ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³
Amendments to HKAS 28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures ²
Amendments to HKAS 28	As part of the Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle ¹
Amendments to HKAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property ¹
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle ²

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

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

本集團並無提早應用以下已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第9號	金融工具 ¹
香港財務報告準則第15號	來自客戶合約的收入及相關修訂 ¹
香港財務報告準則第16號	租賃 ²
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ⁴
香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會) – 詮釋第22號	外幣交易及預付代價 ¹
香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會) – 詮釋第23號	所得稅處理的不確定性 ²
香港財務報告準則第2號(修訂本)	股份支付款項交易之分類及計量 ¹
香港財務報告準則第4號(修訂本)	採用香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具與香港財務報告準則第4號保險合約時一併應用 ¹
香港財務報告準則第9號(修訂本)	具不賠償條款的預付款 ²
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	投資者與其聯營或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ³
香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	於聯營及合營企業的長期權益 ²
香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	作為2014年至2016年週期香港財務報告準則的年度改進的一部分 ¹
香港會計準則第40號(修訂本)	投資物業的轉撥 ¹
香港財務報告準則(修訂本)	2015年至2017年週期香港財務報告準則的年度改進 ²

¹ 於2018年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

² 於2019年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

³ 於待定期日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

⁴ 於2021年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, financial liabilities, general hedge accounting and impairment requirements for financial assets.

Key requirements of HKFRS 9:

- all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of HKFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”). All other financial assets are measured at their fair value at subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under HKFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.
- in relation to the impairment of financial assets, HKFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under HKAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具

香港財務報告準則第9號引入了有關金融資產、金融負債、一般對沖會計法的分類和計量新要求及金融資產的減值要求。

香港財務報告準則第9號之主要規定載述如下：

- 所有屬香港財務報告準則第9號範圍內之已確認金融資產其後均須按攤銷成本或公平值計量。具體而言，目的是收取合約現金流量之業務模式內持有之債務投資，及合約現金流量僅為償還本金及尚未償還本金利息之債務投資，一般於其後會計期間結算日按攤銷成本計量。目的皆以收集合同現金流量及銷售金融資產而達成且按其業務模式內持有的債務工具，及在其合同條款中於指定日期而產生的現金流僅為支付尚未償還欠款的本金和利息，其計量乃一般按公允值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益中。所有其他債務投資及權益投資均於其後報告期末按公平值計量。此外，根據香港財務報告準則第9號，實體可作出不可撤回之選擇，以於其他全面收益呈列權益投資(並非持作買賣者)公平值之其後變動，只有股息收入一般於損益賬確認。
- 關於金融資產減值，香港財務報告準則第9號規定按一項預期信用損失模式，而非根據香港會計準則第39號按一項已發生的信用損失模式。該預期信用損失模式規定一個實體須就其預期信用損失及該等預期信用損失之變動在每個報告日期入賬，以反映自初始確認時信貸風險之變動。換句話說，現已不再需要對之前發生的信用事件確認信用損失。

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Based on the Group’s financial instruments and risk management policies as at 31 December 2017, the directors of the Company anticipate the following potential impact on initial application of HKFRS 9:

Classification and measurement

- All financial assets and financial liabilities will continue to be measured on the same bases as are currently measured under HKAS 39.

Impairment

In general, the directors of the Company anticipate that the application of the expected credit loss model of HKFRS 9 will result in earlier provision of credit losses which are not yet incurred in relation to the Group’s financial assets measured at amortised costs and other items that subject to the impairment provisions upon application of HKFRS 9 by the Group.

Based on the assessment by the directors of the Company, if the expected credit loss model were to be applied by the Group, the accumulated amount of impairment loss to be recognised by Group as at 1 January 2018 would be slightly increased as compared to the accumulated amount recognised under HKAS 39 mainly attributable to expected credit losses provision on trade and other receivables, loan to a joint venture, amounts due from a joint ventures/related companies and bank balances and cash.

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

HKFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including HKAS 18 Revenue, HKAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具(續)

根據截至2017年12月31日本集團之金融工具及風險管理制度，本公司董事預期在初次應用香港財務報告準則第9號時，有以下影響：

分類與計量

- 所有金融資產及金融負債將繼續按香港會計準則第39號現時計量的相同基準進行計量。

減值

總體而言，本公司董事估計，於本集團應用香港財務報告準則第9號後，應用香港財務報告準則第9號的預期信用損失，將導致提早撥備尚未產生的信用損失其與本集團以攤銷成本計量的金融資產及須作出減值撥備的其他項目有關。

根據本公司董事的評估，倘本集團將應用預期信用損失模式，本集團於2018年1月1日將確認的減值虧損累計金額將較根據香港會計準則第39號確認的累計金額略微增加，主要歸因於就應收款項作出信用損失撥備，合營企業之貸款，應收合營／關連企業款及銀行結餘及現金。

香港財務報告準則第15號客戶合同收入

香港財務報告準則第15號已頒佈並建立了一個單一的綜合模型，以確認來自客戶合同的收入。當香港財務報告準則第15號生效時，將取代現時沿用的收入確認指引包括香港會計準則第18號「收入」，香港會計準則第11號「建築合同」及相關的詮釋。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Continued)

The core principle of HKFRS 15 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 or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces 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 the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under HKFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when ‘control’ of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in HKFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 15.

In 2016, the HKICPA issued Clarifications to HKFRS 15 in relation to the identification of performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, as well as licensing application guidance.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of HKFRS 15 in the future may result in more disclosures, however, the directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of HKFRS 15 will have a material impact on the timing and amounts of revenue recognized in the respective reporting periods.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第15號客戶合同收入 (續)

香港財務報告準則第15號的核心原則乃一個實體應確認收入以體現向客戶轉讓承諾貨品或服務的數額，並反映實體預期交換該等貨品或服務而應得的對價。具體來說，該準則引入了五步法來確認收入：

- 第1步：確定與一個客戶的合同
- 第2步：確定合同內的履約義務
- 第3步：釐定交易價格
- 第4步：將交易價格分攤至合同內的履約義務
- 第5步：當實體符合履約義務時確認收入

根據香港財務報告準則第15號，實體於完成履約責任時(或就此)確認收入，即於特定履約責任相關的貨品或服務的「控制權」轉讓予客戶時。香港財務報告準則第15號已就特別情況的處理方法加入更明確的指引。此外，香港財務報告準則第15號亦要求較詳盡的披露資料。

於2016年，香港會計師公會發表香港財務報告準則第15號之澄清，內容有關對履約責任的識別、主事人與代理人代價以及牌照申請指引。

本公司董事預期將來應用香港財務報告準則第15號可能導致更廣泛的披露。然而，本公司董事預期應用香港財務報告準則第15號對相關報告期間確認收入的時間及金額並無重大影響。

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSS”) (CONTINUED)

HKFRS 16 Leases

HKFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. HKFRS 16 will supersede HKAS 17 Leases and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

HKFRS 16 distinguishes leases and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. For the classification of cash flows. Upon application of HKFRS 16, lease payments in relation to lease liability will be allocated into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as financing cash flows by the Group.

Under HKAS 17, the Group has already recognised prepaid lease payments for leasehold lands where the Group is a lessee. The application of HKFRS 16 may result in potential changes in classification of these assets depending on whether the Group presents right-of-use assets separately or within the same line item at which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

In contrast to lessee accounting, HKFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17, and continues to require a lessor to classify a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease.

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 16.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃

香港財務報告準則第16號為識別出租人及承租人的租賃安排及會計處理引入一個綜合模式。當香港財務報告準則第16號生效時，將取代香港會計準則第17號租賃及相關的詮釋。

香港財務報告準則第16號根據所識別資產是否由客戶控制來區分租賃及服務合約。除短期租賃及低值資產租賃外，經營及融資租賃的差異自承租人會計處理中移除，並由承租人須就所有租賃確認使用權資產及相應負債的模式替代。

使用權資產初步按成本計量，並隨後以成本(惟若干例外情況除外)減累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債任何重新計量而作出調整。租賃負債乃按租賃付款(非當日支付)之現值初步確認。隨後，租賃負債經(其中包括)利息及租賃付款以及租賃修訂的影響所調整。就現金流量分類而言，根據香港財務報告準則第16號，有關租賃負債的租賃付款將分配為本金及利息部分，其將分別以融資現金流量呈列。

根據香港會計準則第17號，本集團已確認租賃土地(本集團為承租人)的預付租賃款項。應用香港財務報告準則第16號可能導致該等資產在分類上的潛在變動，取決於本集團個別或一併呈列使用權資產，即在擁有對應相關資產情況下所獲呈列者。

與承租人會計處理方法相反，香港財務報告準則第16號大致保留香港會計準則第17號內出租人的會計要求，並繼續規定出租人將租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃。

此外，香港財務報告準則第16號亦要求較廣泛的披露。

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRS") (CONTINUED)

HKFRS 16 Leases (Continued)

As at 31 December 2017, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of HK\$2,348,000 as disclosed in note 34. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease. Upon application of HKFRS 16, the Group will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases.

In addition, the Group currently considers refundable rental deposits paid of HK\$326,000 as rights and obligations under leases to which HKAS 17 applies. Based on the definition of lease payments under HKFRS 16, such deposits are not payments relating to the right to use the underlying assets, accordingly, the carrying amounts of such deposits may be adjusted to amortised cost and such adjustments are considered as additional lease payments. Adjustments to refundable rental deposits paid would be included in the carrying amount of right-of-use assets. Adjustments to refundable rental deposits received would be considered as advance lease payments.

Furthermore, the application of new requirements may result in changes in measurement, presentation and disclosure as indicated above.

The directors anticipate that the application of other new and amendments to HKFRS and Interpretations will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Listing Rules") and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment property and certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃(續)

於2017年12月31日，本集團載於年報中附註34有不可撤銷的經營租賃承擔約2,348,000港元。初步評估顯示該等安排將符合香港財務報告準則第16號項下租賃的定義，當本集團應用香港財務報告準則第16號時，本集團將會就所有該等租賃確認使用權資產及對應負債，除非該等租賃符合低價或短期租賃。

此外，本集團現時認為支付326,000港元可退回租按金乃應用香港會計準則第17號之租賃項下之權利及責任。根據香港財務報告準則第16號項下租賃款項之定義，該些按金不屬於使用相關資產的權利之付款，據此，該些按金的賬面值可能調整為攤銷成本及該些按金將視作額外租賃款項。支付可退回租金按金的調整將包含在使用權資產的賬面值。收回可退回租金按金的調整將視為租賃款項的預付款。

此外，應用新規定可能導致上文所遺的計量，呈列及披露變動。

董事預期將未應用其他新及經修訂之香港財務報告準則及釋義將不會對本集團之業績及財務狀況造成重大影響。

3. 主要會計政策

綜合財務報表乃根據會計師公會頒布之香港財務報告準則編製。此外，綜合財務報表載有聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)及香港公司條例規定之適用披露事項。

綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本基準編製，惟若干按各報告期末之公平值計算之投資物業及金融工具則除外，其會計政策於下文解釋。歷史成本均按交易貨品時之代價公平值。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of HKAS 17 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in HKAS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in HKAS 36 *Impairment of Asset*.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For financial instruments and investment properties which are transferred at fair value and a valuation technique that unobservable inputs is to be used to measure fair value in subsequent periods, the valuation technique is calibrated so that the results of the valuation technique equals the transaction price.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

公平值是於計量日市場參與者於有秩序交易中出售資產可收取或轉讓負債須支付之價格，而不論該價格是否可直接觀察或使用其他估值方法估計。於估計資產或負債之公平值時，本集團會考慮市場參與者於計量日對資產或負債定價時所考慮之資產或負債特點。該等綜合財務報表中作計量及／或披露用途之公平值乃按此基準釐定，惟於香港財務報告準則第2號「以股份為基礎之付款」範圍內之以股份為基礎付款交易、於香港會計準則第17號「租賃」範圍內之租賃交易及與公平值類似但並非公平值之計量（如香港會計準則第2號「存貨」中之可變現淨值或香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」之使用價值）除外。

非金融資產公平值之計量計及市場參與者可透過按該資產之最高及最佳用途使用該資產，或將該資產售予另一可按該資產之最高及最佳用途使用該資產之市場參與者，從而產生經濟利益之能力。

對於以公允價值及以輸入可觀察的數據估值技術計量其後期間的公允價值轉讓金融工具及投資物業，估值技術是經過校準的，以便得出結果是估值技術等於交易價格。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

此外，就財務申報而言，公允值計量根據公允值計量輸入數據之可觀察程度及輸入數據對公允值整體計量之重要性被分類為第1、第2或第3級，載述如下：

- 第一級輸入數據為實體於計量日期可取得之相同資產或負債於活躍市場之報價(未經調整)；
- 第二級輸入數據為就資產或負債直接或間接可觀察之輸入數據，包括於第一級內之報價除外；及
- 第三級輸入數據為資產或負債之不可觀察輸入數據。

主要會計政策載列於下文。

綜合基準

本綜合財務報表包含本公司以及由本公司及其附屬公司控制之實體之財務報表。取得控制權指本公司：

- 對被投資方行使權力；
- 因參與被投資方之業務而獲得或有權獲得可變回報；及
- 有能力行使其權力以影響該等回報。

倘事實及情況反映上文所列三項控制因素其中一項或多項改變，則本公司將重估是否仍然控制被投資方。

當本集團取得附屬公司之控制權，便將該附屬公司綜合入賬；當本集團失去附屬公司之控制權，便停止將該附屬公司綜合入賬。具體而言，年內收購或出售之附屬公司之收入及支出會於本集團取得控制權當日起計入綜合損益及其他全面收益表，直至本集團對該附屬公司之控制權終止當日為止。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 12 *Income Taxes* and HKAS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;

3. 主要會計政策(續)

綜合基準(續)

損益及其他全面收益各項目乃歸於本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司之全面益總額乃歸於本公司擁有人及非控股權益，儘管此導致非控股權益產生虧絀結餘。

如有需要，附屬公司之財務報表將作出調整，以使其會計政策與本集團之會計政策一致。

所有集團內成員間有關資產及負債、權益、收入、支出及現金流之交易均於綜合入賬時全數對銷。

業務合併

收購業務採用收購法入賬。於業務合併中所轉讓之代價按公平值計量，乃按本集團所轉讓資產，本集團向被收購方前擁有人產生之負債及本集團為換取被收購方控制權發行之股本權益於收購日期之公平期總和而計算。收購相關成本一般於產生時在損益中確認。

於收購日期，所收購之可識別資產及負債及按公平值確認，除了以下：

- 遞延所得稅資產或負債，以及相關資產或負債對員工福利安排的認可和根據香港會計準則第12號所得稅及香港會計準則計量香港會計準則第19號僱員福利

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Business combinations (Continued)

- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date (see the accounting policy below); and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as at acquisition date. If, after re-assessment, the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the relevant subsidiary's net assets in the event of liquidation are initially measured at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets or at fair value.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

業務合併(續)

- 負債或被收購方以股份支付相關的負債或權益工具或以本集團訂立股份支付的安排取代收購方以股份付款之安排需於購買日期根據香港財務報告準則第2號以股份付款計量(見下面的會計政策); 和
- 資產(或出售集團)被劃分為持有待售, 需根據香港財務報告準則第5號持作出售非流動資產和終止經營業務計量。

商譽乃以所轉讓之代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方所佔金額及收購方以往持有之被收購方股權公平值(如有)之總和超出所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債於收購日期之淨值之部份計量。倘經過重新評估後, 所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債之淨值超出所轉讓代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額以及收購方以往持有之被收購方權益公平值(如有)之總和, 則超出部份即時於損益確認為議價收購收益。

屬現時擁有權權益且於清盤時賦予其持有人按比例分佔有關附屬公司資產淨值之非控股權益, 可初步按非控股權益應佔被收購方可識別資產淨值之已確認金額比例計量或公平值。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**Goodwill**

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see the accounting policy above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, which represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not larger than an operating segment.

A cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a reporting period, the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (or group of cash-generating units).

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the amount of profit or loss on disposal (or any of the cash-generating unit within group of cash-generating units in which the Group monitors goodwill).

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate and a joint venture is described below.

