



Wai Chi Holdings Company Limited
偉志控股有限公司

(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: 1305

2021 年報 ANNUAL REPORT 2021



As the integrated one-stop LED energy management services provider, we are committed to providing reliable, efficient and energy-saving LED backlights, LED lighting products as well as comprehensive lighting energy management solutions for sizeable business corporations and public utilities

作為一站式的LED能源管理服務供應商，我們致力為大型商業機構及公共事業提供可靠、高效、節能的LED背光和LED照明產品以及整體LED能源管理照明方案



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CORPORATE PROFILE

公司簡介

Wai Chi Holdings Company Limited (“**Wai Chi Holdings**” or the “**Company**”, together with its subsidiaries collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) was established in Hong Kong over 30 years ago. The Group is one of China’s manufacturers for high-quality Light-Emitting Diode (“**LED**”) backlight and LED lighting products, with its operations covering research and development (“**R&D**”), design, manufacturing, sales, etc. It also offers comprehensive lighting energy management solutions for sizeable business corporations and public utilities. The Group recently expanded its business into the semiconductor memory chips with a view to capturing the growing demand under the rapid development of 5G connections and breakthroughs in modern consumer products.

Since its listing on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”) on 18 November 2014 (stock code: 1305), the Group has been dedicated to upgrading its brand value and becoming one of the leading producers in China’s high-end LED backlights and lighting products.

Throughout the years, the Group has been monitoring the industry trends closely and innovating technologies actively, achieving significant R&D results. The Group has successfully developed over 1,000 new LED backlight products and over 100 new LED lighting products in Hong Kong, China, Taiwan and Japan, among which 209 patents were registered in the PRC.

The Group has comprehensive production facilities in Shenzhen and Huizhou in the Guangdong province and Yichang in the Hubei province. The Group’s products can be categorized into 2 main groups under LED backlight products and LED lighting business. LED backlight products are classified into 3 types, including: 1) automobile on-board displays; 2) television displays; and 3) other industrial equipment displays. LED lighting business is divided into 2 types, including commercial lighting and public lighting. The Group will proactively develop its business of the packaging and testing of small-storage semiconductor memory chips in the future. The new production line has been launched recently.

偉志控股有限公司(「**偉志控股**」或「**本公司**」，連同其及其附屬公司統稱為「**本集團**」)成立於香港，擁有超過30年歷史。本集團為中國高品質發光二極體(「**LED**」)背光及LED照明產品製造商之一，其業務囊括產品研究及開發(「**研發**」)、設計、製造、銷售等，並提供一站式的LED能源管理服務，為大型商業機構及公共事業提供全面的能源管理照明方案。集團最近將業務延伸至半導體存儲芯片範疇，以捕捉快速發展的5G網絡和現代消費品升級帶來的需求增長。

自2014年11月18日於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「**聯交所**」)主板成功上市(股票編號：1305)以來，本集團一直致力於提升品牌價值，躋身中國高端LED背光及照明行業領導者行列。

多年來，集團緊跟行業潮流，積極革新技術，研發成就卓著，已在香港、中國、台灣及日本地區成功開發逾1,000項新LED背光產品，及逾100項新LED照明產品，更擁有於中國註冊的209項專利資格。

本集團於廣東省深圳市和惠州市及湖北省宜昌市三個地區設有全面的生產設施。集團之產品主要分為兩大類，其包括：LED背光產品及LED照明產品。LED背光產品分為三大類別，其包括：1)車載顯示器；2)電視顯示器；及3)其他工業用設備顯示器。LED照明業務分為兩大類，其包括商用照明及公用照明。集團未來將大力開發少容量半導體存儲芯片封測業務，目前新生產線已經起用。

CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司資料

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Chen Chung Po (*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*)
Ms. Luk Fong
Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu
Mr. Chen Wei Wu
Ms. Yong Jian Hui

執行董事

陳鐘譜先生 (主席及行政總裁)
陸方女士
姚君瑜女士
陳緯武先生
雍建輝女士

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah
Mr. Chen Kwok Wang
Mr. Ho Chi Wai

獨立非執行董事

歐陽天華先生
陳國宏先生
何志威先生

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Cheung Wai Hung

公司秘書

張偉雄先生

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah (*Chairman*)
Mr. Chen Kwok Wang
Mr. Ho Chi Wai

審核委員會

歐陽天華先生 (主席)
陳國宏先生
何志威先生

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Ho Chi Wai (*Chairman*)
Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah
Mr. Chen Kwok Wang

薪酬委員會

何志威先生 (主席)
歐陽天華先生
陳國宏先生

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Chen Kwok Wang (*Chairman*)
Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah
Mr. Ho Chi Wai

提名委員會

陳國宏先生 (主席)
歐陽天華先生
何志威先生

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Chen Chung Po (*Chairman*)
Mr. Chen Kwok Wang
Mr. Cheung Wai Hung

風險管理委員會

陳鐘譜先生 (主席)
陳國宏先生
張偉雄先生

CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司資料

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Chen Chung Po
Mr. Cheung Wai Hung

授權代表

陳鐘譜先生
張偉雄先生

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cricket Square
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P. O. Box 2681
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Cayman Islands

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Cayman Islands

HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

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總部及香港主要營業地點

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AUDITORS

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
43/F, Lee Garden One
33 Hysan Avenue
Causeway Bay
Hong Kong

核數師

信永中和(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
執業會計師
香港
銅鑼灣
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利園一期43樓

LEGAL ADVISER

Guantao & Chow (as to Hong Kong law)

法律顧問

觀韜律師事務所(香港)(香港法律顧問)

STOCK CODE

01305

股份代號

01305

COMPANY'S WEBSITE

www.waichiholdings.com

公司網址

www.waichiholdings.com

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

O-Bank Co., Ltd.
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Harbour City, Tsim Sha Tsui
Kowloon, Hong Kong

Citibank (Hong Kong) Limited
11th Floor, Citi Tower
83 Hoi Bun Road
Kwun Tong
Kowloon, Hong Kong

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
Bank of China Tower
1 Garden Road
Central
Hong Kong

Cayman Islands principal share registrar and transfer office

Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square
Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

Hong Kong branch share registrar and transfer office

Tricor Investor Services Limited
Level 54
Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Hong Kong

主要往來銀行

王道商業銀行股份有限公司
香港九龍
尖沙咀海港城
港威大廈6座32樓
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花旗銀行(香港)有限公司
香港九龍
觀塘
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花旗大樓11樓

中國銀行(香港)有限公司
香港
中環
花園道1號
中銀大廈

開曼群島股份過戶登記總處

Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
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Cayman Islands

香港股份過戶登記分處

卓佳證券登記有限公司
香港
皇后大道東183號
合和中心
54樓

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT 主席報告

We uphold pragmatic and prudent business management, emphasize the flexible use of resources, and always strive at our optimal condition to respond to market changes and explore opportunities

我們秉承務實穩健的經營管治，強調資源的靈活運用，務求以最佳狀態應對市場變化及探索機遇



Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of Wai Chi Holdings Company Limited (the “**Company**”), its subsidiaries, and the board of directors of the Company (“**Directors**” or the “**Board**”), I am pleased to present the audited annual results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021.

GRATITUDE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

At the end of the year of the Ox, the sudden loss of our beloved Chairman, Mr. Yiu Chi To (“**Mr. Yiu**”), to illness saddened everyone in our Group. During such a challenging time, I was appointed Chairman with the trust of the Board.

In my first statement as the Chairman of the Board, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Mr. Yiu for founding the Group and leading it through the ups and downs in the market. It was my greatest honour to be the CEO and a member of the Board under Mr. Yiu's guidance in the past 9 years. Since founding the Group in 1984, Mr. Yiu dedicated himself to the Group and the industry, growing a humble regional LED manufacturer to an HKEX main board listed company with multiple booming business lines and client

致各位股東：

本人很榮幸能代表偉志控股有限公司（「**本公司**」）、其附屬公司及本公司董事會（「**董事**」或「**董事會**」），欣然提呈本集團於截至2021年12月31日止年度的經審核全年業績。

致謝

牛年歲末，我們敬愛的主席姚志圖先生（「**姚先生**」）突然病逝，集團上下對此感到悲痛萬分。在如此充滿挑戰的時期，本人在董事會的信任下獲委任為主席。

在本人作為董事會主席的首份報告中，本人謹此衷心感謝姚先生自集團創立之初至今，帶領集團歷經市場的風風雨雨。九年來，本人有幸在姚先生的帶領下擔任行政總裁及董事會成員。自1984年創立集團以來，姚先生為集團和行業辛勤付出，令集團從一家不起眼的區域性LED製造商成長為香港聯交所主板上市公司，在全球擁有眾多蓬勃發展的業

base worldwide. It was with comprehensive market insights and tremendous business sense that Mr. Yiu made the decision to exit the cellphone backlight market at its seemingly prime time, which spared the Group from the fierce price war that emerged in the market afterwards, and gave the Group capacity to focus on the more profitable automobile onboard displays, and now the semiconductor segment also.

Bearing the legacy of Mr. Yiu's excellent leadership and support from our trusting business partners and investors and our dedicated employees, I will lead the Group with confidence and prudence. I would also like to thank members of our management team, the majority of whom had been working with the Group for about 10 years. Each management team member had devoted his or her time and effort under Mr. Yiu's leadership and now becomes the essential drive of our day-to-day operation.

務線和客戶群。憑藉全面的市場洞察力和超強的商業嗅覺，姚先生在看似繁榮的時期作出退出手機背光市場的決定，此舉使集團其後免於參與市場上出現的激烈價格戰，並釋放集團產能以專注於利潤更高的車載顯示器，以及如今涉足的半導體領域。

承蒙姚先生的卓越領導，以及我們值得信賴的商業夥伴、投資者及我們敬業員工的支持，本人對領導本集團充滿信心，但同時保持謹慎。本人亦感謝我們管理團隊的成員，彼等大部分已於集團工作約10載。在姚先生的帶領下，每一位管理團隊成員均竭誠付出自己的時間和精力，如今已成為我們日常運營的中堅。



INDUSTRY REVIEW

Driven by strong consumer spending and some uptake in investment, together with robust trade in goods, the world economy saw a rapid recovery in 2021, despite the ongoing Novel Coronavirus (the “COVID-19”) pandemic and its waves of new variants. Against the backdrop of fragile and uneven recovery, the global output expanded 5.5% in 2021, bringing hopes of returning to pre-pandemic dynamics. After paying the price of enormous death tolls and medical care system breakdown, many countries are back to business as usual, with the combination of a high vaccination rate and natural immunity gained from recovered COVID-19 infections.

In China, a GDP growth target of above 6% was set at the beginning of 2021, but the actual results beat this modest goal by 2.1 percentage points, bringing the full-year growth rate to a stunning 8.1%. In fact, despite it being the country that suffered from the first large-scale COVID-19 outbreak, China brought the situation under control in only a few months. In 2021, business activities were back to pre-pandemic levels, and industrial production was indeed robust.

China also remained the world's biggest market for new cars in 2021. According to the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, in 2021, sales of passenger vehicles in China went up 6.5% year on year to 21.48 million units, including 3.52 million new energy vehicles, which rose approximately 160% year on year. The car sales boom became the driving force, giving the LED display manufacturers substantial profits. As for the lighting markets, the environmental targets pushed governments and businesses to upgrade their lighting systems to LED modals with higher energy efficiency to catch up with the progress that COVID-19 halted in the previous year. Overall, the LED industry enjoyed a good year in 2021.

Thanks to the stringent and effective COVID-19 containment measures, China was the world's stablest production house in 2021, strengthening its traditional strong suit of consumer goods and earning itself a vital position in the world's semiconductor race. Chinese companies producing memory chips to be used in areas like power management, microcontrollers, sensors and other consumer-related segments are now contributing factors in easing the global chip shortage.

行業回顧

儘管新型冠狀病毒(「COVID-19」)大流行仍在持續，且新變種此起彼伏，但在消費支出強勁、投資力度加大及商品貿易走強的推動下，世界經濟在2021年實現了快速復甦。雖然復甦欠穩且不均衡，2021年全球產出增長5.5%，為恢復至大流行前的水平帶來希望。在付出巨大死亡人數及醫療系統崩潰的代價後，隨著疫苗接種率提升，COVID-19感染者康復後獲得自然免疫力，許多國家恢復正常運轉。

中國在2021年初設定了6%以上的GDP增長目標，但實際結果較此適度目標高出2.1個百分點，全年增長率達到驚人的8.1%。事實上，儘管中國是首個發生大規模COVID-19疫情的國家，但在短短數月內就已控制住疫情。2021年，商業活動恢復至疫情前水平，工業生產屬實強勁。

2021年，中國仍是全球最大的新車市場。根據中國汽車工業協會的數據，2021年中國乘用車銷量同比增長6.5%至21.48百萬輛，其中新能源汽車3.52百萬輛，同比增長約160%。汽車銷售繁榮成為驅動力，給LED顯示器製造商帶來可觀的利潤。就照明市場而言，環保目標促使政府和企業將其照明系統升級為能效更高的LED模式，以趕上過往年度因COVID-19而停止的進展。總體而言，LED行業在2021年經歷了一個好年景。

由於採取了嚴格有效的COVID-19遏制措施，中國在2021年成為世界上最穩定的生產國，鞏固了中國傳統的消費品強國地位，並在世界半導體競賽中贏得重要地位。生產用於電源管理、微控制器、傳感器和其他消費相關領域的存儲芯片的中國公司現在正在為緩解全球芯片短缺作出貢獻。

BUSINESS REVIEW

Recovering from a highly disrupted year, the Group's revenue in 2021 recorded a growth of approximately 37.7%, from approximately HK\$1,395,888,000 in 2020 to approximately HK\$1,922,595,000 during the year. The increase in revenue was mainly attributable to the considerable increase in sales from all core product lines, despite the continued drop in the sourcing of high-tech electronic components as the Group's plan of entering the semiconductor memory chips market matures and the need for a temporary income stream subsides. As the Group allocated resources to upgrade its production facilities further and optimise business strategies and product mix, its gross profit also increased. Overall gross profit amounted to approximately HK\$282,197,000 during the year, representing an increase of 42.2% compared to the approximate HK\$198,417,000 from the year ended 31 December 2020. The gross profit margin was 14.7% (2020: 14.2%) during the year.

By segments, backlights for automobile onboard displays achieved record-high revenue of approximately HK\$1,158,602,000 during the year, up about 64.0% from approximately HK\$706,600,000 in the previous year. Though profit margin lagged slightly behind, this segment was still the biggest growth driver for 2021. All the other core business segments received considerable revenue growth under robust market conditions. Sales of backlights for televisions and other equipment displays increased approximately 7.9% and 4.1%, respectively, amounting to HK\$65,728,000 and HK\$229,685,000, respectively. Revenue from the lighting segment more than doubled, growing from about HK\$74,360,000 in the previous year to about HK\$149,435,000 for the year, as overseas clients, especially those located in Europe, significantly increased their orders from their trusted manufacturer to stay ahead of possible supply chain disruptions. Sale from public lighting grew nearly 2.4 times to approximately HK\$6,101,000, while that of commercial lighting almost doubled, amounting to approximately HK\$143,334,000.

Following a strategic shift to optimising product mix and grasping emerging opportunities from the semiconductor chip market, the Group's sourcing business segment ceased all other product types and focused only on the memory chips. Though a drop of about 4.3% in revenue from this segment was recorded during the year, it is in line with the Group's plans as the semiconductor memory chip packaging and testing facilities launched in October 2021. When the new product mix reaches its full capacity, the segment of electronic components sourcing shall finish its mission as a temporary income compensation and may come to an end shortly.

業務回顧

本集團從嚴重受阻的一年中恢復過來，2021年收入增長約37.7%，由2020年的約1,395,888,000港元增加至本年度的約1,922,595,000港元。收入增加乃主要由於所有核心產品線的銷售額均大幅增加，惟隨著本集團進軍半導體存儲芯片市場的計劃日趨成熟，對暫時收入來源的需求減退，高科技電子零部件採購收入持續下降。隨著本集團配置資源以進一步升級其生產設施，並優化業務戰略及產品組合，其毛利亦相應增長。本年度的整體毛利約為282,197,000港元，較截至2020年12月31日止年度的約198,417,000港元上升42.2%。本年度的毛利率為14.7%（2020年：14.2%）。

按分部計，車載顯示器背光本年度收入創新高達約1,158,602,000港元，較去年的約706,600,000港元增長約64.0%。儘管利潤率略有落後，但該分部仍是2021年最大的收入增長來源。所有其他核心業務分部在強勁的市況下均取得可觀的收入增長。電視及其他設備顯示器的銷售額分別增長約7.9%及4.1%，分別為65,728,000港元及229,685,000港元。照明分部的收入增加一倍以上，由去年的約74,360,000港元增加至本年度的約149,435,000港元，原因為海外客戶（尤其是位於歐洲的客戶）信賴集團並大幅增加訂單，為可能的供應鏈中斷提前作準備。公用照明的銷售增長近2.4倍至約6,101,000港元，而商用照明的銷售額幾乎翻倍，達到約143,334,000港元。

隨著戰略轉向優化產品結構及把握半導體芯片市場的新興機遇，本集團的採購業務分部停止所有其他類型產品，僅專注於存儲芯片。儘管該分部於本年度錄得的收入下跌約4.3%，惟符合本集團於2021年10月啟動半導體存儲芯片封測設施的計劃。當新產品組合達到滿負荷時，電子零部件採購分部將完成其作為臨時收入補償的使命，並可能於短期內結束。

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT 主席報告

PROSPECTS

After an impressive rebound in 2021 for China and many of the world's strongest economies, the momentum for growth weakened considerably by the end of the year. The devastating Russian-Ukraine war that broke out in the early months of 2022 had created turbulence across industries and regions, and it continues to whipsaw through markets after the cease-fire talks failed to produce concrete results. The war could also add more pressure to the global chip shortage as Ukraine produced half of the world's neon gas, a substance that is critical for manufacturing semiconductor chips. But chip manufacturers are reassuring their material supply and catching up on production volume, giving high hopes of easing the shortage.

As a relatively newer player in the semiconductor market, the Group's memory chip packaging and testing line commenced in the last quarter of 2021, though the amount of profit generated was still insignificant due to the short period of operation. Riding on the robust chip demand, the Group will focus on developing production techniques, strengthening risk control measures, and growing this business line to become a significant growth driver in the future.

As for the Group's traditional lines of LED backlights and LED lighting products, the recent comeback of the industry is expected to last in the foreseeable future. Especially in the automobile onboard display backlight market, besides the growing demand, gradual changes to the business models benefit the Group as an experienced upstream manufacturer. The Group will fully utilise its capacity in this segment while ensuring high product quality with its state-of-the-art facilities and seasoned experience to maintain a sound reputation and a stable income stream.

Mr. Chen Chung Po
Executive Director and Chairman

27 April 2022

前景

中國及許多世界最強經濟體於2021年出現令人矚目的反彈，但到年底增長勢頭明顯減弱。2022年頭幾個月爆發極具破壞力的俄烏戰爭，在各行業及地區造成動盪，在停火談判未能產生實質效果後，這場戰爭將繼續在市場上造成劇烈震盪。這場戰爭亦可能給全球芯片短缺帶來更大壓力，因為全球一半的氖氣乃由烏克蘭生產，而氖氣對製造半導體芯片至關重要。但芯片製造商正在確保其材料供應及追趕產量，對緩解短缺帶來很大希望。

作為半導體市場較新的參與者，本集團的存儲芯片封測線於2021年最後一個季度開始運行，但由於運營時間較短，產生的利潤仍然甚微。依託強勁的芯片需求，本集團將重點發展生產技術，加強風險控制措施，將該業務線發展為未來重要的增長動力。

就本集團傳統的LED背光及LED照明產品線而言，近期行業復甦預期將於可預見未來持續。尤其是在車載顯示器背光市場，除需求不斷增長外，業務模式的逐步轉變有利於本集團成為經驗豐富的上游製造商。本集團將充分利用其在該分部的產能，同時以先進的設施及豐富的經驗確保優質產品，維持良好的聲譽及穩定的收入來源。

陳鐘譜先生
執行董事兼主席

2022年4月27日

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層之論述及分析

INDUSTRY REVIEW

COVID-19 disease was declared a pandemic in the second year since its onset, its far-reaching impacts still dominated all aspects of the world in 2021. But with the vaccine rates reaching high levels in many countries and policymakers learning from past years' experience, the world achieved a remarkable recovery during the year. The global economy expanded 5.6% in 2021, an impressive turnaround from the 3.1% decline that the total GDP suffered in 2020, also the strongest post-recession pace in 80 years.

As with the case of vaccination rates, the economic recovery speed was not even. In low-income countries, just over 7% of the population is receiving a vaccine dose, and the social-economic scene is still chaotic. On the contrary, for the world's biggest economy, the US, the economy grew 5.7% in 2021, a reversal from a 3.4% decline in 2020. The Eurozone GDP also advanced at a record 5.2% in 2021, following a 6.4% contraction in 2020. China's 8.1% GDP growth in 2021 made it the only major economy to register two consecutive years of expansion since the pandemic hit.

According to the World Bank and WTO report, trade played a crucial role in economic recovery during the year. After the pandemic severely disrupted global trade, 2021 witnessed a robust rebound, with China leading the way in trade recovery for its largely undisrupted supply chains and production operations throughout the year.

行業回顧

COVID-19疾病於爆發後的第二年被宣佈為大流行，其深遠的影響於這一年仍主導著全球各個方面。但隨著許多國家的疫苗接種率達到較高水平，以及決策者從過去幾年的經驗中吸取教訓，全球在這一年取得了顯著的復甦。2021年全球經濟增長5.6%，較2020年GDP總額下降3.1%呈現顯著的逆轉，亦為80年來經濟衰退後最強勁的增速。

與疫苗接種率的情況一樣，經濟復甦速度並不均衡。在低收入國家，接種疫苗的人口剛超過7%，社會經濟形勢依然混亂。相反，就世界最大的經濟體美國而言，2021年經濟增長5.7%，相比2020年則為下降3.4%。繼2020年萎縮6.4%後，歐元區GDP於2021年亦創紀錄增長5.2%。2021年中國GDP增長8.1%，成為自疫情爆發以來唯一連續兩年實現增長的主要經濟體。

根據世界銀行及世貿組織的報告，貿易於本年度的經濟復甦中發揮至關重要的作用。自疫情嚴重擾亂全球貿易後，2021年出現強勁反彈，中國全年供應鍊及生產運營基本未中斷，引領貿易復甦。



MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

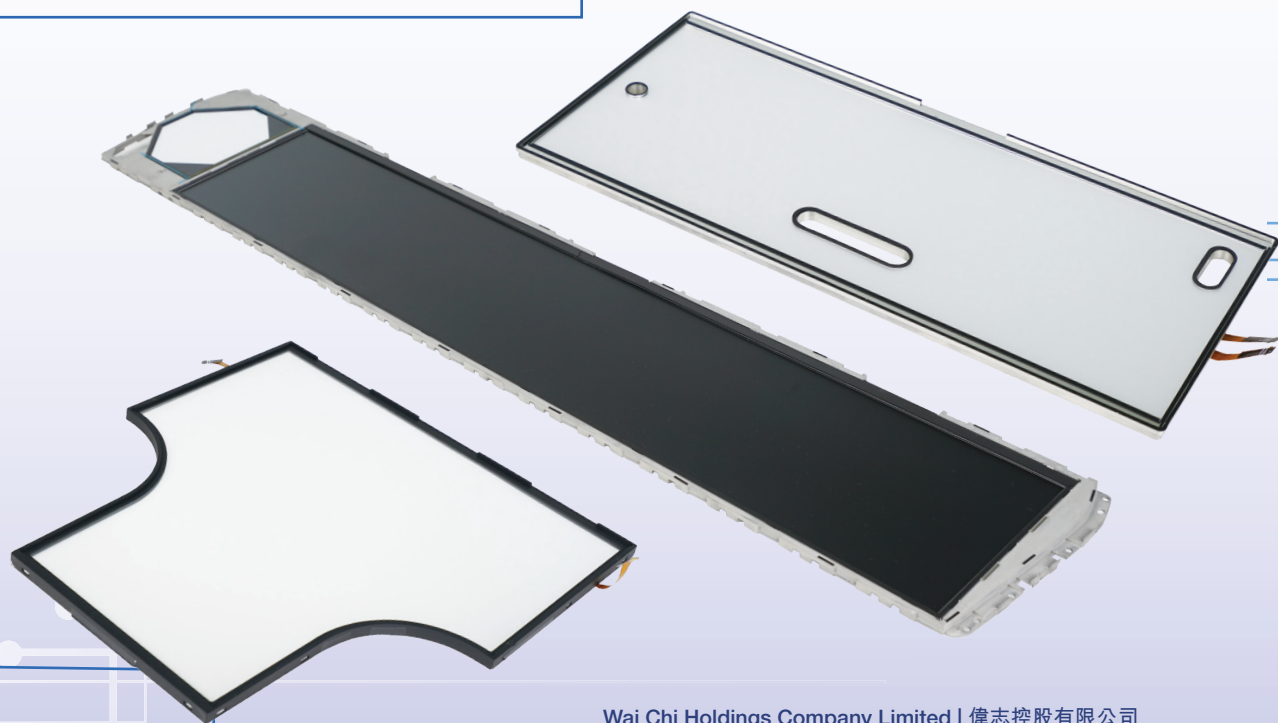
管理層之論述及分析

Along with the economic expansion, China's automobile sales rose 3.8% year-on-year in 2021, boosted partly by a jump of about 1.6 times in sales of new energy vehicles. It was the first growth registered in China's car market since it started contracting in 2018. Driven by the domestic automobile market boom and China's unique role in world trade, its LED displays market enjoyed robust growth in 2021, with export reaching record highs and domestic demands remaining strong. In fact, China's LED lighting market also benefited from the post-pandemic demand. According to the China Association of Lighting Industry, the country's LED lighting product export was valued at US\$47.45 billion, an increase of 33.3% year on year.

As the pandemic boosted demand for electronic appliances but disturbed the supply of essential materials and logistic arrangements, the global semiconductor chip shortage had been the bottleneck limiting the development of multiple industries. During the year, business activities started to stabilise, and end-product manufacturers increased their chip stockpiles ahead of production expansions, prompting a rise in semiconductor prices. The semiconductor market as a whole grew 25.1% in 2021 to \$583.5 billion, according to a US research firm Gartner. Samsung Electronics also published record yearly revenue with a 31.6% surge from the semiconductor segment.

隨著經濟擴張，2021年中國汽車銷量同比增長3.8%，部分得益於新能源汽車銷量增長約1.6倍。這是中國汽車市場自2018年開始萎縮以來首次出現增長。在國內汽車市場的繁榮及中國在全球貿易中的獨特地位的推動下，2021年中國LED顯示器市場增長強勁，出口創歷史新高，國內需求保持強勁。事實上，中國LED照明市場亦受益於疫情後的需求。根據中國照明電器協會的數據，全國LED照明產品出口額達474.5億美元，同比增長33.3%。

隨著疫情爆發，電子產品需求大幅增加，但必要材料的供應及物流安排受到干擾，全球半導體芯片短缺成為限制多個行業發展的瓶頸。於本年度，業務活動開始企穩，終端產品製造商在擴產前增加芯片庫存，推動半導體價格上漲。根據美國研究公司Gartner的數據，2021年整個半導體市場增長25.1%，達到5,835億美元。三星電子亦公佈了創紀錄的年度收入，半導體分部的收入飆升31.6%。



BUSINESS REVIEW

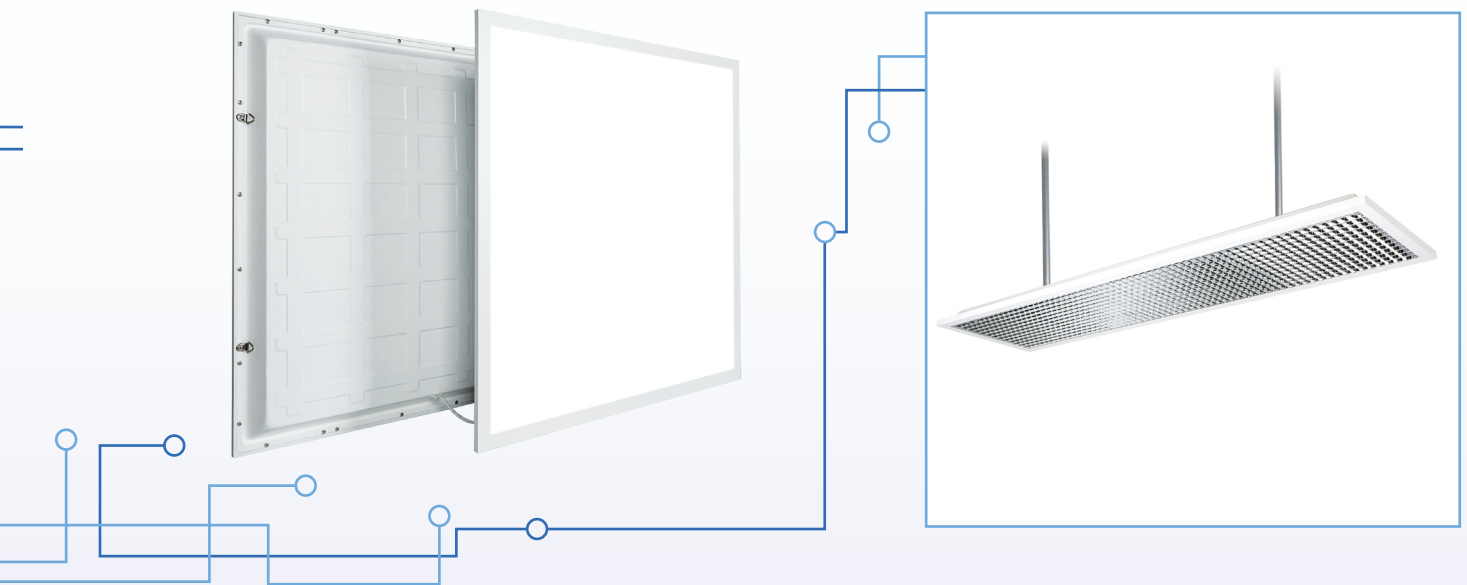
During the year ended 31 December 2021, demand for all of the Group's core products surged. As a seasoned player in the market with top-notch production techniques and a sound reputation, the Group fully grasped the opportunities and achieved a year of growth in sales, successfully recovering from the disrupted year of 2020.

The enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system implemented by the Group was especially effective in cost control through timely monitoring of its operation process to promote information exchange between functions, storing and managing operational data. It has enhanced financial and work efficiency with a higher level of process automation during the manufacturing process.

業務回顧

截至2021年12月31日止年度，對本集團所有核心產品的需求激增。作為市場經驗豐富、生產技術一流、口碑良好的企業，本集團充分把握機遇，實現了銷售額增長的一年，成功從備受干擾的2020年復甦。

本集團實施的企業資源規劃（「ERP」）系統在成本控制方面成效顯著，可實時監察營運過程，促進各職能之間的資訊流通，以及儲存及管理營運數據。其於生產過程中通過加強自動化生產，提升財務及工作效率。



The total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2021 was approximately HK\$1,922,595,000, representing an increase of 37.7% compared to approximately HK\$1,395,888,000 for the year ended 31 December 2020. Disregarding the high-tech electronic components and product sourcing business, which was intended to fund the

截至2021年12月31日止年度，總收入約為1,922,595,000港元，較截至2020年12月31日止年度的約1,395,888,000港元增長37.7%。倘不計及高科技電子零部件及產品的採購業務（該業務擬短暫性為本集

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Group's transitional period temporarily, revenue from the core business sectors was approximately HK\$1,603,450,000, representing an increase of 50.9% as compared to approximately HK\$1,062,451,000 of the year ended 31 December 2020. Revenue from the sales of LED backlight products was approximately HK\$1,454,015,000 (2020: approximately HK\$988,091,000), representing an increase of 47.2%. Such increase was mainly contributed by the record-high sales of the automobile onboard display backlights and the steady increase from television and other industrial equipment displays, which grew 7.9% and 4.1%, respectively. Revenue from the sales of LED lighting products was approximately HK\$149,435,000 (2020: approximately HK\$74,360,000), representing an increase of 101.0%, attributable to an increase in revenue from both public and commercial lighting segments, which amounted to approximately HK\$6,101,000 (2020: approximately HK\$2,559,000) and HK\$143,334,000 (2020: approximately HK\$71,801,000), respectively. For the year ended 31 December 2021, along with the increase in revenue, the Group's gross profit also increased to approximately HK\$282,197,000 (2020: approximately HK\$198,417,000).

LED Backlight Business

The three types of the Group's LED backlight products are: 1) automobile onboard displays; 2) television displays; and 3) other industrial equipment displays. For the year ended 31 December 2021, revenue derived from LED backlight products in automobile onboard displays, television displays and industrial equipment displays were approximately HK\$1,158,602,000, HK\$65,728,000 and HK\$229,685,000, respectively.

Amid a surge in car sales in China, the demand for automobile displays was high during the year, and the Group's automobile onboard displays recorded a 64.0% increase in sales for the year ended 31 December 2021. It continued to be the largest contributor to the Group's LED backlight business during the year ended 31 December 2021, representing approximately 79.7% of total LED backlight products sales (2020: approximately 71.5%).

團過渡期提供支持)，來自核心業務部門的收入為1,603,450,000港元，較截至2020年12月31日止年度的約1,062,451,000港元增長50.9%。LED背光產品的銷售收入約為1,454,015,000港元（2020年：約988,091,000港元），增長47.2%。該增長乃主要由於車載顯示器的銷售額創歷史新高以及電視及其他工業設備顯示器的銷售呈穩定增長，分別增長7.9%及4.1%。LED照明產品的銷售收入約為149,435,000港元（2020年：約74,360,000港元），增長101.0%，原因為來自公用及商用照明分部的收入均有所增長，分別約為6,101,000港元（2020年：約2,559,000港元）及143,334,000港元（2020年：約71,801,000港元）。於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團毛利亦隨收入增加而上升至約282,197,000港元（2020年：約198,417,000港元）。

LED 背光業務

本集團的三類LED背光產品為：1) 車載顯示器；2) 電視顯示器；及3) 其他工業設備顯示器。截至2021年12月31日止年度，LED背光產品中來自車載顯示器、電視顯示器及工業設備顯示器的收入分別約為1,158,602,000港元、65,728,000港元及229,685,000港元。

由於中國汽車銷量激增，年內對車載顯示器的需求較高，截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團車載顯示器的銷量增長64.0%，於截至2021年12月31日止年度繼續為本集團的LED背光業務作出最大貢獻，佔LED背光產品銷售總額約79.7%（2020年：約71.5%）。

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The LED television market also enjoyed a comeback, reversing from the unfavorable market conditions in the previous years. As a result, the Group's LED backlight for television displays recorded an 7.9% increase in sales, amounting to approximately HK\$65,728,000 (2020: approximately HK\$60,911,000). Equipment displays backlight products recorded an increase of 4.1% in revenue for the year ended 31 December 2021.

LED電視市場亦從前幾年的不利市場環境中復甦。因此，本集團電視顯示器LED背光的銷量增長7.9%，約為65,728,000港元（2020年：約60,911,000港元）。截至2021年12月31日止年度，設備顯示器背光產品的收入增長4.1%。

For the year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度

LED Backlight Revenue Breakdown	LED 背光 收入明細	2021 2021 年		2020 2020 年	
		HK\$'000 千港元	% %	HK\$'000 千港元	% %
Automobile Displays	車載顯示器	1,158,602	79.7	706,600	71.5
Televisions	電視	65,728	4.5	60,911	6.2
Equipment Displays	設備顯示器	229,685	15.8	220,580	22.3
		1,454,015	100.0	988,091	100.0

Lighting Service Business

The Group's LED lighting service business is classified into two categories, namely public lighting and commercial lighting. The Group provides various services including products, lighting solutions design, installation, and maintenance etc. During the year ended 31 December 2021, revenues from public lighting and commercial lighting were approximately HK\$6,101,000 and HK\$143,334,000, respectively (2020: approximately HK\$2,559,000 and HK\$71,801,000), observing the increase of 138.4% and 99.6%, respectively.

照明服務業務

本集團的LED照明服務業務分為公用照明及商用照明兩大類。本集團提供的服務包括產品、照明方案設計、安裝及維修等。截至2021年12月31日止年度，公用照明及商用照明的收入分別約為6,101,000港元及143,334,000港元（2020年：約2,559,000港元及71,801,000港元），分別增長138.4%及99.6%。

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The increase in the Group's public lighting business was mainly due to an increase in the education lighting projects during the year. At the same time, the commercial lighting segment was driven primarily by orders from overseas, especially European clients, who increased order volume to strengthen their stockpile to be fully prepared for any possible supply disruptions.

本集團公共照明業務增長乃主要由於年內教育照明項目增加所致。與此同時，商用照明分部主要受海外訂單驅動，尤其是歐洲客戶，彼等增加訂單量以加強庫存，為任何可能的供應中斷做好充分準備。

For the year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度

LED Lighting Service Revenue Breakdown	LED 照明服務 收入明細	2021 2021 年		2020 2020 年	
		HK\$'000 千港元	% %	HK\$'000 千港元	% %
Public Lighting	公用照明	6,101	4.1	2,559	3.4
Commercial Lighting	商用照明	143,334	95.9	71,801	96.6
		149,435	100.0	74,360	100.0

Sourcing Business

The group engaged in sourcing high-tech electronic components and products as a temporary source of income to fund the transitional period when it focused on optimising its product mix. As part of the Group's plan to enter the semiconductor market, starting from the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group added semiconductor memory chips to this segment. As the Group's semiconductor packaging and testing facility launched in late 2021, the sourcing business started to phase out, and memory chips were the only remaining products in this segment during the year.

採購業務

本集團從事高科技電子零部件及產品採購業務，作為專注於優化其產品組合的過渡期臨時收入來源。作為本集團進軍半導體市場計劃的一部分，自截至2020年12月31日止年度開始，本集團向該分部增加半導體存儲芯片。隨著本集團於2021年底啟動半導體封測設施，採購業務開始逐步退出，而存儲芯片為該分部年內僅存的产品。

For the year ended 31 December 截至12月31日止年度

Sourcing Business Revenue Breakdown	採購業務 收入明細	2021 2021 年		2020 2020 年	
		HK\$'000 千港元	% %	HK\$'000 千港元	% %
High-tech electronic components and products sourcing	高科技電子零部件及產品採購	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	88,987	26.7
Memory chips related products sourcing	存儲芯片相關產品採購	319,145	100.0	244,450	73.3
		319,145	100.0	333,437	100.0

QUALITY CONTROL

At the Group, a high level of quality control has proven to garner customer loyalty. The Group has established stringent quality control procedures to ensure the quality of its products. From the very beginning of designing a product to each stage throughout the manufacturing process, until the product is completed and stored, the Group's quality control staff ensures excellence in every aspect. There is a set of established procedures in selecting and approving new suppliers and raw materials, and thorough testing of product samples is carried out before mass production of the products.

The Group owns a series of advanced production and testing equipment for improving quality control. The Group has been awarded various certifications, including ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 for quality and environmental management systems, which serve as an important assurance of product quality and reliability.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Group recognises the immense value of Research and Development ("R&D") capabilities and has become an agile and sharp industry player for its R&D efforts. As today's consumers consider not only quality but also diversity in many tech-related products, market research is vital to understand the needs and preferences of consumers. Moreover, amid the fast-changing consumer market, the R&D department is resourceful in supporting the Group's production and operation with well-informed research, which enables the Group to identify niche markets that offer profitable opportunities. By flexibly targeting market trends and technological advances, the Group endeavours to be always prepared for emerging possibilities so as to capture optimal business deals.

The Group's R&D centre is located in its production plant in Huizhou. The Group engages in various R&D activities, including (i) concurrent development of new product designs with our customers; (ii) improvement of product quality, efficiency and functionality of existing products; (iii) in-project calibration and optimization of the production processes and capability of the equipment; (iv) introduction and promotion of the use of new production technologies and new production materials; and (v) assessment of the future prospect and development trend of the LED industry. The Group has achieved a number of technological advancements and breakthroughs over the years, and, as of 31 December 2021, the Group held 209 patents registered in the PRC. Looking forward, the Group will continue to enhance its R&D capabilities and prepare itself for the up-and-coming opportunities.

質量控制

在本集團，高水平的質量控制可以提高客戶忠誠度。本集團已建立嚴格的質量控制程序以確保其產品質量。從最初的產品設計到整個生產的每個階段，直至產品完成及儲存，本集團的質量控制人員確保每個方面都做到卓越成績。本集團採用規定的程序來挑選及批核新供應商及原材料，並在產品量產前對產品樣本進行全面測試。

本集團擁有一系列先進的生產及測試設備以提高質量控制。本集團的質量及環境管理體系已獲頒多項認證，其中包括ISO 9001：2008及ISO 14001：2004認證，是產品質素及可靠性的重要保證。

研究與開發

本集團認識到研究與開發（「研發」）能力的巨大價值，並已在研發投入上成為敏捷和敏銳的行業參與者。由於當今消費者不僅考慮許多技術相關產品的質量，而且亦考慮其多樣性，因此市場研究對瞭解消費者的需求和偏好至關重要。此外，在瞬息萬變的消費市場中，研發部門善於利用消息靈通的研究來支持本集團的生產和運營，從而使本集團能夠識別可提供盈利機會的利基市場。通過靈活地應對市場趨勢和技術進步，本集團努力始終為新出現的可能機會做好準備，以把握最佳的業務交易。

本集團的研發中心位於惠州的生產廠房。本集團參與多項研發活動，包括(i)與客戶共同開發新產品設計；(ii)改善現有產品的質素、效率及功能；(iii)於項目內標準化及優化設備的生產流程及產能；(iv)引入及推廣新生產技術及新生產材料的使用；及(v)評估LED行業的未來前景及發展趨勢。多年來，本集團已取得大量技術進展及突破，截至2021年12月31日，本集團持有209項於中國註冊的專利。展望未來，本集團將繼續提升其研發能力，為未來機遇做好準備。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層之論述及分析

AWARDS FOR CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

During the year ended 31 December 2021, Wai Chi Opto Technology Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, has received the Green Office Label awarded under the Green Office Awards Labelling Scheme (“GOALS”) organised by the World Green Organization (“WGO”) for the sixth year, in recognition of the Group’s continued efforts in aiding environmental protection.

WGO launched GOALS in 2013 with the objectives of raising awareness of global environmental issues and encouraging corporations to implement the best green practices in their offices in 9 stipulated aspects of operations, including energy savings, water savings, waste reduction, paper and printing reduction, green procurement, IT use and disposal, transportation, education and awareness, and finally green innovation. Companies have to undergo a process of stringent green audit, during which the Group has demonstrated its commitment in corporate social responsibility by incorporating its green mission into daily practice and corporate culture.

PROSPECTS

Despite the tremendous full-year performances, China, the world’s second-largest economy grew by just 4% in the last three months of 2021, at a much slower pace than the previous quarters, showing the underlying slowdown that is to be expected in the coming year. As the effects of monetary and fiscal stimuli began to subside and major supply-chain disruptions emerged amid new COVID-19 waves, inflationary pressures in many economies, including China, are rising, posing headwinds against further recovery. In view of the fierce Russian-Ukraine war in an already uncertain global environment, the US and European stock indexes tumbled, with investors unsure of what will be happening next in the capital markets. Oil prices rose so much that the US and the International Energy Agency had to release barrels from their stockpiles to ease the worries over the ripple effects the price surge might have on the global economy.

有關企業責任的獎項

截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團附屬公司偉志光電有限公司第六度榮獲世界綠色組織（「世界綠色組織」）舉辦的綠色辦公室獎勵計劃（「綠色辦公室獎勵計劃」）所頒發的綠色辦公室企業獎，以表彰本集團於環境保護方面的持續付出。

世界綠色組織為了提高各界對全球環境問題的關注以及鼓勵企業於辦公室9個不同營運範疇施行綠色守則，遂於2013年推出綠色辦公室獎勵計劃，9個不同範疇包括節約能源、節約用水、減少廢物、減少用紙和印刷、綠色採購、資訊技術使用及處置、交通運輸、教育及意識以及綠色創新。本集團成功通過嚴格的審核，證明其於履行企業社會責任的堅持，以及積極將綠色理念融入日常生活及企業文化。

展望

儘管全年表現出色，但世界第二大經濟體中國於2021年最後三個月僅增長4%，增速遠低於前幾個季度，表明未來一年可能會出現潛在放緩。隨著貨幣及財政刺激措施的影響開始消退，以及新一波COVID-19浪潮中出現重大供應鏈中斷，包括中國在內的許多經濟體的通脹壓力正在上升，對進一步復甦構成阻力。在本已不明朗的全球環境下，俄羅斯與烏克蘭爆發激烈的戰爭，美國及歐洲的股票指數暴跌，投資者不確定資本市場接下來會發生什麼。油價大幅上漲，以至於美國及國際能源署不得不釋放石油庫存，以緩解人們對價格飆升可能對全球經濟產生連鎖反應的擔憂。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS 管理層之論述及分析

The macroeconomic trends are unpredictable, but China's automobile industry demand is undoubtedly lasting. Production and sales are expected to be better in 2022 on the prospect that issues such as chip shortage and high prices of raw materials may ease, according to a statement from the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers. This provides an opportunity for the LED display makers. In fact, shifts in business models in the market also gave the Group more bargaining power and a chance to broaden its client base.

After the loss of Mr. Yiu Chi To, former chairman of the Company, the management team of the Group grew stronger together and vowed to continue the path towards a profitable future. Given the bolstered market demand, the Group is determined to leverage its technological advantages fully and utilise its LED backlight production capacities to benefit from the demand arising from the automobile onboard display market, which is the direction foreseen by (the late) Mr. Yiu Chi To. The Group shall strengthen its cooperation with various brands and create more value-added products with its advanced techniques.

