



InvesTech Holdings Limited 威訊控股有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

Stock Code 股份代號 : 1087

ANNUAL REPORT 2020 年報

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CORPORATE PROFILE AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司簡介及公司資料

InvesTech Holdings Limited (the “Company”, “our” or “we”, together with all its subsidiaries, the “Group”) is mainly engaged in the provision of network system integration including provision of network infrastructure solutions, network professional services and mobile internet software of mobile office automation software business, the network equipment rental business and money lending business. The shares of the Company (the “Shares”) were listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) on 16 November 2010.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo

(Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”))

Ms. Wang Fang *(Vice CEO)*

Mr. Lu Chengye

Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)

Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)

Non-executive Director

Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek

(with his former name of Wong Tat Wai, Derek)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen

Mr. Huang Liangkuai

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund *(Chairman)*

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen

Mr. Huang Liangkuai

COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS COMMITTEE

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen *(Chairman)*

Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund

Mr. Huang Liangkuai

Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)

Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)

威訊控股有限公司（「本公司」、「我們的」或「我們」，連同其所有附屬公司統稱「本集團」）主要從事提供網絡系統整合，包括提供網絡基礎建設解決方案、網絡專業服務及移動辦公室自動化軟件業務的移動互聯網軟件、買賣電信設備、網絡設備租賃業務以及放貸業務。本公司的股份（「股份」）於二零一零年十一月十六日在香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主板掛牌上市。

董事會

執行董事

陳錫強先生

(主席兼總裁 (“總裁”))

王芳女士 *(副總裁)*

路成業先生

廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)

程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)

非執行董事

王佇維先生

(其曾用名為王達偉)

獨立非執行董事

黃俊碩先生

呂永琛先生

黃良快先生

審核委員會

黃俊碩先生 *(主席)*

呂永琛先生

黃良快先生

薪酬及福利委員會

呂永琛先生 *(主席)*

黃俊碩先生

黃良快先生

廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)

程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen (*Chairman*)
Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund
Mr. Huang Liangkuai

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo (*Chairman*)
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen
Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)
Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Fung Siu Kei

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo (Appointed on 1 August 2020)
Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)
Mr. Fung Siu Kei

REGISTERED OFFICE

P.O. Box 31119
Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way
802 West Bay Road
Grand Cayman, KY1-1205
Cayman Islands

HEADQUARTER

Room 1907-1909, 19/F.
Tower E2, Oriental Plaza
No. 1 East Chang An Avenue
Dong Cheng District, Beijing
The People's Republic of China ("PRC")

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Room 1201, 12/F, C C Wu Building
302-308 Hennessy Road
Wanchai
Hong Kong

提名委員會

呂永琛先生 (*主席*)
黃俊碩先生
黃良快先生

投資委員會

陳錫強先生 (*主席*)
呂永琛先生
廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)
程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)

公司秘書

馮兆基先生

授權代表

陳錫強先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)
程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)
馮兆基先生

註冊辦事處

P.O. Box 31119
Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way
802 West Bay Road
Grand Cayman, KY1-1205
Cayman Islands

總部

中華人民共和國 (「中國」)
北京東城區
東長安街1號
東方廣場E2辦公樓
19樓1907-1909室

香港主要營業地點

香港
灣仔
軒尼詩道302-308號
集成中心12樓1201室

CORPORATE PROFILE AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司簡介及公司資料

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
China Merchants Bank
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
Standard Chartered Bank

LEGAL ADVISERS

Patrick Mak & Tse (as to Hong Kong Law)

AUDITORS

BDO Limited

SHARE REGISTRAR

Hong Kong Branch Share Registrar and Transfer Office
Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited

LISTING EXCHANGE INFORMATION

Place of Listing
Main Board, The Stock Exchange

STOCK CODE

1087

COMPANY WEBSITE

www.investech-holdings.com

主要往來銀行

中國銀行(香港)有限公司
招商銀行
中國工商銀行
渣打銀行

法律顧問

香港法律：麥家榮律師行

核數師

香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司

股份登記處

香港股份過戶登記分處
香港中央證券登記有限公司

交易所上市資料

上市地點
聯交所主板

股份代號

1087

公司網站

www.investech-holdings.com

The background is a vibrant, abstract digital landscape. It features a series of curved, overlapping bands in shades of blue, teal, orange, and red, creating a sense of depth and movement. Scattered throughout are various digital motifs: binary code (0s and 1s) in white and red, glowing circles, and vertical lines with small dots, resembling data points or network connections. The overall aesthetic is futuristic and high-tech.

Chairman's Statement

主席報告

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

主席報告

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board (the "Board") of directors (the "Directors") of the Company (the "Company" and together with its subsidiaries, the "Group"), I hereby present to you the audited annual results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 (the "Year").

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

During the Year, the Group continued to focus on its core business of the IT infrastructure system integration and the sales of smart office software. Mainland China continued to be the major source of revenue contributed to the Group. The general business and operating environment remains challenging throughout the Year due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic (the "COVID-19"). The outbreak of COVID-19 had been causing certain level of disruptions to the daily operation of the Group, especially in the first half of the Year. For example, the implementation of pandemic prevention measure increased the difficulties in our daily operations of business activities, such as deferring product delivery and implementation schedule. Similarly, the orders were also delayed as a result of the late delivery of goods by our suppliers or lockdown of cities. These situations delayed the recognition of revenue by deferring the orders made by or provided to our customers. Nevertheless, the Group's operations and business showed a gradual recovery in the second half of the Year, and with our solid foundation and strong customer relationship, the Group kept generating stable revenue and recorded revenue of approximately RMB470.6 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB488.7 million).

The Group's gross profit amounted to approximately RMB52.8 million, representing a decrease of approximately RMB12.2 million, or approximately 18.8% as compared with that of approximately RMB65.0 million for the corresponding period in 2019. The gross profit margin for the Year decreased to approximately 11.2% from approximately 13.3% for the corresponding period in 2019. The gross profit margin of the Group was adversely affected by the increased industry competition, and accordingly recorded a decrease.

致各位股東：

本人謹代表本公司（「本公司」，連同其附屬公司，「本集團」）董事（「董事」）會（「董事會」），在此向各位提呈本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度（「本年度」）的經審核全年業績。

業務表現回顧

於本年度，本集團持續專注於資訊科技基礎設施系統整合及智能辦公軟件銷售等核心業務。中國內地市場仍然是本集團的主要收入來源。於本年度，由於新型冠狀病毒疫情（「新型冠狀病毒病」）爆發，整體營商環境充滿挑戰。新型冠狀病毒病爆發已導致本集團日常營運受到不同程度的干擾，尤其是在上半年。例如，防疫措施的實施加大了我們日常業務活動營運（如延遲產品交付及安裝時間計劃）的難度。由於供應商的產品交付延遲或封城，訂單亦同樣出現延遲。這些情況造成客戶下達訂單或向客戶交付訂單出現延遲，從而造成收入確認延遲。然而，本集團經營及業務於本年度下半年逐步恢復，憑藉我們穩固的基礎及良好的客戶關係，本集團不斷產生穩定收入，並於本年度錄得收入約人民幣470.6百萬元（二零一九年：約人民幣488.7百萬元）。

本集團的毛利約為人民幣52.8百萬元，較二零一九年同期約人民幣65.0百萬元減少約人民幣12.2百萬元或約18.8%。本年度的毛利率由二零一九年同期約13.3%減至約11.2%。本集團的毛利率受到行業競爭加劇的不利影響，因而錄得下降。

In order to maintain the Group's competitiveness and operating efficiency, the Group effectively implemented cost control measures and accordingly reduced the general and administrative expenses during the Year. The economy slowdown resulted from the outbreak of COVID-19 and ongoing geopolitical tension had also been reflected in the valuation of the Group's goodwill and financial assets, which had incurred impairment losses at an aggregate of approximately RMB66.9 million (2019: approximately RMB3.8 million). As a result, the Group recorded a net loss after tax of approximately RMB86.7 million (2019: approximately RMB24.7 million).

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The uncertainties stemming from ongoing geopolitical tensions and other external political issues affected the Group's business and financial results, especially the majority of the Group's revenue was generated from the Mainland China by selling the product imported from foreign manufacturers. During the Year, the Group proactively diversified the respective risks and uncertainties by partnering with manufacturers in the Mainland China in order to strengthen its competitiveness in provision of wide range of products and services. For example, in June 2020, the Group reached an agent cooperation agreement with IBO Technology Company Limited for 5G pico base stations series products exclusively sold and distributed by Wafer Systems Limited to telecommunication operators in Sichuan Province of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). This represented an opportunity for the Group to enhance its business development in the provision of network infrastructure solutions in the PRC.

On the other hand, the Group had also identified some business opportunities during the outbreak of COVID-19 that led to slight increase in demand and awareness of Smart Office Software Solutions collaborated with the internet of things (IoT) technology. Such increase of demand was mainly caused by the closure of office or work-from-home policy implemented by the business sector during the Year. This new working culture promoted the usage of cloud computing technology, B2B platform, Artificial Intelligence, Software Defined Networking (SDN) technology in daily work among the people.

於本年度，為維持本集團的競爭優勢及營運效率，本集團有效實施成本控制措施並因此減少一般及行政開支。新型冠狀病毒病爆發導致的經濟增長放緩及不斷激化的地緣政治問題亦影響本集團的商譽及金融資產估值，產生減值虧損共計約人民幣66.9百萬元（二零一九年：約人民幣3.8百萬元）。因此，本集團錄得除稅後虧損淨額約人民幣86.7百萬元（二零一九年：約人民幣24.7百萬元）。

業務發展及業務回顧

持續的地緣政治張力及其他外部政治問題所帶來的不確定性影響本集團的業務及財務業績，尤其是本集團於中國內地透過出售自國外製造商進口的產品產生的大部分收入。於本年度，本集團透過與中國內地製造商合作，主動分散相關風險及不確定因素，以加強其在提供各類產品及服務方面的競爭力。例如，於二零二零年六月，本集團與艾伯科技股份有限公司就5G皮基站系列產品達成代理合作協議，而該系列產品由威發系統有限公司向中華人民共和國（「中國」）四川省電訊運營商獨家銷售及分銷。這為本集團提供了在中國提供網絡基礎建設解決方案以增強其業務發展的機會。

另一方面，於新型冠狀病毒病疫情期間本集團亦覓得若干業務機會，令對與物聯網（IoT）技術協作的智能辦公軟件解決方案的需求及意識有所提升。有關需求增加主要由於本年度內各行業實施辦公室封鎖或居家辦公政策。這種新的工作文化推動了大眾在日常工作中對雲計算技術、B2B平台、人工智能、軟件定義網絡（SDN）技術的使用。

Therefore, the development and enhancement of our smart office software is expected to continuously assist the Group to seek for new business opportunities in order to capture the future demand in the application of 5G solutions.

OUTLOOK

The Group remains optimistic about the prospects of its business in the long run, however, it is difficult to predict the development of COVID-19 and the geopolitical tensions, the ultimate business impact in respect of scope of service, supply chain and geographical results could not be reasonably estimated at this moment. In view of this, the Group had implemented multiple business strategies, including identify new local suppliers, expand the service area to central Asian countries and south-east Asian countries, design new software solution for the recent change of working behavior, in order to minimise the risks and adapt to the changes of business activities of our customers. The Group will closely monitor the financial position of the Group and changes of market condition and act promptly to such changes.

Looking forward, the Group will look for challenges and opportunities by building a new business ecosystem of the Group, including branding our company, repositioning our existing products, actively in identifying IT infrastructure and services related projects, to become a one-stop solution IT service provider as a result of the increasing demand and enterprise expenditure of IT services and IT infrastructure since the outbreak of COVID-19 and the increasing of the awareness of internet security issue. In addition, the Group will keep identifying new partnership and investments opportunities in local and overseas market, so as to strengthen our core business and provide a better return to the shareholders (the "Shareholders") of the Company.

Despite there are short term uncertainties due to the pandemic and political conflicts, the Group is optimistic that we are well positioned to benefit when the market becomes more stable.

因此，智能辦公軟件的開發及升級有望持續幫助本集團物色新的業務機會以把握未來5G解決方案應用中的需求。

前景展望

本集團對其長期的業務前景仍持樂觀態度，但由於難以預測新型冠狀病毒疫情發展及地緣政治緊張局勢，目前尚未能合理估計對服務範圍、供應鏈及地區業績的最終業務影響。就此而言，本集團已實施多項業務策略，包括識別新的本地供應商、將服務範圍擴展至中亞國家及東南亞國家、針對近期工作行為的變化設計新的軟件解決方案，以盡量降低風險並適應客戶業務活動的變動。本集團將密切監控其財務狀況及市場狀況的變動，以迅速應對該等變動。

展望未來，由於爆發新型冠狀病毒病以及人們對互聯網安全問題的意識日漸增強，企業對資訊科技服務及資訊科技基礎設施的需求及開支不斷增加，故本集團將通過建立本集團的新業務生態系統尋求挑戰及機遇，包括打造公司品牌、重新定位現有產品、積極識別資訊科技基礎設施及服務的相關項目，以成為一站式解決方案資訊科技服務提供商。此外，本集團將繼續在本地及海外市場識別新的合作夥伴及投資機會，從而增強核心業務及為本公司股東（「股東」）帶來更好的回報。

儘管疫情及政治衝突造成短期不確定性，本集團樂觀地認為，當市場變得較為穩定時，我們可從中獲益。

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I express my gratitude to our Shareholders for your continuous support to the Group, and to express our appreciation to our dedicated staff for their contributions as well as hard work, and to our customers, business partners, Shareholders and Directors for their continuing support.

Yours faithfully,

Chan Sek Keung, Ringo
Chairman and CEO

31 March 2021

致謝

本人謹代表董事會向股東持續支持本集團由衷致謝，並向我們敬業的員工所作貢獻表示感謝，以及感謝我們的客戶、業務夥伴、股東及董事一直以來給予的支持。

此致

陳錫強
主席兼總裁

二零二一年三月三十一日

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

財務摘要

A highlight of results, selected financial ratios, assets and liabilities and cash flows is as follows:

業績、經選定財務比率、資產與負債及現金流量的概要如下：

RESULTS INFORMATION

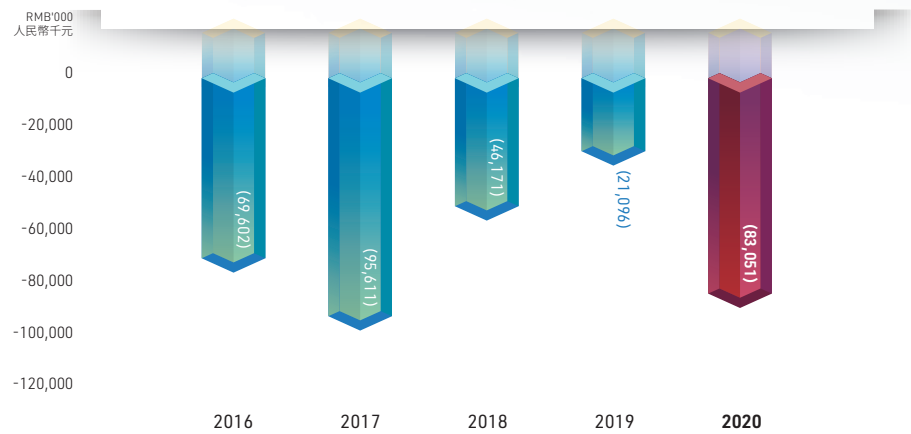
業績資料

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度	
		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue	收入	470,612	488,682
Gross profit	毛利	52,763	65,042
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(86,294)	(22,638)
Loss for the year	年度虧損	(86,686)	(24,665)
Loss attributable to:	以下各方應佔虧損：		
- Owners of the parent	— 母公司擁有人	(83,051)	(21,096)
- Non-controlling interests	— 非控制權益	(3,635)	(3,569)
		(86,686)	(24,665)
Loss per share	每股虧損		
- Basic and diluted (RMB cents)	— 基本及攤薄 (人民幣分)	(5.92)	(1.51)

Revenue
收入



Loss Attributable to the Owners of the Parent
母公司擁有人應佔虧損



Total Assets
總資產



SELECTED FINANCIAL RATIOS INFORMATION

經選定財務比率資料

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度				
		2020 二零二零年 (approximate) (概約)	2019 二零一九年 (approximate) (概約)	2018 二零一八年 (approximate) (概約)	2017 二零一七年 (approximate) (概約)	2016 二零一六年 (approximate) (概約)
Gross profit margin	毛利率	11.2%	13.3%	8.6%	12.7%	16.9%
Net loss margin	淨虧損率	(18.4%)	(5.0%)	(13.2%)	(19.3%)	(19.6%)
Current ratio (times)	流動比率(倍)	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	3.3
Gearing ratio ⁽¹⁾	資本負債比率 ⁽¹⁾	6.7%	5.8%	6.7%	8.6%	11.3%
Return on total assets ⁽²⁾	總資產回報 ⁽²⁾	(9.5%)	(2.0%)	(3.9%)	(6.4%)	(4.2%)
Return on total equity ⁽²⁾	總權益回報 ⁽²⁾	(14.4%)	(2.8%)	(5.4%)	(9.2%)	(6.6%)

(1) Calculated by using the total of short-term and long-term borrowings and coupon notes divided by total assets.

(1) 採用短期及長期借貸總額及利息票據除以總資產計算。

(2) Calculated by using average balances of total assets and total equity.

(2) 採用總資產與總權益之平均結餘計算。

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES INFORMATION

資產與負債資料

		As at 31 December 於十二月三十一日				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding pledged deposits)	現金及現金等價物 (不包括已抵押存款)	76,128	48,781	98,278	211,514	533,491
Current assets	流動資產	366,343	399,185	404,426	744,695	1,186,687
Non-current assets	非流動資產	354,127	710,719	955,346	691,423	390,937
Current liabilities	流動負債	279,786	301,439	297,637	322,812	359,298
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	20,140	27,103	62,327	70,327	163,916
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	母公司擁有人 應佔權益	371,099	728,093	943,072	977,730	987,983
Non-controlling interests	非控制權益	49,445	53,269	56,736	65,249	66,427

CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

現金流量資料

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	經營活動所得/(所用) 現金淨額	19,917	39,347	89,088	56,856	(30,308)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	投資活動所得/(所用) 現金淨額	24,699	(40,333)	(195,393)	(443,965)	172,239
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	融資活動(所用)/所得 現金淨額	(15,853)	(47,486)	(2,902)	47,405	213,382

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 財務摘要

A summary of consolidated financial results for the five years ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止五個年度的綜合財務業績的概要如下：

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零一八年	二零一七年	二零一六年
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Revenue	收入	470,612	488,682	414,864	501,933	352,167
Cost of sales	銷售成本	(417,849)	(423,640)	(379,258)	(438,085)	(292,690)
Gross profit	毛利	52,763	65,042	35,606	63,848	59,477
Other income and gains	其他收入及收益	6,027	3,891	5,629	15,979	56,862
Selling and distribution expenses	銷售及分銷開支	(25,942)	(24,654)	(22,167)	(25,947)	(28,814)
Administrative expenses	行政開支	(48,801)	(56,038)	(47,872)	(57,766)	(62,495)
Other expenses, net	其他開支淨額	(67,415)	(6,764)	(19,877)	(51,975)	(72,008)
Finance costs	融資成本	(2,926)	(4,115)	(9,735)	(31,991)	(2,556)
Loss before tax	稅前虧損	(86,294)	(22,638)	(58,416)	(87,852)	(49,534)
Income tax (expense)/credit	所得稅(開支)/抵免	(392)	(2,027)	3,759	(8,855)	(19,339)
Loss for the year	年度虧損	(86,686)	(24,665)	(54,657)	(96,707)	(68,873)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於其後期間重新分類為損益的其他全面收益/(虧損):					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算外國業務之匯兌差額	21,848	(57,997)	602	(18,736)	5,385
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於其後期間不可重新分類為損益的其他全面(虧損)/收益:					
Exchange differences on translation of the Company's financial statements into presentation currency	換算為本公司財務報表呈列貨幣之匯兌差額	(24,489)	60,052	402	974	(2,110)
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income:	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產:	(271,491)	(230,370)	12,939	-	-
Change in fair value	公允價值變動	-	3,235	(3,235)	-	-
Income tax effect	所得稅影響					
		(295,980)	(167,083)	10,106	974	(2,110)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax	年度其他全面(虧損)/收益, 扣除稅項	(274,132)	(225,080)	10,708	(17,762)	3,275
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年度全面虧損總額	(360,818)	(249,745)	(43,949)	(114,469)	(65,598)

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度				
		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2017 二零一七年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2016 二零一六年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
(Loss)/profit attributable to:	以下各方應佔(虧損)/溢利:					
- Owners of the parent	- 母公司擁有人	(83,051)	(21,096)	(46,171)	(95,611)	(69,602)
- Non-controlling interests	- 非控制權益	(3,635)	(3,569)	(8,486)	(1,096)	729
		(86,686)	(24,665)	(54,657)	(96,707)	(68,873)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:	以下各方應佔全面(虧損)/收益總額:					
- Owners of the parent	- 母公司擁有人	(356,994)	(246,278)	(35,436)	(113,291)	(66,386)
- Non-controlling interests	- 非控制權益	(3,824)	(3,467)	(8,513)	(1,178)	788
		(360,818)	(249,745)	(43,949)	(114,469)	(65,598)
Loss per share	每股虧損					
- Basic and diluted (RMB cents)	- 基本及攤薄(人民幣分)	(5.92)	(1.51)	(3.95)	(10.38)	(8.73)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

BUSINESS REVIEW

The uncertainties stemming from ongoing geopolitical tensions and other external political issues affected the Group's business and financial results, especially the majority of the Group's revenue was generated from the Mainland China by selling the product imported from foreign manufacturers. During the Year, the Group proactively diversified the respective risks and uncertainties by partnering with manufacturers in the Mainland China in order to strengthen its competitiveness in provision of wide range of products and services. For example, in June 2020, the Group reached an agent cooperation agreement with IBO Technology Company Limited for 5G pico base stations series products exclusively sold and distributed by Wafer Systems Limited to telecommunication operators in Sichuan Province of the PRC. This represented an opportunity for the Group to enhance its business development in the provision of network infrastructure solutions in the PRC.

On the other hand, the Group had also identified some business opportunities during the outbreak of COVID-19 that led to slight increase in demand and awareness of Smart Office Software Solutions collaborated with the internet of things (IoT) technology. Such increase of demand was mainly caused by the closure of office or work-from-home policy implemented by the business sector during the Year. This new working culture promoted the usage of cloud computing technology, B2B platform, Artificial Intelligence, Software Defined Networking (SDN) technology in daily work among the people.

Therefore, the development and enhancement of our smart office software is expected to continuously assist the Group to seek for new business opportunities in order to capture the future demand in the application of 5G solutions.

業務回顧

持續的地緣政治張力及其他外部政治問題所帶來的不確定性影響本集團的業務及財務業績，尤其是本集團於中國內地透過出售自國外製造商進口的產品產生的大部分收入。於本年度，本集團透過與中國內地製造商合作，主動分散相關風險及不確定因素，以加強其在提供各類產品及服務方面的競爭力。例如，於二零二零年六月，本集團與艾伯科技股份有限公司就5G皮基站系列產品達成代理合作協議，而該系列產品由威發系統有限公司向中國四川省電訊運營商獨家銷售及分銷。這為本集團提供了在中國提供網絡基礎建設解決方案以增強其業務發展的機會。

另一方面，於新型冠狀病毒疫情期間本集團亦覓得若干業務機會，令對與物聯網 (IoT) 技術協作的智能辦公軟件解決方案的需求及意識有所提升。有關需求增加主要由於本年度內各行業實施辦公室封鎖或居家辦公政策。這種新的工作文化推動了大眾在日常工作中對雲計算技術、B2B平台、人工智能、軟件定義網絡(SDN)技術的使用。

因此，智能辦公軟件的開發及升級有望持續幫助本集團物色新的業務機會以把握未來5G解決方案應用中的需求。

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue and cost of sales

The Group recorded a total revenue for the Year of approximately RMB470.6 million (2019: approximately RMB488.7 million), representing a decrease of approximately RMB18.1 million, or approximately 3.7% as compared with that of 2019. The decrease in sales in Vietnam contributed to the overall decrease in sales for the Year.

The cost of sales decreased by approximately RMB5.8 million, or approximately 1.4% to approximately RMB417.8 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB423.6 million). The decrease in the cost of sales was in line with the decrease in revenue.

Gross profit and gross profit margin

The Group achieved gross profit for the Year amounted to approximately RMB52.8 million (2019: approximately RMB65.0 million), representing a decrease of approximately RMB12.2 million, or approximately 18.8% as compared with that of 2019. The gross profit margin for the Year was approximately 11.2% (2019: approximately 13.3%), representing a decrease of approximately 2.1% as compared with that of 2019. The decrease in gross profit margin was primarily attributable to the drop of sales in Vietnam, which had a relatively high profit margin as compared to that of other countries in 2020.

Other income and gains

The Group recorded other income and gains of approximately RMB6.0 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB3.9 million), mainly including (i) government grants released to the Group of approximately RMB3.3 million (2019: approximately RMB1.6 million); (ii) a fair value gain on a debt investment at fair value through profit or loss of approximately RMB1.6 million (2019: approximately RMB1.2 million); (iii) finance income on the net investment in a lease of approximately RMB0.4 million (2019: approximately RMB0.6 million); and (iv) bank interest income of approximately RMB0.4 million (2019: approximately RMB0.3 million).

財務回顧

收入及銷售成本

本集團於本年度錄得總收入約人民幣470.6百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣488.7百萬元)，較二零一九年減少約人民幣18.1百萬元或約3.7%。於越南的銷售減少導致本年度整體銷售減少。

銷售成本減少約人民幣5.8百萬元或約1.4%至本年度約人民幣417.8百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣423.6百萬元)。銷售成本減少與收入減少一致。

毛利及毛利率

本集團於本年度的毛利約為人民幣52.8百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣65.0百萬元)，較二零一九年減少約人民幣12.2百萬元或約18.8%。本年度毛利率約為11.2%(二零一九年：約13.3%)，較二零一九年減少約2.1%。毛利率減少主要由於二零二零年利潤率相對其他國家較高的越南的銷售減少。

其他收入及收益

本集團於本年度錄得其他收入及收益約人民幣6.0百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣3.9百萬元)，主要包括(i)發放予本集團的政府補貼約人民幣3.3百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣1.6百萬元)；(ii)按公允價值計入損益的債務投資之公允價值收益約人民幣1.6百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣1.2百萬元)；(iii)租賃投資淨額的融資收入約人民幣0.4百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣0.6百萬元)；及(iv)銀行利息收入約人民幣0.4百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣0.3百萬元)。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Selling and distribution expenses

The selling and distribution expenses increased by approximately RMB1.2 million or approximately 4.9% to approximately RMB25.9 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB24.7 million), primarily due to the increase in commission incentive to sales and marketing team to enhance the overall sales performance.

Administrative expenses

The administrative expenses decreased by approximately RMB7.2 million or approximately 12.9% to approximately RMB48.8 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB56.0 million), was primarily attributable to (i) the decrease in travelling costs as a result of the travelling restriction and lockdown due to outbreak of COVID-19; (ii) the decrease in administrative staff cost and related expenses; and (iii) the overall cost savings during the Year.

Other expenses

The other expenses of approximately RMB0.5 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB3.0 million) mainly consisted of the fair value loss of approximately RMB0.2 million (2019: approximately RMB2.8 million) recognised for the change in fair value of equity investment at fair value through profit or loss. The details of the equity investment are set out in the section "Investment in listed equity securities" below.

Impairment losses

During the Year, the Group recorded an impairment of goodwill of approximately RMB57.6 million (2019: Nil) in relation to the network system integration cash-generating unit arisen from the acquisition of Fortune Grace Management Limited in 2015, which is mainly caused by (i) the slowdown in the global economy resulted from the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and its escalation during the Year while the Group foresees the unfavorable global economic condition to continue, if not worsen, in the coming years resulting from unprecedented disruptions in various aspects of business operations of the Group; (ii) the tension between the United States of America (the "US") and China as a result of the trade war, which may affect the Group's business development of network infrastructure and software; and (iii) the stagnant growth in business development in respect of the agency agreement entered into between the Group and IBO Technology Company Limited.

財務回顧 (續)

銷售及分銷開支

本年度銷售及分銷開支增加約人民幣1.2百萬元或約4.9%至約人民幣25.9百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣24.7百萬元)，主要由於增加銷售及營銷團隊的佣金獎勵以提升整體銷售業績。

行政開支

年度行政開支減少約人民幣7.2百萬元或約12.9%至約人民幣48.8百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣56.0百萬元)，主要由於(i)因爆發新型冠狀病毒病造成的旅行限制及封鎖，致使差旅費用減少；(ii)行政員工成本及相關開支減少；及(iii)本年度節省了整體成本。

其他開支

本年度其他開支約人民幣0.5百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣3.0百萬元)，主要包括就按公允價值計入損益的股本投資的公允價值變動確認公允價值虧損約人民幣0.2百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣2.8百萬元)。股本投資的詳情載於下文「上市股本證券投資」一節。

減值虧損

於本年度，本集團錄得與網絡系統整合現金產生單位有關的商譽減值約人民幣57.6百萬元(二零一九年：零)，此乃由於於二零一五年收購 Fortune Grace Management Limited所致，其主要原因是：(i)於本年度，新型冠狀病毒病疫情及其升級導致全球經濟有所下滑，本集團業務營運多方面遭到前所未有的中斷，故本集團預見未來幾年全球的不利經濟狀況仍會持續(假如不惡化)；(ii)美國(「美國」)與中國之間因貿易戰而導致的緊張局勢或會影響本集團網絡基礎建設及軟件的業務發展；及(iii)本集團與艾伯科技股份有限公司訂立的代理協議的業務增長停滯不前。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Impairment losses (continued)

The Group recorded loss on impairment of other loan receivables of approximately RMB9.4 million (2019: approximately RMB0.2 million) by taking into consideration (i) the increase in the risk of default by certain borrowers in respect of the repayments of loan receivables of the Group for the Year; and (ii) and the decrease in the chance for the Group to recover such loan receivables due to further deterioration in the global economy. In order to minimise the credit risks and default risks associated with the money lending business, the Group has maintained adequate internal control policies and tightly control the overdue balances. A debts collection policy is also in place within the Group, which includes sending reminder letters to borrowers for repayments and instructing the Group's legal advisers to issue demand letters for loans and interests overdue for a certain period of time.

Finance costs

The finance costs decreased by approximately RMB1.2 million to approximately RMB2.9 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB4.1 million). The decrease was mainly attributable to the absence of interest on coupon notes incurred for the Year (2019: approximately RMB0.8 million).

Income tax

The Group incurred income tax expense of approximately RMB0.4 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB2.0 million) primarily due to the current income tax expense of approximately RMB4.1 million, which was offset by deferred income tax credit from amortisation of intangible assets acquired by the acquisition of Fortune Grace Management Limited in November 2015 of approximately RMB3.7 million. Overall, the Group's effective tax rate for the Year was -0.5%, compared with that of -9.0% for 2019.

Loss for the year

The Group recorded a net loss after tax of approximately RMB86.7 million for the Year (2019: approximately RMB24.7 million). The increase in the Group's net loss was mainly attributable to the recognition of the impairment losses on goodwill and financial assets for the Year, as mentioned above.

財務回顧 (續)

減值虧損 (續)

經考慮(i)本年度若干借款人償還本集團應收貸款的違約風險增加；及(ii)由於全球經濟進一步惡化，本集團收回該等應收貸款的機會減低，本集團錄得其他應收貸款減值虧損約人民幣9.4百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣0.2百萬元)。為減低與放貸業務有關之信貸風險及違約風險，本集團維持足夠之內部監控政策，嚴格控制逾期結餘。本集團內部亦制定債務回收政策，包括向借款人發出要求還款的催款函，以及指示本集團法律顧問就逾期一定期限的貸款及利息發出追討函。

融資成本

本年度融資成本減少約人民幣1.2百萬元至約人民幣2.9百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣4.1百萬元)。融資成本減少主要由於本年度利息票據並無產生利息(二零一九年：約人民幣0.8百萬元)。

所得稅

本年度產生所得稅開支約人民幣0.4百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣2.0百萬元)，主要來自於即期所得稅開支約人民幣4.1百萬元，及被於二零一五年十一月收購Fortune Grace Management Limited所收購之無形資產攤銷所產生遞延所得稅抵免約人民幣3.7百萬元所抵銷。整體而言，本集團本年度的實際稅率為-0.5%，而二零一九年則為-9.0%。

本年度虧損

本集團於本年度錄得除稅後虧損淨額約人民幣86.7百萬元(二零一九年：約人民幣24.7百萬元)。本集團虧損淨額增加主要由於如上文所述於本年度確認商譽及金融資產的減值虧損。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Liquidity and financial resources

The Group continues to implement prudent financial management policies and maintains a relatively low gearing ratio during its operations. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's gearing ratio (measured by total of short-term and long-term borrowings divided by total assets) was approximately 6.7% (31 December 2019: approximately 5.8%). The increase in gearing ratio was mainly due to the decrease in total assets resulted from the recognition of impairment losses on goodwill and financial assets for the Year and the decrease in fair value of the CCT Investment.

As at 31 December 2020, the total interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of the Group amounted to approximately RMB48.2 million (31 December 2019: approximately RMB64.6 million), among which approximately RMB41.2 million (31 December 2019: approximately RMB38.9 million) was unsecured and guaranteed by a director of the Company. As at 31 December 2020, the interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of approximately RMB17.6 million (31 December 2019: approximately RMB42.3 million) carried at fixed interest rates and approximately RMB30.6 million (31 December 2019: approximately RMB22.3 million) carried at floating interest rates.

Save as aforesaid or as otherwise disclosed in this report, and apart from intragroup liabilities, the Company did not have any outstanding loan capital issued and outstanding or agreed to be issued, bank overdrafts, loans or other similar indebtednesses, liabilities under acceptances or acceptable credits, debentures, mortgages, charges, hire purchases commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities as at the close of business on 31 December 2020.

Save as disclosed in this report, the Directors have confirmed that there has been no material change in the indebtednesses and contingent liabilities of the Group since 31 December 2020 to the date of this report.

財務回顧 (續)

流動資金及財務資源

本集團於營運過程中繼續執行審慎的財務管理政策，並維持相對較低的資本負債比率。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的資本負債比率（按短期及長期借款總額除以總資產計算）約為6.7%（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約5.8%）。資本負債比率增加主要由於本年度確認商譽及金融資產的減值虧損及華訊方舟投資的公允價值減少導致總資產減少。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的計息銀行及其他借款總額約為人民幣48.2百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣64.6百萬元），其中約人民幣41.2百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣38.9百萬元）為無抵押及由本公司一名董事擔保。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，計息銀行及其他借款中約人民幣17.6百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣42.3百萬元）按固定利率計息，而其中約人民幣30.6百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣22.3百萬元）則按浮動利率計息。

除上文所述或本報告另有披露者，以及集團內公司間之負債外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日營業時間結束時，本公司並無任何已發行及未清償或同意發行之借貸資本、銀行透支、貸款或其他類似債務、承兌負債或承兌信貸、債券、按揭、押記、租購承擔、擔保或其他重大或然負債。

除本報告所披露者外，董事確認，自二零二零年十二月三十一日至本報告日期，本集團的債務及或然負債無重大變動。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Foreign currency risk

As certain of the Group's trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables are denominated in foreign currency, exposure to exchange rate fluctuation arises. The Group has relevant policy to monitor the risk associated with the fluctuation of foreign currency and control such risk, if necessary.

Working capital

Inventories balance as at 31 December 2020 was approximately RMB12.6 million (31 December 2019: approximately RMB12.9 million). The average turnover days for inventories was 11 days as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 11 days).

Trade and bills receivables balance as at 31 December 2020 was approximately RMB199.6 million (31 December 2019: approximately RMB210.3 million). The average turnover days for trade and bills receivables increased to 159 days as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 157 days), which was comparable between the years.

Trade payables balance as at 31 December 2020 was approximately RMB161.7 million (31 December 2019: approximately RMB170.9 million). The average turnover days for trade payables increased to 145 days as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 142 days), which was comparable between the years.

The Group's cash conversion cycle for the Year was 25 days as compared with that of 26 days in 2019.

Cash flows

The net cash generated from operating activities for the Year amounted to approximately RMB19.9 million.

The net cash generated from investing activities for the Year of approximately RMB24.7 million was mainly attributable to the decrease in pledged deposits of approximately RMB24.9 million.

財務回顧 (續)

外幣風險

本集團因若干貿易及其他應收款項、現金及現金等價物以及貿易及其他應付款項以外幣計值，故面臨匯率波動風險。本集團設有相關政策監控外幣波動相關風險，並於必要時控制該風險。

營運資本

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，存貨結餘約為人民幣12.6百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣12.9百萬元）。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，存貨的平均周轉日數為11日（二零一九年十二月三十一日：11日）。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貿易及票據應收款結餘約為人民幣199.6百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣210.3百萬元）。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貿易及票據應收款的平均周轉日數相較於去年增至159日（二零一九年十二月三十一日：157日）。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貿易應付款結餘約為人民幣161.7百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣170.9百萬元）。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貿易應付款的平均周轉日數相較去年增至145日（二零一九年十二月三十一日：142日）。

本年度本集團的現金周轉週期為25日，而於二零一九年則為26日。

現金流量

於本年度，經營活動所得的現金淨額約為人民幣19.9百萬元。

於本年度，投資活動所得的現金淨額約為人民幣24.7百萬元，主要是由於已抵押存款減少約人民幣24.9百萬元。

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Cash flows (continued)

The net cash used in financing activities for the Year of approximately RMB15.9 million was primarily attributable to the combined effect of (i) repayment of bank and other borrowings of approximately RMB57.5 million; (ii) new bank and other borrowings (including loans from a director of the Company) of approximately RMB48.9 million; and (iii) payment of principal portion of lease payments of approximately RMB7.3 million.

Capital expenditures

The Group had capital expenditures of approximately RMB0.6 million for the Year (31 December 2019: approximately RMB3.5 million) for additions to property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets.

Capital commitments

The Group had no significant capital commitments as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: Nil).

Contingent liabilities

The Group underwent several reorganisations, including disposals of the entire interests in Honglin International Limited and 威海市裕博線纜科技有限公司 (Weihaiishi Yubo Wire & Cable Technology Co., Ltd.*) during the year ended 31 December 2015 and the transfers of several subsidiaries within the Group. The Group has conducted filings of the reorganisations, if required, with the relevant tax authorities. However, those reorganisations may be subject to further investigations if initiated and requested by the relevant tax authorities. The Directors believe that the taxes arising from those reorganisations have been properly dealt with and provided for in the financial statements. Given the complexity of relevant tax laws and regulations and the diversified practice of respective tax authorities in the PRC, there exists a possibility that tax authorities may levy and collect additional taxes for those reorganisations.

* *The English name is for identification purpose only.*

財務回顧 (續)

現金流量 (續)

本年度融資活動所用的現金淨額約為人民幣15.9百萬元，主要是由於以下各項之綜合影響所致：(i)償還銀行及其他借款約人民幣57.5百萬元；(ii)新增銀行及其他借款（包括來自本公司一名董事的貸款）約人民幣48.9百萬元；及(iii)償還租賃付款本金部分約人民幣7.3百萬元。

資本開支

本年度本集團資本開支約人民幣0.6百萬元（二零一九年十二月三十一日：約人民幣3.5百萬元）用作添置物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產。

資本承擔

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無重大資本承擔（二零一九年十二月三十一日：無）。

或然負債

本集團曾進行多次重組，包括於截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度出售泓淋國際有限公司及威海市裕博線纜科技有限公司全部權益以及於本集團內轉讓多間附屬公司。本集團已向相關稅務當局呈報重組（如有規定）。然而，倘若該等相關稅務當局提出要求，該等重組可能須受進一步的調查。董事相信該等重組產生的稅項已在財務報表內妥為處理及計提撥備。由於中國相關稅務法律及法規繁複，加上各稅務當局的做法各有不同，稅務當局或會就該等重組徵收及收取額外稅項。

INVESTMENT IN LISTED EQUITY SECURITIES

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recorded a fair value loss on a held for trading listed securities investment of approximately RMB0.2 million, details as follows:

Movement during the year ended 31 December 2020

上市股本證券投資

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團錄得持作買賣上市證券投資的公允價值虧損約人民幣0.2百萬元，詳情如下：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之變動

Stock code	Name of investee company	Carrying amount as at			Exchange realignment	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	Dividend income for the year ended 31 December 2020	Net loss for the year ended 31 December 2020	Number of shares held and % of total share held by the Group as at 31 December 2020	Percentage to the Group's total assets as at 31 December 2020
		1 January 2020	Unrealised loss	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2020						
股份代號	投資對象公司名稱	於二零二零年一月一日	未變現虧損	匯率調整	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度	截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度	於二零二零年十二月三十一日本集團所持股份數目及佔股份總百分比	於二零二零年十二月三十一日佔本集團資產總值百分比	
		RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元		Approximately 概約	
6108	New Ray Medicine International Holding Ltd. 新銳醫藥國際控股有限公司	1,249	(188)	(62)	999	-	(188)	25,080,000/ 1.50%	0.14%	
		1,249	(188)	(62)	999	-	(188)			

INVESTMENT IN LISTED EQUITY SECURITIES (continued)

Investee Company's Principal Business, Performance and Future Prospect

New Ray Medicine International Holding Ltd. ("New Ray")

New Ray is an investment holding company principally engaged in (i) the distribution and trading of pharmaceutical products including injection drugs, capsule and granule drugs and tablet drugs; and (ii) the provision of marketing and promotion services of drugs in the PRC. As disclosed in the interim report of New Ray for the six month ended 30 June 2020, (i) the unaudited revenue and loss of New Ray for the six month ended 30 June 2020 were approximately HK\$69.5 million and approximately HK\$36.4 million respectively; (ii) New Ray focused on its own core business and would continue to diversify its existing product portfolio; and (iii) New Ray would also continue to enhance and expand its sales and marketing capabilities.

New Ray was suspended trading on 6 October 2017 due to Securities and Futures Commission has issued a direction under Section 8(1) of the Securities and Futures (Stock Market Listing) Rules to suspend trading in the shares of New Ray.

The Group recorded an unrealised fair value loss from its investment in New Ray amounted to approximately RMB0.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Group remained holding 25,080,000 shares of New Ray in its investment portfolio as at 31 December 2020. The Group's management appointed an external valuer to be responsible for the valuation of shares of New Ray. The fair value of shares of New Ray held by the Group was approximately RMB1.0 million as at 31 December 2020.

The Group will keep monitoring New Ray's operation status or any update of resumption of trading of New Ray.

INVESTMENT IN NON-LISTED EQUITY SECURITIES

Investee Company's Principal Business, Performance and Future Prospect

China Communication Technology Co., Ltd. ("CCT")*

CCT is a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability which together with its subsidiaries are principally engaged in research and development, design, production and sales of computer software and hardware, communication products, metal, semi-conductor and provision of network information service. Its major businesses include high-frequency satellite communication systems, military communication and provision of related supporting services.

上市股本證券投資 (續)

投資對象公司的主要業務、表現及未來展望

新銳醫藥國際控股有限公司 (「新銳」)

新銳是一家主要於中國從事(i)分銷及買賣注射藥物、膠囊及顆粒藥物以及片劑藥物等醫藥產品；及(ii)提供藥品的營銷及推廣服務的投資控股公司。誠如新銳截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月之中期報告所披露，(i)截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月，新銳未經審核收入及虧損分別為約69.5百萬港元及約36.4百萬港元；(ii)新銳專注於其自身之核心業務並將持續多元化其現有產品組合；及(iii)新銳亦將持續提升及擴大其銷售及營銷能力。

由於證券及期貨事務監察委員會根據證券及期貨（在證券市場上市）規則第8(1)條發出指示，暫停新銳股份買賣，新銳股份於二零一七年十月六日暫停買賣。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團就投資於新銳錄得未變現公允價值虧損約人民幣0.2百萬元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團於其投資組合中仍持有25,080,000股新銳股份。本集團管理層委任外部估值師負責新銳股份之估值。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團持有新銳股份的公允價值約為人民幣1.0百萬元。

本集團將繼續監控新銳的營運狀況或任何新銳恢復股份買賣的最新消息。

非上市股本證券投資

投資對象公司主要業務、業務表現及未來前景

華訊方舟科技有限公司 (「華訊方舟」)

華訊方舟為於中國註冊成立的有限責任公司，連同其附屬公司主要從事研發、設計、生產及銷售電腦軟件及硬件、通信產品、金屬及半導體，以及提供網絡資訊服務，其主要業務包括高頻衛星通信系統、軍事通信及提供相關支援服務。

INVESTMENT IN NON-LISTED EQUITY SECURITIES

(continued)

Investee Company's Principal Business, Performance and Future Prospect (continued)

China Communication Technology Co., Ltd. ("CCT") (continued)*

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company entered into a capital injection agreement to inject an amount of RMB600 million to CCT (the "CCT Investment"). The CCT Investment was completed on 25 July 2018 and the Company had interested in approximately 3.91% of the enlarged registered capital of CCT as at 31 December 2020. The CCT Investment was booked as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income of the Group. The fair value of the CCT Investment as at 31 December 2020 was approximately RMB111.1 million which accounted for approximately 15.4% of the Company's total asset as at 31 December 2020.