3. 主要會計政策(續)**商譽**

因收購業務而產生的商譽，按於收購業務當日之成本(見上述會計政策)減累計減值虧損(如有)。

就減值測試而言，商譽會分配至預期可從該組合的協同效應中獲益的本集團各現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)，而該組合的協同效益代表商譽的最低水平為內部管理目的進行監控，且不超過經營分部。

已分配商譽的現金產生單位(或一組現金產生單位)每年進行減值測試或在有跡象顯示該單位可能出現減值時更頻密地進行減值測試。就於報告期內收購產生的商譽而言，已分配商譽的現金產生單位(或一組現金產生單位)於該報告期末前進行減值測試。倘可收回金額低於其賬面值，則減值虧損首先被分配以減少任何商譽的賬面值，然後根據該單位各項資產的賬面值按比例減值至其他資產(或現金產生單位組)。

於出售有關現金產生單位時，商譽應佔金額計入確定出售事項之損益金額(或本集團監控商譽之現金產生單位組別之任何現金產生單位)。

下文描述本集團收購一間聯營公司及一間合營企業產生的商譽政策。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments in an associate and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of an associate and joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The financial statements of an associate and joint ventures used for equity accounting purposes are prepared using uniform accounting policies as those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. Changes in net assets of the associate/joint ventures other than profit or loss and other comprehensive income are not accounted for unless such changes resulted in changes in ownership interest held by the Group. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that an associate or a joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in an associate or a joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合營公司之投資

聯營公司乃指本集團對其具有重大影響力之一個實體。重大影響力乃指有權力參與被投資方財務及營運政策決定，但不能控制或共同控制該等政策。

合營公司指一項聯合安排，對安排擁有共同控制權之訂約方據此對聯合安排之資產淨值擁有權利。共同控制是指按照合約約定對某項安排所共有之控制，共同控制僅在當相關活動要求共同享有控制權之各方作出一致同意之決定時存在。

聯營公司及合營公司之業績及資產及負債乃以會計權益法計入綜合財務報表。以權益會計法處理之聯營公司及合營公司財務報表乃按本集團就於類似情況下之交易及事件所採用者相同之會計政策編製。

根據權益法，於聯營公司或合營企業的投資最初按成本於綜合財務狀況表確認，並於其後作出調整，以確認本集團應佔聯營公司或合營企業的損益及其他全面收益。聯營公司／合營企業淨資產變動(損益及其他全面收益除外)不會入賬，除非該等變動導致本集團持有的所有權權益出現變動。倘本集團分佔聯營公司或合營企業之虧損超過本集團於該聯營公司及合營企業之權益(包括實質上構成本集團於聯營公司或一間聯營公司投資淨額一部分之任何長期權合資企業)，本集團不再確認其分佔進一步虧損。額外虧損僅在本集團產生法定或推定責任或代表聯營公司或合營企業付款的情況下確認。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments in an associate and joint ventures (Continued)

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of HKAS 39 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with HKAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

於聯營公司及合營公司之投資(續)

於被投資方成為一家聯營公司或合營公司當日，對聯營公司或合營公司之投資採用權益法入賬。於收購一間聯營公司或合營公司之投資時，投資成本超過本集團分佔該被投資方可識別資產及負債公平值淨額之任何部分乃確認為商譽，並計入投資之賬面值。倘本集團所佔可識別資產及負債於重新評估後之公平值淨額高於投資成本，則會於收購投資之期間即時在損益確認。

香港會計準則第39號之規定獲應用以釐定是否需要確認有關本集團於聯營公司或合營公司投資之任何減值虧損。於有需要時，投資之全部賬面值(包括商譽)將會根據香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」作為單一資產進行減值測試，方法為比較其可收回金額(使用價值與公平值減銷售成本之較高者)與其賬面值。被確認之任何減值虧損均形成投資賬面值之一部分。該減值虧損之任何撥回根據香港會計準則第36號確認，惟受隨後增加之可收回投資金額規限。

當本集團降低其於一間聯營公司或合營企業的所有權權益，但本集團繼續使用權益法時，本集團將先前於其他全面收入中確認的收益或虧損的比例重分類至損益，如果該收益或虧損將在出售相關資產或負債時重新分類至損益，所有權權益將會被減少。

倘集團實體與本集團之聯營公司或合營公司進行交易，僅在聯營公司或合營公司之權益與本集團無關之情況下，與聯營公司或合營公司進行交易所產生之溢利及虧損方會於本集團綜合財務報表中確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Interest in a joint operation

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the joint arrangement.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

When a group entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the HKFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as a sale or contribution of assets), the Group is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of other parties' interests in the joint operation.

When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as a purchase of assets), the Group does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

合營業務之權益

合營業務為擁有共同控制權的各方(合營業務者)根據有關合營安排享有應佔資產及負債責任的一種合營安排。

聯合控制是控制共享的一種約定安排，只有在相關業務的決定需要控制共享的各方一致同意時，才存在。

當一個團體以合營業務進行活動，本集團作為合營業務者就有關合營業務權益確認：

- 其資產，包括其應佔任何共同持有的資產；
- 其負債，包括其應佔任何共同招致的負債；
- 其在合營業務中應佔出產的銷售收入；
- 其在合營業務中銷售出產的應佔收入；及
- 其費用，包括其應佔任何共同招致的費用。

本集團根據適用於相關資產、負債、收入及費用的香港財務報告準則對其在合營業務中有關資產、負債、收入及費用之權益入賬。

當集團實體經營以集團實體為共同經營人的聯合經營(如出售資產或出資)時，本集團被視為與共同經營的其他方進行交易，交易產生的虧損僅在其他方在聯合經營中的權益範圍內在本集團合併財務報表中確認。

當集團實體與集團實體為共同經營者(如購買資產)的聯合經營進行交易時，本集團直至將其資產轉讓給第三方之前，不會確認其分享的收益和虧損。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities, as described below.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed.

Deposits and instalments received from purchasers prior to meeting the above criteria for revenue recognition are included in the consolidated statement of financial position under current liabilities.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset. Other than investment properties measured under fair value model, such costs are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. 主要會計政策(續)**收入確認**

收入按已收或應收代價之公平值計量，即日常業務過程中已提供貨物或服務扣除折扣及銷售有關稅項後之應收款項。

收入乃當收入金額能夠可靠地計量時確認，當將來的經濟利益很可能流入本集團及符合本集團各業務的具體標準時確認，載述如下。

貨物銷售於貨物付運及擁有權轉移後，並同時符合以下所有條件時確認：

符合以上收入確認要求之前已向買家收取的存款及分期付款於綜合財務狀況表之流動負債已呈現。

利息收入乃以時間為基準按未償還本金及適用實際利率累計，而實際利率為透過金融資產之預期可用年期將估計日後所收現金實際折讓至該資產之賬面淨值之比率。

租賃

凡租賃之條款規定擁有權所附帶之一切風險及回報實質上轉移至承租人者，該租賃即歸類為融資租賃。其他租賃全部列作經營租賃。

本集團作為出租人

資租賃承租人應收款項按本集團租賃淨投資額確認為應收款項。融資租賃收入分配至會計期間，以反映本集團就該等租賃的未償還投資淨額的固定回報率。

經營租賃的租金收入在相關租賃期內按直線法在損益內確認。談判和安排經營租賃時產生的初始直接費用計入租賃資產的賬面金額。除按公平值模式計量的投資物業外，該等成本於租期內按直線法確認為開支。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leasing (Continued)

The Group as lessee

Operating lease payments, including the cost of acquiring/and held under operating leases, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Leasehold land and building

When the Group makes payments for a property interest which includes both leasehold and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element as a finance or an operating lease separately based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Group, unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases in which case the entire property is accounted as an operating lease. Specifically, the entire consideration (including any lump-sum upfront payments) are allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element at initial recognition.

To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as "prepaid lease payments" in the consolidated statement of financial position and is amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire property is generally classified as a finance lease.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

集團作為承租人

經營租賃，包括收購和持有經營租賃的成本，款項乃按租賃年期以直線法確認為費用。

當訂立經營租賃時收到租賃優惠，該等優惠被確認為負債。各項優惠以直線法確認為遞減租金開支。

租賃土地及樓宇

當租賃包括土地及樓宇部份時，本集團以評估與各部份擁有權有關的絕大部份風險及回報是否已轉移至本集團為基礎，評估如何將各部份分類為融資或經營租賃，除非肯定兩部分均為經營租賃，則於該情況下，整項租賃乃分類為經營租賃。尤其，最低租賃款項(包括任何一次性預付款項)乃以租約開始時，於土地及樓宇部份之間進行分配，比例為以租賃權益於土地部份及樓宇部份的相對公平值而定。

倘租賃款項能夠可靠分配時，則入賬列作經營租賃的租賃土地權益乃於綜合財務狀況表列作「預付租賃款項」，並以直線法於租期內攤銷。當租賃款項無法於土地及樓宇部份之間可靠分配時，則整份租賃一般分類為融資租賃。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**Foreign currencies**

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. 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. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of the monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the Group's interests in associates/joint ventures.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's operation are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. Hong Kong dollars) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case, the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve.

3. 主要會計政策(續)**外幣**

編製各個別集團實體之財務報表時，以該實體功能貨幣以外之貨幣(外幣)進行之交易按其各自之功能貨幣於交易日期之適用匯率入賬。於報告期末，以外幣計值之貨幣項目按該日期之適用匯率重新換算。以外幣計值並按公平值列賬之非貨幣項目乃按釐定公平值當日之適用匯率重新換算。以外幣歷史成本計量之非貨幣項目不會重新換算。

結算及重新換算貨幣項目所產生之匯兌差額於其產生期間於損益內確認，惟源自其結算並無計劃及不大可能出現的應收或應付境外業務之貨幣項目的匯兌差額(因此組成境外業務淨投資之一部分)除外，該差額初步於其他全面收益表確認及當出售或部分出售本集團之聯營/合營企業權益時重新由權益分類至損益。

就呈列綜合財務報表而言，本集團海外經營業務之資產及負債乃按於報告期末之適用匯率換算為本公司之列賬貨幣(即港元)，而收入及支出乃按該年度之平均匯率進行換算，除非匯率於該期間內出現大幅波動則作別論。於此情況下，則採用於換算當日之適用匯率。所產生之匯兌差額(如有)於匯兌儲備項下為其他全面收益及累計於權益中確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currencies (Continued)

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

外幣(續)

由出售海外業務時(出售本集團海外業務所有權益或出售附屬公司而失去控制權，並包括海外業務，出售共同合作公司之部分權益且保留權益為財務資產並包括海外業務)，所有累計於權益之匯兌差額且與本公司擁有人應佔權益乃重新分類至損益。

此外，有關出售部份附屬公司且不會引致本集團失去附屬公司控制權，按比例份額之累計匯兌差額會再分配到非控股權益及不會於損益中確認。所有其他部份出售(聯營企業或合營企業之部份出售且不引致本集團失去聯營企業重大影響或合營企業控制)，按比例份額之累計匯兌差額會重新分類至損益。

借貸成本

直接源自收購、建造或生產的合資格資產，而有關資產需要一段長時間方可供作擬定用途或出售之借貸成本會計入該等資產成本部分，直至該資產大致上可供作擬定用途或出售為止。尚未用於合資格資產之特定借貸作短期投資賺取之投資收入，於合資格資本化之借貸成本中扣除。

所有其他借貸成本均於產生期間在損益內確認。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government grants

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

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income/a deduction from the carrying amount of the relevant asset in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

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

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme and national statutory social security insurance scheme are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the Group entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when it recognises any related restructuring costs.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another HKFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

政府補貼

在合理地保證本集團會遵守政府補助的附帶條件以及收到補助後，政府補助方會予以確認。

政府補貼於本集團確認有關成本為開支期間有系統地於損益內確認，該補貼擬用於補償相關成本。尤其是政府補貼之主要條件是指本集團購買、建設或收購非流動資產並確認於綜合財務狀況表中的相關資產之賬面值中延遲收入扣除及按有關資產之使用期限有系統及理性地轉移至損益內。

作為補償已產生開支或虧損或旨在為本集團提供實時財務資助(而無未來相關成本)之應收政府補貼，乃於應收期間確認為損益。

退休福利成本和終止合約福利

向強制性公積金計劃和國家法定社會保障保險計劃支付的費用在員工提供服務使其有權獲得供款時確認為費用。

當本集團不能再提取離職福利及已確認為相關重組成本，離職福利的負債需及早確認。

短期員工福利

短期員工福利於預期支付福利和僱員提供服務時以未折現金額確認。除非其他香港財務報告準則要求或准許福利包括在資產的成本內之外，所有短期員工福利會確認為支出。

提供給員工的福利(如工資及薪金、年假及病假)扣除已付的金額後會確認為負債。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Share options granted to a director

Equity-settled share-based payments to a director are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (share options reserve). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share options reserve. For share options that vest immediately at the date of grant, the fair value of the share options granted is expensed immediately to profit or loss.

When share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to share premium. When the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to accumulated profits.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before taxation as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

以股份為基礎的付款安排

以權益結算以股份為基礎的付款交易

授予一位董事之購股權

向本公司董事及本集團其他僱員作出的以權益結算以股份為基礎的付款交易乃按權益工具於授出日期之公平值計量。

以授出當日(並無考慮非市場性質的歸屬條件)之公平值來釐定的以權益結算股份支付款項，按集團估計權益工具將會最終歸屬的期間以直線法支銷，並於權益中(以股份支付款項儲備內)作相應增加。於報告期末，就附帶非市場表現歸屬條件之購股期權，集團會根據所有相關非市場性質的歸屬條件的評估，修正其預計歸屬購股期權數量之估算。從修改原有估算產生在歸屬期內之影響(如有者)於損益內確認，其累計開支反映已修正之估算，而以股份支付款項儲備亦作相應調整。就可於授權當日即時行駛的購股權，該購股權需以公平值以費用形式在損益表反映。

當購股權獲行使時，先前於購股權儲備確認的款額將轉撥至股份溢價。當購股權於歸屬日期後被沒收或於到期日仍未行使，先前於購股權儲備確認的款額將轉撥至保留盈利。

稅項

所得稅開支指即期應付稅項及遞延稅項的總和。

即期應付稅項根據該年度的應課稅溢利計算。應課稅溢利有別於綜合損益及全面收益表內所呈報的(「除稅前溢利」)，此乃由於其並無計入其他年度的應課稅或可扣稅收支項目，亦無計入日後的毋須課稅及不可扣稅的項目。本集團的即期稅項負債乃按已於各報告期末訂定或大致訂定的稅率計算。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**Taxation (Continued)**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such defined assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and an associate, and interest in a joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. 主要會計政策(續)**稅項(續)**

遞延稅項乃就綜合財務報表內的資產與負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所採用的相應稅基間的暫時性差額確認。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時性差額予以確認，而遞延稅項資產則於可能動用應課稅溢利以抵銷可扣稅的暫時性差額予以確認。倘因初步確認一項既不影響應課稅溢利亦不影響會計溢利的交易的商譽或其他資產與負債而產生暫時性差額，則有關資產與負債不予確認。

遞延稅項負債乃就於附屬公司及共同合作公司的投資所產生的應課稅暫時性差額確認，惟倘本集團能控制暫時性差額的撥回以及暫時性差額有機會不會於可見將來撥回除外。與該等投資及權益相關之可扣稅暫時差額所產生之遞延稅項資產僅於可能有足夠應課稅溢利可以使用暫時差額之益處且預計於可見將來可以撥回時確認。

遞延稅項資產的賬面值乃於各報告期末進行檢討，並於不大可能動用足夠應課稅溢利以收回全部或部分資產時予以扣減。

遞延稅項按預期於清償負債或變現資產的期間內應用的稅率，以報告期末已生效或實質上已生效之稅率(及稅法)為基準計算。

遞延稅項負債及資產的計算，反映了本集團於報告期末所預期對收回或償還其資產及負債之賬面值的方式所產生的稅務結果。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (Continued)

For the purposes of measuring deferred taxes for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of investment properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment including buildings held for use in the production of goods or for administrative purposes (other than construction in progress) are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Properties, plant and machinery in the course of construction for production or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

為了測量使用公平價值模式計量的投資物業的遞延稅，該投資物業的賬面金額假設通過銷售完全收回，除非該假設被推翻。當投資物業可折舊時，該推定被推翻，並在商業模式中持有，其目的是隨著時間的推移而不是通過銷售消耗投資物業的所有經濟利益。

現時及遞延稅項於損益內確認，惟倘遞延稅項涉及於其他全面收益或直接在股本權益確認項目，則現時及遞延稅項亦會分別於其他全面收益或直接於股本權益內確認。

物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備，包括持作生產或作行政用途之建築物及租賃土地(在建工程除外)按成本減其後累計折舊及其後累計減值虧損(如有)於綜合財務狀況表呈列。

