



# Yan Tat Group Holdings Limited

## 恩達集團控股有限公司

(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 : 1480

# 2020

## Annual Report 年報

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# Corporate Information

## 公司資料

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Wing Yin (*Chairman*)  
Mrs. Chan Yung  
Mr. Chan Yan Wing

#### Non-executive Director

Mr. Chan Yan Kwong

#### Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Chung Yuk Ming  
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen  
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu

### COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Lai Hau Yin, *FCPA, FCPA (Aust.)*

### AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Yau Wing Yiu (*Chairman*)  
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen  
Mr. Chung Yuk Ming

### NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Lau Shun Chuen (*Chairman*)  
Mr. Chung Yuk Ming  
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu  
Mr. Chan Yan Kwong  
Mr. Chan Yan Wing

### REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Chung Yuk Ming (*Chairman*)  
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen  
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu  
Mr. Chan Yan Kwong  
Mr. Chan Yan Wing

### AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Chan Yan Wing  
Mr. Lai Hau Yin

### AUDITOR

Ernst & Young  
Certified Public Accountants  
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor

### LEGAL ADVISER

Chungs Lawyers in association with DeHeng Law Offices

### REGISTERED OFFICE

Clifton House  
75 Fort Street  
P.O. Box 1350  
Grand Cayman KY1-1108  
Cayman Islands

### 董事會

#### 執行董事

陳榮賢先生 (*主席*)  
陳勇女士  
陳恩永先生

#### 非執行董事

陳恩光先生

#### 獨立非執行董事

鍾玉明先生  
劉順銓先生  
邱榮耀先生

### 公司秘書

黎孝賢先生 · *FCPA, FCPA (Aust.)*

### 審計委員會

邱榮耀先生 (*主席*)  
劉順銓先生  
鍾玉明先生

### 提名委員會

劉順銓先生 (*主席*)  
鍾玉明先生  
邱榮耀先生  
陳恩光先生  
陳恩永先生

### 薪酬委員會

鍾玉明先生 (*主席*)  
劉順銓先生  
邱榮耀先生  
陳恩光先生  
陳恩永先生

### 授權代表

陳恩永先生  
黎孝賢先生

### 核數師

安永會計師事務所  
執業會計師  
註冊公眾利益實體核數師

### 法律顧問

鍾氏律師事務所與德恒律師事務所聯營

### 註冊辦事處

Clifton House  
75 Fort Street  
P.O. Box 1350  
Grand Cayman KY1-1108  
Cayman Islands



# Corporate Information

## 公司資料

### HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Room 809–810  
Kwong Sang Hong Centre  
151–153 Hoi Bun Road  
Kwun Tong, Kowloon  
Hong Kong

### HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRC

81 Lijing South Road (East Main Gate)  
No. 8 Yantat Road (West Gate)  
Pingshan New District  
Shenzhen  
The PRC

### PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation Limited  
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited  
China Construction Bank (Asia)  
Bank of China (Shenzhen Pingshan Branch)  
Agricultural Bank of China (Shenzhen Pingshan Branch)

### PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Ocorian Trust (Cayman) Limited  
Clifton House  
75 Fort Street  
P.O. Box 1350  
Grand Cayman KY1-1108  
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

### PLACE OF LISTING

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

### STOCK CODE

1480

### COMPANY'S WEBSITE

[www.yantat.com](http://www.yantat.com)

### 總部及香港主要營業地點

香港  
九龍觀塘  
海濱道151–153號  
廣生行中心  
809–810室

### 中國總部

中國  
深圳  
坪山新區  
恩達路8號(西門)  
荔景南路81號(東正門)

### 主要往來銀行

香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司  
星展銀行(香港)有限公司  
中國建設銀行(亞洲)  
中國銀行(深圳坪山支行)  
中國農業銀行(深圳坪山支行)

### 股份過戶登記總處

Ocorian Trust (Cayman) Limited  
Clifton House  
75 Fort Street  
P.O. Box 1350  
Grand Cayman KY1-1108  
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

### 上市地點

香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)

### 股份代號

1480

### 公司網站

[www.yantat.com](http://www.yantat.com)



# Chairman's Statement

## 主席報告

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board (the "Board") of directors (the "Directors") of Yan Tat Group Holdings Limited (the "Company"), I am pleased to present the audited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Our Group's turnover decreased from approximately HK\$650.4 million in 2019 to approximately HK\$587.1 million in 2020, representing a decrease of approximately 9.7%. Gross profit was approximately HK\$136.5 million in 2020, representing a decrease of approximately 8.0% from that of 2019. Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company was approximately HK\$38.7 million in 2020, representing a decrease of approximately 30.8% from that of 2019. Decrease in net profit was primarily due to the periodic suspension in global economic activities as a result of the impact of the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease (the "COVID-19").

Printed circuit board (the "PCB") is the bridge that carries electronic components and connects to the circuit. Therefore, many people describe PCB as the "the mother of electronic products". It is widely used in the fields of communication electronics, consumer electronics, computers, automotive electronics, industrial controller, medical devices, national defense and aerospace, etc. It is everywhere around modern electronic world. Due to the wide market of downstream consumers of PCB products, this industry is less affected as compared to other industries with a single downstream industry, and the total output value of the global PCB industry is mainly closely related to the macroeconomic conditions.

In 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19, which is currently affecting the macro economy, took place in the PRC (as the severely afflicted area) in the early stage of the Chinese New Year in early 2020. The Chinese government initially implements lockdown policy and restriction on movement of manpower and materials, resulting in setbacks and delays of the economic and public affairs activities. Due to proper control, the pandemic in Mainland China stabilized. Only a few cases occurred from time to time, it can be said that people's life and the economy return to normal. On the contrary, the pandemic is not under control, but spreads continuously, and becomes more and more severe all over the world and the global economy declines significantly, even contracts. Among the major economies, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") estimated that only China will have positive growth in 2020. As a number of vaccines are approved for use in early 2021, the economy is expected to recover, and the PCB industry will be able to rise and seize new development opportunities.

各位股東：

本人謹代表恩達集團控股有限公司(「本公司」)之董事(「董事」)會(「董事會」)，欣然呈報本公司及其附屬公司(統稱為「本集團」)截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之經審核綜合業績。

本集團之營業額由二零一九年的約650.4百萬港元減少至二零二零年約587.1百萬港元，減幅約為9.7%。於二零二零年，毛利約為136.5百萬港元，較二零一九年下降約8.0%。於二零二零年，本公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利約38.7百萬港元，較二零一九年下降約30.8%。純利下調主要由於新型冠狀病毒肺炎(「COVID-19」)疫情影響下，全球經濟活動間歇性停擺所致。

印刷電路板(PCB)是承載電子元器件並連接電路的橋樑，所以不少人描述PCB為「電子產品之母」，它廣泛應用於通訊電子、消費電子、計算機、汽車電子、工業控制、醫療器械、國防及航空航天等領域，在現代電子世界無處不在，由於PCB產品下游受眾市場較廣，產業受單一下游行業的影響相對其他產業較小，全球PCB行業總產值主要與宏觀經濟狀況緊密聯繫。

二零二零年，正正影響宏觀經濟的事件發生——COVID-19爆發，在二零二零年初春節期間初期COVID-19重災區落在中國，中國政府初期封城政策，人力、物資有限度的移動，經濟及民生活動受阻延誤，由於控制得宜，中國大陸疫情回穩，只有間中出現個別個案，民生及經濟可說能回復正常，反觀世界各地，疫情未能受控，更不斷擴散，日益嚴重，全球經濟大幅下滑，更會出現萎縮現象。國際貨幣基金組織(IMF)估算主要經濟體中，只有中國在二零二零年正增長的表現，隨著二零二一年初多款疫苗獲批准使用，有望經濟得以復蘇，到時PCB產業便能順流而上，抓緊新的發展機會。

# Chairman's Statement

## 主席報告

The PCBs continue to enjoy extensive applications, which cover 3C products, Internet-of-Things, self-driving vehicles, big data, automotive electronization and electrification, and more. The development of every application will drive the demand for PCBs. In particular, the application of 5G technology and the development of electrical vehicles will require a massive supply of PCBs, ushering in a wonderful business opportunity.

Last but not least, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude to all fellow Directors, management and our staff for their unwavering dedication and contribution to our Group's development. I would also like to thank all of our shareholders, for their trust and continuous support over a challenging but rewarding 2020.

**Yan Tat Group Holdings Limited**  
**Chan Wing Yin**  
*Chairman*  
Hong Kong, 24 March 2021

PCB應用層面廣，涉及3C產品、物聯網、自動駕駛汽車、大數據、汽車電子化電氣化等等，每項應用的發展，都會牽領PCB需求，特別是5G技術的應用和電動汽車的發展，將需要大量PCB供應，這是一個極大的商機。

最後，本人謹藉此機會衷心感謝全體董事、管理層及旗下職工的竭誠投入以及對本集團發展的貢獻。本人亦謹此感謝全體股東於充滿挑戰又具意義的二零二零年裡一直給予信任及一如既往的支持。

**恩達集團控股有限公司**  
*主席*  
**陳榮賢**  
香港，二零二一年三月二十四日

# Financial Highlights

## 財務摘要

### For the year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度

Results 業績		2020	2019	Change 變動 (%)
		二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	
Revenue	收益	587,133	650,408	(9.7)
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	50,547	68,056	(25.7)
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	本公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利	38,702	55,901	(30.8)
Basic earnings per share (expressed in HK cents per share)	每股基本盈利 (以每股港仙列示)	HK16.1 cents 港仙	HK23.3 cents 港仙	(30.9)
Diluted earnings per share (expressed in HK cents per share)	每股攤薄盈利 (以每股港仙列示)	HK16.1 cents 港仙	HK23.3 cents 港仙	(30.9)
Dividend per share (expressed in HK cents per share)	每股股息 (以每股港仙列示)	HK6.0 cents 港仙	Nil 無	N/A 不適用

### As at 31 December 於十二月三十一日

Financial Position 財務狀況		2020	2019	Change 變動 (%)
		二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	
Total assets	資產總值	973,162	847,150	14.9
Net debts (excluding cash and bank balances, pledged deposits and restricted cash)	淨債務(不包括現金及銀行結餘, 已抵押存款及受限制現金)	(270,960)	(76,631)	253.6
Shareholders' equity	股東權益	606,871	534,852	13.5
Net assets per share (expressed in HK\$ per share)	每股資產淨值 (以每股港元列示)	2.53	2.23	13.6
Net debts to total assets	淨債務對資產總值	(27.8)%	(9.0)%	208.9
Net debts to shareholders' equity	淨債務對股東權益	(44.6)%	(14.3)%	94.4



# Financial Summary

## 財務概要

		Year ended 31 December 截至十二月三十一日止年度				
in HK\$'000 千港元		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年	2016 二零一六年
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>業績</b>					
Revenue	收益	587,133	650,408	766,006	633,572	591,407
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	50,547	68,056	81,550	29,246	30,413
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	(11,845)	(12,155)	(23,157)	(4,971)	(7,030)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	38,702	55,901	58,393	24,275	23,383

		As at 31 December 於十二月三十一日				
in HK\$'000 千港元		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年	2016 二零一六年
<b>ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>資產及負債</b>					
Total assets	資產總值	973,162	847,150	939,135	888,256	829,988
Total liabilities	負債總額	366,291	312,298	427,482	407,836	408,159
Net assets	資產淨值	606,871	534,852	511,653	480,420	421,829

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The printed circuit board, also known as “PCB”, is mainly comprised of insulation base materials and conductors. PCBs, which support and connect electronic devices as they provide connection between electric components, are components required to combine a majority of electronic devices with electronics, machines, and chemical materials. They are also given the name of “the mother of electronic products”.

In 2020, under the backdrop of the novel coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) and complicated international relations, the global economy declined sharply. According to the International Monetary Fund (“IMF”), the economy contracted by about 3.5% in 2020. Since a number of novel coronavirus vaccines were approved for use in early 2021, the pandemic is expected to be alleviated gradually. However, with the possibility of the new round of pandemic and the emergence of mutant viruses, the economic development has still been adversely affected. Under the circumstances of uncertainty, IMF predicts that the global economy will grow by 5.5% and 4.2% in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

In 2019, under the effect of trade friction, decline in terminal demand and exchange rate depreciation, the output value of PCBs in the global market amounted to US\$61.3 billion. Although the novel coronavirus in 2020 has an impact on the industry, the rapid development of 5G has given the PCB industry more room for growth. The research report predicts that the output value of PCBs in the global market will amount to US\$62.5 billion in 2020 and will reach US\$79.2 billion by 2025.

The PCB industry has been long established, with its early presence mainly distributed in Europe, North America, and Japan. Due to global migration of the electronics sector, Asia takes the lead in the PCB industry development on the globe. According to the information available, the output value of PCBs in the PRC was approximately US\$32.9 billion in 2019, accounting for approximately 53.7% of the global share.

A PCB is a component necessary for electronic products. With continuous technology advancements, the demand for PCBs is steady and is expected to continue to grow. The range of application of PCBs is extensive, including communication electronics, consumer electronics, computers, automotive electronics, industrial controller, medical devices, national defense and aerospace and other fields. In recent years, driven by the demands of emerging sectors such as 5G, new energy vehicles, Internet-of-Things, big data, cloud computing, energy conservation and environmental protection, and information security, good business opportunities will be brought to the PCB market.

Automobile electronics become a global trend, which promotes the rapid growth of automobile PCBs. PCBs are widely used in engine, control, safety, information and in-vehicle systems. Compared with conventional vehicles, the requirement of electronics for new energy vehicle is higher. In view of the immense effort in promoting the development of new energy vehicle by countries around the world, it shall create tremendous business opportunities to the PCB market in the future.

### 行業概覽

印刷電路板，又稱「PCB」，主要由絕緣基材與導體兩類材料組成。PCB是電子元器件連接的提供者，在電子設備中起支撐、互連的作用，是結合電子、機械、化工材料等絕大多數電子設備產品必需的元件，又被稱為「電子產品之母」。

二零二零年在新冠肺炎(COVID-19)疫情及複雜的國際關係的環境下，全球經濟大幅下滑，據國際貨幣基金組織(「IMF」)估計二零二零年的經濟萎縮約3.5%。由於在二零二一年初多款新冠疫苗相繼獲准使用，可望疫情逐漸緩和，但亦存在新一波疫情來襲的可能，加上變種病毒的出現，均對經濟發展造成不利影響，在這不確定性的情況下，IMF預計全球經濟在2021年和2022年將分別增長5.5%和4.2%。

2019年受貿易磨擦、終端需求下降和匯率貶值等影響，全球市場的PCB產值為613億美元。2020年新冠肺炎對行業雖有所影響，但5G的快速發展讓PCB行業的成長空間不斷加大。有研究報告預計2020年全球市場的PCB產值將為625億美元，至2025年達到792億美元。

PCB行業發展悠久，早年主要分佈在歐洲、北美、日本等，隨著全球電子產業轉移，亞洲主導全球PCB產業發展。根據可得資料顯示，二零一九年中國PCB產值約為329億美元，全球佔比約53.7%。

PCB作為電子產品中不可或缺的元件，隨著科技水平的不斷提升，其需求穩定且將持續增長，其應用領域之廣，包含了通訊電子、消費電子、計算機、汽車電子、工業控制、醫療器械、國防及航空航天等領域，近年來，隨著5G、新能源汽車、物聯網、大數據、雲計算、節能環保、信息安全等新興領域需求的帶動，PCB市場規模將保持不錯的商機。

汽車電子化是大勢所趨，推動汽車PCB高速增長，無論是發動機系統、操縱系統、安全系統、信息系統及車內環境系統等等，都不難找到PCB的蹤影，相比傳統型汽車，新能源汽車對電子程度的要求更高，隨著各國正大力推動新能源汽車的發展，可為未來PCB市場帶來無限商機。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

The new applications of PCBs will further drive the development of the PCB industry. The 5G deployment will significantly advance the progress of the PCB industry. In 2020, 5G PCB orders focused on base station construction. With the establishment of a complete 5G network, the next step is to accelerate the formation of the consumer 5G electronics industry chain. It is expected that prospect will emerge in the PCB market.

Although the PCB market has an encouraging prospect, it also faces numerous difficulties. As the PRC government has strengthened its efforts on environmental protection, manufacturing enterprises that fail to meet the requirements will be subject to rectification, or even replacement or suspension. As a result, compliant PCB manufacturers are required to increase investments in environmental engineering and wastewater treatment capacities, which undoubtedly adds weight on their operating costs.

The COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020, which has spread across China with worldwide infection, has caused material impact on a wide range of economic activities. The operation of PCB manufacturers is unavoidably affected. Although a number of vaccines have been approved for use worldwide in 2021, their effectiveness has yet to be evaluated, and the seriousness of the negative impact in the future will depend on the development of the pandemic.

Against the capacity expansion launched by many PCB manufacturers amid a growing number of new PCB manufacturers in recent years, as well as the failure of production and technology capacities to meet market demands, the market has eventually become aggressive, with the possibility of triggering a fierce pricing competition. With the unit price being adjusted downwards, the slim profit margin will further shrink.

The labor costs in China have been on the rise over the past decade, as corporate expenditure rises due to full implementation of policies on social security and public housing fund. A phenomenon of “recruitment difficulty, labor shortage” often appears in the developed coastal areas, in which case, recruitment of frontline employees, particularly seasoned technicians, becomes increasingly difficult. As a result, many domestic PCB enterprises gradually relocate their production bases to inland provinces and cities, or comprehensive reform to accelerate the process of production automation and intellectualization to reduce the dependence on manpower and ensure the stability of quality.

The price increase of raw materials is a problem that PCB manufacturers have generally faced since the second half of 2020. The reason behind is the continuous impact of the novel coronavirus pandemic on production capacity and freight. The contradiction between the supply and demand of upstream raw materials such as copper foil, resin and aluminum sheet was prominent. Its price began to rise sharply in mid 2020, which forced PCB material manufacturers to decide to adjust product prices due to cost pressure, which would then be passed down to PCB manufacturers. There would be even tight supply of raw materials, and the situation of shortages and price increase in raw materials will continue for a period of time in 2021.

PCB新應用更能帶動PCB行業發展，5G建置將大大推動PCB產業前進，二零二零年，5G PCB訂單以基站建設為主，隨著完善的5G網絡成立，而下一步，消費類的5G電子產業鏈可加速形成，預期PCB市場將有另一番景象。

儘管PCB市場確有不錯的前景，但是也面對不少的困難。隨著中國政府對環保力度加強，未能達標的生產企業會面對被整改，更甚至被取替或停產，因此合規的PCB制造商，在環保工程及廢水處理投放力度亦有所提升，無疑加重PCB製造商的運營成本。

二零二零年初在全國爆發COVID-19，更蔓延世界各地，該情況嚴重影響各式各樣的經濟活動，PCB製造商的營運亦無一倖免。雖然多款疫苗在二零二一年相繼在世界各地批准使用，成效有待評估，未來的負面影響有多大，視乎疫情的發展。

隨著近年不少PCB製造商擴產，新進PCB製造商不斷增加，而生產技術能力未達目前市場需求能力，結果令市場變得激進，有機會引發激烈的價格競爭，當單位價格下調，微薄利潤會再度收窄。

中國國內勞動成本在過去十年不斷上升，全面實施社會保障和公積金政策增加企業的成本，在沿海發達地區經常出現「招工難，用工荒」的現象，招聘一線員工（特別是有經驗的技術員）更見困難，因此國內不少PCB企業將生產基地逐漸遷往內地省市或全面改革，加快加大力度進行生產自動化、智能化，減少人力的依賴，又可保證品質的穩定性。

原材料漲價，是PCB生產商在二零二零年下半年起普遍面對的問題，背後的其中原因是新冠肺炎疫情對產能及貨運持續衝擊，包括銅箔、樹脂、鋁板等上游原材料供需矛盾突出，其價格在二零二零年年中開始大幅上漲，這迫使PCB材料廠制造商出於成本壓力決定調整產品價格，從而向下傳至PCB製造商，更甚的，會出現原材料供應緊張，這原材料缺貨漲價的現象會在二零二一年持續一段時間。



# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### BUSINESS REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT

The Group is an original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) provider of PCBs and focused on the production of quality PCBs, which meet industrial standards such as IPC Standards, as well as the customers’ requirement.

We focused on the conventional PCBs with a well-developed capacity to produce multi-layered and special material PCBs with primary applications in cars, communication equipment, medical devices, industrial automation equipment and consumer electronics.

Our continuous diversification of product mix and market coverage allow the Group to swiftly cater for the changes in demand from certain sectors and adjust our production output accordingly, resulting in reduced reliance on a single product and market. Benefited from the enormous business opportunities generated from automobile electronics in recent years, the proportion of our revenue generated from this section is correspondingly higher.

Over the past 31 years of our operation, the Group has established a solid foundation and close relationship with our customers. The Group provided direct and indirect services to OEM customers across Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America and Oceania, who are engaged in various industries with many of them running in a multinational model. Certain of our major OEM customers are leading players in their markets. The Group supplied PCB products directly to a number of leading electronic manufacturing service providers, in order to assemble finished goods of OEM for the Group’s indirect OEM customers. To date, the Group has built up long-term relationship with major customers, and some of them have been working with us for over a decade. The Company believed that these customers also considered the Group as their important partner for their supply chain. Therefore, our profound and long-term relationship with customers will enable the Group to know the trend of customers’ demand more quickly.

The Group is of the view that product and process quality are integral to its business. The Group complies with various international quality standards and systems, including ISO9001, ISO14001 and IATF16949 certifications. The Group has put in place a number of quality measures and simplification plan to promote a culture of quality product. Quality is of paramount importance to the business of the Group and is regularly reviewed and improved by dedicated personnel to enhance customer satisfaction. In addition, the Group obtained AS9100 certification in 2009 to qualify for the provision of advanced and reliable PCBs for the aerospace industry. This is a testament to our product quality.

### 業務回顧及發展

本集團為PCB原設備製造(「OEM」)供應商，專注於從事製造高質量PCB，產品皆符合行業標準(例如IPC標準)，以及我們客戶的規定。

我們的目標鎖定在傳統PCB，並具備製造多層及特殊物料PCB的完備能力，主要應用於汽車、通訊設備、醫療設備、工業自動化設備以及電子消費品。

我們持續多元化的產品組合及市場組合讓本集團能夠快速迎合部分行業的需求變化，據此調節我們的產出，從而減少對單一產品及市場的依賴，受惠於近年汽車電子化的龐大商機，該部分產生的收益比重相應較大。

在過去超過三十年的經營，本集團已建立穩固的根基及深厚的客戶關係，本集團向遍佈在亞洲、歐洲、非洲、北美洲、南美洲及大洋洲的原設備製造商客戶提供直接及間接的服務，該等客戶在各行各業經營，許多更以跨國模式運作。若干主要原設備製造商客戶為其所屬市場中的表表者。本集團亦向多家領先電子製造服務提供者，直接供應PCB產品，藉以為本集團的間接原設備製造商客戶組裝原設備製造商製成品。迄今，本集團與主要客戶建立長遠關係，當中部分已合作逾十載，而本公司相信彼等亦視本集團為其供應鏈上的重要夥伴。因此，與客戶所建立的深厚長久關係，可使本集團更快掌握客戶需求的動向。

本集團認為，產品及工序的質素對其業務有關鍵作用。本集團符合多項國際品質標準及系統，包括ISO9001、ISO14001及IATF16949認證。本集團亦已實施多項品質方案及簡化計劃，以促進優質產品文化。品質乃本集團業務的關鍵所在，並由專人定期作出檢討及改善，藉以提升客戶滿意度，此外，本集團於二零零九年獲得AS9100認證，藉以能夠為航天工業供應高科技及可靠性高的PCB，此舉乃對我們的產品質量的一種肯定。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

The high production cost continues to affect the PCB industry in current year. Followed by the sweep of emission limits and environmental protection measures across China, PCB manufacturers are facing steep challenges. As a PCB manufacturer, the Group needs to formulate appropriate responses and increase the capital input in respect of environmental protection resulting in the set-off of part of the profits of the Group. However, viewing from another perspective, manufacturers failing to meet the required standards would be eliminated or would have to enhance their operation cost in order to comply with the required standards, whereas the Group has realized the need for environmental protection and has made relevant investment many years ago. Therefore, compared with those failing to meet the standards, the Group is under less pressure in such new setting in the PCB market and better positioned to seize opportunities.

Although China remains to be the “World Factory”, labor costs are no longer as low as a decade before and have gradually increased. In addition, the labor supply is insufficient in the coastal areas. The Group enhanced its production automation, promoted the use and flow of production information, optionized and improved costs and quality which could eventually lead the Group to develop towards intelligent production in the future.

In 2020, the biggest challenge of the Company was the numerous problems caused by the COVID-19. The production schedule was affected under the limitation of initial lockdown policy of the Chinese government and limited movement of manpower and resources. Some customers have also delayed delivery for their orders when the pandemic spread worldwide. Fortunately, the domestic pandemic was gradually under control and production has returned to normal. Although the pandemic outside China has not yet controlled, orders have not decreased significantly.

The follow-up arrangement of the existing production base was an important issue in 2020. The Group has been concentrating on its PCB business for over 30 years, in which the accumulated experience and networks allow the Group to make further development in the PCB market. With the rapid progress of the urbanization in Shenzhen, the Shenzhen Pingshan District Government has also made strategic planning for promoting its local development. Given the increased labor costs in Shenzhen and the need to maintain competitiveness and respond to the future change in the planned use of the current production area of Yan Tat Printed Circuits (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., after consultation with the Board and the professional advisers, the Group plans to establish another production base in the Greater Bay Area to support the long-term development of the Group. Apart from the headquarter in China and the research and development department which will remain located in Pingshan District, Shenzhen, the bulk production capacity of the Group will be relocated gradually to the new production base. The Group entered into a cooperation agreement with independent parties in relation to the urban renewal project located at the current production area in Pingshan District. At the same time, the Group will also consider opportunities to maximize shareholders' benefits from time to time.

高生產成本持續於本年度影響PCB行業，緊隨著限排環保措施的旋風席捲全中國，各PCB製造商正面臨對此嚴竣的挑戰，作為PCB製造商的本集團，更需要考慮適當的應對方法，加大對環保的資金投入，因而抵銷了本集團一部分利潤；但在另一角度看，未能達標的生產企業，有可能被淘汰，或大大增加成本來符合標準，而本集團早在多年前已注意到環保需要，作出相應投入。因此，在PCB市場新的環境下，本集團較其他未達標的企業，壓力較少，而此消彼長，可能有更好的機遇。

雖然中國仍是「世界工廠」，惟十多年前較低的勞工成本已日漸上升，沿海地區的勞工供應，亦有不足的情況，本集團加強生產自動化，促進生產信息的運用流轉，優化改善成本與質量，日後更令本集團最終朝著智能化生產方向邁進。

二零二零年，本公司最大挑戰莫過於在應對COVID-19帶來的重重問題，受限於中國大陸政府初期封城政策以及人力物資有限度的移動，影響生產進度，在疫情蔓延到世界各地，部分客戶亦有延後訂單付運的例子，有幸的是國內疫情漸漸受控，生產回復正常，雖然中國以外疫情未見好轉，但訂單沒有大幅減少。

現有生產基地的後續安排是二零二零年的一項重要事項。本集團專注PCB業務超過三十年，所累積經驗及網絡有利本集團在PCB市場進一步發展，隨深圳城市化的急速發展，深圳市坪山區政府亦制定策略規劃以推動當地發展。鑒於深圳勞動成本增加，為保持競爭力及配合恩達電路(深圳)有限公司現廠址未來規劃用途改變，經董事會及專業顧問共同研究後決定，為配合長遠發展，本集團計劃在大灣區發展另一個生產基地，除保留本集團中國總部及研發部門在深圳坪山區外，將本集團大批量生產逐步遷往新基地。本集團與第三方就坪山現廠區之市區更新項目的發展簽訂合作協議，與此同時，本集團亦會不時考慮為股東爭取最大利益的機會發展。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### FINANCIAL REVIEW

### 財務回顧

in HK\$'000 千港元		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Turnover	營業額	587,133	650,408
Gross profit	毛利	136,531	148,390
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA")	利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利 (「EBITDA」)	82,641	103,574
Net profit	純利	38,702	55,901

The Group's turnover for the year of 2020 was approximately HK\$587.1 million, representing a decrease of approximately 9.7% compared to that of the last year, which was primarily attributable to the decrease in sales orders and the delayed delivery for certain orders demanded by customers due to the periodic suspension in global economic activities as a result of the impact of the outbreak of COVID-19.

本集團於二零二零年之營業額約587.1百萬港元，較去年減少約9.7%，主要由於COVID-19疫情影響下，全球經濟活動間歇停擺，導致銷售訂單減少及部分訂單客戶要求延遲交付。

The Group's gross profit for the year of 2020 was approximately HK\$136.5 million, representing a decrease of approximately 8.0% compared to that of the last year, primarily due to decrease in sales and production in volume. Gross profit margin slightly increased by approximately 0.5% to 23.3% from 22.8%.

本集團於二零二零年之毛利約136.5百萬港元，較去年減少約8.0%，主要由於銷量及產量減少。毛利率由22.8%輕微增加約0.5%至23.3%。

The Group's total operating expenses for the year of 2020 were approximately HK\$95.1 million, representing a decrease of approximately 2.0% compared to approximately HK\$97.0 million for the last year, primarily due to the decrease in selling and distribution expenses.

本集團於二零二零年的經營開支總額約為95.1百萬港元，較去年約97.0百萬港元減少約2.0%，主要由於銷售及分銷開支減少所致。

The Group's EBITDA amounted to approximately HK\$82.6 million for the year of 2020 as compared to approximately HK\$103.6 million for the last year.

本集團於二零二零年的EBITDA約為82.6百萬港元，而去年則約為103.6百萬港元。

The Group recorded a profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company of approximately HK\$38.7 million for the year of 2020 as compared to approximately HK\$55.9 million for the last year.

本集團於二零二零年錄得本公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利約38.7百萬港元，而去年則約為55.9百萬港元。

#### Other income and gains

Other income and gains decreased by approximately HK\$4.7 million, or 20.5%, to approximately HK\$18.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 from approximately HK\$22.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2019, primarily due to the net effect of (1) the decrease in foreign exchange gain of approximately HK\$3.5 million, (2) the decrease in realisation of exchange fluctuation reserve upon deregistration of a subsidiary of approximately HK\$5.3 million, and (3) the increase in government grants of approximately HK\$3.3 million.

#### 其他收入及收益

其他收入及收益由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度約22.9百萬港元減少約4.7百萬港元或20.5%，至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度約18.2百萬港元，主要由於下列各項的淨影響：(1)匯兌收益減少約3.5百萬港元；(2)註銷一間附屬公司時變現之匯兌波動儲備減少約5.3百萬港元；及(3)政府補貼增加約3.3百萬港元。



# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### Selling and distribution expenses

Selling and distribution expenses decreased by approximately HK\$4.2 million, or 22.1%, to approximately HK\$14.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 from approximately HK\$19.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The decrease was primarily due to decrease in commission and transportation cost.

### General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by approximately HK\$2.3 million, or 2.9%, to approximately HK\$80.3 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 from approximately HK\$78.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The increase was primarily due to the net effect of (1) the increase in foreign exchange losses of approximately HK\$5.9 million, (2) the increase in legal and professional fee of approximately HK\$5.1 million, (3) the increase in research and development costs of approximately HK\$1.4 million, (4) the decrease in consultant expense of approximately HK\$5.0 million, (5) the decrease in central pension scheme expenses of approximately HK\$2.0 million, (6) the decrease in staff welfare expense of approximately HK\$1.2 million, and (7) the decrease in traveling expenses of approximately HK\$1.7 million.

### Other expenses

Loss on disposal of old machinery amounted to approximately HK\$3.1 million and write-off of old machinery amounted to approximately HK\$4.0 million were incurred during the current year. As a result, other expenses increased by approximately HK\$7.1 million, to approximately HK\$7.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 from approximately HK\$0.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### Finance costs

Finance costs decreased by approximately HK\$4.3 million, or 70.5%, to approximately HK\$1.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 from approximately HK\$6.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in the amount of bank loans interest resulting from the decrease in the amount of bank borrowings during the year.

### Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company

The Group recorded profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company of approximately HK\$38.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 compared to approximately HK\$55.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2019, representing a decrease of approximately 30.8%. The decrease of profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company was mainly due to the net effect of the decrease in gross profit of approximately HK\$11.9 million, the decrease in other income and gains of approximately HK\$4.7 million, the decrease in selling and distribution expenses of approximately HK\$4.2 million, the increase in general and administrative expenses of approximately HK\$2.3 million, the increase in other expense of approximately HK\$7.1 million, and the decrease in finance costs of approximately HK\$4.3 million.