Pursuant to the unaudited consolidated management account of CCT for the year ended 31 December 2020, excluding Huaxun Fangzhou Co. Ltd., which is a non-wholly owned subsidiary of CCT as to approximately 29.46% of its issued share capital and is listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (000687.SZ) (the "CCT Results"), the CCT Results recorded revenue of approximately RMB2,587.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2020, representing a decrease of approximately 64.9% as compared to approximately RMB7,382.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2019, mainly as a result of the significant decrease in revenue attributed by (i) the sanctions imposed by the US to high-tech enterprise in China; (ii) unfavourable economic environment and business conditions in satellite communication products segment caused by outbreak of COVID-19 since the first quarter of 2020; and (iii) military communications and ancillary services segment due to restructuring of military related industries in China. The CCT Results recorded loss attributable to the owners of CCT of approximately RMB2,086.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2020, as compared to profit attributable to the owners of CCT of approximately RMB452.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2019, mainly attributable to (i) the significant decrease in revenue; and (ii) the gross profit margin decreased to approximately 7.4% for the year ended 31 December 2020 from approximately 22.6% for the year ended 31 December 2019.

非上市股本證券投資 (續)

投資對象公司主要業務、業務表現及未來前景 (續)

華訊方舟科技有限公司 (「華訊方舟」) (續)

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司訂立注資協議，以向華訊方舟注資人民幣600百萬元（「華訊方舟投資」）。華訊方舟投資已於二零一八年七月二十五日完成，而於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本公司於華訊方舟的經擴大註冊資本擁有約3.91%權益。華訊方舟投資已入賬列作本集團按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，華訊方舟投資的公允價值約為人民幣111.1百萬元，佔本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日的資產總值約15.4%。

根據華訊方舟截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的未經審核綜合管理賬目（不包括華訊方舟股份有限公司，該公司為華訊方舟擁有約29.46%已發行股本的非全資附屬公司且其於深圳證券交易所上市（000687.SZ）（「華訊方舟業績」），華訊方舟業績於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度錄得收入約人民幣2,587.7百萬元，較截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度約人民幣7,382.8百萬元下跌約64.9%，此乃主要由於(i)美國對中國高科技企業實施制裁；(ii)自二零二零年第一季度新型冠狀病毒疫情爆發以來，導致衛星通信產品分部的經濟環境及經營狀況不利；及(iii)由於中國軍事相關產業重組，軍事通信及配套服務分部收入大幅減少。華訊方舟業績於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度錄得華訊方舟擁有人應佔虧損約人民幣2,086.0百萬元，而截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度華訊方舟擁有人應佔溢利約人民幣452.9百萬元，主要由於(i)收入大幅減少；及(ii)毛利率由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的約22.6%減少至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的約7.4%所致。

INVESTMENT IN NON-LISTED EQUITY SECURITIES

(continued)

Investee Company's Principal Business, Performance and Future Prospect (continued)

China Communication Technology Co., Ltd.* ("CCT") (continued)

According to the business outlook of its management, CCT's business faced great challenges in 2020 due to the impact of US sanctions, including supply chain, customer orders and financial financing. However, CCT will take this opportunity to restructure its business by divesting non-main businesses and focusing on its four core businesses, including the terahertz segment, the satellite communication segment, the chip segment and the military industry segment. Meanwhile, CCT pays an attention on big data, cloud platform development and application software services to drive efficient industrial development.

* The English name is for identification purpose only.

EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2020, the total number of employees of the Group was 256 (31 December 2019: 256). The breakdown of employees of the Group as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

		As at 31 December 2020 於二零二零年 十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2019 於二零一九年 十二月三十一日
Manufacturing and technical engineering	製造及技術工程	81	78
Sales and marketing	銷售及市場推廣	58	59
General and administration	一般及行政	50	49
Research and development	研發	67	70
Total	總計	256	256

Compensation policy of the Group is determined by evaluating individual performance of the employees and has been reviewed regularly.

非上市股本證券投資 (續)

投資對象公司主要業務、業務表現及未來前景 (續)

華訊方舟科技有限公司 ("華訊方舟") (續)

根據華訊方舟管理層的業務展望，華訊方舟雖受到美國制裁帶來的影響，包括供應鏈、客戶訂單、和財務融資等，導致二零二零年度業務受到重大挑戰。但華訊方舟會藉此機會重整業務，剝離非主營業務，聚焦四大核心主業，包含太赫茲板塊、衛星通信板塊、芯片板塊及軍工板塊，同時專注於大數據、雲平台開發與應用軟件服務領域，推動產業高效發展。

僱員

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團合共有256名(二零一九年十二月三十一日：256名)僱員。本集團僱員於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日的明細如下：

本集團的薪酬政策乃經評估僱員個別表現後釐定，並會定期檢討。

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Second Extension of the Maturity of a Debt Investment

On 18 March 2021, the Company (as the subscriber) and Elite Foster International Investment Limited (the "Issuer", as the issuer) entered into a second supplemental subscription agreement in relation to the extension of the maturity date of an one-year 12% unlisted bond in the aggregate principal amount of HK\$15.0 million issued by the Issuer from 19 March 2021 to 19 June 2021 (the "Extension"). Details of the Extension have been set out in the announcement of the Company dated 18 March 2021.

Disposal of Wholly-owned Subsidiaries

On 25 March 2021, the Company (as the vendor), Metro Win Investment Holdings Limited (the "Metro Win", as the purchaser), and Ms. Cheung Hing Ling (being the ultimate beneficial owner of Metro Win, as the guarantor) entered into a sale and purchase agreement, pursuant to which the Company has conditionally agreed to sell and Metro Win has conditionally agreed to purchase one (1) share of InvesTech Finance (International) Limited (the "Target Company"), representing the entire issued share of the Target Company at the consideration of HK\$16.0 million (the "Disposal Transaction"). The Target Company is principally engaged in investment holding and its wholly owned subsidiary, InvesTech Finance Limited, is a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and is principally engaged in money lending business. Upon completion of the Disposal Transaction, the Target Company and its subsidiary will no longer be the subsidiaries of the Company. Details of the Disposal Transaction have been set out in the announcement of the Company dated 25 March 2021. The Disposal Transaction has been completed on 30 March 2021.

Save as disclosed in this report, there was no other significant subsequent event undertaken by the Group subsequent to 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report.

報告期末後事項

第二次延長債務投資到期日

於二零二一年三月十八日，本公司（作為認購人）與卓培國際投資有限公司（「發行人」，作為發行人）訂立第二份補充認購協議，內容有關將發行人所發行本金總額為15.0百萬港元票息率為12%的一年期的非上市債券的到期日由二零二一年三月十九日延長至二零二一年六月十九日（「延期」）。有關延期之詳情載於本公司日期為二零二一年三月十八日之公告。

出售全資附屬公司

於二零二一年三月二十五日，本公司（作為賣方）、毅盈投資控股有限公司（「毅盈」，作為買方）及張馨玲女士（為毅盈最終實益擁有人，作為擔保人）訂立買賣協議，據此，本公司有條件同意出售及毅盈有條件同意按16.0百萬港元的代價購買 InvesTech Finance (International) Limited（「目標公司」）的一（1）股股份（相當於目標公司的全部已發行股份）（「出售交易」）。目標公司主要從事投資控股及其全資附屬公司富信財務有限公司（為一間在香港註冊成立的有限公司）主要從事放貸業務。於出售交易完成後，目標公司及其附屬公司將不再為本公司的附屬公司。有關出售交易的詳情已載於本公司日期為二零二一年三月二十五日的公告。出售交易已於二零二一年三月三十日完成。

除本報告所披露外，本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至本報告日期概無其他重大期後事項。

OUTLOOK

The Group remains optimistic about the prospects of its business in the long run, however, it is difficult to predict the development of COVID-19 and the geopolitical tensions, the ultimate business impact in respect of scope of service, supply chain and geographical results could not be reasonably estimated at this moment. In view of this, the Group had implemented multiple business strategies, including identify new local suppliers, expand the service area to central Asian countries and south-east Asian countries, design new software solution for the recent change of working behavior, in order to minimise the risks and adapt to the changes of business activities of our customers. The Group will closely monitor the financial position of the Group and changes of market condition and act promptly to such changes.

Looking forward, the Group will look for challenges and opportunities by building a new business ecosystem of the Group, including branding our company, repositioning our existing products, actively in identifying IT infrastructure and services related projects, to become a one-stop solution IT service provider as a result of the increasing demand and enterprise expenditure of IT services and IT infrastructure since the outbreak of COVID-19 and the increasing of the awareness of internet security issue. In addition, the Group will keep identifying new partnership and investments opportunities in local and overseas market, so as to strengthen our core business and provide a better return to the Shareholders.

Despite there are short term uncertainties due to the pandemic and political conflicts, the Group is optimistic that we are well positioned to benefit when the market becomes more stable.

前景展望

本集團對其長期的業務前景仍持樂觀態度，但由於難以預測新型冠狀病毒疫情發展及地緣政治緊張局勢，目前尚未能合理估計對服務範圍、供應鏈及地區業績的最終業務影響。就此而言，本集團已實施多項業務策略，包括識別新的本地供應商、將服務範圍擴展至中亞國家及東南亞國家、針對近期工作行為的變化設計新的軟件解決方案，以盡量降低風險並適應客戶業務活動的變動。本集團將密切監控其財務狀況及市場狀況的變動，以迅速應對該等變動。

展望未來，由於爆發新型冠狀病毒病以及人們對互聯網安全問題的意識日漸增強，企業對資訊科技服務及資訊科技基礎設施的需求及企業開支不斷增加，故本集團將通過建立本集團的新業務生態系統尋求挑戰及機遇，包括打造公司品牌、重新定位現有產品、積極識別資訊科技基礎設施及服務的相關項目，以成為一站式解決方案資訊科技服務提供商。此外，本集團將繼續在本地及海外市場識別新的合作夥伴及投資機會，從而增強核心業務及為股東帶來更好的回報。

儘管疫情及政治衝突造成短期不確定性，本集團樂觀地認為，當市場變得較為穩定時，我們可從中獲益。

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS

董事履歷

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo ("Mr. Chan"), aged 61, is the chairman of the Board, an executive Director and the CEO of the Company. Mr. Chan is also the chairman of the investment committee of the Company (the "Investment Committee"). Mr. Chan is in charge of the overall strategic planning, business planning and decision making in all material matters of the Group. Mr. Chan was appointed as non-executive Director on 23 December 2015 and was re-designated as executive Director on 21 September 2016. Mr. Chan was appointed as the chairman of the Board on 25 February 2016 and was appointed as CEO of the Company on 21 September 2016.

Mr. Chan has obtained a degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering from The University of Hong Kong in November 1981. Mr. Chan is currently a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference for Chengdu, Sichuan Province, the PRC. Mr. Chan has over 33 years of experience in the IT and network industry. Mr. Chan has previously worked for various multi-national corporations such as General Electric Company, Case Communications Limited and Infa Telecom Limited and served in senior executive positions in the Asia Pacific region.

Mr. Chan also served as the sole director of Smoothly Global Holdings Limited. He is currently the director of the following major subsidiaries of the Company, namely Fortune Grace Management Ltd., Wafer Systems Limited, Wafer Systems (China) Ltd., Beijing Wafer New Century Information Technology Co., Ltd., Wafer Network Systems (Shanghai) Co Ltd., Wafer (Xi'an) Software Co Ltd., and Wafer Systems (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.

董事

執行董事

陳錫強先生（「陳先生」），61歲，為董事會主席、執行董事兼本公司總裁。陳先生亦為本公司投資委員會（「投資委員會」）之主席。陳先生負責整體策略規劃、業務規劃及本集團所有重大事宜的決策。陳先生於二零一五年十二月二十三日獲委任為非執行董事，並於二零一六年九月二十一日調任為執行董事。陳先生於二零一六年二月二十五日獲委任為董事會主席，並於二零一六年九月二十一日獲委任為本公司總裁。

陳先生於一九八一年十一月自香港大學取得工程學學士學位。陳先生目前出任中國四川省成都市的中國人民政治協商會議委員。陳先生於資訊科技及網絡產業擁有逾33年經驗。陳先生曾受聘於通用電氣公司、Case Communications Limited及Infa Telecom Limited等多家跨國企業並擔任亞太地區高級行政職位。

陳先生亦為Smoothly Global Holdings Limited的唯一董事。彼現時亦為本公司下列主要附屬公司之董事：Fortune Grace Management Ltd.、威發系統有限公司、威發系統（中國）有限公司、北京威發新世紀信息技術有限公司、上海滬威網絡系統有限公司、威發（西安）軟件有限公司及威發系統（越南）有限公司。

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS 董事履歷

Executive Directors (continued)

Ms. Wang Fang (“Ms. Wang”), aged 53, is an executive Director and a vice CEO of the Company. Ms. Wang was appointed as Director and a vice CEO of the Company on 23 December 2015.

Ms. Wang graduated from Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications (formerly known as Nanjing College of Posts and Telecommunications) (Radio Engineering Section) in July 1988, and obtained a degree of master of Business Administration from the program jointly organised by the Beijing University and Fordham University in May 2002.

Ms. Wang joined us in June 1995 and was promoted as the president subsequently, wherein Ms. Wang was mainly responsible for daily business operation, management and oversee of communication system segment, including decision making in corporate strategy, corporate policy review and internal control. Ms. Wang has over 24 years of experience in the area of network system integration.

Mr. Lu Chengye (“Mr. Lu”), aged 43, is an executive Director of the Company. Mr. Lu is in charge of the overall strategic planning, business planning and decision making in all material matters of communication system segment of the Group. Mr. Lu was appointed as Director on 29 May 2013.

Mr. Lu has over 20 years of experience in the communication industry gained in the Group and in his previous employment. Before joining the Group, Mr. Lu worked as a director of the science and research department of base station software development in a renowned mobile communication equipment company in the PRC from April 2002 to August 2008, mainly responsible for the design, development and implementation of solution of communication base station software. From August 2009 to May 2012, Mr. Lu had served as the general manager of TD-SCDMA/TD-LTE production line of another prestigious communication equipment and technology firm, mainly in charge of the establishment and research and development works for projects of wireless base station and communication base station equipments. Mr. Lu obtained his master degree of engineering from Xidian University (西安電子科技大學) majoring in information and communication engineering in March 2002. As an expert from TD-LTE workgroup of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People’s Republic of China (中華人民共和國工業和信息化部), Mr. Lu is the inventor of 7 patented technologies in the communication sector over the last 16 years, and has published several research papers on communication topics in various journals.

執行董事 (續)

王芳女士 (「王女士」)，53歲，為執行董事兼本公司副總裁。彼於二零一五年十二月二十三日獲委任為董事兼本公司副總裁。

王女士於一九八八年七月畢業於南京郵電大學（前稱南京郵電學院）無線電工程系，並於二零零二年五月自北京大學及福坦莫大學(Fordham University)聯合籌辦的課程中取得工商管理碩士學位。

王女士於一九九五年六月加入我們及後獲晉升為總裁，王女士主要負責通信系統分部的日常業務營運、管理及監督，包括企業策略的決策、企業政策檢討及內部控制。王女士於網絡系統集成方面擁有超過24年的經驗。

路成業先生 (「路先生」)，43歲，為本公司執行董事。路先生負責與本集團通信系統分部有關的整體策略規劃、業務規劃及所有重大事宜之決策。路先生於二零一三年五月二十九日獲委任為董事。

路先生於本集團及過往職位中累積逾20年通信行業經驗。加入本集團前，路先生於二零零二年四月至二零零八年八月擔任一間中國知名的移動通信設備公司的基站軟體開發教研室主任，主要負責通信基站軟體項目的設計、開發及實施。二零零九年八月至二零一二年五月期間，路先生於另外一間知名通信設備及技術公司擔任TD-SCDMA/TD-LTE產品線總經理，主要負責無線基站、通信基站設備項目的建立及研發。路先生於二零零二年三月於西安電子科技大學取得工程學碩士學位，主修信息與通信工程專業。路先生作為中華人民共和國工業和信息化部TD-LTE工作組專家，於過往16年工作之中在通信行業獲得7項專利技術，及在不同刊物發表多篇通信領域相關研究論文。

Executive Directors (continued)

Mr. Liu Chun Fai ("Mr. Liu"), age 33, is an executive Director of the Company. Mr. Liu was appointed as Director on 1 August 2020.

Mr. Liu was educated in Canada. Mr. Liu has over 9 years of working experience in legal, finance and management. Mr. Liu has been acting as a director of Blue Sky Solar Energy Management Limited, a company is mainly engaged in one-stop solar power system installation service, since November 2018. Mr. Liu was an executive director of CEFC Hong Kong Financial Investment Company Limited (stock code: 1520) from November 2016 to June 2019. Mr. Liu has been acting as a director of Tung Wah Group of Hospitals since 2019.

Non-executive Director

Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek ("Mr. Derek Wong"), aged 51, is a non-executive Director of the Company. Mr. Derek Wong was appointed as Director on 1 August 2019.

Mr. Derek Wong was educated in Canada. Mr. Derek Wong has approximately 25 years of experience in management and operation of textile and knitting, food and beverages business. Mr. Derek Wong was a co-founder and an executive director of Fornton Group Limited (renamed as Momentum Financials Holdings Limited, stock code: 1152, a company whose shares are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) from October 2011 to June 2014.

執行董事 (續)

廖晉輝先生 (「廖先生」)，33歲，為本公司執行董事。廖先生於二零二零年八月一日獲委任為董事。

廖先生在加拿大接受教育。廖先生於法律、金融及管理方面擁有超過9年的工作經驗。自二零一八年十一月起，廖先生為藍天太陽能管理有限公司之董事，該公司主要從事一站式太陽能系統安裝服務。自二零一六年十一月至二零一九年六月，廖先生為香港華信金融投資有限公司 (股份代號：1520) 之執行董事。自二零一九年起，廖先生為東華三院之總理。

非執行董事

王佇維先生 (「王佇維先生」)，51歲，為本公司非執行董事。王佇維先生於二零一九年八月一日獲委任為董事。

王佇維先生在加拿大接受教育。王佇維先生及管理及經營紡織及針織業務和餐飲業務方面擁有約25年經驗。王佇維先生為豐臨集團有限公司 (已易名為正乾金融控股有限公司，股份代號：1152，其股份在香港聯合交易所有限公司主板上市) 的聯合創辦人之一，於二零一一年十月至二零一四年六月擔任其執行董事。

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS

董事履歷

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund (“Mr. Edmund Wong”), aged 36, is an independent non-executive Director, the chairman of the audit committee of the Company and a member of each of the compensation and benefits committee and nomination committee of the Company. Mr. Edmund Wong was appointed as Director on 5 June 2017.

Mr. Edmund Wong holds bachelor’s degree in Accountancy, master degrees in Master of Science in Applied Accounting and Finance, Master of Business Administration and Master of Corporate Governance. Mr. Edmund Wong is a fellow member of HKICPA and holds the practicing certificate issued by HKICPA. He is also a member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants of the United Kingdom, The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries and The Chartered Governance Institute (formerly known as Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators).

Mr. Edmund Wong has over 13 years of experience in financial reporting, taxation and audit and assurance of Hong Kong listed and private companies. He had participated in various audit and assurance engagements for Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu before, and currently is a practising director of Patrick Wong C.P.A. Limited. Mr. Edmund Wong is an independent non-executive director of Confidence Intelligence Holdings Limited (stock code: 1967, a company whose shares are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange) and Deyun Holdings Ltd. (stock code: 1440, a Company whose shares are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange) since 18 October 2019 and 13 January 2021 respectively.

獨立非執行董事

黃俊碩先生 (「黃俊碩先生」)，36歲，為獨立非執行董事、本公司審核委員會主席及本公司薪酬及福利委員會以及提名委員會各自之成員。黃俊碩先生於二零一七年六月五日獲委任為董事。

黃俊碩先生持有會計學學士學位、應用會計與金融碩士學位、工商管理碩士學位及企業管治碩士學位。黃俊碩先生為香港會計師公會資深會員，持有香港會計師公會頒發之執業證書。彼亦為英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會及英國特許公認會計師公會、香港特許秘書公會及英國的特許公司治理公會（前稱英國特許秘書及行政人員公會）會員。

黃俊碩先生於香港上市及私人公司累積逾13年財務報告、稅務及審核及核證經驗。他曾參與德勤·關黃陳方會計師行之各種審計和核證工作，現時為黃龍德會計師事務所有限公司之執業董事。自二零一九年十月十八日及二零二一年一月十三日起，黃俊碩先生分別為信懇智能控股有限公司（股份代號：1967，其股份於聯交所主板上市的公司）及德運控股有限公司（股份代號1440，其股份於聯交所主板上市的公司）的獨立非執行董事。

Independent Non-executive Directors (continued)

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen, aged 57, is an independent non-executive Director, the chairman of each of the C&B Committee and the Nomination Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Investment Committee. Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen was appointed as Director on 25 June 2015.

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen graduated from the University of New South Wales in Australia with a Degree of Master of Information Science in October 1994.

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen served as a Manager, Design/Architecture of IBM Australia Limited from May 1995 to April 2001. Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen then served as a Client Unit Executive in the IBM Global Technology Services Department of IBM China/Hong Kong Limited from 2001 to 2012, and a partner of the Business Application Consulting Sector of IBM (China) Company Limited from June 2012. Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen is an independent non-executive director of Sprocomm Intelligence Limited (stock code: 1401, a company whose share are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange) since 18 October 2019.

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen is a successful corporate executive with excellent business strategy capability and well established business connections in the Asia Pacific region. Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen has over 24 years of management experience in Fortune 100 companies in Australia, Hong Kong and the PRC, assisting in enterprises with their business transformation and growth.

獨立非執行董事 (續)

呂永琛先生，57歲，為獨立非執行董事、薪酬及福利委員會及提名委員會各自之主席及審核委員會及投資委員會各自之成員。呂永琛先生於二零一五年六月二十五日獲委任為董事。

呂永琛先生於一九九四年十月畢業於澳洲新南威爾士大學，獲頒授信息科學碩士學位。

呂永琛先生由一九九五年五月起至二零零一年四月止出任IBM Australia Limited的設計與架構經理。呂永琛先生其後由二零零一年起至二零一二年止出任IBM China/Hong Kong Limited的IBM全球技術服務部門客戶單位行政主任，由二零一二年六月起出任IBM (China) Company Limited資訊服務部的合伙人。自二零一九年十月十八日起，呂永琛先生為Sprocomm Intelligence Limited (股份代號：1401，其股份於聯交所主板上市的公司) 的獨立非執行董事。

呂永琛先生是一名成功的企業高管，擁有卓越的商業策略能力，在亞太地區有著廣泛的商業聯繫。呂永琛先生在澳大利亞、香港和中國的財富100強公司有著超過24年的管理經驗，幫助企業進行業務轉型及拓展。

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS

董事履歷

Independent Non-executive Directors (continued)

Mr. Huang Liangkuai ("Mr. Huang"), aged 78, is an independent non-executive Director and a member of each of the Audit Committee, the C&B Committee and the Nomination Committee. Mr. Huang was appointed as Director on 25 February 2016.

Mr. Huang graduated from the department of economics of Xiamen University (Fujian, PRC) in August 1966 with major in statistics.

Mr. Huang has been the chief representative of the Shenzhen Research Institute of Xiamen University (廈門大學深圳研究院) and vice chairman of Xiamen University Alumni General Association since August 1999. From November 1984 to December 1998, Mr. Huang served as the chief of the general affairs division, chief of the assets division and vice chairman of the alumni association at Xiamen University. Mr. Huang was the secretary to the party committee of the school of economics at Xiamen University from September 1979 to October 1984.

Mr. Huang was a former external supervisor of Shengjing Bank Co., Ltd. (a company the shares of which are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange, stock code: 2066) from May 2014 to February 2018.

Mr. Huang was a former independent non-executive director of China New Economy Fund Limited (a company the shares of which are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange, stock code: 80) from February 2015 to April 2016.

Mr. Huang acted as the chairman of Beijing Kaixuan Investment Management Co., Ltd. (北京凱旋投資管理有限公司) from 6 February 2007 to 17 December 2010. This company was established in China and had no substantial business operations upon its establishment and its business license was revoked by the relevant authority on 17 December 2010 due to the failure to conduct annual inspection. Mr. Huang confirmed that he was not involved in the actual operation of the company and has not assumed any contingent liabilities nor has he been subject to any relevant claims as a result of the revocation of the business license of the aforesaid company.

獨立非執行董事 (續)

黃良快先生 (「黃良快先生」)，78歲，為獨立非執行董事及審核委員會、薪酬及福利委員會及提名委員會各自之成員。黃良快先生於二零一六年二月二十五日獲委任為董事。

黃良快先生於一九六六年八月畢業於廈門大學 (中國福建) 經濟系統計學專業。

黃良快先生自一九九九年八月起擔任廈門大學深圳研究院首席代表及廈門大學校友總會副理事長。黃良快先生於一九八四年十一月至一九九八年十二月擔任廈門大學總務處長、資產處長及校友會副理事長。黃良快先生於一九七九年九月至一九八四年十月期間擔任廈門大學經濟學院黨委書記。

黃良快先生於二零一四年五月至二零一八年二月為盛京銀行股份有限公司 (股份於聯交所主板上市的公司，股份代號：2066) 之前任外部監事。

黃良快先生於二零一五年二月至二零一六年四月為中國新經濟投資有限公司 (股份於聯交所主板上市的公司，股份代號：80) 之前任獨立非執行董事。

黃良快先生曾於二零零七年二月六日至二零一零年十二月十七日擔任北京凱旋投資管理有限公司之董事長。該公司成立於中國。因該公司成立後未有實質業務，其營業執照於二零一零年十二月十七日因未經年檢而被有關當局吊銷。黃良快先生確認，其並未參與該公司實際運營，亦不因上述公司遭吊銷營業執照而承擔任何或有負債或面臨任何相關索賠。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Directors recognise the importance of incorporating the elements of good corporate governance into the management structures and internal control procedures of the Group so as to achieve effective accountability to the Shareholders as a whole. The Board strives to uphold good corporate governance and adopt sound corporate governance practices continuously in the interest of Shareholders to enhance the overall performance of the Group. The Company has adopted and complied with the principles and applicable code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") contained in the Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules throughout the Year except for the following deviations.

Code provision A.2.1 of the CG Code states that the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Being aware of the said deviation from code provision A.2.1, but in view of the current rapid development of the Group, the Board believes that with the support of the management, vesting the roles of both chairman and CEO by Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo can facilitate execution of the Group's business strategies and boost effectiveness of its operation. In addition, under the supervision by the Board which consists of three independent non-executive Directors, the interests of the Shareholders will be adequately and fairly represented. The Company will seek to re-comply with code provision A.2.1 by identifying and appointing a suitable and qualified candidate to the position of the CEO in future.

Code provision A.6.7 of the CG Code provides that independent non-executive directors and other non-executive directors should attend general meetings and develop a balanced understanding of the views of shareholders. Some independent non-executive Directors were not able to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 29 May 2020 due to their respective business engagements. Other Board members who attend the aforesaid annual general meeting were already of sufficient calibre and number for answering questions raised by the Shareholders at the relevant general meeting.

企業管治

董事認同，為達致向整體股東有效的問責性，在本集團管理架構及內部監控程序引進良好的企業管治元素非常重要。董事會一直努力貫徹良好企業管治，並繼續以股東利益為依歸，採用健全企業管治常規，以提高本集團的整體表現。年內，本集團已採納並遵守上市規則附錄十四所載企業管治守則（「企業管治守則」）的原則及適用守則條文，惟以下偏離情況除外。

企業管治守則守則條文第A.2.1條規定，主席及總裁的角色應分開，並不應由同一人士擔任。儘管意識到有偏離守則條文第A.2.1條的情況出現，但鑑於本集團現時迅速發展，董事會相信，由陳錫強先生擔任主席及總裁有助於執行本集團業務策略及提高營運效率。此外，董事會包括三名獨立非執行董事，將令股東權利可在董事會監督下獲得充分及公平代表。日後本公司將透過物色及委任合適的合資格人選擔任總裁一職以尋求重新遵守守則條文第A.2.1條。

企業管治守則守則條文第A.6.7條規定，獨立非執行董事及其他非執行董事應出席股東大會以中肯態度了解股東意見。數名獨立非執行董事因彼等各自的其他事務而未能出席本公司於二零二零年五月二十九日舉行的股東週年大會。其他出席上述股東週年大會的董事會成員已有足夠才幹和人數，以回答股東在相關股東大會所提出的問題。

MODEL CODE FOR DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as its code of conduct regarding securities transactions by the Directors. On specific enquiries made, all Directors confirmed that they complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code regarding Directors' securities transactions during the Year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition of the Board

As at 31 December 2020 and at the date of this report, the Board comprised four executive Directors, one non-executive Director and three independent non-executive Directors. The composition of the Board as at 31 December 2020 and the date of this report are as follows:

Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo (*Chairman and CEO*)
Ms. Wang Fang (*Vice CEO*)
Mr. Lu Chengye
Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)
Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)

Non-executive Director

Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek
(with his former name of Wong Tat Wai, Derek)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen
Mr. Huang Lianguai

The biographical details of all Directors are set out in pages 29 to 34 of this report. Save as disclosed herein, to the best knowledge of the Company, there is no other financial, business, family or other material or relevant relationships among the members of the Board.

The composition of the Board is well balanced with each Director having sound industry knowledge, extensive corporate and strategic planning experience and/or expertise relevant to the business of the Group. The Board brings a variety of experiences and expertise to the Company.

董事進行證券交易的標準守則

本公司已採納上市規則附錄十所載上市發行人董事進行證券交易之標準守則(「標準守則」)作為董事進行證券交易的操守準則。於作出具體查詢時，全體董事已確認，彼等於本年度內一直遵守標準守則所載有關董事進行證券交易的規定標準。

董事會

董事會的組成

於二零二零年十二月三十一日及於本報告日期，董事會由四名執行董事、一名非執行董事及三名獨立非執行董事組成。於二零二零年十二月三十一日及本報告日期，董事會成員為：

執行董事

陳錫強先生 (*主席兼總裁*)
王芳女士 (*副總裁*)
路成業先生
廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)
程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)

非執行董事

王佇維先生
(其曾用名為王達偉)

獨立非執行董事

黃俊碩先生
呂永琛先生
黃良快先生

全體董事的詳細履歷載於本報告第29頁至34頁。除本報告所披露者外，就本公司所深知，董事會成員之間並無任何其他財務、業務、親屬或其他重大或相關關係。

董事會結構平衡，每名董事均具備與本集團業務有關之深厚行業知識、豐富企業及策略規劃經驗及／或專業知識。董事會為本公司帶來豐富多樣的經驗及專業知識。

Functions of the Board

The Board takes overall responsibility to oversee all major matters of the Group, including the formulation and approval of all policy matters, considering and approving overall development strategies, financial objectives, annual budget, investment proposals, monitoring and controlling the operation and financial performance, risk management and internal control systems of the Group and to assume the responsibilities of corporate governance of the Group.

Board meetings and Board practices

During the Year, the Board held 8 meetings, including 4 regular Board meetings. Apart from the Board meetings, the Board has passed 7 written resolutions. The Directors can attend meetings in person or through other means of electronic communication in accordance with the Articles of Association. The company secretary of the Company (the "Company Secretary") will assist the chairman of the Board to prepare the agenda of the meeting and all Directors have the opportunity to include matters in the agenda for the Board meetings. Notices of at least 14 days for regular Board meetings are given to the Directors and Board procedures in compliance with the Articles of Association, as well as relevant rules and regulations. The Directors are provided with relevant materials relating to the matters brought before the meetings. All Directors have separate and independent access to the senior management and the Company Secretary at all time and will be able to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expenses. The Company Secretary is also responsible for ensuring the procedures of the Board meetings are observed and providing the Board with opinions on matters in relation to the compliance with the procedures of the Board meetings. All minutes of Board meetings were recorded in sufficient details of the matters considered by the Board and the decisions reached.

During the Year, a meeting between the chairman of the Board and the independent non-executive Directors without the presence of executives or other representatives of the Group was held to discuss issues that they wish to raise at the Board.

董事會的職能

董事會負責監管本集團的所有重大事項，包括制定及審批所有政策事宜、考慮及批核本集團的整體發展策略、財務目標、年度預算、投資建議、監管及控制營運及財務表現、風險管理及內部控制體系，以及承擔本集團企業管治的責任。

董事會會議及董事會常規

於本年度，董事會召開了八次會議，而當中四次為定期董事會會議。除董事會會議外，董事會亦通過了七項書面決議案。根據組織章程細則，董事可親身或透過其他電子通信方式出席會議。本公司的公司秘書（「公司秘書」）將協助董事會主席預備會議議程，所有董事均有機會將任何事宜加入董事會會議議程之內。本公司至少提前十四日向董事發出定期董事會會議通告，而董事會程序均遵守組織章程細則及相關規則及規例。董事將於會議召開之前獲提供與相關事項有關之材料。所有董事均可隨時單獨與高級管理層及公司秘書聯繫，並可尋求獨立專業意見，費用由本公司承擔。公司秘書亦負責確保各董事遵守董事會會議程序，並就遵守董事會會議程序的事宜向董事會提供意見。所有董事會會議的記錄均需足夠詳細地記錄董事會考慮的事項及作出的決定。

於本年度，本公司舉行一次董事會主席與獨立非執行董事之會議（並無執行人員或其他本集團代表出席），以討論彼等希望向董事會提出的事宜。

(1) Board Meetings

The numbers of the Board meetings held and the attendances of each Director at the Board meetings for the Year have been set out as follows:

No. of Board meetings held:	已召開董事會會議次數：	8
Name of the Directors	董事姓名	
Executive Directors	執行董事	
Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo (<i>Chairman and CEO</i>)	陳錫強先生 (<i>主席兼總裁</i>)	8/8
Ms. Wang Fang (<i>Vice CEO</i>)	王芳女士 (<i>副總裁</i>)	8/8
Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)	程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)	3/3
Mr. Lu Chengye	路成業先生	7/8
Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)	廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)	5/5
Non-executive Director	非執行董事	
Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek	王佇維先生	8/8
Independent Non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事	
Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund	黃俊碩先生	8/8
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen	呂永琛先生	8/8
Mr. Huang Liangkuai	黃良快先生	7/8

(2) General Meeting

The number of general meeting held and the attendance of each Director at the general meeting for the Year have been set out as follows:

No. of general meeting held:	已召開股東大會次數：	1
Name of the Directors	董事姓名	
Executive Directors	執行董事	
Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo (<i>Chairman and CEO</i>)	陳錫強先生 (<i>主席兼總裁</i>)	1/1
Ms. Wang Fang (<i>Vice CEO</i>)	王芳女士 (<i>副總裁</i>)	0/1
Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)	程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)	1/1
Mr. Lu Chengye	路成業先生	0/1
Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)	廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)	N/A (<i>Note</i>) 不適用 (<i>附註</i>)
Non-executive Director	非執行董事	
Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek	王佇維先生	0/1
Independent Non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事	
Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund	黃俊碩先生	1/1
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen	呂永琛先生	0/1
Mr. Huang Liangkuai	黃良快先生	0/1

Note: Mr. Liu Chun Fai not yet appointed as executive director as at 29 May 2020 (the most recent annual general meeting held on 29 May 2020).

(1) 董事會會議

於本年度，已召開之董事會會議次數及各董事出席董事會會議之情況載列如下：

(2) 股東大會

於本年度，已召開之股東大會次數及各董事出席股東大會之情況載列如下：

附註：廖晉輝先生於二零二零年五月二十九日(最近的股東週年大會於二零二零年五月二十九日舉行)尚未獲委任為執行董事。

Directors' appointment, re-election and removal

Each of the executive Directors and the independent non-executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years, all are subject to termination in accordance with the provisions of the service contract or by either party giving the other not less than three months' prior written notice.

By virtue of article 83(3) of the Articles of Association, Directors shall have the power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy of the Board or as an addition to the existing Board. Any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the first general meeting of Shareholders after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting and any Director appointed by the Board as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election.

In compliance with the code provision A.4.2 of the CG Code, all Directors are subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. Furthermore, pursuant to article 84(1) of the Articles of Association, at each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three (3), the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement at an annual general meeting at least once every three years.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Independent non-executive Directors have played a crucial role in the Board by providing their independent judgment at the Board meeting and scrutinising the Group's performance. Their views carry significant weight in the Board's decision, in particular, they bring an impartial view to bear on issues of the Group's strategy, performance and control. All independent non-executive Directors possess extensive academic, professional and industry expertise and management experience and have provided their professional advices to the Board. The independent non-executive Directors provide independent advice on the Group's business strategy, results and management so that all interests of the Shareholders will be taken into account, and the interests of the Company and the Shareholders can be protected.

委任、重選及罷免董事

各執行董事及獨立非執行董事已與本公司訂立服務合約，為期三年，根據服務合約的條文，所有服務合約均可終止，或其中一方可向對方發出至少三個月的事先書面通知而終止。

根據組織章程細則第83(3)條，董事有權不時及隨時委任任何人士為董事以填補董事會的臨時空缺或增添現時董事會人數。任何獲董事會委任以填補臨時空缺的董事的任期將直至其獲委任後的首個股東大會為止，惟可於該大會上膺選連任。任何獲董事會委任以增添現時董事會人數的董事的任期僅直至本公司下屆股東週年大會為止，屆時將合資格膺選連任。

根據企業管治守則守則條文第A.4.2條，全體董事均須最少每三年輪值退任一次。此外，根據組織章程細則第84(1)條，在每屆股東週年大會上，當時在任的三分之一董事（或若其人數並非三(3)的倍數，則以最接近但不少於三分之一的人數）將輪值告退，惟每名董事須最少每三年於股東週年大會上退任一次。

獨立非執行董事

獨立非執行董事於董事會內擔當重要角色，於董事會會議上提供獨立判斷並詳查本集團的表現。其意見對董事會的決定起重要作用，特別是，他們就本集團的策略事項、表現及控制提供公正意見。全體獨立非執行董事擁有廣泛的學術、專業及行業專長及管理經驗，及向董事會提供專業意見。獨立非執行董事就本集團業務策略、業績及管理提供獨立意見，兼顧股東的全部利益，並保障本公司及股東的利益。

In compliance with Rules 3.10(1) and 3.10A of the Listing Rules, the Board consists of three independent non-executive Directors, representing not less than one-third of the Board, among the three independent non-executive Directors, Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund, possessing appropriate professional qualification in accounting or related financial management expertise as required by Rule 3.10(2) of the Listing Rules.

The Company has received the annual written confirmation of independence from each of its independent non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company, based on such confirmations, considers that all the independent non-executive Directors, namely, Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund, Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen and Mr. Huang Lianguai, are independent and they all meet the specific independence guidelines as set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules.

Chairman and CEO

Code provision A.2.1 of the CG Code states that the roles of chairman and CEO should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Being aware of the said deviation from code provision A.2.1, but in view of the current rapid development of the Group, the Board believes that with the support of the management, vesting the roles of both chairman and CEO by Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo can facilitate execution of the Group's business strategies and boost effectiveness of its operation. In addition, under the supervision by the Board which consists of three independent non-executive Directors, the interests of the Shareholders will be adequately and fairly represented. The Company will seek to re-comply with code provision A.2.1 by identifying and appointing a suitable and qualified candidate to the position of the CEO in future.

遵照上市規則第3.10(1)條及3.10A條的規定，董事會包括三名獨立非執行董事，佔董事會不少於三分之一的人數，而三名獨立非執行董事中，黃俊碩先生具備上市規則第3.10(2)條所規定的合適的會計專業資格或相關財務管理專業知識。

本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條發出的年度獨立性書面確認書。本公司按照有關確認書，認為所有獨立非執行董事（即黃俊碩先生、呂永琛先生及黃良快先生）均為獨立人士，且彼等均符合上市規則第3.13條所列之特定獨立指引。

主席與總裁

企業管治守則守則條文第A.2.1條規定，主席及總裁的角色應分開，並不應由同一人士擔任。儘管意識到有偏離守則條文第A.2.1條的情況出現，但鑒於本集團現時迅速發展，董事會相信，在管理層的支持下，由陳錫強先生擔任主席及總裁有助於執行本集團業務策略及提高營運效率。此外，董事會包括三名獨立非執行董事，將令股東權益可在董事會監督下獲得充分及公平代表。日後本公司將透過物色及委任合適的合資格人選擔任總裁一職以尋求重新遵守守則條文第A.2.1條。

Delegation of powers

The Board delegates the authority and responsibility for implementing day-to-day operations, administration and management of the Group's businesses to the CEO, executive Directors, senior management and certain specific responsibilities to the Board committees of the Company. It is the job of the Board to determine the objectives of the Company and it is the job of the executives and senior management to decide the means by which those objectives are best achieved within rules of conduct and limits of risk that are set by the Board. When the Board delegates aspects of its management and administration functions to members of the management team, it gives clear directions as to the powers of management, in particular, with respect to the circumstances where the management team needs to report back and obtain prior approval from the Board before making decisions or entering into any commitments on behalf of the Company. The delegated functions and work tasks are regularly reviewed.

Continuous professional development

According to the code provision A.6.5 of the CG Code, all directors should participate in a programme of continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. The Company should be responsible for arranging and funding training, placing an appropriate emphasis on the roles, functions and duties of the Directors.

During the Year, the Company had arranged to provide to all Directors with the "Guidelines for Directors" and the "Guide for Independent Non-executive Directors" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Directors.

The Company also updated the Directors and senior management on the latest development regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements from time to time, to ensure compliance and enhance their awareness of good corporate governance practices. In particular, training sessions covering topics including the CG Code and the disclosure of inside information had been held during the year ended 31 December 2020.

授權

董事會授權總裁、執行董事及高級管理層負責本集團業務的日常營運、行政及管理，並將若干特定職責授權本公司董事會委員會。董事會負責決定本公司的目標，行政人員及高級管理層負責決定在董事會設定的行為守則及風險限制的範圍內，最有效地達成這些目標的方式。董事會授權管理層負責管理及行政職能會對管理層的權力作出明確指示，特別是管理團隊代表本公司作出決定或訂立任何承擔前須向董事會報告並獲董事會事先批准。所授權的職能及工作任務會定期進行檢討。

持續專業發展

根據企業管治守則的守則條文第A.6.5條，全體董事須參加持續專業發展計劃，以培育及增進彼等之知識及技巧，確保彼等在知情及切合所需情況下繼續對董事會作出貢獻。本公司須負責安排及資助培訓課程，並適切著重董事之角色、職能及職務。

於本年度，本公司已安排為全體董事提供由香港董事學會刊發之「董事指引」及「獨立非執行董事指引」。

本公司亦不時向董事及高級管理層告知有關上市規則及其他適用監管規定的最新進展，確保彼等遵守及增強關注良好企業管治常規。具體而言，本公司已於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度舉行培訓課程，課題涵蓋企業管治守則及內幕消息披露。

According to the records provided by the Directors, a summary of the training received by the Directors for the Year is as follows:

根據董事提供的記錄，董事於本年度的培訓資料概述如下：

Name of Directors 董事姓名		Reading materials 閱覽材料	Attending training/ briefing sessions 出席培訓課程/ 簡報會
Executive Directors	執行董事		
Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo (<i>Chairman and CEO</i>)	陳錫強先生 (<i>主席兼總裁</i>)	✓	✓
Ms. Wang Fang (<i>Vice CEO</i>)	王芳女士 (<i>副總裁</i>)	✓	✓
Mr. Lu Chengye	路成業先生	✓	✓
Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)	廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)	✓	✓
Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)	程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)	✓	N/A 不適用
Non-executive Director	非執行董事		
Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek	王佇維先生	✓	✓
Independent Non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事		
Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund	黃俊碩先生	✓	✓
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen	呂永琛先生	✓	✓
Mr. Huang Lianguai	黃良快先生	✓	✓

✓: Completed

✓: 完成

Liability insurance for directors

The Company has subscribed appropriate and sufficient insurance coverage on directors' liabilities in respect of legal actions taken against Directors arising out of corporate activities since 31 March 2015.

董事責任保險

本公司已自二零一五年三月三十一日起購買適合及充足保險，以覆蓋董事就企業活動期間產生對董事所提出法律訴訟的責任。

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established (i) the audit committee of the Company (the "Audit Committee"); (ii) the compensation and benefits committee of the Company (the "C&B Committee"); and (iii) the nomination committee of the Company (the "Nomination Committee"), with defined terms of reference. The latest versions of the terms of reference of the Board committees which explain their respective role and the authority delegated to them by the Board are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and of the Company. The Board committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties and, upon reasonable request, are able to seek independent professional advice and other assistance in appropriate circumstances, at the Company's expenses.

董事委員會

董事會已成立(i)本公司審核委員會(「審核委員會」);(ii)本公司薪酬及福利委員會(「薪酬及福利委員會」);及(iii)本公司提名委員會(「提名委員會」)，並已界定其職權範圍。董事委員會最新版本的職權範圍可於聯交所及本公司網站查詢，當中說明彼等各自的職務及獲董事會授權的權限。董事委員會獲提供足夠的資源履行其責任，及於合理要求時可在適當情況下尋求獨立專業意見及其他援助，費用概由本公司支付。

Audit Committee

Composition

The Company established the Audit Committee pursuant to a resolution of Directors passed on 25 October 2010 in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules. The Audit Committee has set up the written terms of reference which was revised on 22 March 2012 and further revised on 26 November 2015 and 1 January 2019. The primary responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to make recommendation to the Board on the appointment and removal of external auditors, review the financial statements and material advice in respect of financial reporting at least at half-year intervals, and oversee the risk management policies and internal control procedures of the Group constantly. The Audit Committee currently consists of three members, namely, Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund, Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen and Mr. Huang Liangkuai, all of whom are independent non-executive Directors. Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund currently serves as the chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has adopted the terms of reference which are in line with the applicable code provisions in the CG Code.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the Group's annual results for the year ended 31 December 2020, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and this report.