為生產或行政用途而建的在建物業、廠房及設備按成本減任何已確認減值虧損列值。成本包括專業費用及就合資格資產而言根據本集團會計政策資本化的借款成本。該等物業於完成及可供作擬定用途時分類為適當類別的物業、廠房及設備。該等資產於資產可投入擬定用途時開始按與其他物業資產相同的基準計算折舊。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**Property, plant and equipment (Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets other than construction in progress less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including properties under construction for such purposes). Investment properties include land held for undetermined future use, which is regarded as held for capital appreciation purpose.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at their fair values. All of the Group's property interests held for capital appreciation purposes are classified and accounted for as investment properties and are measured using the fair value model. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

3. 主要會計政策(續)**物業、廠房及設備(續)**

折舊乃利用直線法確認以撇銷資產(在建工程除外)成本，減去資產於其估計可使用年期的剩餘價值。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊方法於各報告期末作檢討，相關估計之任何變動影響於日後反映。

物業、廠房及設備項目於出售時或當預期繼續使用該資產不會產生任何日後經濟利益時終止確認。出售或報廢物業、廠房及設備項目產生的收益或虧損乃按出售該資產所得款項與賬面值間的差額釐定並於損益中確認。

投資物業

投資物業指持作賺取租金及／或資本升值之物業(包括用作該等用途之在建物業)。投資物業包括尚未釐定未來用途之持有土地，該等土地被視為持作資本升值用途。

投資物業初步按成本(包括任何直接應佔開支)計量。於初步確認後，投資物業按其公平值計量。本集團根據經營租賃持有，以賺取租金或作資本升值用途之所有物業權益分類為並按投資物業入賬，且按公平值模式計量。投資物業公平值變動所產生之收益或虧損於產生期間計入損益。

當投資物業出售或永久不再使用及預期不會因出售而帶來未來經濟利益時，該投資物業會被終止確認。因終止確認該項物業而產生之任何收益或虧損(按該項資產之出售資產所得款項淨額及其賬面值之差額計算)會於項目終止確認期間內之損益中入賬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Properties under development for sale

Properties under development for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the acquisition cost of land, aggregate cost of development, materials and supplies, wages and other direct expenses. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price, based on prevailing market conditions, less estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in selling the property.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

無形資產

單獨收購的無形資產

單獨收購且具有限可使用年期的無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損入賬。具有限可使用年期的無形資產的攤銷於其估計可使用年期內按直線基準確認。估計可使用年期及攤銷法於各報告期末檢討，而相關估計之任何變動影響於日後反映。

無形資產於出售時被取消確認，或預期使用或出售並未未來經濟利益。終止確認無形資產所產生的收益及虧損(按出售所得款項淨額與資產賬面值之間的差額計量)於資產終止確認時於損益內確認。

存貨

存貨乃按成本及可變現淨值之較低者列賬。存貨成本按加權平均法釐定。可變現淨值指存貨估計售價減估計完成所需之全部成本以及銷售所需成本。

待出售的發展中物業

待出售的發展中物業按成本與可變現淨值兩者中較低者列賬。成本包括土地購置成本，開發總成本，材料和用品，工資和其他直接開支。可變現淨值乃根據現行市況釐定估計售價，扣除估計完成成本及出售物業所產生成本。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

3. 主要會計政策(續)**金融工具**

金融資產及金融負債乃當某集團實體成為工具合同條文之訂約方時確認。

金融資產及金融負債按公平值初步計量。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債直接應佔之交易成本(於損益表按公平值計算之金融資產及金融負債除外)乃於初步確認時加入金融資產或金融負債之公平值或自金融資產或金融負債之公平值內增加或扣除(倘適用)。收購於損益表按公平值計算之金融資產或金融負債直接應佔之交易成本即時於損益表內確認。

金融資產

金融資產分為以下指定類別：貸款及應收賬款和按公平值列賬及計入損益之金融資產。分類視乎金融資產性質及目的而定，在初始確定時釐定。

實際利率法

實際利率法乃計算債務工具之攤銷成本及按有關期間攤分利息收入之方法。實際利率乃估計日後現金收入(包括所有已付或已收取構成整體實際利率之費用及利率差價、交易成本及其他溢價或折價)按債務工具之預期使用年期，或較短期間(倘合適)實際貼現至初始確認之賬面淨值之利率。

債務工具按實際利率基準確認利息收入。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables, loan to a joint venture, amounts due from a joint venture/related companies and bank balances and cash) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment (see accounting policy on impairment loss on financial assets below).

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

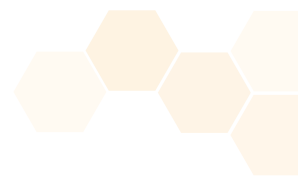
貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項為附帶固定或可釐定付款的非衍生金融資產，而其在活躍市場並無報價。於初步確認後的每個報告期末，貸款及應收款項(包括應收貿易及其他款項、合營企業之貸款、合營企業之應收款項及銀行結餘及現金)採用實際利息法按攤銷成本減任何已識別減值虧損入賬(請參閱下文的金融資產減值虧損會計政策)。

利息收入採用實際年利率確認，除了確認該利息後沒有重大影響之短期應收款項。

金融資產減值

金融資產(按公平值列賬及計入損益之金融資產除外)於每個報告期末評估是否有減值跡象。倘出現客觀證據，即金融資產初步確認後產生之一項或多項事件令金融資產之估計未來現金流量之金融資產受到影響，則金融資產被視為減值。



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

For loans and receivables, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest and principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the credit period ranged 7 to 60 days and observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all loans and receivables with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產減值(續)

就貸款及應收款而言，減值之客觀證據可包括：

- 發行人或對手方出現重大財政困難；或
- 違約，如未能繳付或延遲償還利息或本金；或
- 借款人有可能面臨破產或財務重組。

應收款項組合出現的客觀減值證據，可能包括本集團過往的付款記錄、組合內超過信貸期7-60日逾期還款數目上升，以及國家或地方經濟狀況出現明顯變動導致拖欠應收款項。

就按攤銷成本計值之金融資產而言，減值虧損金額乃按資產賬面值與按原有實際利率貼現之估計未來現金流量現值之差額確認。

所有貸款及應收款項的減值虧損會直接於金融資產的賬面值中作出扣減，惟貿易應收賬款除外，其賬面值會透過撥備賬作出扣減。撥備賬內的賬面值變動會於損益中確認。當貿易應收賬款被視為不可收回時，其將於撥備賬內撇銷。於其後收回先前已撇銷的款項將計入損益。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest expense is recognised on an effective interest basis.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產減值(續)

就以攤銷成本計值的金融資產而言，倘於隨後期間減值虧損的數額減少，而此項減少可客觀地與確認減值虧損後的某一事件聯繫，則先前確認的減值虧損於損益中予以撥回，惟於撥回減值當日的資產賬面值不得超逾未確認減值時的攤銷成本。

金融負債及股本工具

集團實體發行之債務及股本工具乃根據合同安排之性質與金融負債及股本工具之定義分類。

股本工具

股本工具為帶有本集團資產剩餘權益(經扣除其所有負債)之任何合約。本公司發行之股本工具(扣除直接發行成本)乃按所得款項確認入賬。

實際利率法

實際利率法乃計算金融負債之攤銷成本及按有關期間攤分利息開支之方法。實際利率為透過金融負債之預測使用年期，或較短期間(如適用)將估計日後現金支出(包括所有已付或已收構成整體實際利率之費用、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓)實際貼現至初步確認之賬面淨值利率。

利率開支按實際利率基準確認。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**Financial instruments (Continued)****Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)**

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liabilities are derivatives that are not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Other financial liabilities including trade and other payables, amounts due to related companies and bank borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which case the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)**金融工具(續)****金融負債及股本工具(續)**

按公平值於損益列賬之金融負債

金融負債分類為按公平值列賬及計入損益之金融負債，為一種並不能作為指定及有效對沖工具之衍生工具。

按公平值列賬及計入損益之金融負債以公平值計量，因重新計量之公平值變動於產生期間在損益賬內確認。

其他金融負債

其他金融負債主要包括應付貿易及其他應付款項、應付關連公司款項及銀行借款。其後採用實際利息法按攤銷成本計量。

衍生財務工具

衍生工具於衍生合約訂立日期初步按公平值確認，其後於報告期末重新計量至其公平值。所產生之盈虧即時於損益中確認，除非衍生工具是作為指定及有效對沖工具，則於損益確認的時間視乎對沖關係的性質而定。

終止確認

倘總資產收取現金流的合約權利已屆滿，則本集團將終止確認金融資產。

於終止確認金融資產時，該項資產的賬面值與已收及應收代價以及於其他全面收益確認並於權益累計之累計收益或虧損之總和差額於損益確認。

倘於本集團之責任獲解除、取消或屆滿時，本集團則終止確認金融負債。已取消確認金融負債之賬面值與已付及應付代價之差額於損益內確認。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so 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 (or a cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

有形及無形資產減值

本集團於報告期末檢討其具有限可使用年期之有形及無形資產之賬面值，判斷是否有任何跡象顯示該等資產蒙受任何減值虧損。倘存在任何該等跡象，將估計資產之可收回價值，以釐定減值虧損之程度(如有)。當無法估計一項個別資產之可回收金額時，本集團將估計資產所屬現金產生單位之可回收金額。於可確定分配基準屬合理及貫徹一致時，企業資產亦分配至個別現金產生單位，或另行分配該等資產至可確定分配基準屬合理及貫徹一致之最小組別現金產生單位。

可收回金額指公平值減出售成本與使用價值之較高者。於評估使用價值時，估計日後現金流量按反映貨幣時間價值之當前市場評估及未調整日後現金流量估計之特定資產風險稅前貼現率貼現至現值。

倘估計資產(或現金產生單位)的可收回金額低於其賬面值，則資產(或現金產生單位)的賬面值減至其可收回金額。於分配減值虧損時，減值虧損首先被分配以減少任何商譽(如適用)的賬面值，然後根據該單位各項資產的帳面值按比例減值至其他資產。資產的賬面價值不低於其公允價值減去處置成本(如可計量)，其使用價值(如可確定)和零的最高值。本應分配至資產的減值損失金額按比例分配至該單位的其他資產。減值虧損即時於損益確認。

倘減值虧損其後撥回，則該資產(或現金產生單位)之賬面值須增加至其經修訂之估計可收回價值，惟所增加之賬面值不得超過就該資產(或現金產生單位)於過往年度並無確認任何減值虧損下而釐定之賬面值。減值虧損撥回會即時確認於損益內。



4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that the directors of the Company have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment indicators of the intangible assets for a new chemical product (the "Project")

The directors of the Company assess whether or not there are impairment indicators of the Project periodically. The Group performs the assessment by reviewing the latest status and results of the Project against its budget plan to determine whether there is any indication that it would potentially suffer an impairment loss. As at 31 December 2017, the directors of the Company did not identify any indication of impairment of the Project.

4. 重要會計判斷和估計不確定性的主要來源

在應用本集團於附註3所述的會計政策時，本公司董事須就其他來源不明顯的資產及負債賬面值作出判斷，估計及假設。估計和相關假設是基於歷史經驗和其他被認為相關的因素。實際結果可能與這些估計有所不同。

估計和相關假設是持續審查的。如果修訂僅影響該期間，則會計估計的修訂在修訂估計的期間內確認，如果修訂同時影響當期和未來期間，則在修訂期間和未來期間確認。

應用會計政策的重要判斷

除涉及估計(請參閱下文)外，本公司董事在應用本集團會計政策過程中所作出的重大判斷(對綜合財務報表中確認的金額影響最大)。

新化學產品無形資產減值指標(「項目」)

本公司董事定期評估項目是否存在減值跡象。本集團根據其預算計劃檢討項目的最新狀況及結果以評估是否有跡象顯示有可能遭受減值虧損，從而進行評估。於2017年12月31日，本公司董事並未發現該項目有任何減值跡象。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Useful life of intangible assets

The Group determines the estimated useful lives for its intangible assets with reference to the estimated periods that the Group intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of these assets. Management will revise the amortisation charge where useful lives are materially different from those previously estimated. Actual economic lives may differ from estimated useful lives. Periodic review could result in a change in the period over which the related costs are amortised and therefore amortisation expenses in the future periods.

Impairment loss on trade receivables

The assessment of the impairment loss on trade receivables of the Group is based on the evaluation of collectability and aging analysis of accounts and on management's judgment. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness of each customer. If the financial conditions of the Group's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. As at 31 December 2017, the carrying value of trade receivables (net of impairment loss) was approximately HK\$95,724,000 (2016: HK\$53,477,000).

Write-down of inventories

Management reviews the inventories listing at the end of each reporting period, and makes allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory items identified that are no longer suitable for use in operation. Estimation of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realise. Where the net realisable value is less than the cost, a material write down may arise. As at 31 December 2017, the carrying amount of inventories (net of allowances) was approximately HK\$424,217,000 (2016: HK\$231,846,000).

4. 重要會計判斷和估計不確定性的主要來源(續)

估計不確定性的關鍵來源

以下是關於未来的主要假設，以及報告期末估計不確定性的其他主要來源，可能在下個財政年度內有重大風險導致資產和負債賬面金額發生重大調整。

無形資產的使用壽命

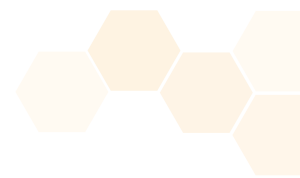
本集團參照本集團擬從使用該等資產中取得未來經濟利益的估計期間釐定其無形資產的估計可使用年期。如果有用的生活與以前估計的有實質性的不同，管理層將修改攤銷費用。實際經濟壽命可能與估計可使用年限不同。定期審查可能會導致相關成本攤銷的期間發生變化，因此在未來期間會導致攤銷費用的變化。

貿易應收款項減值虧損

本集團貿易應收款項減值虧損的評估乃根據賬目的可收回性及賬齡分析評估及管理層的判斷。在評估這些應收賬款的最終變現時需要大量的判斷，包括每個客戶當前的信譽。倘本集團客戶的財務狀況惡化，導致其付款能力減值，則可能需要額外撥備。於2017年12月31日，貿易應收款項(扣除減值虧損)賬面值約為95,724,000港元(2016年：53,477,000港元)。

存貨減值

管理層在每個報告期末審查存貨表情況，並考慮撥備過時且緩慢移動的庫存及不再適用於運營的庫存物品。估計可變現淨值根據估計時提供的最可靠的證據，預計存貨實現的金額。倘可變現淨值低於成本，則可能會出現重大減值。於2017年12月31日，存貨賬面值(扣除撥備)約為424,217,000港元(2016年：231,846,000港元)。



5. REVENUE

All the Group's revenue for the year is derived from manufacture and sales of chemical products.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Operating segments

HKFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), being the Chairman of the Company, in order to allocate resources to segments and to assess their performance. The CODM reviews the Group's profit as a whole, which is generated solely from the manufacture and sale of chemical products and determined in accordance with the Group's accounting policies, for performance assessment. Therefore no separate segment information is prepared by the Group.

(b) Geographical information

The Group's operations are located in the PRC. Its non-current assets are located in the PRC. All the Group's revenue from external customers is derived from the PRC for both years.

5. 收入

本集團年內所有收入均源自製造及銷售化工產品。

6. 分部資料

(a) 經營分部

香港財務報告準則第8號規定經營分部應以內部報告有關本集團的構成要素作分類，而本集團主要營運決策人（「主要營運決策人」），即本公司主席定期檢閱內部報告，以作出資源分配及評核分部表現。主要營運決策人檢討本集團的整體溢利，而本集團溢利僅來自生產及銷售化工產品，並按照本集團的會計政策評估表現。因此，本集團並無編製任何單獨的分部資料。

(b) 地區資料

本集團兩個年度所有來自外部客戶之收入均源自中國。本集團大部份之非流動資產均位於中國。

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6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**(c) Revenue from major products**

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major products:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Caustic soda	燒鹼	1,515,580	887,132
Chloromethane products	甲烷氯化物	662,833	543,825
Polymers	高份子材料	390,066	199,320
Hydrogen peroxide	過氧化氫	159,976	64,844
Fluorochemical products	氟化工產品	129,623	59,314
Others	其他	115,669	59,416
		2,973,747	1,813,851

(d) Information about major customers

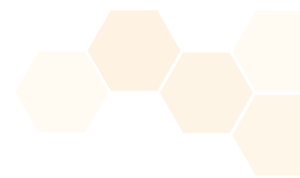
No customer contributed over 10% of the total revenue of the Group in both years.