Apart from the backlight segment, the Group's lighting segment is also receiving an increasing amount of orders from trusting clients worldwide amid the uncertainties in the international supply chains. This trend is expected to last and boost the Group's income in the coming year. The Group shall prioritise the education lighting projects and reinforce its brand image in the specialised markets.

As for the newly set up semiconductor memory chip lines, the Group grasped the opportunity in the semiconductor market and started laying the foundations for this business line a few years ago, before the chip demand became an international hit topic. With the undoubtedly strong demand for semiconductor chips, the Group actively optimises risk control and production capacity. The production commencement has been successful, picking up momentum currently. The management team and the Board are confident that this line of business will grow into a significant income stream shortly.

宏觀經濟趨勢不可預測，但中國汽車行業的需求無疑是持久的。根據中國汽車工業協會的一份報告，由於芯片短缺及原材料價格高企等問題可能得到緩解，預計2022年生產及銷售將有所改善。這為LED顯示器製造商提供機遇。事實上，市場業務模式的轉變亦賦予本集團更多議價能力及擴大客戶基礎的機會。

於本公司前主席姚志圖先生辭世後，本集團的管理團隊更趨團結及強大，並決心繼續邁向盈利的未來。鑑於市場需求強勁，本集團決心充分發揮技術優勢，利用其LED背光產能，從車載顯示器市場的需求中獲益，此亦為已故姚志圖先生所預見的方向。本集團將加強與各品牌的合作，以先進的技術創造更多的附加值產品。

在國際供應鏈不明朗的情況下，不僅背光分部，本集團的照明分部亦從全球對其信賴有加的客戶接獲越來越多的訂單。預計該趨勢將得以持續，並於來年增加本集團的收入。本集團將優先發展教育照明項目，在有特色的市場強化品牌形象。

至於新設立的半導體存儲芯片線，本集團早在芯片需求成為國際熱門話題之前，就抓住了半導體市場的機遇，並在幾年前開始奠定該業務線的基礎。在半導體芯片需求旺盛的情況下，本集團積極優化風險控制及產能。投產已取得成功，目前勢頭蒸蒸日上。管理團隊及董事會相信，此業務線將於短期內成長為重要的收入來源。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層之論述及分析

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the sources of revenue for the Group were the sales of LED backlight, providing LED lighting services and the business of high-tech electronic components and products sourcing. The Group's LED backlight products sales were approximately HK\$1,454,015,000, representing an increase of approximately 47.2% from 2020, which was mainly attributable to the increase of sales of all products lines, especially the record-high amount of automotive display LED backlight products. The sales of the Group's LED lighting products were approximately HK\$149,435,000, representing an increase of 101.0%, attributable to an increase in revenue from both public and commercial lighting segments. The revenue from the high-tech electronic components and products sourcing segment was approximately HK\$319,145,000 (2020: HK\$333,437,000), which further declined as the Group phases out this temporary income stream.

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

For the year ended 31 December 2021, gross profit from the sales of LED backlight and LED lighting products was approximately HK\$275,166,000, representing an increase of 52.2% from approximately HK\$180,835,000 in 2020. Gross profit margin for these two segments increased by 0.2 percentage points from 17.0% in 2020 to 17.2% in 2021. Gross profit and gross profit margin from high-tech electronic components and products sourcing were HK\$7,031,000 and 2.2% (2020: HK\$17,582,000 and 5.3%), respectively. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group's overall gross profit was approximately HK\$282,197,000, representing an increase of 42.2% from approximately HK\$198,417,000 in 2020. Overall gross profit margin was 14.7% in 2021, representing an increase of 0.5 percentage points from 14.2% in 2020.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

Labour costs, sales commissions and transportation costs were the Group's major selling and distribution expenses. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group's selling and distribution expenses was approximately HK\$36,437,000, representing an increase of 43.7% from approximately HK\$25,356,000 in 2020, which was in line with the increase in the overall revenue.

財務回顧

收入

截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團的收入來自銷售LED背光產品、提供LED照明服務及高科技電子零部件及產品的採購業務。本集團LED背光產品的銷售額約為1,454,015,000港元，較2020年上升約47.2%，此乃主要由於全線產品的銷量增長，尤其是車載顯示器LED背光產品的銷售額創歷史新高。本集團LED照明產品的銷售額約為149,435,000港元，上升101.0%，主要由於公用及商用照明分部的收入均有所增長所致。高科技電子零部件及產品採購分部的收入約為319,145,000港元（2020年：333,437,000港元），隨著本集團逐步削減此臨時收入來源而進一步下降。

毛利及毛利率

截至2021年12月31日止年度，銷售LED背光及LED照明產品的毛利約為275,166,000港元，較2020年約180,835,000港元增加52.2%。該兩個分部的毛利率由2020年的17.0%上升0.2個百分點至2021年的17.2%。高科技電子零部件及產品採購業務的毛利及毛利率分別為7,031,000港元及2.2%（2020年：17,582,000港元及5.3%）。截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團錄得整體毛利約為282,197,000港元，較2020年約198,417,000港元增加42.2%。2021年的整體毛利率為14.7%，較2020年的14.2%上升0.5個百分點。

銷售及分銷開支

員工成本、銷售佣金及運輸成本為本集團主要銷售及分銷開支。截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團銷售及分銷開支約為36,437,000港元，較2020年的約25,356,000港元增加43.7%，與整體收入增長一致。

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses refer to the general expenses incurred in offices and factories. The Group focuses on effective management by means of resource consolidation in the Shenzhen and Huizhou factories. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group's administrative expenses was approximately HK\$98,748,000, which has increased by 16.3% compared to approximately HK\$84,934,000 for the year 2020. The increase was mainly attributable to the expansion in business scale.

Other Income

During the year ended 31 December 2021, other income was approximately HK\$23,239,000, representing an increase of 12.2% in comparison with approximately HK\$20,707,000 for the year 2020, mainly due to an increase in bank interest income.

Taxation

Taxation consisted of current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Two of the Group's subsidiaries, Wai Chi Opto Technology (Shenzhen) Limited ("**Shenzhen Wai Chi**") and Huizhou Wai Chi Electronics Company Limited, are qualified as "High-Tech Enterprises" in the PRC and granted certain tax benefits, including a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% instead of the statutory rate of 25%. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group's tax credit was approximately HK\$69,000 (2020: HK\$329,000), as a result of the rise in sales.

Inventories

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's inventories was approximately HK\$312,029,000, representing an increase of 41.4% as compared to approximately HK\$220,710,000 as at 31 December 2020. The increase in inventory was part of the Group's strategies to offset the current and anticipated increase in raw material prices by purchasing more materials at a relatively low rate. The newly launched memory chip testing and packaging business also contributed to the Group's inventory strategies.

行政開支

行政開支包括一般辦公室及廠房開支。本集團通過深圳生產廠房和惠州生產廠房資源整合強調有效率管理。截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團的行政開支約為98,748,000港元，較2020年的約84,934,000港元增加16.3%。增加主要是由於業務規模擴大所致。

其他收入

截至2021年12月31日止年度，其他收入約為23,239,000港元，較2020年的約20,707,000港元增加12.2%，此乃由於銀行利息收入增加所致。

稅項

稅項包括當期稅項及遞延稅項資產及負債的變動。本集團的兩家附屬公司，偉志光電(深圳)有限公司(「**深圳偉志**」)及惠州偉志電子有限公司被評定為中國「高新技術企業」，享有若干稅務優惠，包括以優惠企業所得稅稅率15%而非法定稅率25%納稅。截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團的稅項抵免約為69,000港元(2020年：329,000港元)。

存貨

於2021年12月31日，本集團的存貨量約為312,029,000港元，較2020年12月31日的約220,710,000港元增加41.4%。存貨增加乃由於本集團策略性地以相對較低的價格採購更多材料以抵銷當前及預期原材料價格的上漲。新啟動的存儲芯片測試及封裝業務分部亦影響本集團存貨策略。

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Trade Receivables

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's net trade receivables amounted to approximately HK\$672,316,000, which increased by 18.6% as compared to approximately HK\$566,740,000 as at 31 December 2020. This was attributable to the increase in sales.

Trade Payables

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's trade payables amounted to approximately HK\$400,649,000, which increased by 35.7% as compared to approximately HK\$295,154,000 as at 31 December 2020. The increase was attributable to the increase in purchase of raw materials.

Placing of New Shares and Full Use of the Net Proceeds from the Placing

On 6 May 2016, the Company completed a placing of new shares (the **"Placing"**), allotted and issued 16,825,000 new shares of the Company to not less than six individuals who are independent third parties at the price of HK\$2.00 per share. Net proceeds from the Placing amounted to approximately HK\$31,134,000, which are intended to be used for financing any potential investment opportunities such as mergers and acquisition that may arise from time to time.

On 11 November 2020, Wai Chi Huizhou had entered into an agreement with Victoria Ultra Business Co., Ltd. to acquire the equipment at a cash consideration of approximately USD5.9 million (equivalent to approximately HK\$45.9 million) (as set out in the announcement of the Company dated 11 November 2020). Completion of the said acquisition took place after the fulfilment of the conditions precedent set out in the agreement on 31 March 2021. Wai Chi Huizhou paid the cash consideration in full to Victoria Ultra Business Co., Ltd., and the equipment was delivered to Wai Chi Huizhou in March 2021 and is currently being used for the semiconductor memory chips testing and packing business of the Group. With the completion of this acquisition, 100% of the net proceeds from the Placing had been used for the funding of the acquisition.

應收賬款

於2021年12月31日，本集團的應收賬款淨額約為672,316,000港元，較2020年12月31日的約566,740,000港元增加18.6%，此乃由於銷售額增加所致。

應付賬款

於2021年12月31日，本集團的應付賬款約為400,649,000港元，較2020年12月31日的約295,154,000港元增加35.7%。增加乃由於原材料採購量增加所致。

配售新股份及配售事項所得款項淨額全數用畢

於2016年5月6日，本公司完成配售新股份（「**配售事項**」），以每股2.00港元的價格向不少於六名獨立第三方人士配發及發行本公司16,825,000股新股份。配售事項所得款項淨額約為31,134,000港元，擬用於為可能不時出現的任何潛在投資機遇（如合併及收購）提供資金。

於2020年11月11日，偉志惠州與Victoria Ultra Business Co., Ltd.訂立協議以現金代價約5,900,000美元（相當於約45,900,000港元）收購設備（誠如本公司日期為2020年11月11日之公告所載）。上述收購事項已於2021年3月31日於協議所載之先決條件獲達成後完成。偉志惠州已向Victoria Ultra Business Co., Ltd.悉數支付現金代價，而設備已於2021年3月交付予偉志惠州，目前用於本集團半導體存儲芯片測試及封裝業務。於此次收購事項完成後，配售事項的全部所得款項淨額已用於為收購事項提供資金。

Major Acquisition

On 11 November 2021, Techwide Management Company Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as Purchaser, and Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu (being an executive Director), Mr. Yiu Kwan Lok (being brother of Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu and an associate thereof) and Ms. Yiu Oi Tung (being sister of Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu and an associate thereof), as the Vendors, entered into an agreement for the acquisition of the entire equity interest held by the Vendors in Maxtone Electronics Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability, being the Target Company, at the consideration of HK\$91.0 million which shall be settled by way of cash. The Target Company held three units of industrial premises in Hong Kong, one being leased to the Company as office and warehouse, one being leased to a third party, and the other vacant. On 10 January 2022, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said agreement, the said acquisition was completed and the Target Company became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The acquisition was financed by internal resources of the Group.

For details regarding the acquisition, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 11 November 2021 and 10 January 2022.

主要交易

於2021年11月11日，本公司間接全資附屬公司Techwide Management Company Limited（作為買方）與姚君瑜女士（執行董事）、姚君樂先生（姚君瑜女士的胞弟及其聯繫人）及姚藹桐女士（姚君瑜女士的胞妹及其聯繫人）（作為賣方）訂立協議以收購賣方於萬事通電子有限公司（一間於香港註冊成立的有限公司，即目標公司）持有的全部股權，代價為91.0百萬港元，並應以現金方式償付。目標公司於香港持有三項工業場所單位，一單位出租予本公司用作倉庫及辦公室，一單位出租予第三方，另一單位空置。於2022年1月10日，根據上述協議的條款及條件，上述收購事項已完成，目標公司成為本公司的間接全資附屬公司。收購事項由本集團的內部資源提供資金。

有關收購事項的詳情，請參閱公司日期為2021年11月11日及2022年1月10日的公告。

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

董事、高級管理人員及僱員

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Chen Chung Po, age 44, was appointed as executive Director and the Chief Executive Officer of our Company on 16 August 2013 and appointed as Chairman of our Company on 28 January 2022. He is responsible for the day-to-day management of our Group including administration, procurement, production as well as financial management. Mr. Chen received his Bachelor of Arts in Business Studies degree from Hong Kong Polytechnic University in November 2000. He has more than 10 years of working experience in banking and finance fields. After graduation, he joined Bank of China (Hong Kong) as a credit analyst and was gradually promoted to Branch Manager from 2000 to 2006. From 2006 to 2010, he worked with the Sun Hung Kai Group of companies serving as the Vice President of Sales Division in Wealth Management when he resigned in 2011. From 2011 to 2012, he was a person licensed to carry on Type 2 regulated activity. Prior to joining our Group, he was the sales director in GF Securities (Hong Kong) Brokerage Limited from 2011 to 2013. Mr. Chen is the husband of Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu, son-in-law of Mr. Yiu Chi To and Ms. Luk Fong, and brother in law of Mr. Yiu Kwan Lok.

Ms. Luk Fong, aged 59, was appointed as executive Director of the Company on 22 March 2022. Prior to the appointment as executive Director, Ms. Luk has been the assistant head of backlight overseas business department of Shenzhen Wai Chi since March 2003. Ms. Luk joined the Group in 1984 as she served as marketing and sales representative of Wai Chi Electronics Co. from then until 1991 and was then appointed as director from June 1991 to February 2003. Ms. Luk graduated from Jiangsu Wuxi Fifth High School in 1981. Ms. Luk is the wife of Mr. Yiu Chi To, mother of Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu and Mr. Yiu Kwan Lok and the mother-in-law of Mr. Chen Chung Po.

執行董事

陳鐘譜先生，44歲，於2013年8月16日獲委任為本公司執行董事兼行政總裁及於2022年1月28日獲委任為本公司主席，負責本集團的日常管理，包括行政、採購、生產以及財務管理。陳先生於2000年11月取得香港理工大學的工商管理文學士學位。彼於銀行及金融界擁有逾10年工作經驗。畢業後，彼加入中國銀行（香港）擔任信貸分析師，並於2000年至2006年間逐漸晉升至分行經理。2006年至2010年間，彼於新鴻基金融集團旗下公司任職，其於2011年辭任時正擔任財富管理銷售分部副總裁。2011年至2012年，彼獲授權進行第二類受規管活動。加入本集團前，彼於2011年至2013年間擔任廣發證券（香港）有限公司的銷售經理。陳鐘譜先生為姚君瑜女士的丈夫，亦為姚志圖先生及陸方女士的女婿，以及姚君樂先生的姐夫。

陸方女士，59歲，於2022年3月22日獲委任為本公司執行董事。於委任為執行董事前，陸女士自2003年3月起一直擔任偉志光電（深圳）有限公司背光海外業務部助理主管，該公司為一家於中國成立的有限責任公司及本公司的間接全資附屬公司，主要從事從事製造及買賣LED背光產品。陸女士於1984年加入本集團，自此直至1991年擔任偉志電子公司的營銷及銷售代表，其後於1991年6月至2003年2月獲委任為董事。陸女士於1981年畢業於江蘇無錫市第五中學。陸女士為姚志圖先生的妻子、姚君瑜女士及姚君樂先生的母親及陳鐘譜先生的岳母。

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES 董事、高級管理人員及僱員

Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu, age 37, was appointed as executive Director of our Company on 16 August 2013. She is also the Sales and Marketing Manager of Wai Chi Opto Technology Limited since 2009. Ms. Yiu joined us in 2008 and served as Sales and Marketing Executive initially. She is responsible for the sales and marketing of our LED lighting division and she is also in charge of the research and development department of our LED lighting division. Currently she is also in charge of monitoring the production line of semi conductor memory chips. Ms. Yiu received her Bachelor's degree of Applied Science in Electrical Engineering from The University of British Columbia in May 2008 and her Master of Lighting degree from the Queensland University of Technology in May 2012. Ms. Yiu was admitted as Engineer by the Corporation of Seven Wardens Inc. in 2008. She also held the Directorship of Hong Kong Critical Component Manufacturing Association from 2009 to 2012 and the Directorship of Hong Kong Opto Mechatronics Industry Association from 2012 to 2018. Ms. Yiu is the elder daughter of Mr. Yiu Chi To and Ms. Luk Fong, wife of Mr. Chen Chung Po and sister of Mr. Yiu Kwan Lok.

Mr. Chen Wei Wu, age 58, was appointed as executive Director of our Company on 11 March 2014. He is the Financial Controller of Shenzhen Wai Chi since 2010. He is responsible for the financial management and day-to-day financial operation in the PRC region. He has 30 years of experience in commercial and finance fields. From 1984 to 1992, Mr. Chen served as Accounting Officer in Jinan Chemicals Factory at Hengyang City of Hunan. From 1992 to 1997, he served as Financial Controller in Shenzhen Zhongqiao Group at Shenzhen. From 1997 to 2001, he served as Vice General Manager and Chief Financial Controller in Shenzhen Shennan Merchants Group. From 2001 to 2006, he served as the Assistant to the General Manager and head of the Capital Department in Shenzhen Saigedasheng Joint-stock Company Limited. From 2006 to 2008, he served as the General Manager of the Audit Planning Department in GD Hengfeng Investment Group Co., Ltd. From 2008 to 2010, he served as the General Manager of Group Finance Division in Shenzhen Shangtianran Investment Company Limited.

姚君瑜女士，37歲，於2013年8月16日獲委任為本公司執行董事。彼自2009年起亦為偉志光電有限公司的銷售及市場推廣經理。姚女士於2008年加入本集團，起初擔任銷售及市場推廣行政人員，負責LED照明部的銷售及市場推廣及LED照明部研發部門的負責人，目前亦負責半導體存儲芯片產線的監督。姚女士於2008年5月取得英屬哥倫比亞大學的電子工程應用科學學士學位，並於2012年5月取得昆士蘭科技大學的照明碩士學位。姚女士於2008年獲七大工程學院接納為工程師。彼亦於2009年至2012年間擔任香港關鍵性零部件製造業協會的董事職務，於2012年至2018年擔任香港光機電行業協會的董事職務。姚君瑜女士為姚志圖先生及陸方女士之長女及陳鐘譜先生之太太，亦為姚君樂先生之姐姐。

陳緯武先生，58歲，於2014年3月11日獲委任為本公司執行董事。彼自2010年起擔任深圳偉志的財務總監，負責中國地區的財務管理及日常財務營運。彼於商務及金融界擁有30年經驗。於1984年至1992年間，陳先生於湖南衡陽市金雁化工廠擔任會計主管。於1992年至1997年間，彼於深圳的深圳中僑集團擔任財務總監。於1997年至2001年間，彼於深南招商集團擔任副總經理及財務總監。於2001年至2006年間，彼於深圳市賽格達聲股份有限公司擔任總經理助理及資本部主管。於2006年至2008年間，彼於廣東恆豐投資集團有限公司擔任審核計劃部的總經理。於2008年至2010年間，彼於深圳市尚天然投資有限公司擔任集團財務部總經理。

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

董事、高級管理人員及僱員

Mr. Chen studied and graduated from the correspondence course in industrial accountancy and received the professional certificate in industrial accountancy from the Hunan College of Finance and Economics (merged with Hunan University in April 2020) in July 1987. In October 1994, Mr. Chen was conferred by the Ministry of Finance in the PRC the qualification of an accountant specializing in corporate accounting. In April 2011, Mr. Chen was admitted as Senior International Finance Manager by the International Financial Management Association. In December 2017, Mr. Chen was admitted as Senior Accountant by the Human Resources and Social Security Department of Guangdong Province and Mr. Chen was admitted as International Certified Public Accountant by the International Association of Accounting Professionals in August 2020. In June 2012, Mr. Chen obtained his Master of Business Administration degree from the Zhongnan University of Economics and Law. In November 2014, Mr. Chen obtained his Doctor of Business Administration degree from the Victoria University of Switzerland.

Ms. Yong Jian Hui, age 45, was appointed as executive Director of our Company on 11 March 2014. She joined our Company since 2003. She is currently the Deputy General Manager and the Head of Sales Department of Wai Chi Opto Technology (Shenzhen) Company Limited. She is responsible for the sales and marketing of our LED backlight products. She has more than 10 years of working experience in sales and marketing of backlight products. Prior to her joining our Company, Ms. Yong served as the head of Sales Department at Wah Mei Electronics (Shenzhen) Company Limited from 2000 to 2002. Ms. Yong graduated from the Hunan Radio & TV University of Financial Accounting Profession in 1999 and obtained her Master of Business Administration degree from the Southwest Jiaotong University in June 2012.

陳先生於湖南財經學院（於2020年4月與湖南大學合併）研讀工業會計的相關課程，於1987年7月畢業並取得工業會計專業文憑。於1994年10月，陳先生獲中國財政部頒授會計師資格，專責企業會計。於2011年4月，陳先生獲國際財務管理協會認可為資深國際財務管理師，並於2017年12月獲廣東省人力資源和社會保障廳頒授高級會計師資格及於2020年8月獲國際專業會計師公會頒發國際專業會計師公會資格證書。於2012年6月，陳先生於中南財經政法大學取得工商管理碩士學位。於2014年11月，陳先生於瑞士維多利亞大學取得工商管理博士學位。

雍建輝女士，45歲，於2014年3月11日獲委任為本公司執行董事。彼自2003年加入本公司。彼現時擔任偉志光電（深圳）有限公司的副總經理及銷售部主管，負責LED背光產品的銷售及市場推廣。彼於背光產品的銷售及市場推廣方面擁有逾10年工作經驗。加入本公司前，雍女士於2000年至2002年擔任華美電子（深圳）有限公司的銷售部主管。雍女士於1999年獲湖南廣播電視大學頒授會計專業大專學歷，並於2012年6月取得西南交通大學的工商管理碩士學位。

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah, age 58, was appointed as independent non-executive Director (“INED”) of our Company on 11 March 2014.

Mr. Au Yeung obtained a Professional Diploma in Accountancy in The Hong Kong Polytechnic (now known as The Hong Kong Polytechnic University) in 1987. He is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Society of Accountants and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. Mr. Au Yeung had worked for a number of years for Price Waterhouse (now known as PricewaterhouseCoopers), had acted as a financial manager of a listed company and a major private company respectively in Hong Kong. He has been a certified public accountant since 1994 and has over thirty years' experience in auditing, finance and administration. He is now the director of Lau & Au Yeung C.P.A. Limited.

Mr. Au Yeung was appointed as an independent non-executive director of Amvig Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 2300, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange and delisted since 19 April 2021) during the period from May 2006 to April 2021. Mr. Au Yeung was also appointed on 12 August 2016 and is currently acting as an independent non-executive director of Man Shing Global Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 8309, a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange).

Mr. Chen Kwok Wang, age 59, was appointed as INED of our Company on 11 March 2014.

Mr. Chen is currently a Partner at Messrs. Fairbairn, Catley, Low & Kong. He has been admitted as a Solicitor of the High Court since 2005. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws from the University of Wolverhampton in February 2002 and his Postgraduate Certificate in Laws from the University of Hong Kong in June 2003. Mr. Chen obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering in November 1986 and also a Master of Business Administration degree in December 1997 from the University of Hong Kong. Mr. Chen was a Member of the Hong Kong Society of Accountants (now known as Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants) in 1990.

獨立非執行董事

歐陽天華先生，58歲，於2014年3月11日獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事（「獨立非執董」）。

歐陽先生於1987年取得香港理工學院（現稱香港理工大學）頒發之會計專業文憑。彼為香港會計師公會及英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員，曾於香港羅兵咸會計師事務所（現稱羅兵咸永道會計師事務所）任職數年，並曾於香港之上市公司及大型私人公司任財務經理。歐陽先生於1994年成為香港執業會計師，具超過三十年核數、財務及行政管理之經驗，彼現為劉歐陽會計師事務所有限公司之董事。

歐陽先生於2006年5月至2021年4月期間擔任澳科控股有限公司（股份代號：2300，其為於聯交所主板上市公司，並已於2021年4月19日除牌）之獨立非執行董事，於2016年8月12日，歐陽先生亦被委任為萬成環球控股有限公司（股份代號：8309，為於聯交所GEM上市公司）獨立非執行董事至今。

陳國宏先生，59歲，於2014年3月11日獲委任為本公司獨立非執董。

陳先生現時為范紀羅江律師行的合夥人。彼自2005年獲認許為高等法院律師。彼於2002年2月取得伍爾弗漢普頓大學法律學士學位，並於2003年6月取得香港大學法學專業證書。陳先生分別於1986年11月及1997年12月自香港大學取得工程理學士學位及工商管理碩士學位。陳先生於1990年為香港會計師公會的會員。

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

董事、高級管理人員及僱員

Prior to establishing his career in the legal field, Mr. Chen worked in an international accounting firm from 1986 to 1991 as a Staff Accountant and was eventually promoted to the position of Audit Supervisor. In 1992 to 1993, Mr. Chen became an Internal Auditor at the Hong Kong branch of a bank. In 1993 to 2000, Mr. Chen worked at The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited in the capacity as a Manager and was eventually promoted to the position of Senior Manager. In 2001 to 2002, Mr. Chen worked at the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong as a Manager where he was responsible for day-to-day supervision of financial intermediaries. Mr. Chen was appointed as an independent non-executive director of Fujian Start Group Co., Ltd, a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (stock code: 600734), on 20 May 2014 and PPS International (Holdings) Limited, a company listed on the Stock Exchange (Stock Code 8201, a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange), during the period from 19 November 2014 to 30 December 2015. Mr. Chen was also appointed on 9 December 2021 and is currently acting as an independent non-executive director of Enterprise Development Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 1808, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange).

Mr. Ho Chi Wai, age 47, was appointed as INED of our Company on 11 March 2014.

Mr. Ho is currently a partner of SRF Partners & Co., CPAs. He obtained a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Lingnan University in November 1997 and a Master's degree in Finance from Jinan University in December 2012. He is currently a practicing certified public accountant of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, a chartered tax adviser and fellow member of the Taxation Institute of Hong Kong and a fellow member of the Association of International Accountants.

Mr. Ho has over 24 years of experience in audit assurance and business consulting. Prior to his own practice in 2012, Mr. Ho worked as an Audit Senior in a local accounting firm from 1997 to 2000. From 2000 to 2010, Mr. Ho was the audit manager in a sizable accounting firm and from 2010 to 2011 he became the Principal of the group to which the said accountancy firm belonged.

陳先生於成立其法律事業前，於1986年至1991年曾於一間國際會計師事務所任職審計員，其後晉升為審計主任。彼於1992年至1993年為一間銀行香港分行的內部核數師。1993年至2000年，陳先生於香港聯合交易所有限公司任職經理，其後晉升為高級經理。2001年至2002年，陳先生於證券及期貨事務監察委員會任職經理，負責金融中介機構的日常監督。於2014年5月20日，陳先生獲委任為福建實達集團股份有限公司（其為於上海證券交易所上市的公司，股份代號：600734）的獨立非執行董事及於2014年11月19日至2015年12月30日期間，陳先生獲委任為寶聯控股有限公司（股份代號：8201，為於聯交所GEM上市公司）獨立非執行董事。於2021年12月9日，陳先生亦被委任為企展控股有限公司（股份代號：1808，為於聯交所主板上市公司）獨立非執行董事至今。

何志威先生，47歲，於2014年3月11日獲委任為本公司獨立非執董。

何先生現為仕富圖會計師行之合夥人。彼於1997年11月取得嶺南大學工商管理學士學位，於2012年12月取得暨南大學財務學碩士學位。彼現為香港會計師公會執業會計師、英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員、香港稅務學會特許稅務師及資深會員，國際會計師公會資深會員。

何先生擁有超過24年的審計及商業顧問相關經驗。於2012年開始執業之前，何先生於1997年至2000年在一間本地會計師事務所任職高級審計員。2000年至2010年，何先生為一具規模的會計師事務所的審計部經理，2010年至2011年，彼為該會計師事務所所屬集團的總監。

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

董事、高級管理人員及僱員

Mr. Ho acted as an independent non-executive director of Capital Finance Holdings Limited (Stock Code 8239, a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange, formerly known as Ming Kei Holdings Limited) from June 2012 to October 2013.

Mr. Ho was appointed on 13 May 2018 and is currently acting as an independent non-executive director of Affluent Foundation Holdings Limited (Stock Code 1757, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange). Mr. Ho was also appointed on 23 June 2018 and is currently acting as an independent non-executive director of Hyfusin Group Holdings Limited (Stock Code 8512, a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange).

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Yiu Kwan Lok, age 28, joined our Company in February 2022 and is currently the General Manager of Shenzhen Wai Chi and Huizhou Wai Chi. Mr. Yiu is responsible for supervising the daily operation of LED backlight and lighting production lines. Mr. Yiu obtained a Bachelor's degree in Arts (Honors) from the University of Toronto, Canada in June 2016 with double major in Political Science and History. Before joining our Company, Mr. Yiu worked in Diageo (Shanghai) Limited and his last position was Assistant Brand Manager. He is responsible for the brand promotion and management in the relevant region(s) in the PRC. Mr. Yiu is the youngest son of Mr. Yiu Chi To and Ms. Luk Fong, brother of Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu and the brother-in-law of Mr. Chen Chung Po.

Mr. Luo Zeng Chang, age 40, joined our Company since 2003 and is currently the General Manager of our Project Design Department of Shenzhen Wai Chi. Mr. Luo is responsible for supervising the designs of our products. Prior to joining our Company, Mr. Luo was a research development engineer with a small to medium size LED backlight module manufacturing company from 2002 to 2003. Mr. Luo was then employed as a senior technician at Shenzhen Wai Chi in 2003 and was the leader of our Design Project Department from 2004 to 2007. He was then appointed as the Vice General Manager of our Design Project Department at Shenzhen Wai Chi in 2008. Mr. Luo obtained a graduation certificate specializing in Mechatronics from Jiaying University in July 2001.

何先生於2012年6月至2013年10月為首都金融控股有限公司(股份代號：8239，為於聯交所GEM上市公司，前稱明基控股有限公司)的獨立非執行董事。

於2018年5月13日，何先生獲委任為俊裕地基集團有限公司(股份代號：1757，為於聯交所主板上市公司)的獨立非執行董事至今及於2018年6月23日，何先生獲委任為凱富善集團控股有限公司(股份代號：8512，為於聯交所GEM上市公司)的獨立非執行董事至今。

高級管理人員

姚君樂先生，28歲，於2022年2月加入本公司，現為深圳偉志及惠州偉志之總經理，負責監督背光及燈具部門及相關產線之日常運作。姚先生於2016年6月於加拿大多倫多大學畢業，取得文學學士榮譽學位，主修政治學及歷史。加入本公司前，彼於帝亞吉歐洋酒貿易(上海)有限公司任職，最後任職之職位為助理品牌經理，負責中國大陸地區的品牌推廣及管理。姚君樂先生為姚志圖先生及陸方女士的幼子、姚君瑜女士之弟弟及陳鐘譜先生之舅子。

羅增昌先生，40歲，自2003年加入本公司，現為深圳偉志項目設計部總經理。羅先生負責監督我們產品的設計。加入本公司前，於2002年至2003年，羅先生為一間小尺寸至中尺寸LED背光模塊製造公司的研究發展工程師。羅先生其後於2003年受聘於深圳偉志作高級技師，於2004年至2007年為設計項目部主管。彼於2008年獲委任為深圳偉志設計項目部副總經理。羅先生於2001年7月取得嘉應學院機械電子學專業的畢業證書。

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

董事、高級管理人員及僱員

COMPANY SECRETARY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Cheung Wai Hung, age 41, was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of our Company on 11 March 2014 and appointed as the Company Secretary of our Company on 12 November 2015.

Mr. Cheung is responsible for our financial management other than the PRC. Mr. Cheung has over 9 years of experience in audit assurance. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Cheung worked as audit trainee in Eric Ng & Co. from June 2003 to July 2004 and as audit manager in Jonten Hopkins CPA Limited from July 2004 to March 2014. Mr. Cheung graduated from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University with an honors degree in Bachelor of Arts in Accountancy in November 2003. He is currently a certified public accountant of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a chartered tax adviser of the Taxation Institute of Hong Kong.

Mr. Cheung was appointed as an independent non-executive director of Grand T G Gold Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 8299, a company listed on GEM of the Stock Exchange) on 27 August 2018. Mr. Cheung was appointed as an independent non-executive director of Ye Xing Group Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 1941, a company listed on Main Board of the Stock Exchange) on 17 February 2020.

公司秘書及財務總監

張偉雄先生，41歲，於2014年3月11日獲委任為本公司的財務總監，並於2015年11月12日獲委任為本公司的秘書。

張先生負責中國以外地區的財務管理。張先生擁有超過9年的審計經驗。加入本集團前，張先生於2003年6月至2004年7月任職伍國偉會計師事務所的審計實習生，並於2004年7月至2014年3月任職中天運浩勤會計師事務所有限公司的審計經理。張先生於2003年11月取得香港理工大學會計（榮譽）文學士學位。張先生現為香港會計師公會註冊會計師、英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員及香港稅務學會特許稅務師。

於2018年8月27日，張先生獲委任為大唐潼金控股有限公司（股份代號：8299，為於聯交所GEM上市公司）的獨立非執行董事。於2020年2月17日，張先生獲委任為燁星集團控股有限公司（股份代號：1941，為於聯交所主板上市公司）的獨立非執行董事。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

董事會報告書

The Board of Directors is pleased to present this report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 (the “**Consolidated Financial Statements**”).

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands and is domiciled in Hong Kong and has its principal place of business at 6th Floor, Liven House, Nos. 61–63 King Yip Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. The principal activities and particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries are set out in Note 38 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year ended 31 December 2021.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 (the “**Reporting Period**”) are set out in the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 84 to 202 of this annual report. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and resolve not to declare any final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2021.

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

For determining the entitlement to attend and vote at the annual general meeting of the Company (“**AGM**”) to be held on 22 June 2022 (Wednesday), the register of members of the Company will be closed from 17 June 2022 (Friday) to 22 June 2022 (Wednesday), both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected. In order to be eligible to attend and vote at the AGM, all transfers of shares accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's share registrar in Hong Kong, Tricor Investor Services Limited, at Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on 16 June 2022 (Thursday). The record date for the entitlement to attend the AGM will be on 16 June 2022 (Thursday).

董事會欣然提呈本集團截至2021年12月31日止年度之年報及經審核綜合財務報表（「**綜合財務報表**」）。

主要營業地點

本公司在開曼群島註冊成立，並於香港註冊，其主要營業地點位於香港九龍觀塘敬業街61–63號利維大廈6樓。

主要業務

本公司為一家投資控股公司。本公司主要附屬公司之主要業務載於綜合財務報表附註38。於截至2021年12月31日止年度內，本集團主要業務的性質並無重大改變。

業績及股息

本集團截至2021年12月31日止年度（「**本報告年度**」）之業績乃載於本年報第84至第202頁之綜合全面收益表。董事會不建議派發亦並無議決宣佈截至2021年12月31日止年度之末期股息。

股東週年大會暫停辦理股份過戶登記手續

為確定出席於2022年6月22日（星期三）舉行之股東週年大會會上投票資格權利，本公司將於2022年6月17日（星期五）至2022年6月22日（星期三）（包括首尾兩日）期間暫停辦理股份過戶登記手續。為符合資格出席股東週年大會及於會上投票，股東須於2022年6月16日（星期四）下午4時30分或以前將所有股份過戶文件，連同相關股票及轉讓表格送達本公司之香港股份過戶登記處卓佳證券登記有限公司，地址為香港皇后大道東183號合和中心54樓。出席股東週年大會資格的記錄日期為2022年6月16日（星期四）。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

董事會報告書

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the movements in property, plant and equipment of the Group are set out in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company during the year are set out in Note 31 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESERVES

Movements in the reserves of the Group during the year are set out in consolidated statement of changes in equity on pages 88 to 89 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 December 2021, the Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders is approximately HK\$332,147,000 (2020: approximately HK\$332,147,000), representing the balance of share premium account which can be authorised for this purpose in accordance with the Company Law of Cayman Islands.

BORROWINGS

Details of bank and other borrowings of the Group as at 31 December 2021 are set out in Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

GEARING RATIO

As at 31 December 2021, the gearing ratio of the Group, based on total borrowings (including bank and other borrowing, corporate bonds and lease liabilities) to the equity (including all capital and reserves) of the Company, was 41.9% (2020: 49.7%).

物業、廠房及設備

本集團本年度物業、廠房及設備之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註16。

股本

本公司本年度股本之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註31。

儲備

本集團的儲備變動詳情，載於本年報第88至第89頁綜合權益變動表。

可供分派儲備

於2021年12月31日，本公司可用於向股東派發股利之金額約為332,147,000港元（2020年：約332,147,000港元），為股份溢價賬之餘額，根據開曼群島公司法，本公司可用其股份溢價賬向股東宣告或派發股息。

貸款

本集團於2021年12月31日的銀行及其他貸款的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註27。

負債比率

於2021年12月31日，本集團之負債比率為41.9%（2020年：49.7%），該負債比率乃根據本集團借貸總額（包括銀行及其他貸款、公司債券及租賃負債）與權益（包括全部股本及儲備）之比率計算。

EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had 2,887 employees. The Group recognized the importance of maintaining good relationship with its employees and retaining competent staff to ensure operational efficiency and effectiveness. In the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group had not encountered any significant problems with its employees, and there had not been any dispute between the Group and its employees that might have caused any disruption to the Group's business or operation. The Group has had no difficulty in recruiting and retaining experienced staff. The remuneration of each employee of the Group is determined on the basis of his or her performance and responsibility. The Group provides training to employees.

The total staff costs incurred by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 was approximately HK\$279,008,000.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no pre-emptive rights under the Company's articles of association or the laws of the Cayman Islands, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

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 percentage of public float as prescribed in the Rules governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**") for the Reporting Period and at any time before and up to the date of this annual report.

僱員

於2021年12月31日，本集團共有2,887名員工。本集團深悉保持良好勞僱關係、挽留人才以確保營運效率及效能的重要性。於截至2021年12月31日年度內，本集團與其僱員之間從未發生任何重大問題，而本集團與其僱員之間亦無任何可引致本集團的業務或營運中斷的糾紛。本集團在招聘及挽留富經驗的員工方面，並無任何困難。每位僱員的薪酬是基於其表現及職責而釐定的。本集團向員工提供培訓。

於截至2021年12月31日年度內，本集團之員工成本總金額約為279,008,000港元。

優先購買權

本公司組織章程或開曼群島之適用法律並無載列有可以迫使本公司按比例向現有股東發行新股的相關優先購買權的條文。

公眾持股量

截至本年報公佈日，根據本公司可公開取得之資料及就本公司董事會所知悉，本公司在本報告年度，及截至本年報公佈日前任何時間保持香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則（「**上市規則**」）所指定之公眾持股量。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

董事會報告書

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2021 and up to and including the date of this annual report are:

Executive Directors

Mr. Chen Chung Po (*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*)
Ms. Luk Fong (Appointed on 22 March 2022)
Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu
Mr. Chen Wei Wu
Ms. Yong Jian Hui
Mr. Yiu Chi To (*Former Chairman, passed away on 28 January 2022*)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah
Mr. Chen Kwok Wang
Mr. Ho Chi Wai

In accordance with article 83(3) of the Company's articles of association, Ms. Luk Fong was appointed as executive director on 22 March 2022, and is subject to being re-elected at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

In accordance with article 84(1) and 84(2) of the Company's articles of association, each of Mr. Chen Chung Po and Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu, both of whom were appointed as executive directors on 16 August 2013 will retire as Directors at the forthcoming annual general meeting, and they, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election thereat.

In accordance with article 84(1) and 84(2) of the Company's articles of association, Mr. Chen Kwok Wang, appointed as independent non-executive directors on 11 March 2014 will retire as Directors at the forthcoming annual general meeting, and being eligible, will offer himself for re-election thereat.

DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S BIOGRAPHIES

Biographical details of the Directors of the Company and senior management of the Group as at the date of this annual report are set out on pages 24 to 30 of this annual report.

董事

截至2021年12月31日及直至及包括本年報日期，本公司在任董事如下：

執行董事

陳鐘譜先生 (*主席兼行政總裁*)
陸方女士 (於2022年3月22日委任)
姚君瑜女士
陳緯武先生
雍建輝女士
姚志圖先生 (*前任主席，於2022年1月28日逝世*)

獨立非執行董事

歐陽天華先生
陳國宏先生
何志威先生

根據本公司的組織章程細則第83(3)條，陸方女士於2022年3月22日獲委任為執行董事，並將須在即將召開的股東周年大會膺選連任。

按照本公司的組織章程細則第84(1)及84(2)條，陳鐘譜先生及姚君瑜女士於2013年8月16日獲委任為執行董事，各自將在即將召開的股東周年大會退任董事，而他們均合資格及願意膺選連任。

按照本公司的組織章程細則第84(1)及84(2)條，陳國宏先生於2014年3月11日獲委任為獨立非執行董事，將在即將召開的股東周年大會退任董事，而他合資格及願意膺選連任。

董事及高級管理人員之履歷

於本年報日期，本公司董事及本集團高級管理人員之履歷詳情載於本年報第24至第30頁。

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of Mr. Chen Chung Po and Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu has entered into a service agreement with the Company for three years from 16 August 2019, and each of the service agreements may be terminated by either party by giving not less than three months' written notice.

Ms. Luk Fong has entered into a service agreement with the Company for three years from 22 March 2022, the service agreement may be terminated by either party by giving not less than three months' written notice.

Each of Mr. Chen Wei Wu and Ms. Yong Jian Hui has entered into a service agreement with the Company for three years from 11 March 2020, and each of the service agreements may be terminated by either party by giving not less than three months' written notice.

Each of Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah, Mr. Chen Kwok Wang and Mr. Ho Chi Wai has entered into a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of two years commencing from 11 March 2022 and each of the letters of appointment may be terminated by either party by giving not less than two months' written notice.

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors has a contract of service with the Company or any of its subsidiaries not determinable by the employing company within one year without payment of compensation (except for statutory compensation).

The emoluments of the Directors and senior management of the Group are determined by the Remuneration Committee with reference to their relevant qualifications, experience, competence and the prevailing market conditions. None of the Directors waived or agreed to waive any emoluments during the year ended 31 December 2021.

Details of the Directors' remuneration of the Group as at the date of this annual report are set out in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

No contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

董事的服務合約

陳鐘譜先生及姚君瑜女士已各自與本公司訂立服務合約，任期自2019年8月16日起計為期3年，並可由任何一方發出不少於3個月書面通知而予以終止。

陸方女士已與本公司訂立服務合約，任期自2022年3月22日起計為期3年，並可由任何一方發出不少於3個月書面通知而予以終止。

陳緯武先生及雍建輝女士已各自與本公司訂立服務合約，任期自2020年3月11日起計為期3年，並可由任何一方發出不少於3個月書面通知而予以終止。

歐陽天華先生、陳國宏先生及何志威先生已各自與本公司訂立委任書，任期自2022年3月11日起計為期2年，並可由任何一方發出不少於2個月書面通知而予以終止。

除上文披露者外，董事概無與本公司或其附屬公司訂立任何不可於1年內由僱主終止而毋須支付賠償（法定賠償除外）之服務合約。

本公司董事及高級管理人員的酬金，由薪酬委員會釐定，根據其專業資格、經驗、能力及市場情況作基準。於截至2021年12月31日止年度，概無董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金。

於本年報日期，本公司董事之薪酬詳情載於綜合財務報告附註13。

董事的合約利益

本公司董事概無於由本公司或任何附屬公司或同系附屬公司訂立並任何在年底及年內任何時間仍然存在，對本集團業務而言屬重大之合約中，直接或間接擁有重大權益。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告書

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year ended 31 December 2021 were rights to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company granted to any Director or their respective spouse or minor children (under 18 years of age), or were any such rights exercised by them; or was the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries, a party to any arrangement whose objectives are to enable a Director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS 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 2021 and up to and including the date of this annual report.

CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Save as disclosed under the sub-section headed "Connected Transaction" below and "Related Party Transactions and Balances" in Note 34 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, no contract of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or a controlling shareholder had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year ended 31 December 2021 or at any time during the year.