During the Year, the Audit Committee held 3 meetings to make recommendation on the re-appointment of external auditors, change of auditors, review financial statements, financial reporting system, risk management and internal control systems of the Company. And the attendances of each Audit Committee member for the Year have been set out as follows:

No. of Audit Committee meetings held:	已召開審核委員會會議次數：	3
Name of the Audit Committee members	審核委員會成員姓名	
Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund	黃俊碩先生	3/3
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen	呂永琛先生	3/3
Mr. Huang Liangkuai	黃良快先生	3/3

審核委員會

組成

本公司的審核委員會乃根據董事於二零一零年十月二十五日通過的決議案並遵照上市規則第3.21條而成立。審核委員會已訂明書面職權範圍，並於二零一二年三月二十二日作首次修訂，及於二零一五年十一月二十六日及二零一九年一月一日作進一步修訂。審核委員會的主要職責乃就委聘及辭退外聘核數師向董事會作出推薦意見、至少每半年審閱財務報表及有關財務報告的重要意見，以及不時監督本集團的風險管理政策及內部監控程序。審核委員會目前由三名成員組成，包括黃俊碩先生、呂永琛先生及黃良快先生（全部為獨立非執行董事）。黃俊碩先生目前擔任審核委員會主席。審核委員會已採納與企業管治守則適用守則條文一致的職權範圍。

審核委員會已審閱本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的全年業績、截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的綜合財務報表及本報告。

於本年度，審核委員會召開三次會議以建議重選外聘核數師、更換核數師、審閱本公司的財務報表、財務報告系統、風險管理及內部監控制度。本年度各審核委員會成員出席之情況如下：

C&B Committee

Composition

The Company established the C&B Committee pursuant to a resolution of Directors passed on 25 October 2010 in compliance with Rule 3.25 of the Listing Rules. The C&B Committee has set up with written terms of reference which was revised on 22 March 2012. The primary duties of the C&B Committee are to review and make recommendations to the Board on the overall remuneration policy and structure relating to all Directors and senior management of the Company. The compensation and remuneration of all Directors and senior management of the Company are subject to regular review by the C&B Committee to ensure that the levels of their compensation and remuneration are appropriate and none of the Directors determine their own remuneration. The C&B Committee currently consists of four members, namely, Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen, Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund, Mr. Huang Liangkuai (all are independent non-executive Directors) and Mr. Liu Chun Fai (an executive Director). Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen currently serves as the chairman of the C&B Committee. Mr. Ching Chau Wa resigned as a member on 1 August 2020 and Mr. Liu Chun Fai was appointed as a member on 1 August 2020.

During the Year, the C&B Committee held 2 meetings to review and make recommendation on the remuneration policy and structure relating to Directors and senior management of the Company. And the attendances of each C&B Committee member for the Year have been set out as follows:

No. of C&B Committee meetings held:

已召開薪酬及福利委員會會議次數：

2

Name of C&B Committee members

薪酬及福利委員會成員姓名

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen

呂永琛先生

2/2

Mr. Ching Chau Wa

程秋華先生

2/2

(Resigned on 1 August 2020)

(於二零二零年八月一日辭任)

2/2

Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund

黃俊碩先生

2/2

Mr. Huang Liangkuai

黃良快先生

2/2

Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)

廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)

N/A 不適用

薪酬及福利委員會

組成

本公司的薪酬及福利委員會乃根據董事於二零一零年十月二十五日通過的決議案並遵照上市規則第3.25條而成立。薪酬及福利委員會設有書面職權範圍(於二零一二年三月二十二日修訂)。薪酬及福利委員會的主要職責是就有關本公司全體董事及高級管理層之整體薪酬政策及架構向董事會提供建議。全體董事及本公司高級管理層的薪金及薪酬均由薪酬及福利委員會定期檢討，以確保彼等的薪金及薪酬保持適當水平，且確保概無董事自行釐定自己的薪酬。薪酬及福利委員會目前由四名成員組成，包括呂永琛先生、黃俊碩先生、黃良快先生(均為獨立非執行董事)及廖晉輝先生(執行董事)。呂永琛先生目前擔任薪酬及福利委員會主席。程秋華先生於二零二零年八月一日辭任成員，廖晉輝先生於二零二零年八月一日獲委任為成員。

於本年度，薪酬及福利委員會召開兩次會議，以審閱本公司董事及高級管理層的薪酬政策及架構並就此提出建議。本年度各薪酬及福利委員會成員出席之情況如下：

Remuneration policy for Directors and senior management

The emolument policy of the employees of the Group is determined on the basis of their merit, qualifications and competence.

The emoluments of the Directors are recommended by the C&B Committee, having regard to the Company's operating results, individual performance, experience, responsibility, workload and time devoted to the Company and comparable market statistics. Each of the executive Directors is entitled to a basic salary which is reviewed annually. In addition, each of the executive Directors may receive a discretionary bonus as the Board may recommend. Such amount has to be approved by the C&B Committee.

In addition, the Company maintained a Share Option Scheme. The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to enable the Company to grant options to selected eligible participants as incentives or rewards for their contribution to the Group and/or to enable the Group to recruit and retain high caliber employees and attract human resources that are valuable to the Group and any invested entity. The Share Option Scheme expired in October 2020 and new share option scheme shall be adopted in due course.

Nomination Committee

Composition

The Company established a nominating and corporate governance committee pursuant to a resolution of Directors passed on 25 October 2010 (which was renamed as Nomination Committee on 22 March 2012). The Nomination Committee has set up the written terms of reference which was revised on 22 March 2012, and was further revised on 28 August 2013 and 1 January 2019. The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are to review the structure, size and composition of the Board on a regular basis and to recommend to the Board the suitable candidates for Directors after consideration of the nominees' independence and quality in order to ensure fairness and transparency of all nominations. The Nomination Committee currently consists of three members, namely Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen, Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund and Mr. Huang Lianguai (all are independent non-executive Directors). Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen currently serves as the chairman of the Nomination Committee.

董事及高級管理層的薪酬政策

本集團的僱員薪酬政策按彼等的價值、資歷及能力而釐定。

董事酬金乃經考慮本公司經營業績、個人表現、經驗、職責、工作量及投入本公司的時間，以及可資比較的市場統計資料後，由薪酬及福利委員會建議。各執行董事均可享底薪，底薪會按年檢討。另外，各執行董事可按董事會的建議收取酌定花紅，酌定花紅須經薪酬及福利委員會審批。

另外，本公司於年內設有一項購股權計劃。購股權計劃旨在讓本公司向選定合資格參與人士授出購股權，作為彼等對本集團所作出貢獻之鼓勵或獎勵，及／或令本集團能聘用及留聘優秀僱員，以及吸引對本集團及任何投資實體具有價值的人力資源。該項購股權計劃已於二零二零年十月屆滿及將於適當時候採納新購股權計劃。

提名委員會

組成

本公司的提名及企業管治委員會（於二零一二年三月二十二日重新命名為提名委員會）乃根據董事於二零一零年十月二十五日通過的決議案而成立。提名委員會設有書面職權範圍（於二零一二年三月二十二日修訂，並於二零一三年八月二十八日及二零一九年一月一日進一步修訂）。提名委員會的主要職責乃定期檢討董事會的架構、規模及組成，並在考慮提名人的獨立性及質素後向董事會推薦合適的董事候選人，以確保所有提名公平及具透明度。提名委員會目前由三名成員組成，包括呂永琛先生、黃俊碩先生及黃良快先生（均為獨立非執行董事）組成。呂永琛先生目前擔任提名委員會主席。

The Nomination Committee adopted the board diversity policy in August 2013. The Company recognises and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board to enhance the quality of its performance. Pursuant to the board diversity policy, selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board.

In assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate as a member of the Board, the Nomination Committee would follow the nomination policy and consider factors including:

- (a) Reputation;
- (b) Skills, knowledge, experience, cultural and educational background, gender, age and other qualities required, with due regard for the benefits of diversity of the Board;
- (c) The extent to which the proposed candidate is likely to contribute to the overall effectiveness of the Board and work constructively with the existing Directors;
- (d) The skills and experience that the proposed candidate brings to the role and how he/she will enhance the efficiency and performance of the Board as a whole;
- (e) The nature of existing positions served by the proposed candidate including directorships or other relationship with the Company and/or its Directors and impact they may have on his/her ability to exercise independent judgment; and
- (f) Factors which may affect the proposed candidate's time commitment to the Company.

These factors are for reference only, and not meant to be exhaustive and decisive. The Nomination Committee has the discretion to nominate any person, as it considers appropriate.

提名委員會於二零一三年八月採納董事會多元化政策。本公司明白及信納董事會多元化能提升表現質素的裨益。根據董事會多元化政策，甄選人選將按一系列多元化範疇為基準，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、種族、專業經驗、技能、知識及服務任期。最終將按人選之長處及可為董事會提供之貢獻而作決定。

在評估建議候選人是否適合擔任董事會成員時，提名委員會將遵從提名政策，而考慮的因素包括：

- (a) 聲譽；
- (b) 技能、知識、經驗、文化及教育背景、性別、年齡及其他所需特質，顧及董事會多元化的裨益；
- (c) 建議候選人對董事會整體效益可能作出貢獻及與現任董事積極合作的程度；
- (d) 建議候選人擔任職務帶來的技能及經驗，以及彼等將如何提升董事會整體效益及表現；
- (e) 建議候選人目前所擔任職位的性質，包括董事或與本公司的其他關係及／或其董事及可能對彼等行使獨立判斷能力造成的影響；及
- (f) 可能影響建議候選人對本公司付出時間的因素。

該等因素僅供參考，並不具全面性及決定性。提名委員會有權提名任何其認為合適的人士。

During the Year, the Nomination Committee held 2 meetings to review the structure, size and composition of the Board. And the attendances of each Nomination Committee member for the Year have been set out as follows:

於本年度，提名委員會召開兩次會議以檢討董事會的架構、規模及組成。本年度各提名委員會成員出席之情況如下：

No. of Nomination Committee meetings held:	已召開提名委員會會議次數：	2
Name of the Nomination Committee members	提名委員會成員姓名	
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen	呂永琛先生	2/2
Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund	黃俊碩先生	2/2
Mr. Huang Liangkuai	黃良快先生	2/2

Corporate governance functions

The Company's corporate governance functions are carried out by the Board pursuant to a set of written terms of reference adopted by the Board in compliance with code provision D.3.1 of the CG Code, which include (a) to develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board; (b) to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management of the Group; (c) to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; (d) to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees of the Group and the Directors; and (e) to review the Company's compliance with the applicable CG Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

企業管治職能

董事會根據董事會為符合企業管治守則的守則條文第D.3.1條而採納的書面職權範圍履行本公司的企業管治職能，包括(a)制定及審閱本公司的企業管治政策及慣例，並向董事會提出推薦意見；(b)檢討及監察董事及本集團高級管理層的培訓及持續專業發展；(c)檢討及監察本公司的政策及慣例是否符合法律及監管規定；(d)制定、檢討及監察適用於本集團僱員及董事的行為守則及合規手冊(如有)；及(e)檢討本公司是否遵守適用的企業管治守則及企業管治報告中作出的披露。

FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board, supported by the finance department, is responsible for the preparation of the Group's financial statements for each financial year which shall give a true and fair view of the financial position, performance and cash flows of the Group for that year. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Board has selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgments and estimates that are prudent, fair and reasonable and prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors are responsible for taking all reasonable and necessary steps to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The Board is not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

財務呈報

董事會在財務部門的支持下負責編製本集團每個財政年度的財務報表，該等財務報表真實及公正地反映本集團於該年度的財務狀況、表現及現金流量。編製截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的財務報表時，董事會已選取適用會計政策並貫徹使用，並審慎、公允而合理地作出判斷及估計，以及按持續經營基準編製財務報表。董事有責任作出一切合理而必須的步驟，保護本集團的資產，並且防止及偵查欺詐及其他異常情況。董事會並不知悉任何有關可能對本集團按持續基準繼續經營的能力構成重大疑問的事件或情況的任何重大不明朗因素。

The responsibilities of the Company's external auditors, BDO Limited, on the financial statements are set out in the section headed "Independent Auditors' Report" in this report.

External auditors' remuneration

During the Year, the fees paid or payable to the Company's external auditors in respect of their audit and non-audit services were as follows:

Type of Services	服務類別	RMB'000 人民幣千元
Audit services	核數服務	1,566
Non-audit services*	非核數服務*	177
Total	總計	1,743

* including the fees for tax compliance services.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company engaged an external professional company secretarial services provider, Link Corporate Services Limited (the "Link"), to provide compliance and full range of company secretarial services to the Company in order to assist the Company to cope with the changing regulatory environment and to suit different commercial needs. Mr. Fung Siu Kei ("Mr. Fung"), the representative of Link, was appointed as the named Company Secretary since 1 October 2019.

Mr Fung has over ten years of professional experience in public accounting and auditing, and had previously served in international audit firm and acted as company secretary for a Hong Kong listed company. Mr. Fung is a practicing member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accounts. Mr. Fung obtained a degree of bachelor of business administration in accountancy from the City University of Hong Kong in 2007.

The financial controller of the Company is the primary point of contact at the Company with the Company Secretary.

本公司的外聘核數師香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司就財務報表之責任載於本報告「獨立核數師報告」一節。

外聘核數師酬金

於本年度，就核數及非核數服務已付或應付本公司外聘核數師的費用如下：

* 包括稅務合規服務費用。

公司秘書

本公司聘請外部專業企業服務提供商領航企業服務有限公司（「領航」），為本公司提供合規及全面的公司秘書服務，從而協助本公司應對瞬息萬變的監管環境及迎合不同的商業需要。自二零一九年十月一日起領航的代表馮兆基先生（「馮先生」）獲委任為公司秘書。

馮先生於公共會計及審計方面擁有逾十年之專業經驗，曾於國際性會計師事務所任職，並曾出任香港上市公司之公司秘書。馮先生為香港會計師公會之執業會員。馮先生於二零零七年畢業於香港城市大學，獲工商管理學士學位，主修會計。

本公司財務總監為本公司之公司秘書的主要聯繫人。

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Board has access to the advice and services of Mr. Fung at all time in accordance with Code Provision F.1.4 of Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing Securities on the Stock Exchange ("the Listing Rules"). Mr. Fung has taken no less than 15 hours of professional training during the Year under review pursuant to the Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

In accordance with the Listing Rules, any vote of Shareholders at a general meeting must be taken by poll except where the chairman, in good faith, decides to allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands. Therefore, all votes of the Shareholders at general meetings shall be taken by poll. The results of voting by poll will be published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and of the Company respectively.

How Shareholders can convene an extraordinary general meeting and put forward proposals at Shareholders' meetings

Pursuant to article 58 of the Articles of Association, any one or more Shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the Company Secretary by mail at Room 1201, 12/F, C C Wu Building, 302-308 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, to require an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition and such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

Procedures by which enquiries may be put to the Board

Shareholders may put forward their proposals or inquiries to the Board by sending their written request to the Company's correspondence address in Hong Kong.

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事會一直根據聯交所證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十四守則條文F.1.4取得馮先生的意見與服務。於本年度回顧，馮先生已根據上市規則第3.29條接受不少於15個小時的專業培訓。

股東權利

根據上市規則，除主席以誠實信用的原則做出決定，容許純粹有關程序或行政事宜的決議案以舉手方式表決外，於股東大會上任何股東必須以投票方式表決。因此，股東於股東大會的所有投票須以投票方式表決。投票結果將分別在聯交所及本公司的網站上公佈。

股東如何召開股東特別大會及於股東大會上提出建議

根據組織章程細則第58條，任何於發出要求當日持有有權於本公司股東大會上投票的本公司繳足股本不少於十分之一的一名或多名股東，有權透過郵寄至香港灣仔軒尼詩道302-308號集成中心12樓1201室向董事會或公司秘書致函請求董事會召開股東特別大會，以處理該等要求列明的任何事項，而該等會議須在發出要求後兩個月內召開。如董事會在發出要求後21天內未能召開有關會議，則請求人可自行召開會議，且因董事會未能召開會議而產生的所有合理的費用均須由本公司向請求人付還。

股東可向董事會提出查詢的程序

股東可將書面要求發送至本公司在香港的通信地址，藉此向董事會提交建議或諮詢。

INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS RELATIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2020, there has been no significant change in the Company's constitutional documents.

The Board recognises the importance of maintaining clear, timely and effective communication with Shareholders and investors of the Company. The Board also recognises that effective communication with investors is the key to establish investor confidence and to attract new investors. Therefore, the Group is committed to maintaining a high degree of transparency to ensure that the investors and the Shareholders receiving accurate, clear, comprehensive and timely information of the Group by the publication of annual reports, interim reports, announcements and circulars. The Company also publishes all corporate correspondence on the Company's website at <http://www.investech-holdings.com>. The Board continues to maintain regular dialogues with institutional investors and analysts from time to time to keep them informed of the Group's strategy, operations, management and plans. The Directors and the members of the Board committees would attend and are available to answer questions at general meetings of the Company. Separate resolutions would be proposed at general meetings of the Company on each substantially separate issue.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

During the Year, the Board complied with the code provisions on risk management and internal control as set out in the CG Code. The Board has overall responsibility for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives, and maintaining appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems for the Group. The systems are designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

投資者及股東關係

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司的組織章程文件並無重大變更。

董事會認同與本公司股東及投資者保持清晰、及時而有效的溝通的重要性。董事會亦認同與投資者進行有效溝通是建立投資者信心及吸引新投資者的關鍵所在。因此，本集團致力保持高透明度，確保投資者及股東通過刊發年報、中期報告、公告及通函得到準確、清晰、完整而及時的集團資料，而本公司亦在公司網站 <http://www.investech-holdings.com> 刊發全部企業通信。董事會持續與機構投資者及分析員保持定期溝通，不時讓彼等得悉本集團的策略、營運、管理及計劃。董事及董事委員會成員會出席本公司的股東大會並解答問題。各重大議題須以獨立決議案方式於本公司股東大會上提呈。

風險管理及內部監控

於本年度，董事會已遵守企業管治守則所載之風險管理及內部監控守則條文。董事會有整體責任評估及釐定本集團為達成戰略目標所願承擔的風險性質及程度，並維持本集團適當及有效的風險管理及內部監控系統。系統旨在管理未能達成業務目標的風險，而且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。

The procedures and feature of the Group's risk management and internal control systems are as follows:

For risk management

- Identification: Identify ownership of risks, business objectives and risks that could affect the achievement of objectives.
- Evaluation: Analyze the likelihood and impact of risks and evaluate the risk portfolio accordingly.
- Management: Consider the risk responses, ensure effective communication to the Board and on-going monitor the residual risks.

For internal control

- Control Environment: A set of standards, processes and structures that provide the basis for carrying out internal control across the Group.
- Risk Assessment: A dynamic and iterative process for identifying and analysing risks to achieve the Group's objectives, forming a basis for determining how risks should be managed.
- Control Activities: Action established by policies and procedures to help ensure that management directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of objectives are carried out.
- Information and Communication: Internal and external communication to provide the Group with the information needed to carry out day-to-day controls.
- Monitoring: Ongoing and separate evaluations to ascertain whether each components of internal control is present and functioning.

The management of the Company has established a set of comprehensive policies, standards and procedures in areas of operational, financial and risk controls for safeguarding assets against unauthorised use or disposition; for maintaining proper accounting records; and for ensuring the reliability of financial information to achieve a satisfactory level of assurance against the likelihood of the occurrence of fraud and errors.

本集團的風險管理及內部監控系統的特徵及程序如下：

風險管理系統

- 識別：識別風險所有權、業務目標及可能影響目標達成的風險。
- 評估：分析風險的可能性及影響並對風險組合作出相應評估。
- 管理：考慮風險應對，確保與董事會已就風險進行有效溝通並持續監察剩餘風險。

內部監控系統

- 監控環境：為本集團開展內部監控提供基礎的一套標準、程序及結構。
- 風險評估：識別及分析風險以達成集團目標並就如何管理風險形成依據的動態交互流程。
- 監控行動：政策及程序為幫助確保減輕風險以達成目標的管理層指令獲執行而制定的行動。
- 資料及通訊：為集團提供進行日常監控所需資料的內部及外部通訊。
- 監察：為確定內部監控的各組成部份是否存在及運行而進行的持續及單獨評估。

本公司管理層就業務、財務及風險監控方面制定了一套綜合政策、標準及程序，以保障資產不會在未經授權情況下遭使用或處置；妥善保存會計記錄；並保證財務資料的可靠性，藉以合理保證不會出現欺詐及錯誤情況。

The Board has overseen the Company's risk management and internal control systems on an ongoing basis. A year end review of the effectiveness of the Company's and its subsidiaries' risk management and internal control systems has been conducted annually and the systems are considered to be effective and adequate. The Company also has an internal audit function to carry out the analysis and independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of the systems, and has procedures in place to keep information confidential and manage actual or potential conflicts of interest. Stringent internal structures have been designed to prevent the misuse of inside information and avoid conflicts of interest.

The Group has established systems and procedures for disseminating inside information as defined under the Securities and Future Ordinance (the "SFO") so as to ensure inside information is promptly identified and escalated. Directors and management of the Group have received relevant trainings to ensure inside information remains confidential until the disclosure of such information is appropriately approved, and the dissemination of such information is efficiently and consistently made.

董事會持續監督本公司的風險管理及內部監控系統，每年會對本公司及其附屬公司的風險管理及內部監控系統的有效性進行年終回顧，而該等系統被認為有效且適當。本公司亦設有內部審核職能，以對該等系統是否足夠及有效進行分析及獨立評估，並設有程序以確保資料保密及管理實質或潛在的利益衝突。內部監控架構設計嚴密，以防範不當使用內幕消息及避免利益衝突。

本集團已制定發佈證券及期貨條例（「證券及期貨條例」）界定之內幕消息的系統及程序，以確保內幕消息得以及時識別及向上呈報。董事及本集團管理層接受相關培訓，以確保內幕消息披露得到適當批准前一直對有關消息保密，並有效及一致地傳播此類消息。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告

The Directors are pleased to submit herewith this annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (the "Year").

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and its principal place of business in Hong Kong is Room 1201, 12/F, C C Wu Building, 302-308 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the Year, the Group was mainly engaged in the provision of network system integration including provision of network infrastructure solutions, network professional services and mobile internet software of mobile office automation software business, the network equipment rental business and money lending business.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The business review of the Group for the Year is included in the sections of Chairman's Statement, Financial Summary and Management Discussion and Analysis which are set out in pages 5 to 28 of this report and the paragraphs below.

The Group complies with the requirements under the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and the SFO for the disclosure of information and corporate governance. The Group also complies with the requirements of Employment Ordinance and ordinances relating to occupational safety for the interest of employees of the Group. No important event affecting the Group has occurred since the end of the financial year under review up to the date of this report.

董事欣然提呈本年報及截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度(「本年度」)的經審核綜合財務報表。

香港主要營業地點

本公司在開曼群島註冊成立為有限公司，其於香港的主要營業地點位於香港灣仔軒尼詩道302-308號集成中心12樓1201室。

主要業務

於本年度，本集團主要從事提供網絡系統整合，包括提供網絡基礎建設解決方案、網絡專業服務及移動辦公室自動化軟件業務的移動互聯網軟件、網絡設備租賃業務及放貸業務。

業務回顧

主席報告、財務摘要及管理層討論及分析章節涵蓋本集團的年度業務回顧，載於本報告第5頁至第28頁，以及載於以下段落。

本集團遵守公司條例、上市規則及證券及期貨條例有關資料披露及企業管治的要求。為本集團僱員的權益著想，本集團亦遵守僱傭條例及有關職業安全條例的要求。自回顧財政年度末起至本報告日期，並無發生影響本集團的重要事件。

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group promotes environmental protection by raising the employees' awareness of resources saving and efficient use of energy. In recent years, the Group has implemented several policies to encourage employees for saving energy and paper. All these policies aim at reducing resources and saving costs which are beneficial to the environment and meet the commercial goals of the Group.

For further information about the environment policies and performance of the Company during the Year, please refer to the Environmental, Social and Governance Report prepared in accordance with Appendix 27 to the Listing Rules to be published in the middle of April 2021 and will be available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and of the Company accordingly.

KEY RISK FACTORS

The following lists out the key risks and uncertainties facing the Group:

Impact of Local and International Regulations

The business operation of the Group is subject to government policies, relevant regulations and guidelines established by the regulatory authorities. Failure to comply with applicable rules and requirements may lead to penalties, amendments or suspension of the business operation by the authorities. The Group closely monitors changes in government policies, regulations and markets as well as conducting studies to assess the impact of such changes.

Third-Party Risks

The Group has been relying on third-party service providers in parts of business to improve performance and efficiency of the Group. While gaining the benefits from external service providers, management realises that such operational dependency may pose a threat of vulnerability to unexpected poor or lapses in service including reputation damage, business disruption and monetary losses. To address such uncertainties, the Group only engages reputable third party providers and closely monitors their performance.

環境政策及表現

本集團透過提升僱員珍惜資源、善用能源之意識，推動環保。本集團近年已實施多項政策，鼓勵僱員節約能源及用紙。所有有關政策均旨在減省資源及成本，對環境有利，亦符合本集團之商業目標。

有關本公司於本年度環境政策及表現之進一步資料，請參閱將於二零二一年四月中旬根據上市規則附錄二十七編製的環境、社會及管治報告，該報告將於聯交所及本公司網站刊載。

主要風險因素

以下列出本集團面對的主要風險及不明朗因素：

本地及國際規定的影響

本集團的業務經營受政府政策、監管部門制訂的相關法規及指引所規限。倘未能遵守適用的規則及規例或會導致當局作出處罰、修改或暫停業務經營。本集團密切監察政府政策、法規及市場變動，以及對該等變動的影響進行研究。

第三方風險

本集團的部分業務一直依賴第三方服務供應商，以改善本集團的表現及效率。儘管本集團透過外部服務供應商而獲得實益，惟管理層意識到，該營運依賴性可能較易受到其不可預計的惡劣服務或未能提供服務的威脅，包括聲譽受損、業務中斷及金錢損失。為處理該等不明朗因素，本集團只委聘信譽良好的第三方供應商，並密切監察其表現。

KEY RELATIONSHIPS WITH EMPLOYEES, CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The Group recognises the accomplishment of the employees by providing comprehensive benefit package, career development opportunities and internal training appropriate to individual needs. The Group provides a healthy and safe workplace for all employees. No strikes and cases of fatality due to workplace accidents are found in the year under review.

The Group encompasses working relationships with suppliers to meet our customers' needs in an effective and efficient manner. Each department works closely to make sure the tendering and procurement process is conducted in an open, fair and just manner. The Group's requirements and standards are also well-communicated to suppliers before the commencement of a project.

The Group values the views and opinions of all customers through various means and channels, including usage of business intelligence to understand customer trends and needs and regular analysis on customer feedback. The Group also conducts comprehensive tests and checks to ensure that only quality products and services are offered to the customers.

SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the subsidiaries of the Company are set out in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIVIDEND

The Directors consider that the declaration, payment and amount of the dividend shall be subject to the status of the Group's future development. The Board does not recommend any final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

與僱員、客戶及供應商的主要關係

本集團透過提供全面福利計劃、事業發展機會及適合個人需要的內部培訓課程以嘉勉僱員的成就。本集團為所有僱員提供健康及安全的工作環境。於回顧年間並無罷工及因工死亡個案。

本集團載明與供應商的工作關係，以有效快捷之方法滿足客戶的需求。各部門緊密合作，以確保招標及採購程序在公開、公平、公正的原則下進行。供應商亦於開展項目前清楚了解本集團的要求及標準。

本集團重視所有客戶的想法及意見，並透過多項方法及渠道收集，包括運用商業情報以了解客戶趨勢及需要，以及定期分析客戶意見。本集團亦進行綜合測試及檢查，以確保只提供優質產品及服務予客戶。

附屬公司

有關本公司附屬公司的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註1。

股息

董事認為，宣派及派付股息及其金額須受本集團未來發展狀況之規限。董事會並不建議就截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度宣派任何末期股息（二零一九年：無）。

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company will declare and/or recommend the payment of dividends to Shareholders after considering the Company's ability to pay dividends, which will depend upon, among other things, its actual and expected financial performance, its current and future business operation, level of liquidity, capital requirements, contractual and regulatory restrictions and so on. The Board has complete discretion on whether to pay a dividend, subject to Shareholders' approval, where applicable. Even if the Board decides to recommend and pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon its actual financial performance, its current and future business operation, level of liquidity, capital requirements, contractual and regulatory restrictions of and affecting the Group. The Board may also consider declaring special dividends from time to time, in addition to the interim and/or final dividends. The Company would review and reassess the dividend policy and its effectiveness on a regular basis or as required.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVE

The Company's reserves available for distribution, calculated in accordance with the Companies Law, Cap. 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands, amounted to approximately RMB156.2 million as at 31 December 2020. Such amount includes the Company's share premium and capital reserve accounts of approximately RMB731.7 million and accumulated losses of approximately RMB575.5 million in aggregate as at 31 December 2020.

股息政策

本公司將於計及其派息能力後向股東宣派及／或建議派付股息，而派息能力將取決於（其中包括）其實際及預期財務表現、其目前及未來業務營運、資金水平、資本要求、合約及監管限制等。董事會可全權酌情決定是否派付股息，並須經股東批准（如適用）方告作實。即使董事會決定建議及派付股息，惟有關形式、次數及金額將視乎本集團及影響本集團的實際財務表現、其目前及未來業務營運、資金水平、資本要求、合約及監管限制而定。除中期及／或末期股息外，董事會亦可能不時考慮宣派特別股息。本公司將定期或按規定檢討及重新評估股息政策及其成效。

可供分派儲備

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，按開曼群島第22章公司法（1961年第3號法例，經綜合及修訂）計算，本公司的可供分派儲備為約人民幣156.2百萬元。該金額包括本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日股份溢價及資本儲備約人民幣731.7百萬元及累計虧損約人民幣575.5百萬元。

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

The transfer books and register of members of the Company will be closed from 10 May 2021 (Monday) to 14 May 2021 (Friday) (both dates inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares will be registered. The holders of shares whose name appears on the register of members of the Company on 14 May 2021 (Friday) will be entitled to attend and vote at the annual general meeting of the Company (the "Annual General Meeting"). In order to qualify for attending and voting at the Annual General Meeting, all transfers of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, at Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong for registration no later than 4:30 p.m. on 7 May 2021 (Friday).

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed herein, no contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company or its subsidiaries were entered into or existed during the Year.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the aggregate sales attributable to the Group's top five largest customers comprised approximately 27.2% (2019: 34.1%) of the Group's sales and the sales attributable to the Group's largest customer were approximately 7.8% of the Group's sales. The aggregate purchases attributable to the Group's top five largest suppliers comprised approximately 42.8% (2019: 62.7%) of the Group's purchases for the year and the purchases attributable to the Group's largest supplier were approximately 27.5% of the Group's purchases for the year.

So far as is known to the Directors, none of the Directors, their close associates or any Shareholders owning more than 5% of the Company's issued shares capital had any interest in the share capital of any of the top five largest customers and suppliers of the Group.

暫停辦理股份登記手續

本公司將於二零二一年五月十日(星期一)至二零二一年五月十四日(星期五)(包括首尾兩天)暫停辦理股份過戶登記,期間將不會辦理股份過戶手續。於二零二一年五月十四日(星期五)名列本公司股東名冊的股份持有人將有權出席本公司股東週年大會(「股東週年大會」)並於會上投票。為符合資格出席股東週年大會並於會上投票,所有股份過戶文件連同有關股票必須最遲於二零二一年五月七日(星期五)下午四時三十分前遞交至本公司的香港股份過戶登記分處香港中央證券登記有限公司(地址為香港灣仔皇后大道東183號合和中心17樓1712-1716號舖),以進行登記。

管理合約

除本文所披露者外,本公司於本年度概無訂立與本公司或其附屬公司整體或任何主要部分業務有關之管理及行政合約或有此類合約存在。

主要客戶及供應商

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度,本集團五大客戶應佔之總銷售額佔本集團銷售額約27.2%(二零一九年:34.1%),而本集團最大客戶應佔之銷售額佔本集團銷售額約7.8%。本集團五大供應商應佔之總採購額佔年內本集團採購額約42.8%(二零一九年:62.7%),而本集團最大供應商應佔之採購額佔年內本集團採購額約27.5%。

就董事所知,概無董事、彼等的緊密聯繫人士或持有本公司已發行股本的5%以上之股東,於本集團任何五大客戶及供應商的股本中擁有任何權益。

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the Group's financial position as at that date are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 82 to 232 of this report.

The Group's loss attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended 31 December 2020 was approximately RMB83.1 million.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the movements in the share capital of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The Directors during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report include:

Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo (*Chairman and CEO*)

Ms. Wang Fang (*Vice CEO*)

Mr. Lu Chengye

Mr. Liu Chun Fai (Appointed on 1 August 2020)

Mr. Ching Chau Wa (Resigned on 1 August 2020)

Non-executive Director

Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek

(with his former name of Wong Tat Wai, Derek)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund

Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen

Mr. Huang Liangkuai

The Company has received, from each of the independent non-executive Directors, an annual confirmation of independence in accordance with Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all of the independent non-executive Directors are independent in accordance with the Listing Rules.

財務報表

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的業績與本集團於該日的財務狀況載於本報告第82頁至第232頁之綜合財務報表內。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，母公司擁有人應佔本集團虧損約為人民幣83.1百萬元。

物業、廠房及設備

本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的物業、廠房及設備變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註13。

股本

本公司於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的股本變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註31。

董事

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止財政年度及截至本報告日期，董事包括：

執行董事

陳錫強先生 (*主席兼總裁*)

王芳女士 (*副總裁*)

路成業先生

廖晉輝先生 (於二零二零年八月一日獲委任)

程秋華先生 (於二零二零年八月一日辭任)

非執行董事

王佇維先生

(其曾用名為王達偉)

獨立非執行董事

黃俊碩先生

呂永琛先生

黃良快先生

本公司已收到各獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條就其獨立性發出的年度確認函。本公司認為，所有獨立非執行董事根據上市規則均屬獨立人士。

DIRECTORS (continued)

Pursuant to article 83(3) of the Articles of Association, Mr. Liu Chun Fai shall retire and, being eligible, will offer himself for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Pursuant to article 84(1) of the Articles of Association, at each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being shall retire from office by rotation, provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement at an annual, general meeting at least once every three years. Ms. Wang Fang (executive Director) and Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund (independent non-executive Director) are the Directors, whom, since their last election, serve the longest in office, shall retire from office by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and are eligible to offer themselves for re-election.

Save and except for Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund, who has indicated that he will not stand for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the remaining retiring Director, Ms. Wang Fang, being eligible, has confirmed that she will offer herself for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Company will identify a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund in due course.

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

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years. Each of Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo and Ms. Wang Fang's current service contract commenced on 23 December 2018, Mr. Lu Chengye's current service contract commenced on 29 May 2019, and Mr. Liu Chun Fai's current service contract commenced on 1 August 2020.

Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek's (non-executive Director) has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years, and his current service contract commenced on 1 August 2019.

董事 (續)

根據組織章程細則第83(3)條，廖晉輝先生須在應屆股東週年大會上退任，惟符合資格並願意膺選連任。

根據組織章程細則第84(1)條，在每屆股東週年大會上，當時在任的三分之一董事須輪值告退，惟每名董事須最少每三年於股東週年大會上退任一次。王芳女士(執行董事)及黃俊碩先生(獨立非執行董事)為自上次當選以來任職時間最長之董事，彼等須於應屆股東週年大會上輪值退任，並符合資格膺選連任。

除黃俊碩先生表示將不會於應屆股東週年大會上膺選連任外，其餘退任董事王芳女士(符合資格)已確認彼將於應屆股東週年大會上膺選連任。本公司將適時物色合適人選，以填補因黃俊碩先生退任時出現之空缺。

擬於應屆股東週年大會上膺選連任的董事概無訂立本公司或其任何附屬公司不可於一年內不付賠償(法定賠償除外)而終止之服務合約。

董事服務合約

各執行董事已與本公司訂立為期三年的服務合約。陳錫強先生及王芳女士現時各自之服務合約均自二零一八年十二月二十三日開始；路成業先生現時之服務合約自二零一九年五月二十九日開始；廖晉輝先生現時之服務合約自二零二零年八月一日開始。

王佇維先生(非執行董事)已與本公司訂立為期三年的服務合約，其現時服務合約自二零一九年八月一日開始。

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS (continued)

Each of Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund and Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen (both are independent non-executive Directors) has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years. The service contract of Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund's was renewed on 2 June 2020 for a term of three year commencing on 5 June 2020. Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen's current service contract commenced on 25 June 2018. The service contract of Mr. Huang Liangkuai (independent non-executive Director) was renewed on 25 February 2020 for a term of one year commencing on 25 February 2020.

All service contracts with Directors are subject to termination, among others, by giving not less than three month's written notice.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The C&B Committee considers and recommends to the Board the remuneration and other benefits paid by the Company to the Directors. The remuneration of all Directors is subject to regular monitoring by the C&B Committee to ensure that the levels of their remuneration and compensation are appropriate. Details of Directors' remuneration are set out in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS' BIOGRAPHIES

Biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 29 to 34 of this report.

DISCLOSURE OF CHANGE IN INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Pursuant to rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules, the change of information on Directors is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Ching Chau Wa resigned as an executive Director, a member of each of the Compensation and Benefits Committee and the Investment Committee of the Company with effect from 1 August 2020.
- (2) Mr. Liu Chun Fai has been appointed as an executive Director, a member of each of the Compensation and Benefits Committee and the Investment Committee of the Company with effect from 1 August 2020.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company has maintained appropriate directors and officers liability insurance and such permitted indemnity provision for the benefit of the Directors is currently in force and was in force throughout the year.

董事服務合約 (續)

黃俊碩先生及呂永琛先生 (均為獨立非執行董事) 已各自與本公司訂立為期三年的服務合約。黃俊碩先生之服務合約已於二零二零年六月二日重續，自二零二零年六月五日起為期三年。呂永琛先生現時之服務合約於二零一八年六月二十五日開始。黃良快先生 (獨立非執行董事) 之服務合約已於二零二零年二月二十五日重續，自二零二零年二月二十五日起為期一年。

與董事訂立之所有服務合約均可由 (其中包括) 不少於三個月的書面通知予以終止。

董事酬金

薪酬及福利委員會考慮由本公司向董事支付的酬金及其他福利，並就此向董事會提出建議。所有董事的酬金須由薪酬及福利委員會定期檢討，以確保彼等的薪酬水平乃屬適當。有關董事酬金的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註8。

董事的履歷

有關董事的履歷詳情載於本報告第29頁至34頁。

披露董事資料變更

根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條，董事資料變更如下：

- (1) 程秋華先生已辭任本公司執行董事、薪酬及福利委員會及投資委員會成員，自二零二零年八月一日起生效。
- (2) 廖晉輝先生已獲委任為本公司執行董事、薪酬及福利委員會及投資委員會成員，自二零二零年八月一日起生效。

獲准彌償條文

本公司已為董事及行政人員購買相關責任保障保險，而該惠及本公司董事的獲准彌償條文現正生效，並於整個年度生效。

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which the Company, or any of its holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a Director and a connected entity of a Director had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the Year.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

As at 31 December 2020, the interests or short positions of the Directors and chief executives of the Company in the Shares, underlying Shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provision of the SFO) or which were required to be recorded in the register required to be kept under 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") as follows:

Interest in Shares and underlying shares of the Company

Name of Director 董事姓名	Capacity 身份	Number of issued ordinary Shares held/ interested in 所持有/擁有權益之已發行普通股數目	Number of underlying shares of the Company held/interested in 所持有/擁有權益之本公司相關股份數目	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (approximate) 佔本公司已發行股本百分比(概約)
Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo ("Mr. Chan") ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ 陳錫強先生(「陳先生」) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Interest of controlled corporation 受控法團權益	330,082,839 (L)	-	23.51%
	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	74,267,000 (L)	-	5.28%
	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	-	720,000 (L)	0.05%
Ms. Wang Fang ("Ms. Wang") ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ 王芳女士(「王女士」) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Interest of controlled corporation 受控法團權益	310,118,839 (L)	-	22.08%
	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	-	7,200,000 (L)	0.51%

(L): Long position

董事於交易、安排或合約中之權益

本公司或其任何控股公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司在年末時或於本年度任何時間，並無訂立董事及董事之關連實體於其中擁有重大權益之重大交易、安排或合約。

董事及最高行政人員於股份、相關股份及債權證的權益及淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事及本公司最高行政人員於本公司或任何其相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部）股份、相關股份及債權證中所擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部須知會本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉（包括根據該證券及期貨條例之規定被當作或視為擁有的權益或淡倉），或須記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第352條規定存置之登記冊的權益或淡倉，或根據上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則（「標準守則」）須知會本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉如下：

本公司股份及相關股份中的權益

(L): 好倉

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES (continued)

Interest in Shares and underlying shares of the Company

(continued)

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Chan was deemed to be interested in 330,082,839 Shares, comprising of (i) 310,118,839 Shares held by Smoothly Global Holdings Limited by virtue of it being owned as to 70% by Mr. Chan and (ii) 19,964,000 Shares held by Woodstock Management Limited by virtue of it being owned as to 100% by Mr. Chan.
- (2) Ms. Wang was deemed to be interested in 310,118,839 Shares held by Smoothly Global Holdings Limited by virtue of it being owned as to 20% by Ms. Wang.
- (3) These Shares are the share options granted to Mr. Chan and Ms. Wang under the share option scheme of the Company.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, none of the Directors or chief executives of the Company had or was deemed to have any interests or short positions in the Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), which had been recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or which had been notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

ARRANGEMENT FOR DIRECTORS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Save as disclosed herein, at no time during the Year were rights to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of Shares in or debentures of the Company granted to any Director of the Company or their respective spouses or minor children, or were such rights exercised by them, or 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 debt securities (including debentures) of the Company or any other body corporate.

董事及最高行政人員於股份、相關股份及債權證的權益及淡倉 (續)

本公司股份及相關股份中的權益 (續)

附註：

- (1) 由於陳先生擁有Smoothly Global Holdings Limited之70%權益及Woodstock Management Limited之100%權益，故陳先生被視為於330,082,839股股份中擁有權益，包括(i) Smoothly Global Holdings Limited所持有的310,118,839股股份及(ii) Woodstock Management Limited所持有的19,964,000股股份。
- (2) 由於王女士擁有Smoothly Global Holdings Limited之20%權益，故王女士被視為於Smoothly Global Holdings Limited所持有310,118,839股股份中擁有權益。
- (3) 該等股份為根據本公司購股權計劃向陳先生及王女士授出的購股權。

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無本公司董事或最高行政人員於本公司或任何其相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部)股份、相關股份或債權證中擁有或視為擁有已記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第352條規定由本公司存置之登記冊的權益或淡倉，或根據標準守則已知會本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉。

董事購買股份或債券的安排

除上文所披露者外，本公司概無於本年度任何時間向本公司任何董事、彼等各自的配偶或未滿十八歲的子女授出權利，藉以認購本公司的股份或債權證而獲取利益，而彼等亦無行使任何該等權利；本公司、其控股公司或其任何附屬公司概無訂立任何安排，致使本公司董事可藉購入本公司或任何其他法人團體的股份或債務證券(包括債權證)而獲取利益。

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENT

Details of the equity-linked agreement entered into during the Year or subsisting during the Year are set out below:

Share Option Scheme

The Company adopted a share option scheme on 25 October 2010 (the "Share Option Scheme") for the purpose of enabling the Company to grant options to selected eligible participants as incentives or rewards for their contribution to the Group and/or to enable the Group to recruit and retain high caliber employees and attract human resources that are valuable to the Group and any invested entity.

Eligible participants include the Directors, any employee (whether full-time or part-time) or Shareholder, and any customer, supplier, agent, business or joint venture business partner, consultant, distributor, promoter, service provider, adviser or contractor to any member of the Group.

The maximum number of Share which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other schemes of the Group shall not in aggregate exceed 10% of the Shares in issued as at the Listing Date, i.e. 72,000,000 Shares. The scheme mandate limit was refreshed on the annual general meeting of the Company held on 24 May 2017 to 10% of the shares of the Company in issue on the same day, i.e. 97,500,000 Shares. No option may be granted to any participant of the Share Option Scheme such that the total number of Shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the options granted and to be granted to that person in any 12-month period up to the date of the latest grant exceeds 1% of the Company's issued share capital from time to time.

股票掛鈎協議

年內所訂立或於本年度仍然生效之股票掛鈎協議詳情如下：

購股權計劃

本公司於二零一零年十月二十五日採納購股權計劃（「購股權計劃」），目的是令本公司向選定合資格參與人士授出購股權作為彼等對本集團所作貢獻之鼓勵或獎勵，及／或令本集團能聘用及留聘優秀僱員以及吸引對本集團及任何投資實體具有價值的人力資源。

合資格參與人士包括董事、任何僱員（不論全職或兼職）或股東，以及本集團任何成員公司的任何客戶、供應商、代理、業務或聯營公司業務夥伴、諮詢人、分銷商、中介人、服務提供商、顧問或承包商。

根據購股權計劃及本集團任何其他計劃將予授出的所有購股權獲行使而可能發行的最高股份總數不得超過於上市日期已發行股份的10%（即72,000,000股股份）。計劃授權限額已於二零一七年五月二十四日舉行的本公司股東週年大會中更新至本公司當日已發行股份之10%，即97,500,000股股份。倘已向及將向購股權計劃的任何參與人士授出的購股權獲行使時會導致截至最近授出之日止任何12個月期間內向該人士已發行及將發行的股份總數超過本公司不時已發行股本的1%，則不得向該人士授出購股權。

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENT (continued)

Share Option Scheme (continued)

An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme at any time during a period as determined by the Board and not exceeding 10 years from the date of the grant. There is no minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised. Participants of the Share Option Scheme are required to pay the Company HK\$1.0 upon acceptance of the grant on the offer date. The exercise price of the options is determined by the Board in its absolute discretion and shall not be less than which ever is the highest of:

- (a) the closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheets on the date of the grant, which must be a business day;
- (b) the average closing price of the Shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheets for the five (5) trading days immediately preceding the date of the grant; and
- (c) the nominal value of a Share.