6. 分部資料(續)**(c) 主要產品收入**

本集團的主要產品收入分析如下：

(d) 主要客戶資料

兩個年度化工產品銷售收入並沒有超過本集團總收入的10%的客戶。



7. OTHER INCOME

7. 其他收入

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	4,774	2,112
Interest income from a joint venture	合營公司之利息收入	473	2,053
Government grants	政府補貼	14,317	43,383
Scrap sales	廢品收入	6,040	4,203
Electricity and steam income	提供電力及蒸氣收入	19,592	13,932
Rental income	租金收入	2,139	1,317
Others	其他	329	20,042
		47,664	87,042

8. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

8. 其他收益及虧損

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Gain from change in fair value of an investment property	投資物業公平值變動之收益	6,920	18,633
Net loss from changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具公平值變動之淨虧損	(12)	(84)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	處置物業、廠房及設備損失	(673)	(1,226)
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	註銷物業、廠房及設備	-	(9,221)
		6,235	8,102

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9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

9. 所得稅支出

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
The charge comprises:	支出包括：		
Current tax:	本期稅項：		
PRC Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT")	中國企業所得稅	149,004	95,834
PRC withholding tax on dividend income	股息收入預扣稅	60,120	13,123
Other jurisdiction	其他司法地區	-	34
(Over)underprovision in prior years – EIT	以前年度(多)少計提－中國企業所得稅	(14,631)	7,362
Deferred tax expenses – Current year	遞延稅項支出－本年度	33,447	7,402
		227,940	123,755

The Group's major business is in the PRC. Under the Law of the PRC on EIT and its Implementation Regulation, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25%.

For the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2017, Jiangsu Lee & Man Chemical Limited ("Jiangsu L&M") was entitled to a reduced EIT rate of 15% as it has been qualified as a High and New Technology Enterprise. In November 2017, Jiangxi Lee & Man Chemical Limited ("Jiangxi L&M") was entitled to a reduced EIT rate of 15% as it has been qualified as a High and New Technology Enterprise.

Taxation arising in other jurisdiction is calculated at the rate prevailing in the relevant jurisdiction.

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is made for both years since there is no assessable profit for both years.

本集團的主要業務位於中國。根據中國企業所得稅法及企業所得稅法實施條例，在中國之附屬公司之稅率為25%。

於截至2016年12月31日止及2017年12月31日止年度，因江蘇理文化工有限公司取得高新科技企業資格，所以享有較低之15%企業所得稅率。於2017年11月，因江西理文化工有限公司取得高新科技企業資格，所以享有較低之15%企業所得稅率。

其他司法權區之稅項乃按有關司法權區之課稅率而計算。

由於該兩個年度並無應評稅利潤，故無提撥香港利得稅。

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit before tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	930,961	339,950
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 25% (2016: 25%)	按本地所得率25%之稅項 (2016 : 25%)	232,740	84,988
The PRC land appreciation tax	中國土地增值稅	3,176	8,385
Tax effect of share of loss of joint ventures and an associate	應佔合營企業虧損之稅務影響	58	136
Tax effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	釐定應課稅溢利時不可扣稅支出之稅務影響	49,897	36,153
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	釐定應課稅溢利時毋須應課稅收入之稅務影響	(5,622)	(5,644)
Effect of concessionary rate granted to PRC subsidiaries	中國附屬公司獲優惠稅率之影響	(102,154)	(36,172)
Effect of different tax rate of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdiction	其他司法權區的稅率差異之影響	4,356	15,424
(Over)underprovision in respect of prior year	以前年度(多)少計提	(14,631)	7,362
Withholding tax on dividend income	股息收入預提所得稅	60,120	13,123
Income tax expense for the year	年內所得稅支出	227,940	123,755

Under the EIT Law of the PRC, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by the PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onwards. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC subsidiaries amounting to HK\$1,086,106,000 (2016: HK\$2,102,265,000) as the directors believe that the Company is able to control the timing of the distribution by its subsidiaries.

9. 所得稅支出(續)

年內稅項開支與綜合損益及其他全面收益表所列除稅前利潤對賬如下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	930,961	339,950
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 25% (2016: 25%)	按本地所得率25%之稅項 (2016 : 25%)	232,740	84,988
The PRC land appreciation tax	中國土地增值稅	3,176	8,385
Tax effect of share of loss of joint ventures and an associate	應佔合營企業虧損之稅務影響	58	136
Tax effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	釐定應課稅溢利時不可扣稅支出之稅務影響	49,897	36,153
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	釐定應課稅溢利時毋須應課稅收入之稅務影響	(5,622)	(5,644)
Effect of concessionary rate granted to PRC subsidiaries	中國附屬公司獲優惠稅率之影響	(102,154)	(36,172)
Effect of different tax rate of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdiction	其他司法權區的稅率差異之影響	4,356	15,424
(Over)underprovision in respect of prior year	以前年度(多)少計提	(14,631)	7,362
Withholding tax on dividend income	股息收入預提所得稅	60,120	13,123
Income tax expense for the year	年內所得稅支出	227,940	123,755

根據國內企業所得稅法，預提所得稅乃自2008年1月1日起按國內附屬公司之溢利而宣派的股息徵收。在綜合財務報表內並未就國內附屬公司之可派發的累計溢利1,086,106,000港元(2016：2,102,265,000港元)預提遞延所得稅，因董事相信本公司有能力控制其附屬公司的派發時間。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

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

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	24,893	23,317
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(41,815)	(8,008)
		(16,922)	15,309

The following are the major deferred tax (assets) liabilities recognised and movement thereon during the current and prior reporting period:

		Revaluation of investment property 投資物業 之重估 HK\$'000 千港元 (note) (附註)	Unrealised profit in respect of unsold inventories transferred between subsidiaries of the Group 關於集團附屬 公司間未出售 存貨之未 實現利潤 HK\$'000 千港元	Deferred income in respect of subsidy received for acquisition of prepaid lease payments 關於預付租地 款收取補貼之 遞延收益 HK\$'000 千港元	Undistributable profits of the PRC subsidiaries 中國子公司之 未分配利潤 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2016	於2016年1月1日	-	-	(23,780)	-	(23,780)
Charged (credited) to profit or loss	計入損益	8,385	(1,483)	500	-	7,402
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(377)	-	1,446	-	1,069
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	8,008	(1,483)	(21,834)	-	(15,309)
Charged (credited) to profit or loss	計入損益	3,176	1,500	(1,704)	30,475	33,447
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	515	(17)	(1,355)	(359)	(1,216)
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	11,699	-	(24,893)	30,116	16,922

note: During the year ended 31 December 2017, the investment property with carrying amount of HK\$72,619,000 was transferred to properties under development for sale.

9. 所得稅支出(續)

為了在綜合財務狀況表中表述，部份遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債已被對沖。以下為遞延稅項餘額分析：

以下為主要遞延稅項(資產)負債於年內及去年期間確認及變動：

附註：截止2017年12月31日，賬面值HK\$72,619,000之投資物業已調撥至待出售的發展中物業。

10. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

10. 年內溢利

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:	年內溢利已扣除：		
Directors' emoluments (note 13)	董事薪酬(附註13)	32,897	11,261
Other staff costs:	其他職員成本：		
Salaries and other benefits (excluding directors)	薪金及其他福利(董事除外)	201,490	150,084
Retirement benefit schemes contributions (excluding directors)	退休福利計劃供款(董事除外)	12,711	10,642
Total staff costs	員工成本總額	247,098	171,987
Finance costs:	融資成本：		
Interest on bank borrowings	利息支出—須於五年內全部償還之銀行借款	83,047	68,452
Less: amounts capitalised to property, plant and equipment (note)	減：於物業、廠房及設備資本化之金額(附註)	(1,238)	(44,065)
		81,809	24,387
Net adjustment on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges of floating rate debt	作浮息借款現金流對沖之利息掉期合約之調整淨額	-	416
		81,809	24,803
Auditors' remuneration	核數師酬金：		
– Audit services	– 審計服務	1,575	1,456
– Non-audit services	– 非審計服務	225	175
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses	已確認為支出的存貨成本	1,574,570	1,155,893
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊	288,955	221,086
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項攤銷	2,739	2,668
Amortisation of intangible assets	計入銷貨成本之無形資產攤銷	1,627	1,156
Total depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷合計	293,321	224,910
Capitalised in inventories	已計入存貨之金額	(257,090)	(198,385)
		36,231	26,525

note: During the year ended 31 December 2017, certain borrowing costs capitalised arose from the specific borrowings and were calculated by applying a capitalisation rate of 4.75% per annum to expenditures on qualifying assets. During the year ended 31 December 2016, certain borrowing costs capitalised arose from the general borrowings and were calculated by applying a capitalisation rate of 3.28% per annum to expenditures on qualifying assets.

附註：截止2017年12月31日，部分資本化的借貸成本由指定借款產生及採用符合資本化條件的資產支出按每年資本化率4.75%計算。截止2016年12月31日，部分資本化的借貸成本由一般借款產生及採用符合資本化條件的資產支出按每年資本化率3.28%計算。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company of HK\$703,053,000 (2016: HK\$216,195,000) and 825,000,000 (2016: 825,000,000) shares in issue during the year.

The computation of diluted earnings per share for 2017 did not assume the exercise of the Company's options because the adjusted exercise price of those options was higher than the average market price for shares in that year.

No diluted earnings per share for 2016 were presented as there were no potential ordinary shares in issue for 2016.

11. 每股盈利

每股基本及攤薄盈利乃按本公司擁有人之年內溢利703,053,000港元(2016: 216,195,000港元)及825,000,000股(2016: 825,000,000股)作計算。

2017年每股攤薄盈利的計算並不假設行使本公司的購股權，因為該等期權的行使價高於當年股份的平均市價。

由於2016年沒有發行潛在普通股，因此2016年無攤薄每股收益。

12. DIVIDENDS

Dividends recognised as distributions during the year:

Final dividend of HK4 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2016
Interim dividend of HK10 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2017
Final dividend of HK5 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2015
Interim dividend of HK5 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2016

年內已確認分派之股息：

截至2016年12月31日止年度
末期股息每股4港仙
截至2017年12月31日止年度
中期股息每股10港仙
截至2015年12月31日止年度
末期股息每股5港仙
截至2016年12月31日止年度
中期股息每股5港仙

12. 股息

	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
	33,000	—
	82,500	—
	—	41,250
	—	41,250
	115,500	82,500

A final dividend of HK20 cents (2016: HK4 cents) per share amounting to HK\$165,000,000 (2016: HK\$33,000,000) in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017 has been proposed by the directors and is subject to approval by the shareholders in the forthcoming annual general meeting.

董事會已建議派發截至2017年12月31日止年度之末期股息每股20港仙(2016: 4港仙)共港元165,000,000(2016: 33,000,000港元)，惟須待股東於即將舉行之週年大會上批准。

13. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S EMOLUMENTS 13. 董事及首席執行官酬金

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the 7 (2016: 8) directors and chief executive officer were as follows:

已付或應付予7位(2016: 8位)董事及首席執行官之酬金如下:

	Other emoluments					Total
	Fees	Salaries and other benefits	Contributions to retirement benefit schemes	Discretionary bonus payments	Share-based performance related incentive	
	袍金	薪金及其他福利	退休福利計劃供款	酌情獎金支付	基於股份的績效相關獎勵	合計
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
				(note iii) (附註iii)	(note 33) (附註33)	
Year ended 31.12.2017	截至2017年12月31日止年度					
<i>Executive directors</i>	<i>執行董事</i>					
Wai Siu Kee	960	1,200	-	7,030	-	9,190
Lee Man Yan ("Mr. Lee")*	960	1,113	-	-	15,313	17,386
Yang Zuo Ning	-	898	19	-	-	917
Chan Albert Sun Chi (note i)	-	4,954	-	-	-	4,954
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>	<i>獨立非執行董事</i>					
Wan Chi Keung, Aaron JP	150	-	-	-	-	150
Wong Kai Tung, Tony	150	-	-	-	-	150
Heng Victor Ja Wei	150	-	-	-	-	150
	2,370	8,165	19	7,030	15,313	32,897

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

13. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. 董事及首席執行官酬金(續)

	Fees 袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及 其他福利 HK\$'000 千港元	Other emoluments 其他酬金		Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
			Contributions to retirement benefit schemes 退休福利 計劃供款 HK\$'000 千港元	Discretionary bonus payments 酌情 獎金支付 HK\$'000 千港元 (note iii) (附註iii)	
Year ended 31.12.2016	截至2016年12月31日止年度				
<i>Executive directors</i>	<i>執行董事</i>				
Wai Siu Kee	960	1,200	–	2,000	4,160
Mr. Lee*	960	1,140	–	–	2,100
Yang Zuo Ning	–	825	–	–	825
Chan Albert Sun Chi (note i)	–	3,232	–	–	3,232
Wong Yuet Ming (note ii)	–	484	10	–	494
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>	<i>獨立非執行董事</i>				
Wan Chi Keung, Aaron JP	150	–	–	–	150
Wong Kai Tung, Tony	150	–	–	–	150
Heng Victor Ja Wei	150	–	–	–	150
	<u>2,370</u>	<u>6,881</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>11,261</u>

* Mr. Lee is also the chief executive officer of the Company

* 李先生同時亦為本公司之行政總裁

The executive directors' and non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group and for their services as directors of the Company respectively.

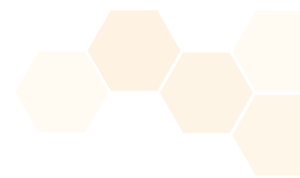
上述執行董事及獨立非執行董事之酬金主要就他們分別為本公司及本集團管理事務及作為本公司董事的服務酬金。

notes:

- (i) Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi was appointed as executive director on 9 May 2016.
- (ii) Ms. Wong Yuet Ming resigned as executive director on 5 August 2016.
- (iii) Other performance related incentive payments were determined with regards to individual performance. Neither the chief executive officer nor any of the directors waived any emoluments in both years.

附註:

- (i) 陳新滋教授於2016年5月9日獲委任為執行董事。
- (ii) 王月明女士於2016年8月5日辭任執行董事。
- (iii) 根據個人績效確定其他與績效相關的獎勵支付。首席執行官或任何董事均沒有在該兩年內放棄任何薪酬。



14. FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS

Of the five highest paid individuals of the Group during the year, three (2016: four) were directors of the Company, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 13 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining two (2016: one) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	2,118	1,185

Their remuneration fell within the following bands: 其薪酬於以下範圍：

		2017 Number of individuals 人數	2016 Number of individuals 人數
Not exceeding HK\$1,000,000	不超過HK\$1,000,000	1	—
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	HK\$1,000,001至HK\$1,500,000	1	1
		2	1

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15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

15. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold land and buildings and leasehold improvements	Furniture fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Plant and machinery	Construction in progress	Total
		租賃土地及 建築物 租賃改良物	傢俬、裝置 及設備	汽車	廠房及機器	在建工程	合計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
COST	成本						
At 1 January 2016	於2016年1月1日	330,860	17,958	13,160	2,159,850	1,576,683	4,098,511
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(26,344)	(1,487)	(964)	(199,628)	(43,516)	(271,939)
Additions	添置	7,157	3,275	3,417	35,614	419,409	468,872
Disposals	出售	–	(378)	(965)	(1,487)	(647)	(3,477)
Written off	註銷	–	–	–	(16,203)	–	(16,203)
Transfer	轉撥	125,595	4,755	–	1,506,713	(1,637,063)	–
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	437,268	24,123	14,648	3,484,859	314,866	4,275,764
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	26,902	1,595	906	217,477	17,954	264,834
Acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間子公司	3,744	137	4	17,811	1,865	23,561
Additions	添置	–	7,856	2,680	40,955	522,184	573,675
Disposals	出售	–	(255)	(936)	(1,209)	–	(2,400)
Transfer	轉撥	69,524	1,166	–	699,649	(770,339)	–
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	537,438	34,622	17,302	4,459,542	86,530	5,135,434
DEPRECIATION	折舊						
At 1 January 2016	於2016年1月1日	39,076	7,428	7,217	749,749	–	803,470
Provided for the year	本年撥備	17,013	3,604	2,403	198,066	–	221,086
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(3,206)	(610)	(545)	(55,037)	–	(59,398)
Elimination on disposal	出售時對銷	–	(329)	(453)	(1,298)	–	(2,080)
Written off	註銷	–	–	–	(6,982)	–	(6,982)
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	52,883	10,093	8,622	884,498	–	956,096
Provided for the year	本年撥備	20,311	4,288	2,120	262,236	–	288,955
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	3,796	727	571	60,980	–	66,074
Elimination on disposal	出售時對銷	–	(230)	(607)	(607)	–	(1,444)
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	76,990	14,878	10,706	1,207,107	–	1,309,681
CARRYING VALUE	賬面值						
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	460,448	19,744	6,596	3,252,435	86,530	3,825,753
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	384,385	14,030	6,026	2,600,361	314,866	3,319,668

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold land and buildings and leasehold improvements	5% – 7.5%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Plant and machinery	5% – 20%

The Group's leasehold land and buildings represent buildings on land use rights in the PRC and leasehold land and building located in Hong Kong amounted to HK\$453,951,000 and HK\$6,497,000 (2016: HK\$377,956,000 and HK\$6,429,000) respectively.