董事購買股份或債券的權利

截至2021年12月31日止年度內任何時間，任何董事或彼等各自的配偶或未成年子女概無獲授或行使可透過購買本公司股份或債券獲益的權利，而本公司、其控股公司或其任何附屬公司或同系附屬公司亦無參與任何安排，旨在使本公司董事可以通過收購於本公司或任何其他實體公司之股份或債券而獲益。

董事於競爭業務中之權益

截至2021年12月31日止年度以及直至及包括本年報刊發日期內任何時間，除本集團業務外，董事目前或過往概無於與本集團業務構成或可能構成直接或間接競爭的業務中擁有權益。

控股股東及董事於重大合約之權益

本公司或其任何附屬公司概無訂立與本集團業務有關，而董事或控股股東在其中直接或間接擁有重大利益並於截至2021年12月31日之財政年度結束時或其間任何時間仍然有效的任何重大合約，惟下文「關連交易」分節及綜合財務報表附註34「關連人士交易及結餘」所披露者除外。

DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS

As at 31 December 2021, the interests and short positions of the directors and chief executive personnel of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO")), as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company 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 ("Model Code") contained in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules were as follows:

Name of Director 董事姓名	Capacity/nature of interest 身份／權益性質	Number and class of securities 證券數目及類別 (Note 2) (附註2)	Approximate percentage of shareholding 股權概約百分比
Mr Yiu Chi To (deceased) (Note 1) 姚志圖先生(已辭世)(附註1)	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	128,120,000 (L)	59.09%
Ms. Luk Fong (Note 3) 陸方女士(附註3)	Interest of spouse 配偶權益	128,120,000 (L)	59.09%

Notes:

- Mr. Yiu Chi To holds 100% of the issued share capital of Rexell Technology Company Limited, which is the controlling shareholder holding approximately 59.09% of the issued share capital of the Company.
- The letter "L" denotes the Directors' long position in the shares of the Company or the relevant associated corporation.
- Ms. Luk Fong, as the spouse of Mr. Yiu Chi To, is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Rexell Technology Company Limited by virtue of the SFO.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2021, none of the Directors and chief executive personnel of the Company had or was deemed to have any interests or short position in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interest or short positions which they had taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), or which were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which were required, pursuant to the Model Code, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

董事及主要行政人員所擁有公司及其相聯法團的股份、相關股份及債券之權益及淡倉

於2021年12月31日，本公司董事及主要行政人員於本公司及其相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)的股份、相關股份及債權證中，擁有本公司須根據證券及期貨條例第352條記入所存置登記冊內或須根據上市規則附錄10所載上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則(「標準守則」)另行知會本公司及聯交所的權益及淡倉如下：

附註：

- 姚志圖先生全資擁有銳士科技有限公司，而銳士科技有限公司擁有本公司約59.09%股權，為本公司的控股股東。
- 英文字母「L」代表董事於本公司或有關相聯法團股份中的好倉。
- 陸方女士為姚志圖先生的配偶，根據證券及期貨條例，陸女士被視為擁有銳士科技有限公司所持股份的權益。

除上文披露者外，於2021年12月31日，董事及本公司主要行政人員概無於本公司及其相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部)的股份、相關股份或債權證中，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(包括根據證券及期貨條例的有關條文被當作或視為擁有的權益及淡倉)，或根據證券及期貨條例第352條須記錄於該條所述登記冊的權益或淡倉，或根據標準守則須知會本公司及聯交所的權益及淡倉。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 董事會報告書

INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER PARTIES IN THE SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2021, so far as the directors and chief executive officer of the Company were aware, the following persons and corporations (excluding the directors and chief executive officer of the Company) had interests or short positions in any of the shares or underlying shares of the Company which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO, or who was, directly or indirectly, interested in 5% or more of the shares of the Company.

主要股東及其他人士於本公司股份及相關股份中的權益及淡倉

於2021年12月31日，就本公司董事及行政總裁所知，以下人士及法團（本公司董事及行政總裁以外）於本公司股份或相關股份中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部的條文規定須知會本公司及聯交所的權益或淡倉，根據證券及期貨條例第336條須於本公司存置的登記冊內記錄的權益或淡倉，或直接或間接於本公司股份中擁有5%或以上的權益。

Name of Shareholder 股東姓名	Capacity/nature of interest 身份／權益性質	Number of shares held 所持股份數目	Approximate percentage of issued share capital 已發行股本之 概約百分比
Rexell Technology Company Limited (Note 1) 銳士科技有限公司（附註1）	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	128,120,000	59.09%
Mr Yiu Chi To (deceased) (Note 2) 姚志圖先生（已辭世）（附註2）	Interest of a controlled corporation 於受控法團的權益	128,120,000	59.09%
Ms. Luk Fong (Note 3) 陸方女士（附註3）	Interest of spouse 配偶權益	128,120,000	59.09%

Notes:

1. Rexell Technology Company Limited directly holds 128,120,000 shares representing approximately 59.09% of the issued share capital of the Company.
2. Mr. Yiu Chi To is the legal and beneficial owner of all the issued shares of Rexell Technology Company Limited and is therefore deemed to be interested in all the shares of the Company held by Rexell Technology Company Limited under the SFO.
3. Ms. Luk Fong, as the spouse of Mr. Yiu Chi To, is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Rexell Technology Company Limited by virtue of the SFO.

附註：

1. 銳士科技有限公司直接持有128,120,000股份，代表公司已發行股本的約59.09%。
2. 姚志圖先生為銳士科技有限公司全部已發行股份的合法和實益擁有人，故此，根據證券及期貨條例，姚志圖先生被視為在所有銳士科技有限公司持有本公司股份中擁有權益。
3. 陸方女士為姚志圖先生的配偶，根據證券及期貨條例，陸女士被視為擁有銳士科技有限公司所持股份的權益。

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE

As permitted by the articles of association of the Company, a director of the Company may be indemnified out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which the director shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of his or her duty as a director of the Company, to the extent permitted by law. Such permitted indemnity provision has been in force since the adoption of the articles of association of the Company on 27 October 2014 and is currently in force at the time of approval of this report.

The Company has also taken out and maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance throughout the year, which provides appropriate cover for certain legal actions brought against its directors and officers.

DEED OF NON-COMPETITION

Each of the controlling shareholders has confirmed to the Company of its/his compliance with the terms and undertakings of the deed of non-competition provided to the Company under the Deed of Non-competition (as defined in the Company's prospectus dated 4 November 2014). The INEDs of the Company have reviewed the status of compliance and confirmed that all the terms and undertakings under the Deed of Non-competition have been complied with by the controlling shareholders.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A summary of the published results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 204 of this annual report.

CONNECTED TRANSACTION

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group has had continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules, which are exempt from the connected transaction requirements under Rule 14A.76 of the Listing Rules. Details of the significant transactions with related parties are set out in Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements.

董事的彌償及保險

本公司組織章程細則允許本公司董事可在法律允許的範圍內，因應其履行作為本公司董事的責任時所作出、贊同或遺漏的行動而引致該董事需要或可能承受的行動、成本、費用、損失、損害或支出、可從本公司的資產或利潤中獲得補償。此等允許的彌償條款於2014年10月27日本公司採納的組織章程細則後及至於批准本報告時仍為有效。

本公司於年內已購買及維持董事及高級職員責任保險，為其董事及高級職員面對若干法律行動時提供適當的保障。

不競爭契約

各控股股東已向本公司確認其已遵守根據不競爭契約（定義見本公司於2014年11月4日刊發的招股章程）而向本公司提供的條款及承諾。本公司的獨立非執董已審查其遵守不競爭契約的情況，並確認控股股東已遵守該等條款及承諾。

財務報表概要

本集團過去五個財政年度已發表的業績及資產和負債之概要載於本年報第204頁。

關連交易

截至2021年12月31日止年度，根據上市規則第14A章，本集團涉及構成上市規則項下的持續關連交易。按照上市規則第14A.76條，該持續關連交易可獲豁免遵守關連交易規定。與關聯方進行的重大交易的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註34。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

董事會報告書

MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the largest supplier accounted for 11% of the Group's purchases and the five largest suppliers accounted for 34% of the Group's total purchases. The largest customer accounted for 36% of the Group's revenue and the five largest customers accounted for 65% of the Group's total revenue.

To the best of the Directors' knowledge, none of the Directors, their associates or any shareholders (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's share capital) has an interest in the Group's five largest suppliers and customers.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Charitable donations made by the Group during the year amounted to approximately HK\$64,000 (2020: approximately HK\$27,000).

CORPORATE BOND

Details of movement in corporate bond issued by the Company during the year are set out in Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Company has received from each of the INEDs an annual confirmation of independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and considers all the INEDs to be independent.

REPURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S SHARES

During the year ended 31 December 2021, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased or redeemed any of the listed shares of the Company.

主要供貨商及客戶

於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團最大供貨商及首5大供貨商分別佔本集團總採購額11%及34%。本集團最大客戶及首5大客戶分別佔本集團總營業額36%及65%。

就本公司各董事所知，概無任何本公司各董事、聯繫人士或據董事所知擁有本公司股本5%以上權益之任何股東概無實益擁有任何本集團首5大供貨商及客戶之權益。

慈善捐款

本集團於年內撥出之慈善捐款約64,000港元（2020年：約27,000港元）。

公司債券

本公司本年度發行公司債券之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

獨立性確認

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確認書，並認為全體獨立非執行董事均為獨立人士。

購回、出售或贖回本公司股份

截至2021年12月31日止年度內，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購回或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board considers sustainable returns to shareholders to be one of the main objectives. Stable dividend payment to shareholders is the primary objective of the Company. The basic policy is to pay interim and final dividends in each financial year.

Under the applicable laws of the Cayman Islands and the Articles of Association of the Company, all of the shareholders have equal rights to dividends and distributions. The Board determines the interim dividend and recommends the final dividend which requires the approval of shareholders. In addition to cash, dividends may be distributed in the form of shares. Any distribution of shares also requires the approval of shareholders.

Retained surplus is used to achieve further gains in corporate value. For this purpose, the Board makes effective use of retained surplus to strengthen the operating base and fund growth of established businesses and the development of new businesses. The Board takes into account the following factors when considering the declaration and payment of dividends:

- liquidity position of the Company;
- financial results;
- shareholders' interests;
- general business conditions and strategies;
- capital requirements;
- contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends by the Company to the shareholders or by the subsidiaries to the Company, if any;
- taxation considerations;
- possible effects on the creditworthiness;
- statutory and regulatory restrictions; and
- any other factors the Board may deem relevant.

The Company will not declare any dividend(s) where:

- there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Company is or would be, after a dividend payment, unable to pay its liabilities or discharge its obligations as and when they become due;
- pursuant to dividend decision date, the Company is insolvent or bankrupt or where, as a result of paying dividends, the Company would be rendered insolvent or bankrupt; or
- there is any other case set forth by any law.

股息政策

董事會認為可持續的股東回報是主要目標之一。向股東支付穩定的股息是本公司的主要方針。基本政策是在每個財政年度支付中期和末期股息。

根據開曼群島的適用法律及本公司的組織章程細則，所有股東享有股息及分派的平等權利。董事會所釐定之中期股息及建議末期股息需要股東批准。除現金外，股息可以股份形式分派，任何股份分派亦需要股東批准。

保留溢利是用於達成企業價值的進一步增長。為此，董事會會有效地運用保留溢利以加強業務基礎、為增長現有業務和發展新業務提供資金。董事會在考慮宣派及派付股息時，會考慮以下因素：

- 本公司的流動資金狀況；
- 財務業績；
- 股東利益；
- 一般商業條件和戰略；
- 資本需要；
- 本公司向股東或附屬公司向本公司支付股息的合約限制（如有）；
- 稅務考慮；
- 對信譽的潛在影響；
- 法定和監管限制；及
- 董事會可能認為相關的任何其他因素。

本公司在以下情況下將不會宣派任何股息：

- 有合理理由相信本公司在支付股息後出現或將會出現無法償還其到期債務或無法履行其到期責任；
- 根據股息釐定日期，本公司無力償債或破產、或因支付股息而導致本公司無力償債或破產；或
- 任何法律規定之任何其他情況。

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

董事會報告書

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company and its management are committed to maintaining good corporate governance with an emphasis on the principles of transparency, accountability and independence to all shareholders. The Company believes that good corporate governance is essential for continual growth and enhancement of shareholder's value. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company has applied the code provisions stipulated in the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report as set out in Appendix 14 (the "CG Code") to the Listing Rules. Section C.2.1. of the CG Code stipulates that the roles of the chairman and the chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Former Chairman of the Company, Mr. Yiu Chi To, passed away on 28 January 2022, currently the role of the chairman of the Company is performed by Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Chen Chung Po. Besides the above, the Company has complied with all the other applicable code provisions of the CG Code. The Company periodically reviews its corporate governance practices with reference to the latest development in corporate governance. The Group's principal corporate governance practices and compliance with code provisions are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 44 to 63 of this annual report.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

During the Reporting Period, the Group is committed to promoting the long-term, steady and sustainable development of employees, environmental protection and social responsibilities on a continuous basis.

The Group's environmental policies and performance are set out in the Environmental, Social and Governance Report on pages 64 to 76 of this annual report.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee had reviewed with the management the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, the accounting principles and practices adopted and discussed auditing, internal controls and financial reporting matters.

企業管治

本公司及其管理層承諾維持良好的企業管治，著重於對全體股東的透明度、問責性及獨立性的原則。本公司相信良好的企業管治對達致持續增長及提升其股東價值實為重要。於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本公司已應用上市規則附錄14所載的企業管治守則及企業管治報告之原則，守則條文第C.2.1條規定主席及行政總裁之角色應有所區分及不應由同一人士擔任，由於本公司原主席姚志圖先生於2022年1月28日辭世，目前陳鍾譜先生同時擔任本公司主席及行政總裁，除此之外，本公司遵從所有通用守則條文。本公司參考企業管治的最新發展並定期審閱其企業管治常規。本集團的主要企業管治常規及遵守規定的詳情載於本年報第44至第63頁的企業管治報告內。

環境及企業社會責任

本集團於報告期內不斷致力於推行從僱員、環境保護以及社會責任的長期、穩定和可持續發展。

有關本集團環境政策及表現之詳情載於本年報第64至76頁的環境、社會及管治報告內。

審核委員會

審核委員會已與管理層審閱本集團截至2021年12月31日止年度的綜合財務報表，所採納的會計原則及慣例，並就審核、內部監控及財務報告事宜進行磋商。

AUDITOR

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been audited by SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited (“**SHINEWING**”). We have not changed auditor in the past three years. A resolution to re-appoint SHINEWING as our auditor will be submitted for shareholders’ approval at our forthcoming AGM.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Mr. Chen Chung Po

Executive Director and Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 April 2022

核數師

信永中和已審核綜合財務報表。本公司於過去三年沒有更換核數師，並將於應屆股東週年大會上提呈一項決議案，供股東批准續聘信永中和(香港)會計師事務所有限公司(「**信永中和**」)為本公司核數師。

代表董事會

陳鐘譜

執行董事及主席

香港，2022年4月27日

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance (“CG”). The Board believes that adherence to CG practices will definitely be beneficial to the Company's shareholders in the long term. For the year ended 31 December 2021 (“FY2021”), the Company has applied all the other applicable code provisions of the CG Code as set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules in force at that time. CG Code Provision C.2.1 of the Code stipulates that the roles of the chairman and the chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Former Chairman of the Company, Mr. Yiu Chi To, passed away on 28 January 2022, currently the role of the chairman of the Company is performed by Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Chen Chung Po. The Board will keep reviewing the current structure of the Board from time to time and should suitable candidate with the requisite knowledge, skill and experience be identified, the Company will make appointment to fill the post of the chief executive as appropriate.

The Board considers that good CG is central to safeguarding the interests of the shareholders and enhancing the performance of the Group. The Board will continuously review and improve the CG practices and standards of the Company to ensure that business activities and decision making processes are regulated in a proper and prudent manner.

With a view to further improving the Company's CG practices, the following actions were taken in 2021:

- Appointment of INEDs with appropriate professional accounting qualifications and financial management experience with regulatory entities to further broaden the collective knowledge, perspectives and skills of the Board.
- All members of the Audit Committee are INEDs and all of them have appropriate professional accounting qualifications and financial management experience.
- Provision of internal training to the Board through implementing a continuous professional development programme.
- To adopt Board diversity policy in order to diversify the composition of the Board so as to recognize and embrace the benefits of having a diverse Board and to enhance the quality of its performance. In designing the Board's composition with regard to Board diversity, the Board has taken into account a number of factors, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service.

企業管治守則

本公司致力維持高水平之企業管治（「企業管治」）。董事會相信，謹守企業管治守則必定為本公司股東帶來益處。截至2021年12月31日止年度（「2021年財政年度」），本公司已採納上市規則附錄14所載的企業管治守則（「企業管治守則」）。守則的守則條文第C.2.1條規定主席及行政總裁之角色應有所區分及不應由同一人士擔任。本公司原主席姚志圖先生於2022年1月28日辭世，目前本公司之主席角色由行政總裁陳鍾譜先生兼任。董事會將持續不時審閱董事會的現有架構，而倘覓得具備合適知識、技能及經驗之人選，本公司將適時進行委任以填補行政總裁之職位空缺。

董事會認為，良好的企業管治是保障股東權益及提升本集團的表現之核心。董事會將不斷檢討及改善本公司之企業管治常規及標準，以確保業務活動及決策過程符合規管和審慎的態度。

為進一步改善本公司的企業管治常規，在2021年採取了以下行動：

- 委任具備適當專業會計資格及監管實體財務管理經驗的獨立非執董，以擴大董事會的集體知識、觀點和技能。
- 審計委員會的所有成員均為獨立非執董及所有成員已有專業會計資格及財務管理經驗。
- 透過採用持續專業發展程序，向董事會提供內部培訓。
- 董事會採取多元化政策，承認和接受其好處，使董事會多元化以提高其性能質量。在設計董事會的成員多樣化方面，董事會一直認為該從多個方面考慮，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化和教育背景、種族、專業經驗、技能、知識和工齡。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE (continued)

The Board currently comprises five males and three females, and also encompasses a wide range of age levels and different professional skills, including professional experience in the Group's related industries, legal and financial fields. The Board considers that the current composition of the Board is in line with the diversity policy.

CODE OF CONDUCT REGARDING SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors. Pursuant to specific enquiry by the Company, all the Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the required standards regarding directors' securities transactions as set out in the Model Code and its code of conduct during the FY2021.

THE BOARD

The Board is mainly responsible for the overall strategic development of and is also responsible for monitoring the financial performance, risk management and the internal controls of the Group. With a wide range of expertise and a balance of skills, the INEDs bring independent judgment on issues of strategic direction, development, performance and risk management through their contribution at Board meetings and committee work.

Distinctive Roles of the Board and the Management

The Board has the collective responsibility for leadership and control of, and for promoting the success of, the Group by directing and supervising the Group's affairs. The Board is responsible for determining the overall strategy and corporate development and ensuring the business operations are properly monitored. The Board reserves the right to decide all policy matters of the Group and material transactions.

While at all times the Board retains full responsibility for guiding and monitoring the operations of the Group, in discharging its duties, certain responsibilities are delegated to:

- i) the standing Board committees of the Company namely: the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Risk Management Committee. Each committee's constitution, powers and duties are clearly defined by its terms of reference, and the committees are accountable to the Board;
- ii) the Chief Executive Officer, being delegated with the day-to-day management of the businesses of the Group, is accountable to the Board; and

企業管治守則(續)

董事會目前由五位男性及三位女性組成，亦包含較廣泛年齡層面與及各自擁有不同的專業技能，包括集團相關行業的專業經驗、法律及財務等不同範疇，董事會認為目前董事會的成員組成已符合多元化守則。

董事進行證券交易的操守指引

本公司已採納標準守則為本公司董事進行證券交易的操守指引。經本公司特別查詢後，全體董事已確認彼等在2021年財政年度內已遵守操守指引所載有關董事進行證券交易的標準及其本身所訂有關的行為守則。

董事會

董事會主要負責本集團的整體策略發展，及負責監察財務表現，風險管理及本集團之內部監控。憑藉廣泛的專業知識和平均的技能，獨立非執行董事（「獨立非執董」）能就通過其在董事會會議及委員會的工作策略方針、發展、業績及風險管理作出獨立判斷。

董事會及管理層之角色區分

董事會透過指示及監督本集團事務，共同負責領導及監控本集團，以促進本集團之成就。董事會負責釐定整體策略和企業發展方針，確保業務營運獲妥善監察。董事會保留關於本集團所有政策事宜及重要交易之決策權。

儘管董事會一直承擔指引及監察本集團營運的全部責任，惟於董事會履行其職責時，亦已指派若干責任予：

- i) 本公司的常務董事委員會：審核委員會、提名委員會、薪酬委員會及風險管理委員會。各委員會的章程、權力及職責均以書面職權範圍清楚界定，並須向董事會負責；
- ii) 行政總裁，其獲指派管理本集團業務的日常管理，並須對董事會負責；及

THE BOARD (continued)

Distinctive Roles of the Board and the Management (continued)

- iii) the senior management team of the Group, being delegated with the responsibilities to deal with daily operational functions, is answerable to the Board.

The Board regularly reviews its arrangement for delegation of authority to ensure that such delegation is appropriate in view of the Company's prevailing circumstances and that appropriate reporting systems are in place.

Appointment and re-election of Directors

All of the Directors have entered into service agreements or letters of appointment and the details of their terms are set out in the Report of the Directors on pages 31 to 43 of this annual report. At each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, 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. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election and shall continue to act as a Director throughout the meeting at which he retires. Retiring Directors are eligible for re-election and re-election of retiring Directors at the annual general meeting is dealt with by separate resolutions for each individual Director. Where vacancies arise at the Board, candidates will be proposed and put forward to the Board by the Nomination Committee as more fully explained below in the section on Nomination Committee. Any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the first general meeting after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting.

Board Composition

As at the date of this report, the Board is composed of five executive Directors and three INEDs, as shown on page 3 of this annual report. Biographies of the Company's Directors are shown on pages 24 to 30 of this annual report.

INEDs ensure the Board accounts for the interests of all shareholders and considers major issues objectively. The Board has received from each INED an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Board considers all of the INEDs to be independent. INEDs represent 37.5% of the full Board.

To the best of the Directors' knowledge, there is no financial, business and family relationship among members of the Board except that Ms. Luk Fong is the mother of Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu and mother-in-law of Mr. Chen Chung Po and that Mr. Chen Chung Po and Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu are a married couple.

董事會(續)

董事會及管理層之角色區分(續)

- iii) 本集團的高級管理團隊，其獲指派處理日常營運工作的責任，並須對董事會負責。

董事會定期檢討其授權安排，以確保有關授權適合本公司的現行狀況及設有合適的申報系統。

董事委任及重選

所有董事均簽訂服務協約或委任書，相關條款載於本年報第31至第43頁董事會報告書內。於每屆股東週年大會上，按當時在任董事人數計三分之一（或倘董事人數並非三的倍數，則最接近但不少於三分之一的數目）的董事須輪值退任，惟每位董事須至少每三年於股東週年大會輪值告退一次。退任董事可重選連任，並於其告退的整個大會上仍繼續擔任董事。退任董事有資格重選。於股東週年大會上，重選退任董事乃按個別決議案單獨進行。誠如下文提名委員會一節更全面的列述，倘董事局產生空缺，候選人會由提名委員會向董事局建議及提呈。任何獲董事會委任以填補臨時空缺的董事任期將直至其獲委任後首屆股東大會為止，並於該大會上重選連任。

董事會組合

於本報告日期，董事會有五名執行董事及三名獨立非執董如本年報第3頁所載。本公司董事之履歷乃載於本年報第24至30頁。

獨立非執董確保董事會為所有股東的利益負責，並就重大議題作出客觀考慮。董事會已根據上市規則第3.13條取得各獨立非執董之年度確認，以確認其獨立性。董事會認為所有獨立非執董均具獨立性。獨立非執董佔全董事會的37.5%。

據董事所知，除了陸方女士為姚君瑜女士的母親及陳鐘譜先生的岳母，以及陳鐘譜先生與姚君瑜女士為夫婦之外，董事會成員之間概無任何財務、業務或家族關係。

THE BOARD (continued)

Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Chen Chung Po acts as the Chairman (“**Chairman**”) and Chief Executive Officer (“**CEO**”) of the Board.

Induction, Information and ongoing Development

All Directors have been kept informed on a timely basis of major changes that may have affected the Group’s businesses, including relevant rules and regulations. In addition, the Group has implemented a continuing development programme to update the Directors (in particular INEDs) on the macro-economic conditions and business environment relevant to the Group’s major operations.

In addition to the above, each newly-appointed Director has received a tailored induction programme, which covered briefing on the Company’s overview by the CEO, meeting with the management and the Company’s external legal adviser on directors’ legal role and responsibilities. To further maximize the contribution from INEDs, separate meeting between the Chairman and INEDs was held in December 2021 to address business and related issues. Written procedures are also in place for Directors to seek independent professional advice in performing their duties at the Company’s expense. No request was made by any Director for such independent professional advice during the FY2021.

During the FY2021, all Directors have participated in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills in accordance with code provision A.6.5 contained in the CG Code. Each of the Directors has received a series of training locally or overseas. Relevant trainings and briefings included, among others:

- development of national and global economy;
- national policy outlook;
- corporate governance;
- regulatory updates; and
- LED backlight and lighting industry development trend, etc.

董事會(續)

主席及行政總裁

陳鐘譜先生為董事會主席(「**主席**」)及行政總裁(「**行政總裁**」)。

培訓、資訊和持續發展

所有董事均及時了解可能影響本集團業務的重大變化，包括相關規則及法規。此外，本集團已實行了一個持續發展課程，向董事(特別是獨立非執董)更新與本集團主要業務相關的宏觀經濟情況和商業環境的最新消息。

除上述外，每位新委任董事收到量身定制的培訓課程，其中包括由集團行政總裁介紹本公司的概述，就董事之法定角色及職能與管理層及外部法律顧問會面。為了進一步提升獨立非執董的貢獻，集團主席及獨立非執董之間在2021年12月舉行了會議，以討論業務及相關問題。董事為履行其職責，亦可按書面程序尋求獨立專業意見，費用由本公司支付。在2021年財政年度沒有任何董事請求上述獨立專業意見。

根據企業管治守則第A.6.5條，在2021財政年度內，所有董事均已參加持續專業發展，以發展和更新他們的知識和技能。每名董事獲得了一系列的本地或海外培訓，相關的培訓和簡報包括：

- 國家和全球經濟的發展；
- 國家政策的前景；
- 企業管治；
- 最新的監管規定；及
- LED背光及照明行業的發展趨勢，等等。

THE BOARD (continued)

Induction, Information and ongoing Development (continued)

All Directors have also provided to the Company their records of training attended or fulfillment of ongoing development requirements for the FY2021, the information of which has been entered in the register of directors' training records maintained and updated by the Company from time to time. The following table summarises the compliance status of all Directors of the Company in respect of code provision A.6.5 during the FY2021:

Name of Directors	董事姓名	In compliance with Code A.6.5 遵守守則第A.6.5條
Executive Directors	執行董事	
Mr. Yiu Chi To (Former Chairman, passed away on 28 January 2022)	姚志圖先生 (前任主席， 於2022年1月28日逝世)	✓
Mr. Chen Chung Po (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)	陳鐘譜先生 (主席兼行政總裁)	✓
Ms. Luk Fong (Appointed on 22 March 2022)	陸方女士 (於2022年3月22日 委任)	N/A 不適用
Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu	姚君瑜女士	✓
Mr. Chen Wei Wu	陳緯武先生	✓
Ms. Yong Jian Hui	雍建輝女士	✓
Independent non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事	
Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah	歐陽天華先生	✓
Mr. Chen Kwok Wang	陳國宏先生	✓
Mr. Ho Chi Wai	何志威先生	✓

Role and Responsibilities of the Board

The Board delegates appropriate aspects of its management and administrative functions to the management. It also gives clear directions as to the powers of the management, in particular, with respect to the matters that the management must report back and obtain prior approval from the Board before making decisions or entering into any commitments on behalf of the Company. The Board determines on a regular basis which functions are reserved to the Board and which are delegated to the management.

董事會 (續)

培訓、資訊和持續發展 (續)

所有董事還對本公司提供了2021年財政年度他們已出席的培訓或符合持續發展要求的記錄，其中的信息已經記錄於本公司備存及不時更新的董事培訓記錄登記冊內。下面表格總結了按照守則第A.6.5條於2021年財政年度本公司全體董事的遵守情況：

董事會之角色及職能

董事會就其管理及行政職能適當地授權予管理層。董事會亦就管理層之權力給予清晰指引，尤其對於管理層作出決定或訂立任何承擔前必須向董事會匯報及獲得董事會事前批准的事項。董事會定期釐定由董事會保留及授權予管理層之職能。

THE BOARD (continued)

Role and Responsibilities of the Board (continued)

The Board exercises a number of duties and powers which include:

- formulating the Group's long-term strategy;
- approving major acquisitions, disposals and capital investment;
- reviewing operational and financial performance;
- approving financial results and public announcements;
- reviewing the effectiveness of risk management and internal control;
- authorizing material borrowings;
- setting dividend policy;
- approving appointment of members to the Board and senior management; and
- setting the Group's remuneration policy and human resources deployment.

To assist in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities, the Board has established four committees, namely the audit committee, the remuneration committee, the nomination committee, and the risk management committee.

Board Processes

All Directors have been regularly updated on governance and regulatory matters. There is an established procedure for Directors to obtain independent professional advice at the expense of the Company in the furtherance of their duties. The Company has also taken out appropriate director and officer liability insurance against liabilities that may be incurred as a result of potential legal actions that might be taken against the Directors.

董事會(續)

董事會之角色及職能(續)

董事會行使的職權包括：

- 制定本集團長遠策略；
- 批准主要收購、出售及資本投資；
- 檢討經營及財務表現；
- 批准財務業績及公佈；
- 檢討風險管理及內部監控成效；
- 審批重大借貸；
- 制訂股息政策；
- 批准委任董事會及高級管理層成員；及
- 制訂本集團之薪酬政策及人力資源調配。

為協助達成其職務及責任，董事會已成立四個屬下委員會，即審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及風險管理委員會。

董事會程序

全體董事均定期獲得有關管治及監管事宜的更新信息。董事可按照既定程序尋求獨立專業意見以協助履行其責任，有關費用由本公司支付。本公司亦已就董事可能面臨法律行動的風險，購買適當的董事及行政人員責任保險。

THE BOARD (continued)

Board Processes (continued)

The Board meets regularly throughout the year to review the overall strategies and monitor the operations as well as the financial performance of the Group. The Chairman mainly focuses on Group strategies and is responsible for chairing and managing the efficient operation of the Board and ensuring that all key issues are considered by the Board in a timely manner. Notice of at least 14 days has been given to all Directors for all regular Board meetings and the Directors can include matters for discussion in the agenda whenever they consider appropriate and necessary. Agenda and accompanying Board papers in respect of regular Board meetings are despatched in full to all Directors within a reasonable time before the meeting, and in any case, at least 3 days before the intended date of the meeting or such other period as agreed before the meeting. Directors have to declare their direct or indirect interests, if any, in any proposals or transactions to be considered by the Board at Board meetings and abstain from voting as appropriate. Draft minutes of all Board meetings are circulated to Directors for comment within a reasonable time prior to finalisation of the same. Final versions of the minutes are also circulated to Directors for record within a reasonable time after the Board meeting is held.

Minutes of Board meetings and meetings of Board committees are kept by the Company Secretary. All Directors have free access to Board papers and related materials, and are provided with adequate information in a timely manner, enabling the Board to make informed decision on matters placed before it. In FY2021, four Board meetings were held and the attendance details are shown as follows:

董事會(續)

董事會程序(續)

董事會於年內定期開會，檢討整體策略及監察本集團的營運與及財務表現。主席主要負責本集團之策略，並負責有效領導及管理董事會，確保董事會及時顧及所有重點議題。就董事會所有定期會議，全體董事均獲發最少十四天通知，如彼等認為合適或有需要，董事可將討論事項納入有關議程。董事會定期會議的議程及附連之董事會文件會在開會前一段合理時間內派發予所有董事。無論如何至少於會議擬定日期前3天或會議前協定的有關其他期間。董事須披露彼等於董事會會議上所享有之直接或間接權益(如有)並放棄投票權(如需要)。所有董事會會議記錄草稿會在合理時間內交董事審閱，讓董事在確定會議記錄前提出意見。會議記錄最終稿亦將於董事會會議舉行後的合理時間內交董事記錄。

董事會及董事委員會的會議記錄由公司秘書保存。全體董事均有權查閱董事會的文件及有關資料，並會及時獲提供充份資料，使董事會可就提呈會議的事項作出知情決定。於2021年財政年度內，董事會舉行了四次董事會大會，會議出席詳情如下：

		Board Meetings attended in FY2021 2021年財政年度 出席董事會會議次數
Name of Directors	董事姓名	
Executive Directors	執行董事	
Mr. Yiu Chi To (Former Chairman, passed away on 28 January 2022)	姚志圖先生(前任主席， 於2022年1月28日逝世)	4/4
Mr. Chen Chung Po (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)	陳鐘譜先生 (主席兼行政總裁)	4/4
Ms. Luk Fong (Appointed on 22 March 2022)	陸方女士(於2022年3月22日 委任)	N/A 不適用
Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu	姚君瑜女士	4/4
Mr. Chen Wei Wu	陳緯武先生	4/4
Ms. Yong Jian Hui	雍建輝女士	4/4
Independent non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事	
Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah	歐陽天華先生	4/4
Mr. Chen Kwok Wang	陳國宏先生	4/4
Mr. Ho Chi Wai	何志威先生	4/4

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established four committees, namely audit committee, remuneration committee, nomination committee and risk management committee. Each of them has specific terms of reference and is responsible for reviewing matters relating to specific areas and which are published on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company for advising the Board on such matters. INEDs play a significant role in these committees to ensure that independent and objective views are taken. The list of the chairman and members of each Board committee is set out on page 3 of this annual report. The Board committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties.

(a) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company was established in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules for the purposes of reviewing and providing supervision over the Group's financial reporting process and internal controls.

The Audit Committee comprises all three Independent Non-executive Directors. Mr. Au Yeung Tin Wah, was appointed as Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has reviewed with the senior management and external auditors the Group's significant internal controls and financial matters (as set out in the Audit Committee's terms of reference), including:

- the Group's interim and annual financial statements with recommendation to the Board for approval;
- the Group's compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- the Group's financial reporting, internal controls and risk management;
- formulating the working plan of the internal control audit department, discussing the review result of internal control system on a regular basis and reporting to the Board;
- discussing with the external auditors the nature and scope of the audit, significant accounting policies and other audit-related issues;
- connected transactions; and
- managing and overseeing the external auditors.

董事會屬下委員會

董事會已設立四個委員會，即審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及風險管理委員會。各委員會有其具體職權範圍，職權範圍刊載於聯交所及本公司各自的網站，負責審議有關特定範疇的事項，並就該等事項向董事會提出意見。獨立非執董對該等委員會甚為重要，以確保採取獨立及客觀的意見。各董事會屬下委員會的主席及成員名單載於本年報第3頁。董事會委員會獲提供充足的資源以履行其職責。

(a) 審核委員會

本公司審核委員會乃為符合上市規則第3.21條而成立，旨在審議本集團製定財務報告程序及內部監控，並就此作出監察。

審核委員會由全部三名獨立非執行董事組成。歐陽天華先生獲委任為審核委員會之主席。

審核委員會已與高級管理層及外聘核數師審閱本集團的重大內部監控措施及財務事宜（如審核委員會的職權範圍所載），包括：

- 向董事會提供本集團中期及年度財務報表之意見予其批准；
- 本集團遵守法例及法定規定之情況；
- 本集團之財務報告、內部監控及風險管理；
- 製定集團內部控制監管部門之工作計劃，定期討論內部監控系統審查結果，並向董事會匯報；
- 與外聘審計師討論審計性質，範疇及重要會計政策及其他審核事宜；
- 關連交易；及
- 管理及監督外聘核數師。

BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

(a) Audit Committee (continued)

The Audit Committee is entitled to conduct investigations into any matter within its terms of reference and is authorised to obtain independent professional advice if it deems necessary in discharging its responsibilities.

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the audit scope, process and effectiveness and independence of the audit conducted by SHINEWING and has thus recommended the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 to the Board for its approval.

In FY2021, two meetings were held by the Audit Committee with 100% attendance rate of all members of the Audit Committee. Draft and final versions of minutes of the meetings were sent to all members of the Audit Committee for their comment and records, within a reasonable time after the meeting.

(b) Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee of the Company comprises all three INEDs. Mr. Ho Chi Wai, was appointed as Chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

The Remuneration Committee makes recommendations to the Board on the Group's overall policy and structure for the remuneration of Directors and senior management, and ensures that no Director or any of his associates is involved in deciding his/her own remuneration. The Remuneration Committee also reviews and approves (i) compensation payable to executive Directors and senior management for any loss or termination of office or appointment to ensure that such compensation is consistent with contractual terms and is otherwise fair and not excessive; and (ii) compensation arrangement(s) relating to dismissal or removal of Director(s) for misconduct to ensure that such compensation arrangements is consistent with contractual terms and is otherwise reasonable and appropriate.

The Company has delegated the determination of the remuneration packages of individual executive Director and senior management to the Remuneration Committee.

董事會屬下委員會(續)

(a) 審核委員會(續)

審核委員會有權就審核委員會職能範圍以內之任何事宜進行調查，在履行其職責時如認為有需要，則可獲授權以取得獨立專業意見。

審核委員會已對信永中和審閱之審核範圍、過程和有效性，以及獨立性表示信納，故向董事會建議通過2021年的綜合財務報表。

於2021年財政年度，審核委員會舉行了兩次會議，所有審核委員會成員之出席率均為100%。會議記錄初稿及最終稿於會議後的合理時間內交審核委員會全體成員，供其發表意見及記錄。

(b) 薪酬委員會

本公司之薪酬委員會由全部三名獨立非執行董事組成。何志威先生獲委任為薪酬委員會之主席。

薪酬委員會就本集團董事及高級管理層的整體薪酬政策及結構向董事會提供意見，並確保並無董事或其任何聯繫人士參與釐訂其薪酬。薪酬委員會亦檢討及批准(i)向執行董事及高級管理人員就其喪失或終止職務或委任而須支付的賠償，以確保該等賠償與合約條款一致，若未能與合約條款一致，賠償亦須公平，不致過多；及(ii)因董事行為失當而解僱或罷免有關董事所涉及的賠償安排，以確保該等安排與合約條款一致，若未能與合約條款一致，有關賠償亦須合理適當。

本公司已授權薪酬委員會決定執行董事及高級管理人員的薪酬。

BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

(b) Remuneration Committee (continued)

In determining the remuneration of Directors, the Remuneration Committee takes into consideration factors such as salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities of the Directors and the suitability of performance-based remuneration.

The Remuneration Committee meets to determine the policy for the remuneration of Directors, assess the performance of executive Directors and approve the terms of executive Directors' service contracts. In FY2021, two meetings were held by the Remuneration Committee with 100% attendance rate of all members of the Remuneration Committee.

(c) Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee of the Company comprises all three Independent Non-executive Directors. Mr. Chen Kwok Wang, was appointed as Chairman of the Nomination Committee.

The Nomination Committee is mainly responsible for reviewing the candidates' qualification and competence, and making recommendations to the Board on appointment of Directors, so as to ensure that all nominations are fair and reasonable.

董事會屬下委員會(續)

(b) 薪酬委員會(續)

薪酬委員會於釐訂應付予董事的酬金時，已考慮各種因素，包括同類公司支付的薪酬、董事貢獻的時間及責任及是否適宜提供與表現掛鈎的薪酬。

薪酬委員會開會釐訂董事的薪酬政策及衡量執行董事的表現及批准執行董事服務合約的條款。於2021年財政年度，薪酬委員會舉行了兩次會議，所有薪酬委員會成員之出席率均為100%。

(c) 提名委員會

本公司之提名委員會由全部三名獨立非執行董事組成。陳國宏先生獲委任為提名委員會之主席。

提名委員會主要負責覆核候選人的資歷及能力，並於提名董事時向董事會提出建議，以確保所有提名均為公平合理。

BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

(c) Nomination Committee (continued)

The responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are:

- to review the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board at least annually;
- to assess the independence of independent non-executive Directors;
- to establish a formal and transparent procedure for the appointment or reappointment of Directors;
- to make recommendations to the Board for new appointments or reappointments of executive and non-executive Directors;
- to evaluate the performance of Directors and determine if they should be reappointed; and
- to be responsible for significant issues concerning the nomination of Directors during the year.

The Nomination Committee meets to discuss the procedures and criteria which should be adopted by them in nominating candidates for directorship and has agreed that such criteria should include the candidates' professional background, their experience and their past track record with other listed companies (if any). In FY2021, two meetings were held by the Nomination Committee with 100% attendance rate of all members of the Nomination Committee.

Board Nomination Policy

The Company has adopted a Board Nomination Policy and the Nomination Committee considers and makes recommendations to shareholders for the election of appropriate candidates as Directors at general meetings or appointment of such Directors to fill casual vacancies.

董事會屬下委員會(續)

(c) 提名委員會(續)

提名委員會的職責是：

- 至少每年檢討董事會的架構、人數及組成(包括技能、知識及經驗方面)；
- 評核獨立非執行董事的獨立性；
- 建立正規而具透明度的董事委任或重新委任程序；
- 向董事會作出執行董事及非執行董事的新委任或再度委任的建議；
- 評估董事的表現，並確定他們是否應該連任；及
- 負責有關董事提名於年內之主要問題。

提名委員會開會討論提名董事人選的程序及準則，並採納該等準則，包括人選的專業背景、他們的經驗與其他上市公司的過往記錄(如有)的程序和標準。於2021年財政年度，提名委員會舉行了兩次會議，所有提名委員會成員之出席率均為100%。

董事會提名政策

本公司採納董事會提名政策，提名委員會可考慮和推薦適合的候選人給股東，並在於股東大會上推選其為董事或委任為董事以填補臨時空缺。

BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

(c) Nomination Committee (continued)

Board Nomination Policy (continued)

Selection Criteria

The factors listed below would be used as reference by the Nomination Committee in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate:

1. reputation for integrity;
2. accomplishment and experience in the business in which the Group is engaged in;
3. commitment in respect of available time and relevant interest in the business;
4. diversity in all its aspects, including but not limited to race, gender, age (18 years or above), educational background, professional experience, skills and length of service;
5. qualifications which include professional qualifications, skills, knowledge and experience that are relevant to the Company's business and corporate strategy;
6. the number of existing directors and other commitments that may demand the attention of the candidate;
7. requirement for the Board to have Independent Non-executive Directors in accordance with the Listing Rules and whether the candidates would be considered as independent with reference to the Independence guidelines set out in Rules 3.13 of the Listing Rules;
8. Board Diversity Policy of the Company and any policies adopted by the Nomination Committee for achieving diversity on the Board; and
9. such other perspectives appropriate to the Company's business.

董事會屬下委員會(續)

(c) 提名委員會(續)

董事會提名政策(續)

甄選標準

評估建議候選人的合適性時，提名委員會將考慮下列因素：

1. 誠信的聲譽；
2. 於本集團所從事業務中的成就及經驗；
3. 可投入時間及相關事務關注的承諾；
4. 於各方面的多元化，包括但不限於種族、性別、年齡（18歲或以上）、教育背景、專業經驗、技能及服務年期；
5. 資格，包括與本公司業務及企業策略相關的專業資格、技能、知識及經驗；
6. 現有董事人數及候選人可能需要關注的其他承諾；
7. 上市規則要求董事會必須包含獨立非執行董事的規定及參考上市規則第3.13條所載的獨立指引候選人是否被視為獨立人士；
8. 本公司董事會成員多元化政策及提名委員會採納的政策可達到董事會多元化；及
9. 切合本公司業務的相關其他因素。

BOARD COMMITTEES (continued)

(d) Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee comprises three members which include the Chief Executive Officer (“**CEO**”), Chief Financial Officer (“**CFO**”) and one INED of the Company. The Board has appointed Mr. Chen Chung Po (Chairman and CEO), Mr. Cheung Wai Hung (CFO) and Mr. Chen Kwok Wang (INED) as members of the Risk Management Committee. Mr. Chen Chung Po has also been appointed as the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee.

The primary responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee include reviewing the Company's corporate risk management framework, and the guidelines, policies and procedures for risk assessment and risk management and reviewing the effectiveness of the risk management function.

In FY2021, two meetings with attendance of all Risk Management Committee members were held.

董事會屬下委員會(續)

(d) 風險管理委員會

風險管理委員會由三位成員組成，當中包括本公司行政總裁、財務總監及一名獨立非執行董事。董事會已委任陳鐘譜先生(主席兼行政總裁)、張偉雄先生(財務總監)及陳國宏先生(獨立非執行董事)為風險管理委員會成員，並由陳鐘譜先生出任風險管理委員會主席。

風險管理委員會的主要職責包括檢討本公司企業風險管理架構、風險評估及風險管理的指引、政策及程序及檢討風險管理功能的有效性。

於2021年財政年度，風險管理委員會舉行了兩次會議，所有風險管理委員會成員均有出席。

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

During the year, the remuneration paid or payable to the external auditor, SHINEWING, and its affiliated firms, in respect of their audit and non-audit services for FY2021 are set out below:

		HK\$ 港元
Audit service	審計服務	1,097,000
Non-audit services*	非審計服務*	353,200
		1,450,200

* Included in non-audit services were HK\$23,200 in relation to services performed by SHINEWING's affiliated firms.

核數師酬金

年內，就外部核數師信永中和及其聯屬公司於2021年財政年度提供審計及非審計服務已付或應付彼等的薪酬載列如下：

* 包括信永中和聯屬公司提供的非審計服務23,200港元。

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

During the year, the Group has complied with Principle C.2 of the CG Code by establishing appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The management is responsible for the design, implementation and monitoring of such systems, while the Board oversees management in performing its duties on an ongoing basis. The main features of the risk management and internal control systems are described in the sections below:

Risk Management System

The Group adopts a risk management system which manages the risk associated with its business and operations. The system comprises the following aspects:

- Identification: Identify occurrence and changes in the nature and extent of risks; identify business objectives and risks that could affect the achievement of those objectives.
- Evaluation: Analyze the likelihood and impact of risks and evaluate the risk portfolio accordingly; assess the Group's ability to manage risks.
- Management: Consider the risk response plan, ensure effective communication with the Board and monitor risks on an ongoing basis.

Based on the risk assessments conducted in 2021, no significant risk was identified.