The Share Option Scheme shall be valid and effective for a period of 10 years from 15 November 2010 after which no further options will be granted or offered. As at 31 December 2020, the Share Option Scheme has expired.

Movements of share options during the year ended 31 December 2020 under the Share Option Scheme are summarised as follows and details of which are set out in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements:

股票掛鈎協議 (續)

購股權計劃 (續)

購股權可於董事會釐定的期間內任何時間按購股權計劃的條款行使，惟不得超過授出當日起計10年。購股權於行使前並無最短持有期限。購股權計劃的參與人士須於要約日接納購股權時向本公司支付1.0港元。購股權的行使價將由董事會全權酌情釐定，惟不得低於下列最高者：

- (a) 授出購股權當日（必須為營業日）聯交所每日報價表所列的股份收市價；
- (b) 緊接授出購股權當日前五(5)個交易日聯交所每日報價表所列的股份平均收市價；及
- (c) 股份面值。

購股權計劃將於二零一零年十一月十五日起計10年期間有效，期滿後不得再授出或提呈購股權。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，購股權計劃已經屆滿。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內購股權變動概述如下，有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註32：

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENT (continued)

Share Option Scheme (continued)

Movements of Share Option Scheme during the Year

股票掛鈎協議 (續)

購股權計劃 (續)

於本年度購股權計劃變動

List of Grantees	Balance as at 1 January 2020	Granted during the Year	Exercised during the Year	Lapsed during the Year	Cancelled during the Year	Balance as at 31 December 2020	Exercise Price HK\$	Date of grant	Exercise Period
承授人名單	於二零二零年一月一日結餘	於本年度授出	於本年度行使	於本年度失效	於本年度註銷	於二零二零年十二月三十一日結餘	行使價港元	授出日期	行使期
Directors									
董事									
Chan Sek Keung, Ringo 陳錫強	720,000 (Note 1) (附註1)	-	-	-	-	720,000	1.70	25/10/2016	25/10/2016- 25/10/2026 (Note 2) (附註2)
Wang Fang 王芳	7,200,000 (Note 1) (附註1)	-	-	-	-	7,200,000	1.70	25/10/2016	25/10/2016- 25/10/2026 (Note 2) (附註2)
Total 總計	7,920,000	-	-	-	-	7,920,000			

Notes:

- The closing price of the shares of the Company immediately before the date on which the options were granted was HK\$1.73.
- Up to 40% of the options granted (the "First Options") are exercisable during the period from 25 October 2016 to 25 October 2026 (both days inclusive) (the "First Period"); up to 30% of the options granted (the "Second Options") (together with the First Options to the extent the same has not been exercised during the First Period, as the case may be) are exercisable during the period from 25 October 2017 to 25 October 2026 (both days inclusive) (the "Second Period"); up to 30% of the options granted (the "Third Options") (together with the First Options and the Second Options to the extent they have not been exercised during the First Period and the Second Period, as the case may be) are exercisable during the period from 25 October 2018 to 25 October 2026 (both days inclusive) (the "Third Period").

During the Year, no share options were granted, exercised, lapsed or cancelled under the Share Option Scheme.

附註:

- 本公司股份收市價於緊接購股權授出日期前為1.73港元。
- 最多40%已獲授購股權(「首批購股權」)可於二零一六年十月二十五日至二零二六年十月二十五日(包括首尾兩日)期間(「首批期間」)獲行使;最多30%已獲授購股權(「第二批購股權」)(連同於首批期間未獲行使之首批購股權,視情況而定)可於二零一七年十月二十五日至二零二六年十月二十五日(包括首尾兩日)期間(「第二批期間」)獲行使;最多30%已獲授購股權(「第三批購股權」)(連同於首批期間及第二批期間未獲行使之首批購股權及第二批購股權,視情況而定)可於二零一八年十月二十五日至二零二六年十月二十五日(包括首尾兩日)期間(「第三批期間」)獲行使。

於本年度,購股權計劃項下概無購股權已獲授出、行使、失效或註銷。

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

So far as is known to any Directors or chief executives of the Company, as at 31 December 2020, the persons or corporations (other than Directors or chief executives of the Company) who had interest or short positions in the Shares and underlying Shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

主要股東於股份及相關股份的權益及淡倉

就任何董事或本公司最高行政人員所知，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，於本公司股份及相關股份中擁有權益或淡倉而須根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部條文向本公司披露，或已記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第336條須存置之登記冊的人士或法團（董事或本公司最高行政人員除外）如下：

Name of Substantial Shareholders 主要股東姓名	Capacity 身份	Number of issued ordinary shares of the Company held/ interested in 所持有／擁有權益本公司已發行普通股數目	Number of underlying shares of the Company held/ interested in 所持有／擁有權益本公司相關股份數目	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company (approximate) 佔本公司已發行股本百分比(概約)
Smoothly Global Holdings Limited ("Smoothly Global")	Beneficial owner ⁽¹⁾ 實益擁有人 ⁽¹⁾	310,118,839 (L)	-	22.09%
Woodstock Management Limited ("Woodstock Management")	Beneficial owner ⁽²⁾ 實益擁有人 ⁽²⁾	19,964,000 (L)	-	1.42%
Ms. Tin Yat Yu, Carol 田一好女士	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	163,728,000 (L)	-	11.66%
	Interest of controlled corporation ⁽³⁾ 受控法團權益 ⁽³⁾	23,330,000 (L)	-	1.66%
Favor Way Investments Limited ("Favor Way")	Beneficial owner ⁽³⁾ 實益擁有人 ⁽³⁾	23,330,000 (L)	-	1.66%

(L): Long position

(L): 好倉

Notes:

附註：

- (1) These 310,118,839 Shares are held by Smoothly Global, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability and is 70% and 20% owned by Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo and Ms. Wang Fang respectively.
- (2) These 19,964,000 Shares are held by Woodstock Management, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability and is 100% owned by Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo.

- (1) 該等310,118,839股股份由Smoothly Global持有，該公司為於英屬維爾京群島註冊成立的有限公司，並由陳錫強先生及王芳女士分別擁有70%及20%權益。
- (2) 該等19,964,000股股份由Woodstock Management持有，該公司為於英屬維爾京群島註冊成立的有限公司，並由陳錫強先生擁有100%權益。

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES (CONTINUED)

Notes: (continued)

- (3) These 23,300,000 Shares are held by Favor Way, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability and is 100% owned by Ms. Tin Yat Yu, Carol, who is deemed to be interested in these 23,300,000 Shares.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, the Directors are not aware of any other person or corporation (other than Directors or chief executives of the Company) having an interest or short position in the Shares and underlying Shares which would require to be recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the date of this Report, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float of not less than 25% of the Company's issued shares as required under the Listing Rules during the year ended 31 December 2020.

CONTRACTS WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

Save as disclosed in this report, no contract of significance has been entered into between the Company or any of its subsidiaries and the then controlling Shareholders or any of their subsidiaries, at any time during the year ended 31 December 2020.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN COMPETING BUSINESS

None of the Directors is or was interested in any business apart from the Group's business, that competes or competed or is or was likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Group's business at any time during the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to and including the date of this report.

主要股東於股份及相關股份的權益及淡倉 (續)

附註：(續)

- (3) 該等23,300,000股股份由Favor Way持有，該公司為於英屬維爾京群島註冊成立的有限公司，並由田一好女士擁有100%權益，故田一好女士被視為於該等23,300,000股股份中擁有權益。

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事概不知悉任何其他人士或法團（董事或本公司最高行政人員除外）於股份及相關股份中擁有須記載於本公司按證券及期貨條例第336條存置之登記冊內的權益或淡倉。

公眾持股量的充足度

根據本公司公開所得資料及就董事所知，截至本報告日期，本公司於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度已按照上市規則規定維持訂明的公眾持股量，即不少於本公司已發行股份的25%。

與控股股東訂立的合約

除本報告所披露者外，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內任何時間，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無與當時的控股股東或任何其附屬公司訂立任何重大合約。

董事於競爭業務中的權益

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度及直至本報告日期（包括該日）內的任何時間，概無董事在與本集團業務直接或間接存在或很可能存在競爭的任何業務（本集團業務除外）中擁有或曾擁有任何權益。

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions disclosed in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements did not constitute connected transaction or continuing connected transaction of the Company subject to, among other things, reporting, announcement or independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The related party transactions under the paragraph headed "Compensation of key management personnel of the Group" in note 38(e) to the consolidated financial statements were exempted from reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements pursuant to Rule 14A.73(6) of the Listing Rules. The Company has complied with the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As at 31 December 2020, cash and bank balances (excluding pledged deposits) of the Group amounted to approximately RMB76.1 million (2019: approximately RMB48.8 million). Details of such are set out in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

As at 31 December 2020, the total interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of the Group amounted to approximately RMB48.2 million (2019: approximately RMB64.6 million), among which approximately RMB41.2 million (2019: approximately RMB38.9 million) was unsecured and guaranteed by a director of the Company. As at 31 December 2020, the interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of RMB17.6 million (2019: approximately RMB42.3 million) carried at fixed interest rates and RMB30.6 million (2019: approximately RMB22.3 million) carried at floating interest rates. Details of such are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Save as disclosed in note 43 to the consolidated financial statements, there was no other significant subsequent event undertaken by the Group subsequent to 31 December 2020 and up to the date of this report.

關連方交易

綜合財務報表附註38披露之所有關連方交易並不構成本公司須遵守(其中包括)上市規則第14A章之申報、公告或獨立股東批准規定之關連交易或持續關連交易。根據上市規則第14A.73(6)條,綜合財務報表附註38(e)「本集團主要管理人員薪酬」一段之關連方交易獲豁免申報、公告及獨立股東批准之規定。本公司已遵守上市規則第14A章之披露規定。

流動資金及財務資源

於二零二零年十二月三十一日,本集團的現金及銀行結餘(不包括已抵押存款)約為人民幣76.1百萬元(二零一九年:約人民幣48.8百萬元),有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註25。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日,本集團之計息銀行及其他借款總額約為人民幣48.2百萬元(二零一九年:約人民幣64.6百萬元),其中約人民幣41.2百萬元(二零一九年:約人民幣38.9百萬元)為無抵押及由本公司董事擔保。於二零二零年十二月三十一日,計息銀行及其他借款其中人民幣17.6百萬元(二零一九年:約人民幣42.3百萬元)按固定利率計息,而其中人民幣30.6百萬元(二零一九年:約人民幣22.3百萬元)則按浮動利率計息。有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

報告期末後事項

除綜合財務報表附註43所披露外,本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日後及直至本報告日期概無其他重大期後事項。

HUMAN RESOURCES

As at 31 December 2020, the Group employed 256 employees (2019: 256). The emolument policy of the employees of the Group is determined on the basis of their merit, qualifications and competence. The Company adopted the Share Option Scheme to provide incentive to its senior management and employees. Please refer to the paragraphs headed "Share Option Scheme" in this report for details of such scheme.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the total staff costs (including directors' remuneration) amounted to approximately RMB54.4 million (2019: approximately RMB49.5 million). The Company maintains a Share Option Scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to the eligible participants for their contributions to the Group.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the past five financial years is set out in the section of Financial Summary on pages 10 to 15 of this report.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Articles of Association or the laws of the Cayman Islands, being the jurisdiction in which the Company was incorporated, which would oblige the Company to offer new Shares to existing Shareholders on a pro-rata basis.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the year ended 31 December 2020.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 14 May 2021 (Friday) and the notice of Annual General Meeting will be published and despatched to Shareholders in due course.

人力資源

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團擁有256名員工（二零一九年：256名）。本集團僱員的薪酬政策乃根據彼等的表現、資歷及能力釐定。本公司採納購股權計劃，為高級管理層及僱員提供獎勵。有關計劃的詳情請參閱本報告「購股權計劃」一段。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，員工總成本（包括董事酬金）約為人民幣54.4百萬元（二零一九年：約人民幣49.5百萬元）。本公司設有購股權計劃，讓本公司向合資格參與人士授出購股權作為彼等對本集團所作貢獻之鼓勵及獎勵。

財務摘要

本集團過往五個財政年度的業績及資產與負債的摘要載於本報告第10頁至15頁財務摘要一節。

優先購股權

根據組織章程細則及開曼群島（本公司註冊成立所在的司法權區）之法例概無有關優先購股權之規定以致本公司須按比例向現有股東發行新股。

購買、出售或贖回本公司的上市證券

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

股東週年大會

股東週年大會將於二零二一年五月十四日（星期五）舉行，股東週年大會通告將於適當時候刊發並寄發予股東。

AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been audited by BDO Limited.

Ernst & Young resigned as the auditor of the Company with effect from 1 December 2020 as the Company and Ernst & Young could not reach a consensus on the audit fee for the year ended 31 December 2020. BDO Limited has been appointed as the auditor of the Company with effect from 8 December 2020 to fill the casual vacancy following the resignation of Ernst & Young.

BDO Limited will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of BDO Limited as auditors of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board
Chan Sek Keung, Ringo
Chairman and CEO

Hong Kong
31 March 2021

核數師

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表已經由香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司審計。

由於本公司與安永會計師事務所未能就截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的審計費用達成共識，安永會計師事務所辭任本公司的核數師，自二零二零年十二月一日起生效。香港立信德豪會計師事務所已獲委任為本公司核數師，自二零二零年十二月八日起生效，以填補安永會計師事務所辭任後之臨時空缺。

香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司將告退任，並合資格獲續聘。續聘香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司為本公司核數師之決議案將於應屆股東週年大會提呈。

承董事會命
主席兼總裁
陳錫強

香港
二零二一年三月三十一日

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告



To the Shareholders of Investech Holdings Limited

威訊控股有限公司

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of InvesTech Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 82 to 232, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKASs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("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.

致威訊控股有限公司各股東

(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

意見

吾等已審核第82頁至第232頁所載之威訊控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表,包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表,及截至該日止年度的綜合損益表、綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表,及綜合財務報表附註,包括主要會計政策概要。

吾等認為,綜合財務報表已根據國際財務報告準則(「國際財務報告準則」)於各重大方面公平地反映 貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況以及其截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量,並已遵循香港公司條例的披露規定妥善編製。

意見基礎

吾等已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的香港審核準則(「香港審核準則」)進行審核。吾等在該等準則下的責任於本報告的「核數師就審計綜合財務報表之責任」部分進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會的「專業會計師道德守則」(「守則」),吾等獨立於 貴集團,並已根據守則履行其他道德責任。吾等相信,吾等所獲取的審核證據充足及適當地為吾等的審核意見提供基礎。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Impairment assessment of goodwill

Refer to notes 3 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 103 to 105.

As at 31 December 2020, the net carrying amount of the Group's goodwill amounted to RMB135.0 million, and an impairment of goodwill of RMB57.6 million was made for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Based on management's impairment testing, goodwill was allocated to the network system integration cash-generating unit ("CGU"), and the recoverable amount of the CGU was determined based on value in use calculation carried out by an independent professional valuer using cash flow projections. Significant judgement is involved to determine the key inputs and assumptions used in the calculation of value in use of the CGU.

關鍵審核事項

關鍵審核事項是根據吾等專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審核最為重要的事項。此等事項是在對綜合財務報表整體進行審核並形成意見的背景下來進行處理的，吾等不對此等事項提供單獨的意見。

商譽減值評估

參閱綜合財務報表附註3及15以及第103頁至第105頁的會計政策。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團商譽的賬面淨值為人民幣135.0百萬元，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，已計提商譽減值人民幣57.6百萬元。

根據管理層的減值測試，商譽獲分配至網絡系統整合現金產生單位（「現金產生單位」），而現金產生單位的可回收金額根據獨立專業估值師使用現金流量預測進行的使用價值計算釐定。於計算現金產生單位使用價值時所用的主要輸入數據及假設涉及重大判斷。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Impairment assessment of goodwill (continued)

We identified impairment assessment of goodwill as a key audit matter because of the management's significant judgement and high level of estimation uncertainty involved in the determination of the recoverable amount, and the net carrying amount of goodwill is significant to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Our response:

- Evaluated the reasonableness of key inputs and assumptions used in the cash flow projections, which include budgeted revenue growth rates, long term growth rate, budgeted gross margins and discount rate;
- Checked the arithmetic accuracy of the cash flow projections used in the value in use calculation;
- Evaluated the reasonableness of disclosures related to goodwill impairment assessment in the consolidated financial statements; and
- Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent professional valuer used by management.

關鍵審核事項 (續)

商譽減值評估 (續)

由於管理層在釐定可回收金額時涉及重大判斷及高度估計不確定性，商譽的賬面淨值對貴集團的綜合財務報表具有重大意義，故吾等將商譽減值評估確定為一項關鍵審核事項。

吾等的回應：

- 評估現金流量預測所採用的主要輸入數據及假設（包括預算收入增長率、長期增長率、預算毛利率及折現率）的合理性；
- 核對使用價值計算中所採用的現金流量預測的算術準確性；
- 評估綜合財務報表中有關商譽減值評估披露的合理性；及
- 評估管理層所使用獨立專業估值師的資格、能力及客觀性。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Fair value measurement of an unlisted equity investment

Refer to notes 3, 18 and 40 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on page 118.

The Group held an unlisted equity investment as at 31 December 2020, the fair value of which was estimated by management to be RMB111.1 million. Such unlisted equity investment was classified as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Management engaged an independent professional valuer to assess the fair value of the above unlisted equity investment as at 31 December 2020. The fair value of the unlisted equity investment was determined based on a number of valuation techniques and unobservable inputs, the selection of which requires the exercise of significant judgement.

We identified fair value measurement of an unlisted equity investment as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement and high level of estimation uncertainty involved in the determination of fair value, and the carrying amount and fair value change during the year of such investment are significant to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Our response:

- Evaluated the reasonableness of selection of valuation techniques, as well as those key assumptions and data used in the fair value determination of the investment, with the assistance of our valuation specialist;
- Evaluated the reasonableness of disclosures related to the fair value measurement of the unlisted equity investment in the consolidated financial statements; and
- Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent professional valuer used by management and our valuation specialist.

關鍵審核事項 (續)

非上市股本投資之公允價值計量

參閱綜合財務報表附註3、18及40以及第118頁的會計政策。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團持有非上市股本投資，管理層估計其公允價值為人民幣111.1百萬元。非上市股本投資分類為按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產。

管理層委聘一名獨立專業估值師評估上述非上市股本投資於二零二零年十二月三十一日的公允價值。非上市股本投資公允價值乃基於若干估值技術及不可觀察輸入數據釐定，而有關選擇要求作出重大判斷。

由於公允價值的釐定涉及重大判斷及高度估計不確定性，且非上市股本投資的賬面值及年內公允價值變動對貴集團的綜合財務報表具有重大意義，故吾等將該投資的公允價值計量確定為一項關鍵審核事項。

吾等的回應：

- 在估值專家的協助下，評估所選擇估值技術的合理性，以及釐定投資之公允價值所使用的關鍵假設及數據；
- 評估綜合財務報表中有關計量非上市股本投資之公允價值披露的合理性；及
- 評估管理層及估值專家所使用獨立專業估值師的資格、能力及客觀性。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)**Impairment assessment of trade receivables and loan receivables**

Refer to notes 3, 19, 21 and 41 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 120 to 122.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had trade receivables and loan receivables, net of loss allowance for impairment, of RMB186.3 million and RMB12.6 million, respectively, which represented 25.9% and 1.8% of the total assets of the Group. Net impairment of these financial assets amounted to RMB9.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The estimation of expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for trade receivables and loan receivables requires management’s significant judgement and involves high level of estimation uncertainty.

Specific factors, such as ageing of the balances, existence of disputes, past collection history, historical loss rates, forward-looking information and any other reasonable and supportable information available concerning the creditworthiness of counterparties, would be considered during the estimation. Management engaged an independent professional valuer to assist with the estimation of ECLs.

We identified impairment assessment of trade receivables and loan receivables as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement and high level of estimation uncertainty involved, and the aggregate carrying amount of the trade receivables and loan receivables is significant to the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

關鍵審核事項 (續)**貿易應收款項及應收貸款減值評估**

參閱綜合財務報表附註3、19、21及41以及第120頁至第122頁的會計政策。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團分別錄得貿易應收款項及應收貸款(扣除減值撥備虧損)人民幣186.3百萬元及人民幣12.6百萬元，佔貴集團資產總值的25.9%及1.8%。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，該等金融資產的減值淨額為人民幣9.3百萬元。

管理層需就估計貿易應收款項及應收貸款的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)作出重大判斷，且涉及高度估計不確定性。

估計時會考慮結餘賬齡、是否存在爭議、過往收款記錄、歷史虧損率、前瞻性資料及任何其他有關交易對手信譽的合理可靠資料等具體因素。管理層已委聘一名獨立專業估值師協助估計預期信貸虧損。

由於涉及重大判斷及高度估計不確定性，貿易應收款項及應收貸款的賬面總額對貴集團的綜合財務報表具有重大意義，故吾等將貿易應收款項及應收貸款的減值評估確定為一項關鍵審核事項。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Impairment assessment of trade receivables and loan receivables (continued)

Our response:

- Evaluated the appropriateness of estimation techniques used, as well as the reasonableness of inputs and assumptions used, to determine the ECLs. This includes assessment on the groupings of customer categories under the provision matrix used to estimate the ECL for trade receivables, accuracy and relevancy of the historical loss rates and whether they are reasonably adjusted based on recent loss experience and forward-looking factors specific to the debtors, and the realisable value of collaterals where appropriate;
- Checked the arithmetic accuracy of the calculation of ECLs;
- Evaluated the reasonableness of disclosures related to the ECL estimation in the consolidated financial statements; and
- Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent professional valuer used by management.

OTHER MATTER

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 27 March 2020.

關鍵審核事項 (續)

貿易應收款項及應收貸款減值評估 (續)

吾等的回應：

- 評估釐定預期信貸虧損所使用的估計方法之恰當性，以及所使用輸入數據及假設之合理性。其包括對用於估計貿易應收款項之預期信貸虧損的撥備矩陣項下客戶類別分組、歷史虧損率的準確性及相關性及彼等是否根據近期虧損經驗及債務人特有的前瞻性因素作出合理調整，以及抵押品的可變現價值 (倘適用) 的評估；
- 核對計算預期信貸虧損的算術準確性；
- 評估綜合財務報表中有關估計預期信貸虧損披露的合理性；及
- 評估管理層所使用獨立專業估值師的資格、能力及客觀性。

其他事項

本集團截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的綜合財務報表由另一名核數師於二零二零年三月二十七日審核，彼對該等報表發表無保留意見。

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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

年報的其他信息

董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括載於 貴公司年報的信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及吾等的核數師報告。

吾等對綜合財務報表作出的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，吾等亦不就此發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

就吾等對綜合財務報表的審核而言，吾等的責任為閱讀其他信息，從而考慮其他信息是否與綜合財務報表或吾等於審核時所獲悉的資料存在重大不符或似乎存在重大錯誤陳述。基於吾等已執行的工作，倘吾等認為此其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，吾等須報告有關事實。就此，吾等並無任何報告。

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

董事對綜合財務報表的責任

董事負責根據國際財務報告準則及香港公司條例的披露規定，編製表達真實且中肯意見的綜合財務報表，以及維持董事認為必要的有關內部控制，以確保編製綜合財務報表時不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

於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宜，以及使用持續經營會計基礎，惟董事擬清算 貴集團或終止經營或別無其他實際的替代方案則除外。

董事亦負責監督 貴集團財務報告程序。審核委員會協助董事履行此方面的責任。

核數師就審計綜合財務報表之責任

吾等的目標為對綜合財務報表整體是否不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，並出具載有吾等意見的核數師報告。根據吾等的委聘條款，吾等的報告僅向全體股東作出，不可用作其他用途。吾等概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

合理保證乃高水平的保證，但無法保證根據香港審計準則進行的審核總能發現存在的某一重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可由欺詐或錯誤引起，倘合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響使用者根據該等綜合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。

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表之責任 (續)

作為根據香港審計準則進行審核的一部分，於審核期間，吾等運用專業判斷及保持職業懷疑態度。吾等亦：

- 識別及評估綜合財務報表中由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述風險，設計及執行審核程序以應對該等風險，以及獲得充足及適當的審核憑證，作為吾等意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及合謀串通、偽造、故意遺漏、誤導性陳述或凌駕內部控制，因此未能發現由此造成的重大錯誤陳述風險比未能發現由於錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述風險更高。
- 了解與審核有關的內部控制，以設計恰當的審核程序，但並非旨在對 貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價所用會計政策的適當性及董事所作出的會計估計及相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的適當性作出結論，根據所取得的審核憑證，確定是否存在與事件或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。倘吾等認為存在重大不確定性，則須於核數師報告中提請注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露或，倘有關的披露不足，則須修改吾等的意見。吾等的結論乃基於直至核數師報告日期所取得的審核憑證。然而，未來事件或情況可能導致 貴集團終止持續經營。

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

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

核數師就審計綜合財務報表之責任 (續)

- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報、結構及內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否以達致中肯呈報的方式呈報相關交易及事件。
- 就 貴集團中實體或業務活動的財務資料取得充分及適當的審核憑證，以對綜合財務報表發表意見。吾等負責指導、監督及執行集團審核。吾等對審核意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，吾等與審核委員會就計劃的審核範圍及時間安排以及重大審核發現等，包括吾等於審核中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷進行溝通。

吾等亦向審核委員會提交聲明，說明吾等已符合有關獨立性的相關道德要求，並與其溝通可能合理地被認為會影響吾等獨立性的所有關係及其他事項，以及於適用的情況下，相關的防範措施。

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

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

核數師就審計綜合財務報表之責任 (續)

從與董事溝通的事項中，吾等確定該等對審核當期綜合財務報表最為重要的事項，並因此構成關鍵審核事項。吾等於核數師報告中描述該等事項，惟於法律或法規不允許對有關事項進行公開披露或於極端罕見的情況下，倘合理預期於我們報告中溝通某事項造成的不利後果超過該溝通產生的公眾利益，吾等決定不應於報告中溝通該事項。

BDO Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Tang Tak Wah
Practising Certificate no. P06262

Hong Kong, 31 March 2021

香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司
執業會計師
鄧德華
執業證書號碼P06262

香港，二零二一年三月三十一日

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

綜合損益表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
		Notes 附註		
REVENUE	收入	5	470,612	488,682
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(417,849)	(423,640)
Gross profit	毛利		52,763	65,042
Other income and gains	其他收入及收益	5	6,027	3,891
Selling and distribution expenses	銷售及分銷開支		(25,942)	(24,654)
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(48,801)	(56,038)
Other expenses, net	其他開支淨額		(507)	(2,967)
Impairment of goodwill	商譽減值	15	(57,612)	-
Impairment of financial assets, net	金融資產減值淨額		(9,296)	(3,797)
Finance costs	融資成本	7	(2,926)	(4,115)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	除稅前虧損	6	(86,294)	(22,638)
Income tax expense	所得稅	10	(392)	(2,027)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年度虧損		(86,686)	(24,665)
Loss attributable to:	以下各方應佔虧損：			
Owners of the parent	母公司擁有人		(83,051)	(21,096)
Non-controlling interests	非控制權益		(3,635)	(3,569)
			(86,686)	(24,665)
LOSS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT	母公司普通股權益 持有人應佔每股虧損	12		
Basic and diluted	基本及攤薄			
– For loss for the year	一年度虧損		(RMB5.92 cents) (人民幣5.92分)	(RMB1.51 cents) (人民幣1.51分)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年度虧損	(86,686)	(24,665)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	其他全面收益／(虧損)		
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	可於其後期間重新分類為損益的其他全面收益／(虧損)：		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算外國業務之匯兌差額	21,848	(57,997)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於其後期間不可重新分類為損益的其他全面(虧損)／收益：		
Exchange differences on translation of the Company's financial statements into presentation currency	換算本公司財務報表為呈列貨幣之匯兌差額	(24,489)	60,052
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income:	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產：		
Change in fair value	公允價值變動	(271,491)	(230,370)
Income tax effect	所得稅影響	-	3,235
		(295,980)	(167,083)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	年度其他全面虧損，扣除稅項	(274,132)	(225,080)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	年度全面虧損總額	(360,818)	(249,745)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:	以下各方應佔全面虧損總額：		
Owners of the parent	母公司擁有人	(356,994)	(246,278)
Non-controlling interests	非控制權益	(3,824)	(3,467)
		(360,818)	(249,745)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2020
於二零二零年十二月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
		Notes 附註		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	13	1,044	1,487
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	14	2,963	8,248
Goodwill	商譽	15	134,952	192,564
Other intangible assets	其他無形資產	16	98,691	118,936
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	17	3,650	3,002
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他 全面收益的金融資產	18	111,078	382,569
Loan receivables	應收貸款	19	1,749	3,913
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值		354,127	710,719
CURRENT ASSETS				
	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	20	12,648	12,881
Trade and bills receivables	貿易及票據應收款	21	199,575	210,280
Loan receivables	應收貸款	19	14,783	27,034
Interest receivables	應收利息		149	343
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	預付款項、其他應收 款項及其他資產	22	42,916	53,743
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的 股本投資	23	999	1,249
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益 的債務投資	24	13,055	13,856
Pledged deposits	已抵押存款	25	6,090	31,018
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	25	76,128	48,781
Total current assets	流動資產總值		366,343	399,185

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2020
於二零二零年十二月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
		Notes 附註		
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債			
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	26	161,709	170,915
Contract liabilities	合約負債	27	23,284	24,932
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	28	35,413	33,788
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	計息銀行及其他借款	29	46,184	57,664
Tax payable	應付稅項		13,196	14,140
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額		279,786	301,439
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值		86,557	97,746
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	資產總值減流動負債		440,684	808,465
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債			
Contract liabilities	合約負債	27	3,344	2,296
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	計息銀行及其他借款	29	1,991	6,966
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	17	14,805	17,841
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額		20,140	27,103
Net assets	資產淨值		420,544	781,362
EQUITY	權益			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	母公司擁有人應佔權益			
Issued capital	已發行股本	31	188,710	188,710
Reserves	儲備	33	182,389	539,383
			371,099	728,093
Non-controlling interests	非控制權益		49,445	53,269
Total equity	權益總額		420,544	781,362

On behalf of the board

代表董事會

Chan Sek Keung, Ringo
陳錫強
Director
董事

Liu Chun Fai
廖晉輝
Director
董事

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the parent												
		母公司擁有人應佔												
		Issued capital	Share premium	Share option reserve	Special reserve(a)	Share award reserve	Other reserve(b)	Statutory surplus reserve(c)	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained profits/(accumulated losses)	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		已發行股本	股份溢價	購股權儲備	特別儲備(a)	股份獎勵儲備	其他儲備(b)	法定盈餘儲備(c)	公允價值儲備	匯兌儲備	保留溢利/(累計虧損)	總計	非控制權益	權益總額
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	188,710	625,012	6,304	61,064	2,073	(7,473)	29,282	(217,431)	(7,363)	47,915	728,093	53,269	781,362
Loss for the year	年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(83,051)	(83,051)	(3,635)	(86,686)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year:	年度其他全面收益/(虧損):													
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算外國業務之匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,037	-	22,037	(189)	21,848
Exchange differences on translation of the Company's financial statements into presentation currency	換算本公司財務報表為呈列貨幣之匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,489)	-	(24,489)	-	(24,489)
Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產的公允價值變動，扣除稅項	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(271,491)	-	-	(271,491)	-	(271,491)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年度全面虧損總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(271,491)	(2,452)	(83,051)	(356,994)	(3,824)	(360,818)
Transfer from accumulated losses	轉讓累計虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,780	-	-	(1,780)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	188,710	625,012*	6,304*	61,064*	2,073*	(7,473)*	31,062*	(488,922)*	(9,815)*	(36,916)*	371,099	49,445	420,544

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the parent 母公司擁有人應佔												
		Issued capital	Share premium	Share option reserve	Special reserve(a)	Share award reserve	Other reserve(b)	Statutory surplus reserve(c)	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		已發行股本	股份溢價	購股權儲備	特別儲備(a)	股份獎勵儲備	其他儲備(b)	法定盈餘儲備(c)	公允價值儲備	匯兌儲備	保留溢利	總計	非控制權益	權益總額
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	156,928	625,495	6,304	61,064	2,073	(7,473)	28,655	9,704	(9,316)	69,638	943,072	56,736	999,808
Loss for the year	年度虧損	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,096)	(21,096)	(3,569)	(24,665)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year:	年度其他全面收益/(虧損)：													
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算外國業務之匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58,099)	-	(58,099)	102	(57,997)
Exchange differences on translation of the Company's financial statements into presentation currency	換算本公司財務報表為呈列貨幣之匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,052	-	60,052	-	60,052
Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產的公允價值變動，扣除稅項	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(227,135)	-	-	(227,135)	-	(227,135)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	年度全面收益/(虧損) 總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(227,135)	1,953	(21,096)	(246,278)	(3,467)	(249,745)
Issue of shares (note 31)	股份發行 (附註31)	31,782	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,434	-	32,434
Share issue expenses (note 31)	股份發行開支 (附註31)	-	(1,135)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,135)	-	(1,135)
Transfer from retained profits	轉撥自保留溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	627	-	-	(627)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	188,710	625,012*	6,304*	61,064*	2,073*	(7,473)*	29,282*	(217,431)*	(7,363)*	47,915*	728,093	53,269	781,362

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of RMB182,389,000 (2019: RMB539,383,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

* 該等儲備賬目包括綜合財務狀況表內的綜合儲備人民幣182,389,000元(二零一九年：人民幣539,383,000元)。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

Notes:

(a) Special reserve

The balances as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 mainly represent:

- (i) the difference between the nominal amount of the shares issued by the parent and the aggregate amount of paid-in capital of the subsidiaries acquired pursuant to the group reorganisation of the Company in 2008; and
- (ii) the excess, amounting to RMB13,330,000, of the consideration paid by the parent for the acquisition of a subsidiary over the consideration paid by Mr. Chi Shaolin ("Mr. Chi"), the then controlling shareholder of the Company, for the acquisition of the subsidiary from a third party.

(b) Other reserve

Other reserve arose from acquisitions of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries or disposals of interests in subsidiaries.

(c) Statutory surplus reserve

As stipulated by the relevant laws and regulations for enterprises in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), the Company's PRC subsidiaries are required to maintain a statutory surplus reserve fund which is non-distributable. The appropriations to such reserve are made out of net profit after tax of the statutory financial statements of the relevant PRC subsidiaries. The statutory surplus reserve fund can be used to make up prior year losses, if any, and can be applied in conversion into capital by means of capitalisation issue.

附註：

(a) 特別儲備

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日之結餘主要指：

- (i) 母公司所發行股份的面值與根據本公司於二零零八年進行集團重組所收購附屬公司實繳資本總金額的差額；及
- (ii) 母公司就收購一間附屬公司所付代價較本公司當時的控股股東遲少林先生（「遲先生」）從第三方收購附屬公司時所付代價多出之金額人民幣13,330,000元。

(b) 其他儲備

其他儲備來自收購附屬公司的非控制權益或出售附屬公司權益。

(c) 法定盈餘儲備

中華人民共和國（「中國」）企業的相關法律及法規規定，本公司中國附屬公司須保存不可分派的法定盈餘儲備基金。該等儲備的撥款來自中國相關附屬公司法定財務報表的除稅後純利。法定盈餘儲備基金可用於彌補過往年度虧損（如有），並可以資本化發行的方式轉換為資本。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

	Notes	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	附註		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	來自經營活動現金流量		
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(86,294)	(22,638)
Adjustments for:	就下列各項之調整：		
Finance costs	融資成本	2,926	4,115
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	(419)	(292)
Finance income on the net investment in a lease	租賃投資淨額產生的融資收入	(389)	(553)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	1,089	1,208
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	5,285	4,814
Fair value (gain)/losses, net:	公允價值(收益)/虧損淨額：		
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之股本投資	188	2,821
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	(1,607)	(1,233)
Government grants released to the statement of profit or loss	計入損益表之已發放政府補貼	(3,295)	(1,631)
Amortisation of other intangible assets	其他無形資產攤銷	20,245	20,245
(Reversal of impairment losses)/impairment losses of trade receivables, net	貿易應收款項(減值虧損撥回)/減值虧損淨額	(71)	3,641
Reversal of impairment losses of deposits and other receivables, net	按金及其他應收款項減值虧損撥回淨額	-	(16)
Impairment losses of other loan receivables	其他應收貸款減值虧損	9,367	172
(Reversal of write-down)/write-down of provision for inventories to net realisable value	(撇減撥回)/撇減存貨撥備至可變現淨值	(1,360)	1,022
Impairment of goodwill	商譽減值	57,612	-
		3,277	11,675
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	存貨減少/(增加)	1,593	(695)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and bills receivables	貿易及票據應收款項減少/(增加)	10,503	(5,065)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產減少/(增加)	10,827	(18,495)
Decrease in loan receivables	應收貸款減少	5,939	15,344
Decrease in interest receivables	應收利息減少	194	1,023
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	貿易應付款項(減少)/增加	(9,206)	13,240
(Decrease)/increase in contract liabilities	合約負債(減少)/增加	(600)	20,250
Increase in other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用增加	1,625	3,711
Increase in government grants	政府補貼增加	3,295	1,631
Cash generated from operations	經營所得現金	27,447	42,619
Interest paid	已付利息	(2,926)	(3,272)
Income taxes paid	已付所得稅	(4,604)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	經營活動所得現金流量淨額	19,917	39,347

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS 綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2020
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
	<i>Notes</i> 附註		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	來自投資活動現金流量		
Interest received	已收利息	419	845
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備項目	(648)	(372)
Proceeds from disposals of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目所得款項	-	24
Purchase of a debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	購買按公允價值計入損益的債務投資	-	(12,980)
Interest from debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的債務投資的利息	-	794
Decrease/(increase) in pledged deposits	已抵押存款減少/(增加)	24,928	(28,644)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	投資活動所得/(所用)現金流量淨額	24,699	(40,333)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	來自融資活動現金流量		
New bank and other borrowings	新增銀行及其他借款	48,146	76,946
Repayments of bank and other borrowings	償還銀行及其他借款	(57,447)	(62,255)
Principal portion of lease payments	租賃付款本金部分	(7,341)	(6,347)
Proceeds from issue of shares	股份發行所得款項	-	32,434
Share issue expenses	股份發行開支	-	(1,135)
Early redemption of coupon notes	提早贖回利息票據	-	(49,323)
Increase/(decrease) in loans from a director	來自一名董事的貸款增加/(減少)	789	(37,806)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	融資活動所用現金流量淨額	(15,853)	(47,486)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物增加/(減少)淨額	28,763	(48,472)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	年初現金及現金等價物	48,781	98,278
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	外幣匯率變動影響淨額	(1,416)	(1,025)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	年末現金及現金等價物	76,128	48,781
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物結餘分析		
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the statement of financial position	於財務狀況表列報之現金及現金等價物	76,128	48,781

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

31 December 2020

二零二零年十二月三十一日

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

InvesTech Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 16 November 2007 as an exempted company with limited liability and its shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). The address of the registered office of the Company is located at P.O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205, Cayman Islands. The Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong is Room 1201, 12/F, C C Wu Building, 302-308 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") are principally engaged in the provision of network system integration including the provision of network infrastructure solutions, network professional services and mobile internet software of mobile office automation software business, the network equipment rental business and money lending business.

1. 公司及集團資料

威訊控股有限公司（「本公司」）為於二零零七年十一月十六日在開曼群島註冊成立的獲豁免有限責任公司，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主板上市。本公司註冊辦事處地址位為P.O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205, Cayman Islands。本公司香港主要營業地點為香港灣仔軒尼詩道302-308號集成中心12樓1201室。

本公司為投資控股公司。本公司及其附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）主要從事提供網絡系統整合，包括提供網絡基礎建設解決方案、網絡專業服務及移動辦公室自動化軟件業務的移動互聯網軟件、網絡設備租賃業務及放貸業務。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 財務報表附註

31 December 2020

二零二零年十二月三十一日

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are as follows:

1. 公司及集團資料 (續)

附屬公司詳情

本公司主要附屬公司之詳情如下：

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立／註冊 及營業地	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital 已發行普通／ 註冊股本	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權百分比		
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	Principal activities 主要業務
Fortune Grace Management Limited^ ("Fortune Grace") Fortune Grace Management Limited^ ("Fortune Grace")	BVI 英屬維爾京群島	US\$100 100美元	75	-	Investment holding 投資控股
Wafer Systems Limited 威發系統有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") 67,269,905 67,269,905港元 (「港元」)	-	75	Investment holding 投資控股
Wafer Systems (China) Limited 威發系統(中國)有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$30,000,000 30,000,000港元	-	75	Investment holding and network system integration 投資控股及網絡 系統整合
Beijing Wafer New Century Information Technology Co., Ltd. ** ("Beijing Wafer") 北京威發新世紀信息技術有限公司** ("北京威發")	PRC/Mainland China 中國／中國大陸	US\$15,000,000 15,000,000美元	-	75	Investment holding and network system integration 投資控股及網絡 系統整合
Wafer Network Systems (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. ** 上海滬威網絡系統有限公司**	PRC/Mainland China 中國／中國大陸	RMB6,580,000 人民幣6,580,000元	-	75	Network system integration 網絡系統整合
Wafer (Xi'an) Software Co., Ltd. ** ** ("Xi'an Wafer") 威發(西安)軟件有限公司** (「西安威發」)	PRC/Mainland China 中國／中國大陸	US\$700,000 700,000美元	-	75	Research and development 研發

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

1. 公司及集團資料 (續)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立/註冊 及營業地	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital 已發行普通/ 註冊股本	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權百分比			Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接		
Wafer Systems (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. ("Vietnam Wafer") 威發系統(越南)有限公司 (「越南威發」)	Vietnam 越南	US\$400,000 400,000美元	-	75	Network system integration 網絡系統整合	
InvesTech Finance Limited 富信財務有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	100	Money lending 放貸	
Chunlin Group Limited 春霖集團有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	100	Investment holding and sale of telecommunications products 投資控股及銷售 通訊產品	
Chunlin Technology Development (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ** ("Chunlin Technology Development", formerly known as Chunlin Finance Leasing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.) 春霖科技發展(深圳)有限公司** (「春霖科技發展」, 前稱春霖融 資租賃(深圳)有限公司)	PRC/Mainland China 中國/中國大陸	RMB833,000,000 [@] 人民幣 833,000,000元 [@]	-	100	Technology Development 科技發展 (2019: Finance leasing) (二零一九年: 融資租賃)	

[^] Subsidiaries whose statutory financial statements were not audited by BDO Limited or another member firm of the BDO global network

[#] Wholly-foreign-owned limited liability enterprises

^{*} The English name is for identification purpose only

[@] The registered share capital of Chunlin Technology Development amounted to RMB833,000,000, among which RMB594,732,000 was unpaid as at 31 December 2020.

[^] 其法定財務報表並非由香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司或立信德豪國際網絡其他成員公司審核的附屬公司

[#] 外商獨資有限公司

^{*} 英文名稱僅供識別

[@] 於二零二零年十二月三十一日, 春霖科技發展註冊股本為人民幣833,000,000元, 其中人民幣594,732,000元尚未繳付。

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

上表載列董事認為會主要影響年度業績或組成本集團資產淨值主要部分的本公司附屬公司。董事認為提供其他附屬公司資料會導致資料過於冗長。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 財務報表附註

31 December 2020

二零二零年十二月三十一日

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") (which include all International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and Interpretations) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, an equity investment at fair value through profit or loss and a debt investment at fair value through profit or loss which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

2.1 編製基準

此等財務報表乃根據國際會計準則委員會（「國際會計準則委員會」）頒佈之國際財務報告準則（「國際財務報告準則」，包括所有國際財務報告準則、國際會計準則（「國際會計準則」）及詮釋）以及香港公司條例的披露規定編製。除按公允價值計量的按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產、按公允價值計入損益的股本投資以及按公允價值計入損益的債務投資外，其已按照歷史成本慣例編製。此等財務報表乃以人民幣（「人民幣」）呈列，除另有指明外，所有數值已約至最接近之千位數。

綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的財務報表。附屬公司為本公司直接或間接控制的實體（包括結構性實體）。當本集團對參與投資對象業務的浮動回報承擔風險或享有權利以及能透過對投資對象的權力（即本集團獲賦予現有以主導投資對象相關活動的既存權利）影響該等回報時，即取得控制權。

倘本公司直接或間接擁有少於投資對象大多數投票或類似權利的權利，則本集團於評估其是否擁有對投資對象的權力時會考慮一切相關事實及情況，包括：

- (a) 與投資對象其他投票持有人的合約安排；
- (b) 其他合約安排所產生的權利；及
- (c) 本集團的投票權及潛在投票權。

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. 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.

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 described above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.1 編製基準 (續)

綜合基準 (續)

附屬公司財務報表的報告期間與本公司相同，並採納連貫一致的會計政策編製。附屬公司之業績自本集團取得控制權當日起綜合入賬，並繼續綜合入賬直至該控制權終止當日止。

即使會引致非控制權益結餘為負數，損益及其他全面收益的各組成部分歸屬於本集團母公司擁有人及非控制權益。所有集團內公司間資產及負債、權益、收入、支出以及與本集團成員公司之間交易有關的現金流量均於綜合時全數抵銷。

倘事實及情況反映上述三項控制因素其中一項或多項有變，則本集團會重估是否仍然控制投資對象。附屬公司擁有權益的變動（並無失去控制權），於入賬時列作權益交易。

倘本集團失去對一間附屬公司之控制權，則會取消確認(i)該附屬公司之資產（包括商譽）及負債、(ii)任何非控制權益之賬面值及(iii)於權益內記錄之累計匯兌差額；及確認(i)所收代價之公允價值、(ii)任何所保留投資之公允價值及(iii)損益賬中任何因此而產生之盈餘或虧損。先前於其他全面收益內確認之本集團應佔部份會視乎情況，按倘本集團直接出售相關資產或負債所要求的相同基準重新分類為損益或保留盈利。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 財務報表附註

31 December 2020

二零二零年十二月三十一日

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted the following new and revised IFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3	<i>Definition of a Business</i>
Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i>
Amendment to IFRS 16	<i>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions</i>
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8	<i>Definition of Material</i>

The impact of the adoption of Amendment to IFRS 16 Covid-19-Related Rent Concession have been summarised in below. The other new and amended IFRSs that are effective from 1 January 2020 did not have significant financial effect on these consolidated financial statements.