As at 31 December 2017, the buildings include an amount of HK\$17,175,000 (2016: HK\$17,164,000) shared from a joint operation as set out in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

16. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

The Group's prepaid lease payments comprise leasehold land in the PRC.

Analysed for reporting purposes as: 分析呈報如下：

Non-current asset	非流動資產
Current asset	流動資產

Note: As at 31 December 2017, government grants in respect of acquisition of prepaid lease payments with an aggregate amount of HK\$122,391,000 (2016: HK\$118,065,000) was deducted from the carrying amount of prepaid lease payments.

As at 31 December 2017, the carrying amount of prepaid lease payments includes an amount of HK\$2,476,000 (2016: HK\$2,390,000) shared from a joint operation as set out in note 32 to the consolidated financial statement.

15. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

上述物業、廠房及設備項目乃以直線法按下列年率折舊：

樓宇及租賃改良	5% – 7.5%
傢俬、裝置及設備	20%
汽車	25%
廠房及機器	5% – 20%

本集團的租賃土地及樓宇代表中國土地使用權上的樓宇，位於香港的租賃土地及樓宇分別為453,951,000港元及6,497,000港元(2016：377,956,000港元及6,429,000港元)。

截至2017年12月31日止，樓宇之賬面金額包括了合營業務中應佔之17,175,000港元(2016：17,164,000港元)，詳情載於綜合財務報表附註32。

16. 預付租賃款項

本集團之預付租賃款項是指中國境內之中期租賃土地。

	2017	2016
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元
Analysed for reporting purposes as:		
Non-current asset	155,023	112,496
Current asset	4,462	3,022
	159,485	115,518

附註：於2017年12月31日，政府補貼有關收購之預付租賃款項總額為122,391,000港元(2016年：118,065,000港元)已由預付租賃賬面值中扣除。

截至2017年12月31日止，預付租賃款項之賬面金額包括了合營業務中應佔之2,476,000港元(2016：2,390,000港元)詳情載於綜合財務報表附註32。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

17. 投資物業

		Investment property 投資物業 HK\$'000 千港元
FAIR VALUE	公平值	
At 1 January 2016	於2016年1月1日	46,901
Gain on fair value change recognised in profit or loss	公平值變動收益計入損益	18,633
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	<u>(3,736)</u>
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	61,798
Gain on fair value change recognised in profit or loss	公平值變動收益計入損益	6,920
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	3,901
Reclassification to properties under development for sale	重新調撥至待售的發展中物業	<u>(72,619)</u>
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	<u>—</u>

As at 31 December 2016, the Group's property interest held under operating lease for capital appreciation purpose is measured using the fair value model and are classified and accounted for as an investment property.

The fair values of the Group's investment property as at 31 December 2016 was arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on the respective dates by Asset Appraisal Limited, an independent qualified professional valuer not connected to the Group. Asset Appraisal Limited is a member of The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors. The valuation was determined by adopting market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving comparable properties. In estimating the fair value of the property, the highest and best use of the property is its current use.

The investment property was a piece of land of undetermined use in the PRC categorised into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. One of the key inputs used in valuing the investment property was the sales prices of the properties nearby the Group's investment property which ranged from RMB983/M² to RMB1,284/M². The estimated price of the Group's investment property is taken as RMB1,074/M². An increase in the sales prices would result in an increase in fair value measurement of the investment property and vice versa.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the management of the Group decided to use the piece of land for property development, and reclassified it to properties under development for sale at the date of commencement of construction.

於2016年12月31日本集團以資本增值目的經營租賃所持有的房地產權益，採用公平價值模式計量，分類計入投資性房地產。

本集團於2016年12月31日之投資物業之公平值乃根據資產評估有限公司(一與本集團無關之獨立合資格專業估值師)於各自日期進行之估值而釐定。資產評估有限公司是香港測量師學會的會員。估價是通過採用市場法來確定的，市場法使用價格和其他相關信息通過市場交易產生的相關物業。在釐定物業的公平價值時，物業的最高和最佳使用是其當前的使用。

投資物業是指在中華人民共和國境內未確定使用的一塊土地，分類為兩年中公平價值層級的第三級。估值投資物業的主要投入之一是集團投資物業附近物業的銷售價格，從每平方米人民幣983元到每平方米人民幣1,284元。本集團投資物業的估值為每平方米人民幣1,074元。銷售價格的增加將導致投資物業的公平價值估算增加，反之亦然。

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本集團管理層決定將該塊土地用於物業發展，並於建設日期起將其重新分類為待發展物業以備出售。



18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

18. 無形資產

		Technical knowhow 技術知識 HK\$'000 千港元
COST		
At 1 January 2016	成本 於2016年1月1日	11,677
Currency realignment	匯兌調整	<u>(722)</u>
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	10,955
Reclassification from other deposit	從其他訂金調入	106,811
Currency realignment	匯兌調整	<u>1,955</u>
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	<u>119,721</u>
AMORTISATION		
At 1 January 2016	攤銷 於2016年1月1日	8,107
Provided for the year	本年度攤銷	1,156
Currency realignment	匯兌調整	<u>(562)</u>
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	8,701
Provided for the year	本年度攤銷	1,627
Currency realignment	匯兌調整	<u>560</u>
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	<u>10,888</u>
CARRYING VALUE		
At 31 December 2017	賬面值 於2017年12月31日	<u>108,833</u>
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	<u>2,254</u>

The technical knowhow was acquired from third parties. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 to 39 years.

有關技術知識乃購自第三方。於10至39年之估計使用年限內，按直線法攤銷。

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綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

19. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES

19. 合營企業之權益

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost of unlisted investments in joint ventures	非上市合營企業之投資成本	24,177	24,177
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(936)	(1,916)
Share of loss and other comprehensive expense	應佔虧損及其他全面支出	(5,796)	(5,568)
		17,445	16,693

Details of each of the Group's joint ventures at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

截至報告期末，本集團於每間合營企業的詳情載列如下：

Name of entity 實體名稱	Form of entity ventures 合營企業 實體之形式	Place of establishment/ incorporation 成立地點	Class of shares held 所持股票 類型	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group 本集團 間接持有的已發行及 繳足資本比例		Principal activity 主要業務
				2017	2016	
常熟東港置業有限公司	Limited incorporated 有限公司成立	PRC 中國	Registered capital 註冊資本	40%	40%	Provision of port facilities 提供港口設施
Southern Hill Company Limited 南峰有限公司	Limited incorporated 有限公司成立	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary 普通股	50%	50%	Investment holding 投資控股
<i>Wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Hill Company Limited:</i> 其全資附屬公司						
Ruichong Lee & Man Logistics Company Limited ("Ruichong L&M") 瑞昌理文物流有限公司	Limited incorporated 有限公司成立	PRC 中國	Registered capital 註冊資本	50%	50%	Provision of port facilities 提供港口設施

19. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's material joint ventures is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs.

The joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

常熟東港置業有限公司

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Current assets	流動資產	6,046	3,703
Non-current assets	非流動資產	71,918	71,886
Current liabilities	流動負債	(34,351)	(33,856)

The above amounts of assets and liabilities include the following:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及等價物	4,102	3,299
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	流動財務負債(不包括應付貿易及其他款項及撥備)	(29,762)	(28,090)

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Revenue	收入	8,734	8,032
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及全面支出總額	(569)	(1,361)

19. 合營企業之權益(續)

有關本集團每個重大投資合營企業之財務資料，概述如下。以下財務資料代表合營企業財務報表之金額是按香港財務準則編製。

合營企業的核算是應用權益會計法於綜合財務報表表達。

常熟東港置業有限公司

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Current assets	流動資產	6,046	3,703
Non-current assets	非流動資產	71,918	71,886
Current liabilities	流動負債	(34,351)	(33,856)

以上資產及負債金額包括以下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及等價物	4,102	3,299
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	流動財務負債(不包括應付貿易及其他款項及撥備)	(29,762)	(28,090)

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Revenue	收入	8,734	8,032
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及全面支出總額	(569)	(1,361)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

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19. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

常熟東港置業有限公司 (Continued)

The above loss for the year includes the following:

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Depreciation	折舊	(4,002)	(4,260)
Interest income	利息收入	38	190

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in 常熟東港置業有限公司 recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets of 常熟東港置業有限公司	常熟東港置業有限公司之淨資產	43,613	41,733
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 常熟東港置業有限公司	本集團持有常熟東港置業有限公司擁有權之部份	40%	40%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 常熟東港置業有限公司	本集團投資於常熟東港置業有限公司之賬面金額	17,445	16,693

19. 合營企業之權益(續)

常熟東港置業有限公司(續)

上述年內虧損包括以下：

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Depreciation	折舊	(4,002)	(4,260)
Interest income	利息收入	38	190

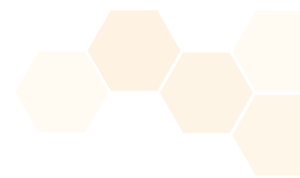
以上有關常熟東港置業有限公司之權益賬面金額的財務資料計入綜合財務報表之調節：

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets of 常熟東港置業有限公司	常熟東港置業有限公司之淨資產	43,613	41,733
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in 常熟東港置業有限公司	本集團持有常熟東港置業有限公司擁有權之部份	40%	40%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in 常熟東港置業有限公司	本集團投資於常熟東港置業有限公司之賬面金額	17,445	16,693

Southern Hill Company Limited

南峰有限公司

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	4,023	1,810
Non-current assets	非流動資產	216,347	174,465
Current liabilities	流動負債	(227,171)	(190,346)



19. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

Southern Hill Company Limited (Continued)

The above amounts of assets and liabilities include the following:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及等價物	420	1,810
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	流動財務負債(不包括應付貿易及其他款項及撥備)	(226,517)	(186,587)
		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Revenue	收入	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及全面支出總額	(1,003)	(1)

The above loss for the year include the following:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	(33)	(34)
Interest income	利息收入	-	2

19. 合營企業之權益(續)

南峰有限公司(續)

以上資產及負債金額包括以下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及等價物	420	1,810
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	流動財務負債(不包括應付貿易及其他款項及撥備)	(226,517)	(186,587)
		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Revenue	收入	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及全面支出總額	(1,003)	(1)

上述年內虧損包括以下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	(33)	(34)
Interest income	利息收入	-	2

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19. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

Southern Hill Company Limited (Continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Southern Hill Company Limited recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Net liabilities of Southern Hill Company Limited	南峰有限公司之淨負債	(6,801)	(14,071)
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Southern Hill Company Limited	本集團持有南峰有限公司擁有權之部份	50%	50%
		(3,401)	(7,036)
Unrecognised share of loss for the year	未確認年內應佔虧損	3,401	7,036
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Southern Hill Company Limited	本集團投資於南峰有限公司之賬面金額	-	-

19. 合營企業之權益(續)

南峰有限公司(續)

以上有關的財務資料計入於南峰有限公司之權益賬面金額確認於綜合財務報表之調節：

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
The unrecognised share of loss of a joint venture for the year	未確認年內應佔合營企業虧損	3,401	7,036
Cumulative unrecognised share of loss of a joint venture	累計應佔合營企業虧損	13,323	9,922



20. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE

20. 聯營企業之權益

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Cost of unlisted investment in an associate	非上市合營企業之投資成本	1,153	—
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	14	—
Share of loss and other comprehensive expenses	應佔虧損及其他全面支出	(5)	—
		1,162	—

Details of the Group's associate at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

截止本報告期間，本集團之聯營企業之詳細資料如下：

Name of entity	Form of entity	Place of establishment	Class of shares held	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Principal activity
				2017	2016	
瑞昌市碼頭熱力有限公司	Limited incorporated 有限公司成立	PRC 中國	Registered capital 註冊資本	49%	N/A	Sales of steam, construction and maintenance of steam pipelines, sales of heat-supply equipment and appliance 銷售蒸汽，建造及維護蒸汽管道，銷售提供熱力之設備及器具

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綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

21. LOAN TO A JOINT VENTURE/AMOUNT DUE FROM A JOINT VENTURE

The loan to a joint venture represented shareholder's loan to Southern Hill Company Limited. As at 31 December 2016, the amount was unsecured, interest-free and repayable within one year after the reporting period. As at 31 December 2017, the amount was unsecured and interest-free, and the loan would form part of the consideration for acquisition of certain piers held by Ruichong L&M, a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Hill Company Limited, within one year after the reporting period. The loan is denominated in US dollars which is a currency other than the functional currency of the relevant group entity.

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the amount due from a joint venture represented the loan to 常熟東港置業有限公司 for construction of a pier. As at 31 December 2016, the amount was unsecured, interest-free and repayable in October 2017. the loan agreement was renewed in 2017 and as at 31 December 2017 the loan is unsecured, interest-free and repayable in October 2018.

22. OTHER DEPOSIT

Deposit paid for acquisition of an intangible asset (Note)

購置無形資產之已付訂金(附註)

Note: It represents the deposit paid by the Group for technical knowhow for manufacturing a new chemical product. During the current year, the remaining deposit of HK\$9,030,000 has been settled and the technical knowhow is available for use. Therefore, the other deposit of HK\$106,811,000 was reclassified as an intangible asset as disclosed in note 18.

To identify if there is any indication that such deposit paid and construction in progress may be impaired, management (i) regularly assesses whether evidence is available of any discrepancy in construction progress against construction plan; (ii) regularly reviews the capital expenditure against their budgeted plan to identify any deviation; and (iii) identifies if there are any significant changes with an impact on the Group that have taken place during the year or will take place in the near future, by researching for comparable market trends of market price of the new chemical product and raw material cost of producing it. No indication of impairment of the Project has been identified by the management.

21. 合營企業之貸款／應收合營企業款項

該合營企業貸款是股東向南峰有限公司的貸款。於2016年12月31日，該金額為無抵押，無利息且在報告期後一年內償還。於2017年12月31日，該金額為無抵押及無利息，而貸款將於報告期一年內作為收購南峰有限公司之全資附屬公司瑞昌物流所持有若干碼頭的部份代價。貸款以美元計價，是相關集團實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣。

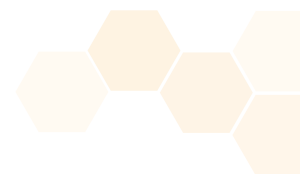
於2017年及2016年12月31日，應收合營企業款項為常熟東港置業有限公司的借款。於2016年12月31日，該金額為無抵押，無利息及於2017年10月償還。貸款協議於2017年續期，截至2017年12月31日，該貸款無抵押，無利息及在2018年10月償還。

22. 其他訂金

	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Deposit paid for acquisition of an intangible asset (Note)	-	93,245

備註：此代表本集團就生產新化工產品所支付的技術知識保證金。於本年度，剩餘押金9,030,000港元已全部結算及技術知識已可使用。因此，其他按金106,811,000港元已按附註18披露重新分類為無形資產。

就已付訂金及在建工程確定是否有減值跡象，管理層(i)定期評估是否有證據顯示施工進度與施工計劃有任何差異；(ii)根據其預算計劃定期審查資本支出，以確定有否任何偏差；(iii)通過研究新化工產品價格及原材料生產成本的可比市場趨勢，確定在本年度或不久將來有否發生對本集團具有影響的重大變化。管理層確定該項目沒有減值跡象。

**23. GOODWILL****23. 商譽**

		HK\$'000 千港元
COST AND CARRYING VALUES		
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016		–
Arising on acquisition of a subsidiary (note 43)		2,776
Exchange adjustments		33
At 31 December 2017		<u>2,809</u>

成本及賬面值

在2016年1月1日及12月31日

收購一間子公司所產生(附註43)

匯兌調整

在2017年12月31日

24. INVENTORIES**24. 存貨**

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Raw materials and consumables	原材料及耗用品	272,957	152,680
Work in progress	在制品	28,299	18,271
Finished goods	制成品	122,961	60,895
		424,217	<u>231,846</u>

25. PROPERTIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT FOR SALE**25. 待出售的發展中物業**

The properties under development for sale are located in the PRC, and expected to be completed after more than one year from the end of the reporting year.