### 銷售及分銷開支

銷售及分銷開支由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度約19.0百萬港元減少約4.2百萬港元或22.1%，至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度約14.8百萬港元。有關減幅主要由於佣金及運輸成本減少所致。

### 一般及行政開支

一般及行政開支由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度約78.0百萬港元增加約2.3百萬港元或2.9%，至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度約80.3百萬港元。此增幅主要歸因於下列各項的淨影響：(1)匯兌差額虧損增加約5.9百萬港元；(2)法律及專業費用增加約5.1百萬港元；(3)研發成本增加約1.4百萬港元；(4)顧問費用減少約5.0百萬港元；(5)中央退休金計劃費用減少約2.0百萬港元；(6)職工福利費用減少約1.2百萬港元；及(7)差旅費用減少約1.7百萬港元。

### 其他開支

出售舊機器的虧損約3.1百萬港元及舊機器撇銷約4.0百萬港元於本年度內產生。因此，其他開支由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度約0.1百萬港元增加約7.1百萬港元，至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度約7.2百萬港元。

### 融資成本

融資成本由截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度約6.1百萬港元減少約4.3百萬港元或70.5%，至截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度約1.8百萬港元。有關減幅主要由於年內銀行借款減少以致銀行貸款利息下跌所致。

### 本公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團錄得本公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利約38.7百萬港元，較截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度約55.9百萬港元減少約30.8%。本公司普通權益持有人應佔溢利減少主要由於毛利減少約11.9百萬港元，其他收入及收益減少約4.7百萬港元；銷售及分銷開支減少約4.2百萬港元；一般及行政開支增加約2.3百萬港元；其他開支增加約7.1百萬港元；及融資成本減少約4.3百萬港元的淨影響。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### Property, plant and equipment

The net carrying amount as at 31 December 2020 was approximately HK\$359.7 million, representing a decrease of approximately HK\$3.2 million from that of 31 December 2019. This was mainly due to the net effect of (i) depreciation of approximately HK\$29.8 million with respect to the Group's property, plant and equipment in the current year, (ii) increase in exchange realignment of approximately HK\$23.0 million, (iii) total additions and transfer in during the year of approximately HK\$14.1 million, and (iv) total disposals and write-off during the year of approximately HK\$10.5 million.

### Trade and bills receivables

There was an increase in trade and bills receivables of approximately HK\$17.7 million as at 31 December 2020 as compared to that of 31 December 2019, which was mainly due to the rise in sales in the fourth quarter of 2020 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. For further details, please refer to note 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Trade and bills payables

There was an increase in trade and bills payables as at 31 December 2020 of approximately HK\$13.3 million as compared to that of 31 December 2019, which was mainly due to the increase of trade payables caused by the rise in sales in the fourth quarter of 2020 as well as purchases. For further details, please refer to note 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Bank and other borrowings

The Group had bank and other borrowings as at 31 December 2020 in the sum of approximately HK\$5.5 million, representing a decrease of approximately HK\$78.7 million from the sum of approximately HK\$84.2 million as at 31 December 2019. The decrease in borrowings was mainly due to repayment of borrowings. No financial instruments were used for hedging purposes, nor were there any foreign currency net investments hedged by current borrowings and/or other hedging instruments. For further details, please refer to note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Liquidity and financial resources

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had current assets of approximately HK\$563.1 million (2019: HK\$437.5 million) including cash and cash equivalents, pledged deposits and restricted cash totalling approximately HK\$276.5 million (2019: HK\$160.9 million). As at 31 December 2020, the Group had non-current liabilities of approximately HK\$155.8 million (2019: HK\$35.7 million), and its current liabilities amounted to approximately HK\$210.5 million (2019: HK\$276.6 million), consisting mainly of payables arising in the normal course of operations and bank borrowings for financing of production facilities. Accordingly, the Group's current ratio, being the ratio of current assets to current liabilities, was around 2.7 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: 1.6).

### 物業、廠房及設備

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，賬面淨值約為359.7百萬港元，較二零一九年十二月三十一日減少約3.2百萬港元，主要由於(i)本集團物業、廠房及設備的本年度折舊約29.8百萬港元，(ii)匯兌調整增加約23.0百萬港元，(iii)年內添置及轉入總計約14.1百萬港元，及(iv)年內出售及撇銷總計約10.5百萬港元的淨影響。

### 貿易應收款項及應收票據

於二零二零年十二月三十一日之貿易應收款項及應收票據較二零一九年十二月三十一日增加約17.7百萬港元，主要由於二零二零年第四季度相較二零一九年第四季度銷售額有所上升。更多詳情，請參閱綜合財務報表附註18。

### 貿易應付款項及應付票據

於二零二零年十二月三十一日之貿易應付款項及應付票據較二零一九年十二月三十一日增加約13.3百萬港元，主要由於二零二零年第四季度的銷售上升的同時，採購上升，從而導致貿易應付款項增加。更多詳情，請參閱綜合財務報表附註22。

### 銀行及其他借款

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的銀行及其他借款合計約為5.5百萬港元，較二零一九年十二月三十一日合共約84.2百萬港元減少約78.7百萬港元。借款減少主要由於償還借款所致。並未動用財務工具作對沖用途，亦無通過現有借款及／或其他對沖工具對沖任何外幣投資淨額。更多詳情，請參閱綜合財務報表附註24。

### 流動資金及財務資源

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團流動資產約為563.1百萬港元(二零一九年：437.5百萬港元)，包括現金及現金等價物、已抵押存款及受限制現金總計約276.5百萬港元(二零一九年：160.9百萬港元)。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團非流動負債約為155.8百萬港元(二零一九年：35.7百萬港元)，而其流動負債約為210.5百萬港元(二零一九年：276.6百萬港元)，主要包括一般業務過程中產生的應付款項及就生產設施融資之銀行借款。因此，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的流動比率(流動資產除以流動負債)約為2.7(二零一九年：1.6)。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio of the Group, calculated as total borrowings over total equity, was approximately 0.01 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: approximately 0.2).

### Treasury policies

The Group has adopted a prudent financial management approach towards its treasury policies and thus maintained a healthy liquidity position throughout the year of 2020. The Group strives to reduce exposure to credit risk by performing ongoing credit assessments and evaluations of the financial status of its customers. To manage liquidity risk, the Board closely monitors the Group's liquidity position to ensure that the liquidity structure of the Group's assets, liabilities and other commitments can meet its funding requirements from time to time.

### Foreign exchange exposure

As at 31 December 2020, we had cash and cash equivalents, pledged deposits, trade and bills receivables, trade and bills payables, other payables and interest-bearing bank borrowings which are denominated in currencies other than Hong Kong dollar, and consequently we have foreign exchange exposure from translation of amounts denominated in foreign currencies as at the reporting date. During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group did not engage in any derivatives activities and did not commit to any financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

### Capital structure

There has been no change in the capital structure of the Company during the current and last years. The capital of the Company is comprised of ordinary shares and capital reserves.

### Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2020, capital commitments of the Group amounted to approximately HK\$1.5 million (2019: HK\$2.1 million).

### Dividend

The Board recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK6.0 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

The proposed dividend is subject to approval by the shareholders of the Company at the annual general meeting to be held on Friday, 21 May 2021 and, if approved, is expected to be paid on or about Wednesday, 23 June 2021 to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on Wednesday, 2 June 2021. The dividend is declared and will be paid in HKD.

### 資產負債比率

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團之資產負債比率(按總借款除以總權益計算)約為0.01(二零一九年：約0.2)。

### 庫務政策

本集團已就庫務政策採取審慎的財務管理方針，因此於二零二零年內維持穩健流動資金狀況。本集團透過持續進行信貸評估及評估其客戶財務狀況，致力減低信貸風險。為管理流動資金風險，董事會密切監察本集團流動資金狀況，確保本集團資產、負債及其他承擔之流動資金結構能應付不時之資金需要。

### 外匯風險

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，我們有並非以港元計值的現金及現金等價物、已抵押存款、貿易應收款項及應收票據、貿易應付款項及應付票據、其他應付款項及計息銀行借款，因此我們於報告日期面對換算外幣計值金額之外匯風險。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團並無從事任何衍生工具活動，亦無作出任何財務工具承擔，以對沖所面對之外匯風險。

### 資本架構

於本年度及去年，本公司資本架構概無變動。本公司資本包括普通股及資本儲備。

### 資本承擔

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團的資本承擔約為1.5百萬港元(二零一九年：2.1百萬港元)。

### 股息

董事會建議於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度派付末期股息每股6.0港仙(2019：零)。

建議股息須經本公司股東於二零二一年五月二十一日(星期五)舉行的股東週年大會上批准後方可作實，倘批准，預期將於二零二一年六月二十三日(星期三)或前後向於二零二一年六月二日(星期三)名列本公司股東名冊的股東派付股息。股息以港元宣派並將以港元派付。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### Dividend Policy

The Board regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure an optimal capital structure and shareholder returns when its dividend policy considers:

- the Group's actual and expected financial performance;
- retained profits and distributable reserves of the Group;
- return on equity and other corresponding restrictions of the Group;
- the Group's capital requirement and surplus;
- the Group's liquidity position;
- general economic conditions, business cycle of the Group's business and internal or external factors that may have an impact on the business, financial results and position of the Company; and
- other factors that the Board deems relevant.

The Board will continue to review the Group's dividend policy from time to time and there can be no assurance that dividends will be paid in any particular amount for any given period.

The payment of dividend is also subject to any restrictions under the applicable laws and the Company's Articles of Association.

### Closure of the Register of Members

To determine the eligibility of the shareholders of the Company to attend the annual general meeting of the Company ("AGM") to be held on Friday, 21 May 2021, the register of members will be closed from Monday, 17 May 2021 to Friday, 21 May 2021, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected. In order to be entitled to attend and vote at the AGM, all transfer forms accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's Hong Kong branch share registrar, Tricor Investor Services Limited, Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Friday, 14 May 2021.

In addition, to determine shareholders' entitlement to the dividend, the register of members will be closed from Monday, 31 May 2021 to Wednesday, 2 June 2021, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected. In order to qualify for the entitlements to the dividend, all completed transfers documents accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's Hong Kong branch share registrar, Tricor Investor Services Limited, Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 pm on Friday, 28 May 2021.

### 股息政策

董事會定期審核及管理其資本架構以在其股息政策考慮以下各項時確保最理想的資本架構及股東回報：

- 本集團的實際及預期財務表現；
- 本集團的保留溢利及可分派儲備；
- 本集團的股本回報及其他相應限制；
- 本集團的資本需求及盈餘；
- 本集團的流動資金狀況；
- 整體經濟狀況、本集團業務的業務週期以及可能對本公司的業務、財務業績及狀況有影響之內外部因素；及
- 董事會視為相關的其他因素。

董事會將繼續不時審核本集團的股息政策，但可能無法保證將就任何特定期間派付任何特定金額的股息。

股息的派付亦受到適用法律及本公司組織章程細則項下任何限制的影響。

### 暫停辦理股份過戶登記手續

為釐定本公司股東出席將於二零二一年五月二十一日(星期五)舉行的本公司股東週年大會(「股東週年大會」)的資格，本公司將於二零二一年五月十七日(星期一)至二零二一年五月二十一日(星期五)期間(包括首尾兩日)暫停辦理股份過戶登記手續，期間將不會辦理任何股份過戶登記。為符合資格出席股東週年大會並於會上投票表決，所有過戶文件連同相關股票，最遲須於二零二一年五月十四日(星期五)下午四時三十分前送交本公司的香港股份過戶登記分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，以辦理登記。

此外，為釐定股東享有獲派股息的權利，本公司將於二零二一年五月三十一日(星期一)至二零二一年六月二日(星期三)(包括首尾兩日)期間暫停辦理股份過戶登記手續，期間將不會辦理任何股份過戶登記。為符合資格獲派股息，所有已填妥的過戶文件連同有關股票，最遲須於二零二一年五月二十八日(星期五)下午四時三十分送交本公司的香港股份過戶登記分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，以辦理登記。



# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### Information on employees

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had 739 employees (2019: 977 employees), including the executive Directors. Total employee benefit expense (including Directors' remuneration) was approximately HK\$80.0 million, as compared to approximately HK\$103.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. Remuneration is determined with reference to market norms and individual employee's performance, qualification and experience.

On top of basic salaries, bonuses may be paid by reference to the Group's performance as well as the individual's performance. Other staff benefits include contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund scheme in Hong Kong, and various welfare plans including the provision of pension funds, medical insurance and other relevant insurance for employees of our Group.

The salaries and benefits of the Group's employees are kept at a competitive level and employees are rewarded on a performance-related basis within the general framework of the Group's salary and bonus system, which is reviewed annually. The Group also operates a share option scheme adopted by the Company on 18 November 2014 ("Share Option Scheme") where options to subscribe for shares may be granted to the Directors and employees of the Group.

Details of the Share Option Scheme are disclosed in the section headed "Share Option Scheme" on pages 46 to 48 of this annual report.

The Company did not grant any share option under the Share Option Scheme during the current and prior years. Details of remuneration of Directors and chief executive and the five highest paid individuals of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in note 8 and note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Significant investments held

As at 31 December 2020, the Group did not hold any significant investment.

### Future plans for material investments and capital assets

Other than those disclosed in this annual report on 8 May 2020, the Group has entered into, amongst others, a cooperation agreement for the urban renewal project located at our production base in Pingshan District, Shenzhen, the PRC. The entering into of the cooperation agreement and the transactions thereunder have been approved by the shareholders of the Company at the extraordinary general meeting on 14 July 2020. For details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 15 May 2020 and 14 July 2020, and the circular dated 24 June 2020. Also, currently the Group is exploring the opportunity and proactively discussing with independent third parties in relation to the investment of the establishment of a Greater Bay Area production base for the production of PCBs.

### 僱員資料

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團有739名僱員（二零一九年：977名僱員），包括執行董事。僱員福利開支總額（包括董事薪酬）約為80.0百萬港元，而截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度則約為103.1百萬港元。薪酬乃參考市場常規及個別僱員之表現、資格及經驗而釐訂。

除基本薪金外，本公司會參考本集團表現及個別員工表現發放花紅。其他員工福利包括作出香港強制性公積金計劃供款，及為本集團聘用之僱員提供多項福利計劃，包括提供退休金、醫療保險及其他相關保險。

本集團僱員之薪金及福利維持在具競爭力的水平，在本集團薪金及花紅制度（每年進行檢討）的總體框架下，僱員按表現獲得獎勵。本集團亦設有購股權計劃（「購股權計劃」），由本公司於二零一四年十一月十八日採納，據此，可向董事及本集團僱員授出認購股份之購股權。

購股權計劃詳情披露於本年報第46至48頁「購股權計劃」一節。

於本年度及過往年度本公司並無根據購股權計劃授出任何購股權。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事及本集團主要行政人員及五名最高薪酬人士之薪酬詳情載於綜合財務報表附註8及附註9。

### 持有之重大投資

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無持有任何重大投資。

### 重大投資及資本資產的未來計劃

除本年報所披露者外，於二零二零年五月八日，本集團簽訂（其中包括）有關位於中國深圳坪山區的生產基地的城市更新項目的合作協議。訂立合作協議及其項下擬進行的交易已獲本公司股東於二零二零年七月十四日舉行的股東特別大會上批准。詳情請參閱本公司日期為二零二零年五月十五日及二零二零年七月十四日的公告及日期為二零二零年六月二十四日的通函。此外，本集團正物色機會並正積極與獨立第三方商討投資建立大灣區PCB生產基地。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### Material acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

On 8 May 2020, the Group has entered into a cooperation agreement with an independent third party on a disposal of certain parcels of land located in Pingshan New District, Shenzhen, with certain parcels of the land being used by the Group for the production of PCB, through disposal of subsidiaries of the Group and/or disposal of the relevant land and properties in relation to an urban renewal project. As at the date of this annual report, as Urban Renewal Approval (立項完成) has not yet been obtained, the disposals have not materialised. For further details, please refer to Company's announcements dated 15 May 2020 and 14 July 2020, and the circular dated 24 June 2020.

Save as disclosed above and those disclosed in this annual report, the Group did not have any material acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

### Charges on assets

As at 31 December 2020, certain assets of the Group as set out below were charged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group:

- (i) the Group's investment property amounting to approximately HK\$6.7 million (2019: HK\$6.5 million).
- (ii) pledged deposits with banks amounting to approximately HK\$31.8 million (2019: HK\$31.4 million).

### Contingent liabilities

The Group had no material contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

### 重大收購及出售附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司

於二零二零年五月八日，本集團與一名獨立第三方訂立合作協議，以透過出售本集團附屬公司及／或出售與一項城市更新項目有關的土地及物業的方式，出售位於深圳坪山區的若干地塊，當中若干地塊由本集團用作生產PCB。於本年報日期，由於尚未立項完成，出售事項仍未落實。有關進一步詳情，請參閱本公司日期為二零二零年五月十五日及二零二零年七月十四日的公告以及日期為二零二零年六月二十四日的通函。

除於本年報所披露者外，本集團並無任何重大收購及出售附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司事項。

### 資產抵押

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，下文所載本集團的部分資產已抵押，作為本集團獲授銀行融資的擔保：

- (i) 本集團的投資物業約為6.7百萬港元(二零一九年：6.5百萬港元)。
- (ii) 已抵押予銀行的存款約為31.8百萬港元(二零一九年：31.4百萬港元)。

### 或然負債

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日並無任何重大或然負債(二零一九年：無)。

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## 管理層討論及分析

### Prospects

COVID-19 has spread worldwide and severely affected the economy and people's livelihood. In early 2021, various places began to vaccinate their citizens. With the widespread application of vaccines, the pandemic is expected to be alleviated, but it will still take a long time for the economic and people's livelihood to resume to the situation before the pandemic. The US First policy and the policy of suppressing Chinese corporates will not be changed immediately after Donald Trump stepped down. We have to wait and observe the impact of the policies towards China under the new administration. The major challenge in 2021 is cost control. At the end of the year, the prices of various major raw materials such as copper clad laminates, prepregs, copper foils have risen sharply, and will continue to rise in the new year. This has reduced the profits of circuit boards manufacturers. In short, the future challenge will be more severe. Although we have a diversified market and industry sector, a broad high-quality customer base, and strong defensiveness, the general unfavorable environment has a negative impact on the Company. The Company is closely monitoring external developments and its own internal customer orders to make appropriate adjustments accordingly.

### Events after reporting period

There were no other significant events from the end of the reporting period up to the date of this annual report.

### 前景

COVID-19蔓延至全球，嚴重影響經濟及民生活動，二零二一年初各地開始為市民注射疫苗，隨著疫苗的廣範應用，有望疫情得以緩和，但經濟及民生活動仍需一段長時間才能回復疫情前的景象；美國優先政策及對中國企業的打壓政策，不會在特朗普下台而立刻改變，要觀望新政府的對華政策所帶來的影響；二零二一年大挑戰是成本控制，本年度末，各樣主要原材料例如銅箔基板、半固化黏合材料、銅箔等出現大幅漲價，並延續到新一年，這蠶食了電路板生產商利潤；總括而言，未來挑戰，更見嚴峻，雖然我們擁有多元化的市場及行業板塊，寬闊的優質客戶群，防守性較強，但大圍不利的環境下，造成對本公司負面的影響，本公司正密切留意外圍事態發展，及本身內在客戶訂單情況，並相應作出適當的調整。

### 於報告期間後之事項

於報告期間後直至本年報日期止概無其他重大事項。

# Directors and Senior Management Profile

## 董事及高級管理層簡歷

### DIRECTORS

Our Board is responsible and has general powers for the management and conduct of the business. The following table sets forth information regarding members of the Board as at the date of this report:

### 董事

董事會負責業務的管理及經營，並就此獲賦予普遍權力。下表載列於本報告日期有關董事會成員的資料：

Name 姓名	Appointment Date 委任日期	Resignation Date 離任日期	Age 年齡
<b>Executive Directors</b> 執行董事			
Mr. Chan Wing Yin 陳榮賢先生	8 July 2014 二零一四年七月八日	—	71
Mrs. Chan Yung 陳勇女士	8 July 2014 二零一四年七月八日	—	71
Mr. Chan Yan Wing 陳恩永先生	8 July 2014 二零一四年七月八日	—	41
<b>Non-executive Director</b> 非執行董事			
Mr. Chan Yan Kwong 陳恩光先生	1 November 2017 二零一七年十一月一日	—	42
<b>Independent Non-executive Directors</b> 獨立非執行董事			
Mr. Chung Yuk Ming 鍾玉明先生	18 November 2014 二零一四年十一月十八日	—	73
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu 邱榮耀先生	18 November 2014 二零一四年十一月十八日	—	53
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen 劉順銓先生	30 September 2016 二零一六年九月三十日	—	70

### CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

**Mr. Chan Wing Yin (陳榮賢)**, aged 71, is our chairman, executive Director and chief executive officer. He is the founder of the Group and has participated in the management of the Group since January 1992. Mr. Chan is the director of all our subsidiaries. Mr. Chan is responsible for the corporate strategic planning and overall business development of the Group. Mr. Chan is the spouse of Mrs. Chan Yung, the father of Mr. Chan Yan Kwong (the non-executive Director) and Mr. Chan Yan Wing (the executive Director).

### 主席、執行董事及行政總裁

陳榮賢先生，71歲，為主席、執行董事及行政總裁。彼為本集團創辦人，自一九九二年一月起已參與本集團的管理。陳先生為我們所有附屬公司的董事。陳先生負責本集團的企業策略規劃及整體業務發展。陳先生為陳勇女士的配偶、陳恩光先生（非執行董事）及陳恩永先生（執行董事）的父親。

Before incorporation of Yan Tat (HK) Industrial Limited (“YT Industrial”) in 1992, Mr. Chan was a sole proprietorship conducting business under the name of Yan Tat (HK) Industrial Co. from September 1989, which was primarily engaged in the manufacturing of PCBs and which enabled Mr. Chan to acquire relevant industry knowledge and accumulate relevant experience. Mr. Chan has more than 31 years of experience in the PCB production and sales.

在恩達(香港)實業有限公司(「恩達實業」)於一九九二年註冊成立前，陳先生自一九八九年九月起以恩達(香港)實業公司之名義獨資經營業務，並主要從事PCB製造，讓陳先生汲取相關行業知識及累積相關經驗。陳先生於PCB產銷擁有逾31年經驗。



# Directors and Senior Management Profile

## 董事及高級管理層簡歷

Mr. Chan currently serves as vice chairman of the Fujian Chamber of Commerce in Shenzhen (深圳市福建商會), the vice chairman of The Employers' Federation of Shenzhen (深圳市企業投資者聯合會) since September 2004 and currently as the honorary president of the highest ranking members (最高級別會員榮譽會長) since 2010. Mr. Chan is also currently the vice chairman of China Printed Circuit Association (中國印製電路行業協會) (CPCA) since March 2010. Mr. Chan was recognised as "Pioneer Worker" by CPCA in 2012.

Mr. Chan attended his secondary school education in Fujian province, the PRC from 1962 to 1964.

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

**Mrs. Chan Yung (陳勇)**, aged 71, is our executive Director and vice president. She has participated in the management of the Group since September 1996. Mrs. Chan is one of the directors of four of our subsidiaries. Mrs. Chan is responsible for overseeing the administration, purchasing and logistics of the Group, corporate strategic planning and overall business development of the Group. Mrs. Chan is the spouse of Mr. Chan Wing Yin, and the mother of Mr. Chan Yan Kwong and Mr. Chan Yan Wing.

Mrs. Chan completed her secondary school education in Fujian province, the PRC in June 1968.

**Mr. Chan Yan Wing (陳恩永)**, aged 41, is our executive Director and vice president. Mr. Chan is the son of Mr. Chan Wing Yin and Mrs. Chan Yung, and the brother of Mr. Chan Yan Kwong. Mr. Chan is one of the directors of five of our subsidiaries.

Mr. Chan has approximately 17 years of experience in the PCB industry. Mr. Chan joined our Group in July 2003 and is primarily responsible for overseeing the sales and marketing of the Group.

Mr. Chan graduated from University of London in the United Kingdom with a bachelor's degree of science in Management in August 2002. Since 2016 till now, Mr. Chan was elected as a member and standing committee member of the Shenzhen Municipal Pingshan District Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and he has been a member and the executive director of the Youth Committee of Hong Kong Printed Circuit Association since January 2013, October 2017 respectively. He has been the vice chairman of the Fujian Chamber of Commerce in Shenzhen (深圳市福建商會) since January 2012. Since 2019, he has served as the executive director of the Hong Kong Federation of Fujian Associations and the executive deputy director of the youth committee of the association. Since 2019, he has served as the deputy secretary of the Friends of Wuyi. Since 2020, he has served as the vice chairman of Hong Kong Shenzhen Youth Association. Since 2020, he has served as vice chairman of the Hong Kong Youth Development Alliance. Since March 2021, he has served as the vice chairman of Hong Kong Ping Shan Youth Association.

陳先生為現任深圳市福建商會副監事長，自二零零四年九月起任深圳市企業投資者聯合會副會長及自二零一零年至今擔任最高級別會員榮譽會長。自二零一零年三月起至今，陳先生亦為中國印製電路行業協會的副會長。陳先生於二零一二年獲中國印製電路行業協會嘉許為「先進工作者」。

陳先生於一九六二年至一九六四年在中國福建省修讀中學課程。

### 執行董事

**陳勇女士**，71歲，為執行董事及副總裁。彼自一九九六年九月起參與本集團的管理。陳女士為本集團四間附屬公司的其中一名董事。陳女士負責監督本集團的行政、採購及物流及本集團企業策略規劃及整體業務發展。陳女士為陳榮賢先生的配偶、陳恩光先生及陳恩永先生的母親。

陳女士於一九六八年六月在中國福建省完成中學課程。

**陳恩永先生**，41歲，為執行董事及副總裁。陳先生為陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士的兒子及陳恩光先生的胞弟。陳先生為五間附屬公司的董事之一。

陳先生於PCB行業擁有約17年經驗。陳先生於二零零三年七月加入本集團，主要負責監督本集團的銷售及市場營銷。

陳先生於二零零二年八月畢業於英國倫敦大學，獲頒管理學士學位。自二零一六年至今，陳先生被委任為中國人民政治協商會議深圳市坪山區委員會委員及常委，並分別自二零一三年一月及二零一七年十月起擔任香港綫路板協會青年委員會委員及執行委員，以及自二零一二年一月起任深圳市福建商會副會長，自二零一九年擔任香港福建社團聯會常務會董及該會之青年委員會常務副主任，自二零一九年擔任武夷之友副秘書長，自二零二零年擔任香港深圳青年總會副主席，自二零二零年擔任香港青年發展聯盟副主席，自二零二一年三月擔任香港坪山青年總會副會長。

# Directors and Senior Management Profile

## 董事及高級管理層簡歷

### NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Mr. Chan Yan Kwong (陳恩光)**, aged 42, is our non-executive Director. Mr. Chan is the son of Mr. Chan Wing Yin and Mrs. Chan Yung, and the brother of Mr. Chan Yan Wing. Mr. Chan is one of the directors of seven of our subsidiaries.

Mr. Chan joined our Group in April 2011 and appointed as executive Director for the period from July 2014 to October 2017. He was primarily responsible for overseeing factory expansion, information technology, human resources and building management of the Group. Since November 2017, he has been re-designated as a non-executive Director. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Chan worked at Benoy Limited (a private architectural firm) from June 2006 to March 2011 with his last position as a senior graphic designer where he was responsible for coordinating project construction and installation and architectural design. After his re-designation as non-executive Director, he continues to advise the Board on operational strategies of the Group and the furtherance of its business portfolio. He also continues to develop in the area of project construction and architectural design.

Mr. Chan obtained a higher diploma in graphic design in Hong Kong Technical Colleges (currently known as Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education) in Hong Kong in September 1999. Mr. Chan then graduated from London College of Printing (currently known as London College of Communication) in the United Kingdom in May 2002 and received a bachelor's degree of arts in Graphic and Media Design and was awarded a professional development award in Print Production (Print Packaging and Buying) in August 2002. He also obtained a master's degree in Interactive Digital Media at The University of Sussex in the United Kingdom in November 2004. Mr. Chan has been a member of the Youth Committee of Hong Kong Printed Circuit Association since January 2013.

### 非執行董事

**陳恩光先生**，42歲，為非執行董事。陳先生為陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士的兒子及陳恩永先生的胞兄。陳先生為七間附屬公司的董事之一。

陳先生於二零一一年四月加入本集團，自二零一四年七月至二零一七年十月任職執行董事，主要負責監督本集團廠房擴展、資訊科技、人力資源及樓宇管理，在二零一七年十一月調任非執行董事。加盟本集團前，陳先生於二零零六年六月至二零一一年三月任職於私人建築公司Benoy Limited，離任前職位為高級圖像設計師，負責協調項目工程及安裝及建築設計。調任非執行董事後，彼將繼續就本集團的營運策略及促進業務組合發展方面提供意見，同時亦將繼續在項目工程及建築設計領域發展。

陳先生一九九九年九月於香港獲香港科技學院(現稱香港專業教育學院)頒授圖像設計高級文憑。陳先生其後在二零零二年五月畢業於英國London College of Printing(現稱為London College of Communication)，獲頒圖像及媒體設計文學士學位及於二零零二年八月榮獲Print Production(印刷媒體包裝及採購)專業發展獎。二零零四年十一月，彼亦獲英國薩塞克斯大學頒授互動數碼媒體碩士學位。自二零一三年一月起，陳先生任香港綫路板協會青年委員會委員。

# Directors and Senior Management Profile

## 董事及高級管理層簡歷

### INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

**Mr. Chung Yuk Ming (鍾玉明)**, aged 73, was appointed as our independent non-executive Director on 18 November 2014. Mr. Chung has over 34 years of experience in manufacturing of motor cars, toys, electronics and communications. Mr. Chung was the executive director of L.K. Technology Holdings Limited (stock code: 558) and Kader Holdings Company Limited (stock code: 180). Both companies are listed on the main board of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Chung obtained a master's degree in Business Administration in the University of East Asia (currently known as University of Macau) in the Macau Special Administrative Region in May 1989. He is currently a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Directors.

**Mr. Lau Shun Chuen (劉順銓)**, aged 70, was appointed as our independent non-executive Director on 30 September 2016. He is a retired banker. Mr. Lau held senior positions at the Bank of East Asia, HSBC and Hang Seng Bank, he has over 37 years of experience in the banking industry in Hong Kong, China and Canada. Mr. Lau obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Hong Kong in July 1973. He was a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers and a Fellow of the Hong Kong Institute of Bankers.

**Mr. Yau Wing Yiu (邱榮耀)**, aged 53, was appointed as our independent non-executive Director on 18 November 2014. Mr. Yau has over 26 years of experience in finance and accounting. Mr. Yau has been working as financial controller and company secretary of companies listed in Hong Kong. Mr. Yau had also been working in international accounting firms.

Mr. Yau graduated from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University with a bachelor's degree of arts in Accountancy. Mr. Yau is an associate of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

### 獨立非執行董事

**鍾玉明先生**，73歲，於二零一四年十一月十八日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。鍾先生於製造汽車、玩具、電子及電訊擁有逾34年經驗。鍾先生曾擔任力勁科技集團有限公司(股份代號：558)及開達集團有限公司(股份代號：180)之執行董事。兩間公司均於聯交所主板上市。

鍾先生於一九八九年五月在澳門特別行政區東亞大學(現稱為澳門大學)取得工商管理碩士學位。彼目前為香港董事學會資深會員。

**劉順銓先生**，70歲，於二零一六年九月三十日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。彼為退休銀行家，曾在東亞銀行、滙豐銀行及恒生銀行擔任要職，在香港、中國及加拿大銀行業累積逾37年經驗。劉先生於一九七三年七月獲得香港大學理學士學位。彼為英國特許銀行學會及香港銀行學會資深會士。

**邱榮耀先生**，53歲，於二零一四年十一月十八日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。邱先生於金融及會計領域擁有逾26年經驗。邱先生一直於多間香港上市公司擔任財務總監及公司秘書。邱先生亦曾任職於國際會計師事務所。

邱先生於香港理工大學畢業，獲頒會計學文學士學位。邱先生為香港會計師公會會員及英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員。

# Directors and Senior Management Profile

## 董事及高級管理層簡歷

### SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Our executive Directors and senior management are responsible for the day-to-day management of our business. The following table sets out certain information concerning our senior management as at the date of this report:

Name 姓名	Age 年齡	Positions within the Company 於本公司之職位
Mr. Lai Hau Yin 黎孝賢先生	53	Chief financial officer and company secretary 首席財務總監及公司秘書
Mr. Leung Siu Yat 梁少逸先生	56	Vice president 副總裁
Mr. Ho David Pei Yen 賀培嚴先生	65	Vice president 副總裁

**Mr. Lai Hau Yin (黎孝賢)**, aged 53, was appointed as our chief financial officer in March 2014 and our company secretary in August 2014, and is mainly responsible for overseeing the financial planning, accounting and company secretarial affairs of our Group. Mr. Lai has more than 28 years of experience in the areas of audit and accounting gained from various listed companies and accounting firm in Hong Kong.

Mr. Lai is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants since February 2009, a certified practise accountant of the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants since September 1996.

Mr. Lai obtained a bachelor's degree in Business from Deakin University of Australia in Australia in December 1992, a master's degree in Business Administration from West Coast Institute of Management & Technology in Australia in May 2000 (long distance learning course).