2.2 會計政策變動及披露

本集團已於本年度之財務報表首次採用以下新訂及經修訂國際財務報告準則。

國際財務報告準則 第3號的修訂	業務的定義
國際財務報告準則 第7號、國際財務 報告準則第9號及 國際會計準則 第39號的修訂	利率基準
國際財務報告準則 第16號的修訂	與COVID-19有關的 租金減免
國際會計準則第1號 及國際會計準則 第8號的修訂	重要性的定義

採納國際財務報告準則第16號的修訂與Covid-19有關的租金減免的影響概述如下。自二零二零年一月一日起生效的其他新訂及經修訂國際財務報告準則對該等綜合財務報表並無重大財務影響。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Impact of the adoption of Amendment to IFRS 16 Covid-19-Related Rent Concession

Amendment to IFRS 16 provides a practical expedient for lessees to elect not to apply lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the novel coronavirus ("Covid-19") pandemic. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic and only if (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, certain monthly lease payments for the leases of the Group's office building have been reduced or waived by the lessors as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and there are no other changes to the terms of the leases. The Group has early adopted the amendment on 1 January 2020 and elected not to apply lease modification accounting for all rent concessions granted by the lessors as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic during the year ended 31 December 2020. The rent concession amounted to RMB151,000 has been credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020.

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the group has decided not to adopt early.

2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

採納國際財務報告準則第16號的修訂—與新型冠狀病毒病疫情有關的租金減免的影響

國際財務報告準則第16號的修訂為承租人提供一個實際可行的權益方法，以選擇就新型冠狀病毒病（「新型冠狀病毒病」）疫情的直接後果產生的租金減免不應用租賃修改會計處理。該實際可行權益方法僅適用於新型冠狀病毒病疫情的直接後果產生的租金減免，且僅當(i)租賃付款的變動使租賃代價有所修改，而經修改租賃代價與緊接變動前租賃代價大致相同，或少於緊接變動前租賃代價；(ii)租賃付款的任何減幅僅影響原於二零二一年六月三十日或之前到期的付款；及(iii)租賃的其他條款及條件並無實質變動。修訂於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始的年度期間追溯有效，並允許提早應用。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團辦公樓宇租賃的出租人因新型冠狀病毒病疫情已減免若干月租付款，而租賃期限並無任何其他變動。本集團已於二零二零年一月一日提前採納修訂，並選擇就出租人於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日年度因新型冠狀病毒病疫情授出的所有租金減免不應用租賃修改會計處理。租金減免金額約人民幣151,000元已計入截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的綜合損益表。

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之國際財務報告準則

國際會計準則委員會已頒佈多項準則、準則的修訂及詮釋，該等準則於未來會計期間生效，而本集團決定不提早採納。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 財務報表附註

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current⁴</i>
Amendments to IAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use⁴</i>
Amendments to IAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract²</i>
Amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2¹</i>
Amendments to IFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework³</i>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture⁵</i>
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41	<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020²</i>
IFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts⁴</i>

- ¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- ² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- ³ Effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- ⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- ⁵ The amendments shall be applied prospectively to the sale or contribution of assets occurring in annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之國際財務報告準則 (續)

國際會計準則第1號的修訂	流動或非流動負債分類 ⁴
國際會計準則第16號的修訂	物業、廠房及設備：作擬定用途前的所得款項 ⁴
國際會計準則第37號的修訂	有償合約－履行合約成本 ²
國際會計準則第39號、國際財務報告準則第4號、國際財務報告準則第7號、國際財務報告準則第9號及國際財務報告準則第16號的修訂	利率基準改革－第二階段 ¹
國際財務報告準則第3號的修訂	對概念框架的提述 ³
國際財務報告準則第10號及國際會計準則第28號的修訂	投資者與其聯營公司或合資企業之間的資產出售或注資 ⁵
國際財務報告準則第1號、國際財務報告準則第9號、國際財務報告準則第16號及國際會計準則第41號的修訂	國際財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年之年度改進 ²
國際財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ⁴

- ¹ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- ² 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- ³ 對收購日期為於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始之首個年度期間開始當日或之後的業務合併生效
- ⁴ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- ⁵ 該等修訂應前瞻性地應用於於特定日期或之後開始的年度期間發生的資產出售或投入

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability and explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period. The amendments also introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

Int 5 (2020) was revised as a consequence of the Amendments to IAS 1 issued in August 2020. The revision to Int 5 (2020) updates the wordings in the interpretation to align with the Amendments to IAS 1 with no change in conclusion and do not change the existing requirements.

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之國際財務報告準則 (續)

國際會計準則第1號的修訂—流動或非流動負債分類

該等修訂闡明，將負債分類為流動或非流動乃基於報告期末存在的權利，並訂明，分類不受有關實體是否會行使其延遲清償負債的權利的預期影響，並解釋倘在報告期末未遵守契諾，則權利即告存在。該等修訂亦引入「結算」的定義，以明確結算是指將現金、股權工具、其他資產或服務轉讓予合約對方。

詮釋第5號(二零二零年)已因二零二零年八月頒佈的國際會計準則第1號的修訂而作出修訂。經修訂詮釋第5號(二零二零年)更新了詮釋中的措辭，以與國際會計準則第1號的修訂一致，但結論並無變動，亦不會更改現行規定。

國際會計準則第16號的修訂—物業、廠房及設備：作擬定用途前的所得款項

於二零二零年五月，國際會計準則委員會頒佈物業、廠房及設備—作擬定用途前的所得款項，其禁止實體從物業、廠房及設備項目成本中扣除資產達到管理層預定的可使用狀態(包括位置與條件)過程中產生的全部出售所得。相反，出售該等項目的所得款項及生產該等項目的成本於損益中確認。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (e.g. direct labour and materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (e.g. the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

Amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

The amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting when a company replaces the old interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate as a result of the interest rate benchmark reform (the "Reform"). The amendments complement those issued in November 2019 and relate to (a) changes to contractual cash flows in which an entity will not have to derecognise or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments for changes required by the Reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate; (b) hedge accounting in which an entity will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the Reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; and (c) disclosures in which an entity will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the Reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之國際財務報告準則 (續)

國際會計準則第37號的修訂—有償合約該等修訂訂明，「履行合約的成本」包括「與合約直接有關的成本」。與合約直接有關的成本可以是履行該合約的增量成本(如直接勞工及材料)或與履行合約直接有關的其他成本的分配(如履行合約所使用的物業、廠房及設備項目的折舊費用的分配)。

國際會計準則第39號、國際財務報告準則第4號、國際財務報告準則第7號、國際財務報告準則第9號及國際財務報告準則第16號的修訂—利率基準改革—第二階段

該等修訂解決因利率基準改革(「改革」)而導致公司以替代基準利率取代舊利率基準時可能影響財務報告的問題。該等修訂與二零一九年十一月發佈的修訂相輔相成，涉及(a)合約現金流變動，實體無需因改革所要求的變動而終止確認或調整金融工具的賬面金額，而是更新實際利率以反映替代基準利率的變動；(b)對沖會計法，倘對沖符合其他對沖會計標準，實體無須純粹因改革所要求的變動而終止其對沖會計法；及(c)披露資料，實體須披露關於改革所帶來的新風險的資料，以及如何管理向替代基準利率的過渡。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018 instead of the version issued in 2010. The amendments add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC-Int 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC-Int 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date. The amendments also add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

The amendments clarify with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. When the transaction with an associate or joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, any gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business are recognised in the profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, any gains or losses resulting from the remeasurement of retained interest in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture) to fair value are recognised in the profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之國際財務報告準則 (續)

國際財務報告準則第3號的修訂—對概念框架的提述

該等修訂更新了國際財務報告準則第3號，使其參考經修訂二零一八年財務報告的概念框架而非二零一零年頒佈的版本。該等修訂在國際財務報告準則第3號中增添一項規定，即就國際會計準則第37號範圍內的義務而言，收購方應用國際會計準則第37號釐定於收購日期是否因過往事件而存在現有義務。對於國際財務報告詮釋委員會—詮釋第21號徵款範圍內的徵款，收購方應用國際財務報告詮釋委員會—詮釋第21號以釐定導致支付徵款責任的責任事件是否已於收購日期發生。該等修訂亦增添一項明確聲明，即收購方不會確認在業務合併中收購的或然資產。

國際財務報告準則第10號及國際會計準則第28號之修訂—投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業間之資產出售或出資

該等修訂澄清投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間存在資產出售或出資的情況。倘與聯營公司或合營企業的交易採用權益法入賬，則於損益確認因失去對並無包含業務的附屬公司的控制權而產生的任何收益或虧損，惟僅以非相關投資者於該聯營公司或合營企業的權益為限。同樣地，於損益內確認因重新計量任何前附屬公司(已成為聯營公司或合營企業)之保留權益至公允價值而產生之任何收益或虧損，惟僅以非相關投資者於新聯營公司或合營企業之權益為限。

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, which permit a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments, which clarify the fees included in the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability, explaining that only fees paid or received between the entity and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on other's behalf are included.

IFRS 16 – Leases

Leases, which amend Illustrative Example 13 to remove the illustration of reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.

IAS 41 – Agriculture

Agriculture, which remove the requirement to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

The new standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. The standard outlines a 'General Model', which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the 'Variable Fee Approach'. The General Model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the Premium Allocation Approach.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments and revision in the future will have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之國際財務報告準則 (續)

國際財務報告準則第1號—首次採納國際財務報告準則

首次採納國際財務報告準則，允許應用國際財務報告準則第1號第D16(a)段的附屬公司根據母公司過渡至國際財務報告準則的日期，使用母公司報告的金額計量累計匯兌差額。

國際財務報告準則第9號—金融工具

金融工具，闡明國際財務報告準則第9號第B3.3.6段「10%」測試所包括的費用，以評估是否終止確認金融負債，並解釋僅實體與貸款人之間支付或收取的費用，包括實體或貸款人代表其他方支付或收取的費用。

國際財務報告準則第16號—租賃

租賃，修訂第13項範例以刪除由出租人償還租賃裝修的說明，進而解決因該示例中租賃優惠的說明方式而可能產生的任何有關租賃優惠處理的潛在混淆。

國際會計準則第41號—農業

農業，取消使用現值技術計量生物資產的公允價值時不計及稅項現金流量的規定。

國際財務報告準則第17號—保險合約

新準則確立確認、計量、列報及披露保險合約的原則，並取代國際財務報告準則第4號保險合約。該準則概述「一般模型」，並針對具有直接參與特性的保險合約進行了修改，稱為「可變費用法」。倘若干一般模型的標準透過使用保費分攤法計量餘下保險期而達成，一般模型可予以簡化。

本公司董事預期未來應用修訂本及修訂將不會對綜合財務報表造成影響。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at the acquisition date fair value which is the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities assumed 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. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts of the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

2.4 重大會計政策概要

業務合併及商譽

業務合併乃以購買法入賬。轉讓之代價乃以收購日期的公允價值計算，該公允價值為本集團轉讓的資產於收購日期的公允價值、本集團向被收購方的前度擁有人承擔的負債，及本集團發行以換取被收購方控制權的股本權益的總和。於各業務合併中，本集團選擇是否以公允價值或被收購方可資識別淨資產的應佔比例，計算於被收購方屬現時擁有人權益的非控制權益，並賦予擁有人權利在清盤時按比例分佔實體的淨資產。非控制權益的一切其他部分乃按公允價值計量。與收購相關的成本於產生時列為開支。

當本集團收購業務時，須根據合約條款、收購日之經濟環境及相關條件評估涉及之金融資產及承擔之金融負債，並合理分類及確認，其中包括將內嵌式衍生工具與被收購方主合約分開。

倘業務合併分階段進行，先前持有的股權按收購日期的公允價值重新計量，而任何收益或虧損於損益中確認。

由收購方將予轉讓的任何或然代價將於收購日期按公允價值確認。分類為資產或負債的或然代價根據公允價值的變動按公允價值計量，並於損益中確認。分類為權益的或然代價並不重新計量，而其後結算於權益中入賬。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any fair value of the Group's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the sum of this consideration and other items is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is, after reassessment, recognised in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

業務合併及商譽 (續)

商譽起初按成本計量，即已轉讓總代價、已確認非控制權益金額及本集團先前持有的被收購方股權的任何公允價值總額，超逾與所收購可資識別淨資產及所承擔負債的差額。如總代價及其他項目低於所收購淨資產的公允價值，於重新評估後其差額將於損益中確認為議價收購收益。

於初始確認後，商譽按成本減任何累計減值虧損計量。商譽須每年作減值測試，若有事件發生或情況改變顯示賬面值有可能減值時，則會更頻密地進行測試。本集團於十二月三十一日進行商譽之年度減值測試。為進行減值測試，無論本集團其他資產或負債是否已分配予現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別，因業務合併而購入的商譽自購入之日起獲分配至預期可從合併產生的協同效益中獲益的本集團該等單位或單位組別。

減值乃通過評估與商譽有關的現金產生單位（現金產生單位組別）的可收回金額釐定。當現金產生單位（現金產生單位組別）的可收回金額低於賬面值時，減值虧損便予以確認。已就商譽確認的減值虧損不得於其後期間撥回。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on the disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its derivative financial instruments and equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

業務合併及商譽 (續)

倘商譽已分配予現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)而該單位的部分業務已售出,則在釐定所出售業務的收益或虧損時,與所出售業務相關的商譽會計入該業務的賬面值。在該等情況下出售的商譽,乃根據所出售業務的相對價值及現金產生單位的保留份額進行計量。

公允價值計量

本集團於各報告期末按公允價值計量其衍生金融工具及股本投資。公允價值指於計量日市場參與者之間之有序交易中,就出售資產所收取之價格或轉讓負債所支付之價格。計量公允價值時假設出售資產或轉讓負債之交易於資產或負債之主要市場或(在未有主要市場之情況下)最有利市場進行。主要或最有利市場須為本集團能參與之市場。假設市場參與者基於最佳經濟利益行事,資產或負債之公允價值使用市場參與者為資產或負債定價所用假設計量。

非金融資產之公允價值考慮市場參與者在資產最高和最佳使用狀態時使用或將其出售給另一市場參與者所產生經濟利益的能力。

本集團針對不同情況使用不同估值方法,確保有足夠數據計量公允價值,並盡量利用相關可觀察輸入值,減少使用不可觀察輸入值。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets and goodwill), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

公允價值計量 (續)

公允價值於財務報表計量或披露之所有資產及負債，均基於對計量公允價值整體而言屬重要之最低層輸入值按下述公允價值層級分類：

- 第1級 — 基於同等資產或負債於活躍市場之報價 (未經調整)
- 第2級 — 基於對公允價值計量而言屬重大的可觀察 (直接或間接) 最低級別輸入數據的估值方法
- 第3級 — 基於對公允價值計量而言屬重大的不可觀察最低級別輸入數據的估值方法

對於按經常性基準於財務報表確認之資產及負債，本集團於各報告期末重新評估分類 (基於對計量公允價值整體而言屬重大之最低級別輸入值)，確定有否在不同層級之間轉移。

非金融資產減值

倘有跡象顯示出現減值或要求就資產進行年度減值測試 (存貨、金融資產、遞延稅項資產及商譽除外)，則會估計該資產的可收回金額。資產的可收回金額按資產或現金產生單位的使用價值及其公允價值減出售成本 (以較高者為準)，並就個別資產而釐定，除非有關資產並無產生在頗大程度上獨立於其他資產或資產組別的現金流入，在此情況下可收回金額就資產所屬的現金產生單位而釐定。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

非金融資產減值 (續)

減值虧損僅於資產賬面值超出其可收回金額時予以確認。於評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量按可反映現時市場評估的貨幣時間值及資產特定風險的除稅前貼現率折減至現值。減值虧損乃於產生期間計入損益表內與已減值資產功能一致之開支項目內。

於各報告期末會進行評估以釐定有否跡象顯示之前已確認的減值虧損不再存在或減少。倘出現該跡象，則會估計可收回金額。過往確認的資產(商譽除外)減值虧損僅在用以釐定該項資產可收回金額的估計改變時撥回，惟撥回後的數額不得高於假設過往年度並無就資產確認減值虧損而應有的賬面值(扣除任何折舊／攤銷後)。減值虧損的撥回於產生期間計入損益表。

關連方

任何一方如屬以下情況，即視為本集團的關連方：

- (a) 該方為任何人士或其家族的親密成員，而該人士
 - (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團之母公司的主要管理層成員的其中一名成員；

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

關連方 (續)

或

- (b) 該方為符合下列任何條件的實體：
- (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團的成員公司；
 - (ii) 一個實體為另一實體（或另一實體的母公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司）的聯營公司或合營公司；
 - (iii) 該實體與本集團為同一第三方的合營公司；
 - (iv) 一個實體為第三方實體的合營公司，而另一實體為第三方實體的聯營公司；
 - (v) 該實體為本集團或與本集團有關連的實體就僱員利益設立的離職福利計劃；
 - (vi) 該實體受(a)所定義人士控制或受共同控制；
 - (vii) 對(a)(i)所定義人士對該實體有重大影響力或屬該實體（或該實體的母公司）主要管理層成員的其中一名成員；及
 - (viii) 實體或所屬集團之任何成員公司向本集團或本集團母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	33.3%
Equipment	33.3%
Motor vehicles	33.3%
Others	33.3%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

物業、廠房及設備與折舊

物業、廠房及設備乃按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損入賬。物業、廠房及設備項目的成本包括其購入價及令其達致符合預計用途的操作狀況及付運至使用地點的任何直接應佔費用。

在物業、廠房及設備項目投產後產生的開支，例如維修及保養，通常在產生的期間從損益表扣除。倘符合確認標準，則有關重大檢查之開支會按該資產之賬面值資本化為重置資產。倘須定期替換物業、廠房及設備的主要部分，則本集團會將該等部分確認為有特定可使用年期的個別資產，並相應計提折舊。

折舊以直線法計算，按每項物業、廠房及設備項目的估計可使用年期撇銷其成本至其剩餘價值。所使用的主要折舊年率如下：

租賃物業維修	33.3%
設備	33.3%
汽車	33.3%
其他	33.3%

倘若物業、廠房及設備項目的部分具不同可使用年期，該項目的成本按合理基準分配給各部分，其各部分各自計算折舊。剩餘價值、可使用年期及折舊方法視適當情況最少於各財政年度年結日檢討及調整。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

(continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment, including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Customer relationships

Contractual customer relationships are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Technology know-how

Technology know-how is stated at cost less any impairment losses and is amortised on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 years.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

物業、廠房及設備與折舊 (續)

物業、廠房及設備項目(包括首次確認的任何重大部分)乃於出售或當預期使用或出售項目將不會產生未來經濟利益時取消確認。於資產取消確認年度因其出售或報廢並在損益表確認的任何盈虧乃有關資產的出售所得款項淨額與賬面值之差額。

無形資產(商譽除外)

個別收購之無形資產於首次確認時按成本計量。業務合併中收購之無形資產之成本乃該資產於收購日期之公允價值。無形資產的可使年期乃評估為有限或無限。可使用年期有限之無形資產的後續計量需於可使用經濟期內攤銷，並在有跡象顯示無形資產可能減值時作出減值評估。可使用年期有限之無形資產之攤銷期及攤銷方法最少於每個財政年度年結日作檢討。

客戶關係

合約客戶關係以成本減任何減值虧損入賬，並於估計可使用年期內以直線法攤銷。

專有技術

專有技術按成本減任何減值虧損入賬，並於10年之估計可使用年期內以直線法攤銷。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Research and development costs

All research costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised and deferred only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the project and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. Product development expenditure which does not meet these criteria is expensed when incurred.

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

無形資產 (商譽除外) (續)

研究及開發成本

所有研究成本於發生時計入損益表。

開發新產品項目而產生的開支，僅在本集團能夠證明以下各項時，方予以資本化及遞延，即：完成無形資產以供使用或出售的技術可行性、本集團有意完成無形資產且具備使用或出售該資產的能力、該資產如何產生未來經濟利益、具備完成項目的資源及能可靠地計量開發過程中的開支。未符合上述條件的產品開發開支於產生時確認為費用。

租賃

本集團於合約開始時評估合約是否為租賃或包含租賃。倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制可識別資產使用的權利，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。

本集團作為承租人

本集團就所有租賃應用單一確認及計量方法，惟短期租賃及低價值資產租賃除外。本集團確認租賃負債以作出租賃付款，而使用權資產指使用相關資產的權利。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	2 to 3 years
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If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

(a) 使用權資產

使用權資產於租賃開始日期 (即相關資產可供使用當日) 確認。使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量, 並就租賃負債之任何重新計量作出調整。使用權資產之成本包括已確認租賃負債金額、已發生初始直接成本及於開始日期或之前支付之租賃付款減已收取之任何租賃優惠。使用權資產於資產之租賃期及估計使用年期 (以較短者為準) 內以直線法折舊, 如下:

樓宇	2至3年
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倘於租期結束時租賃資產的擁有權轉讓至本集團或成本反映購買權的行使, 折舊則根據資產的估計可使用年期計算。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

(b) 租賃負債

租賃負債於租賃開始日期按於租賃期內作出之租賃付款現值確認。租賃付款包括固定付款 (包括實質固定付款) 減任何應收租賃優惠、取決於某一指數或比率之可變租賃付款及預期根據在剩餘價值擔保中將支付之金額。租賃付款亦包括本集團合理確定行使購買選擇權之行使價，倘租賃期反映了本集團行使終止選擇權，則須就終止租賃支付罰款。並非取決於某一指數或比率之可變租賃付款於發生觸發付款之事件或狀況期間確認為開支。

於計算租賃付款現值時，由於租賃中所隱含之利率不易釐定，本集團於租賃開始日期使用增量借款利率。於開始日期後，租賃負債金額會增加，以反映利息增加及就所付租賃付款作出調減。此外，倘出現修改、租賃期變動、租賃付款變動 (如指數或比率變動所產生之未來租賃付款變動) 或購買相關資產之選擇權之評估變更，租賃負債之賬面值將予重新計量。

本集團的租賃負債包含於計息銀行及其他借款中。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets to leases of office equipment and laptop computers that are considered to be of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it classifies at lease inception (or when there is a lease modification) each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

(c) 短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

本集團對自開始日期起計之租期為十二個月或以下並且不包含購買選擇權的機器及設備的短期租賃採用短期租賃確認豁免。本集團亦對被認為屬低價值的辦公設備及手提電腦的租賃採用低價值資產租賃確認豁免。短期租賃及低價值資產租賃的租賃付款乃於租期內按直線法確認為開支。

本集團作為出租人

倘本集團為出租人，其於租賃初始階段（或存在租賃修訂時）將各項租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃。

所有本集團並未轉讓資產所有權所附帶的絕大部分風險及回報的租賃歸類為經營租賃。倘合約包含租賃及非租賃部分，本集團根據相對獨立的售價基準將合約代價分配予各部分。租金收入於租期內按直線法列賬並因其經營性質被計入損益表之收入。於磋商及安排經營租賃時產生的初始直接成本乃計入租賃資產的賬面值，並於租期內按相同方法確認為租金收入。或然租金乃於所賺取的期間內確認為收益。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessor (continued)

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, are accounted for as finance leases.

At the commencement date, the cost of the leased asset is capitalised at the present value of the lease payments and related payments (including the initial direct costs), and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The finance income of such leases is recognised in the statement of profit or loss so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge over the lease terms.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, a sublease is classified as a finance lease or operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the on-balance sheet recognition exemption, the Group classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為出租人 (續)

將相關資產的所有權附帶的絕大部分風險及回報轉讓予承租人的租賃入賬列為融資租賃。

於開始日期，租賃資產的成本按租賃付款及相關付款 (包括初始直接成本) 的現值擴充資本，並呈列為金額相等於租賃投資淨額的應收款項。該等租賃之融資收入乃於損益表內確認，以於租賃年內作出定期額扣減。

倘本集團為中間出租人，轉租參考主租賃產生的使用權資產分類為融資租賃或經營租賃。倘主租賃為本集團採用資產負債表內確認豁免的短期租賃，本集團將轉租分類為經營租賃。

投資及其他金融資產

首次確認及計量

金融資產於初步確認時分類為其後按攤銷成本計量、按公允價值計入其他全面收益及按公允價值計入損益。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

投資及其他金融資產 (續)

首次確認及計量 (續)

首次確認時的金融資產分類取決於金融資產合約現金流量特徵以及本公司管理金融資產的業務模式。除不包含重大融資部分或本集團已就其應用權宜方法不調整重大融資部分影響的應收款項外，本集團初步以公允價值加交易成本(就並非按公允價值計入損益的金融資產而言)計量金融資產。不包含重大融資部分或本集團已就其應用權宜方法的應收款項根據下文「收入確認」所載政策按國際財務報告準則第15號釐定的交易價格計量。

為按攤銷成本或按公允價值計入其他全面收益對金融資產進行分類及計量，金融資產需要產生未償還本金的純粹支付本金及利息(「純粹支付本金及利息」)的現金流量。現金流並非純粹支付本金及利息的金融資產按公允價值計入損益分類及計量，而不論採用何種業務模式。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

投資及其他金融資產 (續)

首次確認及計量 (續)

本集團管理金融資產的業務模式指其管理金融資產以產生現金流量的方法。業務模式決定現金流量是否來自於收取合約現金流量、出售金融資產，或兩者兼有。按攤銷成本分類及計量的金融資產是以收取合約現金流為目的的業務模式持有，而按公允價值計入其他全面收益分類及計量的金融資產是以同時收取合約現金流及出售為目的的業務模式持有。不屬於上述業務模式的金融資產按公允價值計入損益分類及計量。

所有以一般方式買賣的金融資產均於交易日（即本集團承諾買賣資產之日）確認。一般方式買賣乃指按照一般市場規定或慣例在一定期間內交付資產之金融資產買賣。

後續計量

金融資產其後會視乎以下分類進行計量：

按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產 (債務工具)

按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產其後使用實際利率法計量，並可能受減值影響。當資產終止確認、修改或減值時，收益及虧損於損益表內確認。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Financial asset designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investment)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investment as equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

投資及其他金融資產 (續)

指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產 (股本投資)

於初步確認時，本集團可選擇於股本投資符合國際會計準則第32號金融工具：呈列項下股本的定義且並非持作買賣時，將其股本投資不可撤回地分類為指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益的股本投資。分類按個別工具基準釐定。

該等金融資產的收益及虧損概不會轉回損益表。當支付權已確立、與股息有關的經濟利益可能流入本集團及能可靠計量股息金額時，股息於綜合損益表內確認為其他收入，惟當本集團於作為收回金融資產部分成本的所得款項中獲益時則除外，於有關情況下，有關收益記錄於其他全面收益。指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益的股本投資不受減值評估影響。

按公允價值計入損益的金融資產

按公允價值計入損益的金融資產按公允價值於財務狀況表列賬，而公允價值變動淨值於損益表內確認。

該類別包括本集團並無不可撤回地選擇按公允價值計入其他全面收益進行分類的衍生工具及股本投資。分類為按公允價值計入損益的金融資產的股本投資的股息亦在支付權已確立時、與股息有關的經濟利益可能流入本集團及能可靠計量股息金額時於損益表內確認為其他收入。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

取消確認金融資產

金融資產(或部分金融資產或部分同類金融資產組的一部分(視情況而定))於下列情況下通常將被取消確認(即從本集團的綜合財務狀況表中刪除):

- 收取資產現金流量的權利屆滿;或
- 本集團轉讓收取資產現金流量的權利,或承擔根據「過手」安排在無重大延遲的情況下向第三方支付所收取的全部現金流量的責任;及(a)本集團已轉讓資產的絕大部份風險及回報,或(b)本集團並無轉讓亦無保留資產的絕大部分風險及回報,但已轉讓資產控制權。

當本集團已轉讓收取資產現金流量的權利,或已訂立過手安排,其評估是否保留資產擁有權風險及回報與其程度。當並無轉讓亦無保留資產的絕大部分風險及回報,亦無轉讓資產控制權,則該已轉讓的資產根據本集團持續涉入該資產的程度確認入賬。在這情況下,本集團亦會確認一項相關負債。該已轉讓的資產及相關負債是以反映本集團所保留權利及責任為基準而計量。

對已轉讓的資產作出擔保方式的持續涉入,乃按資產的原賬面值及本集團可能被要求償還的代價的最高值兩者的較低者計量。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產減值

本集團就所有並非按公允價值計入損益的債務工具確認預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）撥備。預期信貸虧損基於根據合約到期的合約現金流量與本集團預期收取的所有現金流量之間的差額而定，並以原實際利率的概約值貼現。預期現金流量將包括出售所持抵押品的現金流量或合約條款必要的其他信貸提升。

一般法

預期信貸虧損於兩個階段內確認。就自初步確認起信貸風險未有顯著增加的信貸風險承擔而言，預期信貸虧損就未來12個月內可能發生違約事件而導致的信貸虧損（12個月預期信貸虧損）予以計提。就自初步確認起信貸風險已顯著增加的信貸風險承擔而言，不論發生違約的時間（有可使用期限的預期信貸虧損），於餘下風險承擔年期內的預期信貸虧損均須計提減值撥備。

於各報告日期，本集團評估自初步確認起金融工具的信貸風險是否顯著增加。在進行評估時，本集團比較金融工具於報告日期發生違約的風險與金融工具於初步確認日期發生違約的風險，並考慮在並無多餘成本及努力下取得的合理可靠資料，包括歷史及前瞻性資料。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

General approach (continued)

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

- Stage 1 - Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs
- Stage 2 - Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs
- Stage 3 - Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

一般法 (續)

當合約付款逾期90日時，本集團將金融資產視為違約。然而，在若干情況下，當內部或外部資料表明本集團不太可能在計及本集團持有的任何信貸提升前悉數收取未償付合約款項時，本集團亦可將金融資產視為違約。金融資產在並無合理預期可收回合約現金流量時撇銷。

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產須按一般法減值及就預期信貸虧損計量在下列階段內分類，惟應用下文詳述簡化法的貿易應收款項除外。

- 第一階段 - 信貸風險自初步確認起並無顯著增加的金融工具，其虧損撥備按相當於12個月預期信貸虧損的金額計量。
- 第二階段 - 信貸風險自初步確認起已顯著增加但並非信貸減值金融資產的金融工具，其虧損撥備按相當於有可使用期限的預期信貸虧損的金額計量。
- 第三階段 - 於報告日期已信貸減值的金融資產 (惟並非自購買或初始起已信貸減值)，其虧損撥備按相當於有可使用期限的預期信貸虧損的金額計量。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Simplified approach

For trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and lease receivables, the Group chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings, and payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals, loans from a director, coupon notes, and interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

簡化法

就不包含重大融資組成部分的貿易應收款項，或當本集團應用權宜方法不調整重大融資部分影響的情況而言，本集團在計算信貸虧損撥備時應用簡化法。根據簡化法，本集團並無追蹤信貸風險的變動，而是於各報告日期根據有可使用期限的預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。本集團已根據其過往信虧損經驗設立撥備矩陣，並根據債務人及經濟環境的特定前瞻性因素作出調整。

就包含重大融資部分的貿易應收款項及租賃應收款項而言，本集團選擇採納上述計算預期信貸虧損簡化法的會計政策。

金融負債

首次確認及計量

金融負債在首次確認時可分類為貸款及借貸及應付款項。

所有金融負債於首次確認時以公允價值計算，而貸款及借款及應付款項則扣除直接應佔交易成本。

本集團之金融負債包括貿易應付款項、計入其他應付款項及應計費用之金融負債、來自一名董事之貸款，利息票據，以及計息銀行及其他借款。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

金融負債 (續)

後續計量

金融負債其後會視乎以下分類進行計量：

按攤銷成本計量之金融負債 (貸款及借款)

於首次確認後，計息貸款及借貸其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，倘貼現之影響輕微，在此情況下則按成本列賬。取消確認負債及透過實際利率攤銷過程中產生之收益及虧損於損益表中確認。

計算攤銷成本時會考慮收購所產生之任何折讓或溢價，亦包括作為實際利率一部分的費用或成本。實際利率攤銷計入損益表的融資成本項下。

取消確認金融負債

當負債的責任被解除或取消或屆滿，則金融負債將取消確認。

如現有金融負債由條款有重大差異的相同放款人負債所取代，或現有負債的條款有重大修訂，此類取替或修訂將被視為取消確認原負債及確認新負債處理，有關賬面值的差額於損益表中確認。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis and, in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

抵銷金融工具

金融資產與金融負債對銷，而有關淨額會於現有可強制執行的法律權利可抵銷已確認金額且有意按淨額基準結算或同時變現資產及結清負債時，在財務狀況表中呈報。

存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值的較低者入賬。成本按先進先出法計算，而在製品及製成品的成本包括直接材料、直接人工及適當比例的間接費用。可變現淨值乃根據估計售價減任何完工及出售時的估計成本。

現金及現金等價物

綜合現金流量表的現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金及活期存款，以及可隨時兌換為確定數額現金的短期高流動性投資（價值波動風險不高，且於取得時通常為三個月內到期），減須按要求償還並屬於本集團現金管理的一部分的銀行透支。

綜合財務狀況表的現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金及銀行現金存款（包括定期存款及無用途限制的近乎現金性質資產）。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

The Group provides for warranties in relation to the sale of certain products for general repairs of defects occurring during the warranty period. Provisions for these assurance-type warranties granted by the Group are recognised based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns, discounted to their present values as appropriate.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

撥備

因過往事件產生現時債務(法定或推定)，而未來可能需要資源流出以償還債務，且該債務所涉金額能可靠估計時，則確認撥備。

倘折現影響重大，則已確認的撥備數額為報告期末預期的償還債務所需的未來支出現值。隨時間流逝而增加的折現現值金額於損益表內列為融資成本。

本集團就保修期內出現的瑕疵的一般性保修對關於銷售若干產品的保證作出撥備。就本集團所提供的該等擔保型保修而作出的撥備，乃按過去的維修及退貨情況確認，並在適當的情況下折現至其現值。

所得稅

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。有關在損益以外確認的項目的所得稅乃於其他全面收益或直接於權益內確認。

即期稅項資產及負債按預期自稅務機關退回或向稅務機關支付的數額，並根據於報告期末已頒佈或實際頒佈的稅率(及稅法)計量，並經考慮本集團經營所在地適用的詮釋及常規。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

所得稅 (續)

遞延稅項採用負債法就於報告期末資產及負債的稅基與財務報告所列賬面值間的所有暫時差異計提撥備。

遞延稅項負債乃就所有應納稅暫時差異確認，但下列情況除外：

- 當一項交易 (該交易並非為業務合併) 進行時初始確認的商譽或資產或負債產生的遞延稅項負債既不對會計利潤也不對應課稅損益構成影響；及
- 關於附屬公司的投資產生的應課稅暫時差異，如撥回這些暫時差異的時間可受控制且暫時差異於可預見將來可能不會轉回。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

所得稅 (續)

遞延稅項資產乃就所有可扣稅暫時差異、未動用稅項抵免及任何未動用稅務虧損的結轉確認。遞延稅項資產以日後可能有用於抵銷可動用可抵扣暫時差異及未動用稅項抵免及未動用稅項虧損的結轉的應課稅溢利為限予以確認，但下列情況除外：

- 當一項交易（該交易並非為業務合併）進行時與初始確認的資產或負債產生的可扣稅暫時差異有關的遞延稅項資產，既不對會計利潤也不對應課稅損益構成影響；及
- 關於附屬公司的投資產生的可扣減暫時差異，遞延稅項資產僅於暫時差異將於可預見將來轉回及有應課稅利潤可用以抵扣暫時差異時方會確認。

於各報告期末審閱遞延稅項資產的賬面值，並扣減至不再可能有足夠應納稅利潤供使用全部或部分遞延稅項資產為止。於各報告期末重新評估未確認的遞延稅項資產，並於可能有足夠應納稅利潤供使用全部或部分遞延稅項資產為限收回。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

所得稅 (續)

遞延稅項資產及負債以資產被變現或負債被清償期間預期適用的稅率計量，並根據報告期末已頒佈或實際頒佈的稅率（及稅法）計算。

僅當本集團有可合法執行權利可將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，且遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債與同一稅務機關對同一應稅實體或於各未來期間預期有大額遞延稅項負債或資產需要結算或清償時，擬按淨額基準結算即期稅務負債及資產或同時變現資產及結算負債之不同稅務實體徵收之所得稅相關，則遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債可予抵銷。

政府補貼

倘政府補貼的收取可合理確定且本集團符合全部有關條件，則按其公允價值確認該等政府補貼。如屬與費用項目相關的補助金，則於擬補償成本費用化期間系統地確認為收入。

如屬與資產相關的補貼，則按公允價值計入遞延收入賬，並於有關資產預計可使用年期內每年分期按等額轉撥至損益表中。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in IFRS 15.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

收入確認

來自客戶合約之收入

來自客戶合約之收益於貨品或服務的控制權轉移至客戶時確認，金額反映本集團預期就交換該等貨品或服務而有權取得的代價。

當合約中的代價包括可變金額時，估計代價金額為本集團就轉移至客戶的貨品及服務有權換取的金額。可變代價在合約訂立時進行估計並受限，直至與可變代價相關的不確定因素隨後得以解決，金額相當於已確認累計收入的重大收入撥回極有可能不會發生為止。

當合約包含向客戶轉移貨品或服務提供融資超過一年的重大利益的融資部分，收入按應收金額的現值計量，使用的貼現率在合約開始時反映本集團與客戶之間的獨立融資交易所貼現。當合約包含為本集團提供超過一年的重大財務利益的融資部分時，根據合約確認的收入包括按實際利率法計算的合約負債所產生的利息開支。就客戶付款與承諾貨品或服務轉讓之間期限為一年或以下的合約而言，交易價格不會使用國際財務報告準則第15號的權宜方法就重大融資部分的影響進行調整。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods by customers. Invoices are usually payable within 7 to 30 days.

(b) Rendering of services

(i) Installation services

The Group provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of goods to a customer. The installation services can be obtained from other providers and do not significantly customise or modify the goods.

Contracts for bundled sales of goods and installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to transfer the goods and provide installation services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable. Accordingly, the transaction price is allocated based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods and installation services. Invoices are usually payable within 7 to 30 days.

Revenue from installation services is recognised over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced. The input method recognises revenue based on the proportion of the actual costs incurred relative to the estimated total costs for satisfaction of the installation services.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

收入確認 (續)

來自客戶合約之收入 (續)

(a) 銷售商品

來自銷售商品的收入在資產控制權轉移予客戶的時間點確認，一般為在客戶交付貨品。發票通常須於7至30日內支付。

(b) 提供服務

(i) 安裝服務

本集團提供安裝服務乃獨立出售或與向客戶銷售貨品捆綁出售。安裝服務可自其他供應商取得，而毋須大幅客製化或改動貨品。

將貨品及安裝服務捆綁出售的合約包括兩項履約責任，原因為承諾轉讓貨品及提供安裝服務可獨立識別及區分。因此，交易價格乃根據貨品及安裝服務的相關獨立售價而分配。發票通常須於7至30日內支付。

來自安裝服務的收入乃隨時間確認，並使用輸入法計量完成履行服務的進度，原因為本集團履約會創造或加強客戶隨著創造或加強資產而控制的資產。輸入法乃根據所產生實際成本相對於履行安裝服務的估計成本總額的比例而確認收入。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(b) Rendering of services (continued)

(ii) Maintenance services

Revenue from the provision of maintenance services is recognised over the scheduled period on a straight-line basis because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

(iii) Construction contracts for communication network infrastructure

The Group also provides design and build data network infrastructure services to customer. A contract with a customer is classified by the Group as a construction contract when the contract relates to work on the infrastructure under the control of the customer and therefore the Group's construction activities create or enhance an asset under the customer's control. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days.

The progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured based on output method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value of the goods or services transferred to the customer to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract, that best depict the Group's performance in transferring control of goods or services.

Revenue from other sources

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

收入確認 (續)

來自客戶合約之收入 (續)

(b) 提供服務 (續)

(ii) 維修服務

提供維修服務的收益乃以直線基準在預定期間內確認，原因為客戶同時收取及消耗本集團所提供利益。

(iii) 通訊網絡基礎設施建造合約

本集團亦為客戶提供設計及建設數據網絡基礎設施服務。當合約與受客戶控制的基礎設施工程相關時，本集團將與客戶的合約分類為建造合約，故本集團的建造活動創造或提升受客戶控制的資產。發票通常須於30日內支付。

完成履約責任的進度按產出法計量，即根據直接計量迄今已轉移予客戶之貨物或服務與合約項下承諾提供的餘下貨物或服務價值相比較以確認收益，此最能反映本集團於轉移貨物或服務的控制權的履約情況。

其他來源的收益

利息收入

利息收入按應計基準使用實際利率法透過應用將金融工具在預期可使用年期或較短期間（如適用）內的估計未來現金收入準確貼現至金融資產賬面淨值的比率予以確認。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contract costs

The Group recognises an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract when those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the entity can specifically identify;
- (b) the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- (c) the costs are expected to be recovered.

The asset recognised is subsequently amortised to profit or loss on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the cost relate. The asset is subject to impairment review.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained e.g. an incremental sales commission. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are capitalised when incurred if the costs relate to revenue which will be recognised in a future reporting period and the costs are expected to be recovered. Other costs of obtaining a contract are expensed when incurred.

The Group applies the practical expedient in IFRS 15 and recognises the incremental costs of obtaining contracts relating to the sale of completed properties and services as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets that the Group otherwise would have recognised is within the same reporting period as the date of entering into the contract.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

合約成本

本集團在履行合約所產生的成本符合下列所有條件時，方從有關成本中確認一項資產：

- (a) 成本直接與合約或實體可以明確識別的預期合約有關；
- (b) 成本產生或增加將用於履行（或繼續履行）未來履約責任的實體資源；及
- (c) 預計將會收回成本。

已確認資產其後應按與成本有關轉移至客戶的貨品或服務相關一致的基準攤銷至損益。該資產須進行減值複核。

取得合同的增量成本為本集團就取得客戶合同而產生，倘未能取得合同則不會產生的成本（例如增量銷售佣金）。倘有關收益的成本將在未來報告期內確認，而成本預期可收回，則取得合同的增量成本於產生時會資本化。取得合同的其他成本在產生時支出。

本集團採用國際財務報告準則第15號的可行權宜方法，倘本集團原應確認的該等資產的攤銷期間屬於包括訂立合約日期的相同報告期內，則取得與銷售已落成物業的合約及服務有關的增量成本，於產生時將確認為開支。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contract assets and liabilities

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

A contract liability is recognised when a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Contract asset is recognised when the Group completes the delivery under such services contracts but yet certified by customers. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which the delivery is certified by customer. If the considerations (including advances received from customers) exceeds the revenue recognised to date under the output method then the Group recognises a contract liability for the difference.