待出售的發展中物業位於中國及預期在此報告一年之後完成。

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綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

26. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

26. 應收貿易及其他款項

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade receivables	應收貿易賬款	95,724	53,477
Bills receivables	應收票據	284,762	166,245
		380,486	219,722
Prepayments	預付款	77,817	40,074
Deposits to suppliers	付供應商訂金	7,954	40,745
Value-added tax receivables	應收增值稅項	35,291	119,654
Other receivables	其他應收款	10,585	5,685
Total trade and other receivables	應收貿易及其他款項合計	512,133	425,880

The aged analysis of trade and bills receivables based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

應收貿易賬款及票據於報告期末按發票日之賬齡分析如下：

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Not exceeding 30 days	不超過30天	252,281	153,699
31–60 days	31至60天	46,563	40,593
61–90 days	61至90天	26,895	15,858
91–120 days	91至120天	31,165	5,102
Over 120 days	超過120天	23,582	4,470
		380,486	219,722

26. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Before accepting any new customer, the Group assesses the potential customer's credit quality by investigating its historical credit record and then defines its credit limit. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be recovered based on historical experience.

The Group generally allows its trade customers a credit period ranged from 7 to 60 days. During the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016, no allowance for doubtful debts was provided. The Group generally makes provision against debts which are considered as not recoverable. At 31 December 2017, no trade receivables was past due (2016: HK\$4,251,000). The Group does not hold any collateral over the overdue balance.

Ageing of trade receivables which are past due but not impaired:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
1–30 days	1至30日	–	1,874
31–60 days	31至60日	–	2,377
		–	4,251

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, all trade and bills receivables aged over 60 days are bills receivables and they are not past due.

26. 應收貿易及其他款項(續)

於接納任何新客戶前，本集團透過調查客戶之過往信貸記錄評估其潛在信貸質量並隨後界定其信貸額度。按過往經驗，既無過期亦無減值之應收貿易賬款會被視作可收回。

本集團一般允許其貿易客戶的信貸期介乎7至60日。截至2017年及2016年12月31日止年度，概無計提呆賬撥備。本集團一般對被視為無法收回的債務才會作出撥備。於2017年12月31日，並無應收貿易賬款逾期(2016年：4,251,000港元)。本集團並無就逾期結餘持有任何抵押品。

已到期的應收賬但沒有做撥備之賬齡：

截止2016及2017年12月31日，超60日賬齡之貿易及應收票據為應收票據及相關票據並未到期。

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27. AMOUNTS DUE FROM (TO) RELATED COMPANIES**27. 應收(付)關連公司款項**

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Lee & Man Paper Manufacturing Limited and its subsidiaries ("LMP Group")	理文造紙有限公司及其附屬公司 (「理文造紙」)	15,731	<u>(2,602)</u>

LMP Group is beneficially owned and controlled by Mr. Lee Wan Keung, the controlling shareholder of the Company's ultimate holding company, Fortune Star. The amount represents a trade balance which is unsecured, non-interest bearing and aged within 90 days.

理文造紙是由本公司最終控股公司 Fortune Star 之控股股東李運強先生實益擁有。有關款項乃貿易結餘為無抵押、不計息、需應要求償還及賬齡為90天內。

28. BANK BALANCES AND CASH**28. 銀行結餘及現金**

Bank balances and cash comprise cash held by the Group and short term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The deposits carry prevailing market interest rates which range from 0.30% to 4.10% (2016: 0.30% to 5.15%) per annum.

銀行結餘及現金包括本集團持有之現金及原本為3個月或少於3個月到期之短期銀行存款。該等存款按市場年息率0.3%至4.10%(2016: 0.3%至5.15%)計息。

The following amounts of bank and cash are denominated in the foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant group entities.

以下銀行及現金結餘均以相關集團實體之功能貨幣以外的貨幣記賬。

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
HK dollars	港元	15,515	19,663
US dollars	美元	15,771	<u>2,667</u>
		31,286	<u>22,330</u>

29. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The credit period obtained for trade purchases is 7 to 45 days.

Included in trade and other payables is trade payable of HK\$124,909,000 (2016: HK\$95,530,000). The aged analysis of trade payables based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Not exceeding 30 days	不超過30天	79,610	63,217
31–60 days	31至60天	18,230	9,662
61–90 days	61至90天	4,447	7,774
Over 90 days	超過120天	22,622	14,877
Trade payables	應付款	124,909	95,530
Receipt in advance	預收款	88,124	47,800
Construction costs payable and accruals	應付工程款及預提費用	140,761	118,990
Value-added tax accruals	應付增值稅項	25,594	7,271
Other payables	其他應付款	96,897	93,536
Other accruals	其他預提費用	30,915	18,572
Total trade and other payables	應付貿易及其他款項合計	507,200	381,699
Analysed for reporting purposes as:	作報告分析用途		
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	28,494	26,299
Current liabilities	流動負債	478,706	355,400
		507,200	381,699

As at 31 December 2017, the balance of other payables comprised a non-current deferred income, amounting to HK\$28,494,000, received from the PRC government for an innovative technology project. As at 31 December 2016, the balance of construction costs payable and accruals comprised non-current construction costs payables of HK\$26,299,000. Other accruals are classified as current liabilities.

29. 應付貿易及其他款項

應付貿易及其他款項主要包括貿易購貨及持續開支成本之未付款項。貿易購貨之賒賬期為7至45天。

應付貿易及其他款項包括應付貿易賬款為124,909,000港元(2016: 95,530,000港元)，應付貿易賬款於報告期末按發票日之賬齡分析如下：

截止2017年12月31日，收取了中國政府給予之創新科技項目金額為28,494,000港元之非流動遞延收入已包含在其他應付款中。截止2016年12月31日，應付工程款及預提費用包括在非流動應付工程款中之金額為26,299,000港元，其他預提費用被分類為流動負債。

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29. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

The following amounts of trade and other payables are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant group entities.

29. 應付貿易及其他款項(續)

以下應付貿易賬款及其他款項均以相關集團實體的功能貨幣以外的貨幣記賬。

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
HK dollars	港元	-	190

30. BANK BORROWINGS**30. 銀行借款**

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Unsecured bank loans	無抵押銀行借款	2,170,783	1,969,030
Carrying amount of bank loans based on scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements:	按借款協議所列預計還款日期之銀行借款的賬面值：		
Within one year	一年內	601,182	220,040
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	超出一年但不超出兩年	854,945	561,479
More than two years but not more than five years	超出兩年但不超出五年	714,656	962,792
		2,170,783	1,744,311
Carrying amount of bank loans that are repayable within one year from the end of the reporting period and contain a repayment on demand clause	於報告期末起須一年內償還及具有可隨時要求償還條文之銀行借款賬面值	-	224,719
		2,170,783	1,969,030
Less: Amounts due within one year shown under current liabilities	減：一年內到期的金額於流動負債下列示	(601,182)	(444,759)
Amounts shown under non-current liabilities	於非流動負債下列示	1,569,601	1,524,271

30. BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2017, the Group had available banking facilities of approximately HK\$3,633,667,000 (2016: HK\$3,632,983,000) of which HK\$2,170,783,000 (2016: HK\$1,969,030,000) was utilised. Unutilised banking facilities approximated HK\$1,462,884,000 (2016: HK\$1,663,953,000).

The exposure of the Group's borrowings are as follows:

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Fixed-rate borrowings	固定利率借款	984,484	110,307
Variable-rate borrowings	浮動利率借款	1,186,299	1,858,723
		2,170,783	1,969,030

The ranges of effective interest rates per annum on the Group's borrowings are as follows:

		2017	2016
Effective interest rate:	實際利率：		
Fixed-rate borrowings	固定利率借款	4.61%	4.46%
Variable-rate borrowings	浮動利率借款	1% to 2.2% over HIBOR 香港銀行 同業拆息上浮	PBCR* or 1% to 2.7% over HIBOR 香港銀行 同業拆息上浮

* The rate represents the benchmark lending rate offered by the People's Bank of China.

The following amounts of bank borrowings are denominated in currency other than the functional currency of the relevant group entities.

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
HK dollars	港元	1,186,299	1,048,118

30. 銀行借款(續)

於2017年12月31日，本集團之可備用銀行融資額約3,633,667,000港元(2016年：3,632,983,000港元)，其中2,170,783,000港元(2016年：1,969,030,000港元)已用，未動用銀行融資約為1,462,884,000港元(2016年：1,663,953,000港元)。

本集團之固定利率借款及合約到期日如下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Fixed-rate borrowings	固定利率借款	984,484	110,307
Variable-rate borrowings	浮動利率借款	1,186,299	1,858,723
		2,170,783	1,969,030

本集團借款之實際年利率範圍如下：

		2017	2016
Effective interest rate:	實際利率：		
Fixed-rate borrowings	固定利率借款	4.61%	4.46%
Variable-rate borrowings	浮動利率借款	1% to 2.2% over HIBOR 香港銀行 同業拆息上浮	PBCR* or 1% to 2.7% over HIBOR 香港銀行 同業拆息上浮

* 此利率代表中國人民銀行提供的基準貸款利率。

本集團之銀行借款均以相關實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣記賬呈列如下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
HK dollars	港元	1,186,299	1,048,118

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31. SHARE CAPITAL

31. 股本

		Number of ordinary shares 普通股份數目	Amount 金額 HK\$'000 千港元
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each:	每股面值0.1港元之普通股：		
Authorised:	法定：		
At 1 January 2016, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017	於2016年1月1日、2016年12月31日及 2017年12月31日	5,000,000,000	500,000
Issued and fully paid:	發行及繳足：		
At 1 January 2016, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017	於2016年1月1日、2016年12月31日及 2017年12月31日	825,000,000	82,500

There was no movement in the Company's share capital for both years.

本公司之股本於該兩個年度內並無變動。

32. INVESTMENT IN A JOINT OPERATION

32. 合營業務投資

The joint operation was constituted from 50% shareholding of Hong Kong Baptist University Investment Limited operating a research center located in Changshu, the PRC.

本合營業務由香港浸大投資50%股權組成，於中國常熟營運一個研究中心。

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, the aggregate amounts of assets and expenses recognised in the consolidated financial statements relating to the Group's interests in this joint operation are as follows:

於2016年及2017年12月31日，本集團就有關合營業務之權益在綜合財務報表確認的資產及費用總金額如下：

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Property	物業	17,175	17,164
Prepaid lease payments	預付租賃款項	2,476	2,390
		19,651	19,554
Expenses	費用	1,437	1,437

33. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company's share option scheme (the "Scheme") was adopted pursuant to a resolution passed on 14 July 2017 for the purpose of providing incentives to directors and eligible persons (the "Participants"). The Scheme had a term of 10 years from the date which the Board of Directors resolved to offer the options to the Participants, i.e. 13 June 2017, and therefore it expired on 12 June 2026. On 14 July 2017, share options with a market value of HK\$154,200,000 were granted and the provision of the Scheme shall remain in full force and the holder of all options granted under the Scheme prior to such termination shall be entitled to exercise the outstanding options pursuant to the terms of the Scheme until expiry of the said options.

The purpose of the Scheme is to reward the Participants who has contributed or will contribute to the Group and to encourage the Participants to work towards enhancing the value of the Company and its shares for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders as a whole. The Scheme expressly provides that the Board of Directors may, with respect to each grant of options, determine the subscription price, the minimum period (if any) for which an option must be held before it can be exercised, performance targets (if any) and other conditions that apply to the options.

The options granted on 14 July 2017 will vest on 1 April 2022. They will be exercisable by Mr. Lee during the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2027 if the Group achieves the following performance targets:

- (i) all the 82,500,000 options will be exercisable from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2027 (both dates inclusive) if the net profit for the Group's financial year ending 31 December 2021 equals or exceeds 150% of the net profit for the Group's financial year ended 31 December 2016 of HK\$216,195,000; or
- (ii) if the net profit for the Group's financial year ending 31 December 2021 cannot be achieved as per (i) above, the 82,500,000 options will be exercisable from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2027 (both dates inclusive) if the net profit for the Group's financial year ending 31 December 2022 equals or exceeds 160% of the net profit for the Group's financial year ended 31 December 2016 of HK\$216,195,000.

33. 購股權計劃

本公司之購股權計劃(「計劃」)乃根據於2017年7月14日通過之決議案採納，旨在為董事及合資格人士(「參與者」)提供獎勵。該計劃自董事會決議向參與者提供期權(即2017年6月13日)起計10年，因此於2026年6月12日屆滿。於2017年7月14日，購股權以市值154,200,000港元已獲授出，而該計劃的條款將繼續全面生效，而於終止前根據該計劃授出的所有購股權持有人有權根據計劃條款行使尚未行使購股權，直至該等計劃屆滿為止選項。

該計劃旨在獎勵曾經或將為本集團作出貢獻之參與者，並鼓勵參與者為本公司及其股東之整體利益，致力於提升本公司及其股份之價值。該計劃明確訂明，就每次授出購股權而言，董事會可釐定認購價(遵照上市規則第17.03(9)條)，於購股權可予行使前必須持有購股權之最短期限(如有)，表現目標(如有)及適用於購股權之其他條件。

於2017年7月14日授出的購股權將於2022年4月1日歸屬。倘本集團達致以下表現目標，該等購股權將可由李先生於2022年4月1日至2027年3月31日期間內予以行使：

- (i) 倘本集團截至2021年12月31日止財政年度之淨利潤等於或超過本集團截至2016年12月31日止財政年度淨利潤216,195,000港元之150%，則82,500,000份購股權將可由2022年4月1日至2027年3月31日(首尾兩天包括在內)獲悉數行使；或
- (ii) 倘本集團截至2021年12月31日止財政年度之淨利潤無法按上文(i)所述達致，則若本集團截至2022年12月31日止財政年度之淨利潤等於或超過本集團截至2016年12月31日止財政年度淨利潤216,195,000港元之160%，則82,500,000份購股權將可由2023年4月1日至2027年3月31日(首尾兩天包括在內)獲行使。

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33. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

The exercise price of the options conditionally granted to Mr. Lee is HK\$3.72, which was determined at the Board meeting on 13 June 2017 by reference to the highest of (i) HK\$0.1, being the par value of a share in the Company, (ii) HK\$3.72, being the closing price of the shares as stated in the daily quotations sheets issued by the Stock Exchange on the date of the above Board meeting approving the exercise price and the grant, and (iii) the average closing price of the shares in the Company as stated in the daily quotations sheets issued by the Stock Exchange for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of the above Board meeting approving the exercise price and the grant.

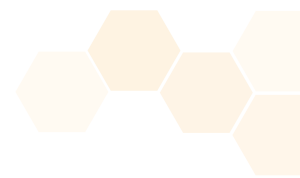
The following table discloses movements of the Company's share options during the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016:

Director	Date of grant	Exercise price	Exercisable period	Number of share options		
				Outstanding at 1.1.2016 and 31.12.2016	Granted during the year	Outstanding at 31.12.2017
董事	授出日期	行使價 HK\$ 港元	行使期	於2016年 1月1日及 2016年 12月31日 尚未行使	本年內授出	於2017年 12月31日 尚未行使
Mr. Lee 李先生	14.7.2017	3.72	1.4.2022–31.3.2027	–	82,500,000	82,500,000
Exercisable at the end of the year 於年終可行使						–

33. 購股權計劃(續)

有條件授予李先生之購股權之行使價為3.72港元，已於2017年6月13日的董事會會議上參考下列三者之價格(以最高者為準)釐定：(i) 0.1港元，即股份面值，(ii) 於批准行使價及有關授出之上述董事會會議當日在聯交所發出之每日報價表所列之股份收市價3.72港元，及(iii) 於緊接就批准行使價及有關授出而召開上述董事會會議當日前五個交易日在聯交所發出之每日報價表所列之股份平均收市價。

截至2017年及2016年12月31日止年度內，本公司購股權變動呈列如下：



33. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

The estimated fair value of the share options granted under the Scheme on 14 July 2017 was approximately HK\$154,200,000, calculated using the Binomial Model (the "Model"). The inputs into the Model were as follows:

Share price at date of grant	於授出日期股價	HK\$3.72
Exercise price	行使價	HK\$3.72
Expected volatility (per annum)	預期波幅(每年)	44.29%
Expected life of share options	購股權預期年期	9.7 years
Expected dividend yield	預期股息率	3.24%
Risk-free rate	無風險利率	1.52%
Fair value of share option	購股權之公平值	HK\$1.87

Fair values of the share options were with reference to the valuation carried out by an independent firm of professional valuers.

Expected volatility was determined by using the historical volatility of the Company's share price. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

The risk free interest rate was estimated based on the yield of 5-year exchange fund note issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority as of the grant date.

The variables and assumptions used in computing the fair value of the share options are based on the directors' best estimate. The value of an option varies with different variables of certain subjective assumptions.

The Group recognises the total expense of HK\$15,313,000 for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: Nil) in relation to share options granted by the Company.