**Mr. Leung Siu Yat (梁少逸)**, aged 56, first joined our Group as a production manager and the vice president in November 2004, and is mainly responsible for supervising and management of the PCB factory production of our Group. Mr. Leung has over 30 years of experience in the PCB industry. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Leung worked for Ellington (Guangdong) Electronics Technology Company Limited (a PCB manufacturer) as a deputy general manager of a manufacturing factory from August 2000 to September 2004. From January 1997 to July 2000, he worked for Kalex Printed Circuit Board Ltd. (a PCB manufacturer) with his last position as an assistant production manager. From March 1986 to January 1997, Mr. Leung worked for Kalex Circuit Board (Hong Kong) Ltd., a PCB manufacturer, as a production superintendent. Mr. Leung was mainly responsible for overseeing the factory operation and supervising the production staff in these past positions. Mr. Leung completed his secondary school education in Guangdong province, the PRC in July 1981.

### 高級管理層

執行董事及高級管理層負責日常業務管理。下表載列於本報告日期有關高級管理層之若干資料：

**黎孝賢先生**，53歲，於二零一四年三月獲委任為首席財務總監及於二零一四年八月獲委任為公司秘書，主要負責監督本集團之財務規劃、會計及公司秘書事務。黎先生於香港多家上市公司及會計師事務所擁有逾28年審核及會計範疇經驗。

黎先生自二零零九年二月起為香港會計師公會資深會員，自一九九六年九月起為澳洲會計師公會的認可執業會計師。

黎先生於一九九二年十二月獲澳洲迪肯大學頒授商業學士學位；於二零零零年五月獲澳洲西岸科技管理學院(West Coast Institute of Management & Technology)頒授工商管理碩士學位(遙距學習課程)。

**梁少逸先生**，56歲，於二零零四年十一月首次加入本集團，擔任生產經理及副總裁，主要負責監督及管理本集團PCB廠房生產。梁先生於PCB行業擁有逾30年經驗。梁先生於加入本集團前，曾在二零零零年八月至二零零四年九月於PCB製造商Ellington (Guangdong) Electronics Technology Company Limited任職，擔任生產廠房副總經理。彼在一九九七年一月至二零零零年七月於PCB製造商惠亞皆利士線路版有限公司任職，離任前職位為助理生產經理。於一九八六年三月至一九九七年一月，梁先生於PCB製造商惠亞電子系統設備(香港)有限公司擔任生產監督。梁先生於上述過往職位中主要負責監察廠房營運及督導生產員工。梁先生於一九八一年七月在中國廣東省修畢中學課程。



# Directors and Senior Management Profile

## 董事及高級管理層簡歷

**Mr. Ho David Pei Yen (賀培嚴)**, aged 65, was appointed as our vice president in January 2004 and is mainly responsible for market development and product sales of our Group. Mr. Ho has over 24 years of experience in the PCB industry. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Ho worked for Enigma Interconnect Corp. (formerly known as Circuit Graphics Ltd, a PCB manufacturer) in Canada with his last position as president from 1993 to 2002, where he was mainly responsible for implementing new technology in PCB production and business development.

Mr. Ho obtained a diploma of technology in mechanical technology from British Columbia Institute of Technology, Canada in June 1980. Mr. Ho was accredited as an associate member of the Society of Engineering Technologists of British Columbia in Canada in June 1980.

### COMPANY SECRETARY

**Mr. Lai Hau Yin (黎孝賢)** has been the chief financial officer and the company secretary of our Company since March 2014 and August 2014, respectively. His biographical details are set out in the above section headed "Directors and Senior Management Profile — Senior Management".

賀培嚴先生，65歲，於二零零四年一月獲委任為副總裁，主要負責本集團的市場拓展及產品銷售。賀先生於PCB行業擁有逾24年經驗。賀先生加入本集團前，曾於一九九三年至二零零二年在加拿大任職於PCB製造商Enigma Interconnect Corp. (前稱Circuit Graphics Ltd)，離任前職位為總裁，主要負責為PCB生產及業務發展引入新技術。

賀先生於一九八零年六月獲加拿大英屬哥倫比亞理工學院(British Columbia Institute of Technology)頒授機械技術文憑。賀先生於一九八零年六月獲加拿大英屬哥倫比亞工程技術人員公會(Society of Engineering Technologists of British Columbia)認證為會員。

### 公司秘書

黎孝賢先生自二零一四年三月及二零一四年八月起分別出任本公司的首席財務總監及公司秘書。其履歷詳情載於上文「董事及高級管理層簡歷 — 高級管理層」一節。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Adapting and adhering to recognised standards of corporate governance principles and practices has always been one of the top priorities of the Company. The Board believes that good corporate governance is one of the areas that lead to the success of the Company and in balancing the interests of shareholders, customers and employees, and the Board is devoted to ongoing enhancements of the efficiency and effectiveness of such principles and practices.

From 1 January 2020 up to the date of this annual report, the Company had complied with the code provisions (“Code Provisions”) set out in the Corporate Governance Code contained in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the “Listing Rules”), except code provision A.2.1 and A.6.7 as more particularly described below.

Pursuant to code provision A.2.1 of the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules, the responsibilities between the chairman and the chief executive officer should be segregated and should not be performed by the same individual. However, we do not have a separate chairman and chief executive officer and Mr. Chan Wing Yin currently performs these two roles. The Board believes that vesting the roles of both chairman and chief executive officer in the same person has the benefit of ensuring consistent leadership within the Group and enables more effective and efficient overall strategic planning for the Group. The Board considers that the balance of power and authority for the present arrangement will not be impaired and this structure will enable the Company to make and implement decisions promptly and effectively. The Board will continue to review and consider splitting the roles of chairman of the Board and chief executive officer of the Company at a time when it is appropriate and suitable by taking into account the circumstances of the Group as a whole.

Pursuant to Code Provision A.6.7 of the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules, non-executive directors should attend general meeting. However, Mr. Chan Yan Kwong, being the non-executive Director, was unable to attend the general meeting on 22 May 2020 due to the need to attend other meetings. However, Mr. Chan often provides valuable advice to the Company with his skills, experience and expertise and he will strive to attend future general meeting(s) of the Company so as to keep a balanced understanding of the views of shareholders of the Company.

### 企業管治常規

配合及遵守企業管治原則及常規之公認標準一直為本公司最優先原則之一。董事會相信良好的企業管治是引領本公司走向成功及平衡股東、客戶以及僱員之間利益關係之因素之一，董事會致力於持續改善該等原則及常規之效率及有效性。

由二零二零年一月一日起直至本年報日期，本公司一直遵守列載於聯交所證券上市規則（「上市規則」）附錄十四中的企業管治守則所載之守則條文（「守則條文」），惟下文詳述之守則條文第A.2.1及A.6.7條除外。

根據上市規則附錄十四所載之企業管治守則的守則條文第A.2.1條，主席與行政總裁的職責應有區分，並不應由一人兼任。然而，我們並無區分主席與行政總裁，現時由陳榮賢先生兼任該兩個角色。董事會相信，由同一人兼任主席及行政總裁的角色，可確保本集團內部領導貫徹一致，使本集團的整體策略規劃更有效及更具效率。董事會認為，現行安排不會使權力和授權平衡受損，此架構可令本公司迅速及有效地作出及落實決策。董事會將繼續進行檢討，並會在計及本集團整體情況後考慮於適當及合適時候將董事會主席與本公司行政總裁的角色分開。

根據上市規則附錄十四所載企業管治守則的守則條文第A.6.7條，非執行董事應出席股東大會。然而，非執行董事陳恩光先生因需出席其他會議而未能在二零二零年五月二十二日出席股東大會。但是陳先生憑藉其技能、經驗及專業知識經常為本公司提出寶貴意見，並將盡可能出席本公司日後的股東大會，以對本公司股東的意見有公正的了解。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors on terms no less exacting than the required standard of dealings of the Model Code for Securities Transaction by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules. Having made specific enquiries to all the Directors, the Company was not aware of any non-compliance with the required standard of dealings set out in the Model Code and its code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors during the year ended 31 December 2020.

### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### Composition

The Board currently comprises seven Directors, three of which are executive Directors, one is non-executive Director, and three are independent non-executive Directors. The composition of the Board is as follows:

#### Executive Directors:

Mr. Chan Wing Yin (*Chairman*)  
Mrs. Chan Yung  
Mr. Chan Yan Wing

#### Non-executive Director:

Mr. Chan Yan Kwong

#### Independent Non-executive Directors:

Mr. Chung Yuk Ming  
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu  
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen

Mr. Chan Wing Yin is the spouse of Mrs. Chan Yung. They are the parents of Mr. Chan Yan Kwong (the non-executive Director) and Mr. Chan Yan Wing (the executive Director).

The biographical details of each Director are set out in the section “Directors and Senior Management Profile” on pages 20 to 25.

### 董事進行證券交易之行為守則

本公司已採納一套董事進行證券交易之行為守則，其條款不遜於上市規則附錄十所載上市發行人董事進行證券交易之標準守則（「標準守則」）之規定交易標準。經向所有董事具體查詢後，本公司確認並不知悉於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內，有任何不符合列載於標準守則之規定交易標準及其董事進行證券交易之行為守則的情況。

### 董事會

#### 組成

董事會目前由七名董事組成，其中三名為執行董事，一名為非執行董事，另外三名為獨立非執行董事。董事會之組成如下：

#### 執行董事：

陳榮賢先生(主席)  
陳勇女士  
陳恩永先生

#### 非執行董事：

陳恩光先生

#### 獨立非執行董事：

鍾玉明先生  
邱榮耀先生  
劉順銓先生

陳榮賢先生為陳勇女士的配偶。彼等為陳恩光先生（非執行董事）及陳恩永先生（執行董事）的父母。

各董事之履歷詳情載於第20至25頁「董事及高級管理層簡歷」一節。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### ATTENDANCE OF DIRECTORS AT VARIOUS MEETINGS

Details of the attendance of individual Directors at Board meetings, committee meetings and shareholder meetings held during the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

		Directors' Attendance Attended/Held 董事出席次數/舉行次數				Annual General Meeting 股東週年大會	Extraordinary General Meeting 股東特別大會
		Board Meetings 董事會會議	Audit Committee 審計委員會	Remuneration Committee 薪酬委員會	Nomination Committee 提名委員會		
<b>Executive Directors</b> 執行董事							
Mr. Chan Wing Yin (Chairman)	陳榮賢先生(主席)	7/7	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	1/1	1/1
Mrs. Chan Yung	陳勇女士	7/7	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	0/1	0/1
Mr. Chan Yan Wing	陳恩永先生	7/7	N/A 不適用	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
<b>Non-executive Director</b> 非執行董事							
Mr. Chan Yan Kwong	陳恩光先生	7/7	N/A 不適用	1/1	1/1	0/1	1/1
<b>Independent Non-executive Directors</b> 獨立非執行董事							
Mr. Chung Yuk Ming	鍾玉明先生	7/7	3/3	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu	邱榮耀先生	6/7	3/3	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen	劉順銓先生	7/7	3/3	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1

### BOARD MEETINGS

The Board is scheduled to meet regularly at least four times a year at approximately quarterly intervals, to discuss the overall strategy as well as the operational and financial performance of the Company. Other Board meetings will be held when necessary. Such Board meetings involve the active participation, either in person or through other electronic means of communication, of a majority of Directors. For the year ended 31 December 2020, seven Board meetings were held.

Appropriate notices are given to all Directors in advance for attending regular and other Board meetings. Meeting agendas and other relevant information are provided to the Directors in advance of Board meetings. All Directors are consulted to include additional matters in the agenda for Board meetings.

Directors have access to the advice and services of the company secretary with a view to ensuring that Board procedures, and all applicable rules and regulations, are followed.

Both draft and final versions of the minutes are sent to all Directors for their comment and records. Minutes of Board meetings are kept by the company secretary and such minutes are open for inspection at any reasonable time on reasonable prior notice by any Director.

### GENERAL MEETINGS

For the year ended 31 December 2020, two general meeting was held.

### 董事於各會議之出席率

個別董事於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度舉行之董事會會議、委員會會議及股東大會之出席率詳情載列如下：

### 董事會會議

董事會預定每年至少舉行四次定期會議，大約每一季舉行一次，以討論本公司之整體策略以及經營及財務表現。其他董事會會議將按需要舉行。有關董事會會議由大部分董事主動以親身出席或透過其他電子通訊方式參與。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，曾舉行七次董事會會議。

全體董事於出席定期及其他董事會會議前會獲發適合通知。董事會會議前將向董事提供會議議程及其他相關資料，並向所有董事徵詢，以將其他事項列入董事會會議之議程內。

董事可取得公司秘書之意見及服務，以確保董事會程序及所有適用規則及規例均獲得遵循。

會議記錄之草擬文本及最終版本均寄發予所有董事以供其提供意見及作記錄。董事會會議記錄由公司秘書保存，該等會議記錄可供任何董事於發出合理事先通知下於任何合理時間內查閱。

### 股東大會

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，曾舉行兩次股東大會。



# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

The Board is primarily responsible for overseeing and managing the Company's affairs, including the responsibilities for the adoption of long-term strategies and appointing and supervising senior management to ensure that the operation of the Group is conducted in accordance with the objective of the Group. The Board is also responsible for determining the Company's corporate governance policies which include: (i) to develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance; (ii) to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management; (iii) to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; (iv) to review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and Directors; and (v) to review the Company's disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

While at all times the Board retains full responsibility for guiding and monitoring the Company in discharging its duties, certain responsibilities are delegated to various Board committees which have been established by the Board to deal with different aspects of the Company's affairs. Unless otherwise specified in their respective written terms of reference as approved by the Board, these Board committees are governed by the Company's articles of association as well as the Board's policies and practices (in so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions contained in the articles of association). With the new composition of members of the nomination committee, the remuneration committee and the audit committee, the independent non-executive Directors will be able to effectively devote their time to perform the duties required by the respective Board committees.

The Board has also delegated the responsibility of implementing its strategies and the day-to-day operation to the management of the Company under the leadership of the executive Directors. Clear guidance has been made as to the matters that should be reserved to the Board for its decision which include matters on, inter alia, capital, finance and financial reporting, risk management and internal controls, communication with shareholders, Board membership, delegation of authority and corporate governance.

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group. The financial statements set out on pages 62 to 148 were prepared on the basis set out in note 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements. Financial results of the Group are announced in a timely manner in accordance with statutory and/or regulatory requirements. The declaration of reporting responsibility issued by the external auditors of the Company on the Company's financial statements is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 56 to 61.

There is no non-compliance with rules 3.10(1), (2) and 3.10A of the Listing Rules.

### 董事會及管理層的職責

董事會主要負責監察及管理本公司事務，包括負責採納長期策略及委任及監督高級管理層，確保本集團業務按本集團目標進行。董事會亦負責確立本公司之企業管治政策，包括：(i) 制訂及檢討本公司之企業管治政策及常規；(ii) 檢討及監察董事及高級管理層之培訓及持續專業發展；(iii) 審閱及監察本公司遵守法律及監管規定之政策及常規；(iv) 檢討及監察僱員及董事適用之行為守則及合規手冊（如有）；及(v) 審閱本公司於企業管治報告所作出的披露。

儘管董事會在履行其職責中始終完全承擔引領及監督本公司之責任，惟若干責任乃授予董事會之各個委員會，該等委員會乃由董事會設立以處理本公司各方面之事務。除經董事會批准與彼等相關之書面職權範圍另有訂明外，該等董事會委員會乃受本公司之章程細則以及董事會之政策及常規（惟不可與章程細則所載條文有抵觸）所規限。提名委員會、薪酬委員會及審計委員會的新委員組成方案將容許獨立非執行董事有效地投放時間處理各個董事會委員會所規定之職務。

董事會亦已向本公司執行董事領導下之管理層授予施行其策略及日常營運之責任。本公司已就須由董事會決策之事宜訂明清晰之指引，其包括有關（其中包括）資本、融資及財務報告、風險管理及內部監控、與股東交流、董事會組成、授權及企業管治之事宜。

董事會確認其編製真實及公平地反映本集團事務狀況之財務報表之責任。財務報表載於第62至148頁，乃按綜合財務報表附註2.1所載之基準編製。本集團之財務業績會根據法規及／或監管規定及時公佈。本公司外聘核數師就本公司財務報表出具之申報免責聲明載於獨立核數師報告第56至61頁。

本公司概無違反上市規則第3.10(1)、(2)及3.10A條。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Each of the independent non-executive Directors has made an annual confirmation of independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company is of the view that all independent non-executive Directors meet the independence guidelines set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and are independent in accordance with the terms of the guidelines.

### CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the year ended 31 December 2020, all Directors have been given relevant guideline materials and attended a training regarding the duties and responsibilities of being a Director, the relevant laws and regulations applicable to the Directors, duty of disclosure of interest and business of the Group. Such induction materials and briefings will also be provided to newly appointed Directors shortly upon their appointment as Directors. Continuing briefings and professional development to Directors will be arranged whenever necessary.

All Directors have provided record of training attendance, and the Company will continue to arrange and/or fund the training in accordance with the Code Provisions.

During the year, all Directors pursued continuous professional development, and relevant details are set out below:

### 獨立確認

各獨立非執行董事已根據上市規則第3.13條作出年度獨立確認。本公司認為全體獨立非執行董事均符合上市規則第3.13條所載獨立指引，且根據指引的條文屬獨立人士。

### 持續專業發展

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，全體董事均已獲提供相關指引資料，並參加培訓，內容涵蓋作為董事之職責及責任、適用於董事之相關法例及規例及本集團權益披露責任及業務。新任董事獲委任為董事後，亦會於短期內獲發該等就職資料及簡報。如有需要，本公司將為董事安排持續簡報及專業發展。

全體董事均已提供培訓出席記錄，而本公司將繼續根據守則條文安排及／或資助培訓。

年內，所有董事均追求持續專業發展，相關詳情載列如下：

Name of Directors 董事姓名		Types of training 培訓類型
<b>Executive Directors</b>	<b>執行董事</b>	
Mr. Chan Wing Yin	陳榮賢先生	A, B
Mrs. Chan Yung	陳勇女士	A, B
Mr. Chan Yan Wing	陳恩永先生	A, B
<b>Non-executive Director</b>	<b>非執行董事</b>	
Mr. Chan Yan Kwong	陳恩光先生	A, B
<b>Independent Non-executive Directors</b>	<b>獨立非執行董事</b>	
Mr. Chung Yuk Ming	鍾玉明先生	A, B
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu	邱榮耀先生	A, B
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen	劉順銓先生	A, B

Remarks:

A — Attending conferences/forums/seminars  
B — Reading journals/updates/articles/materials

註釋：

A — 參加會議／論壇／講座  
B — 閱讀刊物／最新資料／文章／材料

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Pursuant to code provision A.2.1 of the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules, the responsibilities between the chairman and the chief executive officer should be segregated and should not be performed by the same individual. However, we do not have a separate chairman and chief executive officer and Mr. Chan Wing Yin currently performs these two roles. The Board believes that vesting the roles of both chairman and chief executive officer in the same person has the benefit of ensuring consistent leadership within our Group and enables more effective and efficient overall strategic planning for our Group. The Board considers this structure will enable our Company to make and implement decisions promptly and effectively. The Board believes that the balance of power and authority is adequately ensured by the operation of the Board, which comprises experienced and high calibre individuals with a sufficient number thereof being independent non-executive Directors.

### APPOINTMENT, RE-ELECTION AND REMOVAL

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company, non-executive Director and each of the independent non-executive Directors has signed a letter of appointment with the Company. Such term is for an initial term of three years commencing from the Listing Date (except for Mr. Lau Shun Chuen and Mr. Chan Yan Kwong, whose term is for three years commencing from his date of appointment) and shall continue subject to termination by either party in accordance with the terms thereof and the retirement and re-election provisions in accordance with the articles of association of the Company.

In accordance with the articles of association of the Company, at each annual general meeting ("AGM") one third of the Directors for the time being shall retire from office by rotation. However, if the number of Directors is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one third shall be the name of retiring Directors. The Directors who shall retire in each year will be those who have been longest in the office since their last re-election or appointment but as between persons who become or were last re-elected Directors on the same day those to retire will (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by the Company. Such retiring Directors may, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the AGM. All Directors appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the first general meeting of shareholders after their appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting and all Directors appointed by the Board as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the next following AGM and shall then be eligible for re-election.

### 主席及行政總裁

根據上市規則附錄十四所載之企業管治守則的守則條文第A.2.1條，主席與行政總裁的職責應有區分，並不應由一人兼任。然而，我們並無區分主席與行政總裁，現時由陳榮賢先生兼任該兩個角色。董事會相信，由同一人兼任主席及行政總裁的角色，可確保本集團內部領導貫徹一致，使本集團的整體策略規劃更有效及更具效率。董事會認為，此架構可讓本公司迅速及有效地作出及落實決策。董事會認為，董事會成員經驗豐富、才幹出眾，且足夠成員為獨立非執行董事，其運作可確保權力和授權平衡獲充分保障。

### 委任、重選及罷免

各執行董事已與本公司訂立服務合約，而非執行董事及各獨立非執行董事已與本公司簽訂委任函。有關任期初步由上市日期起為期三年（劉順銓先生及陳恩光先生除外，其任期由其委任日期起為期三年），並將繼續由任何一方根據委任函之條款予以終止，並須遵守本公司組織章程細則之退任及重選連任條文。

根據本公司之組織章程細則，於每屆股東週年大會（「股東週年大會」），三分之一之時任董事須輪席退任。然而，倘董事人數並非三之倍數，則最接近但不少於三分之一之董事人數將須退任。各年度退任之董事將為自上次重選或獲委任以來在任最久之董事，惟於同一日獲委任或重選為董事之人士而言，將由本公司決定應予告退之人士（除非彼等互相協定）。有關退任董事可能合資格於股東週年大會膺選連任。董事會委任以填補臨時空缺之所有董事將留任至彼等獲委任後首次股東大會，並將於有關大會膺選連任；董事會委任作為現有董事會新增成員之所有董事將僅留任至下屆股東週年大會，並屆時將合資格膺選連任。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company established a nomination committee pursuant to a resolution of the Directors on 18 November 2014 with written terms of reference in compliance with the Code Provisions. Its terms of reference are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The primary duties of the nomination committee are to review the structure, size and composition of the Board on regular basis; identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members; assess the independence of independent non-executive Directors; and make recommendations to the Board on relevant matters relating to the appointment or re-appointment of Directors. The nomination committee comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Lau Shun Chuen (Chairman), Mr. Chung Yuk Ming and Mr. Yau Wing Yiu, one executive Director, namely Mr. Chan Yan Wing, and one non-executive Director, namely Mr. Chan Yan Kwong.

For year under review, the Nomination Committee held one meeting, in which it reviewed the structure of the Board and recommended to the Board for reappointment of all directors at the forthcoming annual general meeting. The Nomination Committee also determined the criteria of the board diversity policy (the "Board Diversity Policy").

When identifying suitable candidates for directorship, the nomination committee will carry out the selection process by making reference to the skills, experience, education background, professional knowledge, personal integrity and time commitments of the proposed candidates, and also the Company's needs and other relevant statutory requirements and regulations required for the positions. All candidates must be able to meet the standards as set forth in Rules 3.08 and 3.09 of the Listing Rules. A candidate who is to be appointed as an independent non-executive Director should also meet the independence criteria set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. Qualified candidates will then be recommended to the Board for approval.

### 提名委員會

本公司於二零一四年十一月十八日根據董事決議案成立提名委員會，其書面職權範圍符合守則條文。其職權範圍可於本公司及聯交所網站查閱。

提名委員會的主要職責為定期檢討董事會架構、人數及組成；物色具備合適資格可擔任董事會成員的人士；評核獨立非執行董事的獨立性；及就委任或續任董事的相關事宜向董事會提出建議。提名委員會由三名獨立非執行董事（即劉順銓先生（主席）、鍾玉明先生及邱榮耀先生）、一名執行董事（即陳恩永先生）及一名非執行董事（即陳恩光先生）組成。

於回顧年度，提名委員會曾舉行一次會議，其於會上檢討董事會架構並就於應屆股東週年大會重新委任全體董事向董事會提出建議。提名委員會亦已釐訂其董事會成員多元化政策（「董事會成員多元化政策」）的準則。

於物色合適董事候選人時，提名委員會將參考建議候選人的技能、經驗、教育背景、專業知識、個人誠信及時間投入，以及本公司需求及其他相關法規要求以及有關職位的規定而進行篩選程序。所有候選人須符合上市規則第3.08及3.09條所載標準。將獲委任為獨立非執行董事的候選人亦須符合上市規則第3.13條所載獨立性標準。合資格候選人屆時將獲推薦以供董事會批准。



# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

To enhance the quality of the performance of the Board and to achieve diversity on the Board, the Board adopted on 18 November 2014 the Board Diversity Policy, pursuant to which (i) differences in the skills, regional and industry experience, background, race, gender and other qualities of Directors will be taken into account in determining the optimum composition of the Board; and (ii) all Board appointments will be based on merit while taking into account diversity (including gender diversity). For the purpose of implementation of the Board Diversity Policy, the following measurable objectives were adopted:

- (A) at least one-third of the members of the Board shall be independent non-executive directors;
- (B) at least one of the members of the Board shall have obtained accounting or other professional qualifications;
- (C) at least 70% of the members of the Board shall have more than seven years of experience in the industry he/she is specialised in; and
- (D) at least two of the members of the Board shall have China-related work experience.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Board has fulfilled the measurable objectives of the Board Diversity Policy.

### REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company established a remuneration committee pursuant to a resolution of the Directors passed on 18 November 2014 with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.25 and Rule 3.26 of the Listing Rules. The written terms of reference of the remuneration committee was adopted in compliance with the Code Provisions. Its terms of reference are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The primary duties of the remuneration committee are to make recommendation to the Board on the overall remuneration policy and structure relating to all Directors and senior management of the Group and ensure none of the Directors determine their own remuneration. The emoluments of executive Directors are determined based on the skills, knowledge, individual performance as well as contributions, the scope of responsibility and accountability of such Directors, taking into consideration of the Company's performance and prevailing market conditions. The remuneration policy of independent non-executive Directors is to ensure that the independent non-executive Directors are adequately compensated for their efforts and time dedicated to the Company's affairs including their participation in respective Board committees. The emoluments of independent non-executive Directors are determined with reference to their skills, experience, knowledge, duties and market trends. As at the date of this annual report, the remuneration committee consists of three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Chung Yuk Ming (Chairman), Mr. Lau Shun Chuen and Mr. Yau Wing Yiu, one executive Director, namely Mr. Chan Yan Wing and one non-executive Director, namely Mr. Chan Yan Kwong.

為提高董事會表現質素及實現董事會成員多元化，董事會於二零一四年十一月十八日採納董事會成員多元化政策，據此，(i)在確定董事會成員的最佳組合時將考慮董事於技能、地區及行業經驗、背景、種族、性別及其他素質等方面之差異；及(ii)所有董事會成員之任命將以用人唯才為原則，並考慮多元化(包括性別多元化)。就實施董事會成員多元化政策而言，乃採納以下可計量目標：

- (A) 至少三分之一董事會成員須為獨立非執行董事；
- (B) 至少一名董事會成員須獲得會計或其他專業資格；
- (C) 至少70%董事會成員須於其專攻行業內擁有七年以上經驗；及
- (D) 至少兩名董事會成員須擁有中國相關工作經驗。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事會已實現董事會成員多元化政策中的可計量目標。

### 薪酬委員會

本公司根據於二零一四年十一月十八日通過之董事決議案成立薪酬委員會，其書面職權範圍符合上市規則第3.25及3.26條。薪酬委員會之書面職權範圍乃根據守則條文採納。其職權範圍可於本公司及聯交所網站查閱。

薪酬委員會之主要職責為就涉及全體董事及本集團高級管理層之整體薪酬政策及架構向董事會作出推薦建議，並確保概無董事釐定其自有薪酬。執行董事之薪酬乃經考慮本公司之表現及現行市場環境後，按照有關董事之技能、知識、個人表現及貢獻以及職責及問責範圍而釐定。獨立非執行董事之薪酬政策乃為確保獨立非執行董事就本公司事務(包括參與各個董事會委員會)所貢獻的努力和時間而獲得足夠之報酬。獨立非執行董事之薪酬乃按其技術、經驗、知識、責任及市場趨勢而釐定。於本年報日期，薪酬委員會由三名獨立非執行董事(即鍾玉明先生(主席)、劉順銓先生及邱榮耀先生)，一名執行董事(即陳恩永先生)及一名非執行董事(即陳恩光先生)組成。

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Details of remuneration of Directors and chief executive are set out in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

Pursuant to code provision B.1.5 of the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules, the annual remuneration of the members of the senior management by band for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out below:

Remuneration band 薪酬範圍		Number of Individual 人數
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零至1,000,000港元	1
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	2
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	—
HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000	2,000,001港元至2,500,000港元	—

During the year under review, the Remuneration Committee held three meetings in which it assessed the performance, reviewed and determined the remuneration package of the directors and senior management.

### AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company established an audit committee pursuant to a resolution of the Director passed on 18 November 2014 with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.21 and Rule 3.22 of the Listing Rules. The written terms of reference of the audit committee was adopted in compliance with the Code Provisions. Its terms of reference are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

The primary duties of the audit committee, among other things, are to make recommendation to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditor, review the financial statements and material advice in respect of financial reporting and oversees risk management and internal control procedures of the Company. As at the date of this annual report, the audit committee consists of three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Yau Wing Yiu (Chairman), Mr. Lau Shun Chuen and Mr. Chung Yuk Ming.

During the year and up to the date of this annual report, the Audit Committee members met twice with the external auditors and the Group's senior management to discuss and review, among other things, the following matters:

- the annual results for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the interim results for the six-month ended 30 June 2020 to ensure the full, complete and accurate disclosure in the aforesaid financial statements pursuant to the accounting standards and other legal requirements for presenting the same to the Board for approval;

董事及主要行政人員薪酬的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註8。

根據上市規則附錄十四所載之企業管治守則的守則條文第B.1.5條，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度高級管理層成員按薪酬範圍劃分之年度薪酬載列如下：

於回顧年內，薪酬委員會曾舉行三次會議，其於會上評估董事及高級管理層之表現，並檢討及釐定彼等之薪酬待遇。

### 審計委員會

本公司根據於二零一四年十一月十八日通過之董事決議案成立審計委員會，其書面職權範圍符合上市規則第3.21及3.22條。審計委員會之書面職權範圍乃根據守則條文採納。其職權範圍可於本公司及聯交所網站查閱。

審計委員會之主要職責為(其中包括)就委任、續任及罷免外聘核數師向董事會作出推薦建議、就財務報告審閱財務報表及重大意見，以及監督本公司之風險管理以及內部監控程序。於本年報日期，審計委員會由三名獨立非執行董事(即邱榮耀先生(主席)、劉順銓先生及鍾玉明先生)組成。

於年內及直至本年報日期，審計委員會成員與外聘核數師及本集團高級管理層舉行兩次會議，以討論及審閱(其中包括)以下事宜：

- 截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之全年業績及截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月之中期業績，以確保上述根據會計準則及其他法律規定呈列予董事會以供批准之財務報表作出全面、完整及準確披露；

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (b) the term and remuneration for the appointment of Ernst & Young as external auditors to perform the audit of final results for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the review on the interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2020; | (b) 為進行截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之終期業績之審核及截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月之中期業績之審閱，而委任安永會計師事務所為外聘核數師之任期及薪酬； |
| (c) the independence of the external auditors especially for those non-audit services;   | (c) 外聘核數師(尤其是其非審核服務)的獨立性；  |
| (d) the continuing connected transactions of the Group;  | (d) 本集團之持續關連交易；  |
| (e) the overall effectiveness of risk management and internal controls;  | (e) 風險管理及內部監控的整體成效；  |
| (f) the overall effectiveness of its internal audit function; and  | (f) 內部審核功能的整體成效；及  |
| (g) the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staff and the accounting and financial reporting matters and their training programmes and budget.   | (g) 資源充足度、員工資格及經驗、會計及財務申報事宜以及彼等之培訓計劃及預算。   |

The Audit Committee is satisfied with, inter alia, the audit fees, effectiveness of the audit process, independence and objectivity of the external auditors and has recommended to the Board the re-appointment of Ernst & Young as the Company's external auditors for the ensuing year at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

During the period from the Listing Date to the date of this annual report, the Board has not taken a different view from the audit committee on the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of external auditors.

### AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

During the year, the Company engaged Ernst & Young as the external auditors. Apart from providing audit services, Ernst & Young also provided non-audit services including: i) taxation service; ii) review of interim financial information; iii) certain procedures on the annual result announcement; and iv) certain procedures on very substantial transactions. The fees in respect of audit and non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young for the year ended 31 December 2020 approximately amounted to HK\$1,480,000 and HK\$1,087,500, respectively.

The reporting responsibilities of Ernst & Young are set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 56 to 61.

### COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Lai Hau Yin being our company secretary is primarily responsible for the company secretarial work of our Group. Mr. Lai is also our Company's chief financial officer. The Company confirms that Mr. Lai has for the year 2020 attended no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training.