Share-based payments

The Company operates a share option scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

合約資產及負債

合約資產指本集團就本集團已轉移予客戶的商品或服務換取代價的權利，而該權利尚未成為無條件。相反，應收款項乃指本集團收取代價的無條件權利，即經過一段時間後即須支付該代價。

倘本集團於轉讓有關產品或服務前收到客戶的付款或款項到期時（以較早者為準）確認合約負債。合約負債於本集團履行合約時（即向客戶轉移相關貨品或服務的控制權）確認為收益。

合約資產於本集團根據該等服務合約完成交付但尚未獲得客戶證明時確認。先前確認為合約資產的任何金額在交付獲得客戶證明時重新分類至應收貿易款項。倘代價（包括收訖之客戶預付款）超出了按產出法確認的收入，則本集團確認差額為合約負債。

以股份為基礎付款

本公司實施購股權計劃，旨在為對本集團業務成功作出貢獻之合資格參與者提供激勵與獎勵。本集團僱員（包括董事）以股份支付交易之方式收取報酬，而僱員提供服務作為收取股本工具之代價（「股本結算交易」）。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

The cost of equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binomial model, further details of which are given in note 32 to the financial statements.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

以股份為基礎付款 (續)

有關授出與僱員之股本結算交易的成本乃參照其於授出日期的公允價值計量。公允價值乃由外聘估值師以二項式模式計量，其進一步詳情於財務報表附註32中提供。

股本結算交易的成本於表現及／或服務條件達成的期間在僱員福利開支中，連同相應股權增加一併確認。累計開支於各報告期末就股本結算交易而確認，直至歸屬日期反映歸屬期屆滿的程度及本集團對股本工具數目（將最終歸屬）的最佳估算為止。就某一期間而在損益表中扣除或計入指在該期間開始及結束時確認的累計開支的變動。

釐定回報的授出日期公允價值時，不會計及服務及非市場表現條件，但會評估達成該等條件的可能性，作為本集團對最終將歸屬的權益工具數量的最佳估計。市場執行條件在授出日期公允價值內反映。獎勵所附帶的任何其他條件（但無相關服務規定）被視為非歸屬條件。非歸屬條件在獎勵的公允價值中反映，並導致獎勵即時計入開支，惟同時有服務及／或執行條件者除外。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the Group or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and is designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

以股份為基礎付款 (續)

就最終不會歸屬的獎勵而言，由於非市場執行條件及／或服務條件尚未達成，故概無開支獲確認。倘獎勵包括市場或非歸屬條件，則交易會被視為歸屬，不論市場或非歸屬條件達成與否亦然，惟所有其他執行及／或服務條件須予達成。

倘股本結算獎勵條款作最低限度更改（猶如條款未獲更改），則會確認開支（如獎勵的原先條款達成）。此外，開支會按修改日期所計量，就任何增加以股份為基礎付款的公允價值總額或以其他方式惠及僱員的修改而確認。

倘股本結算獎勵遭註銷，則視為於註銷日期獲歸屬，任何尚未就獎勵而確認的開支會獲即時確認。此包括任何本集團或僱員控制範圍內的非歸屬條件並未達成的獎勵。然而，如新出獎勵就註銷獎勵而獲取代及於其授出日期獲指定為取代獎勵，則如前段所述，註銷及新出獎勵被視為修改原先獎勵。

尚未行使購股權之攤薄效應在計算每股盈利時反映為額外股份攤薄。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Other employee benefits

Pension scheme

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in Mainland China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

The Group operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all of its employees. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

For the defined contribution schemes of the Group, the forfeited contributions (by employers on behalf of employees who leave the scheme prior to vesting fully in such contributions) would not be used by the employer to reduce the existing level of contribution.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

其他僱員福利

退休金計劃

本集團於中國內地的附屬公司的僱員須參加由地方市政府經營的中央退休金計劃。附屬公司須按其工資成本的若干百分比向中央退休金計劃供款。根據中央退休金計劃規則，有關供款於應付時在損益表扣除。

本集團根據強制性公積金計劃條例，為其所有僱員營運定額供款強制性公積金退休福利計劃（「強積金計劃」）。供款按僱員基本薪酬某一個百分比作出，並按照強積金計劃之規則，於應付時計入損益表。強積金計劃的資產與本集團的資產分開持有，由一獨立基金管理。本集團所作僱主供款於向強積金計劃作出供款時全數歸僱員所有。

就本集團之界定供款計劃而言，沒收之供款（由僱主代該等在供款悉數歸屬前退出計劃之僱員作出）將不會由僱主用作減少現有水平之供款。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when 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 capitalised. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed final dividends are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

借款成本

因收購、建設或生產合資格資產(即需要相當一段時期始能投入其擬定用途或出售的資產)而直接產生的借款成本將撥作資本,列為有關資產成本的一部分。上述借款成本於上述資產大致可作擬定用途或銷售時停止資本化。於合資格資產產生開支前將特定借款暫時用於投資所得的投資收入,應於資本化的借款成本中扣除。所有其他借款成本均於產生期內支銷。借貸成本包括利息及實體就借取資金而產生的其他成本。

股息

末期股息於股東在股東大會上批准時確認為負債。建議末期股息已於財務報表附註中披露。

由於本公司組織章程大綱及細則授予董事權力宣派中期股息,擬派中期股息可即時宣派。因此,中期股息於建議派發及宣派時隨即確認為負債。

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Company's presentation currency. The Company, which was incorporated in the Cayman Islands, uses the HK\$ as its functional currency. As the Group mainly operates in Mainland China, RMB is used as the presentation currency of the Company. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

外幣

此等財務報表以本公司的呈報貨幣人民幣呈列。本公司於開曼群島註冊成立，功能貨幣為港元。因本集團主要於中國內地營運，故本公司將人民幣作為呈報貨幣。本集團內各實體自行決定功能貨幣，各實體的財務報表項目以該功能貨幣計量。記錄於本集團實體的外幣交易最初按交易日各功能貨幣的匯率入賬。以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債於報告期末按功能貨幣匯率換算。貨幣項目結算或換算產生的差異均計入損益表。

按歷史成本計量的非貨幣項目根據最初交易日的匯率換算。按外幣公允價值計量的非貨幣項目按釐定公允價值當日的匯率換算。按公允價值計量之非貨幣項目換算所產生盈虧與確認該項目公允價值變動的盈虧的處理方法一致（換言之，於其他全面收益或損益確認公允價值盈虧的項目的匯兌差額，亦分別於其他全面收益或損益確認）。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries are currencies other than RMB. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their statements of profit or loss are translated into RMB at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

2.4 重大會計政策概要 (續)

外幣 (續)

就終止確認與預付代價有關的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債而釐定相關資產、開支或收入的初步確認匯率時，初步交易日期為本集團初步確認預付代價產生的非貨幣資產或非貨幣負債的日期。倘有多筆預付款項或收款，本集團將釐定各預付代價付款或收款的交易日期。

若干海外附屬公司的功能貨幣並非人民幣。於報告期末，該等實體的資產及負債按報告期末的匯率換算為人民幣，該等公司的損益表按本年度的加權平均匯率換算為人民幣。

因此產生的匯兌差額於其他全面收益確認及累計列入匯兌儲備。在出售外國業務時，該特定外國業務相關的其他全面收益的部分於損益表中確認。

收購外國業務產生的任何商譽及收購產生的資產及負債的賬面值之任何公允價值調整，作為外國業務的資產及負債處理，並按報告期末的匯率換算。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Recognition of deferred tax liabilities for withholding taxes

Deferred tax liabilities should be recognised for withholding tax levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from the foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax liabilities that can be recognised, based upon the probability that dividends would be declared. The Group is of the view that it is able to fully control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference arising from dividend distribution of these subsidiaries and it is not probable that these subsidiaries will make such profit distribution in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Group has not recognised any deferred tax liability for withholding taxes as at 31 December 2020.

3. 主要會計判斷及估計

於編製本集團的財務報表時，管理層須就影響收益、開支、資產與負債的呈報金額和對應披露，以及或然負債的披露作出判斷、估計及假設。該等假設及估計所涉及的不確定性可導致須就日後受影響的資產或負債的賬面值作出重大調整。

判斷

在應用本集團的會計政策的過程中，除涉及估計外，管理層作出了以下對財務報表所確認的金額具有重大影響的判斷：

就代扣代繳稅確認遞延稅項負債

當在中國內地成立的外資企業向境外投資者宣派股息，須就股息所徵收的代扣代繳稅確認遞延稅項負債。管理層根據宣派股息之可能性釐定可予確認的遞延稅項負債金額時，需行使重大判斷。本集團認為，其能夠完全控制撥回該等附屬公司股息分派所產生臨時差額的時間，且該等附屬公司不大可能會於可見將來作出溢利分派。因此，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無就代扣代繳稅確認任何遞延稅項負債。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group applied the following judgements that affect the determination of the amount of revenue from contracts with customers:

Measurement of value of construction works for communication networks infrastructure

The management measure the value of completed construction work based on output method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurement of the value of construction work transferred to the customer to date relative to the remaining construction works promised to be completed under the construction contract. The management's estimate of revenue and the completion status of construction works requires significant judgement and has a significant impact on the amount and timing of revenue recognised. The Group has the qualified surveyors to periodically measure the value of the construction work completed for each construction projects and issue the internal construction progress reports. The construction works performed by the Group would also be certified by the independent quantity surveyors periodically according to the construction contracts. The Group regularly reviews and revises the estimation of contract revenue prepared for each construction contract as the contract progresses based on the internal construction progress reports and the certification issued by the independent quantity surveyors.

3. 主要會計判斷及估計 (續)

判斷 (續)

來自客戶合約之收入

本集團採用以下判斷，其對釐定來自客戶合約之收益金額有影響：

計量通訊網絡基礎建築工程價值

管理層以產量法計量已完成建築工程的價值，即基於至今已交付客戶的建築工程相對於建築合約下承諾將完成的餘下建築工程價值的直接計量確認收入。管理層在估計收入及建築工程完成狀態時須作出重大判斷，並對確認收入的金額及時間有重大影響。本集團有合資格測量師定期計量各建築項目的已完成建築工程的價值，並發出內部建築進度報告。本集團執行的建築工程亦會由獨立工料測量師根據建築合約定期認證。隨着工程的進行，本集團會定期基於內部建築進度報告及獨立工料測量師發出的證書，審閱及修訂就各建築合約而編製的合約收入估計。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer categories that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit issuance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical payment profile of the trade receivables. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic products) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of a customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

3. 主要會計判斷及估計 (續)

估計不確定因素

下文載述有關未來的主要假設及於報告期末估計不確定因素的其他主要來源，兩者均涉及導致下個財政年度資產及負債賬面值大幅調整的重大風險。

貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團使用撥備矩陣計量貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損。撥備率以擁有類似虧損模式的多個客戶類別分組（即按地區、產品種類、客戶種類及評級以及按信貸證或其他信貸保險形式的保障範圍）的逾期日數為基準。

撥備矩陣初步以本集團過往貿易應收款項付款情況作基準。本集團將以前瞻性資料校準矩陣以調整過往信貸虧損經驗。舉例而言，倘預期預測經濟條件（即國內生產總值）將於來年衰退並導致製造業違約數量增加，則過往違約率將作出調整。於各報告日期，更新過往觀察違約率並分析前瞻性估計變動。

評估過往觀察違約率、預測經濟條件及預期信貸虧損之間的關連屬重大估計。預期信貸虧損的金額對情況及預測經濟條件的變動敏感。本集團的過往信貸虧損經驗及經濟條件預測亦可能未能代表客戶於未來的實際違約。有關本集團貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損的資料披露於綜合財務報表附註21。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill at 31 December 2020 was RMB134,952,000 (2019: RMB192,564,000). Further details are set out in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill)

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets (including the right-of-use assets) at the end of each reporting period. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value-in-use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

3. 主要會計判斷及估計 (續)

估計不確定因素 (續)

商譽減值

本集團最少每年一次衡量商譽是否出現減值，當中涉及估計商譽所分配至的現金產生單位的使用價值。如要估計使用價值，則本集團必須估計現金產生單位的預期未來現金流量，此外亦須評估適用的折現率，以計算該等現金流量的現值。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，商譽的賬面值為人民幣134,952,000元(二零一九年：人民幣192,564,000元)。更多詳情載於綜合財務報表附註15。

非金融資產的減值 (商譽除外)

本集團會評估有否跡象表明於各個報告期末所有非金融資產(包括使用權資產)出現減值。非金融資產於有跡象表明賬面值可能無法收回時進行減值測試。倘資產或現金產生單位的賬面值超逾其可收回金額(即資產的公允價值減出售成本和使用價值，以較高者為準)，即出現減值。當進行使用價值計算時，本集團須估計現金產生單位預期產生的未來現金流量以及選擇用以計算現值的適當貼現率。如果實際的未來現金流量低於預期，則可能產生重大的減值虧損。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilised. Significant management's judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details are set out in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

Fair value measurement of debt and equity investments

Where fair value of debt and equity investments cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques. The inputs used in the valuation are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. This valuation requires the Group to make estimates about expected factors which may have impact on the fair value of the debt and equity investment and the discount for lack of marketability, illiquidity and control and hence they are subject to uncertainty. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of debt and equity investment. The Group's debt investment at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2020 was approximately RMB13,055,000 (2019: RMB13,856,000), equity investment at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2020 was approximately RMB999,000 (2019: RMB1,249,000) and the Group's unlisted equity investment, which was accounted for as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2020, was approximately RMB111,078,000 (2019: RMB382,569,000). Further details are included in notes 18, 23 and 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

3. 主要會計判斷及估計 (續)

估計不確定因素 (續)

遞延稅項資產

倘有應課稅溢利而可使用可扣減暫時差異及未動用稅務虧損抵銷，則會就所有可扣減暫時差異及未動用稅務虧損確認遞延稅項資產。釐定可確認的遞延稅項資產金額需要管理層依據日後應課稅溢利的時間與水平及日後稅務規劃策略作出重大判斷。更多詳情載於綜合財務報表附註17。

債務及股本投資的公允價值計量

當債務及股本投資之公允價值不能自活躍市場取得，則使用估值法釐定。該估值所使用的輸入值在可能情況下乃自可觀察市場取得，惟倘不可行，則確定公允價值時需作出一定判斷。此評估要求本集團就可能對債務及股本投資公允價值及缺乏市場流通性、非流動性資金及控制的折讓的預期因素進行估計，因此，其會受不確定性所影響。有關該等因素假設的變化可能影響債務及股本投資的呈報公允價值。於二零二零年十二月三十一日之本集團按公允價值計入損益的債務投資約為人民幣13,055,000元(二零一九年：人民幣13,856,000元)，於二零二零年十二月三十一日之按公允價值計入損益的股本投資約為人民幣999,000元(二零一九年：人民幣1,249,000元)以及於二零二零年十二月三十一日之本集團列作按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產的非上市股本投資約為人民幣111,078,000元(二零一九年：人民幣382,569,000元)。進一步詳情載於綜合財務報表附註18、23和24。

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in a lease, and therefore, it uses an incremental borrowing rate (“IBR”) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group “would have to pay”, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when it needs to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary’s functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary’s stand-alone credit rating).

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

- (a) the communication system segment, which is engaged in the provision of network system integration including the provision of network infrastructure solutions, network professional services and mobile internet software of mobile office automation software business, and the trading of telecommunications products; and
- (b) the money lending segment, which provides credit financing to entities and individuals in Hong Kong.

3. 主要會計判斷及估計 (續)

估計不確定因素 (續)

租賃 – 估算增量借款利率

本集團無法輕易釐定租賃內所隱含的利率，因此，使用增量借款利率（「增量借款利率」）計量租賃負債。增量借款利率為本集團於類似經濟環境中為取得與使用權資產價值相近之資產，而以類似抵押品與類似期間借入所需資金應支付之利率。因此，增量借款利率反映了本集團「應支付」的利率，當無可觀察的利率時（如就並無訂立融資交易之附屬公司而言）或當須對利率進行調整以反映租賃之條款及條件時（如當租賃並非以附屬公司之功能貨幣訂立時），則須作出利率估計。當可觀察輸入數據可用時，本集團使用可觀察輸入數據（如市場利率）估算增量借款利率並須作出若干實體特定的估計（如附屬公司的獨立信用評級）。

4. 經營分部資料

就管理而言，本集團根據產品及服務劃分業務單位，並擁有兩個可報告經營分部如下：

- (a) 通信系統分部，從事提供網絡系統整合業務，包括提供網絡基礎建設解決方案、網絡專業服務及移動辦公室自動化軟件業務的移動互聯網軟件，以及買賣電信產品；及
- (b) 放貸分部，向香港的實體及個人提供信貸融資。

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit/loss before tax. The adjusted profit/loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's loss before tax except that interest income, unallocated income and gains, non-lease-related finance costs, as well as corporate and other unallocated expenses are excluded from such measurement.

Segment assets exclude deferred tax assets, pledged deposits, cash and cash equivalents, equity investment at fair value through profit or loss, debt investment at fair value through profit or loss, and corporate and other unallocated assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (other than lease liabilities), tax payable, deferred tax liabilities, loans from a director and corporate and other unallocated liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

4. 經營分部資料 (續)

管理層獨立監察本集團之經營分部業績，以就資源分配及表現評估作出決策。分部表現根據可報告分部溢利／虧損評估，其為經調整除稅前溢利／虧損之計量。經調整除稅前溢利／虧損之計量方式與本集團之除稅前虧損一致，惟利息收入、未分配收入及收益、非租賃相關融資成本，以及公司及其他未分配開支並無計入有關計量。

分部資產不包括遞延稅項資產、已抵押存款、現金及現金等價物、按公允價值計入損益的股本投資、按公允價值計入損益的債務投資，以及公司及其他未分配資產，因為該等資產按集團基準管理。

分部負債不包括計息銀行及其他借款（租賃負債除外）、應付稅項、遞延稅項負債、來自一名董事之貸款，以及公司及其他未分配負債，因為該等負債按集團基準管理。

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2020

4. 經營分部資料 (續)
截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度

		Communication system 通信系統 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Money lending* 放貸 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Segment revenue (note 5)	分部收益 (附註5)			
Sales to external customers	向外部客戶銷售	469,116	1,496	470,612
Segment results	分部業績	(68,479)	(8,016)	(76,495)
Interest income	利息收入			419
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)	融資成本 (租賃負債 利息除外)			(2,255)
Corporate and other unallocated expenses	公司及其他未分配 開支			(7,963)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損			(86,294)
Segment assets	分部資產	607,538	12,777	620,315
Corporate and other unallocated assets	公司及其他未分配 資產			100,155
Total assets	資產總值			720,470
Segment liabilities	分部負債	215,735	243	215,978
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities	公司及其他未分配 負債			83,948
Total liabilities	負債總額			299,926
Other segment information: (Reversal of impairment loss)/ impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss, net	其他分部資料： 於損益表中確認的 (減值虧損撥回) ／減值虧損淨額			
Impairment of goodwill	商譽減值	57,612	-	57,612
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	26,619	-	26,619
Capital expenditure*	資本開支*	648	-	648

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued) Year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

- * Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, on 25 March 2021, the Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Company has conditionally agreed to dispose of InvesTech Finance (International) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, at a consideration of HK\$16,000,000 (the "Disposal Transaction"). InvesTech Finance (International) Limited and its subsidiary (the "Disposal Group") are principally engaged in money lending business in Hong Kong. The results of the Disposal Group will be presented as a discontinued operation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year ending 31 December 2021. Details of the Disposal Transaction have been set out in the announcement of the Company dated 25 March 2021.

- * Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment.

4. 經營分部資料 (續)

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度
(續)

- # 於報告期末後，於二零二一年三月二十五日，本公司與一名獨立第三方訂立買賣協議，據此，本公司有條件同意以代價16,000,000港元出售本集團之全資附屬公司InvesTech Finance (International) Limited (「出售交易」)。Investech Finance (International) Limited及其附屬公司(「出售集團」)主要於香港從事放貸業務。出售集團的業績將於截至二零二一年十二月三十一日止財政年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表內呈列為已終止經營業務。出售交易的詳情已載於本公司日期為二零二一年三月二十五日的公告。

- * 資本開支包括添置物業、廠房及設備。

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2019

4. 經營分部資料 (續)
截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年
度

		Communication system 通信系統 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Money lending 放貸 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Segment revenue (note 5)	分部收益 (附註5)			
Sales to external customers	向外部客戶銷售	484,655	4,027	488,682
Segment results	分部業績	(10,732)	3,206	(7,526)
Interest income	利息收入			292
Unallocated income and gains	未分配收入及收益			1,233
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)	融資成本 (租賃負債 利息除外)			(3,149)
Corporate and other unallocated expenses	公司及其他未分配 開支			(13,488)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損			(22,638)
Segment assets	分部資產	986,264	25,398	1,011,662
Corporate and other unallocated assets	公司及其他未分配 資產			98,242
Total assets	資產總值			1,109,904
Segment liabilities	分部負債	231,119	480	231,599
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities	公司及其他未分配 負債			96,943
Total liabilities	負債總額			328,542
Other segment information:	其他分部資料：			
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss, net	於損益表中確認的 減值虧損淨額	4,819	-	4,819
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	26,267	-	26,267
Capital expenditure**	資本開支**	3,508	-	3,508

** Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.

** 資本開支包括添置物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產。

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Mainland China	中國內地	418,684	400,858
Vietnam	越南	37,217	72,934
Hong Kong	香港	7,634	6,152
United States of America	美國	3,095	4,661
Other countries/regions	其他國家／地區	3,982	4,077
		470,612	488,682

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

(b) Non-current assets

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Mainland China	中國內地	350,474	707,669
Hong Kong	香港	1	48
Vietnam	越南	2	-
		350,477	707,717

The non-current asset information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes deferred tax assets.

4. 經營分部資料 (續)

地理資料

(a) 來自外部客戶之收入

上述收入資料乃以客戶所在地點為依歸。

(b) 非流動資產

上述非流動資產資料乃以資產所在地點為依歸，當中不包括遞延稅項資產。

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Information about major customers

No revenue from sales to a single external customer amounted to over 10% of the total revenue of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Revenue of approximately RMB72,934,000 was derived from sales by the communication system segment to a single customer during the year ended 31 December 2019.

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

4. 經營分部資料 (續)

關於主要客戶之資料

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，概無向單一外部客戶作出的銷售收入超過本集團總收入10%。

於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，收入約人民幣72,934,000元乃源自通信系統分部對單一客戶的銷售。

5. 收入、其他收入及收益

收入分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue from contracts with customers	來自客戶合約之收入	469,116	484,655
Revenue from other sources	來自其他來源之收入		
- Interest income from money lending business	—來自放貸業務之利息收入	1,496	4,027
		470,612	488,682

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5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregated revenue information

Communication system segment

5. 收入、其他收入及收益 (續)

來自客戶合約之收入

(i) 分類收入資料

通信系統分部

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Type of goods or services	貨品或服務類別		
Sales of goods	銷售貨品	296,144	418,579
Rendering of services	提供服務	172,972	66,076
Total revenue from contracts with customers	來自客戶合約之總收入	469,116	484,655
Geographical markets	地理市場		
Mainland China	中國內地	418,684	400,858
Vietnam	越南	37,217	72,934
Hong Kong	香港	6,138	2,125
United States of America	美國	3,095	4,661
Other countries/regions	其他國家／地區	3,982	4,077
Total revenue from contracts with customers	來自客戶合約之總收入	469,116	484,655
Timing of revenue recognition	確認收入時間		
Goods transferred at a point in time	於某一時間點轉讓貨品	296,144	418,579
Services transferred over time	隨時間轉讓服務	172,972	66,076
Total revenue from contracts with customers	來自客戶合約之總收入	469,116	484,655

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(i) Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:	已計入報告期初合約負債的已確認收入：		
Sales of goods	銷售貨品	13,422	6,415
Rendering of services	提供服務	11,510	564
		24,932	6,979

(ii) Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Sales of goods

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days from invoice date, except for certain customers, where payment in advance is normally required.

Rendering of services

The performance obligation is satisfied over time as services are rendered and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days from invoice date, except for certain customers, where payment in advance is normally required.

5. 收入、其他收入及收益 (續)

來自客戶合約之收入 (續)

(i) 分類收入資料 (續)

下表列示本報告期間初合約負債的已確認收入金額：

(ii) 履約責任

有關本集團履約責任的資料概述如下：

銷售貨品

履約責任於交付貨品時達成，而付款一般自發票日期起30至90日內到期，惟一般需要預付款項的若干客戶除外。

提供服務

履約責任於提供貨品時隨時間達成，而付款一般自發票日期起30至90日內到期，惟一般需要預付款項的若干客戶除外。

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5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(ii) Performance obligations (continued)

The amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at the end of each of the reporting period are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Amounts expected to be recognised as revenue:	預期確認為收入的款項：		
Within one year	一年內	160,557	97,522
After one year	一年後	21,810	12,168
		182,367	109,690

The amounts of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations which are expected to be recognised as revenue after one year relate to certain services, of which the performance obligations are to be satisfied within two years.

5. 收入、其他收入及收益 (續)

來自客戶合約之收入 (續)

(ii) 履約責任 (續)

於各報告期末分配予餘下履約責任 (未達成或部分未達成) 的交易價格如下：

分配予與將於兩年內達成的若干服務有關的餘下履約責任的交易價格預期於一年後確認為收入。

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Other income and gains

5. 收入、其他收入及收益 (續)

其他收入及收益

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	419	292
Finance income on the net investment in a lease	租賃投資淨額產生的融資收入	389	553
Fair value gain on a debt investment at fair value though profit or loss (note 24)	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資的公允價值收益(附註24)	1,607	1,233
Government grants released*	已發放政府補貼*	3,295	1,631
Gain on collection of impaired trade receivables acquired in a business combination**	收回於業務合併所得的已減值貿易應收款項之收益**	73	116
Others	其他	244	66
		6,027	3,891

* There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these grants.

** The gain was generated by the cash collection of trade receivables which were fully impaired when they were acquired by the Group through a business combination in the year ended 31 December 2015.

* 並無出現與該等補貼有關的未履行條件或或然事件。

** 收益來自貿易應收款項所收回的現金，其為於截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度本集團透過業務合併收購時已被悉數減值之貿易應收款項。

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6. LOSS BEFORE TAX

The Group's loss before tax is arrived at after charging/
(crediting):

6. 除稅前虧損

本集團除稅前虧損已扣除／(計入)以下各項：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cost of inventories sold*	已售存貨成本*	394,724	371,188
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	1,089	1,208
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	5,285	4,814
Amortisation of other intangible assets**	其他無形資產攤銷**	20,245	20,245
Impairment of goodwill	商譽減值	57,612	-
Impairment of financial assets, net: (Reversal of impairment losses)/ impairment losses of trade receivables, net	金融資產減值淨額： 貿易應收款項(減值 虧損撥回)／減值 虧損淨額	(71)	3,641
Impairment losses of other loan receivables, net	其他應收貸款減值 虧損淨額	9,367	172
Reversal of impairment losses of deposits and other receivables, net	按金及其他應收 款項減值虧損 撥回淨額	-	(16)
		9,296	3,797
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities - Short-term leases	未計入租賃負債計量 的租賃付款 - 短期租賃	1,710	1,407
Auditors' remuneration	核數師酬金	1,566	2,220
Research and development costs	研發成本	13,373	14,317
Foreign exchange differences, net	匯兌差異淨額	319	146
Employee benefit expenses (including directors' and a chief executive's remuneration) - Wages and salaries - Pension scheme contributions	僱員福利開支(包括 董事及一名行政 總裁的酬金) - 工資及薪金 - 退休金計劃供款	48,348 6,080	44,313 5,222
		54,428	49,535
(Reversal of write-down)/write-down of inventories to net realisable value*	(撥回撇減)／撇減存貨 至可變現淨值*	(1,360)	1,022
Net fair value loss on equity investment at fair value through profit or loss***	按公允價值計入損益的 股本投資公允價值 虧損淨額***	188	2,821

* Inclusive of (reversal of write-down)/write-down of inventories to net realisable value

** The amortisation of other intangible assets is included in "Cost of sales" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

*** The new fair value loss on equity investment of fair value through profit or loss is included in "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

* 包括將(撥回撇減)／撇減存貨至可變現淨值

** 其他無形資產攤銷納入綜合損益表的「銷售成本」項目內。

*** 按公允價值計入損益的股本投資公允價值虧損淨額已計入綜合損益表項下「其他開支淨額」內。

7. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest on bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借款利息	2,255	2,339
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	671	966
Interest on coupon notes	利息票據利息	-	810
		2,926	4,115

7. 融資成本

融資成本分析如下：

8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules, section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬

根據上市規則、香港《公司條例》第383(1)(a)、(b)、(c)及(f)條以及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部予以披露之年內董事及最高行政人員酬金如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Fees:	袍金：		
Executive directors and a non-executive director	執行董事及一名非執行董事	534	468
Independent non-executive directors	獨立非執行董事	321	318
		855	786
Other emoluments of executive directors and a non-executive director:	執行董事及一名非執行董事的其他酬金：		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利	5,104	5,364
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	33	82
		5,137	5,446
		5,992	6,232

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2016, two directors were granted share options, in respect of their services to the Group, under the share option scheme of the Company, further details of which are set out in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements. The fair value of such options, which had been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the vesting period, was determined as at the date of grant.

(a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors of the Company during the year were as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Mr. Huang Liangkuai	黃良快先生	107	106
Mr. Lu, Brian Yong Chen	呂永琛先生	107	106
Mr. Wong Chun Sek, Edmund	黃俊碩先生	107	106
		321	318

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors of the Company during the year (2019: Nil).

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬 (續)

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，兩名董事就其向本集團提供之服務而根據本公司之購股權計劃獲授購股權，其進一步詳情載於綜合財務報表附註32。該等購股權之公允價值已於歸屬期間在綜合損益表中確認，並於授出日釐定。

(a) 獨立非執行董事

年內付予本公司獨立非執行董事的袍金如下：

年內並無應付本公司獨立非執行董事的其他酬金 (二零一九年：無)。

8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S
REMUNERATION (continued)

(b) Executive directors, non-executive director and
the chief executive

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬 (續)

(b) 執行董事、非執行董事及最高行政
人員

		Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration	
		薪金、津貼 及實物福利	退休金 計劃供款	薪酬總額	
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	
2020	二零二零年				
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo	陳錫強先生	107	3,739	16	3,862
Mr. Lu Chengye	路成業先生	107	-	-	107
Ms. Wang Fang	王芳女士	107	1,054	8	1,169
Mr. Ching Chau Wa ¹	程秋華先生 ¹	62	311	9	382
Mr. Liu Chun Fai ²	廖晉輝先生 ²	44	-	-	44
		427	5,104	33	5,564
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：				
Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek ³ (with his former name of Mr. Wong Dak Wai)	王佇維先生 ³ (其曾用名為 王達偉先生)	107	-	-	107
		534	5,104	33	5,671

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (continued)

(b) Executive directors, non-executive director and the chief executive (continued)

8. 董事及最高行政人員薪酬 (續)

(b) 執行董事、非執行董事及最高行政 人員 (續)

	Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind 薪金、津貼 及實物福利	Pension scheme contributions 退休金 計劃供款	Total remuneration	
	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	
2019					
二零一九年					
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo	陳錫強先生	106	3,712	16	3,834
Mr. Lu Chengye	路成業先生	106	-	-	106
Ms. Wang Fang	王芳女士	106	1,079	50	1,235
Mr. Ching Chau Wa ¹	程秋華先生 ¹	106	573	16	695
		424	5,364	82	5,870
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：				
Mr. Wong Tsu Wai, Derek ³ (with his former name of Mr. Wong Dak Wai)	王佇維先生 ³ (其曾用名為 王達偉先生)	44	-	-	44
		468	5,364	82	5,914

¹ This director was appointed as an executive director of the Company on 1 January 2019 and resigned on 1 August 2020.

² This director was appointed as an executive director of the Company on 1 August 2020.

³ This director was appointed as a non-executive director of the Company on 1 August 2019.

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

¹ 該董事於二零一九年一月一日獲委任為本公司執行董事，並於二零二零年八月一日辭任。

² 該董事於二零二零年八月一日獲委任為本公司執行董事。

³ 該董事於二零一九年八月一日獲委任為本公司非執行董事。

年內本公司董事或最高行政人員概無訂立任何安排放棄或同意放棄任何薪酬。

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included two (2019: two) executive directors of the Company, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining three (2019: three) highest paid employees who are neither director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利	2,177	2,460
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	30	99
		2,207	2,559

The number of non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following band is as follows:

		Number of employees 僱員人數	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Nil to HK\$1,000,000 (equivalent to RMB890,000)	零至1,000,000港元(相當於人民幣890,000元)	3	3

9. 五位最高薪僱員

年內五位最高薪僱員包括本公司兩位(二零一九年：兩位)執行董事，彼等的薪酬詳情載於上文附註8。年內的其餘三位(二零一九年：三位)並非本公司董事或最高行政人員的最高薪僱員的薪酬詳情如下：

薪酬在以下範圍的非董事及非最高行政人員的最高薪僱員人數如下：

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10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2019: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is a qualifying entity under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime effective from the year of assessment 2019/2020. The first HK\$2,000,000 (equivalent to RMB1,779,000) (2019: HK\$2,000,000 (equivalent to RMB1,763,000)) of assessable profits of this subsidiary is taxed at 8.25% and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5%. Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

10. 所得稅開支

年內已按16.5%稅率(二零一九年: 16.5%)就源自香港的估計應課稅溢利計提香港利得稅撥備, 惟本集團的一間附屬公司除外, 該公司為符合自二零一九/二零二零課稅年度起生效的兩級制利得稅稅率制度的實體。該附屬公司首筆2,000,000港元(相當於人民幣1,779,000元)(二零一九年: 2,000,000港元(相當於人民幣1,763,000元))的應課稅溢利按8.25%的稅率繳稅, 其餘應課稅溢利則按16.5%的稅率繳稅。其他地區的應課稅溢利的稅項已按本集團經營業務所在司法權區的當前稅率計算。

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current - Hong Kong	即期—香港		
Underprovision/(overprovision) in prior years	過往年度撥備不足/ (超額撥備)	8	(8)
Current - Mainland China	即期—中國內地		
Charge for the year	年內支出	3,026	1,996
Current - Vietnam	即期—越南		
Charge for the year	年內支出	1,042	3,507
Deferred income tax (note 17)	遞延所得稅(附註17)	(3,684)	(3,468)
Total tax charge for the year	年內稅項支出總額	392	2,027

Except for the following companies, the subsidiaries of the Company established in Mainland China were subject to corporate income tax ("CIT") at the statutory tax rate of 25% in the following years:

除以下公司外, 本公司於中國內地成立之附屬公司於以下年度須按25%法定稅率繳納企業所得稅(「企業所得稅」):

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Beijing Wafer*	北京威發*	15.0%	15.0%
Xi'an Wafer**	西安威發**	12.5%	12.5%

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

- * The entity is qualified as High and New Technology Enterprises and was entitled to a preferential CIT rate of 15% for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.
- ** The entity has been recognised as a software enterprise and was exempted from CIT for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016, and is entitled to a 50% reduction in the applicable tax rate for CIT until year ended 31 December 2021.

The subsidiary which operates in Vietnam was subject to CIT at a rate of 14% (2019: 20%) on taxable income for the year ended 31 December 2020. This entity is entitled to enjoy 30% tax relief based on the condition that its revenue was less than VND200 billion (equivalent to RMB59,781,000) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

10. 所得稅開支(續)

- * 該實體符合高新技術企業資格，且於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度享有優惠企業所得稅率15%。
- ** 該實體已確認為軟件企業，並獲豁免繳納截至二零一五年及二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度的企業所得稅，並有權享有減免50%適用企業所得稅稅率之優惠至截至二零二一年十二月三十一日止年度。

在越南運營的附屬公司須按14%（二零一九年：20%）的稅率就截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度應課稅收入繳納企業所得稅。基於該實體於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的收益低於2,000億越南盾（相當於人民幣59,781,000元）的條件，其有權享受30%的稅項減免。

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(86,294)	(22,638)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 16.5% (2019: 16.5%)	按16.5% (二零一九年：16.5%) 法定稅率計算的稅項	(14,239)	(3,735)
Different tax rates enacted by local authorities in Mainland China	中國內地地方稅務局實施的 不同稅率	(816)	176
Different tax rates in different jurisdictions	不同司法權區的不同稅率	188	613
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	過往期間的即期稅項調整	8	(8)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不可扣稅的開支	11,275	1,124
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	尚未確認之稅務虧損的 稅務影響	4,688	3,879
Income not subject to tax	毋須課稅之收入	(712)	(22)
Tax expense at the Group's effective rate	按本集團實際稅率計算的 稅項開支	392	2,027

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11. DIVIDEND

No dividend has been paid or proposed by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020 and subsequent to the end of the reporting period (2019: Nil).

12. LOSS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

The calculation of the basic loss per share amount is based on the loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 1,404,000,000 (2019: 1,396,947,945) in issue during the year.

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on:

11. 股息

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度及於報告期末後，本公司概無派付或建議派付股息（二零一九年：無）。

12. 母公司普通股權益持有人應佔每股虧損

每股基本虧損乃根據本年度母公司普通股權益持有人應佔虧損，以及年內已發行普通股加權平均數1,404,000,000股（二零一九年：1,396,947,945股）計算。

每股基本虧損之計算以下述各項為依據：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loss	虧損		
Loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, used in the basic loss per share calculation	母公司普通股權益持有人應佔虧損，用於計算每股基本虧損	(83,051)	(21,096)
Shares	股份		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year used in the basic loss per share calculation	用於計算每股基本虧損的年內已發行普通股加權平均數	1,404,000,000	1,396,947,945
Loss per share: Basic and diluted	每股虧損： 基本及攤薄	(RMB5.92 cents) (人民幣5.92分)	(RMB1.51 cents) (人民幣1.51分)

No adjustment has been made to the basic loss per share amounts presented for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 in respect of a dilution as the impact of share options outstanding had an anti-dilutive effect on the basic loss per share amounts presented.

由於尚未行使之購股權對呈報之每股基本虧損金額具反攤薄影響，故並無對截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度呈報之每股基本虧損金額作出調整。

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

13. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold improvements 租賃物業維修 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Equipment 設備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Others 其他 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2020	二零二零年十二月三十一日					
At 1 January 2020	二零二零年一月一日					
Cost	成本	1,159	1,527	728	1,419	4,833
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(724)	(1,219)	(488)	(915)	(3,346)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	435	308	240	504	1,487
At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二零年一月一日，扣除累計折舊	435	308	240	504	1,487
Additions	添置	1	502	-	145	648
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提之折舊	(192)	(315)	(147)	(435)	(1,089)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二零年十二月三十一日，扣除累計折舊	244	493	93	214	1,044
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日					
Cost	成本	1,160	2,029	728	1,564	5,481
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(916)	(1,536)	(635)	(1,350)	(4,437)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	244	493	93	214	1,044

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

13. 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

		Leasehold improvements 租賃物業維修 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Equipment 設備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Others 其他 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
31 December 2019	二零一九年十二月三十一日					
At 1 January 2019	二零一九年一月一日					
Cost	成本	1,154	1,392	714	1,257	4,517
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(531)	(923)	(239)	(473)	(2,166)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	623	469	475	784	2,351
At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零一九年一月一日， 扣除累計折舊	623	469	475	784	2,351
Additions	添置	5	142	-	225	372
Disposal	處置	-	-	-	(24)	(24)
Depreciation provided during the year	年內計提之折舊	(193)	(300)	(237)	(478)	(1,208)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	(3)	2	(3)	(4)
At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日， 扣除累計折舊	435	308	240	504	1,487
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日					
Cost	成本	1,159	1,527	728	1,419	4,833
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(724)	(1,219)	(488)	(915)	(3,346)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	435	308	240	504	1,487

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, no property, plant and equipment were pledged.

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，並無物業、廠房及設備被質押。

14. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of machinery and buildings used in its operations. Leases of machinery generally have lease terms of 2 years. Buildings in Mainland China generally have lease terms between 2 and 3 years. Buildings in Hong Kong generally have lease terms between 1 and 2 years. Certain offices have lease terms of 12 months or less. There are no lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

14. 租賃

本集團作為承租人

本集團有用於其業務營運的機器及樓宇多個項目的租賃合約。機器的租期通常為2年。中國內地樓宇的租期通常介乎2至3年。香港樓宇的租期通常介乎1至2年。若干辦公室的租期為12個月或以下。概無租賃合約包括續租及終止選擇權以及可變租賃付款。

(a) 使用權資產

本集團年內使用權資產的賬面值及變動如下：

		Buildings 樓宇 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	9,926
Additions	添置	3,136
Depreciation charge	折舊開支	(4,814)
		<hr/>
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日 及二零二零年一月一日	8,248
Depreciation charge	折舊開支	(5,285)
		<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	2,963

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14. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, note 29) and the movements during the year are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Carrying amount at 1 January	於一月一日之賬面值	14,307	17,518
New leases	新租賃	-	3,136
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年內已確認利息增幅	671	966
Payments	付款	(8,012)	(7,313)
Carrying amount at 31 December	於十二月三十一日之賬面值	6,966	14,307
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Within one year	一年內	4,975	7,341
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	第二年至第五年 (包括首尾兩年)	1,991	6,966
		6,966	14,307

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 41 to the consolidated financial statements.

14. 租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

(b) 租賃負債

年內租賃負債 (包括計息銀行及其他借款項下的，附註29) 的賬面值及變動如下：

租賃負債的賬齡分析披露於綜合財務報表附註41。

14. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	671	966
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊開支	5,285	4,814
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease terms ended on or before 31 December	與短期租賃及餘下租期於十二月三十一日或之前屆滿的其他租賃有關的開支	1,710	1,407
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	於損益表中確認款項總額	7,666	7,187

(d) The total cash outflows for leases are disclosed in note 35(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

14. 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

(c) 於損益中確認的租賃相關款項如下：

(d) 有關租賃的現金流出總額披露於綜合財務報表附註35(c)。

15. GOODWILL

15. 商譽

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cost:	成本：		
At 1 January	於一月一日	207,580	268,726
Write-off*	撇銷*	-	(61,146)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	207,580	207,580
Accumulated impairment:	累計減值：		
At 1 January	於一月一日	(15,016)	(76,162)
Impairment during the year (note 6)	年內減值(附註6)	(57,612)	-
Write-off	撇銷	-	61,146
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	(72,628)	(15,016)
Net carrying amount:	賬面淨值：		
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	134,952	192,564

* During the year ended 31 December 2019, the goodwill related to the terminal and network product cash-generating unit, which arose on the acquisition of Rosy Sun Investment Limited ("Rosy Sun") in 2013, was written off along with the deregistration of Rosy Sun.

* 於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，隨著熙裕投資有限公司(「熙裕」)註銷，於二零一三年收購熙裕時產生的與終端及網絡產品現金產生單位相關的商譽已撇銷。

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15. GOODWILL (continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill

Terminal and network product cash-generating unit

Goodwill related to the terminal and network product cash-generating unit arose on the acquisition of Rosy Sun in 2013. Details of the acquisition are set out in the circular of the Company dated 31 December 2012 which was approved by the shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 28 January 2013. The recoverable amount of the terminal and network product cash-generating unit was determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections. In 2016, the recoverable amount of terminal and network product cash-generating unit was estimated to be minimal by senior management, as the Group shifted its focus towards the development of the business of network system integration and significantly downsized the sales of terminal and network products due to diminishing gross margin and intense market competition. Accordingly, the goodwill was fully impaired since 31 December 2016. During the year ended 31 December 2019, the goodwill related to the terminal and network product cash-generating unit was written off along with the deregistration of Rosy Sun.

15. 商譽 (續)

商譽之減值測試

終端及網絡產品現金產生單位

與終端及網絡產品現金產生單位相關的商譽產生於二零一三年收購熙裕。收購詳情載於本公司日期為二零一二年十二月三十一日之通函，有關收購已於二零一三年一月二十八日舉行之本公司股東特別大會上獲股東批准。終端及網絡產品現金產生單位之可收回金額乃按根據現金流預測計算所得的使用價值釐定。於二零一六年，由於毛利減縮及市場競爭加劇，本集團將重心轉為發展網絡系統整合業務及大幅縮減終端及網絡產品銷售，高級管理層估計終端及網絡產品現金產生單位的可收回金額極小。因此，自二零一六年十二月三十一日起商譽已完全減值。於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，隨著熙裕註銷，終端及網絡產品現金產生單位有關的商譽已撤銷。

15. GOODWILL (continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill (continued)

Network system integration cash-generating unit

The carrying amount of goodwill acquired through business combinations allocated to the network system integration cash-generating unit is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Before impairment loss	減值虧損前	207,580	207,580
After impairment loss	減值虧損後	134,952	192,564

Goodwill related to the network system integration cash-generating unit arose from the acquisition of Fortune Grace in 2015. Details of the acquisition are set out in the announcements of the Company dated 6 and 13 November 2015. To support the management to determine the recoverable amount of the network system integration cash-generating unit (the "Recoverable Amount of CGU"), the Group engaged an independent professional valuer, Jones Lane LaSalle Corporate Appraisal and Advisory Limited, to perform a valuation.

The Recoverable Amount of CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period with budgeted revenue growth rate, the budgeted gross margins, the discount rate and the terminal growth rate applied in the cash flow projections. As at 30 June 2020, based on the goodwill impairment assessment results, an impairment loss of goodwill of approximately RMB57,612,000, representing the impairment loss of goodwill for the year ended 31 December 2020, (taking into account of holding 75% of equity interest of the network system integration cash-generating unit) had been recognised during the interim period for the six months ended 30 June 2020. The relevant disclosures should be read in conjunction with the Group's interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2020.

15. 商譽 (續)

商譽之減值測試 (續)

網絡系統整合現金產生單位

透過業務合併收購之商譽的賬面值分配至網絡系統整合現金產生單位如下：

與網絡系統整合現金產生單位相關的商譽於二零一五年收購Fortune Grace時產生。收購詳情載於本公司日期為二零一五年十一月六日及十三日之公告。為協助管理層釐定網絡系統整合現金產生單位的可收回金額（「現金產生單位的可收回金額」），本集團委聘獨立專業估值師仲量聯行企業評估及諮詢有限公司進行估值。

現金產生單位的可收回金額乃根據可使用現金流量預測的使用價值釐定，而現金流量預測則以高級管理層所批准涵蓋五年期預算收入增長率的財務預算、預算毛利率、折現率及應用於現金流量預測的永久增長率為根據。於二零二零年六月三十日，根據商譽減值評估結果，已就截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月中期內確認商譽減值虧損約為人民幣57,612,000元，相當於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的商譽減值虧損（經計及網絡系統整合現金產生單位所持有的75%股權）。此相關披露應與本集團截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月之中期財務報表一起查閱。

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15. GOODWILL (continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill (continued)

Network system integration cash-generating unit (continued)

As at 31 December 2020, based on the goodwill impairment assessment results, the Recoverable Amount of CGU and the carrying amount of the network system integration cash-generating unit is approximately RMB302,249,000 (2019: RMB380,951,000) and RMB282,635,000 (2019: RMB360,617,000) respectively (taking into account of holding 75% of equity interest of the terminal and network product cash-generating unit).

The cash flow projections have taken into account the (i) slowdown in the global economy caused by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and its escalation during the year ended 31 December 2020, while the Group foresees the unfavorable global economic conditions to continue, if not worsen, in the coming years resulting from the unprecedented disruptions in various aspects of business operations of the Group; (ii) the tension between the United States of America and the PRC as a result of the trade war, which may affect the Group's business development of network infrastructure and software; and (iii) the stagnant growth in business development in respect of the agency agreement entered into between the Group and IBO Technology Company Limited (details of which are set out in the announcement of the Company dated 15 June 2020). The directors of the Company considered that these reasons directly affected the parameters applied in the assumptions used in the value in use calculation for network system integration cash-generating unit at 31 December 2020.