33. 購股權計劃(續)

於2017年7月14日所授出購股權之估算公平價值為154,200,000港元，乃採用二項式模型(「模型」)釐定。模型的輸入數據如下：

Share options
with an exercisable
period from
購股權
之行使期由
1.4.2022 to 至
31.3.2027

購股權之公平價值乃參考由專業獨立估值師之評估。

預期波幅按過去五年公司股價之歷史波幅釐定。模式所採用預期年期已就不可轉讓、行使限制及行行為考慮之影響按管理層最佳估計調整。

無風險利率按香港金融管理局之五年期外匯基金債券率於授出日期估計。

變數及假設用作計算購股權之公平價值乃按董事最佳估計。購股權價值由若干主觀假設之不同變數而變更。

就本公司授出之購股權，截止2017年12月31日本集團已確認15,313,000港元之費用(2016年：零)。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

34. OPERATING LEASES

34. 經營租約

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Minimum lease payments paid under operating leases in respect of office premises during the year	年內有關辦公室物業經營租約之最低租賃付款	3,235	2,009

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

於報告期末，本集團承諾不可撤銷的未來最低租賃付款額到期如下：

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	2,192	3,102
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二至第五年	156	1,902
		2,348	5,004

Included in the commitments above, HK\$97,000 (2016: HK\$94,000) is related to commitment for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases with LMP Group (note 38).

在上述承諾中，與理文造紙所訂立不可撤銷經營租約之未來最低租賃付款為97,000港元(2016年：94,000港元)(附註38)。

The commitments for operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Group for office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of one year (2016: one year). Rentals are based on the terms specified in the lease agreements.

經營租賃付款承擔指本集團就其辦公室物業應付之租金。租賃之平均租期為一年(2016年：一年)，租金乃根據租賃協議內之指定條款釐定。

35. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements in respect of the acquisition of

- property, plant and equipment
- intangible asset

已訂約但未於綜合財務報表中撥備之資本性支出用作購置

- 物業、廠房及設備
- 無形資產

2017
HK\$'000
千港元

2016
HK\$'000
千港元

274,847

–

274,847

278,093

8,422

286,515

36. OTHER COMMITMENT

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had contractual commitments for acquisition of land use rights of HK\$2,381,000 (2016: HK\$2,247,000). It also had commitments for granting shareholder's loan of HK\$27,135,000 (2016: HK\$28,635,000) to Southern Hill Company Limited to cover the initial costs and expenses of undertaking the pier construction in Jiangxi, the PRC.

37. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES**Defined contribution scheme**

The Group operates the Mandatory Provided Fund Scheme ("MPF Scheme") for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributes monthly the lower of HK\$1,500 or 5% of the relevant monthly payroll costs to the MPF Scheme, which contribution is matched by employees.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC are members of state-managed retirement benefit schemes operated by the government of the PRC. The PRC subsidiaries are required to contribute certain percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit schemes is to make the specified contributions.

The total cost charged to profit or loss of HK\$12,722,000 (2016: HK\$10,652,000) represents contributions payable to these schemes by the Group in respect of the current accounting period.

35. 資本承擔**36. 其他承擔**

於報告期末，本集團已訂約以2,381,000港元(2016年：2,247,000港元)購入土地使用權。彼亦承諾給予27,135,000港元(2016年：28,635,000港元)的股東貸款予南峰有限公司用作承擔興建江西碼頭至今之最初成本及支出。

37. 退休福利計劃**界定供款計劃**

本集團為所有合資格的僱員設立一項強積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)。強積金計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開持有，並由受託人控制。本集團向強積金計劃供款1,500港元或有關每月薪酬成本之5%(以較低者為準)，而僱員之供款比率相同。

本集團之中國附屬公司之僱員均為中國政府管理之國營退休福利計劃之成員，該等中國附屬公司須按薪酬開支之若干百分比向退休福利計劃供款，本集團對有關退休福利計劃之責任是作出指定之供款。

於會計年度內，本集團在這些計劃中的應付供款額為12,722,000港元(2016年：10,652,000港元)，總費用已在損益中列賬。

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38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

38. 關連交易及結餘

Apart from the balances with related parties as set out in notes 21 and 27, the Group had significant transactions with related parties during the year as follows:

除附註21及27所列表載之關連人士結餘外，本集團與關連人士於年內所進行之重大交易如下：

Name of related party/ connected parties 關連方／關連人士名稱	Relationship 關係	Nature of transactions 交易性質	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
LMP Group 理文造紙	A company beneficially owned and controlled by Mr. Lee Wan Keung 由李運強先生實益擁有及控制之公司	Electricity and steam fee paid 已付發電及蒸氣費	66,843	65,741
		Rental expense paid 已付租金費用	1,747	1,791
		Sales of chemical products 銷售化工產品	57,526	15,197
		Electricity and steam fee received 已收發電及蒸氣費	48,291	34,727
		Rental income received 已收租金收入	2,109	1,282
Professor Chan Albert Sun Chi 陳新滋教授	Director of the Company 本公司董事	Acquisition of a property 購置物業	-	5,480

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Except for the related party transactions and balances described above, the Group has entered into a joint venture arrangement with LMP Group. Details of the joint venture and the commitment to the joint venture are set out in notes 19, 21 and 36 respectively.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	短期員工福利
Post-employment benefits	退休福利

38. 關連交易及結餘(續)

除上文所述關連人士交易及結餘外，本集團與理文造紙訂立合營企業安排。合營企業及對合營企業之其他資本承擔詳情分別載於附註19、21及36。

董事及其他主要管理層成員於年內之酬金如下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
		37,829	16,240
		122	29
		37,951	16,269

39. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group's acquisition of property, plant and equipment of HK\$255,685,000 (2016: HK\$123,094,000) was settled through transfer of deposits paid in the prior years. The Group's addition in intangible assets of HK\$106,811,000 (2016: HK\$Nil) was transferred from other deposit. The Group's addition in properties under development of HK\$72,619,000 (2016: HK\$Nil) was transferred from investment property.

39. 主要非貨幣性交易

截至2017年12月31日止年度，本集團通過轉讓過往年度已付按金而收購物業、廠房及設備255,685,000港元(2016年：123,094,000港元)。本集團無形資產增加106,811,000港元(2016年：零)是由其他按金轉入。本集團增加發展中物業72,619,000港元(2016年：零)已由投資物業轉撥。

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40. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY 40. 本公司主要附屬公司

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

於2017年及2016年12月31日本公司之主要附屬公司詳情如下：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation 註冊成立地點	Nominal value of issued and fully paid share capital/paid-in capital 已發行及繳足股本 面值／實繳股本	Attributable equity interest 所佔權益		Principal activities* 主要業務*
			2017	2016	
Jiangsu L&M (note) 江蘇理文化工有限公司(附註)	PRC 中國	Paid-in capital – US\$78,750,000 實繳股本 – 78,750,000美元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sales of industrial chemical products 生產及銷售工業化工產品
Jiangxi L&M (note) 江西理文化工有限公司(附註)	PRC 中國	Paid-in capital – US\$53,702,394 and RMB1,314,325,092 實繳股本 – 53,702,394美元及人民幣1,314,325,092元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sales of industrial chemical products 生產及銷售工業化工產品
Lee & Man (International) Investment Limited 理文(國際)投資有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares – HK\$100 普通股 – 100港元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Lee & Man Chemical Investment Limited 理文化工投資有限公司	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	Shares – US\$1 股份 – 1美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Changshu Yunhong Realty Limited 常熟運鴻置業有限公司	PRC 中國	Paid-in capital – RMB120,000,000 實繳股本 – 人民幣120,000,000元	100%	100%	Property development 物業發展
Gucngzhou Lee & Man Technology Company Limited 廣州理文科技有限公司	PRC 中國	Paid-in capital – RMB11,000,000 實繳股本 – 人民幣11,000,000元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股

40. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED) 40. 本公司主要附屬公司(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation 註冊成立地點	Nominal value of issued and fully paid share capital/paid-in capital 已發行及繳足股本 面值/實繳股本	Attributable equity interest 所佔權益		Principal activities# 主要業務*
			2017	2016	
Zuhai Lee & Man Materials Science Company Limited 珠海理文新材料有限公司	PRC 中國	Paid-in capital – RMB37,438,000 實繳股本 – 人民幣37,438,000元	100%	N/A	Manufacture and sales of industrial chemical products 生產及銷售工業化工產品
Ruichang Liwen Xingchang Environmental Protection Co. Ltd 瑞昌理文興昌環保有限公司 ("Xingchang")	PRC 中國	Paid-in capital – RMB26,090,000 實繳股本 – 人民幣26,090,000元	70%	N/A	Manufacture and sales of industrial chemical products 生產及銷售工業化工產品

* The principal activities were carried out in the PRC and Hong Kong.

* 主要業務均在中國及香港。

note: These companies are registered in the form of wholly-owned foreign investment enterprise.

附註：該等公司均以外商獨資企業形式註冊。

Only Lee & Man Chemical Investment Limited is directly held by the Company.

只有理文化工投資有限公司是由本公司直接持有。

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

董事認為上表載列之本公司附屬公司，乃主要影響本集團之業績或資產之公司。董事認為若提供其他附屬公司之詳情將導致篇幅冗長。

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

概無附屬公司於年終或年內任何時間持有任何未贖回之債務證券。

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41. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure the entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt, which includes the bank borrowings disclosed in note 30, net of bank balances and cash, and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital and various reserves.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure periodically. As part of this review, the directors consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the directors, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues as well as issue of new debts.

41. 資本風險管理

本集團進行資本管理，以確保本集團旗下各實體能夠持續經營業務，同時透過優化債務及股本結餘爭取股東最大回報。本集團的整體策略自上年度保持不變。

本集團的資本結構包括淨負債(載於附註30中已扣除銀行結餘及現金後的銀行借款)及本公司權益持有人應佔權益(包含已發行股本及各項儲備)。

本公司董事定時檢討資本架構。作為是項檢討的一部分，董事會考慮資本成本及各類資本的相關風險。根據董事的建議，本集團將透過派付股息、發行新股以及發行新債以平衡其整體資本架構。

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

42a. Categories of financial instruments

<i>Financial assets</i>	金融資產
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	貸款及應收款項(包括現金及現金等價物)
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	金融負債
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	按攤銷成本的金融負債
Fair value through profit or loss	公平值計入損益
– derivative financial instrument	– 衍生金融工具

42. 金融工具

42a. 金融工具之類別

	2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
	987,387	567,653
	2,462,223	2,248,284
	–	20

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Group's major financial instruments include trade and other receivables, loan to a joint venture, amounts due from (to) a joint venture/related companies, bank balances and cash, trade and other payables, bank borrowings and derivative financial instruments. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Market risk**(i) Currency risk**

The Group mainly operate in the PRC and the exposure in exchange rate risks mainly arose from fluctuations of foreign currencies, including HK dollars and US dollars against the functional currency of the relevant group entities. Material transactions and balances that are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant entities give rise to foreign currency exposure as follows:

- (i) US dollars – in terms of loan to a joint venture and bank balances and cash.
- (ii) HK dollars – in terms of bank balances and cash, trade and other payables, bank borrowings and derivative financial instrument.

Exchange rate fluctuations and market trend have always been the concern of the Group. Management will monitor the foreign currency exposure closely and consider the use of hedging instruments when the need arises.

42. 金融工具(續)**42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策**

本集團之主要金融工具包括應收貿易及其他款項、合營企業貸款、合營企業之應收款項、銀行結餘及現金、應付貿易及其他款項、銀行借款、應付關連公司款項及衍生金融工具。該等金融工具詳情於相關附註披露。該等金融工具的相關風險包括市場風險(貨幣風險及利率風險)、信貸風險及流動資金風險。下文載列如何降低該等風險之政策。管理層管理及監控該等風險，以確保及時及有效地採取適當之措施。

市場風險**(i) 貨幣風險**

本集團主要於中國經營業務，匯率風險主要由外幣(包括美元及港元)兌換相關集團實體功能貨幣波動時所產生。並非以相關實體功能貨幣列值之重大交易及結餘產生之外幣風險如下：

- (i) 美元 – 於合營企業之貸款，銀行結餘及現金及銀行借款。
- (ii) 港元 – 於銀行結餘及現金，應付貿易及其他款項，銀行借款及衍生金融工具。

本集團一向關注匯率波動及市場趨勢。管理層會密切監控外匯風險並適時採用對沖工具。

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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

(Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

(i) Currency risk (Continued)

Non-derivative foreign currency monetary assets and monetary liabilities

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the Group's monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant group entities are as follows:

42. 金融工具(續)

42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

(i) 貨幣風險(續)

非衍生外幣金融資產及金融負債

於報告期末，本集團除以相關實體功能貨幣以外之貨幣記賬的金融資產及金融負債，其賬面值如下：

		2017 HK\$'000 千港元	2016 HK\$'000 千港元
Assets	資產		
HK dollars	港元	15,515	19,663
US dollars	美元	112,636	97,652
Liabilities	負債		
HK dollars	港元	1,186,299	1,048,308

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**42. 金融工具(續)****42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies***(Continued)***Market risk (Continued)**(i) Currency risk *(Continued)*

Non-derivative foreign currency monetary assets and monetary liabilities (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% appreciation and depreciation in the functional currency of the relevant group entities (i.e. RMB and HK dollars) against the above foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A strengthening of the functional currency of the relevant group entities against the above foreign currencies would give rise to the following impact to post-tax profit for the year and vice versa.

42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)**市場風險(續)**

(i) 貨幣風險(續)

非衍生外幣金融資產及金融負債(續)

敏感性分析

下表詳細載列就本集團內相關集團實體功能貨幣(即人民幣及港元)兌換上述外幣時上升及下降5%之敏感度。5%的敏感度亦代表管理層評估外幣匯率的合理可能變化。在期末時5%的外幣匯率轉變，有關的匯兌差額將在敏感性分析中作出調整。當相關集團實體之功能貨幣兌換上述外幣處強勢時，將令年度除稅後溢利有所影響，反之亦然。

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Monetary assets and liabilities:	貨幣性資產及負債：		
Increase (decrease) on post-tax profit for the year	年度除稅後溢利增加(減少)		
– HK dollars	– 港元	58,539	51,432
– US dollars	– 美元	(5,632)	(4,857)

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綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

(Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

The Group's cash flow interest rate risks mainly relate to its variable rate borrowings (see note 30 for details of these borrowings). It is the Group's policy to keep its borrowings at floating rate so as to minimise the cash flow interest rate risk. The Group's bank balances also have exposure to cash flow interest rate risk due to the fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate on bank balances.

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed rate bank borrowings (see note 30 for detail of these borrowings). The Group aims at keeping borrowings at variable rates.

The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note. The Group cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of HIBOR and PBCR arising from the Group's HK dollars and US dollars denominated borrowings.

42. 金融工具(續)

42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

(ii) 利率風險管理

非衍生金融資產及負債

本集團之現金流利率風險主要與其浮息借款有關(該等借款詳情見附註30)。本集團之政策是維持借款的固定利率，以將現金流利率風險減至最少。本集團的銀行結餘亦因應市場銀行結餘利率波動，而須面對現金流利率風險。

本集團面對利率風險之公允值乃由於固定利率之銀行借貸(該等借款詳情見附註30)本集團期望銀行借貸維持不同利率。

本集團對金融負債利率的風險詳見本附註的流動性風險管理部分。本集團現金流量利率風險主要集中於本集團港元及美元計值借款產生的香港銀行同業拆息及外幣拆借利率波動。

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies***(Continued)**Market risk (Continued)*(ii) Interest rate risk *(Continued)**Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities (Continued)*Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. For variable rate bank borrowings, to the extent that they are not hedged by effective instruments, and bank balances, the analysis is prepared assuming the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout both years in the case of instruments that have floating rates. 10 (2016: 10) basis point and 50 (2016: 50) basis point increase or decrease are used by the management for the assessment of the possible change in interest rates of variable rate bank balances and variable rate borrowings, respectively.

If interest rates had been 10 basis point higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 would decrease or increase by HK\$450,000 (2016: HK\$211,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate bank balances.

If interest rates had been 50 basis point higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 would decrease or increase by HK\$5,932,000 (2016: HK\$9,294,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its bank borrowings.