審計委員會信納(其中包括)審核費用、審核過程之效能，以及外聘核數師之獨立性及客觀性，並建議董事會於本公司應屆股東週年大會上，續聘安永會計師事務所為本公司來年之外聘核數師。

自上市日期起至本年報日期期間，董事會與審計委員會就外聘核數師之甄選、委任、退任或罷免概無意見分歧。

### 核數師酬金

年內，本公司委聘安永會計師事務所擔任外聘核數師。除提供審核服務外，安永會計師事務所亦提供非審核服務，包括：i) 稅務服務；ii) 審閱中期財務資料；iii) 全年業績公告的若干程序；及iv) 非常重大交易的若干程序。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，由安永會計師事務所提供之審核及非審核服務之費用分別約為1,480,000港元及1,087,500港元。

安永會計師事務所之申報責任載於第56至61頁之獨立核數師報告。

### 公司秘書

公司秘書黎孝賢先生主要負責本集團之公司秘書工作。黎先生亦為本公司之首席財務總監。本公司確認黎先生於二零二零年已出席不少於十五小時的相關專業培訓。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

During the year, the Group has complied with Principle C.2 of the Corporate Governance Code by establishing appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. 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. 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 phases:

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

The management assesses the potential risks faced by the Group from time to time, which is also evaluated annually by a professional institute engaged by the Group. This year's evaluation covered the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

Based on the risk assessments conducted in 2020, no significant risk was identified.

#### 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 objectives regarding effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The components of the framework are shown as follow:

- Control Environment: A set of standards, processes and structures that provide the basis for carrying out internal control across the Group.
- Risk Assessment: A dynamic and iterative process for identifying and analyzing risks to achieve the Group's objectives, forming a basis for determining how risks should be managed.
- Control Activities: Action established by policies and procedures to help ensure that management directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of objectives are carried out.

### 風險管理及內部監控

年內，本集團已遵守企業管治守則原則C.2，設立適當及有效的風險管理及內部監控制度。管理層負責該等制度的設計、實施及監察，而董事會則監督管理層持續履行其職責。風險管理及內部監控制度的主要特點於下文各節闡述：

#### 風險管理制度

本集團採納風險管理制度以管理與其業務及營運有關的風險。該制度包括以下階段：

- 識別：識別擁有權風險、業務目標及可影響能否達成目標的風險。
- 評估：分析風險的可能性及影響及據此評估風險組合。
- 管理層：考慮風險回應、確保與董事會有效溝通及持續監察殘留風險。

管理層不時評估本集團面臨的潛在風險，本集團聘任的專業機構亦會每年就有關風險進行評估。本年度的評估涵蓋二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年十二月三十一日期間。

根據二零二零年進行的風險評估，概無識別到重大風險。

#### 內部監控制度

本公司已設置內部監控制度，其切合全美反虛假財務報告委員會下屬的發起人委員會(Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) (「COSO」)二零一三年框架。此框架令本集團達成關於經營效率與效能、財務匯報的可靠性及遵從適用的法律及法規等方面的目標。以下列舉框架的內容：

- 監控環境：整套的標準、過程及架構，為本集團內實行內部監控提供基礎。
- 風險評估：識別及分析風險以達成本集團目標，並為如何管理風險提供基礎的靈活縝密程序。
- 監控活動：以政策及程序設立的行動，協助確保減少風險以達成目標的管理指令獲得執行。



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- Information and Communication: Internal and external communication to provide the Group with the information needed to carry out day-to-day controls.
  - Monitoring: Ongoing and separate evaluations to ascertain whether each components of internal control is present and functioning.
- 資訊及溝通：內部及外部溝通，為本集團提供執行日常監控所需的資訊。
  - 監察：持續及獨立評估，釐定內部監控各個部分是否完備及正常運作。

In order to enhance the Group's system of handling inside information, 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. Certain reasonable measures have been taken from time to time to ensure that proper safeguards exist to prevent a breach of a disclosure requirement in relation to the Group, 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.
  - Confidentiality agreements are in place when the Group enters into 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.
- 僅有限數目的僱員可按需要知道的基準查閱資料。擁有內幕資料的僱員完全明白本身須保密的責任。
  - 本集團進行重大磋商時，會訂立保密協議。
  - 與傳媒、分析員或投資者外界溝通時，執行董事為指定代表本公司發言之人士。

The management assess the internal control system of the Group from time to time, which is also evaluated annually by a professional institution engaged by the Group. The professional institution has completed the evaluation for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. Based on the internal control reviews conducted in 2020, no significant control deficiency was identified.

為改善本集團處理內部資料的制度，以及確保其公開披露資料為真實、準確、完整及適時，本集團亦採納及實施內部資料政策及程序，並已不時採取若干合理措施，確保有妥善保障，防止違反有關本集團的披露規定，包括：

管理層不時評估本集團的內部監控制度，同時本集團亦聘請專業機構每年評估本集團內部監控情況。該專業機構已完成自二零二零年一月一日至二零二零年十二月三十一日止期間的評估。根據二零二零年進行的內部監控檢討，並無識別到重大監控缺陷。

### Internal Auditors

The Group has an Internal Audit ("IA") function, which is consisted of professional staff with relevant expertise. 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 operating effectiveness.

### 內部核數師

本集團設有內部審計（「內部審計」）部門，由具備有關專長的專業員工組合。內部審計部門獨立於本集團的日常營運，藉進行訪問、巡查及檢測營運效能對風險管理及內部監控制度進行評估。

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 annually and the results are reported to the Board via Audit Committee afterwards.

內部審計計劃已獲董事會批准。根據已制定的計劃，每年將檢視風險管理及內部監控制度，隨後經審計委員會向董事會報告結果。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### 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 review of the effectiveness of these systems has been conducted annually. Several areas have been considered during the Board's review, which include but not limited to (i) the changes in the nature and extent of significant risks since the last annual review, and the Group's ability to respond to changes in its business and the external environment (ii) the scope and quality of management's ongoing monitoring of risks and of the internal control systems.

The Board, through its review and the review made by IA function and 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, staff qualifications and experience of relevant staff were adequate and the training programs and budget provided were sufficient.

### SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The following procedures for shareholders of the Company to convene an extraordinary general meeting ("EGM") of the Company are prepared in accordance with the articles of association as follows:

- (1) One or more shareholders holding, at the date of deposit of the requisition, not less than one tenth of the paid up capital of the Company having the right of voting at general meetings, shall have the right, by written notice, to require an EGM to be called by the Directors of the Company for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition.
- (2) Such requisition shall be made in writing to the Board or the company secretary of the Company at the following:

*Principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong*

Address: Room 809–810, Kwong Sang Hong Centre,  
151–153 Hoi Bun Road,  
Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Email: ir@yantat.com  
Attention: Mr. Lai Hau Yin

*Registered office of the Company*

Address: Clifton House 75 Fort Street  
P.O. Box 1350 Grand Cayman KY-1108  
Cayman Islands  
Attention: Mr. Lai Hau Yin

### 風險管理及內部監控制度之效能

董事會負責本集團之風險管理及內部監控制度，以及確保每年檢視該等制度的效能。董事會於檢視時會考慮數個範疇，包括但不限於：(i) 自上次年度檢視起，重大風險之性質及幅度之變動，以及本集團應對其業務及外部環境之變動之能力；(ii) 管理層持續監察風險及內部監控制度之範疇及質素。

董事會根據其檢視及內部審計部門及審計委員會之檢視達成結論，即風險管理及內部監控制度屬有效及充分。然而，該等制度之設計旨在管理而非消除失效風險以達成業務目標，故僅可對重大錯誤陳述或虧損提供合理而非絕對保證。董事會亦認為有關僱員之資源、員工資歷及經驗屬充足及所提供之培訓計劃及預算屬充分。

### 股東權利

下列本公司股東召開本公司股東特別大會（「股東特別大會」）之程序乃根據組織章程細則編製：

- (1) 任何一名或以上於遞呈要求日期持有不少於本公司繳足股本（附於股東大會之投票權）十分之一股東有權透過發出書面通知，要求本公司董事召開股東特別大會，以處理有關要求中指明的任何事項。
- (2) 有關要求須以書面方式寄交本公司董事會或公司秘書，地址如下：

*本公司香港主要營運地點*

地址：香港九龍觀塘  
海濱道 151–153 號  
廣生行中心 809–810 室

電郵：ir@yantat.com  
收件人：黎孝賢先生

*本公司註冊辦事處*

地址：Clifton House 75 Fort Street  
P.O. Box 1350 Grand Cayman  
KY-1108 Cayman Islands  
收件人：黎孝賢先生

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

- (3) The EGM shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition.
- (4) If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

For matters in relation to the Board, the shareholders can contact the Company at the following:

By post to the Company's headquarter in Hong Kong  
By email to [ir@yantat.com](mailto:ir@yantat.com)

To put forward proposals at a general meeting of the Company, a shareholder should lodge a written notice of his or her proposal ("Proposal") with his or her detailed contact information at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong.

The request will be verified with the Company's branch share registrars in Hong Kong and upon their confirmation that the request is proper and in order, the Board will be asked to include the Proposal in the agenda for the general meeting.

The notice period to be given to all the shareholders for consideration of the Proposal raised by the shareholder concerned at the general meeting varies according to the nature of the Proposal as follows:

- (1) At least 14 days' notice in writing if the Proposal requires approval by way of ordinary resolution of the Company.
- (2) At least 21 days' notice in writing if the Proposal requires approval by way of a special resolution of the Company in an EGM of the Company or an ordinary resolution of the Company in an annual general meeting of the Company.

- (3) 股東特別大會須於遞呈有關要求起計兩個月內舉行。
- (4) 倘於有關要求發出之二十一日內，董事會未能召開有關會議，則要求人可自行以相同方式召開股東特別大會，而要求人因董事會未能召開會議而招致之所有合理開支將由本公司賠償予要求人。

就有關董事會之事宜，股東可聯絡本公司，地址如下：

郵寄至本公司香港總部  
電郵至 [ir@yantat.com](mailto:ir@yantat.com)

就於本公司股東大會上提呈建議，股東應將彼之建議（「建議」）之書面通知連同彼之聯絡資料詳情送交本公司之香港主要營業地點。

本公司之香港股份過戶登記分處將核實有關要求，一經核實該要求屬妥善及有序，便會尋求董事會將有關建議納入股東大會議程。

給予全體股東以供彼等省覽由有關股東於股東大會上提出的建議的通知期將因應建議性質而定，詳情如下：

- (1) 倘建議須藉由本公司普通決議案批准，則最少為十四日書面通知。
- (2) 倘建議須於本公司股東特別大會上藉由本公司特別決議案，或於本公司股東週年大會上藉由本公司普通決議案批准，則最少為二十一日書面通知。

# Corporate Governance Report

## 企業管治報告

### INVESTOR RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATION

The Board recognises the importance of good communications with all shareholders. The Company believes that maintaining a high level of transparency is a key to enhance investor relations. The Company is committed to a policy of open and timely disclosure of corporate information to its shareholders and investing public.

The Company updates its shareholders on its latest business developments and financial performance through its corporate publications including annual reports and public announcements. Extensive information about the Company's activities for the year ended 31 December 2020 has been provided in this annual report. While the AGM provides a valuable forum for direct communication between the Board and its shareholders, the Company also maintains its website ([www.yantat.com](http://www.yantat.com)) to provide an alternative communication channel for the public and its shareholders. All corporate communication and Company's latest updates are available on the Company's website for public's information.

From the Listing Date and up to the date of this annual report, there has been no significant change in the Company's constitutional documents.

Hong Kong, 24 March 2021

### 投資者關係及通訊

董事會深知與全體股東建立良好溝通的重要。本公司相信維持高水平的透明度對改善投資者關係而言至關重要。本公司主張向其股東及公眾投資者公開及適時披露公司資料的政策。

本公司透過公司刊物(包括年報及公告)向股東提供有關其最近期的業務發展及財務表現的最新資料。有關本公司截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度活動的更多資料載於本年報。股東週年大會為董事會及其股東提供可直接溝通的寶貴平台，本公司亦設立網站([www.yantat.com](http://www.yantat.com))，向公眾人士及其股東提供額外通訊渠道。所有公司通訊及本公司最新消息均刊載於本公司網站，可供公眾查閱。

自上市日期起至本年報日期，本公司章程文件概無重大變動。

香港，二零二一年三月二十四日



# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting their annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 (the "Consolidated Financial Statements").

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding and those of the principal subsidiaries of the Company are set out in note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Further discussion and analysis of these activities as required by Schedule 5 to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622, Laws of Hong Kong) ("Companies Ordinance") can be found in the sections headed "Chairman's Statement" set out on pages 4 and 5 and "Management Discussion and Analysis" set out on pages 8 to 19 of this annual report. This discussion forms part of this report of the Directors.

### RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the state of affairs of the Group as at 31 December 2020 are set out in the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 62 to 148.

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK6.0 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

### FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 7. This summary does not form part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in share capital of the Company during the year are set out in note 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

At 31 December 2020, the investment properties of the Group were revalued by an independent firm of professional surveyor and property valuer on an open market value basis at HK\$28,933,000 (2019: HK\$26,641,000).

Details of these and other movements during the year in the investment properties of the Group are set out below and in note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Property location 物業地點	Existing use 現時用途	Term of lease 租期
1. Unit 2705, Level 27, Tongda Chuangye Building, No.1, Alley 600, Tianshan Road, Changning District, Shanghai, The PRC 中國上海市長寧區天山路600弄1號同達創業大廈27樓2705室	Commercial 商業	Long 長期
2. Flat 1812, 1912, 2012, 2112, 2206, 2306, 2402, 2406 and 2506, Block B, Elife Park, Yanziling Third Road, Pingshan New District, Shenzhen, The PRC 中國深圳市坪山新區燕子嶺三路豪方菁園B棟1812、1912、2012、2112、2206、2306、2402、2406及2506室	Residential 住宅	Long 長期

董事欣然呈報其年報，連同本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的經審核綜合財務報表（「綜合財務報表」）。

### 主要業務及業務回顧

本公司的主要業務為投資控股，而本公司旗下主要附屬公司的主要業務載於綜合財務報表附註1內。根據香港法例第622章公司條例（「公司條例」）附表5所規定，有關該等業務之進一步討論及分析可參閱本年報第4及5頁所載之「主席報告」及第8至19頁所載之「管理層討論及分析」。此討論構成本董事會報告之一部分。

### 業績及撥用

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的業績及本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的事務狀況載於綜合財務報表第62至148頁。

董事建議派付截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之末期股息每股6.0港仙（二零一九年：無）。

### 五年財務概要

本集團過往五個財政年度的業績以及資產及負債概要載於第7頁。該概要不構成綜合財務報表的一部分。

### 股本

本公司年內股本變動的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註26內。

### 投資物業

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團投資物業經獨立專業測量師及物業估值師公司按公開市值基準重估為28,933,000港元（二零一九年：26,641,000港元）。

本集團投資物業之上述變動及年內其他變動之詳情載於下文及綜合財務報表附註14。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

### RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group and the Company during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on pages 66 and 67 of this annual report and note 36 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

### DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's distributable reserves, calculated under the Companies Law, Chapter 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands, amounted to approximately HK\$58.8 million (2019: HK\$64.9 million).

### DONATIONS

During the year, the Group made charitable and other donations amounting to HK\$152,000 (2019: HK\$252,000).

### MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Sales attributable to the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers accounted for approximately 31.3% and 60.4% (2019: 34.9% and 63.5%) respectively of the Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020. The purchases made by the Group from its largest supplier and the five largest suppliers accounted for approximately 41.9% and 73.3% (2019: 35.3% and 67.5%) of the Group's total purchases for the year ended 31 December 2020, respectively.

To the best knowledge of the Directors, neither the Directors, their close associates, nor any shareholders who owned more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital, had any beneficial interest in any of the Group's five largest customers or suppliers during the year.

### MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into, or existed, during the year.

### PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company has arranged for appropriate insurance cover for Director's and officers' liabilities in respect of legal actions against its Directors and senior management arising out of corporate activities. The permitted indemnity provision is in force for the benefit of the Directors as required by section 470 of the Companies Ordinance when the Report of the Board of the Directors prepared by the Directors is approved in accordance with section 391(1)(a) of the Companies Ordinance.

### 儲備

本集團及本公司於年內的儲備變動詳情分別載於本年報第66及67頁的綜合權益變動表及綜合財務報表附註36。

### 可供分派儲備

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，根據開曼群島第22章公司法(一九六一年第三號法例，經綜合及修訂)計算，本公司可供分派儲備約為58.8百萬港元(二零一九年：64.9百萬港元)。

### 捐款

年內，本集團作出慈善及其他捐款152,000港元(二零一九年：252,000港元)。

### 主要客戶及供應商

源自本集團最大客戶及五大客戶之銷售額分別佔本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度總收益約31.3%及60.4%(二零一九年：34.9%及63.5%)。本集團向其最大供應商及五大供應商之採購額分別佔本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度採購總額約41.9%及73.3%(二零一九年：35.3%及67.5%)。

就董事所深知，年內，董事、其緊密聯繫人或任何擁有本公司已發行股本5%以上的股東概無於本集團任何五大客戶或供應商中擁有任何實益權益。

### 管理合約

年內，本公司並無訂立或存在任何與本公司全部或任何重要部分業務之管理及行政有關之合約。

### 獲准許的彌償條文

本公司已就為董事及行政人員因企業活動而產生針對其董事及高級管理層之法律行動所承擔的責任作適當之投保安排。於董事編製之董事會報告根據公司條例第391(1)(a)條獲通過時，基於董事利益的獲准許彌償條文按公司條例第470條的規定生效。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

### SUBSIDIARIES

The details of the major subsidiaries of the Company are set out in note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year, the Group's total capital expenditure amounted to approximately HK\$10.6 million (2019: HK\$9.1 million) which was mainly used for acquisition of machineries and equipment.

Details of movements in property, plant and equipment during the year are set out in note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### BORROWINGS

Particulars of borrowings of the Group as at 31 December 2020 date are set out in note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The details of the Group's charges on assets are set out on page 18.

### DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

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

#### Executive Directors

Mr. Chan Wing Yin (*Chairman*)  
Mrs. Chan Yung  
Mr. Chan Yan Wing

#### Non-executive Director

Mr. Chan Yan Kwong

#### Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Chung Yuk Ming  
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu  
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years, subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at annual general meeting and shall continue thereafter until terminated by not less than three months' notice in writing served by either party on the other or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the service contract.

Each of the independent non-executive Directors has signed a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years, subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at annual general meeting and until terminated by not less than three months' notice in writing served by either party on the other or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the letter of appointment.

### 附屬公司

有關本公司主要附屬公司的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註1。

### 物業、廠房及設備

年內，本集團的資本開支總額約為10.6百萬港元（二零一九年：9.1百萬港元），該款項主要用於購置機械及設備。

有關年內物業、廠房及設備變動的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註13。

### 借款

本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之借款詳情載於綜合財務報表附註24。有關本集團資產抵押的詳情載於第18頁。

### 董事及董事服務合約

於年內及直至本報告日期的本公司董事如下：

#### 執行董事

陳榮賢先生(主席)  
陳勇女士  
陳恩永先生

#### 非執行董事

陳恩光先生

#### 獨立非執行董事

鍾玉明先生  
邱榮耀先生  
劉順銓先生

各執行董事已與本公司訂立服務合約，為期三年，並須在股東週年大會上輪值退任及膺選連任，其後將持續生效，直至其中一方發給另一方發出不少於三個月的書面通知予以終止或根據服務合約之條款另行終止。

各獨立非執行董事已與本公司簽署委任函，為期三年，並須於股東週年大會上輪席退任及膺選連任，直至其中一方發給另一方發出不少於三個月的書面通知予以終止或根據委任函之條款另行終止。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

No Director has a service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within 1 year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

The Company has received annual confirmation of independence from each of the independent non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and all of them are considered to be independent.

In accordance with the Company's articles of association, one third of the existing Directors shall retire from office at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

### DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in this annual report, no Director of the Company or an entity connected with such Director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any transaction, arrangement or contract that is significant in relation to the business of the Group to which the holding company of the Company, or any of the Company's subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the year.

### BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The biographical details of the Directors and senior management of the Group are disclosed in the section headed "Directors and Senior Management Profile" on pages 20 to 25 of this annual report.

### CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in this annual report and the prospectus of the Company dated 26 November 2014 (the "Prospectus"), there was no contract of significance or contract of significance for provision of services, to which the Company or its holding company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which any controlling shareholder or its subsidiaries had a material interest subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

### NON-COMPETITION UNDERTAKING BY CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

Each of the controlling shareholders has made an annual declaration in respect of their compliance with the terms of non-competition undertaking.

Details of the non-competition undertaking are set out in the section headed "Relationship with Controlling Shareholders" of the Prospectus.

The non-competition undertakings in respect of the controlling shareholders have become effective from the Listing Date.

董事概無與本公司或其任何附屬公司訂立不可於一年內不支付補償(法定補償除外)而終止之服務合約。

根據上市規則第3.13條，本公司已獲各獨立非執行董事發出年度獨立確認書，而彼等全體均被視為獨立。

根據本公司組織章程細則，三分之一的現任董事須於應屆股東週年大會退任。

### 董事於交易、安排或合約之權益

除本年報所披露者外，年內本公司董事或有關董事的關連實體概無於任何由本公司控股公司或本公司任何附屬公司或同系附屬公司所訂立對本集團業務而言屬重大的任何交易、安排或合約中，直接或間接擁有重大權益。

### 董事及高級管理層之履歷

本集團董事及高級管理層之履歷詳情於本年報第20至25頁「董事及高級管理層簡歷」一節披露。

### 控股股東於合約之權益

除本年報及本公司日期為二零一四年十一月二十六日之招股章程(「招股章程」)所披露者外，於年末或年內任何時間，本公司或其控股公司或任何其附屬公司概無訂立任何控股股東或其附屬公司於其中擁有重大權益之重大合約或提供服務之重大合約。

### 控股股東之不競爭承諾

各控股股東已就其遵守不競爭承諾條款作出年度聲明。

不競爭承諾詳情載於招股章程「與控股股東的關係」一節。

有關控股股東之不競爭承諾已自上市日期起生效。



# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

### NON-COMPETITION UNDERTAKING BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Each of the executive Directors and non-executive Director of the Company has made an annual declaration in respect of their compliance with the terms of non-competition undertaking.

The non-competition undertakings in respect of the executive Directors and non-executive Director have become effective from the Listing Date.

The independent non-executive Directors had reviewed and confirmed that the executive Directors and non-executive Director of the Company have complied with the non-competition undertaking and the non-competition undertaking has been enforced by the Company in accordance with its terms.

### NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

There was no New Opportunity (as defined in the Prospectus headed "Relationship with Controlling Shareholders — Non Competition Undertakings") referred by the controlling shareholders to the Company as provided under the non-competition undertaking.

### CONTRACTS WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

No contract of significance had been entered into between the Company or any of its subsidiaries, and the controlling shareholders or any of their subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2020.

### CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

The Company has entered into the following continuing connected transactions (as defined under the Listing Rules) for the year ended 31 December 2020:

- (1) On 31 October 2019, Yan Tat Technology Limited ("YT Technology"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a lease agreement ("Yantek Lease") with Yantek Electronics Company Limited ("Yantek") a connected person of the Company within the meanings of the Listing Rules. Pursuant to the Yantek Lease, YT Technology shall lease from Yantek the premises situated at Flat E on 15th Floor and Flat Roof immediately above of Tower 5 and Car Parking Space No. 11 on Car Park B1, One Beacon Hill, No. 1 Beacon Hill Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong with a gross total floor area of approximately 1,473 square feet at a monthly rental of HK\$58,000 for a term of 2 years commencing from 1 November 2019 (total consideration: HK\$1,392,000). The lease term is from 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2021 as staff quarter for Mr. Chan Wing Yin and Mrs. Chan Yung.

### 執行董事及非執行董事之不競爭承諾

本公司各執行董事及非執行董事已就其遵守不競爭承諾條款作出年度聲明。

有關執行董事及非執行董事之不競爭承諾已自上市日期起生效。

獨立非執行董事已審閱及確認本公司執行董事及非執行董事已遵守不競爭承諾及本公司已根據其條款執行不競爭承諾。

### 新業務機會

控股股東概無根據不競爭承諾規定向本公司轉介新業務機會(定義見招股章程「與控股股東的關係 — 不競爭承諾」)。

### 與控股股東之合約

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無與控股股東或其任何附屬公司訂立重大合約。

### 關連交易

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司已訂立以下持續關連交易(定義見上市規則)：

- (1) 於二零一九年十月三十一日，本公司間接全資附屬公司恩達科技有限公司(「恩達科技」)與本公司之關連人士(定義見上市規則)恩德電子有限公司(「恩德」)訂立租賃協議(「恩德租賃」)。根據恩德租賃，恩達科技將向恩德租用位於香港九龍筆架山道1號畢架山一號5座15樓E室連上層天台以及B1停車場11號車位的物業(總建築面積約1,473平方呎)，月租為58,000港元，由二零一九年十一月一日起計為期兩年(總代價：1,392,000港元)。租期由二零一九年十一月一日起至二零二一年十月三十一日止，將用作陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士之員工宿舍。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

(2) On 13 October 2020, YT Technology renewed a tenancy agreement (“Headquarters Lease”) with Yantek, a connected person of the Company within the meanings of the Listing Rules. Pursuant to the Headquarters Lease, YT Technology shall lease from Yantek the office premises and warehouse located at Room 09, 10 and 14 on 8th Floor, Kwong Sang Hong Centre, Nos. 151–153 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong Kowloon, Hong Kong at a monthly rental of HK\$90,000 for a term of 2 years commencing on 25 November 2020 and ending on 24 November 2022 for the Group’s use (total consideration: HK\$2,160,000).

Yantek is beneficially owned as to 34% by Mr. Chan Yan Wing, 33% by Mr. Chan Yan Kwong and 33% by Ms. Chan Yan Sam. Mr. Chan Yan Wing and Mr. Chan Yan Kwong are the Directors of the Company. Ms. Chan Yan Sam is the sister of Mr. Chan Yan Kwong and Mr. Chan Yan Wing and the daughter of Mr. Chan Wing Yin and Mrs. Chan Yung.

The continuing connected transactions mentioned above are fully exempt from the reporting, annual review, announcement requirements and the independent shareholders’ approval requirements as set out in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. Pursuant to Rule 14A.55 of the Listing Rules, the independent non-executive Directors have reviewed the above continuing connected transactions and in their opinion, the transactions are: (1) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (2) on normal commercial terms or better; and (3) in accordance with the agreement governing them on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the shareholders of the Company as a whole.

Save as disclosed above, a summary of significant related party transactions, which do not constitute connected transactions, made during the year is disclosed in note 32 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company confirmed that it has complied with the disclosure requirements in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

### SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company’s existing Share Option Scheme was approved for adoption pursuant to a written resolution of all of our Shareholders passed on 18 November 2014 for the purpose to provide our Company with a flexible means of giving incentive to, rewarding, remunerating, compensating and/or providing benefits to eligible participants and for such other purposes as the Board approve from time to time.

Subject to the terms of the Share Option Scheme, the Board may, at their absolute discretion, grant or invite any person belonging to any of the following classes to take up options to subscribe for shares: (a) any employee, supplier, service provider, customer, partner or joint-venture partner of the Group (including any director, whether executive and whether independent or not, of the Group) who is in full-time or part-time employment with the Company or any subsidiaries, (b) any person who have contributed or may contribute to the Group.

(2) 於二零二零年十月十三日，恩達科技與本公司之關連人士(定義見上市規則)恩德續訂租賃協議(「總部租賃」)。根據總部租賃，恩達科技將向恩德租用位於香港九龍觀塘海濱道151–153號廣生行中心8樓09號、10號及14號單位的辦公室物業及倉庫，月租為90,000港元，租期由二零二零年十一月二十五日起至二零二二年十一月二十四日止，為期兩年，供本集團使用(總代價：2,160,000港元)。

恩德由陳恩永先生、陳恩光先生及陳恩沁女士實益擁有34%、33%及33%權益。陳恩永先生及陳恩光先生為本公司董事。陳恩沁女士為陳恩光先生及陳恩永先生的胞妹以及陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士的女兒。

上述持續關連交易獲全面豁免遵守上市規則第14A章項下之申報、年度審閱、公告規定及獨立股東批准規定。根據上市規則第14A.55條，獨立非執行董事已審閱上述持續關連交易，並認為該等交易：(1)於本集團日常及一般業務過程中訂立；(2)按一般商業條款或更佳條款訂立；及(3)根據規管該等交易的協議按公平合理且符合本公司股東整體利益的條款訂立。

除上文所披露者外，於年內所作出而並不構成關連交易之重大關聯方交易概要於綜合財務報表附註32披露。本公司確認其已遵守上市規則第14A章之披露規定。

### 購股權計劃

本公司現有購股權計劃乃根據全體股東於二零一四年十一月十八日通過的書面決議案批准採購，讓本公司能以更靈活的方式，給予合資格參與者激勵、獎勵、報酬、補償及／或福利及切合董事會不時通過之其他目的。

根據購股權計劃之條款，董事會可全權酌情向以下任何類別之任何人士授出或邀請彼等接納購股權，以認購股份：(a)本集團任何僱員、供應商、服務供應商、客戶、合夥人或合營夥伴(包括本集團任何董事，不論是否執行董事，亦不論是否獨立於本集團)，彼等獲本公司或任何附屬公司全職或兼職聘任；(b)對本集團作出貢獻或可能作出貢獻之任何人士。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company must not exceed 30% of the total number of shares in issue from time to time.

The total number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company must not exceed 10% of the total number of shares in issue on 8 December 2014 unless the Company seeks the approval of the shareholders in general meeting for refreshing the 10% limit under the Share Option Scheme provided that options lapsed in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme or any other share option schemes of the Company will not be counted for the purpose of calculating 10% limit.

Details of the principal terms of the Share Option Scheme are set out in paragraph headed "Share Option Scheme" in the section headed "Statutory and General Information" in Appendix V to the Prospectus. The principal terms of the Share Option Scheme are summarised as follows:

The Share Option Scheme was adopted for a period of 10 years commencing from 18 November 2014 and remains in force until 17 November 2024. The Company may, by resolution in general meeting or, such date as the Board determined, terminate the Share Option Scheme at any time without prejudice to the exercise of options granted prior to such termination.

The exercise price per share of the Company for each option granted shall be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion but in any event shall be at least the higher of:

- (1) the closing price of the shares as stated in the daily quotations sheets issued by the Stock Exchange on the date of offer for the grant of option ("Date of Grant") which must be a trading day;
- (2) the average closing price of the shares as stated in the daily quotations sheets issued by the Stock Exchange for the five business days immediately preceding the Date of Grant; and
- (3) the nominal value of the shares on the Date of Grant.

Upon acceptance of the options, the grantee shall pay HK\$1.00 to the Company as consideration for the grant. The acceptance of an offer of the grant of the option must be made within the date as specified in the offer letter issued by the Company. The exercise period of any option granted under the Share Option Scheme shall not be longer than 10 years commencing on the date of grant and expiring on the last day of such 10-year period subject to the provisions for early termination as contained in the Share Option Scheme.

根據購股權計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃授出之所有未行使購股權獲行使後可能發行之最高股份數目不得超逾不時已發行股份總數之30%。

根據購股權計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃授出之所有購股權獲行使後可能發行之股份總數不得超逾於二零一四年十二月八日已發行股份總數之10%，除非本公司於股東大會上尋求股東批准更新購股權計劃項下之10%限額則作別論，惟計算10%限額時將不會計及根據購股權計劃或本公司任何其他購股權計劃條款失效之購股權。

購股權計劃之主要條款詳情載於招股章程附錄五「法定及一般資料」一節「購股權計劃」一段。購股權計劃之主要條款概述如下：

購股權計劃之採納期限為十年，由二零一四年十一月十八日起計，直至二零二四年十一月十七日均為有效。本公司可透過於股東大會上通過決議案或按董事會所釐定之日期隨時終止購股權計劃，而不損害於有關終止前授出之購股權之行使權利。

本公司各份已授出購股權之每股行使價將由董事會全權酌情決定，惟無論如何不得低於下列最高者：

- (1) 股份於授出購股權日期（「授出日期」，必須為交易日）在聯交所出具之每日報價表所載之收市價；
- (2) 股份於緊接授出日期前五個營業日在聯交所出具之每日報價表所載之平均收市價；及
- (3) 股份於授出日期之面值。

接納購股權後，承授人須向本公司支付1.00港元，作為授出之代價。提呈授出之購股權必須於本公司發出之要約函件所指定之日期內獲接納。根據購股權計劃授出之任何購股權之行使期不得超過十年，由授出日期起計，並於有關十年期間結束當日屆滿，惟根據購股權計劃所載之條文可提早終止。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

The total number of new shares of the Company that may be issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share options schemes of the Company shall not exceed 24,000,000 shares, which represents 10% of the shares in issue of the Company as at the date of this report.

The maximum number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the options granted and to be granted to each grantee under the Share Option Scheme (including exercised, cancelled and outstanding options) in any 12-month period shall not exceed 1% of the total number of Shares in issue. Any further grant of options in excess of this 1% limit shall be subject to issuance of a circular by the Company and approved by its shareholders in accordance with the Listing Rules.

Any grant of share options to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company, or to any of their associates, is required to be approved by the independent non-executive directors. In addition, any grant of share options to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company, or any of their respective associates, in excess of 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time or with an aggregate value (based on the closing price of the Company's shares at the date of grant) in excess of HK\$5 million, within any 12-month period, are subject to shareholders' approval in advance in a general meeting.

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at shareholders' meetings.