15. 商譽 (續)

商譽之減值測試 (續)

網絡系統整合現金產生單位 (續)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，根據商譽減值評估結果，現金產生單位的可收回金額約為人民幣302,249,000元（二零一九年：人民幣380,951,000元），而網絡系統整合現金產生單位的賬面值為人民幣282,635,000元（二零一九年：人民幣360,617,000元）（經計及終端及網絡產品現金產生單位所持有的75%股權）。

現金流量預測經計及(i)截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，新型冠狀病毒肺炎疫情及其升級導致全球經濟有所下滑，本集團業務營運多方面遭到前所未有的中斷，故本集團預見到未來幾年全球的不利經濟狀況仍會持續（假如不惡化）；(ii)美國與中國之間因貿易戰而導致的緊張局勢或會影響本集團網絡基礎建設及軟件的業務發展；及(iii)本集團與艾伯科技股份有限公司訂立的代理協議（其詳情載於本公司日期為二零二零年六月十五日的公告）的業務增長停滯不前。本公司董事認為該等原因直接影響於二零二零年十二月三十一日的網絡系統整合現金產生單位的使用價值計算中所應用的假設參數。

15. GOODWILL (continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill (continued)

Network system integration cash-generating unit (continued)

Assumptions were used in the value in use calculation for network system integration cash-generating unit for 31 December 2020 and 2019. The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill:

Budgeted revenue growth rates – The budgeted revenue growth rates are based on the historical revenue growth data and market outlook perceived by management. The five-year period with estimated revenue growth rate applied at 31 December 2020 is 4.36% to 17.69% per annum (2019: -1.64% to 23.35% per annum).

Budgeted gross margins – The basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted gross margins is the average gross margins achieved in the year immediately before the budget year, increased for expected market development. The gross margin applied in the cash flow projections ranges from 24.15% to 33.28% (2019: 22.90% to 39.10%).

Discount rate – The discount rates used are before tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant unit. The discount rate applied at 31 December 2020 is 26.07% (2019: 27.00%).

Long term growth rate – The long term growth rate is based on market data and management's expectation on the future development of the technology industry. The long term growth rate applied at 31 December 2020 is 3% (2019: 3%).

The values assigned to the key assumptions on market development and discount rate are consistent with external information sources.

If the key assumptions on which the Group had based its determination of the Recoverable Amount of CGU changed in an unfavourable extent, the changes would cause a further impairment loss.

Details of future development of the network system integration cash-generating unit or known as the segment of communication system are set out in the section headed "Chairman's Statement - Business Development and Business Review and Outlook" in this report.

15. 商譽 (續)

商譽之減值測試 (續)

網絡系統整合現金產生單位 (續)

已就計算二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日網絡系統整合現金產生單位之使用價值應用假設。下文載述管理層使用其現金流預測進行商譽減值測試所依據之各個主要假設：

預算收入增長率—預算收入增長率乃根據歷史收入增長數據及管理層對市場前景展望釐定。應用於二零二零年十二月三十一日的五年期預計收入增長率為每年4.36%至17.69% (二零一九年：每年-1.64%至23.35%)。

預算毛利率—預算毛利率之價值乃根據緊接預算年度前之年內已達到之平均毛利率 (就預期市場發展有所增長) 釐定。應用於現金流預測的毛利率介乎24.15%至33.28% (二零一九年：22.90%至39.10%)。

折現率—所用折現率為除稅前折現率，並反映與有關單位相關之特定風險。應用於二零二零年十二月三十一日的折現率為26.07% (二零一九年：27.00%)。

長期增長率—長期增長率乃根據市場數據及管理層對技術行業未來發展的期望釐定。應用於二零二零年十二月三十一日的長期增長率為3% (二零一九年：3%)。

市場發展之主要假設價值及折現率與外部資料來源一致。

倘本集團釐定現金產生單位的可回收金額所依據的主要假設出現不利變動，則該變動可能引致進一步減值虧損。

有關網絡系統整合現金產生單位或通信系統分部的未來發展的詳情，載於本報告「主席報告—業務發展及業務回顧及前景展望」一節。

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16. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

16. 其他無形資產

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日		Technology know-how 專有技術 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cost: At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	成本： 於二零二零年一月一日及二零二零年十二月三十一日	202,446
Accumulated amortisation: At 1 January 2020 Amortisation provided during the year	累計攤銷： 於二零二零年一月一日 年內攤銷撥備	83,510 20,245
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	103,755
Net carrying amount: At 31 December 2020	賬面淨值： 於二零二零年十二月三十一日	98,691

31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日		Customer relationships 客戶關係 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Technology know-how 專有技術 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cost: At 1 January 2019 Deregistration of a subsidiary	成本： 於二零一九年一月一日 註銷一間附屬公司	41,339 (41,339)	202,446 -	243,785 (41,339)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	-	202,446	202,446
Accumulated amortisation and impairment: At 1 January 2019 Amortisation provided during the year Deregistration of a subsidiary	累計攤銷及減值： 於二零一九年一月一日 年內攤銷撥備 註銷一間附屬公司	41,339 - (41,339)	63,265 20,245 -	104,604 20,245 (41,339)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	-	83,510	83,510
Net carrying amount: At 31 December 2019	賬面淨值： 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	-	118,936	118,936

As at 31 December 2019 and 2020, the Group's other intangible assets consist of technology know-how, which was arose from the acquisition of Fortune Grace in 2015. The Group has prepared impairment testing for other intangible assets together with goodwill related to the network system integration cash generating unit, and no impairment loss has been recognised for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

於二零一九年及二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的其他無形資產包括技術訣竅，該技術訣竅於二零一五年收購Fortune Grace時產生。本集團已就其他無形資產進行減值測試，連同資產以及與網絡系統整合現金產生單位有關的商譽，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，並無未確認的減值虧損（二零一九年：無）。

17. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets

		Impairment loss of assets 資產減值虧損 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Others 其他 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	2,187	383	2,570
Credited to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	年內於損益計入(附註10)	430	2	432
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	2,617	385	3,002
Credited to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	年內於損益計入(附註10)	648	-	648
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	3,265	385	3,650

17. 遞延稅項

遞延稅項資產

Deferred tax liabilities

遞延稅項負債

		Fair value adjustment of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允價值 計入其他 全面收益的 金融資產的 公允價值調整 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Fair value adjustment on acquisition of a subsidiary 收購一間 附屬公司之 公允價值調整 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	3,235	20,877	24,112
Credited to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	年內於損益計入(附註10)	-	(3,036)	(3,036)
Credited to other comprehensive income during the year	年內於其他全面收益計入	(3,235)	-	(3,235)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	-	17,841	17,841
Credited to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	年內於損益計入(附註10)	-	(3,036)	(3,036)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	-	14,805	14,805

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17. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences of RMB550,970,000 (2019: RMB288,382,000) as the deductible temporary differences have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for years and it is not probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The unused tax losses of the PRC subsidiaries will expire in five years.

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from the foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. The requirement is effective from 1 January 2008 and applies to earnings after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between Mainland China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. The Group is therefore liable for withholding taxes on dividends distributed by those subsidiaries established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008.

At 31 December 2020, no deferred tax has been recognised for withholding taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of the Group's subsidiaries established in Mainland China. In the opinion of the directors, it is not probable that these subsidiaries will distribute such earnings in the foreseeable future. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries in Mainland China for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised totalled RMB54,667,000 at 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB36,140,000).

17. 遞延稅項 (續)

概無就可扣減暫時差異人民幣550,970,000元(二零一九年：人民幣288,382,000元)確認遞延稅項資產，原因為該等可扣減暫時差異產生自於多年內錄得虧損的附屬公司，因此不大可能有應課稅溢利可供可扣減暫時差異使用作抵銷。中國附屬公司的未動用稅項虧損將於五年內到期。

根據中國企業所得稅法，在中國內地成立的外資企業向外國投資者宣派股息，有關股息須繳納10%的代扣代繳稅。此規定自二零零八年一月一日開始生效並適用於二零零七年十二月三十一日之後的盈利。倘若中國內地與該等外國投資者所屬司法權區訂有稅收協定，則代扣代繳稅率或有所調低。因此，本集團有責任就在中國內地成立的該等附屬公司自二零零八年一月一日起產生的盈利所分派股息繳納代扣代繳稅。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，並無就本集團在中國內地成立的附屬公司之未宣派盈利應付之代扣代繳稅確認遞延稅項。董事認為，該等附屬公司不可能於可見未來分派有關盈利。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，尚未確認遞延稅項負債之於中國內地附屬公司之投資相關的暫時差異總額為人民幣54,667,000元(二零一九年：人民幣36,140,000元)。

18. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

On 17 February 2017, the Company entered into a capital injection agreement (“Agreement”) with 華訊方舟科技有限公司 (China Communication Technology Co., Ltd.* “CCT”) which was established in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province of the PRC, and certain shareholders of CCT, pursuant to which the Company would inject an amount of RMB600,000,000 to CCT. The capital injection was completed on 25 July 2018 when the Company became a non-substantial shareholder of CCT and owned approximately 3.95% of the enlarged registered capital of CCT. Upon completion of the capital injection into CCT and other conditions as stipulated in the Agreement, the Group has irrevocably designated this unlisted equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition as the Group considers this investment to be strategic in nature. As at 31 December 2019, resulting from CCT’s capital increase during the year, the Company’s shareholding percentage decreased to approximately 3.91% of the enlarged registered capital of CCT. There is no change on the shareholding percentage as at 31 December 2020.

18. 按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產

於二零一七年二月十七日，本公司與華訊方舟科技有限公司（「華訊方舟」，乃於中國廣東省深圳市成立）及華訊方舟若干股東訂立注資協議（「該協議」），據此，本公司向華訊方舟注資人民幣600,000,000元。注資已於二零一八年七月二十五日完成。本公司已成為華訊方舟的非主要股東，並擁有華訊方舟經擴大註冊資本約3.95%。於注資華訊方舟及該協議規定的其他條件完成後，由於本集團認為該投資屬策略性質，因此在初始確認時將其不可撤銷地指定為按公允價值計入其他全面收益的非上市股本投資。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，因華訊方舟於年內增資，本公司的持股百分比減少至華訊方舟經擴大註冊資本約3.91%。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，持股比例概無變化。

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產		
Unlisted equity investment, at fair value	按公允價值計算的非上市股本投資		
CCT	華訊方舟	111,078	382,569

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18. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the fair value loss netting of the income tax in respect of the above unlisted equity investment recognised in other comprehensive loss amounted to RMB271,491,000 (2019: fair value loss netting of the income tax amounting to RMB227,135,000). The fair value loss was mainly attributable to (i) the poorer business and economic environment in the industry of satellite communication products and military communication products as a result of the sanctions imposed by the United States of America to high-tech enterprise in the PRC and the slowdown in the global economy caused by the outbreak and the escalation of COVID-19 and (ii) the substantial decrease in value of share investments held by CCT.

To support the management to determine the fair value of CCT, the Group engaged an independent professional valuer, Jones Lang LaSalle Corporate Appraisal and Advisory Limited, to perform a valuation.

Details of the summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial investments together with a quantitation sensitivity analysis are set out in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

* The English name is for identification purpose only.

19. LOAN RECEIVABLES

18. 按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(續)

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，就其他全面虧損確認的上述非上市股本投資的公允價值虧損淨額(扣除所得稅)為人民幣271,491,000元(二零一九年：扣除所得稅的公允價值虧損為人民幣227,135,000元)。公允價值虧損主要歸因於(i)美國對中國高科技企業的制裁及新型冠狀病毒病的爆發及升級引起的全球經濟衰退導致衛星通信產品及軍事通信產品行業的營商和經濟環境欠佳；及(ii)華訊方舟所持股份投資價值大幅下跌。

為協助管理層釐定華訊方舟的公允價值，本集團委聘獨立專業估值師仲量聯行企業評估及諮詢有限公司進行估值。

有關金融投資估值之重大不可觀察輸入數據概要的詳情，連同定量敏感度分析，載於綜合財務報表附註40。

19. 應收貸款

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Finance lease receivables	融資租賃應收款項	3,913	5,900
Other loan receivables Impairment	其他應收貸款 減值	21,722 (9,103)	25,300 (253)
Other loan receivables, net	其他應收貸款淨額	12,619	25,047
Total loan receivables, net	總應收貸款淨額	16,532	30,947
Portion classified as non-current assets: - Finance lease receivables	分類為非流動資產部分： - 融資租賃應收款項	(1,749)	(3,913)
Current portion	即期部分	14,783	27,034

19. LOAN RECEIVABLES (continued)

(A) Finance lease receivables

19. 應收貸款 (續)

(A) 融資租賃應收款項

		Minimum lease receivables		Present value of minimum lease receivables	
		最低租賃應收款項		最低租賃應收款項的現值	
		31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		二零二零年十二月三十一日	二零一九年十二月三十一日	二零二零年十二月三十一日	二零一九年十二月三十一日
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Within one year	一年內	2,433	2,433	2,164	1,987
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	第二至第五年 (包括首尾兩年)	1,825	4,257	1,749	3,913
		4,258	6,690	3,913	5,900
Less: Unearned finance income	減：未實現融資收益	(345)	(790)		
Present value of minimum lease receivables	最低租賃應收款項的現值	3,913	5,900		

The Group's finance lease receivables are denominated in RMB. The effective interest rate of the receivables is 8.9% (2019: 8.9%) per annum. There are no unguaranteed residual values of assets leased under finance leases and no contingent rent arrangements that needed to be recognised for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

本集團的融資租賃應收款項以人民幣計值。應收款項的實際年利率為8.9%（二零一九年：8.9%）。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，概無任何融資租賃資產的無擔保剩餘價值，亦無任何須予確認或然租賃安排。

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19. LOAN RECEIVABLES (continued)

(B) Other loan receivables

Other loan receivables represented outstanding principals, which are denominated in HK\$, arising from the Group's money lending business in Hong Kong. Other loan receivables have fixed terms of repayment, all of which are within 1 year. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its other loan receivables in order to minimise credit risk by reviewing the borrowers' and their guarantors' financial positions.

Other loan receivables are interest-bearing at rates mutually agreed between the Group and the borrowers, ranging from 6% to 15% per annum. As at 31 December 2020, other loan receivables of RMB6,548,000 were guaranteed by a property of a borrower (2019: RMB6,973,000).

ECLs of other loan receivables which measured at amortised cost are estimated by applying a loss rate approach and adjusted to reflect the current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, as appropriate. The gross loan balances of RMB15,155,000 (2019: Nil) were past due and RMB6,567,000 (2019: RMB25,300,000) were not past due at the end of the reporting period. It is assessed that the ECL rate for the above other loan receivables are ranging from 0.30% to 100% (2019: It is assessed that the overall ECL rate for the above other loan receivables for which there was no history of default is approximately 1%).

To support the management to determine the ECLs of other loan receivables, the Group engaged an independent professional valuer, Eidea Professional Services Company Limited, to perform a valuation.

19. 應收貸款 (續)

(B) 其他應收貸款

其他應收貸款指由本集團香港借貸業務所產生之尚未收回本金，乃以港元計值。其他應收貸款有固定還款期，全部均為一年內。本集團力求維持對其其他應收貸款之嚴格控制，並透過審查借款人及其擔保人之財務狀況，以降低信貸風險。

其他應收貸款按本集團及借款人之間相互協定之介乎每年6%至15%之利率計息。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，人民幣6,548,000元的其他應收貸款以借款人一項物業作擔保（二零一九年：人民幣6,973,000元）。

以攤銷成本計量的其他應收貸款的預期信貸虧損採用虧損率方法預計並作出調整以反映現時狀態及對未來經濟環境的預測（如適用）。於報告期末，貸款結餘總額的人民幣15,155,000元（二零一九年：無）已逾期，人民幣6,567,000元（二零一九年：人民幣25,300,000元）未逾期。經評估，上述其他應收貸款的預期信貸虧損率介乎0.30%至100%（二零一九年：經評估，上述其他應收貸款並無拖欠記錄，預期信貸虧損率約為1%）。

為協助管理層釐定其他應收貸款的預期信貸虧損，本集團委聘一名獨立專業估值師意達專業服務有限公司進行估值。

19. LOAN RECEIVABLES (continued)

(B) Other loan receivables (continued)

Movements in the loss allowance for impairment of other loan receivables are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At beginning of year	於年初	253	77
Impairment losses, net (note 6)	減值虧損淨額(附註6)	9,367	172
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(517)	4
At end of year	於年末	9,103	253

The maturity profile of other loan receivables of the Group as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Overdue	逾期	6,071	-
Within 3 months	三個月內	6,548	6,903
3 to 6 months	三至六個月	-	15,046
6 to 12 months	六至十二個月	-	3,098
		12,619	25,047

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, no amounts due from related parties of the Group were included in other loan receivables.

19. 應收貸款(續)

(B) 其他應收貸款(續)

其他應收貸款減值虧損撥備變動如下：

於報告期末本集團其他應收貸款的到期情況如下：

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團並無關連方應收款項計入其他應收貸款內。

20. INVENTORIES

20. 存貨

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Merchandised goods	庫存商品	12,648	12,881

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21. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

21. 貿易及票據應收款

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	194,481	217,785
Impairment	減值	(8,189)	(9,392)
Trade receivables, net	貿易應收款項淨額	186,292	208,393
Contract assets	合約資產	6,402	-
Bills receivable	票據應收款	6,881	1,887
		199,575	210,280

Trade receivables of the Group represented proceeds receivable from the sale of goods and rendering of services. The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers where payment in advance is normally required. The credit term generally ranges from 30 to 90 days, and a longer credit term will be granted to certain major customers. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has a credit control management system to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned, as at 31 December 2020, except for the amounts due from one (2019: one) customer exceeding 10% of the Group's total trade and bills receivables, the remaining balances of the trade receivables related to a large number of diversified customers. There is no significant concentration of credit risk as at 31 December 2020. Trade receivables were interest-free and unsecured as at 31 December 2020.

Contract assets arising from construction services for communication network infrastructure. It primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. The Group's construction contracts include payment schedules which require stage payments over the construction period once milestones are reached. These payment schedules prevent the build-up of significant contract assets. Additionally, 5% of the contract sum is kept in contract assets until the end of the retention period as the Group's entitlement to it is conditional on the Group's work satisfactorily passing inspection.

本集團貿易應收款項代表銷售貨品及提供服務應收之所得款項。根據本集團之貿易條款，本集團客戶大多享有信貸期，惟新客戶普遍須預先付款。信貸期一般由30至90日不等，而若干主要客戶將獲授較長之信貸期。每名客戶均有最高信貸額。本集團致力嚴格控制其未償還應收款項，並設有信貸控制管理系統，務求將信貸風險減至最低。高級管理人員會定期檢討逾期欠款。基於上述各項，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，除應收單一（二零一九年：單一）客戶款項超過本集團貿易及票據應收款總額10%外，貿易應收款項的餘下結餘與眾多不同的客戶有關。於二零二零年十二月三十一日概無重大信貸風險集中。於二零二零年十二月三十一日之貿易應收款項為免息及無抵押。

合約資產為通信網絡基礎設施建造服務所產生的合約資產。主要涉及本集團於報告日期就已落成但未開票工程的對價權利。合約資產於該權利成為無條件時轉為應收款項。本集團建築合約所包括的付款計劃規定一旦達到重大節點，則須於建築期內分階段付款。該等付款計劃可防止累積重大合約資產。此外，因本集團於合約資產之權利取決於本集團工程能否順利通過檢查，合約金額的5%作為合約資產直至保留期結束。

21. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

21. 貿易及票據應收款 (續)

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At beginning of year	於年初	-	-
Increase in contract assets as a result of changing in measure of progress	進度計量變動引起的合約資產增加	6,402	-
At end of year	於年末	6,402	-

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables and contract assets of the Group as at the end of the reporting period, based on the transaction date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

下表載列於報告期末本集團貿易應收款項及合約資產的賬齡分析，有關分析以交易日期為依據，並已扣除虧損撥備：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 3 months	三個月內	79,279	100,763
3 to 6 months	三至六個月	46,699	37,928
6 to 12 months	六至十二個月	41,071	42,351
1 to 2 years	一至兩年	25,042	24,431
Over 2 years	超過兩年	603	2,920
		192,694	208,393

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

貿易應收款項的減值虧損撥備變動如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At beginning of year	於年初	9,392	8,240
(Reversal of impairment losses)/ impairment losses, net (note 6)	(減值虧損撥回) / 減值虧損淨額 (附註6)	(71)	3,641
Amounts written off as uncollectible	撇銷不可收回款項	(1,405)	(2,497)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	273	8
At end of year	於年末	8,189	9,392

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21. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer categories with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written off if uncollectible and are not subject to enforcement activity.

To support the management to determine the ECLs of trade receivables, the Group engaged an independent professional valuer, Jones Lane LaSalle Corporate Appraisal and Advisory Limited, to perform a valuation.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

As at 31 December 2020

		Past due 逾期					Total 總計
		Current 即期	Within 1 year 1年內	1 to 2 years 1至2年	2 to 3 years 2至3年	Over 3 years 超過三年	
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	0.54%	1.65%	12.78%	100%	100%	4.07%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	賬面總值 (人民幣千元)	73,763	109,711	13,102	2,155	2,152	200,883
Expected credit losses (RMB'000)	預期信貸虧損 (人民幣千元)	397	1,810	1,675	2,155	2,152	8,189

As at 31 December 2019

		Past due 逾期					Total 總計
		Current 即期	Within 1 year 1年內	1 to 2 years 1至2年	2 to 3 years 2至3年	Over 3 years 超過三年	
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	0.44%	1.43%	17.97%	44.17%	83.94%	4.31%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	賬面總值 (人民幣千元)	66,751	126,501	18,694	2,434	3,405	217,785
Expected credit losses (RMB'000)	預期信貸虧損 (人民幣千元)	292	1,808	3,359	1,075	2,858	9,392

21. 貿易及票據應收款 (續)

本集團於各報告日期使用撥備矩陣進行減值分析計量預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃根據具有類似虧損模式的多個客戶類別分組的逾期日數釐定。計算反映概率加權結果、貨幣時值及於報告日期可得有關過往事項、當前狀況及未來經濟條件預測的合理可靠資料。一般而言，貿易應收款項如不可收回及毋須受限於強制執行活動則予以撇銷。

為協助管理層釐定應收貸款的預期信貸虧損，本集團委聘一名獨立專業估值師仲量聯行企業評估及諮詢有限公司進行估值。

下表載列本集團使用撥備矩陣計算的貿易應收款項及合約資產之信貸風險資料：

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

於二零一九年十二月三十一日

21. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

The maturity profile of the bills receivable of the Group as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 3 months	三個月內	2,486	636
3 to 6 months	三至六個月	1,800	1,151
6 to 12 months	六至十二個月	2,595	100
		6,881	1,887

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, no amounts due from related parties of the Group were included in the trade and bills receivables.

21. 貿易及票據應收款 (續)

於報告期末本集團票據應收款的到期情況如下：

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團並無關連方應收款項計入貿易及票據應收款內。

22. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Advances to suppliers	向供應商墊款	32,428	37,707
Deposit and other receivables	按金及其他應收款項	9,027	12,726
Other tax recoverable	其他可退回稅款	1,681	3,530
		43,136	53,963
Impairment allowance	減值撥備	(220)	(220)
		42,916	53,743

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, no amounts due from related parties of the Group were included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets.

22. 預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團並無關連方應收款項計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產內。

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22. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Where applicable, an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date by considering the probability of default and expected credit losses are estimated by applying a loss rate approach with reference to the historical loss record of the Group. The loss rate is adjusted to reflect the current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, as appropriate. The financial assets included in the above balance were categorised in stage 1 at the year of the reporting period. In calculating the expected credit loss rate, the Group considers the historical loss rate and adjusts for forward-looking macroeconomic data. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, except for the default receivables, the Group assessed the expected loss rate for the other receivables to be minimal.

The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Long ageing balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its deposits and other receivable balances. Movements in the provision for impairment of deposits and other receivables are as follows:

22. 預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產 (續)

在適用情況下，於各報告日期通過考慮違約可能性進行減值分析及使用虧損率法估計預期信貸虧損，當中參考本集團的過往虧損記錄。虧損率會作出調整以反映現時狀況及對未來經濟狀況的預測（如適用）。於報告期間年度內，上述結餘內的金融資產劃分為第一階段。計算預期信貸虧損率時，本集團考慮過往虧損率及就前瞻性宏觀經濟數據作出調整。於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，除了已違約的應收款項外，本集團評估其他應收款項的預期虧損率將極微。

本集團致力嚴格控制其未償還應收款項，務求將信貸風險減至最低。賬齡較長的結餘由高級管理層定期審閱。本集團並無就其按金及其他應收款項結餘持有任何抵押品或其他信用提升。按金及其他應收款項之減值撥備變動如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At beginning of year	於年初	220	282
Impairment losses, net (note 6)	減值虧損淨額 (附註6)	-	(16)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	撇銷不可收回款項	-	(47)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	1
At end of year	於年末	220	220

23. EQUITY INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

23. 按公允價值計入損益的股本投資

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At end of year	於年末	999	1,249

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group acquired shares of a listed company in Hong Kong, the trading of which has been suspended since October 2017. The equity investment is classified as held for trading and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團收購一間香港上市公司的股份，其自二零一七年十月起暫停交易。股本投資分類為持作交易，並按公允價值計入損益。

A fair value loss of RMB188,000 was recognised for changes in fair value of equity investment at fair value through profit or loss in "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB2,821,000).

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，就按公允價值計入損益的股本投資公允價值變動的公允價值虧損人民幣188,000元（二零一九年：人民幣2,821,000元）於綜合損益表的「其他開支淨額」中確認。

To support the management to determine the fair value of equity investment, the Group engaged an independent professional valuer, Jones Lane LaSalle Corporate Appraisal and Advisory Limited, to perform a valuation.

為協助管理層釐定股本投資的公允價值，本集團委聘一名獨立專業估值師仲量聯行企業評估及諮詢有限公司進行估值。

Details of the summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial investments together with a quantitation sensitivity analysis are set out in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

有關金融投資估值之重大不可觀察輸入數據概要的詳情，連同定量敏感度分析，載於綜合財務報表附註40。

24. DEBT INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

24. 按公允價值計入損益的債務投資

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Unlisted debt investment	非上市債務投資	13,055	13,856

On 20 March 2019, the Group subscribed an unlisted bond issued by an independent third party with an aggregate principal amount of HK\$15,000,000 (equivalent to RMB12,980,000), bearing interest at a rate of 12% per annum. On 18 March 2020, the Company entered into a first supplemental subscription agreement, pursuant to which, the maturity date of the debt investment was extended to 19 March 2021. The investment was measured at fair value through profit or loss and matured in 1 year.

於二零一九年三月二十日，本集團認購一項由一位獨立第三方發行本金總額為15,000,000港元（相當於人民幣12,980,000元）以年利率12%計息的非上市債券。於二零二零年三月十八日，本公司訂立第一份補充認購協議，據此，債務投資的到期日已延長至二零二一年三月十九日。投資按公允價值計入損益，並已於一年內到期。

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24. DEBT INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (continued)

A fair value gain of RMB1,607,000 was recognised for changes in fair value of debt investment at fair value through profit or loss in "Other income and gains" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB1,233,000).

To support the management to determine the fair value of unlisted debt investment, the Group engaged an independent professional valuer, Jones Lane LaSalle Corporate Appraisal and Advisory Limited, to perform a valuation.

Details of the summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial investments together with a quantitation sensitivity analysis are set out in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, on 18 March 2021, the Company further entered into a second supplemental subscription agreement, pursuant to which, the maturity date of the debt investment is extended to 19 June 2021. Details of the extension have been set out in the announcement of the Company dated 18 March 2021.

25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED DEPOSITS

24. 按公允價值計入損益的債務投資 (續)

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，就按公允價值計入損益的債務投資的公允價值變動於綜合損益表的「其他收入及收益」內確認公允價值收益人民幣1,607,000元（二零一九年：人民幣1,233,000元）。

為協助管理層釐定非上市債務投資的公允價值，本集團委聘一名獨立專業估值師仲量聯行企業評估及諮詢有限公司進行估值。

有關金融投資估值之重大不可觀察輸入數據概要的詳情，連同定量敏感度分析，載於綜合財務報表附註40。

於報告期末後，於二零二一年三月十八日，本公司進一步訂立第二份補充認購協議，據此，債務投資的到期日延長至二零二一年六月十九日。有關延期的詳情載於本公司日期為二零二一年三月十八日的公告。

25. 現金及現金等價物及已抵押存款

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cash and bank balances	現金及現金結餘	76,128	48,781
Pledged deposits	已抵押存款	6,090	31,018
		82,218	79,799
Less: Pledged deposits:	減：已抵押存款：		
Pledged for a banking facility	就銀行融資額度作抵押	-	(13,423)
Pledged for contract bidding	就競投合約作抵押	(6,090)	(3,837)
Pledged for contract execution	就合約執行作抵押	-	(13,758)
		(6,090)	(31,018)
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	76,128	48,781

25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED DEPOSITS (continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the cash and bank balances of the Group denominated in RMB amounted to RMB61,673,000 (2019: RMB36,541,000). The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The bank balances and pledged deposits are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

26. TRADE PAYABLES

An ageing analysis of the trade payables of the Group, based on the invoice date, as at the end of the reporting period, is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 3 months	三個月內	86,387	97,187
3 to 12 months	三至十二個月	53,005	39,298
1 to 2 years	一至兩年	5,936	16,418
Over 2 years	超過兩年	16,381	18,012
		161,709	170,915

The Group normally obtains credit terms ranging from 1 to 3 months from its suppliers. Trade payables are unsecured and interest-free.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, no amounts due to related parties of the Group were included in the trade payables.

25. 現金及現金等價物及已抵押存款 (續)

於報告期末，本集團以人民幣計值之現金及銀行結餘為人民幣61,673,000元（二零一九年：人民幣36,541,000元）。人民幣不可自由兌換為其他貨幣，然而，根據中國內地《外匯管理條例》及《結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定》，本集團可透過獲授權經營外匯業務之銀行將人民幣兌換成其他貨幣。

銀行現金按每日銀行存款利息之浮動利率賺取利息。銀行結餘及已抵押存款存放於信譽良好且最近無違規記錄的銀行。

26. 貿易應付款

於報告期末本集團貿易應付款項按發票日期作出的賬齡分析如下：

本集團一般獲供應商給予介乎一至三個月的信貸期。貿易應付款項為無抵押及免息。

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團並無關連方應付款項計入貿易應付款項內。

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27. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

27. 合約負債

合約負債詳情如下：

		31 December 2020 二零二零年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31 December 2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
<i>Advances received from customers</i>	自客戶收取的預收款項		
Sales of goods	銷售貨品	14,945	13,422
Rendering of services	提供服務	11,683	13,806
Total contract liabilities	合約負債總額	26,628	27,228
Portion classified as non-current liabilities	分類為非流動負債部分	(3,344)	(2,296)
Current portion	即期部分	23,284	24,932

Contract liabilities included advances received to deliver goods and render services. The decrease in contract liabilities in 2020 was mainly due to the decrease in advances received from customers in relation to rendering of services.

合約負債包括就交付貨品及提供服務收取的預收款項。二零二零年合約負債減少主要由於就提供服務自客戶收取的預收款項減少所致。

28. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

28. 其他應付款項及應計費用

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loans from a director	來自一名董事之貸款	6,683	6,258
Accruals	應計費用	14,147	11,276
Other taxes payable	其他應付稅項	2,940	4,296
Other payables	其他應付款項	11,643	11,958
Total other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及 應計費用總額	35,413	33,788

As at 31 December 2020, included in the Group's other payables and accruals were loans payable to a director of the Company at an aggregate amount of HK\$7,937,000 (equivalent to RMB6,683,000) (2019: HK\$7,000,000 (equivalent to RMB6,258,000)). The details of the terms of loans are set out in note 38 (b) to the consolidated financial statements.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團其他應付款項及應計費用包括應付本公司一名董事的貸款，總金額為7,937,000港元（相當於人民幣6,683,000元）（二零一九年：7,000,000港元（相當於人民幣6,258,000元））。有關貸款之條款的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註38(b)。

As at 31 December 2020, included in the Group's other payables and accruals was a loan amounting to HK\$4,000,000 (equivalent to RMB3,368,000) (2019: HK\$4,000,000 (equivalent to RMB3,576,000)), payable to Smoothly Global Holdings Limited ("Smoothly Global"), which is owned by two directors of the Company and also a non-controlling shareholder of the Group. The maturity of the loan payable has been extended to 6 December 2021 during the year ended 31 December 2020 and the loan payable was unsecured and interest-free.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團其他應付款項及應計費用中包括應付Smoothly Global Holdings Limited（「Smoothly Global」）（由本公司兩名董事持有，亦為本集團非控股股東）的貸款4,000,000港元（相當於人民幣3,368,000元）（二零一九年：4,000,000港元（相當於人民幣3,576,000元））。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，該應付貸款已延長至二零二一年十二月六日到期，且該應付貸款為無抵押及免息。

Save as disclosed above, the remaining other payables and accruals are interest-free and have an average term of three months.

除上文所披露者外，剩餘的其他應付款項及應計費用為免息，及平均還款期為三個月。

As at 31 December 2019, included in the Group's other payables were amounts due to a related company of RMB2,985,000, which were repayable on credit terms similar to those offered by the related company to other third parties. The balance was settled during the year ended 31 December 2020.

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團其他應付款項包括應付關聯公司款項人民幣2,985,000元，還款信貸期與關連公司向其他第三方所提供者相類似。該餘額已於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度結清。

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29. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

29. 計息銀行及其他借款

		2020 二零二零年			2019 二零一九年		
		Effective interest rate (%) 實際利率 (%)	Maturity	RMB'000	Effective interest rate (%) 實際利率 (%)	Maturity	RMB'000
Current	即期						
Lease liabilities (note 14(b))	租賃負債(附註14(b))	5.33-6.97	2021	4,975	5.33-6.97	2020	7,341
Bank loans - unsecured	銀行貸款-無抵押	3.65-4.85	2021	30,600	4.25-5.80	2020	22,298
Bank loan - secured	銀行貸款-抵押	-	-	-	6.5	2020	11,464
Other loans - unsecured	其他貸款-無抵押	3.80-5.17	2021	10,609	4.56	2020	16,561
				46,184			57,664
Non-current	非即期						
Lease liabilities (note 14(b))	租賃負債(附註14(b))	5.33-6.97	2022-2023	1,991	5.33-6.97	2021-2023	6,966
				48,175			64,630

Notes:

- (a) As at 31 December 2020, a director of the Company provided guarantees to certain subsidiaries of the Group in respect of revolving banking facilities in aggregate of RMB25,946,000 (2019: RMB21,622,000). As at 31 December 2020, RMB20,600,000 (2019: RMB12,798,000) was outstanding under these banking facilities. As at 31 December 2020, the director also provided a guarantee to a subsidiary of the Group in respect of a non-revolving bank loan of RMB10,000,000 (2019: RMB9,500,000) and other loans of RMB10,609,000 (2019: RMB16,561,000).

附註：

- (a) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司董事就銀行循環融資合共人民幣25,946,000元(二零一九年：人民幣21,622,000元)向本集團若干附屬公司提供擔保。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，該等銀行融資未償還金額為人民幣20,600,000元(二零一九年：人民幣12,798,000元)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事亦就非循環銀行貸款人民幣10,000,000元(二零一九年：人民幣9,500,000元)及其他貸款人民幣10,609,000元(二零一九年：人民幣16,561,000元)向本集團一間附屬公司提供擔保。

29. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

Notes: (continued)

- (b) No banking facilities were pledged by a bank deposit as at 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB13,423,000) and no outstanding under these banking facilities as at 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB11,464,000).
- (c) As at 31 December 2020, except for the unsecured other loans of HK\$2,810,000 (equivalent to RMB2,366,000) which were denominated in HK\$ and unsecured bank loans of US\$857,000 (equivalent to RMB5,600,000) which were denominated in USD, all borrowings were denominated in RMB. As at 31 December 2019, except for the unsecured bank loans of US\$403,000 (equivalent to RMB2,930,000), which were denominated in US\$, secured bank loan of Vietnamese dong ("VND") 37,717,293,960 (equivalent to RMB11,464,000) which was denominated in VND, and the unsecured other loans of HK\$18,525,000 (equivalent to RMB16,561,000) which were denominated in HK\$, all borrowings were denominated in RMB.

29. 計息銀行及其他借款 (續)

附註：(續)

- (b) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，並無銀行融資由銀行存款(二零一九年：人民幣13,423,000元)作抵押。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，並無該等銀行融資項下未償還金額(二零一九年：人民幣11,464,000元)。
- (c) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，除以港元計值的無抵押其他銀行貸款2,810,000港元(相當於人民幣2,366,000元)及以美元計值的無抵押銀行貸款857,000美元(相當於人民幣5,600,000元)外，所有借款均以人民幣計值。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，除以美元計值的無抵押銀行貸款403,000美元(相當於人民幣2,930,000元)、以越南盾計值的抵押銀行貸款37,717,293,960越南盾(「越南盾」)(相當於人民幣11,464,000元)以及以港元計值的無抵押其他銀行貸款18,525,000港元(相當於人民幣16,561,000元)外，所有借貸均以人民幣計值。

30. COUPON NOTES

30. 利息票據

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Coupon notes, unsecured	利息票據，無抵押		
Carrying amount as at 1 January	於一月一日之賬面值	-	48,921
Early redemption	提早贖回	-	(49,323)
Amortisation	攤銷	-	366
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	36
Carrying amount as at 31 December	於十二月三十一日之賬面值	-	-

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30. COUPON NOTES (continued)

On 30 March 2017, the Company issued 8.0% coupon notes (the "Third Batch Coupon Notes") with an aggregate principal amount of HK\$47,100,000 (equivalent to RMB41,670,000), which would mature in 2 years from the issue date. The related commissions amounted to HK\$2,402,000 (equivalent to RMB2,125,000), among which HK\$1,443,000 (equivalent to RMB1,250,000) has been paid and netted off against the cash proceeds. The Third Batch Coupon Notes carried interest at a rate of 8.0% per annum and were payable quarterly in arrears. The effective interest rate of the Third Batch Coupon Notes was 10.87% per annum. The Company early redeemed the Third Batch Coupon Notes partially with an aggregate principal amount of HK\$600,000 (equivalent to RMB531,000) in December 2018. The Company early redeemed the Third Batch Coupon Notes with aggregate principal amounts of HK\$1,800,000 (equivalent to RMB1,583,000) and HK\$44,700,000 (equivalent to RMB39,300,000) in January and February 2019, respectively.

On 11 May 2017, the Company issued 8.0% coupon notes (the "Fourth Batch Coupon Notes") with an aggregate principal amount of HK\$9,600,000 (equivalent to RMB8,493,000), which would mature in 2 years from the issue date. The related commissions amounted to HK\$490,000 (equivalent to RMB433,000), among which HK\$288,000 (equivalent to RMB255,000) has been paid and netted off against the cash proceeds. The Fourth Batch Coupon Notes carried interest at a rate of 8.0% per annum and were payable quarterly in arrears. The effective interest rate of the Fourth Batch Coupon Notes was 10.87% per annum. The Company early redeemed the Fourth Batch Coupon Notes with an aggregate principal amount of HK\$9,600,000 (equivalent to RMB8,440,000) in February 2019.

All coupon notes are redeemable at the option of the Company after the twelfth month from the issue date, in whole or in part, at certain predetermined prices in certain specific periods prior to the maturity dates of the coupon notes. Further details of the coupon notes are set out in the related announcements of the Company dated 1 and 22 December 2016 and 23 February 2017, respectively.

30. 利息票據 (續)

於二零一七年三月三十日，本公司發行一批本金總額為47,100,000港元（相當於人民幣41,670,000元）的8.0%利息票據（「第三批利息票據」），將於發行日期起兩年到期。相關佣金為2,402,000港元（相當於人民幣2,125,000元），其中1,443,000港元（相當於人民幣1,250,000元）已付及已抵銷現金所得款項。第三批利息票據按年利率8.0%計息，每季付息一次。第三批利息票據的實際年利率為10.87%。本公司已於二零一八年十二月提早贖回部分第三批利息票據，本金額合共為600,000港元（相當於人民幣531,000元）。本公司已分別於二零一九年一月及二月提早贖回第三批利息票據，本金額合共為1,800,000港元（相當於人民幣1,583,000元）及44,700,000港元（相當於人民幣39,300,000元）。

於二零一七年五月十一日，本公司發行一批本金總額為9,600,000港元（相當於人民幣8,493,000元）的8.0%利息票據（「第四批利息票據」），將於發行日期起兩年到期。相關佣金為490,000港元（相當於人民幣433,000元），其中288,000港元（相當於人民幣255,000元）已付及已抵銷現金所得款項。第四批利息票據按年利率8.0%計息，每季付息一次。第四批利息票據的實際年利率為10.87%。本公司於二零一九年二月提早贖回本金總額為9,600,000港元（相當於人民幣8,440,000元）的第四批利息票據。

於發行日期起十二個月後，本公司有權於利息票據到期日前若干特定期限內按若干預先釐定的價格贖回全部或部分利息票據。有關利息票據的進一步詳情載於本公司日期為二零一六年十二月一日及二十二日以及二零一七年二月二十三日之相關公告。

31. SHARE CAPITAL
Shares

31. 股本
股份

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Issued and fully paid: 1,404,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.02 each	已發行及繳足： 1,404,000,000股 每股面值0.02美元之普通股	US\$28,080,000 28,080,000美元	US\$28,080,000 28,080,000美元
Equivalent to	相當於	RMB188,710,000 人民幣188,710,000元	RMB188,710,000 人民幣188,710,000元

A summary of movements in the Company's share capital is as follows:

本公司股本變動概要如下：

	Number of shares in issue 已發行股份數目	Share capital Equivalent to 股本相當於		Share premium 股份溢價	Total 總計	
		US\$'000 千美元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	RMB'000 人民幣千元	
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	1,170,000,000	23,400	156,928	625,495	782,423
Issue of shares (note)	發行股份 (附註)	234,000,000	4,680	31,782	652	32,434
Share issue expenses (note)	股份發行開支 (附註)	-	-	-	(1,135)	(1,135)
At 31 December 2019, 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日、 二零二零年一月一日及 二零二零年十二月 三十一日	1,404,000,000	28,080	188,710	625,012	813,722

Note: On 11 January 2019, 234,000,000 new shares were issued at a price of HK\$0.16 per share to not less than six independent third parties for an aggregate cash consideration, before expenses, of HK\$37,440,000 (equivalent to RMB32,434,000). The related transaction costs amounting to HK\$1,300,000 (equivalent to RMB1,135,000) were netted off against the cash proceeds. The net proceeds were intended to be used for business development and as general working capital of the Group.

附註：於二零一九年一月十一日，234,000,000股新股已按每股0.16港元發行予不少於六名獨立第三方，扣除開支前總現金代價為37,440,000港元（相當於人民幣32,434,000元）。相關交易成本為1,300,000港元（相當於人民幣1,135,000元）已抵銷現金所得款項。所得款項淨額擬用作為業務發展及作為本集團一般營運資金。

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32. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company operates a share option scheme (the "Scheme") for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations and/or to enable the Group to recruit and retain high calibre employees and attract human resources that are valuable to the Group and any invested entity. Eligible participants of the Scheme include the Company's directors, including executive director and independent non-executive directors, other employees of the Group, the Company's shareholders, any non-controlling shareholder in the Company's subsidiaries, holders of any security issued or proposed to be issued by any member of the Group or any entity in which the Group holds any equity interest, and any other person including any consultant, distributor, contractor, supplier, agent, customer, business partner, joint venture business partner, promoter or service provider of any member of the Group whom the board of directors considers, in its sole discretion, has contributed or will contribute to the Group. The Scheme became effective on 25 October 2010 and, unless otherwise cancelled or amended, will remain in force for 10 years from that date. As such, the scheme expired in October 2020.

The maximum number of unexercised share options permitted to be granted under the Scheme is an amount equivalent, upon their exercise, to 10% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time. The maximum number of shares issuable under share options to each eligible participant in the Scheme within any 12-month period is limited to 1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time. Any further grant of share options in excess of this limit is subject to shareholders' approval in a general meeting.

Share options granted to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company, or to any of their associates, are subject to approval in advance by the independent non-executive directors. In addition, any share options granted to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company, or to any of their associates, in excess of 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time or with an aggregate value (based on the price of the Company's shares at the date of grant) in excess of HK\$5 million, within any 12-month period, are subject to shareholders' approval in advance in a general meeting.

32. 購股權計劃

本公司設有購股權計劃（「該計劃」），旨在向對本集團業務成就有所貢獻之合資格參與人士提供獎勵及獎賞，及／或讓本集團能聘用及留聘優秀僱員以及吸引對本集團及任何投資實體具有價值的人力資源。該計劃合資格參與人士包括本公司董事（包括執行董事及獨立非執行董事）、本集團其他僱員、本公司股東、本公司附屬公司之非控股股東、本集團之任何成員公司或本集團持有任何股權的任何實體發行或擬發行的任何證券持有人，以及任何其他人士，包括顧問、分銷商、承包商、供應商、代理、顧客、商業合作夥伴、合營企業商業合作夥伴、發起人或本集團董事會可全權決定的對本集團已經或將會作出貢獻的任何提供服務者。該計劃於二零一零年十月二十五日生效，除非經取消或修訂，否則將自該日起有效10年。因此，該計劃已於二零二零年十月屆滿。

根據該計劃獲准授出的未獲行使購股權的最高數目於行使時相等於本公司於任何時間已發行股份之10%。各合資格參與人士於任何12個月期間內按該計劃獲授出購股權之可發行股份數目上限，為不多於本公司於任何時間已發行股份之1%。授出任何超過此上限之購股權必須於股東大會上得到股東批准。

向本公司董事、行政總裁或主要股東或彼等之任何聯繫人士授出購股權須經獨立非執行董事事先批准。此外，於任何12個月期間內，如向本公司主要股東或獨立非執行董事或彼等之任何聯繫人士授出購股權涉及之股份，超過本公司於任何時間已發行股份0.1%，或總值超過5百萬港元（根據授出日期當日本公司之股份價格計算），則須經股東於股東大會上事先批准。

32. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

The offer of a grant of share options may be accepted within 7 days from the date of offer, upon payment of a nominal consideration of HK\$1 in total by the grantee. The exercise period of the share options granted is determinable by the directors, and commences after a vesting period of one to three years and ends on a date which is not later than ten years from the date of offer of the share options or the expiry date of the Scheme, if earlier.