風險管理及內部監控

本集團於本年度，已遵守企業管治守則C.2原則，建立適當及有效的風險管理及內部監控系統。管理層負責相關系統的設計、實施和監控，董事會則負責持續監督管理層執行有關職責。風險管理和內部監控系統的主要特點如下面章節所述：

風險管理系統

本集團採用風險管理系統，管理與其業務及營運相關的風險。該系統包括以下各方面：

- 識別：識別風險的出現及其性質和程度的轉變；識別業務目標及可能影響目標實現的風險。
- 評估：分析風險的可能性和影響，並相應地評估風險組合；評核本集團的風險管理能力。
- 管理：考慮風險應對方案，確保與董事會的有效溝通，並持續監控風險。

根據2021年進行的風險評估，未發現重大風險。

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (continued)

Internal Control System

The Company has in place an internal control system which is compatible with the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“**COSO**”) 2013 framework. The framework enables the Group to achieve effective and efficient operations, reliable financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The components of the framework are shown as follows:

- Control Environment: A set of standards, processes and structures that provide the basis for the Group’s implementation of internal control.
- Risk Assessment: A dynamic and iterative process for identifying and analyzing risks to achieve the Group’s objectives, forming a basis for determining how risks should be managed.
- Control Activities: Development of policies and procedures to facilitate risk reduction and effective management.
- Information and Communication: Internal and external communication to provide the Group with the information needed to carry out day-to-day management.
- Monitoring: Ongoing and separate evaluations to ascertain whether each component of internal control exists and functions.

風險管理及內部監控(續)

內部監控系統

公司內設有一個內部監控系統，與特雷德韋委員會發起組織委員會(「**COSO**」) 2013框架兼容。該框架使本集團能夠達致運營的有效性和效率，財務報告的可靠性以及遵守適用法律和法規的目標。該框架包含以下元素：

- 環境監控：為本集團實施內部監控提供依據的一套標準，流程和結構。
- 風險評估：一個主動和持續的過程，用於識別和分析風險以實現集團的目標，為確定如何管理風險奠定基礎。
- 監控活動：通過政策和程序的建立，有助減低風險以達致實現管理的目標。
- 資訊與溝通：內部與外部溝通，為集團提供進行日常管理所需的信息。
- 監督：持續及個別評估，以確定內部監控的每個組成部分是否存在和運行。

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (continued)

Internal Control System (continued)

In order to enhance the Group's inside information processing system and to ensure the truthfulness, accuracy, completeness and timeliness of its public disclosures, the Group also adopts and implements an inside information policy and procedures. A series of appropriate measures have been taken from time to time to prevent any breach of the Group's disclosure requirements, which include:

- The access of information is restricted to a limited number of employees on a need-to-know basis. Employees who are in possession of inside information are fully conversant with their obligations to preserve confidentiality.
- Non-disclosure agreements are in place when the Group conducts significant negotiations.
- The Executive Directors are designated persons who speak on behalf of the Company when communicating with external parties such as the media, analysts or investors.

Based on the internal control reviews conducted in FY2021, no significant control deficiency was identified.

Internal Auditors

The Group has an Internal Audit ("IA") function, which is performed by professional staff with relevant expertise (such as Certified Public Accountant). The IA function is independent of the Group's daily operation and carries out appraisal of the risk management and internal control systems by conducting interviews, walkthroughs and tests of operational effectiveness.

An IA plan has been approved by the Board. According to the established plan, review of the risk management and internal control systems is conducted semi-annually and the results are reported to the Board via the Audit Committee afterwards.

風險管理及內部監控(續)

內部監控系統(續)

為加強本集團內幕消息處理制度，確保公開披露的真實性，準確性，完整性與及時性，本集團亦採納並實施內幕消息政策及程序。一系列合理措施已不時實施，以防止違反有關本集團的披露規定，包括：

- 僅有需要的員工可以獲取相關信息。擁有內幕消息的員工完全了解其保守機密的義務。
- 當本集團進行重大談判時，會備妥保密協議。
- 執行董事是與外界（如媒體，分析師或投資者）溝通時代表本公司發言的指定人士。

根據2021年財政年度進行的內部控制審查，未發現重大監控缺陷。

內部審計員

本集團設有內部審計（「內審」）職能，由具有相關專業知識的專業人員（如註冊會計師）執行。內審職能獨立於本集團的日常運作，並通過訪談，穿行測試和運行有效性測試對風險管理和內部監控系統進行評估。

內審計劃已經董事會批准。根據既定計劃，風險管理和內部監控系統的審核每半年進行一次，結果將通過審核委員會向董事會報告。

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (continued)

Effectiveness of the Risk Management and Internal Control Systems

The Board is responsible for the risk management and internal control systems of the Group and ensuring that a review of the effectiveness of these systems which covers a period of 6 months since the last review has been conducted semi-annually. Several areas have been considered during the Board's reviews, which include but are not limited to (i) the changes in the nature and extent of significant risks since the last review, and the Group's ability to respond to changes in its business and the external environment; (ii) the scope and quality of the management's ongoing monitoring of risks and of the internal control systems and the work of IA function; (iii) the extent and frequency of communication with the Board in relation to the result of risk and internal control review; (iv) significant failures or weaknesses identified and their related implications; (v) and the status of compliance with the Listing Rules.

The Board, through its reviews and the reviews conducted by IA function and the Audit Committee, concluded that the risk management and internal control systems were effective and adequate. Such systems, however, are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. It is also considered that the resources, the qualifications and experience of relevant staff were adequate, and the training programs and budget provided were sufficient to carry out such work.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and comply with the requirement of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("Hong Kong Companies Ordinance") and the applicable disclosure provisions of the Listing Rules. The auditors are responsible for forming an independent opinion, based on the audit, on the financial statements prepared by the Directors and reporting the opinion solely to the Company's shareholders. The Independent Auditor's Report is set out on pages 77 to 83 of this annual report.

風險管理及內部監控(續)

風險管理和內部監控系統的有效性

董事會負責本集團的風險管理和內部監控系統，並確保每半年對這些系統的有效性進行審查，而每次審查涵蓋自上次審查以來六個月的期間。董事會審查期間審議了若干領域，其中包括但不限於(i)自上次審查以來重大風險的性質和程度的變化以及本集團對其業務和外部環境變化做出反應的能力；(ii)管理層持續監控風險和內部監控系統的範圍和質量。及內審職能；(iii)就風險管理及內部控制的檢討結果與董事會溝通的內容及次數；(iv)已識別的重大失誤或缺陷及其相關影響；(v)及上市規則的遵守情況。

董事會通過其審查以及內審職能部門和審核委員會的審查結論認為，風險管理和內部監控制度是有效和充份的。然而，此類系統旨在管理而不是消除未能實現業務目標的風險，並且只能提供合理且非絕對的保證，以防止重大錯報或損失。董事會亦認為已有足夠的資源，工作人員具備足夠的資格和經驗，亦提供了足夠的培訓和預算去進行該工作。

董事及核數師各自之責任

董事負責編製財務報表，以真實及公平地反映本公司的狀況及遵守香港法例第622章公司條例(「香港公司條例」)及上市規則適用披露條文的規定。核數師負責根據審核結果對董事編製的財務報表發表獨立意見，並僅向本公司股東滙報意見。獨立核數師報告載於本年報第77至第83頁。

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Cheung Wai Hung is the Company Secretary of the Company. All members of the Board have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary are subject to the Board's approval. In FY2021, Mr. Cheung has taken the required number of hours of relevant professional training.

INVESTOR AND SHAREHOLDER RELATION

The Company endeavors to continue maintaining a high level of transparency in communicating with shareholders and the investment community at large. Briefings and meetings with institutional investors and analysts are conducted regularly. The Company is committed to maintaining an open and effective investor communication policy and to update investors on relevant information on its business on a timely manner, subject to relevant regulatory requirements.

In order to ensure effective, clear and accurate communications with the investors and analysts, all corporate communications are arranged and handled by the CFO of the Company in accordance with the established practice and procedures.

Financial information and all shareholder corporate communications of the Company are made available on the Company's website at <http://www.waichiholdings.com> and updated regularly on a timely basis.

The Board and the management shall ensure shareholders' right and all shareholders are treated equitably and fairly. The Company has announced and published its interim and annual results and despatched them to the shareholders in a timely manner, which is well before the time limits set out in the Listing Rules. Separate resolutions will be proposed at the general meetings on each major issue, including the re-election of individual Directors, if any.

The annual general meeting will provide an opportunity for direct communication between the Board and the Company's shareholders. The Company regards the annual general meeting as an important event in which the Chairman and all Directors will make an effort to attend. External auditors shall also be invited to attend the Company's annual general meeting and are also available to assist the Directors in addressing queries from shareholders relating to the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditors' report. All shareholders will be given prior notice on a timely basis together with a detailed agenda. The Board, according to the Listing Rules, will conduct voting at the forthcoming AGM by poll. The results of the Company will be declared at the meeting, and announced timely on the Stock Exchange's website and the Company's website.

公司秘書

張偉雄先生為本公司的公司秘書。董事會全體成員均可獲取公司秘書的意見及服務。公司秘書的委任及罷免須經董事會批准。於2021年財政年度，張先生已接受規定時數的相關專業培訓。

與投資者及股東的關係

本公司在與股東及投資界溝通時，一直盡量保持高透明度。本公司定期為機構投資者及分析員舉行簡報會及會議。本公司致力按照有關監管規定，維持公開及有效的投資者溝通政策，並及時向投資者提供最新的業務資料。

為確保與投資者及分析員保持有效、清晰及準確之溝通，所有企業通訊均由本公司財務總監按照本公司既定之常規及程序安排及處理。

本公司財務資料及所有與股東的公司通訊已載於本公司網站<http://www.waichiholdings.com>，並會適時定期更新。

董事會及管理層須確保股東權利，且全體股東均獲公平公正對待。本公司已適時宣佈及印發其中期及年度業績，並向股東寄發有關賬目，宣佈及寄發時間均早於上市規則規定的時間。就每個重大個別事項將於股東大會提呈個別決議案，包括重選個別董事（如有）。

股東週年大會將為董事會與本公司之股東提供直接的溝通機會。本公司視股東週年大會為重要事項，主席及全體董事均盡可能出席。外聘核數師亦獲邀請出席本公司的股東週年大會，並可協助董事回應股東對進行核數及核數師報告的編製及內容所提出的查詢。所有股東將會適時收取附有詳細議程的通知。根據上市規則，董事會將於應屆股東週年大會進行投票表決。本公司的業績將於會上宣佈，並適時於聯交所網站及本公司網站作出公佈。

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Procedures for convening an extraordinary general meeting and putting forward proposals at shareholders' meeting

Any shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's total issued share capital shall be entitled to request the Board in writing to convene an extraordinary general meeting. Upon receiving such request, the Board shall issue a notice of extraordinary general meeting within 21 days and hold an extraordinary general meeting within two months from the receipt of such request. If within 21 days of the receipt of such request the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the shareholder(s) proposing to convene an extraordinary general meeting in writing may himself/herself (themselves) convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner.

There are no provisions allowing shareholders to make proposals or move resolutions at the general meetings under the memorandum and articles of association of the Company or the laws of the Cayman Islands. Shareholders who wish to make proposals or move a resolution may, however, convene a general meeting in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Procedures for shareholders to put enquires to the Board

Shareholders must prove to the Board that they really own the equity interests of the Company (e.g. by providing shareholding documents etc.). The Company suggests shareholders should submit their enquiries in writing (including by email, facsimile and mail) and provide sufficient contact details so that the Company can process their enquiries in a proper and timely manner.

Shareholders may contact the Company via the following means:

Address: 6/F, Liven House, 63 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong,
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Email: barry.cheung@waichi.com
Tel No.: (852) 3760 2805
Fax No.: (852) 2341 8144

股東權利

召開特別股東大會及於股東大會提出提案之過程

單獨或合計持有本公司全部已發行總股本10%或以上股份權益的一名或多名股東，有權以書面方式要求董事會召集特別股東大會，董事會在接獲有關要求後，應在21天內發出召集特別股東大會的通告，並於接獲有關要求後的2個月內舉行特別股東大會；如董事會未能於接獲有關要求後21天內進行召集特別股東大會，書面提出召集特別股東大會的股東可按照同一方式自行召集特別股東大會。

根據本公司組織章程大綱及細則或開曼群島法例，概無條文允許股東於股東大會上提呈建議或作出動議。然而，有意提呈建議或作出動議的股東可按照前段所述召開股東大會。

股東向董事會提出查詢的程序

股東須向董事會證明其確實擁有本公司股份權益（如提供持股文件等）。公司建議股東通過書面方式（包括電郵、傳真及郵寄）提出查詢要求，並提供足夠的聯絡資料以便有關查詢及時獲得公司恰當的處理。

股東可以通過以下聯繫方式向本公司提出查詢：

地址：香港九龍觀塘敬業街63號利維大廈6樓
電郵地址：barry.cheung@waichi.com
電話：(852) 3760 2805
傳真號碼：(852) 2341 8144

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is responsible for performing the duties on corporate governance function as set out below:

- to develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance;
- to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management;
- to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual applicable to employees and Directors; and
- to review the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the corporate governance report.

Constitutional documents

Rights of the shareholders are also provided under the articles of association of the Company. The articles of association of the Company which was adopted on 27 October 2014 was drafted in line with provisions of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance which came into effect on 3 March 2014, the Listing Rules and current corporate practices. There was no change in the articles of association of the Company in FY 2021. An up-to-date consolidated version of the articles of association of the Company is available on the Company's website and the Stock Exchange's website.

企業管治職能

董事會負責執行下文所載之企業管治職能：

- 制定及檢討本公司的企業管治政策和做法；
- 檢討及監察董事及高級管理人員的培訓及持續專業發展；
- 檢討及監察本公司的政策和做法以符合法律和監管要求；
- 制定、審閱及監察適用於僱員和董事的操守準則及管治守則；及
- 檢討本公司遵守企業管治守則和在企業管治報告內的披露。

組織章程文件

股東的權利已於本公司組織章程細則內闡述。本公司於2014年10月27日採納的組織章程細則，已符合於2014年3月3日生效的公司條例的條文，上市規則及目前企業常規。於2021年財政年度，本公司組織章程細則概無變動。本公司的組織章程細則已登載於本公司網站及港交所網站，可供閱覽。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

1. OVERVIEW

Over the years, Wai Chi Holdings has committed to adhering to the philosophy of environment-friendly management, caring for the needs of staff, enhancing the product quality and performing social responsibilities. This environmental, social and governance report will give an overview of each of the Group members in Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Huizhou and Yichang for the year ended 31 December 2021 through various aspects including environmental management, working environment, supply chain management, product responsibility and community engagement.

This report was prepared in accordance with the ESG Reporting Guide set out in Appendix 27 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”).

Commitment to environment friendly operations is one of the Group’s core philosophies. The Group’s internal operational guidelines firmly comply with the Environmental Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China and other applicable international standards to facilitate environmental protection, pollution prevention and efficiency of resource use.

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Group believes that understanding the views of its stakeholders lays a solid foundation for the long-term growth and success of the Group. It develops multiple channels to a broad spectrum of stakeholders in order to provide them with the opportunity to express their views on its sustainability performance and future strategies. To reinforce mutual trust and respect, the Group is committed to maintaining enduring communication channels, both formally and informally, with stakeholders, to better shape its business strategies that respond to the needs and expectations of stakeholders, anticipate risks and strengthen key relationships. The Group has identified employees, business partners, shareholders, suppliers, government and the community at large as its key stakeholder groups. The information collected through different communication processes serves as an underlying basis for the structure of this Report.

1. 概述

多年來，偉志控股一直秉承環保管理理念，並以關懷員工需求，提升產品品質，履行社會責任為己任。本份環境、社會及管治報告，將對截至2021年12月31日止年度香港、深圳、惠州、宜昌四地集團各公司，從環保管理、工作環境、供應鏈管理、產品責任、社會參與等方面進行綜述。

本報告乃根據香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄二十七所載的環境、社會及管治報告指引而編製。

本集團其中一項核心理念，乃努力達致環保營運。本集團的內部營運指引嚴格遵守《中華人民共和國環境保護法》和其他適用國際標準，力求保護環境、防止污染及善用資源。

2. 持份者參與

本集團相信，了解持份者的意見為本集團達致長遠增長及成功奠定堅實基礎。其為不同領域的持份者提供多種渠道，讓彼等有機會就其可持續發展表現和未來策略發表意見。為加強互信和尊重，本集團致力與持份者保持持續的正式及非正式溝通渠道，使其能夠更好地制訂業務策略，以滿足持份者的需要和期望，預測風險和加強關鍵關係。本集團將員工、業務合作夥伴、股東、供應商、政府和整個社區確定為關鍵的持份者團體。通過不同溝通程序收集到的資料是本報告結構的基礎所在。

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT (continued)

Stakeholder engagement plays a core role in the sustainability of the Group. The Group fully appreciates the need to build both online and offline communication channels and provides stakeholders with timely reports on strategic planning and performance of the Group in order to establish a continuing communication mechanism with the stakeholders. In addition, the Group consults the stakeholders on their recommendations and propositions to ensure its business practices can meet the expectations of the stakeholders.

Relevant stakeholder groups include the shareholders, government and regulatory bodies, employees, customers, suppliers and society and the public. The Group discusses with the stakeholders through various channels for their expectations and relevant feedback as below:

Stakeholders 持份者	Expectations 期望	Communication and Feedback 溝通與回應
Shareholders 股東	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial results Corporate transparency Sound risk control 財務業績 企業透明度 完善的風險控制 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual General Meeting Annual and interim reports Announcements and website update 股東大會 年報及中期報告 公告及網頁更新
Government and regulatory bodies 政府及監管機構	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with laws and regulations Relevant conferences 遵守法律法規 相關會議 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company's filings and announcements Work conference and discussion 備案及公告 工作會議及研討
Employees 僱員	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career development platform Salary and benefits Safe working environment Provision of employee training and safety awareness enhancement 職業發展平台 薪金及福利 安全的工作環境 提供僱員培訓及提高安全意識 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff meetings and activities Staff training Staff handbook 員工會議和活動 僱員培訓 員工手冊

2. 持份者參與(續)

持份者參與在本集團的可持續發展中擔當核心角色。本集團深明搭建線上及線下溝通渠道的必要性，並及時向持份者提供有關本集團戰略規劃及表現的報告，藉以與持份者建立長效溝通機制。此外，本集團向持份者徵求建議及提議，以確保其業務實踐符合持份者之期望。

相關持份者團體包括股東、政府及監管機構、僱員、客戶、供應商以及社會及公眾。本集團透過多種渠道與持份者討論其期望及相關反饋，詳情如下：

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT (continued)

Stakeholders 持份者	Expectations 期望	Communication and Feedback 溝通與回應
Customers 客戶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of customer rights and interests Customer information security 保障客戶權利及權益 客戶信息安全 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company visits Product exhibitions 公司來訪 產品展示
Suppliers 供應商	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity cooperation Business ethics and credibility 誠信合作 商業道德及信譽 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company visits Regular evaluation on suppliers 公司來訪 定期評估供應商
Society and the public 社會及公眾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental protection Social welfare Provide job opportunities 環境保護 社會福利 提供工作機會 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation handbook and guidance Charity and voluntary services Company's website 操作手冊和指南 慈善及義工服務 公司網頁

We engaged our management and employees who are usually in communication with our stakeholders to identify material ESG issues. Through this approach, we identified areas for improvement in our daily operations to achieve environmental and social goals. During the Year, no material ESG issues arose from our engagement with stakeholders.

我們的管理層及僱員經常與持份者溝通，以確定重大環境、社會及管治問題。透過此舉，我們已確定日常營運中需要改進的領域，以實現環境及社會目標。於本年度，我們持份者參與的接觸沒有產生環境、社會及管治的重大問題。

3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

The Group acknowledge our responsibility to protect the environment. As such, we have integrated environmental considerations into our business operations, including but not limited to improving our environmental practices through minimising pollution, utilising energy efficiently and reducing waste in our daily operations. In particular, the Group keeps minimizing the environmental impacts and reducing pollution from its operations with the following methods:

3.1 Reduce Energy Consumption

- Maintaining room temperature at above 25.5°C;
- Adopting timers or plug load controllers to turn the lights on and off before and after office hours;
- Switching off electronic products and office equipment when idle;
- Constantly upgrading the facilities and equipment to increase energy efficiency, and prioritizing the use of green technologies in business operations;
- Procuring energy efficient electrical appliances with energy efficiency labels to reduce indirect GHG emission whenever practical;
- Placing “Green Message” reminders on office equipment and workplace to further enhance employees’ environmental awareness; and
- Establishing energy targets and indicators, as well as the implementation plans.

3. 保護環境

本集團深知我們保護環境的責任。因此，我們已將環境考量融入我們的業務營運，包括（但不限於）透過減少污染、有效利用能源及減少日常營運中的廢物而提升環保常規。具體而言，本集團主要通過以下措施減少其營運過程中的污染，不斷減少對環境的影響：

3.1 降低能耗

- 保持室溫在 25.5°C 以上；
- 廣泛採用定時器或插頭負載控制器來控制辦公時間前後燈的開啟和關閉；
- 閒置時關閉電子產品和辦公設備；
- 不斷升級設施設備以提高能源效率，在業務運營中優先使用綠色技術；
- 在可行的情況下減少間接溫室氣體排放，採購附有能源效益標籤的節能電器；
- 在辦公設備和工作場所張貼「綠色訊息」進一步提高員工的環保意識；及
- 制定能源目標及指標，以及實施計劃。

3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

3.2 Reduce Paper Consumption

- Promoting paperless office by using own internal administration system to reduce the use of paper in all levels of our management;
- Encouraging use of electronic means of communication such as email, intranet, WeChat and Zoom, to manage daily process; and
- Using duplex printing and reuse single-side printed papers.

3.3 Use of Resources

We are working to optimize and reduce the overall amount of natural resources consumed. We have implemented various initiatives throughout our operations such as deploying energy-efficient devices, minimizing the use of paper, reducing water consumption and encouraging the use of public transportation. Through actively monitoring and managing the use of resources, we aim to reduce our carbon footprints as well as our operating cost.

Environmental Performance

In accordance with the ESG Reporting Guide, our environmental performance of "Energy and Resources Use" during the Year are tabulated below.

Energy and Resources Use

	Unit 單位	2021 二零二一年	2020 二零二零年
Electricity 電力	kWh 千瓦時	19,787	18,581
Unleaded Petrol 無鉛汽油	L 公升	17,868	17,189
Diesel 柴油	L 公升	30,972	44,400
Water 水	m ³ 立方米	127,704	175,094
Paper 紙張	KG 千克	3,655	3,222

During the Year, there were no non-compliance cases reported in relation to use of resources within the Group.

3. 保護環境 (續)

3.2 減少紙張消耗

- 推廣無紙化辦公，廣泛採用我們的內部管理系統，以減少我們各級管理層的紙張使用；
- 鼓勵使用電子郵件、內聯網、微信和Zoom等電子通訊方式管理日常流程；及
- 使用雙面打印及重複使用單面打印紙。

3.3 資源使用

我們努力優化及減少消耗的自然資源總量。我們於整個營運過程中實施多項措施，例如採用節能設備、盡量減少用紙、減少耗水及鼓勵使用公共交通。透過積極監察及管理資源使用，務求減少我們的碳足跡及營運成本。

環保表現

根據環境、社會及管治報告指引，我們於本年度在「能源及資源利用」的環保表現於下文列表顯示。

能源及資源使用

於本年度，本集團內並無報告與資源使用有關的不合規案例。

4. WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Human Capital and Vocational Training

As at 31 December 2021, the Group has a total of 2,887 employees, the majority of which are between 20 and 40 years old. The Group strictly complies with relevant laws and regulations to prevent child labour and forced labour. The Group encourages its employees to improve their motivation, concentration and innovation. Due to the epidemic situation, we mainly provided online training totaling more than 700 hours, with a total of more than 9,000 participants and successfully improved our employees' professionalism and proficiency in every aspect. Pursuant to the requirement of the Listing Rules, all Directors have participated in continuous professional development by attending training courses or reading relevant material relating to corporate governance and regulations to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. The Group endeavors to attract and cultivate highly skilled technical personnel with various benefits and packages. Both Shenzhen Wai Chi and Huizhou Wai Chi Electronics Company Limited have been accredited by local governments as high-tech enterprises and enjoyed corresponding tax concessions.

The Group adopts a monthly performance appraisal system to evaluate employees' performance with scientific and comprehensive indicators, the results of which are used as important references for employees' salary adjustment, promotion and annual bonus rating. We encourage employees to explore their own strengths. Without being limited by their positions and profession, we respect employees' personal career planning, and support them in trying and taking up challenges in different areas. The Group opens up horizontal and vertical career paths, and always puts the talented and competent people as the first priority.

The Group's remuneration policies are formulated on the performance of employees with reference to the market condition. The Remuneration Committee was established to ensure formal and transparent procedures for setting policies on the remuneration for the Directors.

4. 工作環境及員工發展

4.1 人力資本及職業培養

於2021年12月31日，集團內在職員工共2,887人，以20–40歲為主。集團嚴格遵守相關法律及法規，以防止童工和強迫勞動。集團鼓勵員工提升動力，專注力和創造力。因為疫情關係，我們主力線上為員工提供逾700小時培訓，總參加人次超過9,000人，成功地提升了員工各層面的職業素養和專業技能。根據上市規則的規定，全體董事均已透過出席有關企業管治及規定的培訓課程或閱讀相關材料的方式參與持續專業發展，以發展及更新其知識及技能。集團大力吸納及培養高精技術人才，提供多種不同的福利待遇。深圳偉志及惠州偉志電子有限公司均獲當地政府評定為高新技術企業，並享受相應稅務優惠。

集團採取績效考核制度，每月以科學、全面的績效指標評價員工表現，並作為員工調薪升職及年度獎金評級的重要參考。我們鼓勵員工發掘自身專長，不局限職位及專業，尊重員工個人職業規劃，支持員工嘗試及挑戰不同領域工作，開放橫向及縱向職位發展通道，任才為先，能者居之。

本集團的薪酬政策乃根據僱員表現並參照市況而制定。本集團設有薪酬委員會，以確保有正規及具透明度的程序以制定董事薪酬政策。

4. WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

4.1 Human Capital and Vocational Training (continued)

Staff Composition

Employees' Age and Gender Distribution

Age Group	年齡組別	2021 二零二一年 佔比	2020 二零二零年 佔比
0-15	0-15	0%	0%
16-20	16-20	14%	10%
21-30	21-30	28%	37%
31-40	31-40	34%	28%
41-50	41-50	20%	20%
51-60	51-60	4%	5%
= 61/>61	= 61/>61	0%	0%
Total	總計	100%	100%

By Gender	按性別劃分	2021 二零二一年 佔比	2020 二零二零年 佔比
Male	男性	46%	49%
Female	女性	54%	51%

4.2 Workplace Safety

The Group is committed to providing employees a safe and healthy working environment, abiding by the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Workers, and other applicable laws and regulations. The Group conducts strict and effective management with respect to personnel, machinery, objects and operating methods in the production sites, carries out Safety Month activities on a regular basis and announces the inspection and evaluation results to all employees.

4. 工作環境及員工發展(續)

4.1 人力資本及職業培養(續)

員工組成

僱員年齡及性別分佈

2021 二零二一年 佔比	2020 二零二零年 佔比
0%	0%
14%	10%
28%	37%
34%	28%
20%	20%
4%	5%
0%	0%
100%	100%

2021 二零二一年 佔比	2020 二零二零年 佔比
46%	49%
54%	51%

4.2 職場安全

集團致力為員工提供安全及健康的工作環境，遵守《中華人民共和國勞動法》和《中華人民共和國勞動者權益保護法》及其他適用的法律法規。集團對生產現場中人員、機器、物件、操作方法等進行嚴格有效的管理，定期開展安全月活動，並對考察及評比結果進行全員通報。

4. WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

4.2 Workplace Safety (continued)

All new employees will be given a Staff Manual to ensure that they are informed in a timely manner of the Company's general information, regulations and corporate culture etc. We regularly review and update the contents of the Staff Manual to keep up with the Company's strategy and development plan, and announce such contents timely on the Group's internal websites immediately after any changes are made. In addition to making timely payments for the pension and insurance on a pro-rata basis as required by law, the Group also regularly purchases commercial accident insurance for its employees.

There was no official record of any fatal accident, major work-related fatalities and work injuries, lost working days due to work injury in the reporting period.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the data of the Group's work-related injuries and fatalities are listed as below:

	2021 二零二一年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Number of work-related fatalities 因工作而死亡的人數和比率	0	0	0
Lost days due to work injury 因工傷而損失的工作天數	0	0	0

4.3 Care for Our Employees

Each subsidiary of the Group sets up a labor union. Funds are appropriated to such unions on a regular basis for labor union activities, collection and resolution of staff's suggestions and requests in order to protect interests of individual employees. Collective birthday celebration activities are organized regularly for the employees, featuring delicious meals, entertainment programs and birthday presents. A special fund for caring donations is set up by the Group and accrued monthly to help staff in need, making them feel cared for and developing a sense of belonging.

4. 工作環境及員工發展(續)

4.2 職場安全(續)

新入職員工均發放員工手冊，確保使員工及時瞭解公司一般資料，管理規定及企業文化等，並定期檢討更新員工手冊內容，以便緊跟公司策略及發展規劃，並及時於集團內部網站公示。集團除為員工按照相關法例要求比例按時交納養老金及保險外，還定期為員工購買商業意外保險。

報告期內並無發生任何重大因工傷亡事故及因工傷而損失工作日數。

截至二零二一年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團因工傷亡的數據概況如下：

4.3 員工關愛

集團各子公司設立工會組織，定期撥付經費，以供開展工會活動，收集和解決員工建議及訴求，保障員工切身利益。定期組織員工集體慶生活動，包括準備美味的聚餐及文娛節目，並派發生日禮品。集團內設立愛心捐款專項基金，每月計提經費，以供員工有特殊需要的愛心捐助撥備，使員工體味關愛，建立歸屬感。

4. WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

4.4 Employee Health and Safety

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease (Covid-19) has become the biggest challenge for the health authorities in Hong Kong and Mainland China in the past year, the Group has devised several policies to protect its staff:

- The Group issued a series of internal rules covering every aspect of anti-epidemic measures, including the managing of workshops and dorms, departmental responsibilities, and procedures to handle health-related crisis;
- All public areas and the factory would be disinfected on a weekly basis;
- Providing masks, hand sanitiser, 75% alcohol disinfectant, and protective gloves to all staffs on a daily basis;
- Requesting all staffs returning to work from other regions to present mandatory Health Code and monitor their health conditions;
- Requesting each staff to report their health status everyday;
- Requesting each department head to monitor the health status of their staff on a timely basis;
- Actively cooperating with community organizations, and arranging special vehicles with the community to transport employees to receive COVID-19 vaccination;
- Cooperating with the nucleic acid testing carried out by the community, and isolate employees who have been to areas where the epidemic occurred according to the government's epidemic prevention requirements;

4. 工作環境及員工發展(續)

4.4 員工健康與安全

由於新冠肺炎(Covid-19)過去一年已成為香港及中國大陸衛生主管部門的最大挑戰，本集團已制定若干政策保護其員工：

- 集團制定了一系列內部條文，涵蓋防疫措施的方方面面，包括如何管理工廠車間及員工宿舍，每個部門的責任安排，相關健康危機的應對措施等；
- 每周消毒所有公共地方及廠房；
- 每日為員工提供口罩、洗手液、75%酒精消毒液、防護手套；
- 要求由其他地區返回工作崗位的員工出示健康碼，並留意自身健康狀況；
- 要求每名員工每天報告其健康狀況；
- 要求各部門主管及時監督其員工的健康狀況；
- 積極配合社區組織，與社區安排專車接送員工接種新冠疫苗；
- 配合社區開展的核酸檢測，對到過有疫情發生地區的員工，根據政府防疫要求進行隔離；

4. WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

4.4 Employee Health and Safety (continued)

- Posting relevant knowledge on epidemic prevention in prominent areas inside and outside the company's factory area, and promoting the latest epidemic prevention requirements to employees; and
- Assigning special epidemic prevention management staff.

There were no non-compliance cases noted in relation to health and safety laws and regulations during the year.

5. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

5.1 Supplier Relationships

The Group adheres great importance to the collaboration with suppliers and believes deeply that establishment of a cooperation relationship with suppliers would enhance the continuous improvement on the Group's workflow and product quality. The Group conducts comprehensive evaluations of suppliers on a regular basis. In addition to reviewing factors such as brand and product quality, suppliers' environmental and social responsibility performance is one of our primary considerations when establishing strategic relationships. In considering building partnership, we will give priority to companies holding ISO14001 environmental management system certification.

All information of the suppliers are maintained in the ERP system. A supplier assessment mechanism is in place to perform a strict selection of suppliers in respect of qualification, material quality, intellectual property qualification and price in order to ensure the suppliers meet the production standards in terms of raw material quality, price and production capacity.

5.2 Price Management Mechanism

A reasonable and effective price management mechanism is set up. A quotation team reviews material prices, compares and monitors the prices of each kind of materials and submits timely reminders and a periodic summary, so as to make the procurement fair and transparent and to maintain healthy competition.

4. 工作環境及員工發展(續)

4.4 員工健康與安全(續)

- 公司廠區內外都有在明顯的區域張貼防疫相關知識，積極向員工宣導最新的防疫要求；及
- 公司內部設置有專門的防疫管理工作人員。

年內沒有發現與健康和安全管理法律法規有關的違規案件。

5. 供應鏈管理

5.1 供應商關係

本集團非常重視與供應商之間的合作，且深信與供應商建立合作關係，有助本集團不斷改善營運流程及產品品質。本集團定期對供應商進行綜合評價，除審視品牌及產品質量等因素外，在建立策略性關係時，供應商的環境和社會責任表現是我們其中一項首要考慮因素，我們會優先採用已獲取ISO14001環境管理系統認證的企業作為合作伙伴。

所有供應商資料均在ERP系統中維護，執行供應商審核機制，對供應商資質、材料品質、知識產權資質及價格嚴格篩選，確保供應商在原材料的品質、價格、生產能力等方面合乎生產標準。

5.2 價格管理機制

建立合理有效的價格管理機制，設置報價組對材料價格進行審核，並於系統中設置每種材料的價格比對及監控，做到及時提醒、定期匯總。使採購工作公平透明，保持良性競爭。

6. PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

6.1 Qualification Certificates

We have been granted several qualification certificates, including ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 of Quality and Environment Management System Certificates, and ISO/TS 16949:2009 of Quality Control System Certificates. By stringent and careful implementation of the management and control systems, the Group maintains an excellent standard in the industry for the quality and reliability of its product.

6.2 Product R&D

In response to the rapid technological advancement in the LED backlight and LED lighting industries, the Group has been maintaining strong R&D capabilities, upgrading the skills required in the production processes and actively improving the production technologies. The Group's R&D centre has core competitiveness in the industry, and its professional and dedicated R&D team has developed on its own more than 1,000 LED backlight and lighting products, which have obtained 209 (2020: 185) patents in China and Hong Kong. Some products have been recognised by the Science, Industry, Trade and Information Technology Commission of Shenzhen Municipality as "Independent and Creative Products of Shenzhen".

6.3 Quality Control

The Group has fully adopted quality management system, and every employee involved is responsible for the product quality. We strive to achieve flawless and smooth procedures from understanding customers' needs to providing after-sales services. The Group has purchased a series of advanced production and testing equipment with professional technical engineers, committing to improving production technology and enhancing output efficiency and product passing rate. There are strict quality control processes from procurement, design, production to storage. Such processes include incoming materials management, sample reliability testing, quality inspection during the process, ultimate quality control and quality assessment experiment for the final products.

Through the quality assessment experiment, the yield rate was improved and the product return rate was maintained at a low level of 1.32% in 2021 (2020: 1.39%).

6. 產品責任

6.1 資格認證

我們已獲授包括質量及環境管理系統認證ISO 9001:2008、ISO 14001:2004，及ISO/TS 16949:2009品質控制系統認證等多項認證。通過嚴格謹慎的實施各項管控，使得我們產品的質素及可靠性維持業內卓越標準。

6.2 產品研發

我們為了配合LED背光及LED照明行業技術急速改進的特點，一直保持強大的研發能力，提升生產過程所需技能水平，積極改良生產工藝。集團的研發中心在業內具有核心競爭力，研發團隊專業而專注，自主研發千餘種LED背光及照明產品，並已於中國及香港取得209項（2020年：185項）專利權。部份產品已獲深圳市科技工貿和信息化委員會認可為深圳市獨立創新產品。

6.3 品質管控

集團全面採用質量管理體系，每個崗位的員工均需對產品質量負責。從瞭解客戶需求至售後服務，我們力求完善流暢。本集團已購置一系列先進的生產及檢測設備，配備專業技術工程師，致力於改進生產工藝提高產出效能及產品合格率。從採購環節開始經設計、生產至倉儲環節，均有嚴格的品質管控流程。包擴來料質量管理、樣品可靠性測試、進程質量檢查、最後質量控制及產成品品質評估實驗。

通過品質評估實驗，提升成品率，客戶退貨率於2021年維持在1.32%（2020年：1.39%）的低水平。

6. PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY (continued)

6.4 After-sales Service and Information Maintenance

We undertake the responsibility for each product and provide customers with warranty and replacement services. After the expiry of warranty period, we can continue to provide maintenance services and only charge for necessary costs. We have been well-received for providing excellent products and services to our customers. There are no substantial complaints, returns or reworks arising from product quality problems during the year.

We strive to protect customer information. All customer information is maintained in ERP system. Different management and operation permissions are assigned to each process and position. The system information is updated in a timely manner, with layered audit and offsite backup to ensure the information of every customer can be properly kept and maintained. The Group is committed to protecting customers' data and privacy. Unless the customer's consent is obtained, the collected customer information will not be used for promotional purposes.

6. 產品責任(續)

6.4 售後服務與信息維護

我們承諾對每一件產品負責，向客戶提供保修及更換服務，保修期滿後亦可繼續提供維修服務並僅收取必要成本費用，為客戶提供優質的產品及服務，受到廣大客戶好評。本年度未發生因產品質量問題產生的重大投訴、退貨或返修事故。

我們致力保護客戶資料信息。客戶全部資料均在ERP系統中維護，針對每個流程及不同職位設計開放不同管理和操作許可，系統資料及時更新、逐層審核、異地備份，確保每個客戶的信息都能被妥善保管及維護。本集團致力於保護客戶的資料及私隱。如非得到客戶的同意，不會把收集到的客戶資料作宣傳用途。

7. ANTI-CORRUPTION

7.1 Inspection Mechanism

The Group pursues business ethics and is committed to operating with integrity. Any form of bribery, fraud, extortion, corruption and money laundering is strictly prohibited. The Group has established an inspection mechanism to regularly scrutinise the implementation of regulations in each department, and is devoted to reducing adverse effects on the day-to-day business activities caused by improper operation and supervision.

Additionally, the Group has implemented an effective Internal Manual on inside information or price sensitive information and provided separate channels for the reporting of any suspected business irregularities, frauds and corruptions. During the Year, no incident of corruption was reported within the Group. There was no non-compliance in relation to corruption or money laundering related laws and regulations during the Year.

7. 反腐敗

7.1 稽查機制

本集團恪守商業道德，堅持誠信經營，嚴禁任何形式的賄賂、欺詐、勒索、腐敗及洗錢行為。設立稽查機制，定期對各部門制度執行情況進行稽核，致力於減少因操作監管不當對日常經營活動造成不良影響。

此外，本集團已實施有效之內幕消息或價格敏感資料內部手冊及就報告任何可疑業務違規、欺詐及貪污提供獨立渠道。年內，本集團並無報告任何貪污事件。年內，本集團概無有關貪污或洗黑錢的任何不符合法律法規的事件。

7. ANTI-CORRUPTION (continued)

7.2 Internal Audit

The Group has established an internal audit department which is directly accountable to the Independent Audit Committee and monitors and improves all procedures of each member company in the Group, to keep the operation system and procedures of the Company consistent with its operational development and changes. The Group has established a reporting and complaint mechanism and opened internal and external channels for whistle-blowing in order to maintain fairness, equity and high standards of the operational mechanism.

8. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

We are committed to social responsibility and the contributions to environmental protection through the development of new LED energy-saving products. We actively participated in the government's street lamps replacement project and popularized the positive effects on saving resources by replacing the traditional lamps with LED lamps.

During the year 2021, our Group joined a charity donation to buy basic goods for two charity organizations: Sik Sik Yuen Ho Chui District Community Centre for Senior Citizens (耆色園可聚耆英地區中心) and Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Tsz Wan Shan Day Care Centre for the Elderly (香港聖公會慈雲山長者日間護理中心).

9. SUMMARY

The Group adheres to the corporate culture of "bring light into life", and has been persistent in making contribution to the development of global lighting industry with superb technology, reasonable prices and quality services. We strive for excellence and continuous innovation, aim to create more environmentally friendly products, commit to the practice of environmental protection, promote energy conservation and bring about benefits to customers, shareholders, employees and the whole society.

7. 反腐敗(續)

7.2 內部審核

設立內審部直接對獨立審核委員會負責，對集團內各公司全部流程進行監控及完善，使公司的經營制度和流程保持與經營發展及變更步調一致。設立舉報及投訴機制，開放內部及外部檢舉通道，保持工作場所實現高標準嚴要求、正直公平的運營機制。

8. 社區參與

我們一直堅持履行社會責任，通過研發新LED節能產品為環保事業貢獻力量。積極參與政府路燈更換項目，普及用LED燈具代替傳統燈具對節約資源的積極作用。

2021年，集團向耆色園可聚耆英地區中心及香港聖公會慈雲山長者日間護理中心作出捐款，為長者購買日常生活用品。

9. 總論

集團秉承「將光明帶進生活」的企業文化精髓，一直堅持以精湛的技術、合理的價格和優質的服務為全球照明行業的發展貢獻力量，我們精益求精、不斷創新，志在創造更多的環保產品，投身環保事業，促進節能減排，回饋客戶，股東，僱員和整個社會。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告



SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
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Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

信永中和(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
香港銅鑼灣希慎道33號
利園一期43樓

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WAI CHI HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Wai Chi Holdings Company Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) set out on pages 84 to 202, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“**HKFRSs**”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “**HKICPA**”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

致偉志控股有限公司列位股東

(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

我們已審核第84至202頁所載偉志控股有限公司(「**貴公司**」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱為「**貴集團**」)的綜合財務報表，其包括於2021年12月31日的綜合財務狀況表，以及截至該日止年度的綜合損益表、綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，連同綜合財務報表附註(包括主要會計政策概要)。

我們認為，綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「**香港會計師公會**」)頒佈的香港財務報告準則(「**香港財務報告準則**」)真實而公平地反映 貴集團於2021年12月31日的綜合財務狀況及其於截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已根據香港公司條例的披露規定妥善編製。

意見基礎

我們根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港核數準則(「**香港核數準則**」)進行審核工作。我們就該等準則承擔的責任已於報告內核數師就審核綜合財務報表承擔的責任一節作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的專業會計師道德守則(「**守則**」)，我們獨立於 貴集團，並根據守則履行我們的其他道德責任。我們相信我們已獲得足夠及適當的審核憑證，以為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Valuation of inventories

Refer to Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on page 116.

The key audit matter

關鍵審核事項

As at 31 December 2021, the Group maintained inventories of HK\$312,029,000.

We have identified the valuation of inventories as a key audit matter because of their significance to the consolidated financial statements and the involvement of significant management judgement and estimation in identifying inventories with net realisable values that are lower than their carrying values, and obsolescence, with reference to the selling prices and condition of inventories.

於2021年12月31日，貴集團存置存貨312,029,000港元。

由於存貨估值對綜合財務報表至關重要，於參考存貨的售價及狀況識別可變現淨值低於其賬面值的存貨及陳舊情況時，涉及重大管理層判斷或估計，我們已將其識別為一項關鍵審核事項。

關鍵審核事項

關鍵審核事項指以我們的專業判斷認為對本期間綜合財務報表的審核工作中最為重要的事項。該等事項於我們審核整份綜合財務報表並就此形成有關意見的背景處處理，而我們並不就該等事項發表獨立意見。

存貨估值

請參閱綜合財務報表附註21及第116頁會計政策。

How the matter was addressed in our audit

我們於審核時如何處理有關事項

Our audit procedures were designed to assess management estimations and judgements on the assessment of net realisable value of inventories and identification of obsolete items based on their subsequent usage and selling prices subsequent to the end of the reporting period and current market conditions.

We have assessed the net realisable value and utilisation of inventories subsequent to the end of the reporting period and discussed with the management in respect of the adequacy of the allowance made by the management based on subsequent usage and sales, ageing analysis and current market conditions. We have challenged the assumptions and critical judgements used by the management by assessing the reliability of the management's past estimates.

我們的審核程序旨在根據後續使用狀況及報告期末後售價以及當前市況，評估管理層就存貨可變現淨值評估及識別陳舊存貨的估計或判斷。

於報告期末後，我們已評估存貨的可變現淨值及動用情況，並就管理層根據後續使用狀況及銷售、賬齡分析及當前市況所作出的撥備是否充足與管理層進行討論。我們透過評估管理層過往估計的可靠性，對管理層所採用的假設及關鍵判斷提出質疑。

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Valuation of trade receivables

Refer to Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 121 to 126.

The key audit matter

關鍵審核事項

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had trade receivables of HK\$672,316,000, representing 38% of the Group's total current assets.

Allowance for impairment of trade receivables is based on lifetime expected credit losses model, which is estimated by taking into account the credit loss experience and forward-looking information including both current and forecast general economic conditions.

We have identified valuation of trade receivables as a key audit matter because the impairment assessment of trade receivables involved a significant degree of management estimation and may be subject to management bias.

於2021年12月31日，貴集團的應收賬款為672,316,000港元，佔貴集團流動資產總值的38%。

應收賬款減值撥備乃基於存續期預期信貸虧損模式作出，而預期信貸虧損乃經計及信貸虧損經驗及前瞻性資料（包括對當前和預測整體經濟狀況）後估算得出。

由於應收賬款減值評估涉及重大管理層估計及管理層可能出現偏頗，我們已將應收賬款估值識別為一項關鍵審核事項。

關鍵審核事項（續）

應收賬款估值

請參閱綜合財務報表附註22及第121至126頁會計政策。

How the matter was addressed in our audit

我們於審核時如何處理有關事項

Our audit procedures were designed to assess the assumptions and judgements of the Group's expected credit losses model on impairment assessment of trade receivables.