From the date of adoption of the Share Option Scheme to 31 December 2020, no options were granted under the Share Option Scheme.

Additional particulars of the Company's Share Option Scheme are set out in note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Apart from the aforesaid share option schemes, at no time during the year ended 31 December 2020 was any of the Company and its holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, and none of the Directors, or their spouses or children under the age 18, had any right to subscribe for the shares in, or debentures of, the Company, or had exercise any such right.

根據購股權計劃及本公司任何其他購股權計劃授出之所有購股權獲行使後可能發行之本公司新股份總數不得超過24,000,000股，即本公司於本報告日期已發行股份10%。

在任何十二個月期間內，根據購股權計劃已授予及將授予各承授人的購股權(包括已予行使、註銷及尚未行使之購股權)獲行使後已發行及將發行之最高股份數目不得超過已發行股份總數之1%。任何進一步授出且超出該1%限額之購股權須由本公司根據上市規則刊發通函，並由其股東批准後，方可進行。

向本公司董事、主要行政人員或主要股東，或彼等任何之聯繫人士授出任何購股權須獲得獨立非執行董事的批准，方可落實。此外，於任何十二個月期間，向本公司主要股東或獨立非執行董事，或任何彼等各自之聯繫人士授出的任何購股權超過本公司任何時間已發行股份的0.1%，或總值(根據本公司股份於授出日期的收市價)超過5百萬港元，須於股東大會獲得股東的事先批准，方可落實。

購股權概無賦予持有人收取股息或於股東大會上投票之權利。

自購股權計劃採納日期起至二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無根據購股權計劃授出購股權。

本公司購股權計劃之更多詳情載於綜合財務報表附註27。

除前述購股權計劃外，於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司及其任何控股公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司概無訂立任何安排，致使董事可透過收購本公司或任何其他團體公司之股份或債權證獲取利益，且亦無董事，或彼等之配偶或十八歲以下的子女擁有任何權利可認購本公司之股份或債權證，或已行使有關權利。



# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

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

As at 31 December 2020, the Directors and chief executives of the Company had the following interests in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company, its Group members and/or associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO")), as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code in the Listing Rules:

### 董事及主要行政人員於股份、相關股份及債權證中之權益或淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事及本公司主要行政人員於本公司、其集團成員公司及／或相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例（「證券及期貨條例」）第XV部）之股份、相關股份及債權證中擁有下列記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第352條須予存置的登記冊的權益，或根據上市規則所載之標準守則須通知本公司及聯交所的權益：

#### The Company

#### 本公司

Name of Director	Name of Group member	Capacity/ nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares held (Note 1) 持有普通股數目 (附註1)	Percentage of shareholding 持股百分比
董事姓名	集團成員公司的名稱	身份／權益性質		
Mr. Chan Wing Yin	The Company	Interest in a controlled corporation (Note 2)	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
陳榮賢先生	本公司	受控制法團權益(附註2)	180,000,000股(L)	
Mrs. Chan Yung	The Company	Interest of spouse (Note 3)	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
陳勇女士	本公司	配偶權益(附註3)	180,000,000股(L)	

Notes:

附註：

- The letter "L" denotes the Directors' long position in the shares of the Company or the relevant associated corporation
- The Company is held as to approximately 75% by Million Pearl Holdings Ltd. ("Million Pearl"). Million Pearl is held as to 70% by Mr. Chan Wing Yin and 30% by Mrs. Chan Yung. Mr. Chan Wing Yin is the spouse of Mrs. Chan Yung. Under the SFO, Mr. Chan Wing Yin is taken to be interested in the same number of shares in which Mrs. Chan Yung is interested.
- Million Pearl is held as to 70% by Mr. Chan Wing Yin and 30% by Mrs. Chan Yung. Mrs. Chan Yung is the spouse of Mr. Chan Wing Yin. Under the SFO, Mrs. Chan Yung is taken to be interested in the same number of shares to which Mr. Chan Wing Yin is interested.

- 「L」指董事於本公司或相關相聯法團股份的好倉。
- 本公司由 Million Pearl Holdings Ltd.（「Million Pearl」）擁有約75%權益。Million Pearl由陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士分別擁有70%及30%權益。陳榮賢先生為陳勇女士的配偶。根據證券及期貨條例，陳榮賢先生被視作於陳勇女士擁有權益的相同數目之股份中擁有權益。
- Million Pearl分別由陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士持有70%及30%權益。陳勇女士為陳榮賢先生的配偶。根據證券及期貨條例，陳勇女士被視作於陳榮賢先生擁有權益的相同數目之股份中擁有權益。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

### Associated Corporation

### 相聯法團

Name of Director	Name of associated corporation	Capacity/ nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares held (Note 1)	Percentage of shareholding
董事姓名	相聯法團名稱	身份／權益性質	持有普通股數目 (附註1)	持股百分比
Mr. Chan Wing Yin	Million Pearl	Beneficial owner/ Interest of spouse	10 shares	100%
陳榮賢先生		實益擁有人／配偶權益	10股	
Mrs. Chan Yung	Million Pearl	Beneficial owner/ Interest of spouse	10 shares	100%
陳勇女士		實益擁有人／配偶權益	10股	

Note:

- The disclosed interest represents the interests in the associated corporation, Million Pearl, which is held as to 70% by Mr. Chan Wing Yin and 30% by Mrs. Chan Yung. Under the SFO, each of Mr. Chan Wing Yin and Mrs. Chan Yung is taken to be interested in the same number of shares in which other is interested.

附註：

- 所披露權益指於相聯法團 Million Pearl 的權益，其由陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士分別擁有 70% 及 30% 權益。根據證券及期貨條例，陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士各被視作於另一方擁有權益的相同數目之股份中擁有權益。

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, none of the Directors and chief executives of the Company had any other interests or short positions in any shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such 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 to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code of the Listing Rules.

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，概無董事及本公司主要行政人員於本公司或其相聯法團（定義見證券及期貨條例第 XV 部）之任何股份、相關股份或債權證中擁有任何其他根據證券及期貨條例第 XV 部第 7 及 8 分部須通知本公司及聯交所之權益或淡倉（包括根據證券及期貨條例有關條文被當作或被視作擁有之權益或淡倉），或根據證券及期貨條例第 352 條須記入該條所指之登記冊之權益或淡倉，或根據上市規則所載之標準守則須通知本公司及聯交所之權益或淡倉。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

### SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' AND OTHER PERSONS' INTERESTS AND/OR SHORT POSITION IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2020, so far as was known to the Directors, the following persons/entities (other than the Directors or chief executive of the Company) had, or were deemed to have, interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

Name of Shareholder	Capacity/Nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares held (Note 1) 持有普通股數目 (附註1)	% of interest in the Company 於本公司之權益百分比
股東名稱/姓名	身份/權益性質		
Million Pearl (Note 2)	Beneficial owner	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
Million Pearl (附註2)	實益擁有人	180,000,000 股 (L)	
Mr. Chan Wing Yin	Interest in a controlled corporation (Note 3)	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
陳榮賢先生	受控制法團權益(附註3)	180,000,000 股 (L)	
Mrs. Chan Yung	Interest of spouse (Note 4)	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
陳勇女士	配偶權益(附註4)	180,000,000 股 (L)	

Notes:

- The letter "L" denotes the person's long position in the shares of the Company or the relevant Group member.
- Million Pearl is directly interested in approximately 75% of the Company.
- The Company is held as to approximately 75% by Million Pearl. Million Pearl is held as to 70% by Mr. Chan Wing Yin and 30% by Mrs. Chan Yung. Mr. Chan Wing Yin is the spouse of Mrs. Chan Yung. Under the SFO, Mr. Chan Wing Yin is taken to be interested in the same number of shares in which Mrs. Chan Yung is interested.
- Million Pearl is held as to 70% by Mr. Chan Wing Yin and 30% by Mrs. Chan Yung. Mrs. Chan Yung is the spouse of Mr. Chan Wing Yin. Under the SFO, Mrs. Chan Yung is taken to be interested in the same number of shares in which Mr. Chan Wing Yin is interested.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, the Directors were not aware of any other persons/entities (other than the Directors and chief executive of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO.

### 主要股東及其他人士於本公司股份及相關股份中之權益及/或淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，就董事所知，以下人士/實體(董事或本公司主要行政人員除外)於本公司股份或相關股份中，擁有或被視為擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及第3分部條文須向本公司披露的權益或淡倉，或根據證券及期貨條例第336條記入本公司規定須存置的登記冊的權益或淡倉如下：

Name of Shareholder	Capacity/Nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares held (Note 1) 持有普通股數目 (附註1)	% of interest in the Company 於本公司之權益百分比
股東名稱/姓名	身份/權益性質		
Million Pearl (Note 2)	Beneficial owner	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
Million Pearl (附註2)	實益擁有人	180,000,000 股 (L)	
Mr. Chan Wing Yin	Interest in a controlled corporation (Note 3)	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
陳榮賢先生	受控制法團權益(附註3)	180,000,000 股 (L)	
Mrs. Chan Yung	Interest of spouse (Note 4)	180,000,000 shares (L)	75%
陳勇女士	配偶權益(附註4)	180,000,000 股 (L)	

附註：

- [L]代表該人士於本公司或本集團相關成員公司的股份的好倉。
- Million Pearl直接擁有本公司約75%的權益。
- 本公司由Million Pearl持有約75%權益。Million Pearl由陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士分別持有70%及30%權益。陳榮賢先生為陳勇女士的配偶。根據證券及期貨條例，陳榮賢先生被視為於陳勇女士擁有權益之相同數目的股份中擁有權益。
- Million Pearl由陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士分別持有70%及30%權益。陳勇女士為陳榮賢先生的配偶。根據證券及期貨條例，陳勇女士被視為於陳榮賢先生擁有權益之相同數目的股份中擁有權益。

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事概不知悉有任何其他人士/實體(董事及本公司主要行政人員除外)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分部條文須向本公司披露的權益或淡倉，或根據證券及期貨條例第336條記入本公司規定須存置的登記冊的權益或淡倉。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

### COMPETITION AND CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

During the year, save as disclosed in the Prospectus, none of the Directors or substantial shareholders of the Company or any of their respective associates has engaged in any business that competes or may compete with the business of the Group or has any other conflict of interests with the Group.

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

During the year, neither did the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchase, sell or redeem any of the Company's listed securities.

### TAX RELIEF AND EXEMPTION

The Directors are not aware of any tax relief and exemption available to the shareholders by reason of their holding the Company's securities.

### PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for the 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 information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Listing Rules throughout the financial year under review and up to the date of this annual report.

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Details of the Group's corporate governance practices can be found in the Corporate Governance Report contained on pages 26 to 40 of this annual report.

### EMOLUMENT POLICY

The Remuneration Committee was set up for reviewing the Company's emolument policy and structure of all remuneration of the Directors and senior management of the Company, having regard to the Company's operating results, individual performance and comparable market practices. No long-term incentive schemes have been adopted by the Company.

### REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND FIVE INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

Details of the emoluments of the Directors and five individuals with highest emoluments are set out in note 8 and note 9 to the financial statements.

### 競爭及利益衝突

年內，除招股章程所披露者外，概無董事或本公司主要股東或彼等各自的任何聯繫人士從事與本集團業務構成或可能構成競爭的任何業務或與本集團有任何其他利益衝突。

### 購買、出售或贖回本公司之上市證券

年內，本公司及其任何附屬公司並無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何上市證券。

### 稅務減免

董事並不知悉任何因股東持有本公司證券而享有的稅務減免。

### 優先購股權

本公司組織章程細則或開曼群島法例並無有關優先購股權的條文致使本公司有責任按比例向現有股東發售新股份。

### 充足公眾持股量

根據本公司可公開取得的資料以及據董事所知，本公司於整個回顧財政年度及直至本年報日期一直維持上市規則所訂明的公眾持股量。

### 企業管治報告

有關本集團企業管治常規的詳情，請參閱本年報第26至40頁所載企業管治報告。

### 薪酬政策

本公司已成立薪酬委員會，以根據本公司的經營業績、個人表現及可資比較市場慣例，檢討本公司的薪酬政策及本公司董事及高級管理層的所有薪酬架構。本公司並無採納任何長期獎勵計劃。

### 董事及五名最高薪酬人士的薪酬

有關董事及五名最高薪酬人士薪酬的詳情，載於財務報表附註8及附註9。



# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group produces PCB in China and sells them around the world, and is faced with certain different types of risks and uncertainties. The principal items are listed as below.

- i. The COVID-19 outbreak, which has spread across China and various regions in the world, has caused material impact on people's livelihood. Although vaccines have begun to be used, their effectiveness has yet to be confirmed. If the pandemic is not effectively alleviated, the economy with the operation and production of enterprises being exposed to adverse conditions.
  - ii. The Group derives a significant portion of its revenue from major customers, particularly automobile customers. The decrease in demand from major customers may materially and adversely affect the business.
  - iii. Fluctuation in exchange rates may adversely affect the business.
  - iv. The Group may be subject to any labour shortages, increased labour cost or other factors affecting labour force, or full implementation of social security and public housing policies, which may materially affect the Group's business operation and financial condition.
  - v. The PRC government has tightened its environmental regulation. Although the Group's current operation falls in line with the requirement, it may be affected and incur additional expenses when the relevant regulatory threshold is further raised in the future.
  - vi. Donald Trump implements its America First policy, raises tariffs on imported Chinese goods, and restricts Huawei from participating in 5G projects. If the original policies are still applied under the new U.S. president, which may slow down economic growth across the globe, and in return decelerate the development of the PCB market.
  - vii. For the circuit boards industry, raw materials account for a large proportion of costs. Since mid 2020, the prices of a variety of major raw materials, such as copper clad laminates, prepregs, copper foils have continuously risen sharply. This caused a great impact on PCB operations. Failure to make appropriate adjustments has reduced the profit of the Company.
  - viii. Currently, various PCB manufacturers are vigorously expanding their production capacity. When the market fails to meet the development expectation, the excessive production capacity will result in irrational competition among industrial peers, pushing down the unit price and diminishing the company's profitability.
- i. 新型冠狀病毒肺炎爆發，疫情蔓延全國及世界各地，嚴重影響民生與經濟，雖然疫苗開始陸續使用，但效用有待確認，如果疫情未能有效緩解，這對經濟以及企業經營及生產造成不利的環境。
  - ii. 本集團大部分收益乃來自主要客戶，特別是汽車客戶。來自主要客戶的需求減少或會對業務造成重大不利影響。
  - iii. 匯率波動或會對業務造成不利影響。
  - iv. 本集團或受制於任何勞工短缺、勞工成本上漲或其他影響勞動力的因素，加上全面實施社會保障和公積金政策，這可能對本集團的業務營運及財務狀況造成重大影響。
  - v. 中國政府收緊了對環保方面的監管。雖然本集團目前的營運狀況符合要求，但倘若政府日後進一步提高相關監管門檻，本集團的營運或會受到影響並產生額外費用。
  - vi. 特朗普的美國優先政策，對從中國進口的貨物提高關稅，同時亦限制華為參與5G項目，若新總統上台，並沿用前朝的政策，這有可能拖慢全球經濟發展，繼而減慢PCB市場發展步伐。
  - vii. 電路板行業，原材料佔成本的比重很大，自二零二零中期，多種主要原材料，如銅箔基板、半固化黏合材料、銅箔等價格相繼持續大幅上漲，這對PCB營運造成很大衝擊，若本公司未能作出適當的調整，本公司的利潤因而下降。
  - viii. 目前，眾多PCB製造商正在大幅擴充產能，當市場未符合預期發展，而出現產能過剩，引致同行不理性競爭，推低單位價格，公司的利潤因而減少。

### 主要風險及不明朗因素

本集團於中國製造PCB，並銷售予全世界，其面臨若干不同類別的風險及不明朗因素。主要項目載列如下。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

- ix. The Group's sole production facility is based in Shenzhen. If this facility experiences any issue that results in a lower production output, and no third-party assistance is identified, our sales will decline.
  - x. The Group's major production operation activities take place in Mainland China. Any change to the policies in Mainland China (including taxation, foreign exchange control, and imports and exports) is likely to affect the Group's overall performance.
- ix. 本集團的生產基地位於深圳，亦是唯一的生產設施。若該設施有任何問題導致產量減少且未能及時找到第三方協助，或會引致銷售下降。
  - x. 本集團主要生產營運地方在中國內地，中國內地政策的變動(包括稅務、外匯管制、進出口等等)可能會影響到本集團的整體表現。

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental protection is a collective responsibility not to be ignored. The Group's production factories in Shenzhen, China possesses state-of-the-art PCB technologies and attaches a great importance to environmental protection. The Group recognises that the production process of PCBs would generate more emissions than some other industries. In regard of this, we strive to enhance the efficiency of environmental protection. The Group sets up different management requirements for environmental protection every year, aiming at reducing negative impact on the environment from our operation. We have obtained certification of IATF16949:2016 (quality assurance), ISO14001 (environment management system), ISO9001 (quality management system) and AS9100D (quality management system) as well as UL-796 (safety and management) for PCB quality standard and environment management system.

The Group strictly observed the laws and regulations governing air pollution, noise pollution, hazardous chemicals, sewage and waste discharge and other environmental matters issued by PRC national, provincial and municipal governments and authorities. Meanwhile, as a responsible corporation, we produce all of our products in compliance with the requirement of Cleaner Production Standard: Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing (清潔生產標準：印刷電路板製造業) issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.

With resources in the Earth becoming increasingly scarce, corporations should have long-term vision instead of focusing on existing interests. The Group sees that there are economic benefits to be capitalized in environmental protection and our effort focuses chiefly in the following aspects, among others: actively pushing forward the initiative of energy conservation and consumption reduction by saving energy, water, material and reducing resource consumption during the course of our production, with a view to maximizing the cost effectiveness with minimal resources; and full implementation of clean production to achieve waste reduction at source. At the same time, under the guidance of a paperless office, the Group introduced the Enterprise Resources Planning System ("ERP" System), through which it implemented electronic management on the its production, sales, supply chain, and human resources with a view to saving paper.

### 環境保護

保護環境是不容忽視的共同責任，本集團於中國深圳的生產廠房擁有最先進的PCB技術，且對環保高度重視。本集團明白PCB的生產過程會較其他工業產生更多排放物，有鑑於此，我們致力提高環保效能。本集團在環境保護方面每年制定不同的管理規範，旨在減少本集團業務對環境帶來的負面影響。我們的PCB品質標準及環境管理系統已獲頒IATF16949:2016品質保證認證、ISO14001環境管理系統認證、ISO9001品質管理系統及AS9100D品質管理系統以及UL-796安全管理認證等。

本集團嚴格遵守由中國國家、各級省市政府及機關頒布規管空氣污染、噪音污染、危險化學品、污水及廢物排放及其他環境事宜的法律和法規。與此同時，作為負責任的企業，我們按照中國環境保護部頒布的清潔生產標準：印刷電路板製造業的要求生產本公司所有產品。

地球資源不斷減少，企業應立足長遠不要只顧眼前利益。本集團主要從以下幾方面出發，以環保體現經濟利潤，包括：積極推進節能降耗，在生產過程中節能、節水、節材，減少資源消耗，從而以最少的資源達致最大的經濟效益；全面推行清潔生產，從源頭減廢。同時，本集團推行辦公無紙化的理念，透過引入企業資源計劃系統(「ERP」系統)，利用其對本集團的生產、銷售、供應鏈、人力資源等進行電子化管理，以節省紙張的使用。

# Report of the Directors

## 董事會報告

The environmental, social and governance report in Compliance with appendix 27 of the Listing Rules will be issued in due course.

### COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Board paid attention to the Group's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. External compliance and legal advisers are engaged to ensure transactions and business performed by the Group are within the applicable legal framework. Updates on applicable laws, rules and regulations are brought to the attention of relevant employees and operation units from time to time.

By order of the Board  
**Yan Tat Group Holdings Limited**  
**CHAN Wing Yin**  
*Chairman*

Hong Kong, 24 March 2021

符合上市規則附錄二十七之環境、社會及管治報告將會盡快刊發。

### 遵守法律及法規

董事會關注本集團有關遵守法律及監管規定方面之政策及常規。我們已聘用外部合規及法律顧問，確保本集團之交易及業務乃於適用的法律框架內進行。相關員工及經營單位會不時獲知悉適用法律、規則及法規之更新。

承董事會命  
**恩達集團控股有限公司**  
**陳榮賢**  
*主席*

香港，二零二一年三月二十四日

# Independent Auditor's Report

## 獨立核數師報告



To the shareholders of Yan Tat Group Holdings Limited  
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

### OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Yan Tat Group Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 62 to 148, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

### BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("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.

致恩達集團控股有限公司股東  
(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

### 意見

我們已審計列載於第62頁至第148頁的恩達集團控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此綜合財務報表包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益表、綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等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」)真實而公允地反映了貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港公司條例的披露規定妥為擬備。

### 意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的專業會計師道德守則(「守則」)，我們獨立於貴集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的意見提供基礎。



# Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

## 獨立核數師報告(續)

### 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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### Key audit matters

##### 關鍵審計事項

#### *Impairment of trade receivables*

##### 貿易應收款項減值

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had gross trade receivables of approximately HK\$198,600,000 before impairment provision of approximately HK\$3,338,000.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團貿易應收款項總額約198,600,000港元(扣除減值撥備約3,338,000港元前)。

Significant management judgement and estimation were required in assessing the expected credit losses ("ECLs") for the trade receivables, with reference to the grouping of various customer segments, ageing profile of the trade receivables balances, existence of disputes, and past repayment history of customers and forecast economic conditions.

評估貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)時須作出重大管理層判斷和估計，經參考各客戶分部分組、貿易應收款項結餘賬齡情況、是否存在糾紛以及客戶過往償付歷史及經濟狀況預測。

The related disclosures are included in notes 2.4, 3 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

相關披露載於綜合財務報表附註2.4、3及18。

### 關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在對綜合財務報表整體進行審計並形成意見的背景下來進行處理的，我們不對這些事項提供單獨的意見。我們對下述每一事項在審計中是如何應對的描述也以此為背景。

我們已經履行了本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分闡述的責任，包括與這些關鍵審計事項相關的責任。相應地，我們的審計工作包括執行為應對評估的綜合財務報表重大錯報風險而設計的審計程序。我們執行審計程序的結果，包括應對下述事項所執行的程序，為隨附的綜合財務報表整體發表審計意見提供了基礎。

#### How our audit addressed the key audit matters

##### 我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

In evaluating management's impairment assessment, our procedures included: (i) obtaining confirmations and evidence of subsequent settlements for selected trade receivable balances on a sample basis; and (ii) evaluating management's assumptions used to determine the ECLs through testing of the underlying information on the ageing reports generated by the Group's financial reporting system and assessing the repayment history of the debtors as well as the forward-looking factors with reference to the related publicly available information. We also assessed the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

評估管理層減值評估時，涉及的程序有：(i)取得經抽樣選定的貿易應收賬款結餘其後結算的確認和證據；及(ii)評估管理層用於釐定預期信貸虧損的假設，方法為測試貴集團財務報告系統所生成的賬齡報告相關信息以及評估債務人償付歷史以及經參考相關公眾可得資料的前瞻性信息。我們亦評估綜合財務報表之相關披露。

# Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

## 獨立核數師報告(續)

### KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

#### Key audit matters

#### 關鍵審計事項

#### *Write-down of inventories to net realisable value*

#### 撇減存貨至可變現淨值

The Group had inventories with a carrying amount of approximately HK\$47,686,000 at 31 December 2020. The Group performs regular review of the carrying amounts of inventories to determine whether any write-down of inventories to net realisable value is required after considering, inter alia, the ageing analysis of inventories, current market conditions and the expected future sales of goods and usage of materials.

貴集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日有賬面值約47,686,000港元之存貨。貴集團對存貨之賬面值進行定期審閱，以於考慮(其中包括)存貨之賬齡分析、現行市況及產品預期未來銷售及材料用途後釐定是否需要將存貨撇減至其可變現淨值。

The determination of net realisable value requires management to make significant assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amount of inventories and related disclosures.

釐定可變現淨值需要管理層作出影響存貨之申報金額及相關披露的重大假設及估計。

The related disclosures are included in notes 2.4, 3 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

相關披露載於綜合財務報表附註2.4、3及17。

### 關鍵審計事項(續)

#### How our audit addressed the key audit matters

#### 我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

In evaluating management's assessment, our procedures included: (i) observing physical inventory counts at major locations and checking the condition of inventories; (ii) obtaining an understanding of the net realisable value assessments made by management; (iii) reviewing the inventory ageing and the usage of materials subsequent to year end; and (iv) comparing the actual selling prices of finished goods subsequent to year end, on a sample basis, to their carrying amounts.

評估管理層評估時，涉及的程序有：(i)於主要地點監察實地存貨盤點，以檢測存貨狀況；(ii)了解管理層對可變現淨值所作評估；(iii)審閱存貨賬齡及於年末後之材料用途；及(iv)於年末後抽樣比較成品的實際售價與賬面值。

# Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

## 獨立核數師報告(續)

### OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 THE DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors 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 directors of the Company are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

### 刊載於年度報告內其他信息

貴公司董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括刊載於年度報告內的信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不對該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對綜合財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯報的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯報，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

### 董事就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例的披露規定擬備真實而公允的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯報所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，貴公司董事負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非貴公司董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

審計委員會協助貴公司董事履行職責，監督貴集團的財務報告過程。

# Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

## 獨立核數師報告(續)

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, 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 HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

### 核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們僅對全體股東作出報告，除此以外，本報告並無其他用途。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤存在時總能發現。錯誤可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持有經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止日所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。



# Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

## 獨立核數師報告(續)

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

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

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

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

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 Chung Chi Ming.

*Ernst & Young*  
Certified Public Accountants  
22/F, CITIC Tower  
1 Tim Mei Avenue  
Central, Hong Kong  
24 March 2021

### 核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

- 評價綜合財務報表(包括披露)的整體列報方式、結構和內容，以及綜合財務報表是否公允反映相關交易及事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責 貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與審計委員會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向審計委員會提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係及其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，消除威脅所採取的行動或已應用的防範措施。

從與審計委員會溝通的事項中，我們確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律或法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，由於合理預期在我們報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，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計項目合夥人是鍾志明。

安永會計師事務所  
執業會計師  
香港中環  
添美道1號  
中信大廈22樓  
二零二一年三月二十四日

# Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

## 綜合損益表

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

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>收益</b>	5	<b>587,133</b>	650,408
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(450,602)	(502,018)
Gross profit	毛利		<b>136,531</b>	148,390
Other income and gains	其他收入及收益	5	<b>18,180</b>	22,850
Selling and distribution expenses	銷售及分銷開支		(14,835)	(19,028)
General and administrative expenses	一般及行政開支		(80,275)	(77,968)
Other expenses	其他開支		(7,241)	(113)
Finance costs	融資成本	7	(1,813)	(6,075)
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>除稅前溢利</b>	6	<b>50,547</b>	68,056
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	10	(11,845)	(12,155)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY</b>	<b>本公司擁有人應佔年內溢利</b>		<b>38,702</b>	55,901
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY</b>	<b>本公司普通權益持有人 應佔每股盈利</b>	12		
Basic and diluted	基本及攤薄		HK16.1 cents 港仙	HK23.3 cents 港仙

# Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

## 綜合全面收益表

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

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>	年內溢利	38,702	55,901
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)</b>	<b>其他全面收益/(虧損)</b>		
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於其後期間可能重新分類至損益的其他全面收益/(虧損)：		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務的匯兌差額	33,375	(18,417)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於其後期間將不重新分類至損益的其他全面收益/(虧損)：		
Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產的公平值變動	(58)	133
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>年內其他全面收益/(虧損)</b>	<b>33,317</b>	<b>(18,284)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY</b>	<b>本公司擁有人應佔年內全面收益總額</b>	<b>72,019</b>	<b>37,617</b>

# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

## 綜合財務狀況表

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>非流動資產</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	13	359,736	362,956
Investment properties	投資物業	14	28,933	26,641
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	15(a)	7,063	6,657
Deposits	按金	19	180	116
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	25	9,875	9,166
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他 全面收益的財務資產	16	4,311	4,159
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值		410,098	409,695
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流動資產</b>			
Inventories	存貨	17	47,686	51,928
Trade and bills receivables	貿易應收款項及應收票據	18	234,191	216,446
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及 其他應收款項	19	4,679	2,760
Pledged deposits and restricted cash	已抵押存款及受限制現金	20	31,820	31,433
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	20	244,688	129,434
Assets classified as held for sale	分類為持作出售之資產	21	563,064 –	432,001 5,454
Total current assets	流動資產總值		563,064	437,455
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>流動負債</b>			
Trade and bills payables	貿易應付款項及應付票據	22	122,786	109,492
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	23	61,758	65,220
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	24	5,548	84,236
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	15(b)	1,580	1,623
Tax payable	應繳稅項		18,814	15,959
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	與分類為持作出售的資產 直接相關的負債	21	210,486 –	276,530 117
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額		210,486	276,647
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流動資產淨額</b>		352,578	160,808
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>總資產減流動負債</b>		762,676	570,503



# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

## 綜合財務狀況表

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>總資產減流動負債</b>		<b>762,676</b>	<b>570,503</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>非流動負債</b>			
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	15(b)	965	567
Deposit received	已收按金	23	118,820	–
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	25	22,051	22,998
Deferred income	遞延收入	23	13,969	12,086
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額		<b>155,805</b>	<b>35,651</b>
Net assets	資產淨值		<b>606,871</b>	<b>534,852</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>權益</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the Company</b>	<b>本公司擁有人應佔權益</b>			
Issued capital	已發行股本	26	2,400	2,400
Reserves	儲備	28	604,471	532,452
Total equity	總權益		<b>606,871</b>	<b>534,852</b>

**Chan Yung**  
陳勇  
Director  
董事

**Chan Wing Yin**  
陳榮賢  
Director  
董事

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

## 綜合權益變動表

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

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔								
		Issued capital	Share premium account	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve of a financial asset through other comprehensive income 計入其他全面收益的財務資產公平值儲備	Land and building revaluation reserve	Exchange fluctuation reserve	Reserve funds*	Retained profits	Total equity
		已發行資本 HK\$'000 千港元	股份溢價賬 HK\$'000 千港元	股本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	土地及樓宇重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	匯兌波動儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	儲備基金* HK\$'000 千港元	保留溢利 HK\$'000 千港元	總權益 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 December 2018	於二零一八年十二月三十一日	2,400	62,609	60,455	1,107	485	8,348	43,309	332,940	511,635
Effect of adoption of HKFRS 16	採納香港財務報告準則第16號的影響	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	(18)
At 1 January 2019 (restated)	於二零一九年一月一日(經重列)	2,400	62,609	60,455	1,107	485	8,348	43,309	332,922	511,635
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,901	55,901
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year:	年內其他全面收益/(虧損):									
Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	一項按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產的公平值變動	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	133
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務的匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	(18,417)	-	-	(18,417)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	年內全面收益/(虧損)總額	-	-	-	133	-	(18,417)	-	55,901	37,617
Transfer from retained profits	轉撥自保留溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,081	(5,081)	-
2018 final dividend	二零一八年末期股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,400)	(14,400)
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	2,400	62,609 <sup>a</sup>	60,455 <sup>a</sup>	1,240 <sup>a</sup>	485 <sup>a</sup>	(10,069) <sup>a</sup>	48,390 <sup>a</sup>	369,342 <sup>a</sup>	534,852

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

## 綜合權益變動表

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

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔								
		Issued capital	Share premium account	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve of a financial asset through other comprehensive income 計入其他全面收益的 財務資產 公平值儲備	Land and building revaluation reserve	Exchange fluctuation reserve	Reserve funds*	Retained profits	Total equity
		已發行資本 HK\$'000 千港元	股份溢價賬 HK\$'000 千港元	股本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	公平值儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	土地及樓宇 重估儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	匯兌 波動儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	儲備基金* HK\$'000 千港元	保留溢利 HK\$'000 千港元	總權益 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	2,400	62,609	60,455	1,240	485	(10,069)	48,390	369,342	534,852
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,702	38,702
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year:	年內其他全面收益/(虧損):									
Change in fair value of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	一項按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產的公平值變動	-	-	-	(58)	-	-	-	-	(58)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務的匯兌差額	-	-	-	-	-	33,375	-	-	33,375
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	年內全面收益/(虧損)總額	-	-	-	(58)	-	33,375	-	38,702	72,019
Transfer from retained profits	轉撥自保留溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,846	(3,846)	-
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	2,400	62,609 <sup>†</sup>	60,455 <sup>†</sup>	1,182 <sup>†</sup>	485 <sup>†</sup>	23,306 <sup>†</sup>	52,236 <sup>†</sup>	404,198 <sup>†</sup>	606,871

\* Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations for foreign investment enterprises, a portion of the profits of certain subsidiaries established in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") is required to be transferred to the PRC reserve funds which are restricted as to use. These PRC entities are not required to effect any further transfer when the amount of the PRC reserve funds reaches 50% of their registered capital. The PRC reserve funds can be used to make good their future losses or to increase their registered capital.