42. 金融工具(續)**42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)***市場風險(續)*

(ii) 利率風險管理(續)

*非衍生金融資產及負債(續)*敏感性分析

以下敏感性分析是根據非衍生金融工具於本報告期末之利率風險釐定。就浮息銀行借款而言，倘並無透過有效工具及銀行結餘進行對沖，分析將按假設於財務年度開始時已出現所訂明之變動並於兩年內維持不變(如屬以浮動利率計息之工具)而編製。10(2016年：10)基點及50(2016年：50)基點的增減是管理層作分別對浮動利率的銀行存款及借款有關利率變動可能性的評估時使用。

倘利率增加或減少10個基點且所有其他可變因素維持不變，則本集團截至2017年12月31日止年度之除稅後溢利將增加或減少450,000港元(2016年：211,000港元)，此乃由於附帶浮動利息銀行結餘而令本集團面對利率風險。

倘利率增加或減少50個基點且所有其他可變因素維持不變，則本集團截至2017年12月31日止年度之除稅後溢利將減少或增加5,932,000港元(2016年：9,294,000港元)。此乃由於銀行借款附帶浮動利息而令本集團面對利率風險。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

(Continued)

Credit risk

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of the counterparties' failure to perform their obligations in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group has concentration of credit risk as 16% (2016: 24%) and 48% (2016: 48%) of the total trade receivables was due from the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers respectively. The Group also granted loan and advance to a joint venture (note 21). In order to minimise the credit risk, the 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. In addition, the management reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt and loan/advance to a joint venture at the end of reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The credit risk on bank deposits is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

42. 金融工具(續)

42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險

本集團所面對的可導致本集團綜合財務狀況表的每類金融資產賬面值產生財務虧損之最大信貸風險乃是交易對手或債務人未能履行責任。由於本集團大部份銷售收入由有限客戶產生，本集團須面對信貸集中之風險。本集團最大客戶佔應收賬款總額約16%(2016年：24%)及首五位客戶佔應收賬款總額約48%(2016年：48%)。本集團亦授予貸款及借款予合營企業(附註21)。為將信貸風險降至最低，本集團管理層已委任一組人員負責釐定信貸額度、信貸批核及其他監察程序以確保已採取適當跟進行動收回過期債務。此外，本集團於各個報告期末檢討各項個別貿易債項／貸款予合營企業之可收回金額，以確保就不可收回金額作出足夠減值虧損。就此而言，本公司董事認為本集團之信貸風險已大幅降低。

本集團之銀行存款之信貸風險有限，由於對方均是國際信貸評級機構評定為高信貸評級之銀行。

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies***(Continued)***Liquidity risk**

In the management of the Group's liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows. The Group also has unutilised banking facilities (note 30) of approximately HK\$1,462,884,000 (2016: HK\$1,663,953,000) to meet its short-term working capital requirements. The management monitors the utilisation of bank borrowings and ensure compliance with loan covenants.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause are included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent the interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate at the end of the reporting period.

In addition, the following table details the Group's liquidity analysis for its derivative financial instruments. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual net cash (inflows) and outflows on derivative financial instruments that settle on a net basis. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined by reference to the projected interest rates as illustrated by the yield curves existing at the end of the reporting period. The liquidity analysis for the Group's derivative financial instruments are prepared based on the contractual maturities as the management consider that the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows of derivatives.

42. 金融工具(續)**42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)****流動資金風險**

在管理本集團流動資金風險時，本集團監控及維持管理層認為足夠的現金及現金等值項目水平，為本集團的業務營運提供資金並減輕現金流量波動的影響。本集團亦有可動用之銀行備用信貸額（附註30）約1,462,884,000港元（2016年：1,663,953,000港元），以應付短期營運資金需求。管理層監控銀行借款的使用狀況及確保遵守貸款契約。

下表詳列本集團非衍生金融負債的餘下合約到期日，乃根據本集團可能被要求還款的最早日期金融負債的未貼現現金流量編製。具體而言，載有按要償還條文之銀行貸款，被包括在最早時限之內，不論銀行是否選擇行使其權利。其他非衍生金融負債之到期日根據議定的還款日期計算。該表皆包括利息及本金之現金流量。於報告期末，某程度上其利息流為浮動利率，而其未貼現金額則根據利率計算。

此外，下表詳列本集團衍生金融工具之流動資金分析。該表乃按淨額計算之衍生金融工具之未貼現合約現金（流入）及流出淨額編製。當應付款項並未固定，所披露款項已參照報告期末現有收益率曲線所示之預計利率釐定。由於管理層認為合約到期日對理解衍生工具之現金流量之期限至關重要，本集團衍生金融工具之流動資金分析乃根據合約到期日編製。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

42. 金融工具(續)

42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

流動資金風險(續)

		Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or 0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-365 days	Over 365 days	Total undiscounted cash flows	Carrying amount
		實際利率 加權平均數 %	應要求或 0-30天 HK\$'000 千港元	31-60天 HK\$'000 千港元	61-90天 HK\$'000 千港元	91-365天 HK\$'000 千港元	超過 365天 HK\$'000 千港元	未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元	賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日								
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>	<i>非衍生金融負債</i>								
Non-interest bearing	無息負債	-	127,914	136,443	4,513	22,570	-	291,440	291,440
Fixed interest rate instruments	定息工具	4.61	28,399	59,062	24,729	71,948	843,886	1,028,024	984,484
Variable interest rate instruments	帶浮息工具	2.74	-	-	19,557	412,883	786,197	1,218,637	1,186,299
			156,313	195,505	48,799	507,401	1,630,083	2,538,101	2,462,223
		Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or 0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-365 days	Over 365 days	Total undiscounted cash flows	Carrying amount
		實際利率 加權平均數 % <td>應要求或 0-30天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>31-60天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>61-90天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>91-365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>超過 365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	應要求或 0-30天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>31-60天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>61-90天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>91-365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>超過 365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元 </td></td></td></td></td></td>	31-60天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>61-90天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>91-365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>超過 365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元 </td></td></td></td></td>	61-90天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>91-365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>超過 365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元 </td></td></td></td>	91-365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>超過 365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元 </td></td></td>	超過 365天 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元 </td></td>	未折現 現金流量總計 HK\$'000 千港元 <td>賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元 </td>	賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日								
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>	<i>非衍生金融負債</i>								
Non-interest bearing	無息負債	-	212,786	43,817	7,793	14,858	-	279,254	279,254
Fixed interest rate instruments	定息工具	4.46	78,389	5,618	12,499	14,916	-	111,422	110,307
Variable interest rate instruments	帶浮息工具	3.32	247,104	-	-	91,915	1,575,255	1,914,274	1,858,723
			538,279	49,435	20,292	121,689	1,575,255	2,304,950	2,248,284
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	<i>衍生金融工具</i>								
- net settlement	- 結算淨額								
Interest rate swap	利率掉期	3.4	-	-	13	7	-	20	20

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

42b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

(Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

Bank loans with a repayment on demand clause are included in the "on demand or 0-30 days" time band in the above maturity analysis. As at 31 December 2016, the aggregate carrying amounts of these bank loans amounted to HK\$224,719,000. Taking into account the Group's financial position, the directors do not believe that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment. The directors believed that such bank loans would be repaid within one to five years after the reporting date of 31 December 2016 in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements. The following table summarises the maturity analysis of bank loans with a repayment on demand clause based on agreed scheduled repayments set out in the loan agreements.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-365 days	Total		Carrying amount	
						Over 365 days	undiscounted cash flows		
	實際利率 加權平均數	0-30天	31-60天	61-90天	91-365天	365天 超過	現金流量總計 未折現	賬面值	
	%	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
	%	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	
As at 31 December 2016									
Bank borrowings	於2016年12月31日 銀行借貸	2.25	224,780	-	-	-	-	224,719	224,719

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative financial liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

42. 金融工具(續)

42b. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

具有可隨時要求償還條文之銀行借款在上述到期日分析計入「應要求或0-30天」之時間範圍內。於2016年12月31日，該等銀行借貸之賬面值金額合共為224,719,000港元。計及本集團之財務狀況後，董事不相信銀行可能行使其要求即時還款之酌情權。董事相信，該等銀行借貸將於2016年12月31日報告日期後一年至五年內根據貸款協議所載預定還款日期償還。下表總括具有可隨時要求償還條文之銀行借貸，按貸款協議所載同意還款日期之到期分析。

以上金額包括非衍生金融負債之浮動利率工具有可能會變動，倘浮動利率變動與在報告期末估計的利率有所不同。

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(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

42c. Fair value measurements of financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments that are recorded at amortized cost

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values at the end of the reporting period, except for the derivative financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss, of which the directors of the Company are of the opinion that the fair value cannot be measured reliably because the range of reasonable fair value estimates is so significant.

43. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY

On 2 November 2017, Jiangxi L&M acquired 70% of the issued shares of Xingchang for consideration of HK\$30,694,000 (the "Acquisition") through the subscription of Xingchang's shares. The Acquisition has been accounted for using the purchase method. The amount of goodwill arising as a result of the Acquisition was HK\$2,776,000. Xingchang is engaged in the manufacture and sales of industrial chemical products by using the by products produced by Jiangxi L&M. Xingchang was acquired for the Group's strategic development of vertical expansion. The Acquisition was completed on 2 November 2017 (the "Completion Date").

Assets acquired and liabilities recognised at the Completion Date are as follows:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	23,561
Other receivables	其他應收款	5,845
Inventories	存貨	4,851
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	730
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款	(21,128)
Short-term loan from Jiangxi L&M	來自江西理文之短期借款	(4,670)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	按公平值計的可識別淨資產總額	9,189

42. 金融工具(續)

42c. 金融工具的公允價值計量

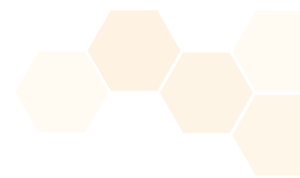
以成本攤銷入賬的金融工具的公允價值

本公司董事認為，於綜合財務報表中按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產及金融負債的賬面值與報告期末的公平值相若，惟按公平值計入盈利的衍生金融工具除外或虧損，其中本公司董事認為公允價值不能可靠地計量，因為合理公平值估計的範圍如此重大。

43. 收購一間子公司

在2017年11月2日，江西理文斥資30,694,000港元收購興昌70%的股份(「收購」)。此項投資是通過直接購買的方式獲得，所產生的商譽為2,776,000港元。興昌主要是利用江西理文的產品作為生產及銷售下游的工業化工產品。此項收購迎合集團的縱向擴張戰略，並在2017年11月2日完成(「完成日期」)。

於完成日期收購的資產及已確認的負債如下：



43. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

43. 收購一間子公司(續)

Goodwill arising on acquisition:

收購所產生的商譽：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	11,965
Less: net assets acquired	減：已收購的淨資產	(9,189)
Goodwill arising on acquisition (note 23)	收購所產生的商譽(附註23)	<u>2,776</u>

Cash inflow on acquisition of Xingchang

收購興昌的現金流入

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	獲得現金及現金等價物餘額	<u>730</u>

Had the Acquisition taken place at the beginning of the reporting period, the revenue and the profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 of the Group would have been approximately HK\$2,974,995,000 and HK\$701,771,000 respectively. The pro forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessary an indication of revenue and results of operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed at the beginning of the reporting period, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results.

假設此收購發生在本年度的期初，那本集團截止2017年12月31日的收入和溢利則分別大約為2,974,995,000港元和701,771,000港元。此信息僅作為模擬演示之用，它並不象徵著集團在同期間實際發生的經營收入和溢利，也不代表著集團未來業績的一個預測。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

44. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

44. 由融資活動所產生負債調節表

下表詳述本集團來自融資活動的負債變動，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動產生的負債是現金流量或未來現金流量將在本集團綜合現金流量表中分類為融資活動現金流量的負債。

		Bank borrowings	Accrued interest	Derivative financial instruments	Dividend payables	Total
		銀行借貸	已計提利息	衍生金融工具	應付股息	合計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 January 2016	於2016年1月1日	1,861,834	-	226	-	1,862,060
Financing cash flows	融資現金流	132,811	(68,452)	(416)	(82,500)	(18,557)
Dividends recognised as distribution	已確認之股息派發	-	-	-	82,500	82,500
Finance costs recognised	已確認之財務費用	-	24,387	416	-	24,803
Finance costs capitalised in construction in progress	在建工程資本化之財務費用	-	44,065	-	-	44,065
Foreign exchange translation	外匯兌換	(25,615)	-	-	-	(25,615)
Net loss from fair value change on derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具公允值變化之損失	-	-	84	-	84
Realisation of fair value loss from hedging reserve	實現化對沖儲備之公允值損失	-	-	(184)	-	(184)
Movement in working capital	營運資金流動	-	-	(106)	-	(106)
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	1,969,030	-	20	-	1,969,050
Financing cash flows	融資現金流	208,381	(82,731)	(32)	(115,500)	10,118
Dividends recognised as distribution	已確認之股息派發	-	-	-	115,500	115,500
Finance costs recognised	已確認之財務費用	-	81,809	-	-	81,809
Finance costs capitalised in construction in progress	在建工程資本化之財務費用	-	922	-	-	922
Foreign exchange translation	外匯兌換	(6,627)	-	-	-	(6,627)
Net loss from fair value change on derivative financial instruments	衍生金融工具公允值變化之損失	-	-	12	-	12
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	2,170,784	-	-	-	2,170,784



45. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

A summarised information statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 is as follows:

45. 本公司財務狀況表

本公司於2017年12月31日及2016年12月31日之財務狀況表概述如下：

		2017	2016
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
ASSETS	資產		
Investments in a subsidiary	附屬公司投資	57,642	54,404
Prepayments	預付款項	270	172
Bank balances	銀行結餘	223	339
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	751,847	—
		809,982	54,915
LIABILITIES	負債		
Other payables	其他應付款	7,625	2,890
Amount due to a subsidiary	應付附屬公司款項	—	7,813
		7,625	10,703
		802,357	44,212
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	82,500	82,500
Reserves	儲備	719,857	(38,288)
		802,357	44,212

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

(For the year ended 31 December 2017) (截至2017年12月31日止年度)

45. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED) 45. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

Movement of the reserves

儲備變動

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Contributed surplus 實繳盈餘 HK\$'000 千港元	Translation reserve 匯兌儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Share options reserve 購股權儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Retained profits 累計溢利 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2016	於2016年1月1日	20,307	(102,808)	1,609	–	46,321	(34,571)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	–	–	–	–	78,968	78,968
Exchange differences arising from translation	因換算而產生之匯兌差額	–	–	(185)	–	–	(185)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		–	–	(185)	–	78,968	78,783
Dividends	股息	–	–	–	–	(82,500)	(82,500)
At 31 December 2016	於2016年12月31日	20,307	(102,808)	1,424	–	42,789	(38,288)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	–	–	–	–	854,194	854,194
Exchange differences arising from translation	因換算而產生之匯兌差額	–	–	4,138	–	–	4,138
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內其他全面收益總款	–	–	4,138	–	854,194	858,332
Dividends	股息	–	–	–	–	(115,500)	(115,500)
Recognition of equity settled share based payments	以股權結算股份權益費用確認	–	–	–	15,313	–	15,313
At 31 December 2017	於2017年12月31日	20,307	(102,808)	5,562	15,313	781,483	719,857

The contributed surplus of the Company represents the difference between the aggregate net tangible assets of the subsidiaries acquired by the Company pursuant to a group reorganisation in December 2001 and the nominal value of the Company's shares issued for the acquisition.

本公司之實繳盈餘乃本公司於2001年12月之集團重組所收購之附屬公司之有形資產淨值總和與本公司因該收購而發行股本面值之差額。

Financial Summary

財務概要

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度				2017
		2013	2014	2015	2016	HK\$'000
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	千港元
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
RESULTS	業績					
Revenue	收入	1,329,131	1,560,028	1,705,879	1,813,851	2,973,747
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	374,957	411,470	355,944	339,950	930,961
Income tax expenses	所得稅支出	(66,225)	(81,359)	(86,266)	(123,755)	(227,940)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	308,732	330,111	269,678	216,195	703,021
		At 31 December 於十二月三十一日				2017
		2013	2014	2015	2016	HK\$'000
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	千港元
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	資產及負債					
Total assets	資產總額	4,174,634	4,714,045	4,622,040	4,752,065	5,855,475
Total liabilities	負債總額	(2,044,026)	(2,416,082)	(2,275,762)	(2,410,040)	(2,761,041)
		2,130,608	2,297,963	2,346,278	2,342,025	3,094,434
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	2,130,608	2,297,963	2,346,278	2,342,025	3,082,373
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	—	—	—	—	12,061
		2,130,608	2,297,963	2,346,278	2,342,025	3,094,434

Schedule of Property

物業資料

PROPERTIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT FOR SALE

待出售的發展中物業

Location 地點	Area 面積	Stage of completion 完成階段	Anticipated completion 預期完成日
East of Jiangnan Avenue, South of Jinmao Road, West of Jingang Road, Jiagsu Yangtze River Development Zone, China.	16,606M ²	7.85%	December 2019
中國江蘇沿江開發區江南 大道以東·金茂路以南· 金港路以西	16,606平方米	7.85%	二零一九年十二月

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