We have assessed the reasonableness of management's estimates for impairment allowance by examining the information used by management to form such judgements, including testing the accuracy of the historical default data and evaluating whether the historical loss rates are appropriately adjusted based on current economic conditions and forward-looking information.

We have also inspected cash received from debtors subsequent to the end of the reporting period relating to trade receivables balance as at 31 December 2021 on a sample basis.

我們的審核程序旨在評估貴集團應收賬款減值評估的預期信貸虧損模式的假設及判斷。

我們藉檢測管理層用以構成相關判斷的資料（包括測試過往預設數據的準確性、評估過往虧損率是否按目前經濟狀況和前瞻性資料）來評估管理層減值撥備估算的合理性。

我們亦於報告期末後對2021年12月31日向債務人所收取與應收賬款結餘有關的現金進行了抽樣檢查。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 獨立核數師報告

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY AND THE AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors of the Company 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 of the Company 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 of the Company either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

除綜合財務報表及核數師報告外的資料

貴公司董事須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括所有載於年報的資料，但綜合財務報表及我們就此發出的核數師報告除外。

我們就綜合財務報表的意見並未涵蓋其他資料，且我們概不就此發表任何形式的保證結論。

就我們對綜合財務報表的審核工作而言，我們的責任是審閱該等其他資料，並在此過程中考慮該等其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審核工作中所知悉的情況存在重大不一致或以其他形式出現重大錯誤陳述。根據我們所執行的工作，倘我們斷定該等其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，則我們須報告該事實。我們並無有關該方面的任何事項須作報告。

貴公司董事及審核委員會就綜合 財務報表承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例的披露規定編製真實及公平的綜合財務報表，以及落實 貴公司董事認為必要的內部控制，以便編製不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致重大錯誤陳述的綜合財務報表。

於編製綜合財務報表時，除非 貴公司董事有意將 貴集團清盤或停止經營，或除此之外並無其他實際可行的辦法，否則 貴公司董事須負責評估 貴集團可持續經營的能力，披露（如適用）與持續經營有關的事項，以及採用持續經營基準會計法。

審核委員會須負責監督 貴集團的財務報告流程。

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion, solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

核數師就審核綜合財務報表承擔 的責任

我們的目標是合理保證綜合財務報表整體是否不存在任何重大錯誤陳述（不論是否因欺詐或錯誤而導致），並根據我們已協定的委聘條款僅向閣下全體出具載有我們意見的核數師報告，除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔責任。合理保證乃屬高水平保證，但並不保證根據香港核數準則進行的審核工作一定能發現重大錯誤陳述（倘存在）。錯誤陳述可能由欺詐或錯誤引起，並且倘若個別或整體合理預期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，則被視為重大錯誤陳述。

作為根據香港核數準則進行審核工作的一部分，我們在整個審核工作中運用專業判斷及保持專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別及評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審核程序以應對該等風險，以及獲取充足及適當的審核憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部監控之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而出現的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而出現的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 瞭解與審核相關的內部監控，以設計在有關情況下屬適當的審核程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部監控的有效性發表意見。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 獨立核數師報告

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

核數師就審核綜合財務報表承擔 的責任(續)

- 評估 貴公司董事所採用會計政策的適當性以及作出會計估計及相關披露的合理性。
- 對 貴公司董事採用持續經營基準會計法的適當性作出結論，並根據所獲取的審核憑證，確定是否存在與可能導致對 貴集團持續經營能力產生重大疑慮的事項或情況有關的重大不確定因素。倘我們斷定存在重大不確定因素，則我們須在核數師報告中提請垂注綜合財務報表中的相關披露，或倘若有關披露不足，則修訂我們的意見。我們的結論乃基於截至核數師報告日期止所獲得的審核憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴集團不能持續經營業務。
- 評估綜合財務報表的整體呈列方式、結構及內容(包括披露事項)以及綜合財務報表是否公平呈列相關交易及事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資料獲取充足適當的審核憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責指引、監督及執行集團審核工作。我們僅為我們的審核意見承擔責任。

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Chui Yiu Cheong.

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Chui Yiu Cheong

Practising Certificate Number: P07219

Hong Kong
27 April 2022

核數師就審核綜合財務報表承擔 的責任(續)

我們與審核委員會進行溝通，內容有關(其中包括)審核的計劃範圍及時間安排以及重大審核結果，包括我們在審核中發現的任何重大內部監控缺陷。

我們亦向審核委員會提交聲明，表明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與其溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項及為消除威脅而採取的行動或相關的防範措施(倘適用)。

從與審核委員會進行溝通的事項中，我們確定對本期綜合財務報表的審核工作最為重要的事項，並因此將該等事項定為關鍵審核事項。我們在核數師報告中描述該等事項，除非法律或法規不允許公開披露該等事項，或於極端罕見情況下，倘合理預期在報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過其產生的公眾利益，則我們決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審核項目合夥人為徐耀昌先生。

信永中和(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

徐耀昌

執業證書號碼：P07219

香港
2022年4月27日

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

綜合損益表

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	營業額	7	1,922,595	1,395,888
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(1,640,398)	(1,197,471)
Gross profit	毛利		282,197	198,417
Other income	其他收入	7	23,239	20,707
Selling and distribution expenses	銷售及分銷開支		(36,437)	(25,356)
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(98,748)	(84,934)
Other (losses) and gains	其他(虧損)及收益	9	(8,303)	4,939
Research and development expenses	研發開支		(65,100)	(54,978)
Finance costs	財務成本	10	(44,975)	(28,094)
Profit before tax	除稅前利潤		51,873	30,701
Income tax credit	所得稅抵免	11	69	329
Profit for the year	年度利潤	12	51,942	31,030
Profit for the year attributable to:	以下人士應佔利潤：			
– Owners of the Company	– 本公司擁有人		51,469	30,958
– Non-controlling interest	– 非控股權益		473	72
			51,942	31,030
			HK\$	HK\$
			港元	港元
Earnings per share	每股盈利			
Basic and diluted	基本及攤薄	15	0.24	0.14

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit for the year	年度利潤	51,942	31,030
Other comprehensive (expense) income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	其後將不會重新分類至損益的其他全面(開支)收益：		
Fair value (loss) gain on investment in equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具投資的公允值(虧損)收益	(8)	448
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	其後可能重新分類至損益的其他全面收益：		
Exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	換算海外業務財務報表產生的匯兌差額	16,249	42,688
Other comprehensive income for the year	年度其他全面收益	16,241	43,136
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度全面收入總額	68,183	74,166
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:	以下人士應佔年度全面收入總額：		
– Owners of the Company	– 本公司擁有人	68,626	73,996
– Non-controlling interest	– 非控股權益	(443)	170
		68,183	74,166

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2021 於2021年12月31日

		Notes 附註	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	16	351,357	248,072
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	17	54,562	62,304
Investment property	投資物業	18	26,300	–
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公允值計入損益之金融資產	19	7,478	3,510
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	20	10,367	3,683
Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備已付按金		6,115	52,898
Deposits with bank	銀行存款	24	183,464	178,223
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	28	8,052	8,312
			647,695	557,002
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	21	312,029	220,710
Trade receivables	應收賬款	22	672,316	566,740
Bills receivables	應收票據	22	265,827	157,675
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	23	79,443	151,101
Pledged bank deposits	已抵押銀行存款	24	342,017	277,267
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	24	112,312	101,520
			1,783,944	1,475,013
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade payables	應付賬款	25	400,649	295,154
Bills payables	應付票據	25	763,867	545,268
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及預提費用	25	58,418	35,967
Contract liabilities	合約負債	26	22,499	6,210
Bank and other borrowings	銀行及其他借款	27	325,429	346,569
Income tax payables	應付所得稅		3,497	5,912
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	17	5,928	8,974
			1,580,287	1,244,054
Net current assets	流動資產淨值		203,657	230,959
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		851,352	787,961

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2021 於2021年12月31日

		Notes 附註	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Deferred taxation	遞延稅項	28	368	381
Corporate bond	公司債券	29	1,936	1,896
Government grants	政府補助	30	18,793	18,398
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	17	10,205	15,419
			31,302	36,094
Net assets	資產淨值		820,050	751,867
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	31	2,168	2,168
Reserves	儲備		816,313	747,687
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		818,481	749,855
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		1,569	2,012
Total equity	總權益		820,050	751,867

The consolidated financial statements on pages 84 to 202 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

第84至202頁的綜合財務報表已於2022年4月27日經董事會批准及授權刊發，並由下列代表簽署：

Mr. Chen Chung Po
陳鐘譜先生
Director
董事

Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu
姚君瑜女士
Director
董事

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔							Non-controlling interest 非控股權益		Total equity 總權益
		Share capital 股本 HK\$'000 千港元	Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Statutory reserve 法定儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note a) (附註 a)	Translation reserve 匯兌儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Revaluation reserve 重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Merger reserve 合併儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note b) (附註 b)	Retained profits 保留利潤 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元	Non-controlling interest 非控股權益 HK\$'000 千港元	Total equity 總權益 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日	2,168	332,147	61,938	(9,759)	448	34,561	328,352	749,855	2,012	751,867
Profit for the year	年度利潤	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,469	51,469	473	51,942
Other comprehensive income for the year	年度其他全面收益										
- fair value loss on investment in equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益之權益工具投資之公允值虧損	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
- exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	- 換算海外業務財務報表產生的匯兌差額	-	-	-	17,165	-	-	-	17,165	(916)	16,249
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度全面收入總額	-	-	-	17,165	(8)	-	51,469	68,626	(443)	68,183
Transfer	轉撥	-	-	3,775	-	-	-	(3,775)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	2,168	332,147	65,713	7,406	440	34,561	376,046	818,481	1,569	820,050

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔							Non-controlling interest 非控股權益		Total equity 總權益
		Share capital 股本 HK\$'000 千港元	Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Statutory reserve 法定儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note a) (附註 a)	Translation reserve 匯兌儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Revaluation reserve 重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Merger reserve 合併儲備 HK\$'000 千港元 (Note b) (附註 b)	Retained profits 保留利潤 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元	Non-controlling interest 非控股權益 HK\$'000 千港元	Total equity 總權益 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2020	於2020年1月1日	2,168	331,977	61,589	(52,349)	-	34,561	297,743	675,689	-	675,689
Profit for the year	年度利潤	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,958	30,958	72	31,030
Other comprehensive income for the year	年度其他全面收益										
- fair value gain on investment in equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	—指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益之權益工具投資之公允值收益	-	-	-	-	448	-	-	448	-	448
- exchange differences arising on translation of financial statement of foreign operations	—換算海外業務財務報表產生的匯兌差額	-	-	-	42,590	-	-	-	42,590	98	42,688
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度全面收入總額	-	-	-	42,590	448	-	30,958	73,996	170	74,166
Capital injection by non-controlling interests (Note 38)	非控股權益注資 (附註38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,336	1,336
Transaction with non-controlling interests	與非控股權益進行的交易	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	170	506	676
Transfer	轉撥	-	-	349	-	-	-	(349)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	2,168	332,147	61,938	(9,759)	448	34,561	328,352	749,855	2,012	751,867

Notes:

- (a) As stipulated by regulations in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), the Company's subsidiaries established and operated in the PRC are required to appropriate 10% of their after-tax profit (after offsetting prior year losses) as determined in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in the PRC, to statutory reserve until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the registered capital of the relevant subsidiaries. The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of a dividend to equity owners.
- (b) Merger reserve represented the difference between the nominal value of the issued capital of subsidiaries acquired pursuant to a group reorganisation over the consideration paid for acquiring these subsidiaries.

In 2013, as part of the pre-listing reorganisation, the Company issued 135 ordinary shares of HK\$1,000,000 each which, through its subsidiaries, were used to subscribe for new shares issued and allotted by Wai Chi Group (HK) Limited and became the holding company of the Group. The difference between the proceeds from the issuance of shares and the then share capital and capital reserve subscribed was recognised in the merger reserve.

附註：

- (a) 中華人民共和國(「中國」)法規規定本公司於中國成立及營運的附屬公司須根據中國適用法律及法規釐定劃撥其除稅後利潤(於抵銷上一年度虧損後)10%為法定儲備，直至儲備結餘達相關附屬公司註冊資本50%。轉撥至此儲備須於分派股息予權益擁有人前作出。
- (b) 合併儲備指根據集團重組收購的附屬公司的已發行股本面值與就收購該等附屬公司已付代價的差額。

於2013年，作為上市前重組的一部分，本公司透過其附屬公司發行135股每股面值1,000,000港元的普通股，用作認購由偉志集團有限公司發行及配發的新股份，並成為本集團的控股公司。發行股份所得款項與已認購的當時股本及資本儲備間的差額於合併儲備確認。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動		
Profit before tax	除稅前利潤	51,873	30,701
Adjustments for:	調整以下各項：		
Finance costs	財務成本	44,975	28,904
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	(9,298)	(3,605)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	48,274	45,261
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	10,186	7,710
Government grants	政府補助	(5,442)	(11,707)
Impairment losses recognised (reversed) in respect of trade and other receivables	就應收賬款及其他應收款項確認(撥回)減值虧損	10,455	(5,814)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物業、廠房及設備收益淨額	(58)	—
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment	撇銷物業、廠房及設備虧損	702	123
Reversal of provision of inventories	撥回存貨撥備	(9,364)	(1,920)
Provision of inventories	存貨撥備	6,483	1,625
Loss from changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公允值計入損益之金融資產之公允值變動虧損	729	1,170
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前經營現金流量	149,515	91,638
(Increase) decrease in inventories	存貨(增加)減少	(82,093)	738
Increase in trade receivables	應收賬款增加	(99,623)	(80,363)
Increase in bills receivables	應收票據增加	(101,969)	(56,484)
Decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項減少	71,345	118,959
Increase in trade payables	應付賬款增加	96,684	39,322
Increase in bills payables	應付票據增加	199,601	218,102
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	合約負債增加(減少)	16,171	(2,571)
Increase (decrease) in other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及預提費用增加(減少)	7,832	(19,964)
Cash generated from operations	經營所產生現金	257,463	309,377
PRC Enterprise Income Tax paid	已付中國企業所得稅	(2,047)	(2,377)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營活動所產生現金淨額	255,416	307,000

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS 綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

	Note 附註	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動		
Interest received	已收利息	2,592	1,912
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	購買按公允值計入損益之金融資產	(4,697)	(4,680)
Purchase of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	購買按公允值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	(6,692)	(3,235)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項	238	5,267
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、廠房及設備	(25,359)	(37,709)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of a subsidiary	收購一間附屬公司的現金流出淨額	(79,749)	–
Decrease (increase) in deposits with bank	銀行存款減少(增加)	–	(168,668)
Withdrawal of pledged bank deposits	提取已抵押銀行存款	519,317	47,624
Placements of pledged bank deposits	存入已抵押銀行存款	(575,250)	(132,096)
Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	收購物業、廠房及設備已付按金	–	(44,500)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動所用現金淨額	(169,600)	(336,085)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動		
Interest paid	已付利息	(44,894)	(27,359)
Repayment of bank and other borrowings	償還銀行及其他借款	(757,810)	(591,965)
Repayment of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債	(9,962)	(5,829)
New bank and other borrowings raised	新增銀行及其他借款	729,686	635,878
Government grants received	已收政府補助	5,296	11,571
Capital injection received from non-controlling interests	非控股權益注資	–	1,336
Transaction with non-controlling interests	與非控股權益進行的交易	–	506
NET CASH (USED IN) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	融資活動(所用)所產生現金淨額	(77,684)	24,138
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物增加(減少)淨額	8,132	(4,947)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY	於1月1日的現金及現金等價物	101,520	101,816
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	匯率變動的影響	2,660	4,651
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF 31 DECEMBER, represented by bank balances and cash	於12月31日結束時的現金及現金等價物，包括銀行結餘及現金	112,312	101,520

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

1. GENERAL

Wai Chi Holdings Company Limited (the “**Company**”) is a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands on 16 August 2013 and its shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”) on 18 November 2014. Its ultimate controlling party is Mr. Yiu Chi To, who passed away on 28 January 2022. The address of the registered office of the Company is Offshore Incorporations (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands and the principal place of business of the Company is 6th Floor, Liven House, 63 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in Note 38.

The functional currency of the Company and the subsidiaries incorporated in Hong Kong are Hong Kong dollars (“**HK\$**”) while that of the subsidiaries established in the PRC are Renminbi (“**RMB**”). For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) adopted HK\$ as its presentation currency.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“**HKFRSs**”)

In the current year, the Group has applied, for the first time, the following amendments to Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“**HKFRSs**”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “**HKICPA**”) which are effective for the Group’s financial year beginning 1 January 2021:

Amendments to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions
Amendments to HKFRS 9, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“ HKAS(s) ”) 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

1. 一般資料

偉志控股有限公司（「**本公司**」）乃一間於2013年8月16日根據開曼群島公司法在開曼群島註冊成立的獲豁免有限公司，而其股份於2014年11月18日在香港聯合交易所有限公司（「**聯交所**」）主板上市。其最終控股方為姚志圖先生（於2022年1月28日辭世）。本公司註冊辦事處的地址為Offshore Incorporations (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands，而本公司主要營業地點為香港九龍觀塘敬業街63號利維大廈6樓。

本公司主要從事投資控股。其附屬公司的主要業務載於附註38。

本公司及於香港註冊成立的附屬公司的功能貨幣為港元（「**港元**」），而於中國成立的附屬公司的功能貨幣為人民幣（「**人民幣**」）。就呈列綜合財務報表而言，本公司及其附屬公司（下文統稱「**本集團**」）採納港元為其呈列貨幣。

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本

本年度，本集團首次應用以下由香港會計師公會（「**香港會計師公會**」）頒佈的香港財務報告準則（「**香港財務報告準則**」）修訂本，自本集團於2021年1月1日開始的財政年度生效：

香港財務報告準則第16號（修訂本）	與COVID-19相關的租金優惠
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則（「 香港會計準則 」）第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號（修訂本）	利率基準改革—第2階段

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

In addition, the Group applied the agenda decision of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (the “Committee”) of the International Accounting Standards Board issued in June 2021 which clarified the costs an entity should include as “estimated costs necessary to make the sale” when determining the net realisable value of inventories.

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

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16, Interest rate benchmark reform – phase 2

The amendments provide targeted reliefs from (i) accounting for changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities as modifications, and (ii) discontinuing hedge accounting when an interest rate benchmark is replaced by an alternative benchmark rate as a result of the reform of interbank offered rates (“**IBOR reform**”).

The amendments did not have significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group, as the Group does not have contracts that are indexed to benchmark interest rates which are subject to the IBOR reform.

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本（續）

此外，本集團應用國際會計準則理事會於2021年6月頒佈的國際財務報告準則詮釋委員會（「委員會」）議程決定，澄清主體於釐定存貨可變現淨值時應將成本計入「進行銷售所需的估計成本」。

除下文所述者外，於本年度應用香港財務報告準則修訂本對本集團當前及過往期間的財務表現及狀況及／或本綜合財務報表內所載的披露資料並無重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號（修訂本）利率基準改革－第2階段

該等修訂本提供有關下列方面的針對情況豁免：(i) 將釐定金融資產、金融負債及租賃負債的合約現金流量的基準的變動作為修訂進行會計處理；及(ii) 由於銀行同業拆息改革（「**銀行同業拆息改革**」），當利率基準被替代基準利率取代時，則終止對沖會計處理。

該等修訂本並無對本集團的財務狀況及表現造成重大影響，因本集團並無與基準利率掛鉤且受銀行同業拆息改革影響的合約。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective

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

HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and related Amendments ³
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to Conceptual Framework ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ⁴
Amendment to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and the related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5(2020) Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause ³
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies ³
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates ³
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transactions ³
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use ²
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract ²
Amendment to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018–2020 cycle ²

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本

本集團並無提早應用以下已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本：

香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約及相關修訂 ³
香港財務報告準則第3號（修訂本）	概念框架提述 ²
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號（修訂本）	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第16號（修訂本）	2021年6月30日後與COVID-19相關的租金優惠 ¹
香港會計準則第1號（修訂本）	將負債分類為流動負債或非流動負債，及香港詮釋第5(2020)號財務報表的呈列—借款人對含有按要價還條款的定期貸款的分類的相關修訂 ³
香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務報告第2號（修訂本）	會計政策披露 ³
香港會計準則第8號（修訂本）	會計估計的定義 ³
香港會計準則第12號（修訂本）	與單一交易產生的資產及負債相關的遞延稅項 ³
香港會計準則第16號（修訂本）	物業、廠房及設備：擬定用途前的所得款項 ²
香港會計準則第37號（修訂本）	虧損性合約—履行合約的成本 ²
香港財務報告準則（修訂本）	2018年至2020年週期香港財務報告準則的年度改進 ²

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective (continued)

- ¹ Effective for annual periods on or after 1 April 2021.
- ² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
- ³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
- ⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

The directors of the Company anticipate that, except as described below, the application of other new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group.

Amendments to HKFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update a reference to HKFRS 3 so that it refers to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018 issued in June 2018 (the “**Conceptual Framework**”) instead of Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (replaced by the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010 issued in October 2010). They also add to HKFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of HKAS 37, an acquirer applies HKAS 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 HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 Levies, the acquirer applies HK(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. Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are 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. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本（續）

- ¹ 於2021年4月1日或其後開始的年度期間生效。
- ² 於2022年1月1日或其後開始的年度期間生效。
- ³ 於2023年1月1日或其後開始的年度期間生效。
- ⁴ 於待定日期或其後開始的年度期間生效。

本公司董事預期，除下文所述者外，應用其他新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本將不會對本集團的業績及財務狀況有重大不利影響。

香港財務報告準則第3號（修訂本） 概念框架提述

該等修訂更新了香港財務報告準則第3號，使其提述於2018年6月頒佈之2018年財務報告概念框架（「**概念框架**」），而非編製及呈列財務報表框架（被於2010年10月頒佈的2010年財務報告概念框架取代）。該等修訂在香港財務報告準則第3號中增添一項規定，即就香港會計準則第37號範圍內的義務而言，收購方應用香港會計準則第37號，以釐定於收購日期是否因過往事件而存在現有義務。對於香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）—詮釋第21號徵款範圍內的徵款，收購方應用香港（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負債的責任事件是否已於收購日期發生。最後，該等修訂增添一項明確聲明，即收購方不會確認在業務合併中收購的或然資產。

該等修訂適用於收購日期為2022年1月1日或之後開始的首個年度期間開始之日或之後的業務合併。如果一個實體同時或早前已應用所有其他經更新的提述（與經更新概念框架一起發佈），則允許提早應用。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)

The amendments to HKAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

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, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and 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.

Hong Kong Interpretation 5 was revised as a consequence of Amendments to HKAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current to align the corresponding wordings with no change in conclusion.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

Based on the Group’s outstanding liabilities as at 31 December 2021, the application of the amendments will not result in change in the classification of the Group’s liabilities.

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本（續）

香港會計準則第1號（修訂本）—將負債分類為流動負債或非流動負債以及香港詮釋第5(2020)號的相關修訂

香港會計準則第1號（修訂本）僅影響財務狀況表中流動負債或非流動負債之呈列，並不影響任何資產、負債、收入或開支之確認金額或時間，或有關該等項目之披露資料。

該等修訂澄清負債應基於報告期末存在之權利分類為流動或非流動負債，明確規定分類不受有關實體是否會行使其延遲清償債務權利之預期，闡述如於報告期末遵守契約則存在該權利，且該修訂亦引入「結算」的定義，以明確表示結算乃指將現金、股權工具、其他資產或服務轉移至交易對手。

由於香港會計準則第1號分類為流動負債或非流動負債之修訂，而對香港詮釋第5號進行修訂，以使相應措詞保持一致且結論不變。

該等修訂自2023年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間追溯應用，並且允許提早採納。

根據本集團截至2021年12月31日之未償還負債，應用該等修訂不會導致本集團負債分類之變動。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in HKAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term “significant accounting policies” with “material accounting policy information”. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity’s financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in HKAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

Guidance and examples were provided to explain and demonstrate the application of the “four-step materiality process” described in HKFRS Practice Statement 2. The application of the amendments is not expected to have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group but may affect the disclosures of the Group’s significant accounting policies. The impacts of application, if any, will be disclosed in the Group’s future consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本（續）

香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務報告第2號（修訂本）－會計政策披露

該等修訂更改香港會計準則第1號有關披露會計政策的規定。該修訂將「主要會計政策」條款下的所有情況替換為「重大會計政策資料」。倘其他資料一併考慮納入一間實體的財務報表，會計政策資料可以合理預期會影響通用財務報表的主要使用者根據該等財務報表所作出的決定，則該會計政策資料屬重大。

香港會計準則第1號的支撐性段落亦已修訂，以澄清與非重大交易、其他事件或條件有關的會計政策資料並不重大且無需披露。由於相關交易、其他事項或情況的性質，故會計政策資料或屬重大。然而，並非所有與重大交易、其他事項或情況有關的會計政策資料自身屬重大。

提供了指引及例子以解釋及證明香港財務報告準則實務報告第2號中描述的應用「四步重要性程序」。預計應用該等修訂不會對本集團的財務狀況或業績造成重大影響，惟可能影響本集團主要會計政策的披露。應用的影響（如有）將於本集團未來的綜合財務報表中披露。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments to HKAS 8 introduce the definition of “accounting estimates”. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period, with earlier application permitted.

The application of the amendments is not expected to have significant impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets in paragraphs 15 and 24 of HKAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group currently applies HKAS 12 requirements to the relevant assets and liabilities as a whole. Temporary differences relating to relevant assets and liabilities are assessed on a net basis.

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本（續）

香港會計準則第8號（修訂本）會計估計的定義

香港會計準則第8號（修訂本）引入「會計估計」的定義。該等修訂澄清會計估計變更與會計政策變更及更正錯誤之間的分別。此外，彼等澄清實體如何使用計量技術及輸入數據制定會計估計。

該等修訂自2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度報告期間生效，適用於該期間開始或之後發生的會計政策變更及會計估計變更，且允許提早應用。

預計應用該等修訂不會對本集團的綜合財務報表造成重大影響。

香港會計準則第12號（修訂本）與單一交易產生的資產及負債相關的遞延稅項

該等修訂縮窄香港會計準則第12號第15及24段遞延稅項負債及遞延稅項資產的確認豁免範圍，使其不再適用於在初步確認時產生相等的應課稅及可抵扣暫時性差額的交易。

就稅項減免歸屬於租賃負債的租賃交易而言，本集團目前對相關資產及負債整體應用香港會計準則第12號之規定。與相關資產及負債有關之暫時性差額以淨額估算。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (continued)

Upon the application of the amendments, the Group will recognise a deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities.

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities which are subject to the amendments amounted to HK\$54,562,000 and HK\$16,133,000 respectively. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The Group is still in the process of assessing the full impact of the application of the amendments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain property and financial instruments, that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Details of fair value measurement are explained in the accounting policies set out below.

2. 應用新訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）及其修訂本（續）

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂香港財務報告準則及其修訂本（續）

香港會計準則第12號（修訂本）與單一交易產生的資產及負債相關的遞延稅項（續）

應用該等修訂後，本集團將就與使用權資產及租賃負債相關的所有可扣減及應課稅暫時差額確認遞延稅項資產（倘應課稅溢利很可能被用作抵銷且可扣減暫時差異可被動用時）及遞延稅項負債。

於2021年12月31日，須遵守該等修訂的使用權資產及租賃負債之賬面值分別為54,562,000港元及16,133,000港元。該等修訂於2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度報告期間生效，且允許提早應用。本集團仍在評估應用該等修訂的全面影響。

3. 主要會計政策

綜合財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則編製。此外，綜合財務報表包括香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則及香港公司條例規定的適用披露。

除若干物業及金融工具於各報告期末按公允值計量外，綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本基準編製。

歷史成本一般按交換貨品及服務代價的公允值計算。

公允值指市場參與者於計量日期在有序交易中出售資產可收取或轉讓負債須支付的價格，不論該價格是否可直接觀察或使用其他估值方法估計所得。公允值計量的詳情於下文載列的會計政策中詳述。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries.

Control is achieved where the Group has: (i) the power over the investee; (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of these elements of control stated above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to owners of the Company 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 entities of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

主要會計政策載列如下。

綜合基準

綜合財務報表載入本公司及由本公司及其附屬公司控制的實體的財務報表。

當本集團(i)擁有對被投資者的權力；(ii)可透過參與被投資者事務而承擔或有權取得可變回報；及(iii)可利用對被投資者的權力影響本集團回報的金額，則取得控制權。

倘事實及情況顯示上述其中一項或多項控制要素出現變動，本集團將重新評估是否對被投資者擁有控制權。

對附屬公司的綜合入賬，於本集團獲得該附屬公司的控制權時開始，並於本集團失去該附屬公司的控制權時終止。

附屬公司的收入及開支自本集團獲得控制權當日開始計入綜合損益及其他全面收益表，直至本集團不再擁有附屬公司控制權當日止。

附屬公司的損益及其他全面收益的各組成部分歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司的全面收益總額歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使此舉會導致非控股權益出現虧絀結餘。

所有與本集團實體之間交易相關的集團內公司間資產及負債、權益、收入、開支及現金流量於綜合入賬時全數撇銷。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combinations or asset acquisitions

The Group can elect to apply an optional concentration test, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. The gross assets under assessment exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, and goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities. If the concentration test is met, the set of activities and assets is determined not to be a business and no further assessment is needed.

Assets acquisitions

When the Group acquires a group of assets and liabilities that do not constitute a business, the Group identifies and recognises the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed by allocating the purchase price first to investment properties which are subsequently measured under fair value model and financial assets and financial liabilities at the respective fair values, the remaining balance of the purchase price is then allocated to the other identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Such a transaction does not give rise to goodwill or bargain purchase gain.

Business combinations

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

綜合基準(續)

業務合併或資產收購

本集團可選擇按個別交易基準應用選擇性集中測試，允許對所收購的活動及資產組別是否為業務進行簡化評估。倘所收購總資產的絕大部分公允值集中於單一可識別資產或類似可識別資產組別，則符合集中測試。評估的總資產不包括現金及現金等價物、遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債影響產生的商譽。倘符合集中測試，則活動及資產組別釐定為非業務，且毋須進行進一步評估。

資產收購

於本集團收購一組不構成業務的資產及負債時，本集團首先通過以各自公允值分配購買價至根據公允值模型進行後續計量的投資物業以及金融資產及金融負債，識別及確認所收購的個別可識別資產及所承擔的負債，購買價的餘下結餘將隨後於購買日期根據其相對公允值分配至其他可識別資產及負債。該交易並不會使商譽或議價購買收益增加。

業務合併

業務合併使用收購法列賬。於業務合併中的已轉讓代價按公允值計量，而公允值乃按本集團所轉讓資產、向收購對象前擁有人承擔之負債及本集團為交換收購對象控制權所發行股本權益於收購日期之公允值總和計算。業務合併產生之收購相關成本在產生時於損益確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combinations (continued)

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

- deferred tax assets or liabilities arising from the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the business combination are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 12 *Income Taxes*;
- assets or liabilities related to the acquiree's employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 19 *Employee Benefits*;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangement of the acquiree or the replacement of the acquiree's share-based payment transactions with the share-based payment transactions of the Group are measured in accordance with HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date (see the accounting policy below); and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Lease liabilities are recognised and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments as if the acquired lease was a new lease at the acquisition date, except for leases for which (a) the lease term ends within 12 months of the acquisition date; or (b) the underlying asset is of low value. Right-of-use assets are recognised and measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market terms.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

綜合基準(續)

業務合併(續)

於收購日期，已收購之可識別資產及已承擔之負債乃按其公允值確認，除非：

- 於業務合併時收購之資產及承擔之負債所產生之遞延稅項資產或負債乃根據香港會計準則第12號*所得稅*確認及計量；
- 有關收購對象之僱員福利安排之資產或負債乃根據香港會計準則第19號*僱員福利*確認及計量；
- 與收購對象以股份支付款項之安排或以本集團之以股份支付款項之交易取代收購對象以股份支付款項之交易有關之負債或權益工具，乃於收購日期按香港財務報告準則第2號*以股份支付款項*計量（見下文會計政策）；及
- 根據香港財務報告準則第5號*持作出售非流動資產及已終止業務*分類為持作出售之資產（或出售組別）乃根據該準則計量。
- 租賃負債乃按餘下租賃付款現值確認及計量，猶如所收購租賃為於收購日期之新租賃，惟(a)租賃期於收購日期12個月內終止；或(b)相關資產為低價值資產之租賃除外。使用權資產乃按與租賃負債相同之金額確認及計量，並調整以反映該租賃與市場條款相比的有利或不利條款。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Specifically, the Group uses a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group recognised revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to customers.

A performance obligation represents a good (or a bundle of goods) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods that are substantially same.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

收益確認

實體應以反映該實體因交換約定商品預期將獲得的代價的方式確認收益，以說明向客戶轉讓相關商品。具體而言，本集團使用5步收益確認法：

- 第1步：與客戶確認合約
- 第2步：確認合約內的履約責任
- 第3步：釐定交易價格
- 第4步：將交易價格分配至合約內的履約責任
- 第5步：當實體完成履約責任時確認收益。

本集團於完成履約責任時(或就此)確認收益，即與特定履約責任相關的商品的「控制權」轉讓予客戶時。

履約責任指一個明確商品(或一批明確商品)或一系列大致相同的明確商品。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- The Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created and enhanced; or
- The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct goods.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer, excludes discounts and sales related taxes.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer.

The Group recognised revenue from the sales of goods including (i) Light-Emitting Diode ("LED") backlight; (ii) LED lighting; and (iii) sourcing business.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when goods are delivered to location specified by the customers and accepted by the customers, which is the point of time the customer has the ability to direct the use of the products and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of the products.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

收益確認(續)

倘符合下列其中一項標準，則控制權在一段時間內轉移，而收益確認會參考一段時間內已完成相關履約責任的進度進行：

- 於本集團履約時，客戶同時取得並享用本集團履約所提供的利益；
- 於資產增設或優化時，本集團的履約增設或優化一項由客戶控制的資產；或
- 本集團的履約並未創造對本集團有替代用途的資產，且本集團對迄今已完成履約的付款具有可強制執行的權利。

否則，收益會在當客戶獲得明確商品的控制權時在某一時點確認。

收益乃根據與客戶簽訂的合約中規定的代價計算，不包括折讓及與銷售相關的稅項。

合約負債

合約負債指本集團因已向客戶收取代價，而須向客戶轉讓商品的責任。

本集團就銷售商品確認收益，該等商品包括(i)發光二極體(「LED」)背光；(ii)LED照明；和(iii)採購業務。

銷售商品

銷售商品收益於商品交付至客戶指定的地點並獲客戶接納時確認，即客戶有能力指示產品使用並獲得產品的基本上所有剩餘利益的時間點。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Principal versus agent

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the Group is an agent).

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer.

The Group is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. In this case, the Group does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the customer. When the Group acts as an agent, it recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party.

Leasing

Definition of a lease

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

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

委託人與代理人

當另一方從事向客戶提供貨品或服務，本集團釐定其承諾的性質是否為提供指定貨品或服務本身的履約責任（即本集團為委託人）或安排由另一方提供該等貨品或服務（即本集團為代理人）。

倘本集團在向客戶轉讓貨品或服務之前控制指定貨品或服務，則本集團為委託人。

倘本集團的履約責任為安排另一方提供指定的貨品或服務，則本集團為代理人。在此情況下，在將貨品或服務轉讓予客戶之前，本集團不控制另一方提供的指定貨品或服務。當本集團為代理人時，其所確認收入金額為其預期有權就安排由另一方提供的指定貨品或服務而取得的任何費用或佣金。

租賃

租賃的定義

倘合約轉讓在一段時間內控制使用已識別資產的權利以換取代價，則合約為或包含租賃。

本集團作為承租人

本集團於合約初始評估有關合約是否屬租賃或包含租賃。本集團就其作為承租人的所有租賃安排確認使用權資產及相應的租賃負債，除短期租賃（定義為租賃期為自開始日期起12個月或以下且並無包含購買選擇權的租賃）及低價值資產的租賃外。就該等租賃而言，本集團於租期內以直線法確認租賃付款為經營開支，惟倘有另一系統化基準更能代表耗用租賃資產經濟利益的時間模式則除外。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leasing (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date, the Group measures lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

租賃負債

於開始日期，本集團按於該日未支付租賃付款的現值計量租賃負債。租賃付款使用租賃中的內含利率進行貼現。倘上述利率不能較容易地確定，則本集團會採用增量借款利率。

計入租賃負債計量的租賃付款包括：

- 固定租賃付款（包括實質上為固定付款），減去任何應收租賃優惠；
- 可變租賃付款，其取決於一項指數或利率，初步計量時使用開始日期的指數或利率；
- 承租人根據剩餘價值擔保預期應付金額；
- 購買權的行使價（倘承租人合理確定行使該等權利）；及
- 終止租賃的罰金付款（倘租賃條款反映本集團行使權利作終止租賃）。

租賃負債於綜合財務狀況表內單獨列示。

租賃負債其後按調增賬面值以反映租賃負債的利息（使用實際利率法）及按調減賬面值以反映作出的租賃付款的方式計量。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leasing (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

Lease liability is remeasured (and with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. They are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

租賃負債(續)

倘出現以下情況，租賃負債(並就相關使用權資產作出相應調整)予以重新計量：

- 租賃期有所變動或發生重大事件或情況變動導致行使購買選擇權的評估發生變化，在該情況下，租賃負債透過使用經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款而重新計量。
- 租賃付款因指數或利率變動或有擔保剩餘價值之預期付款變動而發生變化，在該情況下，租賃負債透過使用初始貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款予以重新計量(除非租賃付款因浮動利率變動而有變，在此情況下則使用經修訂貼現率)。
- 租賃合約已修改且租賃修改不作為一項單獨租賃入賬，在該情況下，租賃負債透過使用修訂生效日期的經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款，根據經修訂租賃的租賃期予以重新計量。

使用權資產

使用權資產包括相應租賃負債、於開始日期或之前支付的租賃付款以及任何初始直接成本的初始計量。

使用權資產其後以成本減累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債的任何重新計量進行調整。使用權資產乃按租賃期及相關資產的可使用年期以較短者折舊。倘相關資產的租賃轉讓所有權或使用權資產的成本反映本集團預期行使購買選擇權，則相關的使用權資產在相關資產的可使用年期内折舊。折舊於租賃開始日期開始計算。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leasing (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets (continued)

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies HKAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

When the Group obtains ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term upon exercising purchase options, the carrying amount of the relevant right-of-use asset is transferred to property, plant and equipment.

Lease modification

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

使用權資產(續)

本集團將使用權資產於綜合財務狀況表內單獨列示。

本集團應用香港會計準則第36號釐定使用權資產是否已減值，並就任何已識別減值虧損入賬。

當本集團於租期結束行使購買選擇權時取得相關租賃資產的擁有權，相關使用權資產的賬面值轉移至物業、廠房及設備。

租賃修改

倘出現以下情況，本集團將租賃修改作為一項單獨租賃進行入賬：

- 修改增加使用一項或多項相關資產之權利並擴大租賃範圍；及
- 調增租賃代價，增加的金額相當於擴大範圍對應的單獨價格，加上反映特定合約的實際情況對單獨價格進行的任何適當調整。

就未作為一項單獨租賃入賬之租賃修改而言，本集團根據於實際修改日期使用經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款之經修改租賃之租賃條款重新計量租賃負債。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leasing (continued)

The Group as lessor

The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its investment properties. Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging on operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease modification

For operating lease

The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

Sales and leaseback transactions

The Group acts as a seller – lessee

The Group applies the requirement of HKFRS 15 to assess whether sale and leaseback transaction constitute a sale by the Group as a seller-lessee. For a transfer that does not satisfy the requirements as a sale, the Group accounts for the transfer proceeds as borrowings within the scope of HKFRS 9.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為出租人

本集團作為出租人就其部分投資物業訂立租賃協議。本集團作為出租人之租賃分類為融資或經營租賃。倘租賃條款將所有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉移至承租人，則合約分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃均分類為經營租賃。

經營租賃之租金收入於相關租賃期內按直線法確認。於磋商及安排經營租賃時產生之初始直接成本將附加於租賃資產之賬面值，並於租賃期內按直線法確認。

租賃修改

就經營租賃而言

本集團自實際修改日期起將經營租賃之修改作為新租賃入賬，並將與原租賃相關之任何預付或應計租賃付款視為新租賃之租賃付款的一部分。

銷售及回租交易

本集團作為賣方－承租人

本集團應用香港財務報告準則第15號的規定，以評估銷售及回租交易是否構成本集團作為賣方－承租人的出售。就於不符合銷售規定的轉讓而言，本集團將轉讓收益按香港財務報告準則第9號範圍作借款入賬。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. HK\$) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

外幣

於編製各個別集團實體的財務報表時，以該實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣(外幣)進行的交易按交易日期適用匯率以相關功能貨幣(即實體營運所在主要經濟環境的貨幣)入賬。於報告期末，以外幣列值的貨幣項目乃按該日現行匯率重新換算。按外幣歷史成本計量的非貨幣項目則不作重新換算。

結算貨幣項目及重新換算貨幣項目所產生的匯兌差額於其產生期間在損益確認。重新換算按公允值列賬之非貨幣項目產生之匯兌差額計入期內損益，惟重新換算有關收益及虧損直接於其他全面收益內確認之非貨幣項目產生之匯兌差額除外，在此情況下，匯兌差額亦直接於其他全面收益內確認。

就呈列綜合財務報表而言，本集團海外業務的資產及負債按各報告期末適用匯率換算為本集團的呈列貨幣(即港元)。收入及開支項目按年內平均匯率換算，所產生匯兌差額(如有)於其他全面收入確認並累計至匯兌儲備項下的權益。

借款成本

收購、興建或生產合資格資產(即需要長時間方可用於其擬定用途或可供出售的資產)直接應佔的借款成本加入該等資產的成本內，直至資產大致上可用於其擬定用途或可供出售時為止。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Borrowing costs (continued)

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

Government grants

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

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

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

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to stage-managed retirement benefit schemes and the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the “MPF Scheme”) are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

借款成本(續)

其他借款成本於其產生期間在損益確認。

政府補助

政府補助於可合理確認本集團將遵守補助金附帶的條件及收取補助金時方予確認。

政府補助乃於本集團確認有關補助擬補償的相關成本為開支期間按系統化基準在損益中確認。具體來說，首要條件為本集團應購買、建設或以其他方式收購非流動資產的政府補助於綜合財務狀況表確認為遞延收入，並在有關資產的可用年內按系統化及合理基準轉撥至損益。

作為已產生開支或虧損的補償或向本集團提供即時財務資助(並無日後相關成本)而可收取的收入相關政府補助，乃於其成為可收取的期間在損益中確認。

退休福利成本

向國家管理退休福利計劃及強制性公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)所作的供款於僱員提供服務而有權獲得有關供款時確認為開支。

短期及其他長期僱員福利

負債乃就相關服務提供期間的工資及薪金、年假及病假按為交換該項服務而預計將支付的福利的未貼現金額對屬於僱員的福利進行確認。

就短期僱員福利確認的負債乃按為交換相關服務而預計將支付的福利的未貼現金額計量。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

稅項

所得稅開支指即期應付稅項與遞延稅項之和。

即期應付稅項根據年內應課稅利潤計算。應課稅利潤與綜合損益表呈報的除稅前利潤不同，原因為其他年度的應課稅或可扣減收入或開支項目及毋須課稅或不可扣減項目。本集團的即期稅項負債採用於各報告期末已實施或實質上已實施的稅率計算。

遞延稅項按綜合財務報表內資產及負債的賬面值與計算應課稅利潤所採用的相應稅基之間的暫時性差額確認。所有應課稅的暫時性差額一般確認為遞延稅項負債。所有可扣減的暫時性差額一般確認為遞延稅項資產，惟以有應課稅利潤可用作抵銷可扣減暫時性差額為限。倘暫時性差額因初步確認既不影響應課稅利潤亦不影響會計利潤的交易中其他資產及負債而產生，則不會確認該等遞延稅項資產及負債。

遞延稅項負債乃就於附屬公司投資產生的應課稅暫時性差額予以確認，惟本集團能夠控制暫時性差額的撥回且暫時性差額於可見未來可能不會撥回則除外。與該等投資相關的可扣減暫時性差額所產生的遞延稅項資產，僅於可能有足夠應課稅利潤可用作抵銷暫時性差額的利益，且暫時性差額預期會於可見未來撥回的情況下，方予以確認。

遞延稅項資產賬面值於各報告期末審閱，並作出扣減，惟以不再可能有足夠應課稅利潤以收回全部或部分資產為限。

遞延稅項資產及負債按預期適用於清償負債或變現資產期間的稅率，根據於報告期末已實施或實質上已實施的稅率(及稅法)計量。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets for investment property that is measured using the fair value model, the carrying amount of such property is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The directors of the Company reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Group's investment property is held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in investment property over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, the directors of the Company have determined that the "sale" presumption set out in the amendments to HKAS 12 is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment property as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment property on disposal.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項負債及資產的計量反映本集團預期於報告期末收回或結算其資產及負債賬面值的方式產生的稅項結果。

就計量遞延稅項負債或遞延稅項資產而言，利用公允值模式計量之投資物業之賬面值乃假設通過銷售全數收回，除非該假設被推翻則除外。當投資物業可予折舊及於業務模式（其業務目標是隨時間而非透過銷售消耗投資物業所包含之絕大部分經濟利益）內持有時，有關假設會被推翻。本公司董事檢討本集團之投資物業組合，並得出結論認為，本集團並無以隨時間推移而非通過銷售消耗投資物業所含絕大部分經濟利益為目標之商業模式持有投資物業。因此，本公司董事認定載於香港會計準則第12號修訂本之「銷售」假設不會被推翻。因此，本集團並無就投資物業之公允值變動確認任何遞延稅項，因為本集團毋須就出售投資物業之公允值變動繳納任何所得稅。

當有可依法強制執行之權利將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，而其與同一稅務機構徵收之所得稅相關時，則可將遞延稅項資產與負債抵銷，且本集團擬按淨額基準結算即期稅項負債及資產。

就計量本集團確認使用權資產及相關租賃負債的租賃交易的遞延稅項而言，本集團首先釐定稅項扣減是否歸因於使用權資產或租賃負債。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies HKAS 12 Income Taxes requirements to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately. Temporary differences relating to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised at initial recognition due to application of the initial recognition exemption. Temporary differences arising from subsequent revision to the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, resulting from remeasurement of lease liabilities and lease modifications, that are not subject to initial recognition exemption are recognised on the date of remeasurement or modification.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings

When the Group makes payments for ownership interests of properties which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the entire consideration is allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values at initial recognition. To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land is presented as “right-of-use assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position except for those are classified and accounted for as investment properties under the fair value model. When the consideration cannot be allocated reliably between non-lease building element and undivided interest in the underlying leasehold land, the entire properties are classified as property, plant and equipment.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

就稅項扣減歸因於租賃負債之租賃交易而言，本集團將香港會計準則第12號所得稅規定分別應用於使用權資產及租賃負債。由於應用初步確認豁免，有關使用權資產及租賃負債之暫時差額並未於初步確認時確認。因重新計量租賃負債及租賃修訂導致對使用權資產及租賃負債之賬面值進行後續修訂而產生之不受初始確認豁免之暫時差額，於重新計量或修訂日期確認。

即期及遞延稅項於損益確認。當因業務合併之初始會計處理而產生即期或遞延稅項時，有關稅務影響會計入業務合併之會計處理內。

物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備(包括持有用作生產或供應貨品或服務或作行政用途的樓宇，不包括下文所述的在建工程)按成本減其後累計折舊及其後累計減值虧損(如有)於綜合財務狀況表入賬。

於租賃土地及樓宇的所有權權益

當本集團就物業擁有權權益(包括租賃土地及樓宇部分)作出付款，則代價按於首次確認時之相對公允值比例，於租賃土地及樓宇部分之間悉數分配。倘相關付款分配能可靠計量時，租賃土地權益於綜合財務狀況表「使用權資產」呈列，分類及入賬列為公允值模式項下的投資物業除外。當代價無法在相關租賃土地的非租賃樓宇部分及未分配權益之間可靠分配時，則整項物業分類為物業、廠房及設備。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings (continued)

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

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

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

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Owned investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備(續)

於租賃土地及樓宇的所有權權益(續)

折舊乃採用直線法按物業、廠房及設備項目(在建工程除外)的估計可使用年期撇銷其成本(減去其剩餘價值)確認。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊方法於各報告期末予以檢討，並對任何估計變動的影響進行核算。

正在興建作生產、供應或行政用途的物業按成本減任何已確認的減值虧損列賬。成本包括使資產達到能夠按照管理層擬定的方式開展經營所必要的位置及條件而直接產生的任何成本，以及(就合資格資產而言)根據本集團會計政策資本化的借款成本。該等物業於竣工及可作擬定用途時被分類為適當類別的物業、廠房及設備。該等資產於其可投入擬定用途時按與其他物業資產相同的基準開始計提折舊。

物業、廠房及設備項目乃於出售時或預期不會因持續使用該資產而產生未來經濟利益時終止確認。出售或報廢物業、廠房及設備項目所產生的任何收益或虧損乃按資產的銷售所得款項與其賬面值的差額計算，並於損益確認。

投資物業

投資物業為持作賺取租金及／或資本增值之物業。

自有投資物業初步按成本計量，包括任何直接應佔開支。於初步確認後，投資物業按其公允值計量。投資物業公允值變動所產生收益或虧損計入產生期間之損益。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment properties (continued)

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

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value of inventories represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances and cash in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and cash as defined above.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are stated on the statement of financial position of the Company at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

投資物業(續)

當投資物業獲出售或永久停止使用及預期不會因其出售而獲得未來經濟利益時，取消確認投資物業。任何因取消確認物業而產生之收益或虧損(按出售所得款項淨額與該資產賬面值間之差額計算)於取消確認物業之期間計入損益。

存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值兩者間的較低者列賬。存貨成本採用加權平均法計算。存貨的可變現淨值為日常業務過程中的估計售價減估計完成成本及銷售的必要成本。

現金及現金等價物

綜合財務狀況表的銀行結餘及現金包括銀行及手頭現金以及到期日為3個月或以下的短期存款。

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及現金等價物包括上文定義的銀行結餘及現金。

於附屬公司的投資

於附屬公司的投資乃按成本值減累計減值虧損在本公司的財務狀況表內呈列。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and FVTPL.