The exercise price of share options is determinable by the board of directors in its absolute discretion and shall not be less than the highest of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheets on the date of the grant, which must be a business day; (ii) the average of closing price of the Company's shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheet for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of offer; and (iii) the nominal value of a share of the Company.

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at shareholders' meetings.

The following share options were outstanding under the Scheme during the year:

		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		Weighted average exercise price 加權平均 行使價 HK\$ 港元	Number of options 購股權數目 '000 千份	Weighted average exercise price 加權平均 行使價 HK\$ 港元	Number of options 購股權數目 '000 千份
At 1 January and 31 December	於一月一日及 十二月三十一日	1.7	7,920	1.7	7,920

No share options under the Scheme were granted, exercised, cancelled, or lapsed during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

32. 購股權計劃 (續)

授出購股權之要約可於要約日期起計7日內由承授人支付象徵式代價1港元後接納。授出的購股權的行使期由董事決定，並於一至三年歸屬期後開始，且於不遲於提呈購股權當日起十年內任何日子或該計劃屆滿日期終止（以較早者為準）。

購股權的行使價由董事會全權酌情釐定，惟不得低於下列最高者：(i)授出購股權當日（必須為營業日）聯交所每日報價表所列本公司股份的收市價；(ii)緊接提呈購股權當日前五個交易日聯交所每日報價表所列本公司股份的平均收市價；及(iii)本公司股份面值。

購股權不賦予其持有人收取股息或於股東大會投票之權利。

以下為年內根據該計劃尚未行使之購股權：

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，概無根據該計劃已授出、行使、註銷或失效之購股權。

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32. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

32. 購股權計劃 (續)

Name of category of participants	參與者姓名及類別	Number of share options 購股權 數目 '000 千份	Exercise price* 每股 行使價* HK\$ 港元	Grant date of share option 購股權 授出日期	Exercise period 行使期
Directors	董事				
Wang Fang	王芳	2,880	1.7	25-10-2016	25-10-2016 to 25-10-2026 25-10-2016至25-10-2026
		2,160	1.7	25-10-2016	25-10-2017 to 25-10-2026 25-10-2017至25-10-2026
		2,160	1.7	25-10-2016	25-10-2018 to 25-10-2026 25-10-2018至25-10-2026
		7,200			
Chan Sek Keung, Ringo	陳錫強	288	1.7	25-10-2016	25-10-2016 to 25-10-2026 25-10-2016至25-10-2026
		216	1.7	25-10-2016	25-10-2017 to 25-10-2026 25-10-2017至25-10-2026
		216	1.7	25-10-2016	25-10-2018 to 25-10-2026 25-10-2018至25-10-2026
		720			
		7,920			

* The exercise price of the share options is subject to adjustment in the case of rights or bonus issues, or other similar changes in the Company's share capital.

* 購股權之行使價須於供股或發行紅股或在
本公司股本出現類似變動時予以調整。

No share option expense under the Scheme was recognised by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團概無確認該計劃項下之任何購股權開支。

32. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

The fair value of equity-settled share options granted during the year ended 31 December 2016 was estimated as at the date of grant using a binomial model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The following table lists the inputs to the model used:

Dividend yield (%)	0.00
Expected volatility (%)	59.63
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.56
Expected life of options (year)	10
Exercise multiple	2.393

The expected life of the options is based on the historical data over the past three years and is not necessarily indicative of the exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

No other feature of the options granted was incorporated into the measurement of fair value.

At the end of the year, the Company had 7,920,000 share options outstanding under the Scheme. The exercise in full of the outstanding share options would, under the present capital structure of the Company, result in the issue of 7,920,000 additional ordinary shares of the Company and additional share capital of US\$158,400 (equivalent to RMB1,105,000) (before issue expenses).

At the date of approval of these financial statements, the Company had 7,920,000 share options outstanding under the Scheme, which represented approximately 0.6% of the Company's shares in issue as at that date.

32. 購股權計劃 (續)

截至二零一六年十二月三十一日止年度，已授出以權益結算購股權之公允價值，乃於授出日期採用二項式模式估計，並考慮所授出購股權的條款及條件。下表列出計算模式所用的輸入資料：

股息收益率(%)	0.00
預期波幅(%)	59.63
無風險利率(%)	1.56
購股權預期年限(年)	10
行使倍數	2.393

購股權之預期年限以過往三年之數據為基準，且未必反映可能發生的行使模式。預期波幅反映過往波幅顯示未來趨勢的假設，同樣未必反映實際結果。

並無其他已授出購股權特性加入公允價值計量。

於年末，本公司擁有7,920,000份購股權尚未根據該計劃行使。根據本公司現時的股本架構，悉數行使尚未行使購股權可能會導致額外發行7,920,000股本公司普通股及增加股本158,400美元(相當於人民幣1,105,000元)(未扣除發行開支)。

於批准該等財務報表日期，本公司擁有7,920,000份購股權尚未根據該計劃行使，相當於該日本公司已發行股份約0.6%。

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33. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on pages 86 to 88 of the consolidated financial statements.

34. PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES WITH MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Details of the Group's subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests are set out below:

33. 儲備

本集團於本年度及過往年度之儲備金額及其變動於綜合財務報表第86頁至88頁之綜合權益變動表呈列。

34. 擁有重大非控制權益之部分擁有附屬公司

有關擁有重大非控制權益之本集團附屬公司的詳情載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Percentage of equity interest held by non-controlling interests	非控制權益持有權益百分比		
Fortune Grace	Fortune Grace	25%	25%

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loss for the year allocated to non-controlling interests	分配予非控制權益之年度虧損		
Fortune Grace	Fortune Grace	(3,635)	(3,569)
Accumulated balances of non-controlling interests at the reporting date	於報告日期非控制權益之累計結餘		
Fortune Grace	Fortune Grace	49,445	53,269

34. PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES WITH MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (continued)

The following tables illustrate the summarised financial information of the above subsidiary. The amounts disclosed are before any inter-company eliminations:

34. 擁有重大非控制權益之部分擁有附屬公司 (續)

下表說明上述附屬公司財務資料的摘要。所披露金額乃公司間抵銷前之金額：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue	收入	469,116	484,611
Total expenses	總開支	(483,655)	(498,887)
Loss for the year	年度虧損	(14,539)	(14,276)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	年度全面虧損總額	(15,293)	(13,869)
Current assets	流動資產	372,064	389,239
Non-current assets	非流動資產	108,098	135,586
Current liabilities	流動負債	(262,242)	(284,648)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(20,138)	(27,102)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	經營活動(所用)／所得 現金流量淨額	(4,645)	18,703
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	投資活動所得／(所用) 現金流量淨額	24,697	(28,544)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	融資活動(所用)／所得 現金流量淨額	(15,853)	8,343
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物增加／ (減少) 淨額	4,199	(1,498)

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35. NOTE TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Major non-cash transactions

There is no major non-cash transactions during the year ended 2020.

During the year ended 2019, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of RMB3,136,000 and RMB3,136,000, respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for buildings.

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

2020

35. 綜合現金流量表附註

(a) 重大非現金交易

截至二零二零年止年度並無重大非現金交易。

截至二零一九年止年度，本集團就樓宇租賃安排的使用權資產及租賃負債的非現金添置分別為人民幣3,136,000元及人民幣3,136,000元。

(b) 融資活動所產生之負債變動

二零二零年

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Loans from a director 來自一名董事之貸款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings 計息銀行及其他借款 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	14,307	6,258	50,323
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流量產生之變動：			
New bank and other borrowings	新增銀行及其他借款	-	-	48,146
Repayments of bank and other borrowings	償還銀行及其他借款	-	-	(57,447)
Increase in loans from a director	來自一名董事的貸款增加	-	789	-
Lease payments	租賃付款	(7,341)	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量產生之變動總額	(7,341)	789	(9,301)
Other changes:	其他變動：			
Interest expense	利息開支	671	-	-
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量之已付利息	(671)	-	-
Foreign exchange movements	匯兌變動	-	(364)	186
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	6,966	6,683	41,208

35. NOTE TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

2019

35. 綜合現金流量表附註 (續)

(b) 融資活動所產生之負債變動 (續)

二零一九年

		Lease liabilities	Loans from a director	Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	Coupon notes
		租賃負債	來自一名董事之貸款	計息銀行及其他借款	利息票據
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	17,518	43,933	35,092	48,921
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流量產生之變動：				
New bank and other borrowings	新增銀行及其他借款	-	-	76,946	-
Repayments of bank and other borrowings	償還銀行及其他借款	-	-	(62,255)	-
Early redemption on coupon note	提早贖回利息票據	-	-	-	(49,323)
Decrease in a loan from director	來自一名董事的貸款減少	-	(37,806)	-	-
Lease payments	租金付款	(6,347)	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動總額	(6,347)	(37,806)	14,691	(49,323)
Other changes:	其他變動：				
New leases	新租賃	3,136	-	-	-
Interest expense	利息開支	966	-	-	-
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流量之已付利息	(966)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movements	匯兌變動	-	131	540	402
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	14,307	6,258	50,323	-

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35. NOTE TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(c) Total cash outflows for leases

The total cash outflows for leases included in the consolidated statement of cash flows is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within operating activities	經營活動內	2,381	2,373
Within financing activities	融資活動內	7,341	6,347
		9,722	8,720

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group underwent several reorganisations, including disposals of the entire interests in Honglin International Limited and 威海市裕博線纜科技有限公司 (Weihaishi Yubo Wire & Cable Technology Co., Ltd.) during the year ended 31 December 2015 and the transfers of several subsidiaries within the Group. The Group has conducted filings of the reorganisations, if required, with the relevant tax authorities. However, those reorganisations may be subject to further investigations if initiated and requested by the relevant tax authorities. The directors of the Company believe that the taxes arising from those reorganisations have been properly dealt with and provided for in the consolidated financial statements. Given the complexity of relevant tax laws and regulations and the diversified practice of respective tax authorities in the PRC, there exists a possibility that tax authorities may levy and collect additional taxes for those reorganisations.

37. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

Details of the Group's assets pledged for the Group's banking facility, contract bidding and contract execution are included in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

35. 綜合現金流量表附註 (續)

(c) 租賃之現金流出總額

載於綜合現金流量表的租賃之現金流出總額如下：

36. 或然負債

本集團曾進行多次重組，包括於截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度出售泓淋國際有限公司及威海市裕博線纜科技有限公司全部權益以及於本集團內轉讓多間附屬公司。本集團已向相關稅務當局呈報重組（如有規定）。然而，倘若該等相關稅務當局提出要求，該等重組可能須受進一步的調查。本公司董事相信該等重組產生的稅項已在綜合財務報表內妥為處理及計提撥備。由於中國相關稅務法律及法規繁複，加上各稅務當局的做法各有不同，稅務當局或會就該等重組徵收及收取額外稅項。

37. 資產抵押

以本集團資產作質抵押之本集團銀行融資額度、競投合約及合約執行詳情載於綜合財務報表附註25。

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following transactions with its related parties during the year:

- (a) On 6 December 2017, the Group entered into a loan agreement with Smoothly Global for an unsecured, interest-free loan of HK\$4,000,000 (equivalent to RMB3,368,000). The maturity of the loan payable has been extended to 6 December 2021 during the year ended 31 December 2020 and the loan payable was unsecured and interest-free (2019: HK\$4,000,000 (equivalent to RMB3,576,000)).

Smoothly Global is 70% and 20% owned by Mr. Chan Sek Keung, Ringo and Ms. Wang Fang respectively, they are also the directors of the Company.

- (b) On 13 August 2018, the Group entered into a facility agreement of HK\$100,000,000 (equivalent to RMB87,716,000) with a director of Company. As at 31 December 2020, the principal of HK\$7,000,000 (equivalent to RMB5,894,000) (2019: HK\$7,000,000 (equivalent to RMB6,258,000)) and interest payable of HK\$137,000 (equivalent to RMB115,000) (2019: Nil) were outstanding under this facility. The outstanding balances under this facility as at 31 December 2020 are unsecured, bearing interest of 5% and repayable within one year (2019: unsecured, interest-free and repayable within one year). During the year ended 31 December 2020, interest of HK\$137,000 (equivalent to RMB115,000) was payable to a director of the Company (2019: Nil), and is included in "Finance costs" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

38. 關連方交易及關連交易

除綜合財務報表其他部分所披露的交易外，年內本集團與其關連方進行下列交易：

- (a) 於二零一七年十二月六日，本集團與Smoothly Global就無抵押免息貸款4,000,000港元（相當於人民幣3,368,000元）訂立貸款協議。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，應付貸款已延長至二零二一年十二月六日到期，且該應付貸款為無抵押及免息（二零一九年：4,000,000港元（相當於人民幣3,576,000元））。

Smoothly Global由陳錫強先生及王芳女士分別擁有70%及20%權益，彼等亦為本公司董事。

- (b) 於二零一八年八月十三日，本集團與本公司一名董事訂立融資額度協議100,000,000港元（相當於人民幣87,716,000元）。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，該融資額度下本金7,000,000港元（相當於人民幣5,894,000元）（二零一九年：7,000,000港元（相當於人民幣6,258,000元））及應付利息137,000港元（相當於人民幣115,000元）（二零一九年：無）尚未償還。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，該融資額度下未償還結餘為無抵押、按5%計息及須於一年內償還（二零一九年：無抵押、免息及須於一年內償還）。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，應付本公司一名董事利息為137,000港元（相當於人民幣115,000元）（二零一九年：無），該利息已計入綜合損益表的「融資成本」項目內。

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38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) (continued)

On 24 December 2020, the Group entered into a loan facility agreement of HK\$10,000,000 (equivalent to RMB8,420,000) with a director of the Company. As at 31 December 2020, HK\$800,000 (equivalent to RMB674,000) was outstanding under this loan facility (2019: Nil). The outstanding balance under this loan facility as at 31 December 2020 is unsecured, interest-free and repayable within one year (2019: Nil).

(c) During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Group entered into a purchase agency agreement with a related company. The commission fee paid to this related company was charged based on the 5% of the purchase amount. The charges are substantially in line with comparable transaction in the market. The Group paid a commission fee of RMB6,000 during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: RMB930,000).

(d) Outstanding balances with related parties

Details of the Group's outstanding balances with its related parties as at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in notes 28 and 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

(e) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

During the year, the Company did not identify any personnel as key management other than the directors of the Company. Further details of directors' and the chief executive's emoluments are included in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

38. 關連方交易及關連交易 (續)

(b) (續)

於二零二零年十二月二十四日，本集團與本公司一名董事訂立貸款融資額度協議10,000,000港元(相當於人民幣8,420,000元)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，該貸款融資額度下800,000港元(相當於人民幣674,000元)尚未償還(二零一九年：零)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，該貸款融資額度下未償還結餘為無抵押、免息及須於一年內償還(二零一九年：無)。

(c) 截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團與一間關連公司訂立採購代理協議。支付予該關連公司的佣金費用按採購金額的5%收取。費用與市場上的可資比較交易大致一致。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團已支付佣金費用人民幣6,000元(二零一九年：人民幣930,000元)。

(d) 與關連方之未償還餘額

本集團於報告期末與關連方之未償還餘額詳情於綜合財務報表附註28及29披露。

(e) 本集團主要管理人員薪酬

年內，除本公司董事外，本公司並無識別任何人士為主要管理層。董事及最高行政人員薪酬之進一步詳情載於綜合財務報表附註8。

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

2020

Financial assets

39. 按類別劃分金融工具

報告期末各類別金融工具的賬面值如下：

二零二零年

金融資產

		Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
		按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產	按公允價值計入損益之金融資產	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Trade and bills receivables	貿易及票據應收款	193,173	-	-	193,173
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產的金融資產	8,807	-	-	8,807
Loan receivables	應收貸款	16,532	-	-	16,532
Interest receivables	應收利息	149	-	-	149
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之股本投資	-	999	-	999
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	-	13,055	-	13,055
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	-	-	111,078	111,078
Pledged deposits	已抵押存款	6,090	-	-	6,090
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	76,128	-	-	76,128
		300,879	14,054	111,078	426,011

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39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

(continued)

2020 (continued)

Financial liabilities

39. 按類別劃分金融工具 (續)

二零二零年 (續)

金融負債

		Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	161,709
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用之金融負債	18,326
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	計息銀行及其他借款	48,175
		228,210

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

(continued)

2019

Financial assets

39. 按類別劃分金融工具 (續)

二零一九年

金融資產

		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允價值 計入損益的 金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允價值 計入其他全面 收益的金融資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade and bills receivables	貿易及票據應收款	210,280	-	210,280
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產的金融資產	12,506	-	12,506
Loan receivables	應收貸款	30,947	-	30,947
Interest receivables	應收利息	343	-	343
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之股本投資	-	1,249	1,249
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	-	13,856	13,856
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	-	382,569	382,569
Pledged deposits	已抵押存款	31,018	-	31,018
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	48,781	-	48,781
		333,875	15,105	731,549

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39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

(continued)

2019 (continued)

Financial liabilities

39. 按類別劃分金融工具 (續)

二零一九年 (續)

金融負債

		Financial liabilities at amortised cost 按攤銷成本列賬之金融負債 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	170,915
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用之金融負債	18,216
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	計息銀行及其他借款	64,630
		253,761

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that reasonably approximate to fair values, are as follows:

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級

本集團金融工具(賬面值與公允價值合理相若者除外)之賬面值及公允價值如下:

		Carrying amounts 賬面值		Fair values 公允價值	
		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Financial assets	金融資產				
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之股本投資	999	1,249	999	1,249
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	13,055	13,856	13,055	13,856
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產	111,078	382,569	111,078	382,569
		125,132	397,674	125,132	397,674

The Group's corporate finance team is responsible for determining the policies and procedures for the fair value measurement of financial instruments. The corporate finance team reports directly to the chief executive officer. At each reporting date, the corporate finance team analyses the movements in the values of financial instruments and the major inputs applied in the valuation which performed by an independent professional valuer, if any. The valuation is reviewed and approved by the chief executive officer.

本集團屬下的企業財務組負責就金融工具的公允價值計量制定政策及程序。企業財務組直接向總裁匯報。於各報告日期，企業財務組分析金融工具價值變動及應用於獨立專業估值師進行之估值的主要輸入數據(如有)。估值已由總裁審閱及批准。

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40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and bills receivables, current financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, pledged deposits, loans receivables, interest receivables, trade payables, interest-bearing bank and other borrowings and the current financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

As at 31 December 2020, the fair value of equity investment at fair value through profit or loss, representing an investment in shares of a listed company in Hong Kong that the trading of which has been suspended since October 2017, was measured by valuation techniques of the guideline public company method. The guideline public company method requires the research of comparable companies' benchmark multiples and selection of an appropriate multiple. In order to reflect the latest financial performance of the listed company which the Group invested in, the management have adopted the price to sales ("P/S") ratio of the comparable companies.

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

經管理層評估後，現金及現金等價物、貿易及票據應收款、計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產的流動金融資產、已抵押存款、應收貸款、應收利息、貿易應付款項、計息銀行及其他借款以及計入其他應付款項及應計費用的流動金融負債的公允價值與其賬面值相若，主要由於該等工具的到期期限較短。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，按公允價值計入損益之股本投資（為一項於香港上市公司之股份投資，其自二零一七年十月起暫停買賣）之公允價值按指引公眾公司法之估值方法計量。指引公眾公司法需要研究可資比較公司之基準倍數，並選用合適倍數。為反映本集團投資的上市公司之最近期財務表現，管理層已採納可資比較公司之價格比銷售（「P/S」）比率。

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair value of the unlisted equity investment designated as financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income has been estimated using a summation method with majority of component assets are valued by market-based valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates. The valuation requires the directors to determine comparable public companies (peers) based on industry, size, leverage and strategy, and to calculate an appropriate price multiple, such as price to book ("P/B") multiple, price to earnings ("P/E") multiple, price to earnings before interest and taxes ("P/EBIT") multiple and enterprise value to sales ("EV/S") multiple, for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by dividing the enterprise value of the comparable company by an earnings measure. The trading multiple is then discounted for considerations such as illiquidity and size differences between the comparable companies based on company-specific facts and circumstances. The discounted multiple is applied to the corresponding earnings measure of the unlisted equity investment to measure the fair value. The directors believe that the estimated fair values resulting from the valuation technique, which are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the related changes in fair values, which are recorded in other comprehensive income, are reasonable, and that they were the most appropriate values at the end of the reporting period.

The fair values of unlisted debt investment are measured by valuation techniques of binomial model using significant unobservable market inputs including the credit spread and short rate volatility.

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

指定為按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產的非上市股本投資的公允價值已根據並非由可觀察市場價格或利率支持的假設使用主要組成部分資產以市場為基準估值方法進行估值的合計法作出估計。估值規定董事根據行業、規模、槓桿及策略釐定可資比較公眾公司(同業)，並就各間已識別可資比較公司計算適用價格倍數，如價格比賬面價值(「P/B」)倍數，價格比盈利(「P/E」)倍數，價格比除息稅前盈利(「P/EBIT」)倍數和企業價值比銷售(「EV/S」)倍數。倍數以可資比較公司的企業價值除以盈利計量計算。交易倍數其後按公司特定事實及情況就代價(如非流動資金及可資比較公司之間的規模差異)折現。折現倍數應用於非上市股本投資的相應盈利計量以計量公允價值。董事相信，記錄於綜合財務狀況表的估值方法所致預計公允價值及記錄於其他全面收益的公允價值相關變動均屬合理，且為報告期末最適當的價值。

非上市債務投資的公允價值乃按二項式模式的估值方法使用重大不可觀察市場輸入數據(包括信貸息差及短期利率波動)計量。

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40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

Below is a summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial investments together with a quantitation sensitivity analysis at 31 December 2020 and 2019:

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級

下表概述金融投資估值之重大不可觀察輸入數據以及於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日之定量敏感度分析：

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Amount of unobservable input	Sensitivity of fair value to the input
描述	估值方法	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察輸入數值	公允價值對輸入數據之敏感度
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss 按公允價值計入損益之股本投資	Guideline public company method (Market approach) 指引公眾公司法(市場法)	Valuation multiple:		
		估值倍數：		
		- Price to sales	0.33 (2019: 0.28)	1% (2019: 1%) increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by 0.42% (2019: 0.27%)
		- 價格比銷售	0.33 (二零一九年：0.28)	倍數增加/減少1% (二零一九年：1%) 將導致公允價值增加/減少0.42% (二零一九年：0.27%)
		Discount for lack of marketability	24.74% (2019: 19.16%)	1% (2019: 1%) increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/increase in fair value by 0.55% (2019: 0.33%)
		缺乏市場流通性折讓	24.74% (二零一九年：19.16%)	倍數增加/減少1% (二零一九年：1%) 將導致公允價值減少/增加0.55% (二零一九年：0.33%)
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss 按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	Binomial method (Income approach) 二項式方法(收入法)	Credit spread (%)	6.56% (2019: 10.61%)	10% (2019: 10%) increase/decrease in spread would result in decrease/increase in fair value by 0.90%/0.00% (2019: 1.53%/0.02%)
		信貸息差(%)	6.56% (二零一九年：10.61%)	息差增加/減少10% (二零一九年：10%) 將導致公允價值減少/增加0.90%/0.00% (二零一九年：1.53%/0.02%)
		Short rate volatility (%)	0.30% (2019: 0.59%)	10% (2019: 10%) increase/decrease in ratio would result in decrease/increase in fair value by 0.00% (2019: 0.00%)
		短期利率波動(%)	0.30% (二零一九年：0.59%)	比率增加/減少10% (二零一九年：10%) 將導致公允價值減少/增加0.00% (二零一九年：0.00%)

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級 (續)

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Amount of unobservable input	Sensitivity of fair value to the input
描述	估值方法	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察輸入數值	公允價值對輸入數據之敏感度
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Summation method (With majority of the component assets valued by market approach) 合計法 (主要組成部分資產以市場法進行估值)	Valuation multiple: 估值倍數:		
		- Price to book	0.69 to 1.69 (2019: 0.95 to 1.44)	10% (2019: 10%) increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by 0.09% (2019: 0.05%)
		-價格比賬面價值	0.69至1.69 (二零一九年: 0.95至1.44)	倍數增加/減少10% (二零一九年: 10%) 將導致公允價值增加/減少0.09% (二零一九年: 0.05%)
		- Price to sales	1.23 to 3.98 (2019 1.92 to 4.06)	10% (2019: 10%) increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by 0.06% (2019: 0.01%)
		-價格比銷售	1.23至3.98 (二零一九年: 1.92至4.06)	倍數增加/減少10% (二零一九年: 10%) 將導致公允價值增加/減少0.06% (二零一九年: 0.01%)
		- Price to earnings	N/A (2019: 13.21 to 29.37)	N/A (2019: 10%) increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by N/A (2019: 5.26%)
		-價格比盈利	不適用 (二零一九年: 13.21至29.37)	倍數增加/減少不適用 (二零一九年: 10%) 將導致公允價值增加/減少不適用 (二零一九年: 5.26%)
		- Price to earnings before interest and tax	19.89 (2019: N/A)	10% (2019: N/A) increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by 0.00% (2019: N/A)
		-價格比除息稅前盈利	19.89 (二零一九年: 不適用)	倍數增加/減少10% (二零一九年: 不適用) 將導致公允價值增加/減少0.00% (二零一九年: 不適用)

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40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Amount of unobservable input	Sensitivity of fair value to the input
描述	估值方法	不可觀察輸入數據	不可觀察輸入數值	公允價值對輸入數據之敏感度
		- Enterprise value to sales	1.40 (2019: N/A)	10% (2019: N/A) increase/decrease in multiple would result in increase/decrease in fair value by 9.83% (2019: N/A)
		-企業價值比銷售	1.40 (二零一九年：不適用)	倍數增加／減少10%（二零一九年：不適用）將導致公允價值增加／減少9.83%（二零一九年：不適用）
		Discount for lack of marketability (%)	22.57% (2019: 18.25%)	10% (2019: 10%) increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/increase in fair value by 12.91% (2019: 12.23%)
		缺乏市場流通性折讓 (%)	22.57% (二零一九年：18.25%)	折讓增加／減少10%（二零一九年：10%）將導致公允價值減少／增加12.91%（二零一九年：12.23%）
		Discount for lack of control (%)	16.60% (2019: 18.00%)	10% (2019: 10%) increase/decrease in discount would result in decrease/increase in fair value by 8.77% (2019: 2.88%)
		缺乏控制權折讓 (%)	16.60% (二零一九年：18.00%)	折讓增加／減少10%（二零一九年：10%）將導致公允價值減少／增加8.77%（二零一九年：2.88%）

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級 (續)

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The discount for lack of marketability represents the discounts determined by the Group that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

The valuation multiples represent the market multiples derived from the comparable companies (peers) and were applied to the financials of the financial assets to arrive the fair value.

The discount for lack of control represents the amount by which the pro rata value of a non-controlling interest is less than the pro rata value of a controlling interest over which a business enterprise reflects lack of a control.

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級 (續)

缺乏市場流通性折讓即市場參與者在為投資定價時會考慮之本集團所釐定之折讓金額。

估值倍數即來自可資比較公司 (同業) 的市場倍數，並應用於金融資產的財務業績以達致公允價值。

缺乏控制權折讓即業務企業反映缺乏控制權的非控制權益比例值少於控制權益比例值的金額。

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40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following table illustrates the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments:

Assets measured at fair value:

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級 (續)

下表列示本集團金融工具的公允價值計量等級：

按公允價值計量的資產：

		Fair values measurement using 公允價值計量採用			Total 總計
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) 活躍市場報價 (第1級) RMB'000 人民幣千元	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) 重大 可觀察 輸入數據 (第2級) RMB'000 人民幣千元	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) 重大 不可觀察 輸入數據 (第3級) RMB'000 人民幣千元	
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日				
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的 股本投資	-	-	999	999
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的 債務投資	-	-	13,055	13,055
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他 全面收益的金融資產	-	-	111,078	111,078
		-	-	125,132	125,132
As at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日				
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的 股本投資	-	-	1,249	1,249
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益的 債務投資	-	-	13,856	13,856
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他 全面收益的金融資產	-	-	382,569	382,569
		-	-	397,674	397,674

40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers amongst Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The movements in fair value measurements within Level 3 during the year are as follows:

Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January	於一月一日	1,249	4,039
Total unrealised losses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	於綜合損益表內確認的未變現虧損總額	(188)	(2,821)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(62)	31
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	999	1,249

Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January	於一月一日	13,856	-
Purchases	購買	-	12,980
Interest	利息	(1,601)	(794)
Total unrealised gain recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	於綜合損益表內確認的未變現收益總額	1,607	1,233
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(807)	437
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	13,055	13,856

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

公允價值等級 (續)

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，公允價值等級的第1級、第2級及第3級之間概無轉移。

年內第3級公允價值計量的變動如下：

按公允價值計入損益的股本投資

按公允價值計入損益的債務投資

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40. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

40. 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值等級 (續)

按公允價值計入其他全面收益的股本投資

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January	於一月一日	382,569	612,939
Total unrealised losses recognised in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益表內確認的未變現虧損總額	(271,491)	(230,370)
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	111,078	382,569

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise interest-bearing bank and other borrowings and cash and cash equivalents. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and bills receivables, trade and bills payables, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Group's policy that trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken with due care.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團的主要金融工具包括計息銀行及其他借款以及現金及現金等價物。該等金融工具的主要目的乃為本集團的業務籌集資金。本集團有多項其他金融資產和負債，例如貿易及票據應收款、貿易及票據應付款，均直接自本集團業務產生。

於整個回顧年度內，本集團一貫政策為審慎進行金融工具交易。

來自本集團金融工具的主要風險為利率風險、外幣風險、信貸風險和流動性風險。董事會審閱和批准管理上述各項風險的政策，有關政策概述如下。

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations in US\$, RMB and VND with floating interest rates.

The Group's policy is to manage its interest costs using a mix of fixed and floating rate debts with respect to the prevailing interest rate environment. The Group mitigates the risk by monitoring closely the movements in interest rates and reviewing its banking facilities regularly. The Group has not used any interest rate swap to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's loss before tax and equity in response to changes in interest rates of the Group's floating rate debts in US\$, RMB and VND (with all other variables held constant).

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

利率風險

本集團所面對的利率變動風險，主要涉及本集團的美元、人民幣及越南盾浮息債務。

本集團的政策乃按現行利率環境，利用定息和浮息債務的組合管理利息成本。本集團藉密切監視利率走勢及定期檢討銀行信貸以緩解有關風險。本集團並無使用任何利率掉期以對沖所面對的利率風險。

下表載列本集團除稅前虧損和權益對本集團美元、人民幣及越南盾浮息債務的利率變動(所有其他變數維持不變)的敏感度。

		Increase/ (decrease) in interest rate basis points 利率基點 上升/(下跌) RMB'000 人民幣千元	(Increase)/ decrease in loss before tax 除稅前虧損 (增加)/減少 RMB'000 人民幣千元	(Decrease)/ increase in equity* 權益 (減少)/增加* RMB'000 人民幣千元
2020	二零二零年			
US\$ debts	美元債務	100	(56)	-
RMB debts	人民幣債務	100	(250)	-
US\$ debts	美元債務	(100)	56	-
RMB debts	人民幣債務	(100)	250	-

* Excluding retained profits

* 不計及保留溢利

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41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

		Increase/ (decrease) in interest rate basis points 利率基點 上升 / (下跌) RMB'000 人民幣千元	(Increase)/ decrease in loss before tax 除稅前虧損 (增加) / 減少 RMB'000 人民幣千元	(Decrease)/ increase in equity* 權益 (減少) / 增加* RMB'000 人民幣千元
2019	二零一九年			
US\$ debts	美元債務	100	(28)	-
RMB debts	人民幣債務	100	(195)	-
VND debts	越南盾債務	100	(115)	-
US\$ debts	美元債務	(100)	28	-
RMB debts	人民幣債務	(100)	195	-
VND debts	越南盾債務	(100)	115	-

* Excluding retained profits

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

利率風險 (續)

* 不計及保留溢利

Foreign currency risk

The Group's companies operated in different locations with most of the transactions settled in local currency and did not have significant exposure to risk resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For transactions that are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant operating unit, the Group does not offer credit terms without the specific approval of the head of credit control.

匯率風險

本集團的公司於不同地區營運，大部分交易以當地貨幣結算，並無面臨外匯匯率變動導致的重大風險。

信貸風險

本集團僅與被認可和信譽昭著的第三方進行交易。本集團的政策為須對所有有意以賒賬期交易的客戶進行信貸審核程序。此外，應收款結餘持續受監察，而本集團壞賬的風險並不重大。對於並非以有關經營單位的功能貨幣計算的交易，本集團在未取得信貸監控部主管特別批准下，不會提供賒賬期。

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 December. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

As at 31 December 2020

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

最高風險承擔及年末階段分類

下表載列基於本集團信貸政策的信貸品質及最高信貸風險承擔，其主要以逾期資料為基準(除非可於毋須付出不必要的成本或努力取得其他資料)，以及於十二月三十一日的年末階段分類。呈列數據為金融資產的總賬面值。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

		12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			Total
		12個月預期 信貸虧損	有可使用期限預期信貸虧損			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	
		第1級	第2級	第3級	簡化法	
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Trade and bills receivables*	貿易及票據應收款*	-	-	-	207,764	207,764
Loan receivables	應收貸款					
- Doubtful***	- 可疑***	-	14,293	-	-	14,293
Loan receivables	應收貸款					
- In default****	- 違約****	-	-	7,578	-	7,578
Finance lease receivable**	融資租賃應收款項**	3,913	-	-	-	3,913
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產的金融資產					
- Normal**	- 正常**	9,027	-	-	-	9,027
Pledged deposits	已抵押存款					
- Not yet past due	- 尚未逾期	6,090	-	-	-	6,090
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物					
- Not yet past due	- 尚未逾期	76,128	-	-	-	76,128
		95,158	14,293	7,578	207,764	324,793

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41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 December 2019

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

最高風險承擔及年末階段分類 (續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日

		12-month ECLs 12個月預期 信貸虧損		Lifetime ECLs 有可使用期限預期信貸虧損		Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
		Stage 1 第1級 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Stage 2 第2級 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Stage 3 第3級 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Simplified approach 簡化法 RMB'000 人民幣千元	
Trade and bills receivables*	貿易及票據應收款*	-	-	-	219,672	219,672
Loan receivables	應收貸款					
- Normal**	— 正常**	25,643	-	-	-	25,643
Finance lease receivable	融資租賃應收款項					
- Normal**	— 正常**	5,900	-	-	-	5,900
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	計入預付款項、其他應收 款項及其他資產的 金融資產					
- Normal**	— 正常**	12,726	-	-	-	12,726
Pledged deposits	已抵押存款					
- Not yet past due	— 尚未逾期	31,018	-	-	-	31,018
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物					
- Not yet past due	— 尚未逾期	48,781	-	-	-	48,781
		124,068	-	-	219,672	343,740

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

- * For trade and bills receivables and contract assets to which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.
- ** The credit quality of the loan receivables, finance lease receivables, interest receivables, financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. While the credit quality of the loan receivables is considered to be "doubtful" since it had a significant increase in credit risk.
- *** There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources.
- **** There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

最高風險承擔及年末階段分類 (續)

- * 就本集團應用減值簡化法的貿易及票據應收款和合約資產而言，根據撥備矩陣的資料披露於綜合財務報表附註21。
- ** 應收貸款、融資租賃應收款項、應收利息、計入預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產的金融資產的信貸品質在並無逾期及並無資料表明金融資產自初步確認起信貸風險顯著增加時被視為「正常」。否則應收貸款的信貸品質將被視為「可疑」。
- *** 透過內部或外部信息所得資料顯示，自初步確認以來，信貸風險大幅增加。
- **** 有證據表明該資產已出現信貸減值。

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41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Changes in the gross carrying amount of loan receivables that contributed to changes in loss allowances were as follows:

		12 months ECLs	Lifetime ECL, non-credit impaired	Lifetime ECL, credit-impaired	Total
		十二個月 預期信貸虧損	有可使用期限 預期信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值)	有可使用期限 預期信貸虧損 (信貸減值)	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Balance as at 1 January	於一月一日之結餘	25,643	-	-	25,643
Transfer to lifetime ECL, non-credit impaired	轉為年內預期信貸 虧損 (並無信貸減值)	(14,293)	14,293	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit impaired	轉為年內預期信貸 虧損 (信貸減值)	(7,578)	-	7,578	-
Derecognition	取消確認	(2,408)	-	-	(2,408)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(1,364)	-	-	(1,364)
Balance as at 31 December	於十二月三十一日之結餘	-	14,293	7,578	21,871

Further quantitative data in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are set out in note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

Having considered the increase in the risk of default by certain borrowers in respect of the repayments of loan receivables of the Group and the decrease in the chance for the Group to recover such loan receivables due to further deterioration in the global economy, the Group identified that the credit risk of loan receivables have increased significantly. As the result, the Group has recognised impairment of loan receivables of RMB14,293,000 which is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

In December 2020, a loan receivable of RMB7,578,000 is fully impaired due to the debtor was not able to settled the debts. The Group considered to start the arbitration proceedings. The directors of the Company are of the opinion that this debt is credit-impaired and the outstanding amount is fully impaired.

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

按攤銷成本計量之應收貸款總賬面金額變動導致之虧損撥備變動如下：

有關本集團所面對因貿易應收款項而產生的信貸風險的進一步定量數據，載於綜合財務報表附註21。

經考慮若干借款人就償還本集團應收貸款的違約風險增加，以及由於全球經濟進一步惡化，本集團收回該等應收貸款的機會減少，本集團發現應收貸款的信貸風險已顯著上升。因此，本集團就應收貸款確認減值人民幣14,293,000元，其減值乃按相當於有可使用期限的金額計量。

於二零二零年十二月，因債務人無法清償債務，應收貸款人民幣7,578,000元已作悉數減值。本集團考慮啟動仲裁程序。本公司董事認為，該債務屬信貸減值且未償還款項作悉數減值。

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets (e.g., trade receivables) and projected cash flows from operations.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rests with the board of directors of the Company, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. Having considered the forthcoming business plan, the Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking facilities and continuously monitoring working capital forecast and actual cash flows. Should there be any significant change in banking facilities available, the Group will adjust the working capital forecast and business plan accordingly to maintain its liquidity.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities based on the agreed repayment terms.

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動性風險

本集團利用經常性流動資金策劃工具監控資金短缺的風險。此項工具考慮金融工具和金融資產(例如貿易應收款項)的到期日以及預測的經營現金流。

流動性風險的最終責任由本公司董事會承擔。本公司董事會為本集團的短期、中長期資金建立適當的流動性風險管理框架以及流動性管理規定。經考慮日後之經營規劃，本集團維持充足銀行融資及持續監督營運資金預測及實際現金流量，藉以管理流動性風險。倘有可供使用銀行融資出現任何重大變動，本集團將相應地調整營運資金預測及經營計劃，維持其流動性。

下表詳述根據協定還款期編製之本集團非衍生金融負債之餘下合約到期日。

2020 二零二零年		On demand	Less than		Over 1 year	Total
		按要求償還	3 months	3 to 12 months	1年以上	總計
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
		人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	36,967	60,531	64,186	25	161,709
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他預付款項及應計費用之金融負債	17,048	1,278	-	-	18,326
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	-	1,077	4,183	2,055	7,315
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	計息銀行及其他借款(租賃負債除外)	-	11,810	29,624	-	41,434
		54,015	74,696	97,993	2,080	228,784

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41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

2019 二零一九年		On demand 按要求償還 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Less than			Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
			3 months 3個月以下 RMB'000 人民幣千元	3 to 12 months 3至12個月 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Over 1 year 1年以上 RMB'000 人民幣千元	
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	49,345	65,596	55,944	30	170,915
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他預付款項及 應計費用之金融負債	5,221	484	12,511	-	18,216
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	-	1,532	6,481	7,314	15,327
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	計息銀行及其他借款 (租賃負債除外)	-	14,367	37,008	-	51,375
		54,566	81,979	111,944	7,344	255,833

Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its businesses and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動性風險 (續)

資本管理

本集團資本管理的主要目標是保障本集團以持續經營方式繼續營運以及維持穩健的資本比率，以支持其業務和實現股東價值最大化。

本集團因應經濟狀況的轉變和相關資產的風險特點來管理資本結構並對其作出調整。為維持或調整資本結構，本集團可調整向股東派發的股息、向股東退還股本或發行新股份。本集團並無受到任何外界施加的資本要求所規限。於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，並無對管理資本的目標、政策或程序作出任何改動。

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital management (continued)

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is interest-bearing liabilities divided by the total assets. The gearing ratios as at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	31 December 2020 二零二零年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31 December 2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings 計息銀行及其他借款	48,175	64,630
Total assets 總資產	720,470	1,109,904
Gearing ratio 資本負債比率	6.7%	5.8%

42. IMPACT OF NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK TO THE GROUP

The Group applied for a government support program introduced in response to the global pandemic. Included in profit or loss is RMB144,000 (2019: Nil) of government grants obtained relating to supporting the payroll of the Group's employees. The Group has recorded this government grant in other income and gains. The Group had to commit to spending the assistance on payroll expenses, and not reducing employee head count below prescribed levels for a specified period of time. The Group does not have any unfulfilled obligations relating to this program.

41. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

資本管理 (續)

本集團採用資本負債比率(即以計息負債除以總資產計算之比率) 監視資本。報告期末的資本負債比率如下：

42. 新型冠狀病毒爆發對本集團的影響

為應對全球疫情，本集團申請政府相關支持計劃。獲取的政府補貼人民幣144,000元(二零一九年：無)計入損益，為有關支持本集團員工工資的政府補貼。本集團已將該政府補助計入其他收入及收益。本集團已承諾將該補貼用於工資支出，並於指定期內不將員工人數減少至規定水平以下。本集團並無任何與該計劃有關的未履行義務。

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43. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- (a) On 18 March 2021, the Company entered into a second supplemental subscription agreement, pursuant to which the maturity date of the debt investment is extended to 19 June 2021. Details of the extension have been set out in the announcement of the Company dated 18 March 2021.

- (b) On 25 March 2021, the Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement, pursuant to which the Company has conditionally agreed to sell InvesTech Finance (International) Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, at a consideration of HK\$16,000,000. The Disposal Group is principally engaged in money lending business in Hong Kong. Details of the Disposal Transaction have been set out in the announcement of the Company dated 25 March 2021. The Disposal Transaction has been completed on 30 March 2021, and upon such completion, the Disposal Group ceases to be the subsidiaries of the Company. Accordingly, the financial results of the Disposal Group cease to be consolidated into those of the Group.

43. 報告期後事項

- (a) 於二零二一年三月十八日，本公司訂立第二份補充認購協議，據此，債務投資的到期日延長至二零二一年六月十九日。延期之詳情載於本公司日期為二零二一年三月十八日的公告。

- (b) 於二零二一年三月二十五日，本公司訂立買賣協議，據此，本公司有條件同意出售本公司附屬公司InvesTech Finance (International) Limited，代價為16,000,000港元。出售集團主要於香港從事放貸業務。出售交易之詳情載於本公司日期為二零二一年三月二十五日之公告。出售交易已於二零二一年三月三十日完成，於完成後，出售集團不再為本公司之附屬公司。因此，出售集團的財務業績不再併入本集團財務業績。

44. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

44. 本公司財務狀況表

有關本公司於報告期末的財務狀況表的資料如下：

		2020 二零二零年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
NON-CURRENT ASSET	非流動資產		
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司投資	335,460	408,460
Total non-current asset	非流動資產總額	335,460	408,460
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產		
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	預付款項、其他應收款項及其他資產	167	211
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之股本投資	999	1,249
Debt investment at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之債務投資	13,055	13,856
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	74,692	418,400
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	44	492
Total current assets	流動資產總額	88,957	434,208
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債		
Amounts due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	6,567	6,795
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	7,487	6,878
Tax payable	應付稅款	5,996	6,007
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	20,050	19,680
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動淨資產	68,907	414,528
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	總資產減流動負債	404,367	822,988
Net assets	淨資產	404,367	822,988
EQUITY	權益		
Issued capital	已發行股本	188,710	188,710
Reserves (note)	儲備(附註)	215,657	634,278
Total equity	權益總額	404,367	822,988

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44. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

44. 本公司財務狀況表 (續)

附註：

本公司儲備之概要如下：

		Share premium 股份溢價 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Share option reserve 購股權儲備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Capital reserve 資本儲備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Foreign currency translation reserve 匯兌儲備 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Accumulated loss 累計虧損 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	625,495	6,304	106,715	(605)	(42,075)	695,834
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年度虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	-	60,052	(121,125)	(61,073)
Issue of shares	發行股份	652	-	-	-	-	652
Share issue expenses	股份發行開支	(1,135)	-	-	-	-	(1,135)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	625,012	6,304	106,715	59,447	(163,200)	634,278
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年度虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	-	(6,284)	(412,337)	(418,621)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	625,012	6,304	106,715	53,163	(575,537)	215,657

45. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 31 March 2021.

45. 批准綜合財務報表

董事會於二零二一年三月三十一日批准及授權刊發本綜合財務報表。



InvesTech Holdings Limited
威訊控股有限公司