# These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK\$604,471,000 (2019: HK\$532,452,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

\* 根據相關外國投資企業法律及法規，若干成立於中華人民共和國（「中國」）的附屬公司的部分溢利須轉撥至中國儲備基金，而該等儲備基金的用途受到限制。當中國儲備基金內金額達此等中國實體註冊股本的50%時，則不須作出任何進一步轉撥。中國儲備基金可用作日後虧損的彌補或用於增加註冊股本。

# 該等儲備賬戶包括於綜合財務狀況表內的綜合儲備604,471,000港元（二零一九年：532,452,000港元）。

# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

## 綜合現金流量表

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

	Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>經營活動所得現金流量</b>			
Profit before tax		50,547	68,056
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	7	1,813	6,075
Bank interest income	5	(1,483)	(598)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	29,835	27,993
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6	1,929	2,048
Reversal of write-down of inventories to net realisable value	6	(881)	(408)
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of trade and bills receivables	6	21	(211)
Fair value gain on investment properties	5, 6	(540)	(1,387)
Amortisation of deferred income		(1,814)	(1,500)
Write-off of items of property, plant and equipment	6	4,048	58
Loss/(gain) on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	5, 6	3,132	(306)
Realisation of exchange fluctuation reserve upon deregistration of a subsidiary	5	–	(5,333)
Impairment of other receivables	6	–	27
		86,607	94,514
Decrease in inventories		7,673	9,072
Decrease/(increase) in trade and bills receivables		(8,017)	35,800
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		(1,761)	5,590
Increase/(decrease) in trade and bills payables		8,659	(13,887)
Decrease in other payables and accruals		(7,493)	(6,062)
Exchange realignment		8,271	(2,222)
Cash generated from operations		93,939	122,805
Interest received		1,483	598
Interest paid		(1,813)	(6,075)
Hong Kong profits tax refunded/(paid)		(2,918)	19
Overseas taxes paid		(8,765)	(8,261)
Net cash flows from operating activities		81,926	109,086



# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

## 綜合現金流量表

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

	Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>投資活動所得現金流量</b>		
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備項目	(8,616)	(8,535)
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目所得款項	3,367	5,263
Deposits paid for purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備項目所付按金	(2,395)	(3,692)
Receipts of government grants	收取政府補貼	3,282	4,589
Decrease/(increase) in certain time and bank deposits pledged as security for certain banking facilities and bills payable	若干定期及銀行存款減少/(增加)，已質押作若干銀行融資及應付票據之抵押	192	(526)
Decrease in restricted cash	限制性現金減少	–	498
Deposit received	已收按金	110,450	–
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	投資活動所得/(所用)現金流量淨額	106,280	(2,403)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>融資活動所得現金流量</b>		
New bank borrowings	新增銀行借款	125,896	223,845
Repayment of bank borrowings	償還銀行借款	(204,775)	(317,484)
Principal portion of lease payments	租賃付款本金部分	(1,703)	(2,663)
Dividend paid	已付股息	–	(14,400)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	融資活動所用現金流量淨額	(80,582)	(110,702)
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>現金及現金等價物淨額增加/(減少)</b>	<b>107,624</b>	<b>(4,019)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	年初現金及現金等價物	129,434	135,876
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets classified as held for sale	計入分類為持作出售的資產的現金及現金等價物	–	(1,134)
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified from assets classified as held for sales	由分類為持作出售資產重新分類之現金及現金等價物	1,134	–
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	匯率變動淨影響	6,496	(1,289)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>年末現金及現金等價物</b>	<b>244,688</b>	<b>129,434</b>
<b>ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>現金及現金等價物結餘分析</b>		
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	244,688	129,434

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 8 July 2014 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Chapter 22 of the Cayman Islands. The address of the registered office of the Company is Clifton House, P.O. Box 1350, 75 Fort Street, Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands. The principal place of business of the Company is located at Room 809–810, Kwong Sang Hong Centre, 151–153 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

During the year, the Group was principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of printed circuit boards.

The Company's shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). In the opinion of the directors, the immediate holding company and the ultimate holding company of the Company is Million Pearl Holdings Ltd., which is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

#### Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

### 1. 公司及集團資料

本公司於二零一四年七月八日根據開曼群島第22章公司法在開曼群島註冊成立為獲豁免有限公司。本公司的註冊辦事處地址為Clifton House, P.O. Box 1350, 75 Fort Street, Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands。本公司的主要營運地點為香港九龍觀塘海濱道151–153號廣生行中心809–810室。

年內，本集團主要從事製造及銷售印刷電路板。

本公司股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主板上市。董事認為，本公司之直屬控股公司及最終控股公司為於英屬維爾京群島註冊成立之 Million Pearl Holdings Ltd.。

#### 有關附屬公司的資料

本公司附屬公司的詳情如下：

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立/ 註冊及業務地點	Issued ordinary share capital/ paid-up registered capital 已發行普通股本/ 繳足註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
Yan Tat Group Limited	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong 英屬維爾京群島/香港	US\$100 100美元	100	–	Investment holding 投資控股
Jumbo Height Limited 巨高有限公司	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong 英屬維爾京群島/香港	US\$1 1美元	–	100	Investment holding 投資控股
Vital Alliance Global Limited 奕邦環球有限公司	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong 英屬維爾京群島/香港	US\$1 1美元	–	100	Investment holding 投資控股
Yan Tat (HK) Industrial Limited 恩達(香港)實業有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$5,000,000 5,000,000港元	–	100	Trading of printed circuit boards 買賣印刷電路板
Yan Tat Technology Limited 恩達科技有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1,000,000 1,000,000港元	–	100	Trading of printed circuit boards 買賣印刷電路板

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

### 1. 公司及集團資料(續)

Name 名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立/ 註冊及業務地點	Issued ordinary share capital/ paid-up registered capital 已發行普通股本/ 繳足註冊股本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities 主要業務
			Direct 直接	Indirect 間接	
Yan Tat International Limited 恩達國際有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Trading of printed circuit boards 買賣印刷電路板
Yan Tat Global Company Limited 恩達環球有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	–	100	Inactive 並無業務
Yan Tat Printed Circuits (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ^# 恩達電路(深圳)有限公司^#	PRC/Mainland China 中國/中國內地	HK\$165,000,000 165,000,000港元	–	100	Manufacturing and sale of printed circuit boards 製造及銷售印刷電路板
Grace Yan Tat Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ^# 宏恩達電子(深圳)有限公司^#	PRC/Mainland China 中國/中國內地	RMB1,000,000 人民幣 1,000,000元	–	100	Property holding 持有物業
Yan Tat Environmental Technology (Nantong) Co., Ltd. ^^# 南通恩達環保科技有限公司^^#	PRC/Mainland China 中國/中國內地	RMB43,100,000 人民幣 43,100,000元	–	100	Property holding 持有物業

Notes:

^ Registered as wholly-foreign-owned enterprises under PRC law.

^^ Registered as a limited liability company under PRC law.

# The English names of these companies represent the best effort made by management of the Company to directly translate their Chinese names as these companies did not register any official English names.

附註:

^ 根據中國法律註冊為外商獨資企業。

^^ 根據中國法律註冊為有限公司。

# 該等公司的英文名稱乃本公司管理層盡最大努力直接翻譯其中文名稱所得，因為該等公司並無註冊任何正式英文名稱。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment properties which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

#### Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

### 2.1 編製基準

該等財務報表乃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」)(包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋)、香港公認會計原則以及香港公司條例的披露規定而編製。

除一項按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產及投資物業以公平值計量外，財務報表乃根據歷史成本法編製。除另有指明外，該等財務報表以港元(「港元」)呈列，而所有數值均約整至最接近的千位。

#### 綜合基準

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

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

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



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

#### Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

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

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

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

### 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the following revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Definition of a Business</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i>
Amendment to HKFRS 16	<i>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (early adopted)</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Material</i>

### 2.1 編製基準(續)

#### 綜合基準(續)

附屬公司與本公司之財務報表的報告期相同，並採用一致會計政策編製。附屬公司之業績由本集團取得控制權之日起綜合計算，並繼續綜合入賬至該控制權終止日為止。

所有集團內公司間之資產及負債、權益、收入、開支及本集團成員公司間交易相關之現金流均於綜合賬目時全數抵銷。

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

倘本集團失去對一間附屬公司之控制權，則其終止確認(i)該附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債、(ii)任何非控股權益之賬面值及(iii)於權益內記錄之累計交易差額；及確認(i)所收代價之公平值、(ii)所保留任何投資之公平值及(iii)損益中任何因此產生之盈餘或虧絀。先前於其他全面收益內確認的本集團應佔成分會視乎情況，按倘本集團直接出售相關資產或負債所要求的相同基準重新分類至損益或保留溢利。

### 2.2 會計政策及披露之變動

本集團於本年度之財務報表首次採納二零一八年度財務報告概念框架及下列經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂	業務的定義
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂	利率基準改革
香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂	Covid-19相關租金減免(提早採納)
香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號的修訂	重大的定義

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## 財務報表附註

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### 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

The nature and the impact of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* and the revised HKFRSs are described below:

- (a) *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* (the “Conceptual Framework”) sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting and standard setting, and provides guidance for preparers of financial statements in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to all parties to understand and interpret the standards. The Conceptual Framework includes new chapters on measurement and reporting financial performance, new guidance on the derecognition of assets and liabilities, and updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities. It also clarifies the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting. The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The Conceptual Framework did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.
- (b) Amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify and provide additional guidance on the definition of a business. The amendments clarify that for an integrated set of activities and assets to be considered a business, it must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continue to produce outputs. Instead, the focus is on whether acquired inputs and acquired substantive processes together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments have also narrowed the definition of outputs to focus on goods or services provided to customers, investment income or other income from ordinary activities. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional fair value concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The Group has applied the amendments prospectively to transactions or other events that occurred on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

### 2.2 會計政策及披露之變動(續)

二零一八年度財務報告概念框架及經修訂香港財務報告準則的性質及影響描述如下：

- (a) 二零一八年度財務報告概念框架(「概念框架」)載列有關財務報告及標準制定的整套概念，並為財務報告編製者提供指引以制定一致的會計政策，及協助各方理解及詮釋準則。概念框架包括有關計量及報告財務表現的新章節，有關取消確認資產及負債的新指引以及資產及負債的更新定義及確認標準。其亦澄清監管、審慎及計量不確定性於財務報告之角色。概念框架並非為一項準則，且其中包含的概念概無凌駕任何準則的概念或規定。概念框架未對本集團的財務狀況及表現產生任何重大影響。
- (b) 香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂澄清並提供了有關業務定義的額外指引。該等修訂澄清，對於被視作一項業務的一組活動及資產的集合，必須至少包含一項投入和一項實質性過程，二者共同對創造產出的能力具有重大貢獻。在不包括創造產出所需的全部投入和過程的情況下，一項業務仍可以存在。該等修訂取消了對市場參與者是否能夠購買業務並能持續產生產出的評估，而專注於所購買的投入和實質性過程是否共同對創造產出的能力具有重大貢獻。該等修訂亦收窄了產出的定義，專注於向客戶提供的貨品或服務、投資收益或日常活動所產生的其他收益。此外，對於評估所購買的過程是否為實質性，該等修訂亦提供了指引，並引入一項可選擇的公平值集中度測試，對所購買的一組活動和資產是否構成業務的評估得以簡化。本集團已採用該等修訂預期適用於二零二零年一月一日或之後發生之交易或其他事件。該等修訂未會對本集團的財務狀況及表現造成任何影響。

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## 財務報表附註

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### 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

- (c) Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7 address issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative risk-free rate (“RFR”). The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the introduction of the alternative RFR. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments did not have any impact on the financial position and performance of the Group as the Group does not have any interest rate hedging relationships.
- (d) Amendment to HKFRS 16 provides a practical expedient for lessees to elect not to apply lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the pandemic and only if (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted and shall be applied retrospectively. The amendment did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.
- (e) Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 provide a new definition of material. The new definition states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. The amendments did not have any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

### 2.2 會計政策及披露之變動(續)

- (c) 香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號的修訂旨在解決以替代無風險利率取代現有利率基準之前的期間的財務報告問題。該等修訂提供可在引入替代無風險利率前之不確定期限內繼續進行對沖會計處理之暫時性補救措施。此外，該等修訂規定公司須向投資者提供有關直接受該等不確定因素影響之對沖關係之額外資料。由於本集團並無任何利率對沖關係，該等修訂未對本集團的財務狀況及表現造成任何影響。
- (d) 香港財務報告準則第16號的修訂為承租人提供可行權宜方法，可選擇不就COVID-19疫情直接導致的租金優惠應用租賃修訂會計處理。該可行權宜方法僅適用於疫情直接導致的租金優惠，並僅在以下情況下適用：(i)租賃付款變動所導致的經修訂租賃代價與緊接該變動前的租賃代價大致相同或低於有關代價；(ii)租賃付款的任何減幅僅影響原到期日為二零二一年六月三十日或之前的付款；及(iii)其他租賃條款及條件並無實質變動。該等修訂於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，允許提早應用，並須追溯應用。該修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無任何重大影響。
- (e) 香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號的修訂提供重大的新定義。新定義列明，倘資料遭忽略、錯誤陳述或隱瞞時可合理預期會影響一般用途財務報表主要使用者根據該等財務報表作出的決定，則資料屬重大。該等修訂澄清重大與否視乎資料的性質或規模。該等修訂概無對本集團的財務狀況及表現造成任何重大影響。

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### 2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i> <sup>2</sup>
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2</i> <sup>1</sup>
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> <sup>4</sup>
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> <sup>3</sup>
Amendments to HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> <sup>3, 6</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> <sup>3, 5</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use</i> <sup>2</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018–2020</i>	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41 <sup>2</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- <sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- <sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- <sup>4</sup> No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption
- <sup>5</sup> As a consequence of the amendments to HKAS 1, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements — Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised in October 2020 to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion
- <sup>6</sup> As a consequence of the amendments to HKFRS 17 issued in October 2020, HKFRS 4 was amended to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023

### 2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則

本集團尚未於該等財務報表應用以下已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂	對概念框架的提述 <sup>2</sup>
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號的修訂	利率基準改革 — 第2階段 <sup>1</sup>
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號的修訂(二零一一年)	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 <sup>4</sup>
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 <sup>3</sup>
香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂	保險合約 <sup>3, 6</sup>
香港會計準則第1號的修訂	將負債分類為即期或非即期 <sup>3, 5</sup>
香港會計準則第16號的修訂	物業、廠房及設備：擬定用途之前的所得款項 <sup>2</sup>
香港會計準則第37號的修訂	虧損性合約 — 履行合約的成本 <sup>2</sup>
香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年的年度改進	香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號所示附例及香港會計準則第41號的修訂 <sup>2</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- <sup>2</sup> 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- <sup>3</sup> 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- <sup>4</sup> 尚未釐定強制生效日期但可供採納
- <sup>5</sup> 香港詮釋第5號財務報表呈報 — 借款人對載有按要求償還條款之有期貸款之分類因香港會計準則第1號的修訂已於二零二零年十月進行修訂，以使相應措辭保持一致而結論不變
- <sup>6</sup> 由於於二零二零年十月頒佈的香港財務報告準則第17號的修訂，香港財務報告準則第4號獲修訂以擴大暫時豁免，允許保險公司於二零二三年一月一日之前開始的年度期間應用香港會計準則第39號而非香港財務報告準則第9號



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### 2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

(continued)

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is described below.

Amendments to HKFRS 3 are intended to replace a reference to the previous *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* with a reference to the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in June 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments also add to HKFRS 3 an exception to its recognition principle for an entity to refer to the Conceptual Framework to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability. The exception specifies that, for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 if they were incurred separately rather than assumed in a business combination, an entity applying HKFRS 3 should refer to HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 respectively instead of the Conceptual Framework. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The Group expects to adopt the amendments prospectively from 1 January 2022. Since the amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the date of first application, the Group will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16 address issues not dealt with in the previous amendments which affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced with an alternative risk-free rate ("RFR"). The Phase 2 amendments provide a practical expedient to allow the effective interest rate to be updated without adjusting the carrying amount when accounting for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial assets and liabilities, if the change is a direct consequence of the interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis immediately preceding the change. Furthermore, the amendments require an entity to disclose additional information to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of interest rate benchmark reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and shall be applied retrospectively, but entities are not required to restate the comparative information.

The Group had certain interest-bearing bank borrowings denominated in United States dollars based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as at 31 December 2020. If the interest rates of these borrowings are replaced by RFRs in a future period, the Group will apply this practical expedient upon the modification of these borrowings when the "economically equivalent" criterion is met and expects that no significant modification gain or loss will arise as a result of applying the amendments to these changes.

### 2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則 (續)

有關預期適用於本集團的香港財務報告準則的進一步資料載列如下。

香港財務報告準則第3號的修訂旨在以二零一八年六月頒佈的財務報告概念框架之提述取代先前財務報表編製及呈列框架之提述，而毋須大幅更改其規定。該等修訂亦對香港財務報告準則第3號有關實體參考概念框架以釐定資產或負債之構成之確認原則加入一項例外情況。該例外情況規定，對於屬香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第21號範圍內的負債及或然負債而言，倘該等負債屬單獨產生而非於業務合併中產生，則應用香港財務報告準則第3號的實體應分別參考香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第21號而非概念框架。此外，該等修訂澄清或然資產於收購日期不符合確認條件。本集團預計自二零二二年一月一日起前瞻性採納該等修訂。由於該等修訂前瞻性應用於收購日期為首次應用日期或之後的業務合併，因此本集團於過渡日期將不會受該等修訂的影響。

對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號的修訂處理過往修訂中未處理的問題，當現有利率基準被替代的無風險利率(「無風險利率」)所取代時，會影響財務報告。第二階段修訂提供一個可行權宜方法，容許在釐定金融資產及負債的合約現金流量的基準的變動時，更新實際利率而毋須調整賬面值，惟該變動須為利率基準改革的直接結果，而釐定合約現金流量的新基準與緊接變動前的先前基準於經濟上相等。此外，該等修訂要求實體披露額外資料，使財務報表使用者能瞭解利率基準改革對實體的金融工具及風險管理策略的影響。該等修訂於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，並應追溯適用，但並無要求實體重新呈報比較資料。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團有若干以美元為單位的計息銀行借款，以倫敦銀行同業拆借利率(「倫敦銀行同業拆借利率」)為基準。倘該等借款的利率在未來一段時間內被無風險利率取代，則本集團將在該等借款符合「經濟等值」標準的情況下，在修改該等借款時應用該可行權宜方法，並預計不會因應用於該等變化的修訂而產生重大修改收益或虧損。

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## 財務報表附註

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### 2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

*Annual Improvements to HKFRS 2018–2020* sets out amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41. Details of the amendment that is expected to be applicable to the Group are as set out below:

HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Fair value measurement

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

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

### 2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年的年度改進載有對香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號所示附例及香港會計準則第41號的修訂。預期適用於本集團的修訂詳情載列如下：

香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具澄清實體在評估新訂或經修訂的金融負債的條款是否與原有金融負債的條款有重大差異時所包括的費用。該等費用僅包括借款人與貸款人之間支付或收取的費用，包括借款人或貸款人代表另一方支付或收取的費用。實體對於在實體首次應用該修訂的年度報告期間開始時或之後修改或交換的金融負債應用該修訂。該修訂於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效，及允許提前應用。預期該修訂不會對本集團的財務報表造成重大影響。

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要

#### 公平值計量

本集團於各報告期末按公平值計量其投資物業及一項股權投資。公平值為於計量日期市場參與者之間進行的有序交易中出售資產所收取或轉移負債所支付的價格。公平值計量乃基於出售資產或轉移負債的交易於資產或負債的主要市場進行，或在未有主要市場的情況下，則於資產或負債的最有利市場進行的假設。主要或最有利市場必須為本集團可進入的市場。資產或負債的公平值乃基於市場參與者為資產或負債定價時所用的假設計量（假設市場參與者以符合彼等最佳經濟利益的方式行事）。

非財務資產的公平值計量會計及一名市場參與者透過以最大限度及最佳用途使用該資產，或透過將資產出售予將以最大限度及最佳用途使用該資產的另一名市場參與者而產生經濟利益的能力。

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## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Fair value measurement (continued)

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.

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

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

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 公平值計量(續)

本集團使用適用於不同情況且具備足夠可用數據以計量公平值的估值方法，以盡量使用相關可觀察輸入數據及盡量減少使用不可觀察輸入數據。

於財務報表計量或披露公平值的所有資產及負債，均根據對公平值計量整體而言屬重大的最低級別輸入數據在下述公平值等級內進行分類：

第一級	—	基於在活躍市場中相同資產或負債的報價(未經調整)
第二級	—	基於對公平值計量而言屬重大的可觀察(直接或間接)最低級別輸入數據的估值方法
第三級	—	基於對公平值計量而言屬重大的不可觀察最低級別輸入數據的估值方法

就經常於財務報表確認的資產及負債而言，本集團於各報告期末透過重新評估分類(按對公平值計量整體而言屬重大的最低級別輸入數據)，釐定等級中各個級別之間是否出現轉移。

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## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

#### POLICIES (continued)

##### Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 非財務資產減值

倘一項資產(存貨、投資物業、遞延稅項資產及財務資產除外)存在減值跡象，或需要進行年度減值測試，則會估計資產的可收回金額。資產可收回金額按該資產或現金產生單位的使用價值及其公平值減出售成本兩者中的較高金額計算，並按個別資產釐定，除非該資產不能產生大體上獨立於其他資產或資產組別所產生之現金流入，在該情況下可收回金額將按該資產所屬現金產生單位釐定。

減值虧損僅於資產賬面值超過其可收回金額時方會確認。評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量採用反映當前市場對資金時間價值及資產特定風險的評估之稅前貼現率貼現至其現值。減值虧損於產生期間的損益表內扣除。

於各報告期末，已就是否有跡象顯示先前確認的減值虧損可能已不存在或可能減少作出評估。倘存在上述跡象，則會估計可收回金額。就先前確認的資產減值虧損僅於用以釐定該資產可收回金額的估計出現變動時方予撥回，惟撥回金額不得超過在過往年度並無就該資產確認減值虧損的情況下原應釐定的賬面值(扣除任何折舊／攤銷)。該減值虧損撥回計入產生期間的損益表。



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## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Related parties

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

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

or

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 關聯方

以下人士將被視為與本集團有關連：

- (a) 倘為以下人士或其近親，而該名人士
  - (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
  - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或
  - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司的主要管理層成員；

或

- (b) 倘為符合下列任何條件的實體：
  - (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團的成員公司；
  - (ii) 實體為另一實體(或另一實體的母公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司)的聯營公司或合營企業；
  - (iii) 該實體與本集團為同一第三方的合營企業；
  - (iv) 實體為一名第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體的聯營公司；
  - (v) 該實體為本集團或與本集團有關連的實體就僱員利益設立的離職後福利計劃；
  - (vi) 該實體由(a)項所列人士控制或共同控制；
  - (vii) (a)(i)項所列人士對該實體具有重大影響力或為該實體(或該實體的母公司)的主要管理層成員；及
  - (viii) 該實體或其構成一部分的集團的任何成員公司向本集團或本集團母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

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## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

#### POLICIES (continued)

##### Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

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

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

Leasehold land and buildings	2.2% to 4%
Leasehold improvements	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Plant and machinery	9% to 18%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	9% to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Motor vehicles	30% to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %

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

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

Construction in progress mainly represents buildings and leasehold improvements under construction, which are stated at cost less any impairment losses, and are not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction and capitalised borrowing costs on related borrowed funds during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 物業、廠房及設備和折舊

物業、廠房及設備(在建工程除外)乃按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損後列賬。物業、廠房及設備項目成本包括其購入價及任何令該項資產達致運作狀態及將其運往擬定用途地點之直接應計成本。

物業、廠房及設備項目投入運作後產生之開支，例如維修及保養費用，一般於該等開支產生之期間於損益表內扣除。在符合確認條件的情況下，大型檢驗的開支於資產的賬面值資本化為重置資產。倘物業、廠房及設備的主要部份須分段重置，則本集團將該等部份確認為獨立資產，並設有特定的可使用年期及作出相應折舊。

折舊以直線法於各項物業、廠房及設備之估計可使用年期撇銷其成本至其剩餘價值。就此目的而採用之主要年利率如下：

租賃土地及樓宇	2.2%至4%
租賃裝修	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
廠房及機器	9%至18%
傢俱、固定裝置及設備	9%至33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
汽車	30%至33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %

倘一項物業、廠房及設備各部分之可使用年期並不相同，則該項目各部分之成本將按合理基準分配，而各部分將作個別折舊。剩餘價值、可使用年期及折舊方法至少會於各財政年度末進行審閱及調整(如適用)。

一項物業、廠房及設備(包括任何初步已確認之重大部分)於出售或預計日後其使用或出售不再產生經濟利益時，將終止確認。於資產終止確認年度因其出售或報廢並在損益表確認之任何收益或虧損，乃有關資產之出售所得款項淨額與賬面值之差額。

在建工程主要指在建樓宇及租賃物業裝修，其按成本扣除任何減值虧損列賬，且不計算折舊。成本包括直接建築成本及建築期內產生之相關借貸之資本化借貸成本。在建工程於落成及可供使用時重新分類至物業、廠房及設備之適當類別。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Investment properties

Investment properties are interests in land and buildings (including the leasehold property held as a right-of-use asset which would otherwise meet the definition of an investment property) held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or for sale in the ordinary course of business. Such properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the end of the reporting period.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of profit or loss in the year which they arise.

Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year of the retirement or disposal.

If a property occupied by the Group as an owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, any difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the property at the date of change in use is accounted for as follows:

- (a) any resulting decrease in the carrying amount of the property is recognised in profit or loss in the period the change in use takes place; or
- (b) any resulting increase in the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss, to the extent that the increase reverses a previous impairment loss for that property. The amount recognised in profit or loss does not exceed the amount needed to restore the carrying amount of the property to the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the property. Any remaining part of the increase in the carrying amount is recognised in other comprehensive income and increase the land and building revaluation reserve within equity. On subsequent disposal of the investment property, the relevant portion of the land and building revaluation reserve realised may be transferred to retained profits as a movement in reserves.

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 投資物業

投資物業指以獲得租金收入及/或達致資本升值為目的而持有之土地及樓宇權益(包括將在其他方面符合投資物業定義的持作使用權資產的租賃物業),其非用作生產或提供貨品或服務,或用作行政用途,或用作在日常業務中出售之用途。該等物業初次以成本(包括交易成本)計量。於初次確認後,投資物業乃按反映各報告期末的市場狀況之公平值列賬。

投資物業公平值變動所帶來的盈虧於產生的年度計入損益表。

報廢或出售投資物業的任何盈虧於報廢或出售之年度在損益表確認。

倘本集團佔用之物業由業主自用物業轉變為投資物業,物業在改變用途當日之賬面值與公平值之任何差額按以下方式入賬:

- (a) 由此產生之物業賬面值減少在改變用途發生期間之損益中確認;或
- (b) 由此產生之任何賬面值增加於損益確認,惟增加之數額僅限於保留先前就該物業確認之減值虧損。於損益確認的金額並不高於回升該物業所須之賬面值至倘並無就該物業確認減值虧損而可能釐定之賬面值(扣除任何折舊)。任何餘下賬面值增加則直接於其他全面收益確認,並於權益增加土地及樓宇重估儲備。於其後出售該投資物業時,變現之土地及樓宇重估儲備相關部份可能轉撥至保留溢利,入賬列作儲備變動。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for the sale of such assets or disposal groups and its sale must be highly probable. All assets and liabilities of subsidiaries classified as a disposal group are reclassified as held for sale.

Non-current assets and disposal groups (other than financial assets) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale are not depreciated.

#### Leases

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

#### Group as a lessee

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

##### (a) Right-of-use assets

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

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 持作出售非流動資產及出售組別

倘非流動資產及出售組別的賬面值將主要通過銷售交易而非持續使用收回，則其將分類為持作出售。要達至此情況，該資產或出售組別須可於現況下即時出售而僅受出售有關資產或出售組別的常規性及習慣性條款制約，且其很可能售出。分類為出售組別的附屬公司所有資產及負債均獲重新分類為持作出售。

分類為持作出售的非流動資產及出售組別(金融資產除外)按其賬面值及公平值減出售成本兩者間的較低者計量。分類為持作出售的物業、廠房及設備不計提折舊。

#### 租賃

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

#### 本集團作為承租人

本集團已就所有租賃應用一項單一確認及計量方法。本集團確認租賃負債以作出租賃付款，而使用權資產指使用相關資產的權利。

##### (a) 使用權資產

使用權資產於租賃開始日期(即有關資產可供使用日期)予以確認。使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及任何減值虧損，並就任何重新計量租賃負債作出調整。使用權資產成本包括已確認租賃負債款項、已產生初步直接成本及於開始日期或之前作出之租賃付款減任何已收取租賃獎勵。使用權資產乃按租期及資產的估計可使用年期(以較短者為準)以直線基準折舊。

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



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Leases (continued)

##### Group as a lessee (continued)

###### (b) Lease liabilities

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

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

##### Group as a lessor

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

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

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 租賃(續)

##### 本集團作為承租人(續)

###### (b) 租賃負債

租賃負債於租賃開始日期按租期內將予支付租賃付款的現值確認。租賃付款包括固定付款(包括實質固定付款)減任何租賃獎勵應收款項、取決於指數或利率之可變租賃款項以及預期根據剩餘價值擔保支付之金額。租賃付款亦包括本集團合理確定行使之購買選擇權之行使價及在租賃期反映本集團行使終止租賃選擇權時,有關終止租賃之罰款。並非取決於指數或利率之可變租賃付款在出現觸發付款之事件或條件之期間內確認為開支。

於計算租賃付款之現值時,由於租賃隱含利率不易釐定,本集團使用租賃開始日期之增量借款利率計算。於開始日期後,租賃負債金額之增加反映利息之增長,並會因支付租賃付款而減少。此外,倘出現修訂、租賃期有所變更、租賃付款出現變動(如因指數或利率變動而變更為未來租賃付款),或購買有關資產之評估出現變動,租賃負債之賬面值將會重新計量。

##### 本集團作為出租人

倘本集團為出租人,則其在租賃開始時(或發生租賃變更時)將其各項租賃分類為經營租賃或融資租賃。

所有本集團並未轉讓資產所有權所附帶的絕大部分風險及回報的租賃歸類為經營租賃。倘一項合約包含租賃組成部分,本集團根據相對獨立價格基準將合約代價分配至各項租賃組成部分。由於經營性質,租金收入於租期內按直線法列賬並計入損益表之收益。於磋商及安排經營租賃時產生的初始直接成本乃計入租賃資產的賬面值,並於租期內按相同方法確認為租金收入。或然租金乃於所賺取的期間內確認為收益。

將與相關資產所有權所附帶的絕大部分風險及回報轉讓予承租人的租賃歸類為融資租賃。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

#### POLICIES (continued)

#### Investments and other financial assets

##### Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 投資及其他財務資產

##### 初步確認及計量

財務資產於初步確認時分類，其後按攤銷成本及按公平值計入其他全面收益。

於初步確認時，財務資產分類取決於財務資產的合約現金流量特點及本集團管理該等財務資產的業務模式。除並無重大融資成分或本集團已應用不調整主要融資組成部分影響的可行權宜方法的貿易應收款項外，本集團初步按公平值加上（倘財務資產並非按公平值計入損益）交易成本計量財務資產。並無重大融資成分或本集團已根據下文「收益確認」所載政策應用可行權宜方法的貿易應收款項按香港財務報告準則第15號釐定的交易價格計量。

為使財務資產按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收益進行分類及計量，需產生就未償還本金的純粹本息付款（「SPPI」）的現金流量。具有並非SPPI之現金流量之財務資產分類為按公平值計入損益計量，而不論業務模式。

本集團管理財務資產的業務模式指其如何管理其財務資產以產生現金流量。業務模式確定現金流量是否來自收集合約現金流量、出售財務資產，或兩者兼有。按攤銷成本分類及計量的財務資產乃在為持有財務資產以收取合約現金流量的業務模式中持有，而按公平值計入其他全面收益分類及計量的財務資產在為持有財務資產以收取及出售合約現金流量的業務模式中持有。未於上述業務模式中持有的財務資產按公平值計入損益分類及計量。

所有正常途徑的財務資產買賣乃於交易日期確認，交易日期即本集團承諾收購或出售資產的日子。正常途徑買賣指需要於一般由法規或市場慣例確定的期間內交付資產的財務資產買賣。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Investments and other financial assets (continued) Subsequent measurement

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

##### *Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)*

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

##### *Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)*

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

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

#### Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

#### 投資及其他財務資產 (續)

##### 其後計量

財務資產的其後計量視乎其如下分類而定：

##### *按攤銷成本計量的財務資產 (債務工具)*

按攤銷成本計量的財務資產其後使用實際利率法計量，並可能受減值影響。當資產終止確認、修訂或減值時，收益及虧損於損益表中確認。

##### *指定按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產 (股權投資)*

於初步確認時，本集團可選擇於股權投資符合香港會計準則第32號財務工具：呈報項下的股本定義且並非持作買賣時，不可撤回地將其股權投資分類為指定按公平值計入其他全面收益的股權投資。分類乃按個別工具基準釐定。

該等財務資產的收益及虧損概不會被重新計入損益表。當確立支付權且與股息有關的經濟利益將可能流入本集團及股息金額能可靠計量時，股息於損益表中確認為其他收入，惟當本集團於作為收回財務資產一部分成本的所得款項中獲益時則除外，於此情況下，該等收益於其他全面收益記錄。指定按公平值計入其他全面收益的股權投資不受減值評估影響。

#### 終止確認財務資產

一項財務資產 (或 (如適用) 一項財務資產的部分或一組同類財務資產的部分) 主要在以下情況終止確認 (即自本集團的綜合財務狀況表中剔除)：

- 從資產取得現金流量的權利已過期；或
- 本集團已轉移其從資產取得現金流量的權利或已於一個「轉付」安排下承擔將取得的現金流量全部向第三方支付義務，且不得有重大延誤；及 (a) 本集團已轉移該資產的絕大部分風險及回報，或 (b) 本集團既無轉移亦無保留該資產的絕大部分風險及回報，但已轉移該資產的控制權。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

#### POLICIES (continued)

##### Derecognition of financial assets (continued)

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

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

##### Impairment of financial assets

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

##### General approach

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

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 終止確認財務資產(續)

倘本集團已轉移其從資產取得現金流量的權利或已訂立轉付安排，其評估有否保留資產擁有權的風險及回報，以及相關程度。倘並無轉移或並無保留資產的絕大部分風險與回報，亦無轉移資產的控制權，則本集團按其持續參與程度繼續確認被轉移資產。在該情況下，本集團亦確認一項相關債務。被轉移資產及相關債務乃根據反映本集團已保留的權利與義務的基礎計量。

以對已轉讓資產作出擔保之形式進行之持續參與，按以下兩者中較低者計量：該資產之原賬面值及本集團須償還之最高代價。

#### 財務資產減值

本集團確認對並非按公平值計入損益的所有債務工具預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)的撥備。預期信貸虧損乃基於根據合約到期的合約現金流量與本集團預期收取的所有現金流量之間的差額而釐定，並以原實際利率的近似值貼現。預期現金流量將包括出售所持抵押的現金流量或組成合約條款的其他信貸提升措施。

#### 一般法

預期信貸虧損分兩個階段進行確認。就自初始確認起未有顯著增加的信貸風險而言，預期信貸虧損提供予由未來12個月內可能發生違約事件而導致的信貸虧損(12個月預期信貸虧損)。就自初始確認起經已顯著增加的信貸風險而言，不論何時發生違約，於餘下風險年期內的預期信貸虧損均須計提虧損撥備(全期預期信貸虧損)。

於各報告日期，本集團評估財務工具的信貸風險是否自初次確認後大幅提高。於作出該評估時，本集團比較報告日期財務工具產生的違約風險及於初步確認時財務工具產生的違約風險，並考慮在毋須付出不必要成本或努力而可獲得合理及支持資料，包括過往及前瞻性資料。



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets (continued)

##### General approach (continued)

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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

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

##### Simplified approach

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 財務資產減值(續)

##### 一般法(續)

本集團認為，倘合約付款逾期180日，則財務資產視作違約。然而，於若干情況下，在並無計及本集團持有的任何增信安排前，本集團亦可於內部或外部資料顯示本集團不大可能悉數收取尚未償還合約金額時將財務資產視作違約。倘無法合理預期收回合約現金流量，則撤銷財務資產。

按攤銷成本計量的財務資產根據一般方法減值及於下列計量預期信貸虧損的各階段分類，惟貿易應收款項及應收票據使用下文詳述的簡化法除外。

第一階段	—	信貸風險自初次確認後並無大幅增加的財務工具，其虧損撥備按等於12個月預期信貸虧損的金額計量
第二階段	—	信貸風險自初次確認後大幅增加但並無出現信貸減值的財務工具，其虧損撥備按等於全期預期信貸虧損的金額計量
第三階段	—	於報告日期已出現信貸減值的財務資產(但在購買或產生之時並無信貸減值)，其虧損撥備按等於全期預期信貸虧損的金額計量

##### 簡化法

就不包含重大融資組成部分的貿易應收款項及應收票據或當本集團使用不調整重大融資組成部分影響的可行權宜方法時，本集團計算預期信貸虧損時應用簡化法。根據簡化法，本集團並無追蹤信貸風險的變化，但於各報告日期根據全期預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。本集團已根據過往信貸虧損經驗，建立撥備矩陣，並就債務人及經濟環境的特定前瞻性因素作出調整。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

#### POLICIES (continued)

#### Financial liabilities

##### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities of the Group are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and net of directly attributable transaction costs.

##### Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

##### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

##### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

##### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis and, in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 財務負債

##### 初步確認及計量

本集團的財務負債在初步確認時分類為貸款及借款。

所有財務負債初步均按公平值確認並扣除直接應佔交易成本。

##### 按攤銷成本計量之財務負債(貸款及借款)

於初步確認後，計息貸款及借款其後按攤銷成本使用實際利率法計量，除非貼現的影響並不重大，在該情況下則按成本列賬。當終止確認負債及透過實際利率攤銷程序時，則於損益表確認收益及虧損。

攤銷成本的計算已計及任何收購折讓或溢價以及為實際利率整體一部分的費用或成本。實際利率攤銷計入損益表的融資成本。

##### 終止確認財務負債

當負債的責任被解除或取消或屆滿，財務負債將終止確認。

倘現有財務負債由同一放債人以條款極為不同的負債所取代，或現有負債的條款經大幅修訂，該等交換或修訂視作終止確認原有負債及確認新負債處理，有關賬面值的差額於損益表確認。

##### 抵銷金融工具

倘有現行可予執行之法律權利以抵銷確認金額及有意按淨額基準償付，或變現資產與償還負債同時進行，則抵銷財務資產及財務負債，並於財務狀況表內呈報淨額。

##### 存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值之較低者列賬。成本按加權平均基準釐定，對在製品及成品而言，包括直接物料、勞工成本及適當比例的經常性開支。可變現淨值乃基於估計售價減任何因完成交易及出售而產生的估計成本計算。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

#### Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

#### Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries/ jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 現金及現金等價物

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金、活期存款及可隨時轉換為已知數額現金並於短期內(一般在購入後三個月內)到期，且並無重大價值變動風險的短期高流通量投資，再扣除須按要求償還及構成本集團現金管理一個必要部分的銀行透支。

就綜合財務狀況表而言，現金及現金等價物包括手頭及銀行現金(包括定期存款及與現金性質類似的資產)，而其用途不受限制。

#### 撥備

倘因過往事件導致現時承擔責任(法定或推定責任)，且日後可能須流失資源以履行責任，並能可靠估計有關責任之數額，則確認撥備。

倘若貼現影響重大，則所確認之撥備數額為預計履行責任所需之未來開支於報告期末之現值。隨時間流逝使貼現現值增加之款項計入損益表之融資成本內。

#### 所得稅

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。與於損益以外確認項目相關之所得稅於損益以外之其他全面收益或直接於權益內確認。

即期稅項資產及負債乃按預期可收回的數額或支付予稅務機關的數額計算，其根據於報告期末已頒佈或實質上已頒佈的稅率(及稅務法例)計算，並考慮到本集團經營所在國家/司法權區的現行詮釋及慣例。

遞延稅項就於報告期末資產及負債的稅項基準及其於財務報告中的賬面值的所有暫時性差額以負債法撥備。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

#### POLICIES (continued)

##### Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 所得稅(續)

所有應課稅暫時性差額均被確認為遞延稅項負債，惟：

- 倘若遞延稅項負債來自在一宗屬非業務合併的交易中初步確認商譽或資產或負債，而且在交易時對會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損均無影響，則屬例外；及
- 就於附屬公司的投資的相關應課稅暫時性差額而言，倘若撥回暫時性差額的時間可以控制，以及暫時性差額不太可能在可見將來撥回，則屬例外。

就所有可扣減暫時性差額、結轉的未動用稅項抵免及任何未動用稅項虧損而言，遞延稅項資產一律確認入賬。若日後有可能應課稅溢利，可用以抵銷該等可扣減暫時性差額、結轉的未動用稅項抵免及未動用稅項虧損產生，則遞延稅項資產確認入賬，惟：

- 倘若有關可扣減暫時性差額的遞延稅項資產來自在一宗屬非業務合併的交易中初步確認資產或負債，而且在交易時對會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損均無影響，則屬例外；及
- 就於附屬公司的投資的相關可扣減暫時性差額而言，僅在暫時性差額有可能在可見將來撥回，而且日後有可能出現應課稅溢利，可用以抵銷該等暫時性差額時，方會確認遞延稅項資產。

遞延稅項資產的賬面值在每個報告期末予以審閱。若不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利用以抵扣全部或部分遞延稅項資產，則扣減遞延稅項資產賬面值。未確認的遞延稅項資產於每個報告期末重新評估，並於可能有足夠應課稅溢利用以收回全部或部分遞延稅項資產時確認。

遞延稅項資產及負債按預期應用於該期間(當變現資產或償還負債時)的稅率計量，根據於報告期末已頒佈或實質上已頒佈的稅率(及稅法)計算。



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

#### Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

#### Employee benefits

##### Pension scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in Mainland China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

#### 所得稅 (續)

僅於本集團具有可依法強制執行的權利，可以即期稅項資產抵銷即期稅項負債，及僅於遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債是關於同一稅務機關就同一應課稅實體所徵收的所得稅或就計劃於各段未來期間（而預期在有關期間內將結清或收回大額的遞延稅項負債或資產）以淨額基準結算即期稅項負債與資產或同時變現資產及結清負債之不同應課稅實體所徵收的所得稅時，則遞延所得稅資產及遞延所得稅負債可相互抵銷。

#### 政府補貼

如能合理確保將獲得政府補貼，且所有附帶條件將得到遵守，則政府補貼按公平值確認。如補貼與開支項目有關，則會有系統地於擬用作補償的成本支銷期間確認為收入。

倘補貼與資產有關，則其公平值會計入遞延收入賬，並按有關資產的預計可使用年期以每年等額分期款項撥入損益表。

#### 僱員福利

##### 退休金計劃

本集團根據香港強制性公積金計劃條例為其符合參加強制性公積金退休福利計劃（「強積金計劃」）資格之僱員營運定額供款強積金計劃。供款乃按僱員基本薪金之某一百分比計算，並根據強積金計劃之規則於應付時在損益表中扣除。強積金計劃之資產與本集團之資產分開存放，由獨立管理之基金持有。本集團一經向強積金計劃供款，有關僱主供款即全數歸僱員所有。

本集團於中國內地經營的附屬公司的僱員須參與地方市政府營運的中央退休金計劃。該等附屬公司須就中央退休金計劃作出供款，金額為其工資成本的若干百分比。供款於根據中央退休金計劃的規則須予支付時自損益表扣除。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

#### POLICIES (continued)

#### Revenue recognition

##### Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from the sale of printed circuit boards is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the printed circuit boards.

##### Revenue from other sources

Rental income is recognised on a time proportion basis over the lease terms. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

##### Other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

##### Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

##### Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed final dividends are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 收益確認

##### 來自客戶合約之收益

當向客戶轉移貨物或服務的控制權，獲取金額反映本集團預期就交換該等貨物或服務有權獲得的代價，客戶合約收益即獲確認。

銷售印刷電路板的收益在資產控制權轉移給客戶的時間點確認，通常在交付印刷電路板時確認。

##### 其他來源的收益

租金收入於租期內按時間比例基準確認。並非取決於指數或利率之可變租賃付款於產生之會計期間內確認為收入。

##### 其他收入

利息收入以應計基準，採用實際利率法按估計於財務工具的預計年期或於適當時按更短期間內所得未來現金收入準確折現至該財務資產賬面淨值的折現率計算。

##### 借款成本

收購、興建或生產合資格資產(即須經一段長時間作準備方可作擬定用途或銷售的資產)直接產生的借款成本，撥充資本作為該等資產之部分成本。當有關資產大致可作擬定用途或銷售時，即終止將該等借款成本撥充資本。所有其他借款成本均於其產生期間支銷。借款成本包括利息及與實體因借取資金而產生的其他成本。

##### 股息

末期股息於股東大會獲股東批准時確認為負債。建議末期股息於綜合財務報表附註中披露。

中期股息於建議同時宣派，此乃由於本公司的章程大綱及細則已授權董事宣派中期股息。因此，中期股息於建議及宣派時即時確認為負債。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries are currencies other than the Hong Kong dollar. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their statements of profit or loss are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries which arise throughout the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

### 2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

#### 外幣

財務報表以本公司的功能貨幣港元列示。本集團旗下各公司自行選擇功能貨幣，而各公司的財務報表項目均以各自的功能貨幣計量。本集團轄下實體錄得的外幣交易初次按交易日的匯率以有關實體的功能貨幣列賬。以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債按功能貨幣於呈報期末的匯率換算。貨幣項目結算或換算產生的差額於損益表確認。

以外幣按歷史成本計算的非貨幣項目以首次交易日的匯率換算，以外幣按公平值計量的非貨幣項目以計量公平值當日的匯率換算。換算按公平值計量的非貨幣項目產生的收益或虧損與該項目公平值變動產生的收益或虧損確認方式一致，即公平值收益或虧損於其他全面收益或損益確認之項目之匯兌差額亦相應於其他全面收益或損益確認。

若干海外附屬公司的功能貨幣並非港元。於報告期末，該等實體的資產與負債，按報告期末通行的匯率換算為港元，其損益表則按年內的加權平均匯率換算為港元。因此而產生的匯兌差額於其他全面收益確認並於匯兌波動儲備累計。出售海外業務時，與該項海外業務有關之其他全面收益的組成部份，會在損益表中確認。

就綜合現金流量表而言，海外附屬公司之現金流量乃以現金流量日期之適用匯率換算為港元。海外附屬公司於年內產生之經常性現金流量乃以年內之加權平均匯率換算為港元。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

#### Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of each entity of the Group, judgement is required to determine and consider the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods; the currency that mainly influences costs of providing goods; the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated; and the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained, etc. The functional currency of each entity is determined based on management's assessment of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate. When the indicators are mixed and the functional currency is not obvious, management uses its judgement to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

#### Transfer of construction in progress to property, plant and equipment

Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use. Thereafter, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of such property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. This requires management's judgement to determine when the project under construction is substantially ready for its intended use.

#### Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

### 3. 重要會計判斷及估計

編製本集團的財務報表時要求管理層作出影響收益、開支、資產及負債呈報金額及其附帶披露的判斷、估計及假設，並須披露或然負債。該等假設及估計的不明朗因素可能導致須於未來對受影響的資產或負債的賬面值作出重大調整。

#### 判斷

於應用本集團的會計政策過程中，除涉及估計數額的判斷外，管理層作出以下對在財務報表中已確認數額有重大影響的判斷：

#### 釐定功能貨幣

在釐定本集團各實體的功能貨幣時，需判斷釐定及考慮主要影響貨品的銷售價格的貨幣；主要影響提供貨品成本的貨幣；融資活動資金的貨幣；及營運活動通常所收取的貨幣。各實體的功能貨幣取決於管理層對實體營運所在的主要經濟環境的評估。倘各指示混合及功能貨幣不明顯，則管理層利用判斷釐定最能準確代表基本交易、事件及條件的經濟效果的功能貨幣。

#### 將在建工程轉移至物業、廠房及設備

在建工程於竣工及可供使用時，重新分類為適當的物業、廠房及設備類別。此後，折舊乃以直線法計算，按其估計可使用年期，撇減該物業、廠房及設備之成本至餘值。這需要管理層判斷，以釐定在建項目是否已大致可供其擬定用途。

#### 估計不明朗因素

涉及將來及報告期末的其他主要估計不確定性來源並很有可能引致資產及負債賬面值於下一財政年度內大幅調整的主要假設在下文闡述。



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

#### Estimation uncertainty (continued)

##### Measurement of an unlisted equity investment at fair value

The fair value of an unlisted equity investment that is not traded in an active market is estimated by management with reference to valuation performed by an independent professionally qualified valuer by using valuation technique that requires various sources of information and assumptions. The carrying amount of the Group's unlisted equity investment at 31 December 2020 was HK\$4,311,000 (2019: HK\$4,159,000).

##### Estimation of fair value of investment properties

In the absence of current prices in an active market for similar properties, the Group considers information from a variety of sources, including;

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

The carrying amount of investment properties at 31 December 2020 was HK\$28,933,000 (2019: HK\$26,641,000). Further details, including the key assumptions used for fair value measurement are given in note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

##### Write-down of inventories to net realisable value

The Group performs regular review of the carrying amount of inventories to determine whether any write-down of inventories to net realisable value is required after considering, inter alia, the ageing analysis of the Group's inventories and subsequent sales made and materials used. Write-down of inventories will be made when the estimated net realisable value of inventories decline below their carrying amount. Net realisable value of inventories is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal. These estimates are made with reference to the current market conditions and the historical experience of manufacturing and selling products of a similar nature. Actual selling prices and saleability/usage of goods/materials might be different from estimations and profit or loss could be affected by differences in the estimations.

### 3. 重要會計判斷及估計(續)

#### 估計不明朗因素(續)

##### 按公平值列賬的非上市股權投資的計量

並無於活躍市場買賣的非上市股權投資的公平值由管理層參考獨立專業合資格估值師使用涉及多項資料來源及假設之估值技巧進行的估值進行估計。本集團非上市股權投資於二零二零年十二月三十一日的賬面值為4,311,000港元(二零一九年：4,159,000港元)。

##### 投資物業的公平值估計

倘若類似物業並無活躍市場的現行價格可作參考，本集團會考慮來自不同來源的資料，包括：

- (a) 不同性質、狀況或地點的物業在活躍市場上的現行價格，並作出調整以反映上述差異；及
- (b) 類似物業於活躍程度稍遜市場的最近期價格，並作出調整以反映自交易按有關價格進行的日期起出現的任何經濟狀況變動。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，投資物業的賬面值為28,933,000港元(二零一九年：26,641,000港元)。進一步詳情(包括用作公平值計量的主要假設)載於綜合財務報表附註14。

##### 撇減存貨至可變現淨值

本集團定期審核其存貨賬面值，當中經考慮(其中包括)本集團的存貨的賬齡分析及其後所作出銷售及使用材料，以釐定是否撇減存貨至可變現淨值。倘存貨可變現價值淨估值下降到其賬面值以下，則會撇減存貨。存貨的可變現淨值乃根據估計售價減任何估計完成及出售將會產生的成本計算。該等估計乃參照當前市況以及製造及銷售相似性質產品的歷史經驗作出。貨品/物料實際售價及銷售能力/使用可能異於估計，而損益可能受估計差異影響。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

#### Estimation uncertainty (continued)

##### Leases — Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in a lease, and therefore, it uses an incremental borrowing rate (“IBR”) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group “would have to pay”, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when it needs to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary’s functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary’s stand-alone credit rating).

##### Provision for income taxes

Provision for income tax is made based on the taxable income for the period as determined by the Group. The determination of taxable income involves the exercise of judgement on interpretation of the relevant tax rules and regulations. The amounts of income tax and hence profit or loss could be affected by any interpretations and clarifications which the tax authorities may issue from time to time.

##### Provision for expected credit losses on trade and bills receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade and bills receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group’s historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

### 3. 重要會計判斷及估計(續)

#### 估計不明朗因素(續)

##### 租賃 — 估算增量借款利率

本集團無法輕易釐定租賃內所隱含的利率，因此使用增量借款利率(「增量借款利率」)計量租賃負債。增量借款利率為本集團於類似經濟環境中為取得與使用權資產價值相近之資產，而以類似抵押品與類似期間借入所需資金應支付之利率。因此，增量借款利率反映了本集團「應支付」的利率，當無可觀察的利率時(如就並無訂立融資交易之附屬公司而言)或當須對利率進行調整以反映租賃之條款及條件時(如當租賃並非以附屬公司之功能貨幣訂立時)，則須作出利率估計。當可觀察輸入數據可用時，本集團使用可觀察輸入數據(如市場利率)估算增量借款利率並須作出若干實體特定的估計(如附屬公司的單獨信貸評級)。

##### 所得稅撥備

所得稅撥備乃按本集團所釐定之期內應課稅收入而作出。釐定應課稅收入涉及在詮釋有關稅務規則及法規時進行判斷。所得稅稅額(以至溢利或虧損)可能因稅務機關不時頒佈之任何詮釋及澄清而受到影響。

##### 貿易應收款項及應收票據的預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團使用撥備矩陣以計算貿易應收款項及應收票據的預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃基於不同客戶分部組別的欠款逾期日數而定，該等客戶分部的虧損模式相似。

撥備矩陣乃初始基於本集團的過往可觀察違約比率。本集團將按經前瞻性資料調整的過往信貸虧損經驗調節該矩陣。舉例說，倘未來一年的預測經濟狀況(例如國內生產總值)預期將轉差，可導致製造業的違約數量增加，過往違約比率將作出調整。於各報告日期，本集團更新過往可觀察違約比率及分析前瞻性估計的變動。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

#### Estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### Provision for expected credit losses on trade and bills receivables (continued)

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of a customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade and bills receivables is disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

#### Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for withholding tax in respect of certain unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries of the Group established in Mainland China to the extent that the directors are of the opinion that it would be probable for distribution in the foreseeable future. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax liabilities that should be recognised. Further details are contained in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised. Recognition of deferred tax assets primarily involves management judgement and estimations regarding the taxable profits of the entities in which the losses arose. 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 together with future tax planning strategies.

### 4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group focused primarily on the manufacture and sale of printed circuit boards during the year. Information reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment, focuses on the operating results of the Group as a whole as the Group's resources are integrated and no discrete operating segment financial information is available. Accordingly, no operating segment information is presented.

### 3. 重要會計判斷及估計(續)

#### 估計不明朗因素(續)

#### 貿易應收款項及應收票據的預期信貸虧損撥備(續)

過往可觀察違約比率、預測經濟狀況及預期信貸虧損之間關係的評估乃重大的估計。預期信貸虧損金額對情況的變動及預測經濟狀況相當敏感。本集團的過往信貸虧損經驗及預測經濟狀況就客戶未來實際違約而言亦未必有代表性。有關本集團貿易應收款項及應收票據的預期信貸虧損資料於財務報表附註18披露。

#### 遞延稅項負債

就本集團於中國內地所成立的若干附屬公司的若干未匯出的盈利相關的預扣稅，董事認為可能會於可見將來分派該等盈利而對相關遞延稅項負債進行確認。釐定所需確認的遞延稅項負債金額時，管理層須作出重大判斷。更多詳情載於綜合財務報表附註25。

#### 遞延稅項資產

遞延稅項資產乃就未使用稅項虧損確認，前提為可能有應課稅溢利可供稅項虧損使用以抵銷。確認遞延稅項資產主要涉及管理層對產生虧損之實體之應課稅溢利的判斷及估計。釐定可確認之遞延稅項資產金額需要根據未來應課稅溢利的可能產生時間及水平，連同未來稅項計劃策略，作出重大管理層判斷。

### 4. 經營分部資料

本集團於年內主要專注於製造及銷售印刷電路板。向本集團主要營運決策人匯報的資料(用作資源分配及表現評估)集中於本集團的整體營運業績，因為本集團綜合資源，並無獨立經營分部財務資料可供呈報。據此，並無呈列經營分部資料。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

(continued)

#### Geographical information

##### (a) Revenue from external customers

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Mainland China	中國內地	233,311	273,300
Europe	歐洲	136,693	158,440
Hong Kong	香港	7,809	13,618
North America	北美洲	34,735	34,848
Asia (except Mainland China and Hong Kong)	亞洲(不包括中國內地及香港)	165,242	156,337
Africa	非洲	9,281	13,754
Oceania	大洋洲	57	106
South America	南美洲	5	5
		587,133	650,408

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers who placed the orders.

上述收益資料乃基於下達訂單的客戶所在地。

##### (b) Non-current assets

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	3,140	3,072
Mainland China	中國內地	392,772	393,298
		395,912	396,370

The non-current asset information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income and deferred tax assets.

上述非流動資產資料乃基於資產所在地呈列，且不包括一項按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產及遞延稅項資產。

#### Information about major customers

Revenue from each major customer which accounted for 10% or more of the Group's revenue is set out below:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Customer A	客戶 A	183,785	227,074
Customer B	客戶 B	91,824	83,779
		275,609	310,853

### 4. 經營分部資料(續)

#### 地區資料

##### (a) 來自外部客戶的收益

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Mainland China	中國內地	233,311	273,300
Europe	歐洲	136,693	158,440
Hong Kong	香港	7,809	13,618
North America	北美洲	34,735	34,848
Asia (except Mainland China and Hong Kong)	亞洲(不包括中國內地及香港)	165,242	156,337
Africa	非洲	9,281	13,754
Oceania	大洋洲	57	106
South America	南美洲	5	5
		587,133	650,408

上述收益資料乃基於下達訂單的客戶所在地。

##### (b) 非流動資產

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	3,140	3,072
Mainland China	中國內地	392,772	393,298
		395,912	396,370

上述非流動資產資料乃基於資產所在地呈列，且不包括一項按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產及遞延稅項資產。

#### 有關主要客戶的資料

來自各主要客戶的收益(佔本集團收益10%或以上)載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Customer A	客戶 A	183,785	227,074
Customer B	客戶 B	91,824	83,779
		275,609	310,853



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## 財務報表附註

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### 5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

##### (i) Disaggregated revenue information

The Group's entire revenue from the goods transferred is recognised at a point in time.

##### (ii) Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

##### Sale of printed circuit boards

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the printed circuit boards and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days from delivery, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required.

An analysis of revenue, other income and gains is as follows:

### 5. 收益、其他收入及收益

#### 來自客戶合約之收入

##### (i) 分拆收益資料

本集團所有已轉移的貨物收益於某一時間點確認。

##### (ii) 履行義務

關於本集團履行義務的資料概述如下：

##### 銷售印刷電路板

履行責任於交付印刷電路板後達成，而付款通常自交付起計30至90日內到期（一般須預付款項的新客戶除外）。

收益、其他收入及收益分析載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>來自客戶合約之收益</b>		
Sale of goods	銷售貨品	587,133	650,408
<b>Other income</b>	<b>其他收入</b>		
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	1,483	598
Rental income	租金收入	539	312
Government grants <sup>^</sup>	政府補貼 <sup>^</sup>	12,395	9,058
Others	其他	1	4
		<b>14,418</b>	<b>9,972</b>
<b>Gains</b>	<b>收益</b>		
Fair value gains on investment properties	投資物業之公平值收益	540	1,387
Gains on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目收益	—	306
Sales of scraps	銷售廢品	3,222	2,290
Foreign exchange gain, net	匯兌收益淨額	—	3,548
Realisation of exchange fluctuation reserve upon deregistration of a subsidiary	註銷一間附屬公司時變現之匯兌波動儲備	—	5,333
Others	其他	—	14
		<b>3,762</b>	<b>12,878</b>
		<b>18,180</b>	<b>22,850</b>

<sup>^</sup> The government grants recognised during the year mainly represented grants received from certain government authorities of the PRC in recognition of the Group's efforts in environmental awareness and protection and technological development.

<sup>^</sup> 年內已確認的政府補貼主要指已收取來自若干個中國政府部門發出的補貼，以表揚本集團在環境意識及保護及技術發展等方面的努力。

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### 6. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

### 6. 除稅前溢利

本集團的除稅前溢利已扣除／(計入)：

		Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost of inventories sold <sup>^</sup>	已售存貨成本 <sup>^</sup>		450,602	502,018
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		2,086	2,084
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	13	29,835	27,993
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	15(a)	1,929	2,048
Employee benefit expense <sup>®</sup> (including directors' and chief executive's remuneration as disclosed in note 8):	僱員福利開支 <sup>®</sup> (包括披露於附註8的董事及主要行政人員酬金)：			
Wages, salaries, allowances, bonuses, commission and benefits in kind	工資、薪金、津貼、花紅、佣金及實物福利		78,489	94,221
Pension scheme contributions (defined contribution schemes)	退休金計劃供款 (定額供款計劃)		234	215
Other employee benefits	其他僱員福利		1,238	8,654
			<b>79,961</b>	<b>103,090</b>
Research and development costs <sup>##</sup>	研究及發展成本 <sup>##</sup>		9,170	7,752
Write-off of items of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備項目 撇銷	13	4,048	58
Reversal of write-down of inventories to net realisable value <sup>^</sup>	撥回撇減存貨至 可變現淨值 <sup>^</sup>		(881)	(408)
Fair value gains on investment properties	投資物業公平值收益	5	(540)	(1,387)
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of trade and bills receivables	貿易應收款項及應收票據 減值／(減值撥回)	18	21	(211)
Impairment of other receivables <sup>*</sup>	其他應收款項減值 <sup>*</sup>		—	27
Loss/(gain) on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment <sup>#</sup>	出售物業、廠房及設備 項目之虧損／(收益) <sup>#</sup>	5	3,132	(306)
Realisation of exchange fluctuation reserve upon deregistration of a subsidiary <sup>*</sup>	註銷一間附屬公司時變現之 匯兌波動儲備 <sup>*</sup>	5	—	(5,333)
Foreign exchange differences, net <sup>*</sup>	匯兌差額淨額 <sup>*</sup>		5,906	(3,548)

\* These gains are included in "Other income and gains" and the losses are included in "General and administrative expenses", as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

\* 於綜合損益表，收益計入「其他收入及收益」，而虧損則計入「一般及行政開支」(如適用)。

# These gains are included in "Other income and gains" and the losses are included in "Other expenses", as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

# 於綜合損益表，收益計入「其他收入及收益」，而虧損則計入「其他開支」(如適用)。

® Employee benefit expense of HK\$38,840,000 (2019: HK\$54,328,000) is included in "Cost of inventories sold" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

® 於綜合損益表，38,840,000港元(二零一九年：54,328,000港元)的僱員福利開支計入「已售存貨成本」。

^ Reversal of write-down of inventories to net realisable value is included in "Cost of inventories sold" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

^ 於綜合損益表，撥回撇減存貨至可變現淨值計入「已售存貨成本」。

## Research and development costs are included in "General and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

## 於綜合損益表，研究及發展成本計入「一般及行政開支」。

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### 7. FINANCE COSTS

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest on:	以下各項的利息：		
Bank loans and trust receipt loans	銀行貸款及信託收據貸款	1,656	5,944
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	157	131
		<b>1,813</b>	<b>6,075</b>

### 7. 融資成本

### 8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules"), section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Hong Kong Companies (Disclosure of information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

### 8. 董事及主要行政人員薪酬

根據聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」、香港公司條例第383(1)(a)、(b)、(c)及(f)條及香港公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第二部披露的年度董事及主要行政人員薪酬載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Fees	費用	1,428	1,428
Other emoluments:	其他薪酬：		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利	4,582	4,592
Commission	佣金	3,129	4,486
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	18	18
		<b>7,729</b>	<b>9,096</b>
		<b>9,157</b>	<b>10,524</b>

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### 8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (continued)

#### (a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year were as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Mr. Chung Yuk Ming	鍾玉明先生	204	204
Mr. Yau Wing Yiu	邱榮耀先生	204	204
Mr. Lau Shun Chuen	劉順銓先生	204	204
		612	612

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2019: Nil).

### 8. 董事及主要行政人員薪酬(續)

#### (a) 獨立非執行董事

年內已付獨立非執行董事之費用如下：

年內概無應付獨立非執行董事之其他薪酬(二零一九年：無)。



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## 財務報表附註

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### 8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION (continued)

#### (b) Executive directors, a non-executive director and the chief executive

		Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Commission	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration
		薪金、津貼及實物利益	薪金、津貼及實物利益	佣金	退休金計劃供款	薪酬總計
		費用	費用	費用	費用	費用
		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
<b>2020</b>	<b>二零二零年</b>					
Executive directors:	執行董事：					
Mr. Chan Wing Yin*	陳榮賢先生*	204	1,817	-	-	2,021
Mrs. Chan Yung	陳勇女士	204	1,417	-	-	1,621
Mr. Chan Yan Wing	陳恩永先生	204	1,010	3,129	18	4,361
		612	4,244	3,129	18	8,003
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：					
Mr. Chan Yan Kwong	陳恩光先生	204	338	-	-	542
		816	4,582	3,129	18	8,545
<b>2019</b>	<b>二零一九年</b>					
Executive directors:	執行董事：					
Mr. Chan Wing Yin*	陳榮賢先生*	204	1,823	-	-	2,027
Mrs. Chan Yung	陳勇女士	204	1,417	-	-	1,621
Mr. Chan Yan Wing	陳恩永先生	204	1,011	4,486	18	5,719
		612	4,251	4,486	18	9,367
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：					
Mr. Chan Yan Kwong	陳恩光先生	204	341	-	-	545
		816	4,592	4,486	18	9,912

\* Mr. Chan Wing Yin is also the chief executive officer of the Company.

\* 陳榮賢先生亦為本公司行政總裁。

There was no arrangement under which a director or the chief executive waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year (2019: Nil).

年內概無安排致使董事或主要行政人員放棄或同意放棄任何薪酬(二零一九年：無)。

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## 財務報表附註

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### 9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included three directors (2019: three directors), details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining two (2019: two) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor the chief executive of the Company are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物利益	2,720	2,725
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	36	36
		2,756	2,761

The number of non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

		Number of employees 僱員數目	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零至 1,000,000 港元	–	–
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001 港元至 1,500,000 港元	2	2
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001 港元至 2,000,000 港元	–	–
HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000	2,000,001 港元至 2,500,000 港元	–	–
		2	2

The non-director and non-chief executive highest paid employees are also members of senior management of the Group.