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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具

當一個集團實體成為工具合約條文的訂約方時，金融資產及金融負債會於綜合財務狀況表確認。

金融資產及金融負債初步按公允值計量，惟客戶合約產生之應收賬款初步根據香港財務報告準則第15號計量除外。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債（按公允值計入損益（「按公允值計入損益」）的金融資產或金融負債除外）直接應佔的交易成本，於初步確認時在金融資產或金融負債（倘適用）公允值中計入或扣除。收購按公允值計入損益之金融資產直接應佔之交易成本即時於損益確認。

金融資產

所有常規方式買賣的金融資產概於交易日予以確認及取消確認。常規方式買賣乃指遵循法規或市場慣例在約定時間內交付資產的金融資產買賣。

所有已確認的金融資產，視乎金融資產的分類而定，其後全面按攤銷成本或公允值計量。金融資產於初始確認時分類為其後按攤銷成本、按公允值計入其他全面收益（「按公允值計入其他全面收益」）及按公允值計入損益計量。

於初始確認時，金融資產分類取決於金融資產的合約現金流量特點及本集團管理該等金融資產的業務模式。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets subsequently at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses ("ECL"), through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

按攤銷成本計量之金融資產(債務工具)

本集團僅會於同時符合以下兩項條件的情況下，才會計量其後按攤銷成本計量之金融資產：

- 該金融資產由一個業務模式持有，而持有金融資產之目的為收取合約現金流量；及
- 金融資產的合約條款於指定日期產生的現金流量純粹為支付本金及未償還本金的利息。

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產其後採用實際利率法計量及可能出現減值。

攤銷成本及實際利率法

實際利率法乃計算債務工具攤銷成本及於有關期間分配利息收入之方法。

就金融資產而言，實際利率乃按債務工具預計存續期或(如適用)較短期間，準確貼現估計未來現金收入(包括構成實際利率不可或缺部分之一切已付或已收費用及點數、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓)(不包括預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」))至其初步確認時債務工具之賬面總值之利率。

金融資產的攤銷成本指金融資產於初始確認時計量的金額減去本金還款，加上初始金額與到期金額間的任何差額使用實際利率法計算的累計攤銷(就任何虧損撥備作出調整)。金融資產的賬面總值指金融資產就任何虧損撥備作出調整前的攤銷成本。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Amortised cost and effective interest method (continued)

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item (Note 7).

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained profits.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

攤銷成本及實際利率法(續)

就其後按攤銷成本計量的債務工具而言，利息收入採用實際利率法確認。就購買或發起的信貸減值金融資產以外的金融資產而言，利息收入透過對金融資產的賬面總值應用實際利率計算，惟其後出現信貸減值的金融資產除外。就其後出現信貸減值之金融資產而言，利息收入乃對金融資產攤銷成本應用實際利率予以確認。倘於報告期後，信貸減值金融工具之信貸風險好轉，使金融資產不再出現信貸減值，利息收入乃對金融資產賬面總值應用實際利率予以確認。

利息收入於損益確認並計入「其他收入」項目(附註7)。

指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益之權益工具

於初始確認時，本集團可作出不可撤回的選擇(按個別金融工具基準)，指定於權益工具的投資為按公允值計入其他全面收益。倘若權益投資乃為交易而持有或倘若其為業務合併中收購方所確認的或然代價，則不得指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益。

按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具投資首次按公允值加上交易成本計量。其後，彼等按公允值計量，而公允值變動所產生的收益和虧損會於其他全面收益中確認並累計至重估儲備。出售權益投資時，累計收益或虧損將不會被重新分類至損益，取而代之，其會轉撥至保留利潤。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI (continued)

Dividends from investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "Other income" line item in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "other losses and gains" line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 6.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益之權益工具(續)

當本集團確認收取股息的權利時，權益工具投資的股息於損益中確認，除非股息明確表示收回部分投資成本。股息計入損益內「其他收入」項目。

按公允值計入損益之金融資產

不符合按攤銷成本計量或按公允值計入其他全面收入計量標準的金融資產按以公允值計入損益計量。具體而言為以下項目：

- 權益工具投資分類為按公允值計入損益，惟除本集團於初步確認時指定並非持做交易或由按公允值計入其他全面收益之業務合併產生的或然代價的權益投資外。
- 並不符合攤銷成本規定或按公允值計入其他全面收益規定之債務工具分類為按公允值計入損益。此外，符合攤銷成本標準或按公允值計入其他全面收益標準的債務工具在初始確認時可以指定為按公允值計入損益，惟此類指定須可以消除或明顯減少，因按不同基準計量資產或負債的價值或確認其收益或虧損而出現不一致的計量或確認情況。本集團並未指定任何債務工具為按公允值計入損益。

於各報告期末，按公允值計入損益之金融資產按公允值計量，而任何公允值收益或虧損於損益中確認並不屬指定對沖關係。在損益中確認的收益或虧損淨額包括在金融資產中獲得的任何股息或利息，並計入「其他虧損及收益」項目。公允值按附註6所述的方式釐定。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

This category contains investment in a life insurance policy. The Group accounts for the investment at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS9

The Group recognises a loss allowance for ECL on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised costs. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

按公允值計入損益之金融資產(續)

倘符合以下條件，金融資產分類為持有作買賣用途：

- 收購該項資產之主要目的是作短期內出售；或
- 於初步確認時，該項資產構成本集團一併管理之已識別金融工具組合一部分，並有證據顯示最近有實際之短期盈利情況；或
- 該項資產為衍生工具（惟為一份財務擔保合約或一項指定及有效對沖工具之衍生工具除外）。

此類別包含人壽保險單投資。本集團將該投資按公允值計入損益入賬。

金融資產及根據香港財務報告準則第9號須進行減值評估的其他項目的減值

本集團就按攤銷成本計量之債券工具投資確認預期信貸虧損之減值準備。預期信貸虧損金額於各報告日期更新，以反映信貸風險自初始確認有關金融票據以來之變動。

本集團一直就應收賬款確認存續期預期信貸虧損。該等金融資產之預期信貸虧損乃基於本集團之過往信貸虧損經驗使用撥備矩陣估計，並就債務人特定因素、整體經濟狀況以及對於報告日期狀況之目前及預測方向（包括金錢時間值，如適用）的評估作出調整。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS9 (continued)

For all other financial instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, 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. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及根據香港財務報告準則第9號須進行減值評估的其他項目的減值(續)

就所有其他金融工具而言，本集團計量相等於十二個月預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備，除非信貸風險自初始確認以來顯著增加，則本集團確認存續期預期信貸虧損。評估應否確認存續期預期信貸虧損乃視乎自初始確認以來發生違約的可能或風險是否顯著增加。

信貸風險顯著增加

評估金融工具的信貸風險是否自初始確認以來顯著增加時，本集團比較於報告日期金融工具發生違約的風險與於初始確認日期金融工具發生違約的風險。作出該評估時，本集團考慮合理可作為依據的定量及定性資料，包括毋須付出不必要成本或努力便可獲得的過往經驗及前瞻資料。所考慮的前瞻性資料包括從相關智庫及其他類似組織獲得的本集團債務人經營所在行業的未來前景，以及考慮與本集團業務相關的各種外部實際及預測經濟資料來源。

具體而言，評估信貸風險自初始確認以來曾否顯著增加時考慮下列資料：

- 金融工具的外部(如有)或內部信貸評級實際或預期嚴重轉差；
- 業務、財務或經濟狀況的現存或預計不利變動預期會導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力大幅下降；

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS9 (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if (i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及根據香港財務報告準則第9號須進行減值評估的其他項目的減值(續)

信貸風險顯著增加(續)

- 債務人經營業績的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 同一債務人的其他金融工具的信貸風險顯著增加；
- 債務人的監管、經濟或技術環境實際或預期出現重大不利變動而導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力大幅下降。

不論上述評估結果如何，本集團假設當合約付款逾期超過30日時，金融工具的信貸風險已自初始確認以來顯著增加，除非本集團有合理可作為依據的資料顯示並非如此則作別論。

儘管上文所述，本集團假設倘債務工具釐定為於報告日期具有低信貸風險，則債務工具的信貸風險自初始確認以來並無顯著增加。倘屬以下情況，金融工具釐定為具有低信貸風險：(i) 金融工具具有低違約風險，(ii) 借款人於短期內具備雄厚實力履行其合約現金流量責任，及(iii) 長期經濟及業務狀況的不利變動可能但不一定削減借款人履行其合約現金流量責任的能力。本集團認為，若根據眾所周知的定義，資產的外部信貸測評為「投資級」，則該債務工具具有較低信貸風險，或倘不可獲得外部評級，該項資產具有內部評級「履約級」。履約級指交易對手方具有強勁的財務狀況且並無逾期款項。

本集團定期監察用以確定信貸風險曾否顯著增加的標準的成效，並於適當時候作出修訂，從而確保有關標準能夠於款項逾期前確定信貸風險顯著增加。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS9 (continued)

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

The Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及根據香港財務報告準則第9號須進行減值評估的其他項目的減值(續)

違約的定義

本集團認為以下情況就內部信貸風險管理目的而言構成違約事件，因為過往經驗表明符合以下任何一項標準的應收款項一般無法收回：

- 債務人違反財務契諾；或
- 內部產生或獲取自外部來源的資料表明，債務人不太可能向債權人(包括本集團)全額還款(不考慮本集團持有的任何抵押品)。

本集團認為，倘金融資產逾期超過90天，則發生違約事件，除非本集團具有說明更寬鬆的違約標準更為合適的合理可靠資料，則作別論。

信貸減值金融資產

當發生對金融資產的估計未來現金流產生不利影響的一件或多件事件之時，該金融資產即出現信貸減值。金融資產發生信貸減值的證據包括以下事件的可觀察數據：

- 發行人或債務人出現重大財務困難；
- 違反合約，例如違約或逾期事件；
- 借款人的貸款人出於與借款人財務困難相關的經濟或合約原因，而向借款人授予貸款人原本不會考慮的優惠；

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS9 (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

- it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及根據香港財務報告準則第9號須進行減值評估的其他項目的減值(續)

信貸減值金融資產(續)

- 債務人可能破產或進行其他財務重組；或
- 因財務困難令該項金融資產失去活躍市場。

撤銷政策

當有資料顯示債務人陷入嚴重財困，且並無實際收回的可能之時（例如交易對手已清算或進入破產程序），本集團會撤銷金融資產。已撤銷的金融資產仍可根據本集團的收回程序實施強制執行，在適當情況下考慮法律意見。任何收回款項會於損益中確認。

預期信貸虧損之計量及確認

預期信貸虧損的計量為違約概率、違約損失率（即違約時的損失程度）及違約風險暴露的函數。評估違約概率及違約損失率的依據是過往數據，並按上文所述前瞻性資料調整。金融資產的違約風險暴露則由資產於報告日期的賬面總值代表。

就金融資產而言，預期信貸虧損乃根據合約應付本集團之所有合約現金流與本集團可望收取之所有現金流（按最初實際利率折讓）兩者間之差額作出估計。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets and other items subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS9 (continued)

Measurement and recognition of ECL (continued)

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained profits.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產及根據香港財務報告準則第9號須進行減值評估的其他項目的減值(續)

預期信貸虧損之計量及確認(續)

倘本集團於上個報告期間以相等於存續期預期信貸虧損的金額計量一項金融工具的虧損撥備，但於本報告日期釐定該存續期預期信貸虧損的條件不再符合，則本集團於本報告日期按相等於12個月預期信貸虧損的金額計量虧損撥備，惟使用簡化法的資產除外。

本集團於損益確認所有金融工具之減值收益或虧損時，會透過虧損撥備賬對其賬面值進行相應調整。

終止確認金融資產

本集團僅於資產現金流量的合約權利屆滿時，或將金融資產及資產所有權的絕大部分風險及回報轉讓予另一方時，終止確認金融資產。倘本集團並未轉讓亦未保留所有權的絕大部分風險及回報，並繼續控制已轉讓資產，則本集團於其須支付相關款項的資產及相關負債中確認其保留權益。倘本集團保留已轉讓金融資產所有權的絕大部分風險及回報，則本集團繼續確認該金融資產並亦確認已收所得款項的有抵押借款。

於終止確認按攤銷成本計量的金融資產時，該資產賬面值與已收及應收代價總額的差額於損益內確認。此外，於終止確認本集團於首次確認時已選擇按公允值計入其他全面收益計量之權益工具投資時，先前於重估儲備累計之累計收益或虧損不會重新分類至損益，而會轉撥至保留利潤。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融負債及權益工具

分類為債務或權益

集團實體發行的債務及權益工具乃根據合約安排的實質內容及金融負債及權益工具的定義分類為金融負債或權益。

權益工具

權益工具乃證實扣除實體所有負債後其資產的剩餘權益的任何合約。集團實體發行之權益工具按已收所得款項扣除直接發行成本入賬。

金融負債

所有金融負債其後使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

其後按攤銷成本計量的金融負債

並非(i)收購人於業務合併中的或然代價，(ii)持作買賣，或(iii)指定為按公允值計入損益的金融負債其後使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generation units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融負債及權益工具(續)

其後按攤銷成本計量的金融負債(續)

實際利率法為計算金融負債的攤銷成本以及分配相關期間的利息開支之方法。實際利率乃於按金融負債的預期可使用年期或適用的較短期間內確切貼現估計未來現金款項(包括構成實際利率不可或缺部分的所有已付或已收費用及點數、交易成本及其他溢價或貼現)至金融負債攤銷成本的利率。

終止確認金融負債

本集團僅會於本集團責任遭解除、註銷或屆滿時終止確認金融負債。已終止確認之金融負債賬面值與已付及應付代價(包括任何已轉讓非現金資產或所承擔的負債)之差額於損益確認。

物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產減值虧損

於報告期末，本集團檢討其物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產賬面值，以確定是否有任何跡象顯示該等資產已產生減值虧損。倘存在任何有關跡象，則會估計資產的可收回金額以確定減值虧損(如有)程度。如果無法估計單個資產的可收回金額，本集團會估計該資產所屬的現金產生單位的可收回金額。如果可以識別一個合理和一致的分配基準，企業資產亦會分配至單個現金產生單位，否則會按能識別的、合理且一致的基準分配至最小的現金產生單位組合。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit or the group of cash-generating units. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit or the group of cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or the cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產減值虧損(續)

可收回金額是指公允值減去出售成本後的餘額與使用價值兩者間的較高者。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流會採用稅前貼現率貼現為現值，該稅前貼現率應反映當前市場對貨幣時間價值的評估及該資產特有的風險（未就此調整估計未來現金流者）。

如資產（或現金產生單位）的可收回金額估計較其賬面值少時，則該資產（或現金產生單位）的賬面值將降低至其可收回金額。就未能按合理一致基準分配至現金產生單位的企業資產或一部分企業資產而言，本集團會將一組現金產生單位的賬面值（包括分配至該現金產生單位組別的企業資產或一部分企業資產的賬面值）與該組現金產生單位的可收回金額作比較。於分配減值虧損時，減值虧損首先獲分配以減少任何商譽（如適用）的賬面值，然後根據單位或該組現金產生單位中每項資產的賬面值按比例分配至其他資產。資產的賬面值不會減少至低於其公允值減去出售成本（如可計量）、其使用價值（如可釐定）及零的最高值。否則原應將分配至資產的減值虧損金額按比例分配至該單位或該組現金產生單位的其他資產。減值虧損即時於損益中確認。

倘減值虧損於其後撥回，資產（或現金產生單位）的賬面值將調升至其經修訂的估計可收回金額，惟調升後的賬面值不得超過倘該資產（或現金產生單位）在過往年度並無確認減值虧損時原應確認的賬面值。減值虧損撥回即時確認為收益。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

Fair value measurement

When measuring fair value except for the Group's leasing transactions, net realisable value of inventories and value in use of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets for the purpose of impairment assessment, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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. Specifically, the Group categorised the fair value measurements into three levels, based on the characteristics of inputs, as follows:

Level 1	–	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2	–	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3	–	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

研發開支

研究活動開支於其產生年度確認為開支。

公允值計量

於計量公允值時(本集團的租賃交易、存貨可變現淨值及評估減值所用物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產的使用價值除外)，本集團會考慮市場參與者於計量日對資產或負債定價時所考慮的資產或負債特點。

計量非金融資產公允值時，須考慮市場參與者藉資產的最高及最佳用途所得經濟效益、或售予另一以最高及最佳用途使用資產的市場參與者所得經濟效益。

本集團所用的估值方法，務求切合情況，且有充足數據用以計量公允值，盡量使用相關可觀察輸入數據，而盡量避免使用不可觀察輸入數據。具體而言，本集團按輸入數據特性將公允值計量分成如下三級：

第一級	–	就相同資產或負債於活躍市場的市場報價(未經調整)。
第二級	–	以對公允值計量有重大影響，而可直接或間接觀察的最低輸入數據，作為估值技術的基礎。
第三級	–	以對公允值計量有重大影響，而不可觀察的最低層輸入數據，作為估值技術的基礎。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group determines whether transfer occurs between levels of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on recurring basis by reviewing their respective fair value measurement.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgement, estimates and assumptions about the amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses reported and disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgement in applying accounting policies

The following is the critical judgement, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that the directors of the Company have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised and disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

公允值計量(續)

於報告期末，就以公允值定期計量的資產及負債，本集團檢視其各自的公允值計量，以釐定其公允值層級間有否劃撥。

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素的主要來源

應用附註3所述本集團的會計政策時，本公司董事須就綜合財務報表中所呈報的資產及負債、收益及開支金額及披露作出判斷、估計及假設。估計及相關假設乃以過往經驗及認為相關的其他因素為基礎。實際結果可能有別於該等估計。

估計及相關假設會持續予以檢討。倘會計估計修訂僅影響修訂估計期間，則修訂只會在該期間確認，或倘修訂同時影響現時及未來期間，則會在修訂期間及未來期間確認。

應用會計政策時的關鍵判斷

以下為除涉及估計之外的關鍵判斷(見下文)，即本公司董事在應用本集團會計政策過程中作出及對該等於綜合財務報表內已確認金額及所作披露具有最大影響的判斷。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Critical judgement in applying accounting policies (continued)

Principal versus agent consideration

The Group engages in trading of high-tech electronic components and products. The Group assessed whether the Group should recognise revenue on gross basis based on the requirements in HKFRS 15. The Group concluded that the Group acts as the principal for such transactions as it controls the specified good before it is transferred to the customer after taking into consideration indicators such as that the Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the goods. The Group has inventory risk and discretion in establishing selling prices of the goods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The followings are 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 resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Estimated allowance for inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price for inventories, less all the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sales. The management reviews the inventory ageing listing on a periodic basis for those aged inventories. This involves comparison of carrying value of the aged inventory items with the respective net realisable value. The purpose is to ascertain whether allowance is required to be made in the consolidated financial statements for any obsolete and slow moving items. Although the Group carried periodic review on the net realisable value of inventory, the actual realisable value of inventory is not known until the sale was concluded. As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amount of inventories of the Group was HK\$312,029,000 (2020: HK\$220,710,000) (net of impairment provision of HK\$74,002,000 (2020: HK\$74,737,000)).

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素的主要來源(續)

應用會計政策時的關鍵判斷(續)

委託人與代理人考慮事項

本集團從事高科技電子零部件及產品貿易。本集團重新評估其是否應繼續根據香港財務報告準則第15號的規定按總額基準確認收益。經考慮本集團主要負責履行提供貨品的承諾等指標後，本集團認為其為該等交易的委託人，原因為本集團在特定貨品轉讓予客戶之前對該等貨品進行控制。本集團在確定貨品的售價時面臨存貨風險及擁有酌情權。

估計不確定因素的主要來源

以下為具重大風險使下個財政年度的資產及負債賬面值出現重大調整的與未來有關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。

估計存貨撥備

存貨按成本與可變現淨值兩者間的較低者列賬。可變現淨值為存貨的估計售價減所有估計完成成本及銷售的必要成本。管理層定期檢視存貨賬齡清單，以識別出陳舊存貨。此涉及將陳舊存貨項目之賬面值與各自的可變現淨值互相比較，以確定是否需要在綜合財務報表中就任何陳舊及滯留存貨作出撥備。雖然本集團定期檢視存貨之可變現淨值，但存貨的實際可變現價值要待銷售敲定時才能得知。於2021年12月31日，本集團的存貨賬面值為312,029,000港元（2020年：220,710,000港元），扣除減值撥備74,002,000港元（2020年：74,737,000港元）。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of trade receivables

The impairment provisions of trade receivables are based on assumptions about ECL. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, bases on the number of days that an individual receivable is outstanding as well as the Group's historical experience and forward-looking information at the end of the reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the result of the assessment and it may be necessary to make additional impairment charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amount of trade receivables of the Group was HK\$672,316,000 (2020: HK\$566,740,000) (net of impairment losses of trade receivables of HK\$32,563,000 (2020: HK\$25,442,000)).

Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of each reporting period, the directors of the Company review the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets with finite useful life. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets with finite useful life as at 31 December 2021 are HK\$351,357,000 and HK\$54,562,000 respectively (31 December 2020: HK\$248,072,000 and HK\$62,304,000 respectively).

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素的主要來源(續)

估計不確定因素的主要來源(續)

應收賬款減值

應收賬款的減值撥備乃根據有關預期信貸虧損的假設作出。本集團在作出該等假設及選擇減值計算的輸入數據時，乃根據個別應收賬款未清償的天數以及本集團於報告期末的歷史經驗及前瞻性資料作出判斷。該等假設及估計的變動或會對評估結果產生重大影響，及可能需於綜合損益表中作出額外減值撥備。於2021年12月31日，本集團的應收賬款賬面值為672,316,000港元（2020年：566,740,000港元），扣除應收賬款減值虧損32,563,000港元（2020年：25,442,000港元）。

物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產的估計使用年期

於各報告期末，本公司董事審閱使用年期有限的物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產的估計使用年期。於2021年12月31日，使用年期有限的物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產的賬面值分別為351,357,000港元及54,562,000港元（2020年12月31日：分別為248,072,000港元及62,304,000港元）。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Estimated impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. In determining whether an asset is impaired, the Group has to exercise judgement and make estimation, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred or any indicators that may affect the asset value; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount, in the case of value in use, the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in estimating the recoverable amounts including cash flow projections and an appropriate discount rate. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs.

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were HK\$351,357,000 and HK\$54,562,000 respectively (2020: HK\$248,072,000 and HK\$62,304,000 respectively). Details of the impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are disclosed in Notes 16 and Note 17 respectively.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for certain deductible temporary differences. Significant management 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. As at 31 December 2021, the carrying values of deferred tax assets of the Group were HK\$8,052,000 (2020: HK\$8,312,000), further details of which are disclosed in Note 28.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素的主要來源(續)

估計不確定因素的主要來源(續)

物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產估計減值

物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產以成本減累計折舊及減值(如有)列賬。於釐定資產是否減值時,本集團須作出判斷及估計,尤其評估:(1)是否有事件已發生或有任何指標可能影響資產淨值;(2)資產賬面值是否能夠以可收回金額(如為使用價值)支持,即按照持續使用資產估計的未來現金流量的淨現值;及(3)將應用於估計可收回金額的適當關鍵假設(包括現金流量預測及適當的貼現率)。當無法估計個別資產的可收回金額時,本集團會估計資產所屬現金產生單位的可收回金額。

於2021年12月31日,物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產的賬面值分別為351,357,000港元及54,562,000港元(2020年:分別為248,072,000港元及62,304,000港元)。物業、廠房及設備以及使用權資產的減值詳情分別於附註16及附註17披露。

遞延稅項資產

會就若干可扣減暫時性差額確認遞延稅項資產。在釐定可確認遞延稅項資產的金額時,需要根據未來應課稅利潤可能發生的時間與金額作出重大管理層判斷。於2021年12月31日,本集團的遞延稅項資產賬面值為8,052,000港元(2020年:8,312,000港元),其進一步詳情披露於附註28。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Fair value of investment property

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's investment property amounted to HK\$26,300,000 (2020: HK\$Nil). They are stated at estimated fair value, determined by directors, based on an independent external appraisal. The valuation of the Group's investment property is inherently subjective due to a number of factors including the individual nature of each property, its location, expectation of future rentals and the discount yield applied to those cash flows.

5. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that the entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consist of net debt, (which includes bank and other borrowings disclosed in note 27, corporate bond disclosed in note 29, net of pledged bank deposits, deposits with bank and bank balances and cash) and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital and reserves.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure regularly. As part of this review, the directors of the Company consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the directors of the Company, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new shares issues and share buy-backs as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

4. 關鍵會計判斷及估計不確定因素的主要來源(續)

估計不確定因素的主要來源(續)

投資物業的公允值

於2021年12月31日，本集團的投資物業為26,300,000港元(2020年：零港元)。彼等以董事根據獨立外部評估釐定的估計公允值列賬。本集團投資物業的估值本質上屬主觀，乃由於多項因素所致，包括各項物業的個別性質、位置、未來租金的預期以及該等現金流量適用的貼現收益。

5. 資本風險管理

本集團的資本管理旨在確保本集團內所有實體均可持續經營，同時透過優化債務及權益結餘，竭力為股東帶來最大回報。本集團的整體策略與往年相比保持不變。

本集團的資本架構由債務淨額(包括附註27披露的銀行及其他借款、附註29披露的公司債券，已抵押銀行存款淨額、銀行存款以及銀行結餘及現金)以及本公司擁有人應佔權益(包括已發行股本及儲備)組成。

本公司董事定期檢討資本結構，當中涉及考慮資本成本及與各類資本相關的風險。根據本公司董事的建議，本集團將透過派付股息、發行新股及購回股份，以及發行新債或贖回現有債務以平衡其整體資本結構。

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
Amortised cost (including bank balances and cash)	攤銷成本 (包括銀行結餘及現金)	1,633,291	1,354,552
Financial assets at FVTOCI	按公允值計入其他全面收益之 金融資產	10,367	3,683
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公允值計入損益之金融資產	7,478	3,510
		1,651,136	1,361,745
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Amortised cost	攤銷成本	1,544,512	1,217,075

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include financial assets at FVTPL and FVTOCI, trade receivables, bills receivables, deposits and other receivables, pledged bank deposits, deposits with bank, bank balances and cash, trade payables, bills payables, other payables and accruals, bank and other borrowings and corporate bond. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

Market risk

Currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company have foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposes the Group to foreign currency risk. Approximately 31% (2020: approximately 29%) of the Group's sales is denominated in United States dollars ("US\$") other than the functional currency of the group entity making the sale, while approximate 48% (2020: approximately 37%) of costs is denominated in US\$ which are different from the functional currencies of the entities carrying out the transactions.

6. 金融工具

金融工具的類別

	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
金融資產		
攤銷成本 (包括銀行結餘及現金)	1,633,291	1,354,552
按公允值計入其他全面收益之 金融資產	10,367	3,683
按公允值計入損益之金融資產	7,478	3,510
	1,651,136	1,361,745
金融負債		
攤銷成本	1,544,512	1,217,075

財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團的主要金融工具包括按公允值計入損益及按公允值計入其他全面收益之金融資產、應收賬款、應收票據、按金及其他應收款項、已抵押銀行存款、銀行存款、銀行結餘及現金、應付賬款、應付票據、其他應付款項及預提費用、銀行及其他借款及公司債券。金融工具的詳情披露於相關附註。與該等金融工具有關的風險包括市場風險（貨幣風險及利率風險）、信貸風險及流動資金風險。降低該等風險的政策載於下文。管理層管理及監察該等風險，以確保及時及有效地採取適當措施。

市場風險

貨幣風險

本公司若干附屬公司有外幣銷售及採購活動，令本集團面臨外幣風險。本集團約31%（2020年：約29%）的銷售額以作出銷售之集團實體功能貨幣以外的美元（「美元」）列值及約48%（2020年：約37%）的成本以美元列值，與實體進行交易的功能貨幣不同。

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Also, certain trade, bills and other receivables, bank balances and cash, trade, bills and other payables and bank borrowings are denominated in RMB, US\$, HK\$ and other currencies which are currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant group entities. The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
RMB	人民幣	319	633	—	—
US\$	美元	39,124	151,793	197,727	188,011
HK\$	港元	235	141	2,737	768

The Group currently does not have a foreign exchange hedging policy. However, the management of the Group monitors foreign exchange and will consider hedging significant foreign exchange exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to RMB and HK\$.

No sensitivity analysis was prepared for US\$ as the financial assets and liabilities denominated in US\$ are mainly held by the subsidiaries with HK\$ as the function currency and HK\$ is pegged to US\$.

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

貨幣風險(續)

此外，若干應收賬款、應收票據及其他應收款項、銀行結餘及現金、應付賬款、應付票據及其他應付款項以及銀行借款以人民幣、美元、港元及相關集團實體功能貨幣以外的其他貨幣列值。本集團於報告期末以外幣計值的貨幣資產及貨幣負債的賬面值如下：

本集團現時並無外匯對沖政策。然而，本集團管理層監察外匯，並將考慮於有需要時對沖重大外匯風險。

敏感度分析

本集團主要面對人民幣及港元的風險。

由於以美元計值的金融資產及負債主要由以功能貨幣為港元的附屬公司持有，而港元與美元掛鉤，故並無就美元進行敏感度分析。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% (2020: 5%) increase or decrease in HK\$ against the relevant foreign currencies other than US\$. 5% (2020: 5%) is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of each reporting period for a 5% (2020: 5%) change in foreign currency rates. A positive (negative) number below indicates an increase (a decrease) in post-tax profit where the respective functional currencies strengthen by 5% (2020: 5%) against the relevant currency. For a 5% (2020: 5%) weakening of HK\$ against the relevant foreign currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity and the balances below would be negative.

		<div>2021</div> <div>2021年</div> <div>HK\$'000</div> <div>千港元</div>		<div>2020</div> <div>2020年</div> <div>HK\$'000</div> <div>千港元</div>
Impact on profit for the year	對年內利潤的影響			
RMB	人民幣	(i)	(13)	(25)
HK\$	港元	(ii)	106	25
(i) This is mainly attributable to the exposure to bank balances and cash and trade and bills receivables denominated in RMB at the end of the reporting period.		(i)	此乃主要歸因於報告期末以人民幣計值的銀行結餘及現金以及應收賬款及票據所面對的風險。	
(ii) This is mainly attributable to exposure to bank balances and cash, trade and bills receivables and trade and bills payables denominated in HK\$ at the end of the reporting period.		(ii)	此乃主要歸因於報告期末以港元計值的銀行結餘及現金、應收賬款及票據以及應付賬款及票據所面對的風險。	

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

貨幣風險(續)

敏感度分析(續)

下表詳列本集團有關港元兌美元以外的相關外幣上升或下跌5% (2020年: 5%) 的敏感度。5% (2020年: 5%) 為內部向主要管理人員報告外匯風險所使用的敏感比率，代表管理層對外幣匯率合理可能變動的評估。敏感度分析僅包括尚未處理並以外幣列值的貨幣項目，並就匯率變動5% (2020年: 5%) 而對於各報告期末的換算作出調整。下文所列的正(負)數顯示倘各自功能貨幣兌相關外幣升值5% (2020年: 5%) 時除稅後利潤增加(減少)。倘港元兌相關外幣貶值5% (2020年: 5%)，將對利潤及其他權益構成相等金額的相反影響，而以下結餘將為負數。

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate pledged bank deposits and deposits with bank (see Note 24) and fixed-rate bank and other borrowings (see Note 27). The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy. However, the management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider other necessary actions when significant interest rate exposure is anticipated.

The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate pledged bank deposits and bank balances (see Note 24) and variable-rate bank borrowings (see Note 27). It is the Group's policy to keep its borrowings at floating rate of interest so as to minimise the fair value interest rate risk.

The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note. The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate ("HIBOR")/ London Interbank Borrowing Rate ("LIBOR") arising from the Group's Hong Kong dollars denominated borrowings and the fluctuation of Loan Prime Rate ("LPR") arising from the Group's RMB denominated borrowings.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point (2020: 50 basis point) increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

利率風險

本集團承受與固定利率已抵押銀行存款及銀行存款(見附註24)以及固定利率銀行及其他借款(見附註27)有關的公允值利率風險。本集團現時並無利率對沖政策。然而，管理層監管利率風險，並將於預見重大利率風險時，考慮採取其他必要行動。

本集團亦承受與浮動利率已抵押銀行存款及銀行結餘(見附註24)及浮動利率銀行借款(見附註27)有關的現金流量利率風險。本集團的政策為將借款按浮動利率計息以盡量減低公允值利率風險。

本集團金融負債所承受的利率風險於本附註流動資金風險管理一節詳述。本集團的現金流量利率風險主要集中於由本集團以港元計值的借款產生的香港銀行同業拆息利率(「香港銀行同業拆息利率」)/倫敦銀行同業拆息利率(「倫敦銀行同業拆息利率」)波動以及由本集團以人民幣計值的借款產生的最優惠貸款利率(「最優惠貸款利率」)波動。

敏感度分析

以下敏感度分析根據於報告期末非衍生工具的利率風險釐定。有關分析假設於報告期末尚未償還的金融工具金額於整個年度均未償還。50個基點(2020年：50個基點)上升或下降為在內部向主要管理人員報告利率風險時所使用的，且代表管理層對利率合理可能變動的評估。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

If interest rates had been 50 basis points (2020: 50 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year ended 31 December 2021 would decrease/increase by HK\$1,531,000 (2020: post-tax profit decrease/increase by HK\$126,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk on its variable-rate bank borrowings.

Credit risk

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The credit risk of our Group mainly arises from bank balances, pledged bank deposits, deposits with bank, trade receivables, bills receivables and deposits and other receivables. The carrying amounts of these balances represent our Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts.

For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL collectively by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience, as well as the general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

市場風險(續)

利率風險(續)

敏感度分析(續)

倘利率上升／下降50個基點(2020年：50個基點)，而所有其他可變因素均維持不變，本集團截至2021年12月31日止年度的除稅後利潤將減少／增加1,531,000港元(2020年：除稅後利潤減少／增加126,000港元)，主要歸因於本集團就其浮動利率銀行借款面臨現金流量利率風險。

信貸風險

於2021年及2020年12月31日，本集團因交易對手方未能履行責任，而將導致本集團蒙受財務虧損的最高信貸風險，乃因綜合財務狀況表所列有關已確認金融資產的賬面值而產生。

本集團的信貸風險主要來自銀行結餘、已抵押銀行存款、銀行存款、應收賬款、應收票據及按金以及其他應收款項。本集團就金融資產面臨的最大信貸風險為該等結餘的賬面值。

為盡量降低信貸風險，本集團管理層已委派一組人員負責制訂信貸限額、信貸審批及其他監控措施，以確保採取跟進措施收回逾期未付的債項。

就應收賬款而言，本集團已應用香港財務報告準則第9號的簡化法計量存續期預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備。本集團基於過往信貸虧損經驗及債務人經營所在行業的一般經濟狀況，使用撥備矩陣共同確定預期信貸虧損。就此而言，本公司董事認為，本集團的信貸風險已顯著降低。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

For bills receivables and deposits and other receivables, the Group has assessed whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Included in the Group's trade receivable balance as at 31 December 2021, HK\$178,967,000 (31 December 2020: HK\$214,824,000), representing 27% (31 December 2020: 38%) of the total trade receivables, is due from the Group's largest customer. There are no other customers who represent more than 5% of the total trade receivable balance as at the end of the reporting periods. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

Other than concentration of credit risk on liquid funds which are deposited with several banks with high credit ratings, the Group does not have any other significant concentration of credit risk. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas.

The Group's exposure to credit risk

In order to minimise credit risk, the Group has tasked a team to develop and maintain the Group's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the operation management committee uses other publicly available financial information and the Group's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

就應收票據及按金及其他應收款項而言，本集團已對自初始確認以來信貸風險是否有顯著增加作出評估。倘信貸風險顯著增加，本集團將以存續期而非12個月預期信貸虧損來計量虧損撥備。

由於交易對手方為獲國際信貸評級機構給予高信貸評級的銀行，故流動資金的信貸風險有限。

計入本集團於2021年12月31日的應收賬款結餘178,967,000港元(2020年12月31日：214,824,000港元)佔應收賬款總額的27%(2020年12月31日：38%)，為應收本集團最大客戶款項。於報告期末，概無佔應收賬款結餘總額5%以上的其他客戶。由於客戶基礎廣泛及並無關連，故信貸集中風險有限。

除存入數間具高信貸評級的銀行的流動資金的集中信貸風險外，本集團並無任何其他重大集中信貸風險。應收賬款由數目繁多，散佈在不同行業及地區之客戶組成。

本集團面臨之信貸風險

為將信貸風險降至最低，本集團已設立團隊制定及維持本集團的信貸風險評級，以根據其違約風險的程度對風險敞口進行分類。信貸評級資料乃由獨立評級機構提供(如可獲得)，而在無法獲得有關資料的情況下，經營管理委員會會使用其他公開可得財務資料及本集團的自有交易記錄對其主要客戶及其他債務人進行評級。本集團的風險及其交易對手方的信貸評級被持續監控，並將所完成交易的總值分攤至經批准的交易對手方。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Group's exposure to credit risk (continued)

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising ECL
類別	描述	確認預期信貸虧損的基準
Performing	For financial assets where there has been low risk of default or has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired (refer to as Stage 1)	12-month ECL
履約	就違約風險較低或於初始確認以來信貸風險並無顯著增加及並無出現信貸減值的金融資產(指第一階段)	12個月預期信貸虧損
Doubtful	For financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired (refer to as Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
存疑	就於初始確認以來信貸風險顯著增加但並無出現信貸減值的金融資產(指第二階段)	存續期預期信貸虧損 – 並無出現信貸減值
Default	Financial assets are assessed as credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred (refer to as Stage 3)	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
違約	當發生會對該資產估計未來現金流量造成不利影響的一項或多項事件，則金融資產會被評定為出現信貸減值(指第三階段)	存續期預期信貸虧損 – 出現信貸減值
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off
撇銷	有證據顯示債務人陷入嚴重的財務困難且本集團不認為日後可收回有關款項	撇銷有關金額

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

信貸風險(續)

本集團面臨之信貸風險(續)

本集團目前之信貸風險評級框架包括以下類別：

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Group's exposure to credit risk (continued)

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Group's financial assets, as well as the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades.

	Notes	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL 12個月或存續期 預期信貸虧損	31/12/2021 2021年12月31日			31/12/2020 2020年12月31日		
				Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
	附註	內部信貸評級		賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	虧損撥備 HK\$'000 千港元	賬面淨值 HK\$'000 千港元	賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	虧損撥備 HK\$'000 千港元	賬面淨值 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade receivables	22	(Note)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	704,879	(32,563)	672,316	592,182	(25,442)	566,740
應收賬款		(附註)	存續期預期信貸虧損 (簡化法)						
Bills receivables	22	Performing	12-month ECL	265,827	-	265,827	157,675	-	157,675
應收票據		履約	12個月預期信貸虧損						
Deposits and other receivables	23	Performing	12-month ECL	64,282	(6,927)	57,355	75,779	(2,652)	73,127
按金及其他應收款項		履約	12個月預期信貸虧損						
				(39,490)			(28,094)		

Note: For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL on trade receivables collectively by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience and the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Note 22 includes further details on the loss allowance for these assets.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets at FVTPL as disclosed in note 19 best represents their respective maximum exposure to credit risk. The Group holds no collateral over any of these balances.

6. 金融工具 (續)

財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險 (續)

本集團面臨之信貸風險 (續)

下表詳述按信貸風險評級劃分之本集團金融資產之信貸質素以及本集團面臨之最大信貸風險。

附註：就應收賬款而言，本集團應用香港財務報告準則第9號的簡化法計量存續期預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備。本集團通過使用撥備矩陣共同釐定應收賬款的預期信貸虧損，及根據債務人的歷史信貸虧損經驗及過往逾期狀況作出估計，並作出適當調整以反映當前狀況及未來經濟狀況的估計。附註22載有該等資產虧損撥備的進一步詳情。

附註19所披露本集團按公允值計入損益之金融資產之賬面值最能代表相關資產各自面對之最高信貸風險。本集團並無就任何該等結餘持有任何抵押品。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management monitors the utilisation of bank and other borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank and other borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As at 31 December 2021, the Group has available unutilised trade financing and bank loan facilities of HK\$472,601,000 (2020: HK\$230,221,000), details of which are set out in Note 27(e).

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. Specifically, bank and other borrowings with a repayment on demand clause are included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks or financial institution choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivatives financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates.

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險

就管理流動資金風險而言，本集團監察及維持管理層認為足夠撥付本集團業務及減低現金流量波動的影響的現金及現金等價物水平。管理層監控銀行及其他借款的使用情況，以及確保遵守貸款契諾。

本集團依賴銀行及其他借款作為流動資金的主要來源。於2021年12月31日，本集團擁有可用的未動用貿易融資及銀行貸款融資472,601,000港元(2020年：230,221,000港元)。有關詳情載於附註27(e)。

下表詳列本集團非衍生金融負債的剩餘合約期。下表根據金融負債的未貼現現金流量編製，並按本集團可能須付款的最早日期分類。具體而言，含有須按要求償還條款的銀行及其他借款計入最早時間段，而不論銀行或金融機構是否可能選擇行使彼等的權利。其他非衍生金融負債的到期日根據協定償還日期編製。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curve at the end of each reporting period.

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

下表包括利息及本金現金流量。倘利息流為浮動利率，則未貼現金額以各報告期末的利率曲線計算。

		As at 31 December 2021 於2021年12月31日				
		On demand or within 1 year 應要求 或1年內 HK\$'000 千港元	More than 1 year but less than 2 years 超過1年 但少於2年 HK\$'000 千港元	More than 2 years but less than 5 years 超過2年 但少於5年 HK\$'000 千港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現 現金流總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Carrying amount 賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	400,649	–	–	400,649	400,649
Bills payables	應付票據	763,867	–	–	763,867	763,867
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及 預提費用	52,631	–	–	52,631	52,631
Bank and other borrowings (Note)	銀行及其他借款 (附註)	325,429	–	–	325,429	325,429
Corporate bond	公司債券	160	160	1,960	2,280	1,936
		1,542,736	160	1,960	1,544,856	1,544,512
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	6,656	4,101	6,926	17,683	16,133

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

流動資金風險(續)

As at 31 December 2020
於2020年12月31日

		On demand or within 1 year 應要求 或1年內 HK\$'000 千港元	More than 1 year but less than 2 years 超過1年 但少於2年 HK\$'000 千港元	More than 2 years but less than 5 years 超過2年 但少於5年 HK\$'000 千港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現 現金流總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Carrying amount 賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	295,154	–	–	295,154	295,154
Bills payables	應付票據	545,268	–	–	545,268	545,268
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及 預提費用	28,188	–	–	28,188	28,188
Bank and other borrowings (Note)	銀行及其他借款 (附註)	346,569	–	–	346,569	346,569
Corporate bond	公司債券	160	160	2,120	2,440	1,896
		1,215,339	160	2,120	1,217,619	1,217,075
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	10,065	6,356	10,537	26,958	24,393

Note: Bank and other borrowings with a repayment on demand clause are included in the “on demand or within 1 year” time band in the above maturity analysis. As at 31 December 2021, the aggregate undiscounted principal amounts of these bank and other borrowings amounted to HK\$325,429,000 (2020: HK\$346,569,000). Taking into account the Group's financial position, the directors of the Company do not believe that it is probable that the banks and financial institution will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment. The directors of the Company believe that these bank and other borrowings will be repaid in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements. At that time, the aggregate principal and interest cash outflows will amount to HK\$357,127,000 (2020: HK\$352,713,000).

附註：設有應要求償還條款的銀行及其他借款於上述到期日分析計入「應要求或1年內」的時間組別。於2021年12月31日，該等銀行及其他借款的未貼現本金總額為325,429,000港元（2020年：346,569,000港元）。經考慮本集團的財務狀況後，本公司董事並不認為銀行及金融機構可能將行使其酌情權要求即時還款。本公司董事認為該等銀行及其他借款將根據載於貸款協議的預定還款日期償還。屆時，本金及利息現金流出總額將達到357,127,000港元（2020年：352,713,000港元）。

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative financial liabilities are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of each reporting period.

倘浮動利率變動有別於各報告期末釐定的估計利率，上述非衍生金融負債浮動利率工具金額或須變更。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable in accordance to the Group's accounting policy.

		31/12/2021 2021年12月31日			
		Level 1 第一級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公允值計入損益之金融資產				
Investments in a life insurance policy	人壽保險單投資	-	7,478	-	7,478
Financial asset at FVTOCI	按公允值計入其他全面收益之金融資產				
Unlisted equity investment	非上市權益投資	-	-	10,367	10,367
Total	總計	-	7,478	10,367	17,845

		31/12/2020 2020年12月31日			
		Level 1 第一級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial asset at FVTPL	按公允值計入損益之金融資產				
Investment in a life insurance policy	人壽保險單投資	-	3,510	-	3,510
Financial asset at FVTOCI	按公允值計入其他全面收益之金融資產				
Unlisted equity investment	非上市權益投資	-	-	3,683	3,683
Total	總計	-	3,510	3,683	7,193

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments (continued)

The valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurements of each financial instruments on a recurring basis are set out below:

Financial instruments 金融工具	Fair value hierarchy 公允價值層級	Fair value as at 公允值		Valuation techniques and key inputs 估值方法及主要輸入數據	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Relationship of key inputs and significant unobservable inputs to fair values 主要輸入數據及重大不可觀察輸入數據與公允值的關係
		31/12/2021 2021年 12月31日 HK\$'000 千港元	31/12/2020 2020年 12月31日 HK\$'000 千港元			
Investments in a life insurance policy 人壽保險單投資	Level 2 第二級	7,478	3,510	Quoted price by the insurance company 保險公司報價	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Unlisted equity investment 非上市權益投資	Level 3 第三級	10,367	3,683	Market approach 市場法	Mean Enterprise Value-to-sale ratio ("EV/S") multiples of 1.04 (2020: Nil) 企業價值與銷售比率 ("EV/S") 倍數 中位數1.04倍 (2020年：無)	The mean of EV/S is positively correlated to the fair value measurement of the unlisted equity investment EV/S中位數與非上市權益投資的公允值計量呈正相關
					Mean Price-to-book ratio ("P/B") multiples of 1.28 (2020: 0.90) 市價與賬面值比率 ("市賬率") 倍數 中位數1.28倍 (2020年：0.90倍)	The mean of P/B is positively correlated to the fair value measurement of the unlisted equity investment 市賬率中位數與非上市權益投資的公允值計量呈正相關
					Mean Enterprise Value-to-Earning Before Interest and Taxes ratio ("EV/EBIT") multiples of 15.37 (2020: Nil) 企業價值與除息稅前盈利比率 ("EV/EBIT") 倍數中位數15.37倍 (2020年：無)	The mean of EV/EBIT is positively correlated to the fair value measurement of the unlisted equity investment EV/EBIT中位數與非上市權益投資的公允值計量呈正相關
					Mean Price-to-Earning ratio ("P/E") multiples of 15.62 (2020: Nil) 市價與盈利比率 ("市盈率") 倍數 中位數15.62倍 (2020年：無)	The mean of P/B is positively correlated to the fair value measurement of the unlisted equity investment 市賬率中位數與非上市權益投資的公允值計量呈正相關
					Marketability discount rate of 20% (2020: 20%) 市場流通折讓率20% (2020年：20%)	The discount rate is negatively correlated to the fair value measurement of the unlisted equity investment 折讓率與非上市權益投資的公允值計量呈負相關
					Mean Price-to-Sales ratio ("P/S") multiples of 2020: 0.54 (2021: Nil) 2020年市價與銷售比率 ("市銷率") 倍數 中位數：0.54倍 (2021年：無)	The mean of P/S is positively correlated to the fair value measurement of the unlisted equity investment 市銷率中位數與非上市權益投資的公允值計量呈正相關

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Fair value measurements of financial instruments (continued)

During the reporting periods, there were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy.

For recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, if the marketability discount rate to the valuation model were 5% higher/lower while all the other variables were held constant, the carrying amount of the unlisted equity securities would decrease/increase by HK\$878,000 (2020: HK\$230,000).

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets on recurring basis:

		Unlisted equity investment 非上市權益投資 HK\$'000 千港元
Purchases	購買	3,235
Total gains in other comprehensive income	其他全面收益的收益總額	448
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	3,683
Purchases	購買	6,692
Total losses in other comprehensive income	其他全面收益的虧損總額	(8)
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	10,367

For the year ended 31 December 2021, included in the above total gains or losses is an amount of HK\$8,000 losses (2020: HK\$448,000 gains) relating to unlisted equity investment designated at FVTOCI held at the end of the year.

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

6. 金融工具(續)

財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

金融工具的公允值計量(續)

於報告期間內，公允值層級之等級間並無轉移。

就歸類於公允值層級第三級的經常性公允值計量而言，倘估值模式的市場流通折讓率上升／下降5%，而所有其他變量維持不變，則非上市股本證券的賬面值將減少／增加約878,000港元(2020年：230,000港元)。

金融資產第三級公允值計量的對賬：

截至2021年12月31日止年度，上述收益或虧損總額包括與年末持有的指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益的非上市權益投資有關的虧損8,000港元(2020年：收益448,000港元)。

本公司董事認為，綜合財務報表以攤銷成本入賬的其他金融資產及金融負債的賬面值與其公允值相若。

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7. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Revenue represented revenue arising on sales of goods for the year. An analysis of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

7. 收益及其他收入

收益指年內銷售貨品產生的收益。本集團年內的收益分析如下：

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15	香港財務報告準則第15號範圍內來自客戶合約的收益		
Disaggregated by major products	按主要產品劃分的明細		
Sales of goods	銷售貨品		
LED backlight	LED 背光	1,454,015	988,091
LED lighting	LED 照明	149,435	74,360
Sourcing business	採購業務	319,145	333,437
		1,922,595	1,395,888
		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by timing of recognition	按確認時間劃分來自客戶合約的收益明細		
Timing of revenue recognition	收益確認時間		
At a point in time	在某個時間點	1,922,595	1,395,888

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

7. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME (continued)

An analysis of the Group's other income for the year is as follows:

7. 收益及其他收入(續)

本集團年內的其他收入分析如下：

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Other income	其他收入		
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	9,298	3,605
Government grants (Note)	政府補助(附註)	5,442	11,707
Sales of scrapped materials	銷售廢料	1,510	13
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備收益	58	—
Rental income	租金收入	2,768	1,481
Sundry income	雜項收入	4,163	3,901
		23,239	20,707

Note: Included in the amount, there are government grants immediately recognised as other income during the year ended 31 December 2021 of HK\$5,296,000 (2020: HK\$10,436,000) which were received from the PRC government in respect of certain research projects and salaries subsidies.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recognised government grants of HK\$1,135,000 (2021: HK\$Nil) in respect of COVID-19 related subsidies, which was related to Employment Support Scheme provided by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the Anti-Epidemic Fund.

There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to the receipts of those subsidies.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, amount of HK\$146,000 (2020: HK\$136,000) were government grants recognised as deferred income utilised during the year (see Note 30).

附註：該款項包括截至2021年12月31日止年度即時確認為其他收入的政府補助5,296,000港元（2020年：10,436,000港元），此為就若干研究項目及工資補貼自中國政府收取的款項。

截至2020年12月31日止年度，本集團確認與COVID-19相關補貼的政府補助1,135,000港元（2021年：無），與香港特別行政區政府根據防疫抗疫基金提供的保就業計劃有關。

領取該等補貼概無未達成的條件及其他或然情況。

截至2021年12月31日止年度，政府補助146,000港元（2020年：136,000港元）確認為年內動用遞延收入（見附註30）。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, being the chief operating decision maker (the “CODM”) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided. In addition, for both LED backlight and LED lighting operations and sourcing business of high-tech electronic components and products, the information reported to the CODM is further categorised into different types of products and application of products. No operating segments identified by the CODM have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

Specifically, the Group’s reportable and operating segments under HKFRS 8 are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. LED backlight | – Manufacture and trading of LED backlight products in different sizes and applications |
| 2. LED lighting | – Manufacture and trading of LED lighting products for public and commercial use |
| 3. Sourcing business | – Provision of high-tech electronic components and memory chips related products sourcing business |

8. 分部資料

向本公司行政總裁（即主要營運決策人（「主要營運決策人」））呈報的資料，就資源分配及評估分部表現而言，著重於交付或提供貨品或服務的種類。此外，就LED背光及LED照明業務以及高科技電子零部件及產品的採購業務向主要營運決策人呈報的資料，進一步將產品分為不同類別及應用方法。於設定本集團的可呈報分部時，概無彙合主要營運決策人已識別的營運分部。

具體而言，本集團根據香港財務報告準則第8號劃分的可呈報營運分部如下：

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1. LED 背光 | – 製造及買賣不同大小及應用的LED背光產品 |
| 2. LED 照明 | – 製造及買賣用作公用及商用用途的LED照明產品 |
| 3. 採購業務 | – 提供高科技電子零部件及存儲芯片相關產品的採購業務 |

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綜合財務報表附註

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8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable and operating segments.

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		LED backlight LED 背光 HK\$'000 千港元	LED lighting LED 照明 HK\$'000 千港元	Sourcing business 採購業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
REVENUE	收益				
External sales	外部銷售	1,454,015	149,435	319,145	1,922,595
Segment profit	分部利潤	151,360	4,542	2,547	158,449
Unallocated income	未分配收入				16,287
Unallocated expenses	未分配開支				(79,060)
Unallocated finance costs	未分配財務成本				(43,803)
Profit before tax	除稅前利潤				51,873

For the year ended 31 December 2020

截至2020年12月31日止年度

		LED backlight LED 背光 HK\$'000 千港元	LED lighting LED 照明 HK\$'000 千港元	Sourcing business 採購業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
REVENUE	收益				
External sales	外部銷售	988,091	74,360	333,437	1,395,888
Segment profit	分部利潤	92,500	6,048	17,432	115,980
Unallocated income	未分配收入				9,041
Unallocated expenses	未分配開支				(67,467)
Unallocated finance costs	未分配財務成本				(26,853)
Profit before tax	除稅前利潤				30,701

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8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment revenues and results (continued)

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs, directors' emoluments, bank interest income, net foreign exchange losses, sundry income, certain unallocated finance costs and certain unallocated other losses and gains. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by reportable and operating segments:

Segment assets

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
LED backlight	LED 背光	1,328,788	1,106,382
LED lighting	LED 照明	162,896	94,399
Sourcing business	採購業務	151,506	178,317
Total segment assets	分部資產總值	1,643,190	1,379,098
Unallocated assets	未分配資產	788,449	652,917
Consolidated total assets	綜合資產總值	2,431,639	2,032,015

8. 分部資料 (續)

分部收益及業績 (續)

營運分部的會計政策與附註3所述本集團會計政策一致。分部利潤乃各分部賺取的利潤，不包括中央行政費用、董事酬金、銀行利息收入、匯兌虧損淨額、雜項收入、若干未分配財務成本及若干未分配其他虧損及收益的分配。此乃向主要營運決策人所報告作為資源分配及表現評估用途的措施。

分部資產及負債

本集團按可呈報營運分部劃分的資產及負債分析如下：

分部資產

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8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment assets and liabilities (continued)

Segment liabilities

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
LED backlight	LED 背光	1,102,066	806,715
LED lighting	LED 照明	137,370	63,843
Sourcing business	採購業務	39,133	53,327
Total segment liabilities	分部負債總額	1,278,569	923,885
Unallocated liabilities	未分配負債	333,020	356,263
Consolidated total liabilities	綜合負債總額	1,611,589	1,280,148

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to operating segments other than deferred tax assets, financial assets at FVTPL and FVTOCI, pledged bank deposits, deposits with bank, bank balances and cash, investment property and certain unallocated other receivables. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments; and
- all liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than income tax payables, bank and other borrowings, corporate bond, deferred tax liabilities, certain unallocated lease liabilities and certain unallocated other payable, accruals. Liabilities for which reportable segments are jointly liable are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments.

8. 分部資料 (續)

分部資產及負債 (續)

分部負債

	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
LED backlight	1,102,066	806,715
LED lighting	137,370	63,843
Sourcing business	39,133	53,327
Total segment liabilities	1,278,569	923,885
Unallocated liabilities	333,020	356,263
Consolidated total liabilities	1,611,589	1,280,148

就監察分部表現及分配分部間資源而言：

- 所有資產分配至營運分部，遞延稅項資產、按公允值計入損益及按公允值計入其他全面收益之金融資產、已抵押銀行存款、銀行存款、銀行結餘及現金、投資物業及若干未分配其他應收款項除外。由可呈報分部共同使用的資產按個別可呈報分部所得收益分配；及
- 所有負債分配至營運分部，應付所得稅、銀行及其他借款、公司債券、遞延稅項負債、若干未分配租賃負債及若干未分配其他應付款項、預提費用除外。由可呈報分部共同承擔的負債按個別可呈報分部所得收益分配。

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8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Other segment information

For the year ended 31 December 2021

8. 分部資料 (續)

其他分部資料

截至2021年12月31日止年度

		LED backlight LED 背光 HK\$'000 千港元	LED lighting LED 照明 HK\$'000 千港元	Sourcing business 採購業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	計入分部損益或分部資產計量的金額：					
Additions to non-current assets [#]	添置非流動資產 [#]	66,877	8,367	-	324	75,568
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	43,579	4,324	359	12	48,274
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	8,715	1,471	-	-	10,186
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物業、廠房及設備收益淨額	50	8	-	-	58
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment	撤銷物業、廠房及設備虧損	702	-	-	-	702
Impairment losses (reversed) recognised in respect of trade and other receivables	就應收賬款及其他應收款項(撥回)確認減值虧損	(778)	11,773	(540)	-	10,455
(Reversal of) provision of inventories	(撥回)存貨撥備	(8,049)	5,168	-	-	(2,881)
Amounts regularly provided to the CODM but not included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	定期向主要營運決策人提供但不計入分部損益或分部資產計量的金額：					
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	-	-	-	9,298	9,298
Finance costs	財務成本	1,071	99	-	43,805	44,975

[#] Non-current assets excluded investment property, deferred tax assets, deposits with bank and financial assets at FVTOCI and FVTPL.

[#] 非流動資產不包括投資物業、遞延稅項資產、銀行存款及按公允值計入其他全面收益及按公允值計入損益之金融資產。

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8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Other segment information (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. 分部資料 (續)

其他分部資料 (續)

截至2020年12月31日止年度

		LED backlight LED 背光 HK\$'000 千港元	LED lighting LED 照明 HK\$'000 千港元	Sourcing business 採購業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Unallocated 未分配 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	計入分部損益或分部資產計量的金額：					
Additions to non-current assets [#]	添置非流動資產 [#]	53,376	1,294	43,368	–	98,038
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	43,129	2,125	7	–	45,261
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	6,655	1,055	–	–	7,710
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment	撤銷物業、廠房及設備虧損	116	7	–	–	123
Impairment losses (reversed) recognised in respect of trade and other receivables	就應收賬款及其他應收款項(撥回)確認減值虧損	(5,211)	(779)	176	–	(5,814)
(Reversal of) provision of inventories	(撥回)存貨撥備	(461)	166	–	–	(295)
Amounts regularly provided to the CODM but not included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	定期向主要營運決策人提供但不計入分部損益或分部資產計量的金額：					
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	–	–	–	3,605	3,605
Finance costs	財務成本	1,139	102	–	26,853	28,094

[#] Non-current assets excluded deferred tax assets, deposits with bank and financial assets at FVTOCI and FVTPL.

[#] 非流動資產不包括遞延稅項資產、銀行存款及按公允值計入其他全面收益及按公允值計入損益之金融資產。

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8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue from major products

Analysis by type of products

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
LED backlight	LED 背光		
– Small dimension	– 小尺寸	346,056	307,942
– Medium dimension	– 中尺寸	1,043,604	618,492
– Large dimension	– 大尺寸	64,355	61,657
Sub-total	小計	1,454,015	988,091
LED lighting	LED 照明		
– Indoor lighting	– 室內照明	143,334	71,801
– Outdoor lighting	– 室外照明	6,101	2,559
Sub-total	小計	149,435	74,360
Sourcing business	採購業務		
– High-tech electronic components and products sourcing	– 高科技電子零部件及產品採購	–	88,987
– Memory chips related products sourcing	– 存儲芯片相關產品採購	319,145	244,450
Sub-total	小計	319,145	333,437
Total	合計	1,922,595	1,395,888

8. 分部資料 (續)

來自主要產品的收益

按產品類別劃分的分析

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue from major products (continued)

Analysis by application of products

8. 分部資料 (續)

來自主要產品的收益 (續)

按產品應用劃分的分析

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
LED backlight	LED 背光		
– Automobile displays	– 車載顯示器	1,158,602	706,600
– Equipment displays	– 設備顯示器	229,685	220,580
– Televisions	– 電視機	65,728	60,911
Sub-total	小計	1,454,015	988,091
LED lighting	LED 照明		
– Commercial lighting	– 商用照明	143,334	71,801
– Public lighting	– 公用照明	6,101	2,559
Sub-total	小計	149,435	74,360
Sourcing business	採購業務		
– High-tech electronic components and products sourcing	– 高科技電子零部件及產品採購	–	88,987
– Memory chips related products sourcing	– 存儲芯片相關產品採購	319,145	244,450
Sub-total	小計	319,145	333,437
Total	合計	1,922,595	1,395,888

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8. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information

The Group's operations are located in Hong Kong and the PRC. The Group's customers are mainly located in Hong Kong and the PRC.

An analysis of the Group's revenue from external customers is presented based on the location of customers as below:

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
The PRC	中國	1,389,381	1,032,167
Hong Kong	香港	87,499	234,972
Taiwan	台灣	293,603	49,925
Others	其他	152,112	78,824
		1,922,595	1,395,888

The Group's information about its non-current assets is presented based on geographical location of the assets as below:

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
The PRC	中國	407,141	361,802
Hong Kong	香港	4,893	1,472
		412,034	363,274

Non-current assets excluded investment property, deferred tax assets, deposits with bank and financial assets at FVTOCI and FVTPL.

Information about major customers

Revenue from customers of the corresponding year contributing over total revenue of the Group are as follows:

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Customer A ¹	客戶 A ¹	658,407	475,927

¹ Revenue from LED backlight.

8. 分部資料 (續)

地域資料

本集團的營運業務位於香港及中國。本集團的客戶主要位於香港及中國。

本集團按客戶地理位置劃分來自外部客戶的收益分析如下：

本集團按資產地理位置劃分的非流動資產資料如下：

非流動資產不包括投資物業、遞延稅項資產、銀行存款及按公允值計入其他全面收益及按公允值計入損益之金融資產。

主要客戶資料

相應年度客戶收益佔本集團總收益的情況如下：

¹ 來自LED背光的收益。

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9. OTHER (LOSSES) AND GAINS

9. 其他(虧損)及收益

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Provision of inventories (Note a)	存貨撥備(附註a)	(6,483)	(1,625)
Reversal of provision of inventories (Note b)	撥回存貨撥備(附註b)	9,364	1,920
Impairment losses recognised (reversed) in respect of trade and other receivables	就應收賬款及其他應收款項確 認(撥回)減值虧損	(10,455)	5,814
Loss from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	按公允值計入損益之金融資產 的公允值變動虧損	(729)	(1,170)
		(8,303)	4,939

Notes:

附註：

- (a) During the year ended 31 December 2021, a provision of HK\$6,483,000 (2020: HK\$1,625,000) was made for write-down of obsolete inventories that are no longer suitable for use in production or saleable in the market.
- (b) During the year ended 31 December 2021, a reversal of provision of HK\$9,364,000 (2020: HK\$1,920,000) was made due to the sellout of inventories written off in previous years.

- (a) 截至2021年12月31日止年度，就撇減不再適用於生產或在市場銷售的陳舊存貨計提撥備6,483,000港元(2020年：1,625,000港元)。
- (b) 截至2021年12月31日止年度，由於已售出過往年度撇銷的存貨，故作出撥備撥回9,364,000港元(2020年：1,920,000港元)。

10. FINANCE COSTS

10. 財務成本

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest on:	以下各項的利息：		
– Bank and other borrowings	– 銀行及其他借款	17,441	15,473
– Corporate bond	– 公司債券	200	200
– Lease liabilities	– 租賃負債	1,181	1,241
– Bills payables	– 應付票據	26,153	11,180
		44,975	28,094

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

11. INCOME TAX CREDIT

11. 所得稅抵免

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current income tax	當期所得稅		
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	中國企業所得稅		
– Current year	– 本年度	1,486	259
– Overprovision in prior years	– 過往年度超額撥備	(2,036)	(1,616)
		(550)	(1,357)
Deferred taxation (Note 28)	遞延稅項 (附註28)	481	1,028
Total income tax credit for the year	年度所得稅抵免總額	(69)	(329)

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Cayman Islands and the British Virgin Islands (the “BVI”), the Group is not subject to any income tax in the Cayman Islands and the BVI.

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the Group did not have any assessable profits subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the “EIT Law”) and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC companies is 25% for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: 25%).

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC, the Group’s subsidiaries, Wai Chi Opto Technology (Shenzhen) Limited* (偉志光電(深圳)有限公司) and Huizhou Wai Chi Electronics Company Limited* (惠州偉志電子有限公司), were accredited as high-tech enterprises which will be expired in 2024 and 2023 respectively. They are entitled to the preferential tax rate of 15% for both years.

* The English name is for identification purpose only

根據開曼群島及英屬處女群島(「英屬處女群島」)的規則及法規，本集團毋須繳納開曼群島及英屬處女群島的任何所得稅。

由於本集團於截至2021年及2020年12月31日止年度並無任何須繳納香港利得稅的應課稅利潤，故本集團並無作出香港利得稅撥備。

根據中國企業所得稅法(「企業所得稅法」)及企業所得稅法實施條例，於截至2021年12月31日止年度，中國公司的稅率為25%(2020年：25%)。

根據中國相關法律及法規，本集團的附屬公司偉志光電(深圳)有限公司及惠州偉志電子有限公司獲評定為高新技術企業(將分別於2024年及2023年到期)，可於兩個年度內享有優惠稅率15%。

* 英文名稱僅供識別

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11. INCOME TAX CREDIT (continued)

Pursuant to circular issued by Ministry of Finance and National Tax Bureau on 17 January 2019, the small-scaled minimal profit enterprise with an annual taxable income below RMB1,000,000 (RMB1,000,000 included) is entitled to a preferential tax treatment of 75% exemption of taxable income and application of income tax rate as 20% from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2022. Certain PRC subsidiaries of the Group were qualified during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

The income tax credit for the year can be reconciled to the profit before tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss as follows:

11. 所得稅抵免(續)

根據財政部及國家稅務局於2019年1月17日頒佈的通函，年應納稅所得額低於人民幣1,000,000元(含人民幣1,000,000元)的小型微利企業有權由2019年1月1日至2022年12月31日享有豁免75%應納稅所得額的稅務優惠及應用20%的所得稅稅率。本集團的若干中國附屬公司於截至2021年及2020年12月31日止年度符合資格。

年度所得稅抵免與綜合損益表所示除稅前利潤對賬如下：

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit before tax	除稅前利潤	51,873	30,701
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 25% (2020: 25%)	按國內所得稅稅率25%計算的稅項(2020年：25%)	12,968	7,675
Effect of preferential tax rate in the PRC	中國優惠稅率的影響	(4,410)	(2,862)
Effect of different tax rate of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	其他司法權區營運的附屬公司不同稅率的影響	(1,299)	(82)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	不可扣稅開支的稅務影響	201	1,318
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purposes	毋須課稅收入的稅務影響	(1,492)	(863)
Additional tax deduction for research and development expenses	研發開支的額外稅項減免	(6,385)	(4,416)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	未確認稅項虧損的稅務影響	2,573	2,170
Tax effect of utilised of temporary difference previously not recognised	動用先前未確認的暫時性差異的稅務影響	(1,248)	(1,631)
Tax effect of other temporary differences not recognised	未確認其他暫時性差異的稅務影響	4,769	17
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	動用過往未確認的稅項虧損	(3,710)	-
Overprovision in respect of prior years	過往年度超額撥備	(2,036)	(1,616)
Income tax on concessionary rate	優惠稅率的所得稅	-	(39)
Income tax credit for the year	年度所得稅抵免	(69)	(329)

Details of the deferred taxation are set out in Note 28.

有關遞延稅項的詳情載於附註28。

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12. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

12. 年度利潤

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:	年度利潤於扣除下列各項後達致：		
Directors' emoluments (Note 13(a))	董事酬金(附註13(a))	5,628	6,082
Salaries and allowances (excluding directors)	薪金及津貼(不包括董事)	253,248	183,402
Retirement benefits schemes contributions (excluding directors)	退休福利計劃供款(不包括董事)	20,132	11,625
Total staff costs	員工成本總額	279,008	201,109
Auditor's remuneration	核數師薪酬	1,097	1,045
Net foreign exchange losses	匯兌虧損淨額	926	505
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses (included in cost of sales) (Note a)	確認為開支的存貨成本(計入銷售成本)(附註a)	1,463,786	1,197,471
Research and development costs recognised as an expense	確認為開支的研發成本	65,100	45,978
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	48,274	45,261
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	使用權資產折舊	10,186	7,710
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment	撇銷物業、廠房及設備虧損	702	123
Lease expenses for short-term leases	短期租賃的租賃開支	4,415	3,521

Note:

- (a) Cost of inventories recognised as expenses included depreciation of property, plant and equipment and staff costs of HK\$35,609,000 (2020: HK\$41,515,000) and HK\$200,410,000 (2020: HK\$127,037,000) respectively. The amounts were also included in the respective amounts disclosed above.

附註：

- (a) 確認為開支的存貨成本分別包括物業、廠房及設備折舊以及員工成本35,609,000港元(2020年：41,515,000港元)及200,410,000港元(2020年：127,037,000港元)。該等金額亦已計入上文所披露的相關金額中。

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13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the eight (2020: eight) directors and the CEO of the Company during the year were as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2021

13. 董事、主要行政人員及僱員酬金

(a) 董事及主要行政人員酬金

年內分別已付或應付本公司各八名(2020年：八名)董事及行政總裁的酬金如下：

截至2021年12月31日止年度

		Executive directors 執行董事					Independent non-executive directors 獨立非執行董事			Total
		(Note)	Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu	Mr. Chen Wei Wu	Ms. Yong Jian Hui		Mr. Au Yeung Ting Wah	Mr. Chen Kwok Wang	Mr. Ho Chi Wai	
		Mr. Yiu Chi To (Chairman) (附註)	Mr. Chen Chung Po (CEO) 姚君瑜女士	(Sales and marketing manager) 陳君瑜先生	(Financial controller) 陳偉武先生	(Deputy general manager) 雍建輝女士				
		姚志圖先生 (主席)	陳鐘謹先生 (行政總裁)	(銷售及市場推廣經理)	(財務總監)	(副總經理)	歐陽天華先生	陳國宏先生	何志威先生	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of a person's services as a director, whether of the Company and its subsidiaries undertakings:	就個人作為董事(不論是否本公司或其附屬公司的董事)提供服務而支付或應收的酬金：									
Fees	袍金	-	-	-	-	-	240	144	144	528
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of director's other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries undertakings:	就管理本公司及其附屬公司的事務提供其他董事服務而支付或應收的酬金：									
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	2,562	1,200	720	326	177	-	-	-	4,985
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	退休福利計劃供款	18	18	18	30	31	-	-	-	115
Total emoluments	酬金總額	2,580	1,218	738	356	208	240	144	144	5,628

Note: Mr. Yiu Chi To passed away on 28 January 2022.

附註：姚志圖先生於2022年1月28日辭世。

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13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

		Executive directors 執行董事					Independent non-executive directors 獨立非執行董事				
		(Note)		Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu	Mr. Chen Wei Wu	Ms. Yong Jian Hui					
		Mr. Yiu Chi To (Chairman) (附註)	Mr. Chen Chung Po (CEO)	(Sales and marketing manager)	(Financial controller)	(Deputy general manager)	Mr. Au Yeung Ting Wah	Mr. Chen Kwok Wang	Mr. Ho Chi Wai	Total	
		姚志圖先生 (主席)	陳鐘譜先生 (行政總裁)	(銷售及市場 推廣經理)	陳緯武先生 (財務總監)	雍建輝女士 (副總經理)	歐陽天華 先生	陳國宏先生	何志威先生	總計	
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of a person's services as a director, whether of the Company and its subsidiaries undertakings:	就個人作為董事(不論是否本公司或其附屬公司的董事)提供服務而支付或應收的酬金：										
Fees	袍金	-	-	-	-	-	240	144	144	528	
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of director's other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries undertakings:	就管理本公司及其附屬公司的事務提供其他董事服務而支付或應收的酬金：										
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	2,940	1,275	765	300	162	-	-	-	5,442	
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	退休福利計劃供款	18	18	18	30	28	-	-	-	112	
Total emoluments	酬金總額	2,958	1,293	783	330	190	240	144	144	6,082	

Note: Mr. Yiu Chi To passed away on 28 January 2022.

附註：姚志圖先生於2022年1月28日辭世。

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13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (continued)

None of the directors waived or agreed to waive any emoluments paid by the Group during both years.

Mr. Chen Chung Po is also the CEO of the Company and the emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by him as the CEO of the Company.

There were no performance related incentive payments to the directors and CEO of the Company during both years.

(b) Employees' emoluments

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, three (2020: three) were directors and CEO of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021. The emoluments of these directors are included in the disclosures in Note 13(a) above. The emoluments of the remaining two (2020: two) individuals for the year ended 31 December 2021 were as follows:

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	1,653	1,682
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	退休福利計劃供款	36	36
		1,689	1,718

Their emoluments were within the following bands:

		2021 2021 年 No. of employees 僱員數目	2020 2020 年 No. of employees 僱員數目
Not more than HK\$1,000,000	不多於1,000,000港元	2	2

13. 董事、主要行政人員及僱員酬金 (續)

(a) 董事及主要行政人員酬金 (續)

於兩個年度，概無董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金。

陳鍾譜先生亦為本公司行政總裁，上文披露的酬金包括有關彼擔任本公司行政總裁所提供服務的酬金。

於兩個年度，並無向本公司董事及行政總裁支付與表現掛鉤獎金。

(b) 僱員酬金

於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團五名最高酬金人士中，三名名(2020年：三名)為本公司董事及行政總裁。該等董事的酬金已於上文附註13(a)披露。於截至2021年12月31日止年度，餘下兩名(2020年：兩名)人士的酬金如下：

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	1,653	1,682
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	退休福利計劃供款	36	36
		1,689	1,718

該等人士的酬金介乎下列範圍：

		2021 2021 年 No. of employees 僱員數目	2020 2020 年 No. of employees 僱員數目
Not more than HK\$1,000,000	不多於1,000,000港元	2	2

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13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S AND EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(b) Employees' emoluments (continued)

There were no performance related incentive payments during both years.

No emoluments were paid by the Group to the five highest paid individuals and any of the directors and CEO of the Company as an incentive payment to join or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office during both years.

14. DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid or proposed for ordinary shareholders of the Company during 2021, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2020: Nil).

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Earnings for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	作計算每股基本及攤薄盈利用途的盈利	51,469	30,958
Number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	作計算每股基本及攤薄盈利用途的普通股數目	216,825,000	216,825,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (HK\$ per share)	每股基本及攤薄盈利 (每股港元)	0.24	0.14

The diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding during both years.

13. 董事、主要行政人員及僱員酬金 (續)

(b) 僱員酬金 (續)

於兩個年度，並無支付與表現掛鈎的獎金。

於兩個年度，本集團並無向五名最高薪人士以及本公司任何董事及行政總裁支付酬金，作為加入本集團或加入本集團時的獎勵或離職補償。

14. 股息

於2021年概無向本公司普通股股東派付或建議派付股息，自報告期末起亦無建議派付任何股息 (2020年：無)。

15. 每股盈利

由於兩個年度內並無已發行具潛在攤薄效應的普通股，故每股攤薄盈利與每股基本盈利相同。

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16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

16. 物業、廠房及設備

		Plant and machinery 廠房及機器 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	Office equipment 辦公室設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Leasehold improvements 租賃物業裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	Buildings 樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元	Construction in progress 在建工程 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本							
At 1 January 2020	於2020年1月1日	378,195	7,017	21,841	39,062	119,545	19,086	584,746
Additions	添置	30,453	–	389	1,085	–	5,782	37,709
Transfer	轉讓	5,265	–	–	–	–	(5,265)	–
Disposals/write-off	出售/撇銷	(6,237)	(222)	(164)	–	–	–	(6,623)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	26,454	252	1,397	2,528	7,690	1,257	39,578
At 31 December 2020 and At 1 January 2021	於2020年12月31日及 於2021年1月1日	434,130	7,047	23,463	42,675	127,235	20,860	655,410
Additions	添置	36,265	739	1,936	24,237	–	10,010	73,187
Transfer	轉讓	8,344	–	–	–	–	(8,344)	–
Disposals/write-off	出售/撇銷	(6,099)	(379)	(575)	–	–	–	(7,053)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	13,637	128	701	1,602	3,741	639	20,448
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary (note 39)	於收購附屬公司時獲得 (附註39)	–	–	378	–	70,931	–	71,309
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	486,277	7,535	25,903	68,514	201,907	23,165	813,301
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS	累計折舊及減值虧損							
At 1 January 2020	於2020年1月1日	264,595	6,111	18,262	16,640	20,914	12,704	339,226
Provided for the year	年內計提	37,038	166	1,164	4,457	2,436	–	45,261
Eliminated on disposals/write-off	出售時對銷/撇銷	(867)	(211)	(155)	–	–	–	(1,233)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	19,087	205	1,214	1,278	1,483	817	24,084
At 31 December 2020 and At 1 January 2021	於2020年12月31日及 於2021年1月1日	319,853	6,271	20,485	22,375	24,833	13,521	407,338
Provided for the year	年度計提	40,086	183	710	4,685	2,610	–	48,274
Eliminated on disposals/write-off	出售時對銷/撇銷	(5,298)	(336)	(537)	–	–	–	(6,171)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	10,008	92	590	645	770	398	12,503
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	364,649	6,210	21,248	27,705	28,213	13,919	461,944
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值							
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	121,628	1,325	4,655	40,809	173,694	9,246	351,357
At 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	114,277	776	2,978	20,300	102,402	7,339	248,072

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Plant and machinery	10% – 25%
Motor vehicles	10% – 33%
Office equipment	10% – 20%
Leasehold improvements	5% – 50%
Buildings	Over the shorter of term of the lease or 2.5%

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying values of plant and machinery of HK\$121,628,000 (2020: HK\$114,277,000) includes an amount of HK\$13,617,000 (2020: HK\$19,782,000) which have been pledged to secure banking facilities and other borrowings granted to the Group.

As at 31 December 2021, buildings with carrying values of HK\$173,694,000 (2020: HK\$102,402,000) have been pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group.

16. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

上述物業、廠房及設備項目以直線法按下列年率計提折舊：

廠房及機器	10% – 25%
汽車	10% – 33%
辦公室設備	10% – 20%
租賃物業裝修	5% – 50%
樓宇	按租期或2.5% (以較短者為準)

於2021年12月31日，廠房及機器的賬面值為121,628,000港元（2020年：114,277,000港元），包括已予以抵押的13,617,000港元（2020年：19,782,000港元），作為授予本集團銀行融資及其他借款的抵押。

於2021年12月31日，賬面值為173,694,000港元（2020年：102,402,000港元）的樓宇已予以抵押，作為授予本集團銀行融資的抵押。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

17. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

(i) Right-of-use assets

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Land	土地	35,680	35,575
Buildings	樓宇	14,014	21,128
Plant and machinery	廠房及機器	4,868	5,601
		54,562	62,304

Right-of-use assets of HK\$35,680,000 (2020: HK\$35,575,000) represents land use rights located in the PRC.

The Group has lease arrangements for factory premises and offices and plant and machinery. The lease terms are generally ranged from 2 to 6 years (2020: 2 to 6 years).

Extension options are included in the lease of buildings. Certain periods covered by extension options were included in these lease terms as the Group was reasonably certain to exercise the option.

Additions to the right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to HK\$2,381,000 (2020: HK\$15,889,000), due to new leases of buildings and plant and machinery.

17. 使用權資產及租賃負債

(i) 使用權資產

使用權資產35,680,000港元(2020年: 35,575,000港元)指位於中國的土地使用權。

本集團設有工廠物業及辦公室以及廠房及機器的租賃安排。租賃期限一般介乎2至6年(2020年: 2至6年)。

樓宇租賃中包含延長選擇權。由於本集團合理確定行使該選擇權,故延長選擇權涵蓋的若干期間已納入該等租賃期。

截至2021年12月31日止年度,使用權資產增加2,381,000港元(2020年: 15,889,000港元),乃由於樓宇及廠房及機器的新租賃所致。

(ii) Lease liabilities

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current	非流動	10,205	15,419
Current	流動	5,928	8,974
		16,133	24,393

(ii) 租賃負債

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17. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

(ii) Lease liabilities (continued)

Amounts payable under lease liabilities	根據租賃負債應付的款項	2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	5,928	8,974
After one year but within two years	一年後但兩年內	3,626	5,668
After two years but within five years	兩年後但五年內	6,579	9,751
After five years	五年後	—	—
		16,133	24,393
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)	減：於12個月內到期結算的款項(於流動負債項下列示)	(5,928)	(8,974)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	於12個月後到期結算的款項	10,205	15,419

As at 31 December 2021, the lease liabilities in respect of leased machineries under hire purchase agreements amounted to HK\$875,000 (2020: HK\$2,702,000) with purchase option at consideration of HK\$1,000 was secured by the title of the lessor, who is a related party of the Company, to the leased assets. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group entered into a number of new lease agreements in respect of renting buildings and plant and machinery and recognised lease liabilities of HK\$2,609,000 (2020: HK\$15,889,000).

於2021年12月31日，根據租購協議租賃機器的租賃負債為875,000港元(2020年：2,702,000港元)，購買選擇權代價1,000港元乃由出租人(為本公司的關連人士)的租賃資產所有權抵押。於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團就租賃樓宇以及廠房及機器訂立多項新租賃協議並已確認租賃負債2,609,000港元(2020年：15,889,000港元)。

(iii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(iii) 於損益確認的款項

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Depreciation of right-of-use assets – Land	使用權資產折舊—土地	927	895
Depreciation of right-of-use assets – Buildings	使用權資產折舊—樓宇	8,527	6,083
Depreciation of right-of-use assets – Plant and machinery	使用權資產折舊—廠房及機器	732	732
Interest expense on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息開支	1,181	1,241
Expense relating to short-term leases	短期租賃開支	4,415	3,521

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17. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

(iv) Others

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the total cash outflow for leases amounted to HK\$15,558,000 (2020: HK\$10,591,000).

Restrictions or covenants on leases

As at 31 December 2021, lease liabilities of HK\$16,133,000 are recognised with related right-of-use assets of HK\$54,562,000 (2020: lease liabilities of HK\$24,393,000 and related right-of-use assets of HK\$62,304,000). The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

17. 使用權資產及租賃負債(續)

(iv) 其他

於截至2021年12月31日止年度，租賃的現金流出總額為15,558,000港元(2020年：10,591,000港元)。

租賃的限制或契約

於2021年12月31日，確認租賃負債16,133,000港元連同相關使用權資產54,562,000港元(2020年：租賃負債24,393,000港元連同相關使用權資產62,304,000港元)。除出租人持有租賃資產作為抵押權益外，租賃協議不包含任何財務契約條款。租賃資產不得用作借款抵押。

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

18. 投資物業

		HK\$'000 千港元
COST	成本	
At 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日	-
Acquired on the acquisition of a subsidiary (note 39)	於收購附屬公司時獲得(附註39)	26,300
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值	
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	26,300

The fair value of the Group's investment property at 31 December 2021 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on acquisition date by Peak Vision Appraisals Limited, independent qualified professional valuers not connected with the Group. Peak Vision Appraisals Limited are members of the Institute of Valuers. The valuation was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties in the similar locations and conditions and is categorised as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

本集團投資物業於2021年12月31日的公允值乃根據與本集團並無關連的獨立合資格專業估值師滙鋒評估有限公司於收購日期進行的估值得出。滙鋒評估有限公司為估價師協會成員。估值乃參考類似地點及條件類似物業之交易價格之市場證據而達致，並分類為公允值等級第二級。

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18. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

Details of the valuation techniques and assumptions are discussed below.

In estimating the fair value of the property, the highest and best use of the property is their current use.

An analysis of the Group's investment property that is measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into fair value hierarchy Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to fair value measurements is observable is as follows:

18. 投資物業(續)

估值方法及假設之詳情討論如下。

於估計物業之公允值時，物業之最高及最佳用途為其目前用途。

本集團於初始確認後按公允值計量的投資物業的分析，根據公允值計量輸入數據的可觀察程度歸類為公允值第一級至第三級，如下：

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value as at 31/12/2021 於2021年 12月31日的 公允值 HK\$'000 千港元
		第一級 HK\$'000 千港元	第二級 HK\$'000 千港元	第三級 HK\$'000 千港元	公允值 HK\$'000 千港元
Investment property	投資物業	—	26,300	—	26,300

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18. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

There were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy during the year.

The following table gives information about how the fair value of the investment property as at 31 December 2021 are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used):

Fair value hierarchy	Fair value as at 31 December 2021	Valuation technique and key inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Range	Relationship of key inputs and significant unobservable inputs to fair value
公允值層級	於2021年12月31日的公允值	估值方法及主要輸入數據	重大不可觀察輸入數據	範圍	主要輸入數據及重大不可觀察輸入數據與公允值的關係
Level 2 第二級	HK\$26,300,000 26,300,000 港元	Market Comparison approach – by reference to recent sales price of comparable properties on a price per square feet basis using market data which is publicly available 市場比較法—經參考按每平方英尺的單價計算的可資比較物業之近期售價，使用可公開查閱之市場數據釐定	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用

As at 31 December 2021, all of the Group's investment property amounted to HK\$26,300,000 (2020: HK\$Nil) have been pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group.

18. 投資物業 (續)

於本年度內，概無公允值層級之間之轉移。

下表提供有關如何確定2021年12月31日投資物業公允值的資料(尤其是使用的估值方法及輸入數據)：

於2021年12月31日，本集團所有投資物業總額26,300,000港元(2020年：零港元)已予以抵押，作為授予本集團銀行融資的抵押。

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19. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

19. 按公允值計入損益之金融資產

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Investments in a life insurance policy	人壽保險單投資	7,478	3,510

In September 2021, the Group's subsidiary, Wai Chi Opto Technology Limited ("Wai Chi Opto"), entered into a life insurance policy with an insurance company to insure Mr. Chen Chung Po, a director of the Company. Under the policy, the beneficiary and the policy holder is Wai Chi Opto and the total insured sum is approximately US\$1,750,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$13,650,000). The Company was required to pay an one-off premium payment of approximately US\$602,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$4,696,000). The Company can terminate the policy at any time and receive cash back based on the cash value of the policy at the date of withdrawal ("**Cash Value**"), which is determined by the premium payment plus accumulated interest earned minus the accumulated insurance charges and a specified amount of surrender charge if the withdrawal is made before the specified policy year.

In February 2020, Wai Chi Opto, entered into a life insurance policy with an insurance company to insure Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu, a director of the Company. Under the policy, the beneficiary and the policy holder was Wai Chi Opto and the total insured sum was approximately US\$3,492,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$27,238,000). The Group was required to pay an one-off premium payment of approximately US\$600,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$4,680,000). The Group can terminate the policy at any time and receive cash back based on the cash value of the policy at the date of withdrawal ("**Cash Value**"), which is determined by the premium payment plus accumulated interest earned minus the accumulated insurance charges and a specified amount of surrender charge if the withdrawal is made before the specified policy year.

於2021年9月，本集團的附屬公司偉志光電有限公司（「偉志光電」）與一間保險公司訂立人壽保險單，以為本公司董事陳鐘譜先生投保。根據保單，受益人及保單持有人為偉志光電，而總投保金額為約1,750,000美元（相等於約13,650,000港元）。本公司須支付一次性保費付款約602,000美元（相等於約4,696,000港元）。本公司可於任何時候終止保單，並基於退保日期保單的現金價值（「現金價值」）收回現金，有關現金價值乃按保費付款加上所賺取累計利息，再減累計保險費用及特定金額的退保手續費（倘於特定保單年度前退保）釐定。

於2020年2月，偉志光電與一間保險公司訂立人壽保險單，以為本公司董事姚君瑜女士投保。根據保單，受益人及保單持有人為偉志光電，而總投保金額為約3,492,000美元（相等於約27,238,000港元）。本集團須支付一次性保費付款約600,000美元（相等於約4,680,000港元）。本集團可於任何時候終止保單，並基於退保日期保單的現金價值（「現金價值」）收回現金，有關現金價值乃按保費付款加上所賺取累計利息，再減累計保險費用及特定金額的退保手續費（倘於特定保單年度前退保）釐定。

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20. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Unlisted equity investment	非上市權益投資	10,367	3,683

The unlisted equity investment is issued by a private entity incorporated in Taiwan.

The investment in equity instrument is not held for trading. Instead, it is held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the directors of the Company elected to designate the investment in equity instrument as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognising short-term fluctuations in this investment's fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding this investments for long-term purposes and realising their performance potential in the long run.

20. 按公允值計入其他全面收益之 金融資產

非上市權益投資由在台灣註冊成立之私人實體發行。

該權益工具投資並非持作買賣投資。相反，其乃出於中長期戰略目的而進行的投資。因此，本公司董事選擇將該權益工具投資指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益，因為彼等認為，於損益確認該投資之公允值短期波動並不符合本集團持有該投資作長期用途並於長遠變現其表現潛力之戰略。

21. INVENTORIES

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Raw materials	原材料	42,968	20,621
Work-in-progress	在製品	100,952	84,148
Finished goods	製成品	168,109	115,941
		312,029	220,710

21. 存貨

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22. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

22. 應收賬款及票據

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Receivables at amortised cost comprise:	按攤銷成本計量的應收款項		
	包括：		
Trade receivables	應收賬款	704,879	592,182
Less: allowance for impairment of trade receivables	減：應收賬款減值撥備	(32,563)	(25,442)
		672,316	566,740
Bills receivables	應收票據	265,827	157,675
Total trade and bills receivables	應收賬款及票據總額	938,143	724,415

As at 1 January 2020, the gross amount of trade receivables from contracts with customers amounted to HK\$484,539,000.

於2020年1月1日，來自客戶合約的應收賬款總額為484,539,000港元。

As at 31 December 2021, the gross amount of trade receivables arising from contracts with customers amounted to HK\$704,879,000 (2020: HK\$592,182,000).

於2021年12月31日，來自客戶合約的應收賬款總額為704,879,000港元（2020年：592,182,000港元）。

The Group allows an average credit period of 15 to 180 days (2020: 15 to 180 days) to its trade customers.

本集團向其貿易客戶授予15至180天（2020年：15至180天）的平均信貸期。

The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables (net of allowance for impairment of trade receivables) presented based on the invoice date, which approximates the respective revenue recognition dates, at the end of the reporting period.

以下為於報告期末按發票日期（與相關收益確認日期相若）呈列的應收賬款（扣除應收賬款減值撥備）的賬齡分析。

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
0 to 90 days	0至90天	633,131	554,649
91 to 180 days	91至180天	33,276	8,369
181 to 365 days	181至365天	2,058	3,722
Over 365 days	365天以上	3,851	—
		672,316	566,740

HK\$39,185,000 (2020: HK\$12,091,000) has been past due 90 days or more and is not considered as in default due to the good repayment records for those customers, continuous business with the Group and/or other reasonable and supportable information.

39,185,000港元（2020年：12,091,000港元）已逾期90天或以上，由於該等客戶的還款記錄良好、與本集團有持續業務及／或其他合理及支持性資料，故並無被視為違約。

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22. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

All the bills receivables are aged within 365 days.

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customers segments, the allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The following table provides information which are assessed based on provision matrix.

22. 應收賬款及票據(續)

所有應收票據的賬齡均為365天內。

本集團按相當於存續期預期信貸虧損的金額計量應收賬款的虧損撥備。應收賬款的預期信貸虧損使用撥備矩陣估計，並參考債務人的過往違約記錄及債務人目前財務狀況的分析，根據於報告日期債務人特定的因素、債務人營運所在行業的一般經濟狀況以及目前及預測狀況方向的評估作出調整。

由於根據本集團的歷史信貸虧損經驗，不同細分客戶群體發生損失的情況沒有顯著差異，因此在根據過往逾期狀況計算撥備時未進一步區分不同的客戶群體。

於本報告期內，估計方法或所作出的重大假設並無發生變化。

下表提供根據撥備矩陣評估的資料。

		Weighted average expected loss rate 加權平均 預期虧損率 %	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	Allowance 撥備 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	%		
Collectively assessed	集體評估			
0 to 90 days	0至90天	0.16%	634,156	1,025
91 to 180 days	91至180天	0.17%	33,334	58
181 to 365 days	181至365天	1.34%	2,086	28
Over 365 days	365天以上	89.09%	35,303	31,452
			704,879	32,563

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22. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

22. 應收賬款及票據(續)

As at 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日	Weighted average expected loss rate 加權平均 預期虧損率 %	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	Allowance 撥備 HK\$'000 千港元
Collectively assessed	集體評估			
0 to 90 days	0至90天	0.23%	555,912	1,263
91 to 180 days	91至180天	0.66%	8,425	56
181 to 365 days	181至365天	1.33%	3,772	50
Over 365 days	365天以上	100%	24,073	24,073
			592,182	25,442

Generally, trade receivables are written-off when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

一般而言，當資料顯示債務人處於嚴重財務困難及無實際收回可能，則撇銷應收賬款。本集團並無持有任何抵押品作為抵押。

The movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables is set out below:

應收賬款的減值撥備變動載列如下：

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於1月1日	25,442	30,260
Impairment losses recognised on trade receivables	就應收賬款確認的減值虧損	6,914	—
Impairment losses reversed on trade receivables	就應收賬款撥回的減值虧損	(611)	(6,193)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	818	1,375
At 31 December	於12月31日	32,563	25,442

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22. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

The following significant changes in the gross carrying amounts of trade receivables contributed to the increase in the loss allowance during 2021:

- increase in loss allowance of HK\$7,379,000 resulted from increase in the past due balance of days over 365 days

22. 應收賬款及票據(續)

應收賬款賬面總值的以下重大變動導致2021年虧損撥備增加：

- 逾期365天以上的結餘增加導致虧損撥備增加7,379,000港元

23. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Deposits and other receivables	按金及其他應收款項	64,282	75,779
Less: allowance for impairment of other receivables	減：其他應收款項減值撥備	(6,927)	(2,652)
		57,355	73,127
Value added tax receivables	應收增值稅	10,876	3,831
Prepayments	預付款項	11,212	74,143
		79,443	151,101

Details of impairment assessment of other receivables for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are set out in Note 6.

The movement in the allowance of impairment of other receivables is set out below:

23. 預付款項、按金及其他應收款項

有關截至2021年及2020年12月31日止年度的其他應收款項減值評估的詳情載於附註6。

其他應收款項的減值撥備變動載列如下：

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於1月1日	2,652	2,184
Impairment losses recognised	已確認減值虧損	6,100	379
Impairment losses reversed	已撥回減值虧損	(1,948)	–
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	123	89
		6,927	2,652
At 31 December	於12月31日	6,927	2,652

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24. DEPOSITS WITH BANK/PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS/BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Deposits with bank

The deposits with banks carry interest rates at 3.3% per annum at 31 December 2021 and 2020, with an original maturity of 3 years from 2020.

Pledged bank deposits

Pledged bank deposits are pledged to banks to secure banking facilities granted to the Group. Deposits amounting to HK\$342,017,000 (2020: HK\$277,267,000) as at 31 December 2021 have been pledged to secure bank borrowings and bills payables due within one year and are therefore classified as current assets.

The pledged deposits carry interest rates ranging from 0.3% to 0.38% (2020: 0.3% to 0.38%) per annum at 31 December 2021.

Bank balances and cash

The bank balances and cash comprised cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The bank balances at 31 December 2021 carry interest at the prevailing market rate ranging from 0.01% to 0.38% (2020: 0.01% to 0.38%) per annum.

The Group's bank balances and cash denominated in RMB amounted to HK\$106,915,000 (2020: HK\$110,712,000) at 31 December 2021. Conversion of RMB into foreign currencies is subject to the PRC's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sales and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

24. 銀行存款／已抵押銀行存款／銀行結餘及現金

銀行存款

於2021年及2020年12月31日，銀行存款按3.3%之年利率計息，原到期日自2020年起3年。

已抵押銀行存款

已抵押銀行存款已質押予銀行作為授予本集團銀行融資的抵押。於2021年12月31日，已質押存款342,017,000港元（2020年：277,267,000港元），作為一年內到期的銀行借款及應付票據的抵押，因此被分類為流動資產。

於2021年12月31日，已抵押存款按介乎0.3%至0.38%（2020年：0.3%至0.38%）之年利率計息。

銀行結餘及現金

銀行結餘及現金包括本集團持有的現金及原到期日為三個月或以內的短期銀行存款。於2021年12月31日的銀行結餘按現行市場年利率計息，介乎0.01%至0.38%（2020年：0.01%至0.38%）。

於2021年12月31日，本集團以人民幣計值的銀行結餘及現金為106,915,000港元（2020年：110,712,000港元）。人民幣兌換成外幣須遵守中國外匯管理條例及結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定。

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25. TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

25. 應付賬款、應付票據及其他應 付款項以及預提費用

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade payables (Note a)	應付賬款 (附註 a)	400,649	295,154
Bills payables (Note a)	應付票據 (附註 a)	763,867	545,268
		1,164,516	840,422
Other payables	其他應付款項		
– Consideration payable on acquisition of a subsidiary (note 39)	– 收購一間附屬公司的應付代價 (附註 39)	11,000	–
– Others	– 其他	16,971	6,848
		27,971	6,848
Accrued expenses	預提開支	25,863	21,906
Value added tax payables	應付增值稅	4,584	7,213
		58,418	35,967
		1,222,934	876,389

Note:

- (a) The following is an aged analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice dates at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

附註：

- (a) 於報告期末，按發票日期呈列的應付賬款的賬齡分析如下：

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
0 to 90 days	0至90天	319,546	264,392
91 to 180 days	91至180天	72,788	22,850
181 to 365 days	181至365天	1,415	1,500
Over 365 days	365天以上	6,900	6,412
		400,649	295,154

The average credit period on purchase of goods is from 30 days to 90 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are settled within the credit timeframe.

All the bills payables are aged within 365 days.

採購貨品的平均信貸期為30天至90天。本集團已制定財務風險管理政策，以確保所有應付賬款均於信貸期限內結清。

所有應付票據的賬齡為365天內。

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26. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

26. 合約負債

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Advances received to deliver goods	為交付貨品收取的墊款	22,499	6,210

As at 1 January 2020, contract liabilities amounted to HK\$8,518,000.

In general, the Group receives certain percentage of the contract sum as advance payment from the customers upon signing of the sales contracts.

The change in contract liabilities in 2021 was mainly due to the increase in purchases order from customers in late 2021.

Revenue recognised during the year ended 31 December 2021 that was included in the contract liabilities as at 31 December 2020 was HK\$6,210,000 (2020: HK\$8,518,000). There was no revenue recognised in the current year that related to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

於2020年1月1日，合約負債為8,518,000港元。

一般而言，本集團於簽署銷售合約時向客戶收取一定百分比的合約金額作為預付款項。

2021年合約負債的變動乃主要由於2021年末客戶的採購訂單增加所致。

於2020年12月31日的合約負債包括截至2021年12月31日止年度確認的收益6,210,000港元（2020年：8,518,000港元）。概無於本年度確認有關去年達成的履約責任的收益。

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27. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

27. 銀行及其他借款

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Secured:	有抵押：		
Trust receipts loans (Note a)	信託收據貸款(附註a)	42,885	80,052
Other bank loans (Note b)	其他銀行貸款(附註b)	199,619	182,924
Other loans (Note c)	其他貸款(附註c)	55,405	12,304
		297,909	275,280
Unsecured:	無抵押：		
Other bank loans (Note b)	其他銀行貸款(附註b)	27,520	71,289
		325,429	346,569
Carrying amount repayable (based on scheduled repayment dates set out in loan agreements):	應償還賬面值(根據載於貸款協議的預定還款日期)：		
Within one year	於一年內	277,363	335,707
More than one year but not exceeding two years	超過一年但不超過兩年	31,065	5,634
More than two years but not exceeding five years	超過兩年但不超過五年	17,001	5,228
		325,429	346,569
Less: Carrying amount of bank and other borrowings that are not repayable within one year from the end of the reporting period but contain a repayment on demand clause (shown under current liabilities)	減：非於由報告期末起一年內償還但包含按要求償還條款的銀行及其他借款賬面值(於流動負債項下列示)	(48,066)	(10,862)
Less: Carrying amount repayable within one year and contain a repayment on demand clause	減：於一年內償還及包含按要求償還條款的賬面值	(277,363)	(335,707)
Amount shown under current liabilities	於流動負債項下列示的款項	(325,429)	(346,569)
Amount shown under non-current liabilities	於非流動負債項下列示的款項	-	-

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27. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

Notes:

- (a) As at 31 December 2021, trust receipts loans with carrying amounts of HK\$42,885,000 (2020: HK\$80,052,000) carry floating rate of interest of 1-month HIBOR/LIBOR plus 2.5% (2020: 1-month HIBOR/LIBOR plus 2.5%) per annum and was due within 3 months (2020: within 3 months).
- (b) As at 31 December 2021, the other bank loans of HK\$162,060,000 and HK\$65,079,000 carry interest at fixed rates and floating rates respectively (2020: HK\$47,526,000 and HK\$206,687,000 respectively). The range of effective interest rates per annum on the Group's other bank loans are as follows:

	2021 2021年	2020 2020年
Fixed rates other bank loans 固定利率其他銀行貸款	4.76–6.5% HIBOR/LIBOR plus 2.50%–3.00% 香港銀行同業拆息利率／ 倫敦銀行同業拆息利率 加2.50%至3.00%	5.66–7.60% HIBOR/LIBOR plus 2.50%–3.00% 香港銀行同業拆息利率／ 倫敦銀行同業拆息利率 加2.50%至3.00%
Floating rates other bank loans 浮動利率其他銀行貸款	LPR plus 0.90% to 3.75% 最優惠貸款利率加0.90%至3.75%	LPR plus 0.64% to 1.90% 最優惠貸款利率加0.64%至1.90%

- (c) As at 31 December 2021, the other loans of HK\$55,405,000 (2020: HK\$12,304,000) carried interest at 4.98% (2020: 4.98%). In 2019, Huizhou Wai Chi Electronics Company Limited* ("Huizhou Wai Chi"), a subsidiary of the Group, entered into a sales and leaseback agreement for financing with an amount of HK\$24,560,000. Pursuant to which, Huizhou Wai Chi sold certain plant and machineries to a financial institution (the "lessor"), which shall then be leased back for use by Huizhou Wai Chi, with the lease period of 2 years from the date of inception. Upon expiry of the lease term, Huizhou Wai Chi has the right to repurchase the leased assets in accordance with the agreed terms and with a consideration of a nominal amount of RMB1,000.

27. 銀行及其他借款(續)

附註：

- (a) 於2021年12月31日，賬面值42,885,000港元(2020年：80,052,000港元)的信託收據貸款按一個月香港銀行同業拆息利率／倫敦銀行同業拆息利率加2.5%(2020年：一個月香港銀行同業拆息利率／倫敦銀行同業拆息利率加2.5%)的浮動年利率計息，並於三個月內到期(2020年：三個月內)。
- (b) 於2021年12月31日，其他銀行貸款162,060,000港元及65,079,000港元分別以固定利率及浮動利率計息(2020年：分別為47,526,000港元及206,687,000港元)。本集團其他銀行貸款的實際年利率範圍如下：

- (c) 於2021年12月31日，55,405,000港元(2020年：12,304,000港元)的其他貸款按4.98%計息(2020年：4.98%)。於2019年，本集團附屬公司惠州偉志電子有限公司(「惠州偉志」)訂立銷售及回租協議，融資金額為24,560,000港元。據此，惠州偉志將若干廠房及機器出售予一間金融機構(「出租人」)，其後將其租回供惠州偉志使用，租期自開始日起計2年。於租期屆滿後，惠州偉志有權按協定條款以名義代價人民幣1,000元購回租賃資產。

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27. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

Notes: (continued)

(d) As at 31 December 2021, secured other bank loans of HK\$199,619,000 (2020: HK\$182,924,000) were secured by:

- i. The pledge of certain property, plant and equipment and investment property of the Group with carrying value of HK\$187,311,000 and HK\$26,300,000 respectively (2020: HK\$122,184,000 and HK\$Nil respectively) as at 31 December 2021 as set out in Note 16 and Note 18;
- ii. The pledge of certain right-of-use assets with carrying value of HK\$35,680,000 (2020: HK\$35,575,000) as set out in Notes 17;
- iii. The pledge of bank deposits as set out in Note 24;

(e) As at 31 December 2021, the Group has undrawn available trade financing and bank loan facilities of HK\$472,601,000 (2020: HK\$230,221,000).

27. 銀行及其他借款(續)

附註：(續)

(d) 於2021年12月31日，199,619,000港元（2020年：182,924,000港元）的已抵押其他銀行貸款乃以下列方式作抵押：

- i. 誠如附註16及附註18所載，抵押於2021年12月31日賬面值分別為187,311,000港元及26,300,000港元（2020年：分別為122,184,000港元及零港元）之本集團若干物業、廠房及設備以及投資物業；
- ii. 誠如附註17所載，抵押賬面值為35,680,000港元（2020年：35,575,000港元）的若干使用權資產；
- iii. 誠如附註24所載，抵押銀行存款；

(e) 於2021年12月31日，本集團有未提取貿易融資及銀行貸款融資472,601,000港元（2020年：230,221,000港元）。

28. DEFERRED TAXATION

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes.

28. 遞延稅項

以下為作財務報告目的之遞延稅項結餘分析：

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	8,052	8,312
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(368)	(381)
		7,684	7,931

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28. DEFERRED TAXATION (continued)

The following are the major deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognised and movements thereof during the current and prior years:

		Difference between depreciation allowance and related depreciation 折舊撥備及 相關折舊 的差額 HK\$'000 千港元	Impairment and allowances 減值及撥備 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2020	於2020年1月1日	56	8,399	8,455
Charged to profit or loss (Note 11)	於損益扣除(附註11)	(437)	(591)	(1,028)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	—	504	504
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	於2020年12月31日及 2021年1月1日	(381)	8,312	7,931
Charged (credited) to profit or loss (Note 11)	於損益扣除(計入) (附註11)	13	(494)	(481)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	—	234	234
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	(368)	8,052	7,684

As the end of the reporting period, certain subsidiaries of the Group had aggregate unused tax losses of HK\$53,060,000 (2020: HK\$60,665,000) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these unused tax losses due to the unpredictability of future profit stream of these subsidiaries. As at 31 December 2021, tax losses of HK\$7,251,000 (2020: HK\$3,839,000) will be expired within 5 years from 2017. With effective from 1 January 2018, the tax losses incurred by "High and New Technology Enterprise" ("HNTE") of HK\$34,382,000 (2020: HK\$22,912,000) will expired in ten years from the year in which the loss originated in 2015. Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

28. 遞延稅項(續)

本年度及過往年度所確認的主要遞延稅項資產(負債)及其變動如下:

於報告期末，本集團若干附屬公司可供抵銷未來利潤的未動用稅項虧損總額為53,060,000港元(2020年：60,665,000港元)。由於難以預測該等附屬公司的未來利潤流，故並無就該等未動用稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產。於2021年12月31日，稅項虧損7,251,000港元(2020年：3,839,000港元)將自2017年起5年內到期。自2018年1月1日起，「高新技術企業」(「高新技術企業」)產生之稅項虧損34,382,000港元(2020年：22,912,000港元)將自虧損產生年度2015年起十年內屆滿。其他虧損可無限期結轉。

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28. DEFERRED TAXATION (continued)

As the end of the reporting period, the Group has deductible temporary differences of HK\$116,281,000 (2020: HK\$107,204,000). A deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to HK\$51,438,000 (2020: HK\$53,218,000) of such temporary differences. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to the remaining HK\$64,843,000 (2020: HK\$53,986,000) as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Under the EIT Law, withholding tax is imposed on dividends in respect of profits earned by the PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onwards (the "Post-2008 Earnings"). Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary difference attributable to the "Post-2008 Earnings" amounting to HK\$566,489,000 (2020: HK\$535,621,000) as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

29. CORPORATE BOND

In 2017, the Group issued a 7.5 year corporate bond with principal amount of HK\$2,000,000 to an independent third party, net of direct expenses of HK\$300,000, which will be due in September 2023. The corporate bond carries interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum with interest payable annually in arrears. The corporate bond is unsecured. The effective interest rate of the corporate bond is approximately 11.05% per annum.

28. 遞延稅項(續)

於報告期末，本集團可扣減暫時性差額為116,281,000港元（2020年：107,204,000港元）。已就該等暫時性差額中51,438,000港元（2020年：53,218,000港元）確認遞延稅項資產。由於應課稅利潤將可用作抵銷可扣減暫時性差額的可能性不大，故並無就餘下64,843,000港元（2020年：53,986,000港元）確認遞延稅項資產。

根據企業所得稅法，自2008年1月1日起，中國附屬公司就其所賺取利潤（「2008年後的盈利」）的股息須繳交預扣稅。由於本集團可控制撥回暫時性差額的時間，而有關暫時性差額可能不會於可預見的將來撥回，故此並無於綜合財務報表內就「2008年後的盈利」應佔暫時性差額566,489,000港元（2020年：535,621,000港元）的遞延稅項作出撥備。

29. 公司債券

於2017年，本集團向獨立第三方發行本金額2,000,000港元的7.5年公司債券，扣除直接開支300,000港元，將於2023年9月到期。公司債券按固定年息率8%計息（每年期末支付利息）。公司債券並無抵押。公司債券的實際年利率約為11.05%。

		HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2020	於2020年1月1日	1,856
Effective interest expenses (Note 10)	實際利息開支(附註10)	200
Interest paid during the year	年內已付利息	(160)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	於2020年12月31日及2021年1月1日	1,896
Effective interest expenses (Note 10)	實際利息開支(附註10)	200
Interest paid during the year	年內已付利息	(160)
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	1,936

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30. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

30. 政府補助

		HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2020	於 2020 年 1 月 1 日	17,420
Government grants utilised during the year (Note 7)	年內動用政府補助 (附註 7)	(136)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	1,114
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	於 2020 年 12 月 31 日及 2021 年 1 月 1 日	18,398
Government grants utilised during the year (Note 7)	年內動用政府補助 (附註 7)	(146)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	541
At 31 December 2021	於 2021 年 12 月 31 日	18,793
		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元
		2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Analysis for reporting purposes as:	就報告用途分析為：	
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	18,793 18,398

As at 31 December 2021, the government grants of HK\$18,793,000 (2020: HK\$18,398,000) which were designated for certain research projects, export incentives, technical innovation, localisation incentives and fiscal refund were granted by the PRC municipal government. The government grants of HK\$18,793,000 (2020: HK\$18,398,000) is stated as non-current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as the directors of the Company are of the opinion that certain conditions in respect of these grants will not be fulfilled within the next twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

於2021年12月31日，指定用於若干研究項目、出口獎勵、技術創新、地方獎勵及財政退款的政府補助18,793,000港元（2020年：18,398,000港元）乃由中國市政府授予。由於本公司董事認為將不會於各報告期末起未來12個月內達成該等補助的若干條件，故政府補助18,793,000港元（2020年：18,398,000港元）於綜合財務狀況表列賬為非流動負債。

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31. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

		Number of shares 股份數目		Share capital 股本	
		2021 2021年	2020 2020年	2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each Authorised At 1 January and 31 December	每股0.01港元的普通股 法定 於1月1日及12月31日	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	10,000	10,000
Issued and fully paid At 1 January and 31 December	已發行及繳足 於1月1日及12月31日	216,825,000	216,825,000	2,168	2,168

31. 股本

本公司於2021年及2020年12月31日的股本如下：

32. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTION

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group entered into a lease arrangement in respect of acquisition of right-of-use assets with a total capital value at the inception of the lease of HK\$2,381,000 (2020: HK\$15,889,000).

32. 主要非現金交易

於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團就於租賃開始時購置總資本價值2,381,000港元（2020年：15,889,000港元）的使用權資產訂立一項租賃安排。

33. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

	2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Capital expenditure in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements	已訂約但尚未於綜合財務報表內計提撥備之有關收購物業、廠房及設備之資本開支	32,108

Subsequent to 31 December 2020, the Group acquired the equipments for own use for an aggregate consideration of HK\$45,869,000. Details refer to the announcement dated 18 December 2020.

於2020年12月31日後，本集團以總代價45,869,000港元購入自用設備。詳情請參閱日期為2020年12月18日之公告。

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34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

In addition to the transactions and balances detailed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group has entered into the following significant transactions with related parties during the year.

(a) Compensation of key management personnel

Other than the remuneration paid to the directors and employees of the Group as set out in Note 13, who are considered as the key management personnel of the Group, the Group did not have any other significant compensations to key management personnel.

The remuneration of the directors of the Company and key management personnel of the Group is determined by the board of directors of the Company having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

(b) Banking facilities and bank and other borrowings

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, certain banking facilities and other borrowings of the Group were guaranteed by Mr. Yiu Chi To, the ultimate controlling party and the director of the Company, and Ms. Luk Fong, spouse of Mr. Yiu Chi To, to the following extent:

		2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Ms. Luk Fong	陸方女士	428,082	285,158
Mr. Yiu Chi To (passed away on 28 January 2022)	姚志圖先生 (於2022年1月28日辭世)	1,484,834	439,618
		1,912,916	724,776

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020 certain banking facilities of the Group were secured by a charge over a property owned by a related company. Details of the guarantees are set out in Note 27.

34. 關連人士交易及結餘

除於綜合財務報表其他部分詳列的交易及結餘外，本集團已於年內與關連人士訂立以下重大交易。

(a) 主要管理人員的補償

除於附註13所載支付予本集團董事及僱員（彼等被視為本集團主要管理人員）的薪酬外，本集團並無向主要管理人員支付任何其他重大補償。

本公司董事及本集團主要管理人員的薪酬由本公司董事會經考慮個人表現及市場趨勢釐定。

(b) 銀行融資以及銀行及其他借款

於2021年及2020年12月31日，由最終控股方兼本公司董事姚志圖先生及姚志圖先生之配偶陸方女士擔保的本集團若干銀行融資及其他借款如下：

	2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Ms. Luk Fong	428,082	285,158
Mr. Yiu Chi To (passed away on 28 January 2022)	1,484,834	439,618
	1,912,916	724,776

於2021年及2020年12月31日，本集團若干銀行融資由關連公司擁有的物業押記作抵押。擔保詳情載於附註27。

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34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

(c) Other related parties transactions

Name of company 公司名稱	Nature of transaction 交易性質	2021 2021年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020年 HK\$'000 千港元
Maxtone Electronics Limited ("Maxtone") 萬事通電子有限公司(「萬事通」)	Lease and interest payment 租賃及利息付款	1,182	1,182

A director of the Group, Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu, has beneficial interest in Maxtone. The above transaction has determined and agreed by the Group and the relevant party.

In 2019, the Group entered into a two-year lease in respect of office premises from Maxtone. The amount of rent payable by the Group under the lease is HK\$98,500 per month. In 2021, the Group has renewed this two-year lease upon expiry. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK\$2,256,000 were recognised at the commencement of the lease.

On 11 November 2021, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Ms. Yiu Kwan Yu, and her connected persons of the Group, at a consideration of HK\$91,000,000 for the acquisition of Maxtone (note 39). The acquisition has been completed on 30 December 2021.

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amount of such lease liabilities is HK\$Nil (2020: HK\$293,000) after the completion of acquisition of Maxtone as at 30 December 2021. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group has made lease payment of HK\$1,182,000 to Maxtone (2020: HK\$1,182,000).

34. 關連人士交易及結餘(續)

(c) 其他關連人士交易

本集團一名董事姚君瑜女士擁有萬事通的實益權益。上述交易由本集團及相關人士釐定及協定。

於2019年，本集團就萬事通的辦公物業訂立為期兩年的租賃。本集團根據租賃應付的租金為每月98,500港元。於2021年，本集團已於屆滿時重續該為期兩年的租賃。於租賃開始時已確認使用權資產及租賃負債2,256,000港元。

於2021年11月11日，本集團間接全資附屬公司與姚君瑜女士及其本集團關連人士訂立買賣協議，以代價91,000,000港元收購萬事通（附註39）。收購事項已於2021年12月30日完成。

於2021年12月31日，該等租賃負債於2021年12月30日完成收購萬事通後的賬面值為零港元（2020年：293,000港元）。於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團已向萬事通支付租賃款項1,182,000港元（2020年：1,182,000港元）。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

35. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

The Group participates in the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the “**MPF Scheme**”) for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributes 5% of relevant costs to the scheme, which contribution is matched by employees. The contributions from each of the employer and employees are subject to a cap of HK\$1,500 per month.

The employees of the Company's subsidiary established in the PRC are members of state-managed retirement benefits schemes operated by the PRC government. The PRC subsidiaries are required to contribute certain percentage of its payroll to the retirement benefits schemes to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefits schemes is to make the required contributions under the scheme.

The Group made contributions to the retirement benefits schemes of HK\$20,247,000 (2020: HK\$11,737,000 for the year ended 31 December 2021).

35. 退休福利計劃

本集團為香港所有合資格僱員參與強積金計劃（「**強積金計劃**」）。計劃的資產於受托人控制的基金中，與本集團的資產分開持有。本集團按相關成本的5%向計劃作出供款，並由僱員作出配對供款。僱主及僱員各自的供款上限為每月1,500港元。

本公司在中國成立的附屬公司的僱員為由中國政府營運的國家管理退休福利計劃的成員。中國附屬公司須將薪金的若干百分比向退休福利計劃供款，以為福利提供資金。本集團就退休福利計劃的唯一責任是根據計劃作出規定的供款。

於截至2021年12月31日止年度，本集團向退休福利計劃作出的供款為20,247,000港元（2020年：11,737,000港元）。

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

36. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

		Non-cash changes 非現金變動						
		1/1/2021 2021年 1月1日 HK\$'000 千港元	Financing cash flows 融資現金 流量 HK\$'000 千港元	Finance costs incurred 已產生 財務成本 HK\$'000 千港元	New leases arrangement 新租賃安排 HK\$'000 千港元	Government grants recognised 已確認 政府補助 HK\$'000 千港元	Foreign exchange movements 外匯變動 HK\$'000 千港元	31/12/2021 2021年 12月31日 HK\$'000 千港元
Bank and other borrowings (Note 27)	銀行及其他借款 (附註27)	346,569	(45,565)	17,441	-	-	6,984	325,429
Corporate bond (Note 29)	公司債券 (附註29)	1,896	(160)	200	-	-	-	1,936
Government grants (Note 30)	政府補助 (附註30)	18,398	-	-	-	(146)	541	18,793
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	租賃負債 (附註17)	24,393	(11,143)	1,181	1,179	-	523	16,133
		391,256	(56,868)	18,822	1,179	(146)	8,048	362,291

		Non-cash changes 非現金變動						
		1/1/2020 2020年 1月1日 HK\$'000 千港元	Financing cash flows 融資現金 流量 HK\$'000 千港元	Finance costs incurred 已產生 財務成本 HK\$'000 千港元	New leases arrangement 新租賃安排 HK\$'000 千港元	Government grants recognised 已確認 政府補助 HK\$'000 千港元	Foreign exchange movements 外匯變動 HK\$'000 千港元	31/12/2020 2020年 12月31日 HK\$'000 千港元
Bank and other borrowings (Note 27)	銀行及其他借款 (附註27)	288,171	28,440	15,473	–	–	14,485	346,569
Corporate bond (Note 29)	公司債券 (附註29)	1,856	(160)	200	–	–	–	1,896
Government grants (Note 30)	政府補助 (附註30)	17,420	–	–	–	(136)	1,114	18,398
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	租賃負債 (附註17)	14,882	(7,070)	1,241	15,889	–	(549)	24,393
		322,329	21,210	16,914	15,889	(136)	15,050	391,256

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

37. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

37. 本公司財務狀況表

		Notes 附註	2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current asset	非流動資產			
Investment in a subsidiary	於一間附屬公司之投資		135,000	135,000
Current assets	流動資產			
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項		1,590	1,590
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	(a)	193,622	193,783
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金		1,352	1,352
			196,564	196,725
Current liability	流動負債			
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及預提費用		586	576
Net current assets	流動資產淨值		195,978	196,149
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		330,978	331,149
Non-current liability	非流動負債			
Corporate bond	公司債券		1,936	1,896
Net assets	資產淨值		329,042	329,253
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備			
Share capital	股本		2,168	2,168
Reserves	儲備	(b)	326,874	327,085
Total equity	總權益		329,042	329,253

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

37. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Notes:

- (a) The amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, carry prevailing market interest rate and are repayable on demand.
- (b) Movements in reserves

37. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

附註：

- (a) 應收附屬公司款項乃無抵押、按現行市場利率計息以及須按要求償還。
- (b) 儲備變動

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 January 2020	於2020年1月1日	331,977	(3,878)	328,099
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	年度虧損及全面開支總額	—	(1,014)	(1,014)
As at 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	於2020年12月31日及2021年1月1日	331,977	(4,892)	327,085
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	年度虧損及全面開支總額	—	(211)	(211)
As at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	331,977	(5,103)	326,874

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

38. SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ establishment 註冊成立／ 設立地點	Place of operation 營運地點	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股 本／註冊資本	Kind of legal entity 法人實體類型	Percentage of equity interest/voting power attributable to the Company				Principal activities 主要業務
					Direct 直接		Indirect 間接		
					2021 2021 年	2020 2020 年	2021 2021 年	2020 2020 年	
Windrider Technology Company Limited	The BVI 英屬處女群島	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares US\$100 普通股 100 美元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	100%	100%	—	—	Investment holding 投資控股
Techwide Management Company Limited	The BVI 英屬處女群島	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares US\$100 普通股 100 美元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	—	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Wai Chi Electronic Technology Management Company Limited	Hong Kong 香港	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares HK\$100,000 普通股 100,000 港元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	—	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Ecosquare Energy Company Limited	The BVI 英屬處女群島	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares US\$100 普通股 100 美元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	—	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Wai Chi Energy Services Company Limited	Hong Kong 香港	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares HK\$100,000 普通股 100,000 港元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	—	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Allied Solution Company Limited	The BVI 英屬處女群島	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares US\$100 普通股 100 美元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	—	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Wai Chi Group (HK) Limited	Hong Kong 香港	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares HK\$135,100,000 135,100,000 港元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	—	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股

38. 附屬公司

本公司附屬公司的詳情如下：

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38. SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

38. 附屬公司 (續)

Name of subsidiaries 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ establishment 註冊成立／ 設立地點	Place of operation 營運地點	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股 本／註冊資本	Kind of legal entity 法人實體類型	Percentage of equity interest/voting power attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權／投票權百分比				Principal activities 主要業務
					Direct 直接		Indirect 間接		
					2021 2021 年	2020 2020 年	2021 2021 年	2020 2020 年	
Wai Chi Opto Technology Limited 偉志光電有限公司	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Ordinary shares HK\$62,380,000 普通股 62,380,000港元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	-	-	100%	100%	Trading of LED backlight and lighting products and semiconductor memory chips 買賣LED背光、 照明產品及半導 體存儲芯片
Wai Chi Opto Technology (Shenzhen) Limited* (Note a) 偉志光電(深圳)有限公司 (附註a)	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital RMB97,128,000 註冊資本 人民幣97,128,000元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of LED backlight and lighting products and sourcing business 製造及銷售LED背光 及照明產品及採購 業務
Sanxia Wai Chi Opto Technology (Yichang) Limited* (Note b) 三峽偉志光電(宜昌)有限公司 (附註b)	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital RMB30,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣30,000,000元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of LED lighting products and provision of LED light installation service 製造及銷售LED照明 產品及提供LED照 明安裝服務

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For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度

38. SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

38. 附屬公司 (續)

Name of subsidiaries 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ establishment 註冊成立／ 設立地點	Place of operation 營運地點	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股 本／註冊資本	Kind of legal entity 法人實體類型	Percentage of equity interest/voting power attributable to the Company				Principal activities 主要業務
					Direct 直接		Indirect 間接		
					2021	2020	2021	2020	
					2021 年	2020 年	2021 年	2020 年	
Shenzhen Wai Chi Lighting Company Limited* (Note b) 深圳市偉志照明有限公司 (附註b)	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital RMB5,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣 5,000,000 元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of LED lighting products 製造及銷售 LED 照明產品
Huizhou Wai Chi Electronics Company Limited* (Note b) 惠州偉志電子有限公司(附註b)	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital RMB144,113,349 註冊資本 人民幣 144,113,349 元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of LED backlight and lighting products 製造及銷售 LED 背光 及照明產品
Wai Chi Jingmi Hardware (Huizhou) Company Limited* (Note b) 偉志精密五金塑膠(惠州) 有限公司(附註b)	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital US\$3,720,000 註冊資本 3,720,000 美元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	-	-	100%	100%	Inactive 暫無營業
惠州樂信光電五金有限公司 (Note b) (附註b)	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital RMB4,838,290 註冊資本 人民幣 4,838,290 元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	-	-	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of LED backlight products 製造及銷售 LED 背光產品

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38. SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

38. 附屬公司 (續)

Name of subsidiaries 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ establishment 註冊成立／ 設立地點	Place of operation 營運地點	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股 本／註冊資本	Kind of legal entity 法人實體類型	Percentage of equity interest/voting power attributable to the Company 本公司應佔股權／投票權百分比				Principal activities 主要業務
					Direct 直接		Indirect 間接		
					2021 2021年	2020 2020年	2021 2021年	2020 2020年	
惠州偉志半導體有限公司 (Note b and c) (附註b及c)	The PRC 中國	The PRC 中國	Registered capital RMB5,000,000 註冊資本 人民幣5,000,000元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	—	77%	77%	Manufacturing and trading of semiconductor memory chips 製造及買賣半導體存 儲芯片
Maxtone Electronics Limited (Note d) 萬事通電子有限公司(附註d)	Hong Kong 香港	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares HK\$100 普通股 100港元	Company with limited liability 有限公司	—	N/A 不適用	100%	N/A 不適用	Property holding 物業持有

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities at the end of both years.

概無附屬公司於兩個年度末發行任何債務證券。

Notes:

附註：

- (a) The entity is wholly foreign owned enterprise established in the PRC.
- (b) These entities are limited liability companies established in the PRC.
- (c) 惠州偉志半導體有限公司 is incorporated in 7 September 2020, in which the Group and an independent third party acquired 77% and 23% of its issued share capital respectively at a consideration of approximately RMB3,850,000 and RMB1,150,000.
- (d) On 30 December 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of Maxtone. Details are disclosed in Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

- (a) 該實體為於中國成立的外商獨資企業。
- (b) 該等實體為於中國成立的有限公司。
- (c) 惠州偉志半導體有限公司於2020年9月7日註冊成立，本集團及獨立第三方分別以約人民幣3,850,000元及人民幣1,150,000元的代價收購其已發行股本77%及23%。
- (d) 於2021年12月30日，本集團完成收購萬事通。詳情於綜合財務報表附註39披露。

* The English name is for identification purpose only

* 英文名稱僅供識別

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39. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY

On 30 December 2021, the Group acquired 100% issued share capital of Maxtone for consideration of HK\$91,000,000. The principal activity of Maxtone is property holding, and its identifiable assets are mainly investment property and property, plant and equipment. The Group elected to apply the optional concentration test in accordance with HKFRS 3 Business Combinations. This acquisition has been accounted for as an acquisition of assets rather than a business combination, given that substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a group of similar identifiable assets (investment property and property, plant and equipment). The assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition of subsidiary comprise the following:

39. 收購附屬公司

於2021年12月30日，本集團以91,000,000港元的代價收購萬事通的100%已發行股本。萬事通的主要業務為物業持有，其可識別資產主要為投資物業以及物業、廠房及設備。本集團選擇根據香港財務報告準則第3號業務合併應用選擇性集中測試。鑑於所收購總資產的幾乎所有公允值均集中在一組類似的可識別資產（投資物業以及物業、廠房及設備）中，本次收購已按資產收購而非業務合併入賬。於收購附屬公司當日取得的資產及承擔的負債包括：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition:	於收購日期確認的資產及負債：	
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	71,309
Investment property	投資物業	26,300
Prepayment, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	73
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	251
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項以及預提費用	(505)
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	應付同系附屬公司款項	(6,380)
Income tax payables	應付所得稅	(48)
		91,000
Consideration of the acquisition:	收購的代價：	
Cash consideration	現金代價	91,000
Less: consideration paid upon acquisition	減：於收購時支付的代價	(80,000)
Consideration payable (included in other payables)	應付代價（計入其他應付款項）	11,000
Net cash outflow on acquisition of Maxtone	收購萬事通的現金流出淨額	HK\$'000 千港元
Cash consideration paid	已付現金代價	80,000
Less: bank balances and cash acquired	減：已收購銀行結餘及現金	(251)
		79,749

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES

物業附表

Property 物業	Percentage interest of the Group 本集團佔有權益 之百分比	Floor Area 面積 (sq.ft) (平方呎)	Usage as at 31 December 2021 於2021年12月31日之用途
An Industrial complex located in Sanxu Village and Meihua Village, Luoyang Town, Boluo County, Huizhou, Guangdong Province, the PRC 一個位於中國廣東省惠州市博羅縣羅陽鎮三徐村及梅花村之工業園	100%	1,807,709	Occupied by the Group for industrial use 本集團佔用作工業用途
A Land Parcel located in Yanjiahe Village, Xiaotai, Yiling District, Yichang, Hubei Province, the PRC 一幅位於中國湖北省宜昌市夷陵區小溪塔鄢家河村之地塊	100%	595,595	Planning for construction of office and warehouse for leasing purpose 計劃興建辦公室及倉庫作出租用途
An industrial premises located at Unit A, 6/F., Liven House, 61-63 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong 一個位於香港九龍觀塘敬業街61-63號利維大廈6樓A室的工業處所	100%	8,500	Occupied by the Group for use of warehouse and office 本集團佔用作倉庫及辦公室
An industrial premises located at Unit B, 6/F., Liven House, 61-63 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong 一個位於香港九龍觀塘敬業街61-63號利維大廈6樓B室的工業處所	100%	6,299	Leased to an independent third party for use as warehouse 租予第三方佔用作倉庫
An industrial premises located at Factory Unit C on 2/F., King Yip Factory Building, No. 59 King Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong 一個位於香港九龍觀塘敬業街59號敬業工業大廈2樓C室的工業處所	100%	5,340	Currently vacant and planning for use as showroom of the Group's products 目前空置，並計劃用作展示本集團產品的陳列室

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

財務概要

		2021 2021 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 2020 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 2019 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2018 2018 年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 2017 年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	營業額	1,922,595	1,395,888	2,214,974	2,249,786	1,677,966
Cost of sales	銷售成本	(1,640,398)	(1,197,471)	(1,986,007)	(2,002,523)	(1,459,129)
Gross profit	毛利	282,197	198,417	228,967	247,263	218,837
Operating expenses	經營成本	(230,324)	(167,716)	(188,798)	(197,738)	(190,505)
Profit before tax	除稅前利潤	51,873	30,701	40,169	49,525	28,332
Income tax credit/(expenses)	所得稅抵免/(開支)	69	329	(3,021)	(4,418)	(6,002)
Profit for the year	年度利潤	51,942	31,030	37,148	45,107	22,330
Earnings per share	每股盈利					
Basic and diluted (HK\$)	基本及攤薄 (港元)	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.10
Assets and liabilities	資產及負債					
Non-current assets	非流動資產	647,695	557,002	310,333	368,103	289,489
Current assets	流動資產	1,783,944	1,475,013	1,299,379	1,199,444	1,494,996
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,580,287)	(1,244,054)	(904,404)	(887,048)	(1,116,804)
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債	851,352	787,961	705,308	680,499	667,681
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(31,302)	(36,094)	(29,619)	(20,978)	(21,673)
Net assets	資產淨值	820,050	751,867	675,689	659,521	646,008
Capital and reserves	資本及儲備					
Share capital	股本	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168
Reserves	儲備	816,313	747,687	673,521	657,353	643,840
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	818,481	749,855	675,689	659,521	646,008
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	1,569	2,012	—	—	—
Total equity	總權益	820,050	751,867	675,689	659,521	646,008



Wai Chi Holdings Company Limited
偉志控股有限公司