### 9. 五名最高薪酬僱員

年內五名最高薪酬僱員包括三名(二零一九年：三名)董事，其薪酬詳情載於上文附註8。餘下兩名(二零一九年：兩名)最高薪酬僱員(既非本公司董事亦非主要行政人員)於年內的薪酬詳情詳述如下：

薪酬屬於以下範圍的最高薪酬僱員(非董事及非主要行政人員)人數載列如下：

非董事及非主要行政人員的最高薪酬僱員亦是本集團高級管理層的成員。

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## 財務報表附註

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### 10. INCOME TAX

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2019: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is a qualifying entity under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The first HK\$2,000,000 (2019: HK\$2,000,000) of assessable profits of this subsidiary are taxed at 8.25% (2019: 8.25%) and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5% (2019: 16.5%). Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

The provision for land appreciation tax has been estimated according to the requirements set forth in the relevant PRC laws and regulations. Land appreciation tax has been provided at ranges of progressive rates of the appreciation value, with certain allowable deductions.

All subsidiaries of the Group established in the PRC are subject to PRC corporate income tax at a standard rate of 25% (2019: 25%) during the year, except for a subsidiary of the Group which qualified as a High and New Technology Enterprise in Mainland China and a lower PRC corporate income tax rate of 15% (2019: 15%) has been applied for the year.

### 10. 所得稅

香港利得稅乃按年內於香港產生的估計應課稅溢利的16.5%(二零一九年:16.5%)計提撥備,惟本集團的一間附屬公司除外,該公司為符合兩級制利得稅稅率制度的實體。該附屬公司首筆2,000,000港元(二零一九年:2,000,000港元)的應課稅溢利按8.25%(二零一九年:8.25%)的稅率繳稅,其餘應課稅溢利則按16.5%(二零一九年:16.5%)的稅率繳稅。其他地區的應課稅溢利稅項已根據本集團營運所在司法權區的現行稅率計算。

土地增值稅之撥備已按有關中國法例及規例所載之規定作出估計。土地增值稅按增值價值減除若干可扣減之費用後,按遞增稅率之幅度作出撥備。

年內,本集團於中國成立的所有附屬公司須按25%(二零一九年:25%)的標準稅率繳交中國企業所得稅,惟本集團一間附屬公司在中國內地符合高新技術企業的資格,於年內按較低的中國企業所得稅率15%(二零一九年:15%)繳稅。

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current — Hong Kong	即期 — 香港		
Charge for the year	年內支出	2,187	1,050
Underprovision/(overprovision) in prior years	過往年度撥備不足/ (超額撥備)	839	(40)
Current — Mainland China	即期 — 中國內地		
Charge for the year	年內支出	6,061	7,064
Overprovision in prior years	過往年度超額撥備	(364)	(857)
Deferred (note 25)	遞延(附註25)	3,122	4,938
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>年內稅項支出總額</b>	<b>11,845</b>	<b>12,155</b>

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## 財務報表附註

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### 10. INCOME TAX (continued)

A reconciliation of the tax charge applicable to profit before tax at the statutory rate for Hong Kong in which the principal place of business of the Company and certain of its major subsidiaries is located, to the tax charge at the effective tax rate, and a reconciliation of the applicable rate (i.e., the statutory tax rate) to the effective tax rate, are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		HK\$'000 千港元	%	HK\$'000 千港元	%
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	50,547		68,056	
Tax at the Hong Kong statutory tax rate	按香港法定稅率計算稅項	8,340	16.5	11,229	16.5
Effect of different tax rates for specific entities in the PRC	中國特定實體的不同稅率之影響	(773)	(1.5)	(935)	(1.4)
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous periods	就過往期間對本期稅項的調整	475	0.9	(897)	(1.3)
Income not subject to tax	無須課稅之收入	(148)	(0.3)	(1,353)	(2.0)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不可扣稅之支出	3,181	6.3	1,183	1.7
Effect of withholding tax at 5% on the distributable profits of the Group's PRC subsidiary	本集團中國附屬公司就可分派利潤按照5%的稅率預提稅項產生的影響	2,828	5.6	1,962	2.9
Tax losses not recognised	未確認稅項虧損	17	0.1	882	1.3
Additional deduction for research and development costs	研究及發展成本額外扣減	(2,097)	(4.1)	(2,147)	(3.2)
Land appreciation tax	土地增值稅	421	0.8	728	1.1
Others	其他	(399)	(0.9)	1,503	2.3
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	按本集團實際稅率計算的稅項	11,845	23.4	12,155	17.9

### 11. DIVIDEND

The Board recommended to declare a final dividend of HK6.0 cents (2019: Nil) per ordinary share, equivalent to a total amount of HK\$14,400,000 (2019: Nil), for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The proposed final dividend for the year is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

### 10. 所得稅(續)

按本公司及若干主要附屬公司主要營運地點位於香港的法定稅率計算適用於除稅前溢利的稅項與按實際稅率計算的稅項的對賬，以及適用稅率(即法定稅率)與實際稅率的對賬載列如下：

### 11. 股息

董事會建議派發截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的末期股息每股普通股6.0港仙(二零一九年：零)，總額相當於14,400,000港元(二零一九年：零)。

本年度的建議末期股息須待本公司股東於應屆股東週年大會上批准，方可作實。



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The calculation of the basic earnings per share amount for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company of HK\$38,702,000 (2019: HK\$55,901,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 240,000,000 (2019: 240,000,000) in issue during the year.

No adjustment has been made to the basic earnings per share amounts presented for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 in respect of a dilution as the Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during these years.

### 12. 本公司普通權益持有人應佔每股盈利

年內本公司普通權益持有人應佔之每股基本盈利金額乃根據本公司普通權益持有人應佔年內溢利38,702,000港元(二零一九年: 55,901,000港元)及本年度已發行普通股加權平均數240,000,000股(二零一九年: 240,000,000股)計算。

由於本集團於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度並無具潛在攤薄效應之已發行普通股，故並無就潛在攤薄對該等年度呈列之每股基本盈利金額作出調整。

### 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

### 13. 物業、廠房及設備

		Land and buildings	Construction in progress	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		土地及樓宇	在建工程	租賃裝修	廠房及機器	傢俱、固定裝置及設備	汽車	總計
		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
<b>At 1 January 2020:</b>	<b>於二零二零年一月一日:</b>							
Cost	成本	186,821	67,287	19,472	297,180	24,311	7,497	602,568
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(37,246)	-	(16,373)	(159,076)	(20,976)	(5,941)	(239,612)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	149,575	67,287	3,099	138,104	3,335	1,556	362,956
At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二零年一月一日，已扣除累計折舊	149,575	67,287	3,099	138,104	3,335	1,556	362,956
Additions	添置	-	3,038	403	4,095	620	-	8,156
Transfers	轉移	-	(4,129)	523	-	3,606	-	-
Transfer from deposits for purchases of property, plant and equipment	轉移自購買物業、廠房及設備的按金	-	-	-	2,395	-	-	2,395
Disposals	出售	-	-	-	(6,293)	(206)	-	(6,499)
Write-off	撇銷	-	(803)	(33)	(3,211)	(1)	-	(4,048)
Depreciation provided during the year	年內折舊撥備	(6,933)	-	(1,770)	(17,508)	(2,834)	(790)	(29,835)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	9,506	4,241	152	8,811	266	41	23,017
Reclassification from assets held for sale (note 21)	重新分類自持作出售之資產(附註21)	3,594	-	-	-	-	-	3,594
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零二零年十二月三十一日，已扣除累計折舊	155,742	69,634	2,374	126,393	4,786	807	359,736
<b>At 31 December 2020:</b>	<b>於二零二零年十二月三十一日:</b>							
Cost	成本	206,012	69,634	21,414	283,037	28,486	7,688	616,271
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(50,270)	-	(19,040)	(156,644)	(23,700)	(6,881)	(256,535)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	155,742	69,634	2,374	126,393	4,786	807	359,736

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## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

### 13. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

		Land and buildings	Construction in progress	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		土地及樓宇	在建工程	租賃裝修	廠房及機器	傢俱、固定 裝置及設備	汽車	總計
		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
<b>31 December 2019</b>	<b>二零一九年 十二月三十一日</b>							
At 1 January 2019:	於二零一九年一月一日:							
Cost	成本	197,881	68,286	19,014	321,710	23,407	7,402	637,700
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(34,223)	-	(15,451)	(163,481)	(20,226)	(5,760)	(239,141)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	163,658	68,286	3,563	158,229	3,181	1,642	398,559
At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零一九年一月一日， 已扣除累計折舊	163,658	68,286	3,563	158,229	3,181	1,642	398,559
Additions	添置	-	823	568	1,914	1,387	698	5,390
Reclassification to assets held for sale (note 21)	重新分類至持作出售之 資產(附註21)	(3,594)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,594)
Transfers	轉移	-	(305)	305	-	-	-	-
Transfer from deposits for purchases of property, plant and equipment	轉移自購買物業、廠房及 設備的按金	-	-	-	4,306	-	-	4,306
Disposals	出售	-	-	-	(4,924)	(4)	(29)	(4,957)
Write-off	撇銷	-	-	-	(33)	-	(25)	(58)
Depreciation provided during the year	年內折舊撥備	(7,007)	-	(1,265)	(17,852)	(1,157)	(712)	(27,993)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(3,482)	(1,517)	(72)	(3,536)	(72)	(18)	(8,697)
At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於二零一九年十二月 三十一日，已扣除累計 折舊	149,575	67,287	3,099	138,104	3,335	1,556	362,956
At 31 December 2019:	於二零一九年十二月 三十一日:							
Cost	成本	186,821	67,287	19,472	297,180	24,311	7,497	602,568
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(37,246)	-	(16,373)	(159,076)	(20,976)	(5,941)	(239,612)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	149,575	67,287	3,099	138,104	3,335	1,556	362,956

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

### 14. 投資物業

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Carrying amount at 1 January	於一月一日的賬面值	26,641	25,850
Net gain from a fair value adjustment (note 6)	公平值調整收益淨額(附註6)	540	1,387
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	1,752	(596)
Carrying amount at 31 December	於十二月三十一日的賬面值	28,933	26,641

The Group's investment properties consist of residential properties and a commercial property in the PRC.

The Group's investment properties were revalued on 31 December 2020 based on valuations performed by Vincorn Consulting and Appraisal Limited, an independent professionally qualified valuer, at HK\$28,933,000 (2019: HK\$26,641,000). Each year, the Group's chief financial officer decides, after approval from the directors, to appoint which external valuer to be responsible for the external valuations of the Group's investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Group's chief financial officer has discussions with the valuer on the valuation assumptions and valuation results twice a year when the valuations are performed for interim and annual financial reporting.

The investment properties consisting of a commercial property and residential properties are leased to third parties under operating leases, further summary details of which are included in note 15 to the financial statements.

At 31 December 2020, an investment property of the Group with a carrying amount of HK\$6,678,000 (2019: HK\$6,473,000) was pledged to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group (note 24).

本集團的投資物業包括中國的住宅物業及一項商用物業。

本集團的投資物業於二零二零年十二月三十一日根據由獨立專業合資格估值師泓亮諮詢及評估有限公司執行之估值28,933,000港元(二零一九年: 26,641,000港元)重新估值。每年經董事的批准後,本集團財務總監決定外聘估值師人選,以負責本集團投資物業的外部估值工作。甄選準則包括市場知識、聲譽、獨立性及是否符合專業準則。每半年當為了中期及年度財務申報目的執行估值時,本集團財務總監會就估值假設及估值得出的結果與估值師作討論。

由一項商用物業及住宅物業組成的投資物業按經營租約租予第三方,有關概況資料已載入財務報表附註15。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日,本集團將賬面值為6,678,000港元(二零一九年: 6,473,000港元)之一項投資物業已抵押作為本集團獲授一般銀行貸款之擔保(附註24)。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued) Fair value hierarchy

The following table illustrates the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's investment properties:

### 14. 投資物業(續) 公平值層級

下表說明本集團投資物業的公平值計量層級：

		Fair value measurement using 使用以下輸入數據的公平值計量			
		Quoted prices in active markets 於活躍市場 報價 (Level 1) (第一級) HK\$'000 千港元	Significant observable inputs 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 2) (第二級) HK\$'000 千港元	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 3) (第三級) HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Recurring fair value measurement for:	就以下各項的經常性 公平值計量：				
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日				
Commercial property	商用物業	—	—	6,678	6,678
Residential properties	住宅物業	—	—	22,255	22,255
		—	—	28,933	28,933
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日				
Commercial property	商用物業	—	—	6,473	6,473
Residential properties	住宅物業	—	—	20,168	20,168
		—	—	26,641	26,641

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 (2019: Nil).

年內，第一級與第二級之間概無發生公平值計量的轉移，第三級亦無轉入或轉出(二零一九年：無)。



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

#### Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

### 14. 投資物業(續)

#### 公平值層級(續)

分類至公平值層級中第三級的公平值計量的對賬：

		<b>Commercial property</b> 商用物業 HK\$'000 千港元	<b>Residential properties</b> 住宅物業 HK\$'000 千港元
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的賬面值	6,448	19,402
Net gain from a fair value adjustment recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認的公平值調整收益淨額	170	1,217
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(145)	(451)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日的賬面值	6,473	20,168
Net gain/(loss) from a fair value adjustment recognised in profit or loss	於損益中確認的公平值調整收益/(虧損)淨額	(203)	743
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	408	1,344
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日的賬面值	6,678	22,255

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

#### Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Below is a summary of the valuation technique used and the key inputs to the valuation of the investment properties:

Investment properties held by the Group 本集團持有的投資物業	Fair value hierarchy 公平值層級	Valuation technique 估值技術	Significant unobservable input 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Range 範圍
Commercial property in Mainland China 於中國內地之商用物業	Level 3 第三級	Sales comparison method 銷售比較法	Estimated price per square metre 每平方米估計價格	RMB27,388 to RMB30,847 (2019: RMB26,533 to RMB32,855) 人民幣 27,388 元至 人民幣 30,847 元 (二零一九年： 人民幣 26,533 元至 人民幣 32,855 元)
Residential properties in Mainland China 於中國內地之住宅物業	Level 3 第三級	Sales comparison method 銷售比較法	Estimated price per square metre 每平方米估計價格	RMB40,895 to RMB44,706 (2019: RMB40,949 to RMB45,227) 人民幣 40,895 元至 人民幣 44,706 元 (二零一九年： 人民幣 40,949 元至 人民幣 45,227 元)

A significant increase/(decrease) in the estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significant increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the investment properties. The investment properties are valued using the sales comparison method having regard to comparable sales transactions as available in the relevant market. The valuations take into account the characteristics of the properties which include the location, size, floor level, year of completion and other factors collectively.

### 14. 投資物業(續)

#### 公平值層級(續)

以下為投資物業估值所用的估值技術及主要輸入數據的概要：

每平方米估計價格的個別大幅增加／(減少)將導致投資物業的公平值大幅增加／(減少)。投資物業以銷售比較法估值，當中考量於相關市場可供比較的相若銷售交易。估值會整體考慮物業的各種特點包括位置、大小、樓層、落成年份以及其他因素。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 15. LEASES

#### The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for certain properties and a vehicle. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire the leased land from the owners with lease periods of 50 years, and no ongoing payments will be made under the terms of these land leases. Leases of certain properties generally have lease terms of 2 years. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group.

#### (a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

		Leasehold land 租賃土地 HK\$'000 千港元	Properties 物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicle 汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 合計 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	4,840	2,911	117	7,868
Additions	添置	-	1,326	-	1,326
Derecognition	取消確認	-	(387)	-	(387)
Depreciation charge	折舊開支	(240)	(1,691)	(117)	(2,048)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(102)	-	-	(102)
As at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日及 二零二零年一月一日	4,498	2,159	-	6,657
Additions	添置	-	2,058	-	2,058
Depreciation charge	折舊開支	(237)	(1,692)	-	(1,929)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	277	-	-	277
As at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日	4,538	2,525	-	7,063

### 15. 租賃

#### 本集團作為承租人

本集團持有若干物業及汽車的租賃合約。一次性付款預先支付予擁有人以取得租賃土地，租期50年，且根據於該等土地租賃條款無須持續支付任何款項。若干物業租賃的租賃期限通常為兩年。一般而言，本集團不得向本集團之外人士轉讓及分租租賃資產。

#### (a) 使用權資產

於年內，本集團的使用權資產賬面值以及變動如下：

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## 財務報表附註

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### 15. LEASES (continued)

#### The Group as a lessee (continued)

##### (b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Carrying amount at 1 January	於一月一日的賬面值	2,190	3,928
New leases	新租賃	2,058	1,326
Derecognition	取消確認	-	(401)
Accretion of interest recognised during the year	年內已確認利息增加	157	131
Payments	付款	(1,860)	(2,794)
Carrying amount at 31 December	於十二月三十一日的賬面值	2,545	2,190
Analysed into:	按下列各項分析：		
Current portion	即期部分	1,580	1,623
Non-current portion	非即期部分	965	567

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements.

租賃負債的到期分析於財務報表附註35披露。

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

(c) 就租賃於損益確認的金額如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	157	131
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊開支	1,929	2,048
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認的總額	2,086	2,179

(d) The total cash outflow for leases and future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced are disclosed in note 29(b) to the financial statements.

(d) 租賃總現金流出及有關尚未開始的租賃的未來現金流出披露於財務報表附註29(b)。



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## 財務報表附註

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### 15. LEASES (continued)

#### The Group as a lessor

The Group leases its investment properties (note 14) consisting of a commercial property and nine residential properties in the PRC under operating lease arrangements. The terms of the leases generally require the tenants to pay security deposits. Rental income recognised by the Group during the year was HK\$539,000 (2019: HK\$312,000), details of which are included in note 5 to the financial statements.

At 31 December 2020, the undiscounted lease payments receivable by the Group in future periods under non-cancellable operating leases with its tenants are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
With one year	一年內	565	519
After one year but within two years	一年以上但兩年以內	158	89
		<b>723</b>	<b>608</b>

### 16. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Unlisted equity investment, at fair value	按公平值列值的非上市股權投資	4,311	4,159

The above equity investment was irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Group considers the investment to be strategic in nature.

### 15. 租賃(續)

#### 本集團作為出租人

本集團根據經營租賃安排於中國租賃其投資物業(附註14)，包括一項商用物業及九個住宅物業。該等租賃之條款一般要求租戶支付保證金。本集團於年內的已確認租金收入為539,000港元(二零一九年：312,000港元)，有關詳情載於財務報表附註5。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團根據與其租戶之不可撤銷經營租賃於未來期間的應收未貼現租賃付款如下：

### 16. 按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產

上述股權投資不可撤銷地指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益，原因是本集團認為投資屬策略性質。

### 17. INVENTORIES

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Raw materials	原材料	18,236	20,194
Work in progress	在製品	11,733	10,612
Finished goods	成品	17,717	21,122
		<b>47,686</b>	<b>51,928</b>

### 17. 存貨

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 18. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	198,600	197,743
Bills receivable	應收票據	38,929	22,260
		237,529	220,003
Impairment	減值	(3,338)	(3,557)
		234,191	216,446

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance may be required. The Group maintains a defined credit policy and credit periods are usually granted ranging from one to four months from the month-end of date of invoice to customers. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade and bills receivables related to a large amount of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade and bills receivables. Trade and bills receivables are non-interest-bearing.

An ageing analysis of the trade and bills receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

### 18. 貿易應收款項及應收票據

本集團與其客戶的交易條款主要根據信貸，惟新客戶或須預先墊款除外。本集團維持界定信貸政策，通常向客戶授出自發票日期當月月底起計一至四個月的信貸期。本集團有意對未償還應收款項維持嚴格監控，以盡量減低信貸風險。高級管理層定期審核逾期結餘。鑒於上述情況及本集團之貿易應收款項及應收票據與多名多元化客戶有關，故本集團並無重大信貸集中風險。本集團並無就其貿易應收款項及應收票據持有任何抵押品或其他信貸增強安排。貿易應收款項及應收票據為不計息。

於報告期末，貿易應收款項及應收票據根據發票日期及扣除虧損撥備後的賬齡分析載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one month	一個月內	118,838	84,425
One to two months	一至兩個月	64,121	54,338
Two to three months	兩至三個月	44,930	47,349
Over three months	超過三個月	6,302	30,334
		234,191	216,446

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 18. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade and bills receivables are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January	於一月一日	3,557	3,839
Impairment loss/(reversal of impairment loss), net (note 6)	減值虧損/(撥回減值虧損)淨額(附註6)	21	(211)
Amount written off as uncollectible	撇銷為無法收回的款項	(430)	-
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	190	(71)
At the end of year	年末	3,338	3,557

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade and bills receivables are written off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade and bills receivables using a provision matrix:

#### As at 31 December 2020

		Past due 逾期				Credit- impaired receivables 信貸減值 應收款項	Total 合計
		Current 即期	Less than 1 month 少於1個月	1 to 3 months 1至3個月	3 to 12 months 3至12個月		
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	0.06%	0.23%	0.49%	4%	100%	1.41%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$'000)	總賬面值 (千港元)	218,128	16,008	203	25	3,165	237,529
Expected credit losses (HK\$'000)	預期信貸虧損 (千港元)	134	37	1	1	3,165	3,338

### 18. 貿易應收款項及應收票據(續)

貿易應收款項及應收票據的虧損撥備變動載列如下：

本集團於各報告日期利用撥備矩陣進行減值分析，以計量預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃基於多個具有類似虧損模式的客戶分部組別的逾期天數釐定。該計算方法反映或然率加權結果、貨幣時間值以及於報告日期可得有關過往事件、當前條件及未來經濟條件預測的合理及具理據支持資料。一般而言，貿易應收款項及應收票據如逾期超過一年予以撇銷，且不受強制執行工作所規限。

下文載列利用撥備矩陣得出本集團貿易應收款項及應收票據面對的信貸風險的資料：

#### 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 18. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued) As at 31 December 2019

	Current 即期	Past due 逾期			Credit- impaired receivables 信貸減值 應收款項	Total 合計
		Less than 1 month 少於1個月	1 to 3 months 1至3個月	3 to 12 months 3至12個月		
Expected credit loss rate 預期信貸虧損率	0.16%	0.19%	0.18%	1.19%	100%	1.62%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$'000) 總賬面值 (千港元)	187,902	24,916	3,325	673	3,187	220,003
Expected credit losses (HK\$'000) 預期信貸虧損 (千港元)	309	47	6	8	3,187	3,557

### 18. 貿易應收款項及應收票據(續) 於二零一九年十二月三十一日

### 19. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Current</b>	<b>即期</b>		
Prepayments	預付款項	4,397	2,252
Deposits and other receivables	按金及其他應收款項	282	508
		<b>4,679</b>	<b>2,760</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>非即期</b>		
Deposits	按金	180	116

The financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no history of default and past due amounts. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the loss allowance was assessed to be minimal.

上述結餘所載財務資產與並無違約記錄的應收款項及逾期款項有關。於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，虧損撥備被評估為甚微。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND PLEDGED DEPOSITS AND RESTRICTED CASH

### 20. 現金及現金等價物，及已抵押存款及受限制現金

	Notes 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	244,688	129,434
Pledged deposits and restricted cash	已抵押存款及受限制現金	31,820	31,433
		276,508	160,867
Less:	減：		
Pledged time and bank deposits for certain banking facilities	若干銀行融資之已抵押定期及銀行存款	24 (31,820)	(31,232)
Pledged bank deposits for certain bills payable	若干應付票據之已抵押銀行存款	22 –	(201)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position	就綜合財務狀況表而言之現金及現金等價物	244,688	129,434

At 31 December 2020, the cash and bank balances, and pledged deposits and restricted cash of the Group denominated in Renminbi ("RMB") amounted to HK\$102,731,000 (2019: HK\$55,201,000). The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The bank balances, pledged deposits and restricted cash are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團按人民幣（「人民幣」）計值的現金及銀行結餘及已抵押存款及受限制現金為102,731,000港元（二零一九年：55,201,000港元）。人民幣不得自由轉換為其他貨幣，惟根據中國內地之外匯管理條例以及結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定，本集團已獲准可透過獲授權進行外匯業務之銀行將人民幣兌換為其他貨幣。

銀行現金按每日銀行存款利率賺取浮動利率利息。銀行結餘，已抵押存款及受限制現金已存於信譽良好及並無近期違約記錄的銀行。



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 21. ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Yan Tat (HK) Industrial Limited (“YT Industrial”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability. As at 31 December 2019, the Group had been undergoing discussion with an independent third party on the possible disposal of YT Industrial. The possible disposal of YT Industrial was part of a Framework Agreement (the “Framework Agreement”), entered into between the Group and an independent third party, in relation to the urban renewal project located at the Group’s factory in Pingshan District, Shenzhen, the PRC. Based on the Framework Agreement, the possible disposal of YT Industrial was expected to be completed within one year from 31 December 2019. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of YT Industrial were reclassified as held-for-sale as at 31 December 2019. For details, please refer to the Company’s announcement dated 13 November 2019.

The major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2019 were as follows:

		Note 附註	HK\$'000 千港元
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	13	3,594
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款項		726
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物		1,134
<b>Total assets classified as held for sale</b>	<b>分類為持作出售的總資產</b>		<b>5,454</b>
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用		117
<b>Total liabilities classified as held for sale</b>	<b>分類為持作出售的總負債</b>		<b>117</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>資產淨值</b>		<b>5,337</b>

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Framework Agreement expired. On 8 May 2020, the Group entered into, amongst others, a cooperation agreement (the “Cooperation Agreement”) with independent third parties for the urban renewal project located at the production area in Pingshan District, Shenzhen, the PRC. According to the Cooperation Agreement, the possible disposal of YT Industrial was expected not to be completed within one year from 31 December 2020. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of YT Industrial ceased to be classified as held-for-sale and were reclassified back to the respective assets and liabilities categories during the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Cooperation Agreement and the transactions thereunder have been approved by the shareholders of the Company at the extraordinary general meeting on 14 July 2020. For details, please refer to the Company’s announcements dated 15 May 2020 and 14 July 2020, and the circular dated 24 June 2020.

### 21. 分類為持作出售的資產／(負債)

本公司的一間全資附屬公司恩達(香港)實業有限公司(「恩達實業」)是香港註冊成立的有限公司。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團一直與一名獨立第三方就可能出售恩達實業進行討論。可能出售恩達實業屬於一項框架協議(「框架協議」)的一部分，該協議由本集團與一名獨立第三方就本集團位於中國深圳坪山區的廠區之市區更新項目而訂立。根據框架協議，預期可能自二零一九年十二月三十一日起計的一年內完成出售恩達實業。因此，於二零一九年十二月三十一日，恩達實業之資產及負債重新分類為持作出售。詳情請參閱本公司日期為二零一九年十一月十三日的公告。

於二零一九年十二月三十一日分類為持作出售的主要資產及負債類別如下：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，框架協議已屆滿。於二零二零年五月八日，本集團與獨立第三方訂立(其中包括)有關位於中國深圳坪山區的廠區的城市更新項目的合作協議(「合作協議」)。根據合作協議，預期可能出售恩達實業將不會於自二零二零年十二月三十一日起計一年內完成。因此，截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，恩達實業的資產及負債不再分類為持作出售，並重新分類為相關資產及負債類別。

本公司股東已於二零二零年七月十四日舉行的股東特別大會上批准合作協議及其項下擬進行的交易。有關詳情，請參閱本公司日期為二零二零年五月十五日及二零二零年七月十四日的公告，以及日期為二零二零年六月二十四日的通函。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 22. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	122,786	109,291
Bills payable	應付票據	–	201
		<b>122,786</b>	<b>109,492</b>

An ageing analysis of the trade and bills payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within three months	三個月內	106,985	93,403
Three to six months	三至六個月	14,678	14,929
Over six months	超過六個月	1,123	1,160
		<b>122,786</b>	<b>109,492</b>

The trade payables are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and are normally settled within three months from the month-end of the date of invoice.

At 31 December 2019, bills payable with an aggregate carrying amount of HK\$201,000 were secured by pledged bank deposits of HK\$201,000.

### 22. 貿易應付款項及應付票據

於報告期末，貿易應付款項及應付票據根據發票日期的賬齡分析載列如下：

貿易應付款項為無抵押、不計息及通常於發票日期月結日起計三個月內結付。

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，賬面總值為201,000港元的應付票據已由201,000港元的已抵押銀行存款擔保。

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## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 23. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

### 23. 其他應付款項及應計費用

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Current</b>	<b>即期</b>		
Other payables	其他應付款項	21,667	22,175
Accruals	應計費用	37,921	41,427
Deferred income <sup>^</sup>	遞延收入 <sup>^</sup>	2,170	1,618
		<b>61,758</b>	<b>65,220</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>非即期</b>		
Deposit received*	已收按金*	118,820	–
Deferred income <sup>^</sup>	遞延收入 <sup>^</sup>	13,969	12,086
		<b>132,789</b>	<b>12,086</b>

Other payables are non-interest-bearing and have an average term of three months.

其他應付款項為不計息，平均期限為三個月。

<sup>^</sup> Deferred income mainly represented (i) special fund of HK\$3,949,000 (2019: HK\$4,069,000) granted by a PRC government authority in relation to the construction of a sewage treatment facility; (ii) a special fund of HK\$265,000 (2019: HK\$265,000) granted by a PRC government authority in relation to the Group's purchase of certain energy saving and sewage treatment machines. The deferred income is recognised in profit or loss over the expected useful lives of the relevant property, plant and equipment; and (iii) a special fund of HK\$2,838,000 (2019: HK\$3,030,000) granted by a PRC government authority in relation to the Group's purchase of certain machines for technology advancement.

<sup>^</sup> 遞延收入主要指：(i) 中國政府當局就建設污水處理設施授予之特殊基金3,949,000港元(二零一九年：4,069,000港元)；(ii) 中國政府部門就本集團購買若干節能及污水處理機器授予之特殊基金265,000港元(二零一九年：265,000港元)。該項遞延收入按有關物業、廠房及設備之預期可使用年期於損益確認；及(iii) 中國政府部門就本集團購買若干科技提升的機器授予之特殊基金2,838,000港元(二零一九年：3,030,000港元)。

\* As at 31 December 2020, deposit received represents the initial deposit received in relation to cooperation for an urban renewal project located at the production area in Pingshan District, Shenzhen, the PRC. Further details are set out in note 21 to the financial statements.

\* 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，已收按金指就位於中國深圳坪山區廠區的市區更新項目的合作收取的首期按金。更多詳情載於財務報表附註21。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 24. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS

### 24. 計息銀行借款

	2020 二零二零年			2019 二零一九年		
	Contractual interest rate (p.a.) 合約年利率	Maturity <sup>2</sup> 到期日 <sup>2</sup>	HK\$'000 千港元	Contractual interest rate (p.a.) 合約年利率	Maturity <sup>2</sup> 到期日 <sup>2</sup>	HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Current 即期</b>						
Secured trust receipt loans due for repayment within one year <sup>5</sup> 須於一年內償還的有抵押信託收據貸款 <sup>5</sup>	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	–	LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 1.4% to 1.5% or HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 1.4% to 1.5% LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 1.4% to 1.5% 或 HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 1.4% to 1.5%	2020 二零二零年	35,656
Secured bank loans due for repayment within one year which contain repayment on demand clauses <sup>5</sup> 須於一年內償還的有抵押銀行貸款 (載有按要求償還條款) <sup>5</sup>	LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 2.5% or HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 2% LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 2.5% 或 HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 2%	2021 二零二一年	5,548	LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 2.5% or HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 2% LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 2.5% 或 HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 2%	2020 二零二零年	19,861
Secured bank loans due for repayment after one year which contain repayment on demand clauses <sup>5</sup> 須於一年後償還的有抵押銀行貸款 (載有按要求償還條款) <sup>5</sup>	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	–	LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 2.5% or HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 2% LIBOR <sup>1</sup> + 2.5% 或 HIBOR <sup>3</sup> + 2%	2020–2021 二零二零年至 二零二一年	5,554
Secured bank loans due for repayment within one year <sup>6</sup> 須於一年內償還的有抵押銀行貸款 <sup>6</sup>	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	–	PBC BLR <sup>4</sup> + 1.02% PBC BLR <sup>4</sup> + 1.02%	2020 二零二零年	23,165
<b>Total 總計</b>			<b>5,548</b>			<b>84,236</b>

- <sup>1</sup> London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)
- <sup>2</sup> Based on the scheduled repayment dates as set out in the loan agreement/bank facilities letter
- <sup>3</sup> Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (“HIBOR”)
- <sup>4</sup> People’s Bank of China benchmark lending rate (“PBC BLR”)
- <sup>5</sup> Denominated in HK\$ or US\$
- <sup>6</sup> Denominated in RMB

- <sup>1</sup> 倫敦銀行同業拆息(「LIBOR」)
- <sup>2</sup> 基於貸款協議／銀行融資信件所載預定還款日期
- <sup>3</sup> 香港銀行同業拆息(「HIBOR」)
- <sup>4</sup> 中國人民銀行基準借貸利率(「PBC BLR」)
- <sup>5</sup> 以港元或美元列值
- <sup>6</sup> 以人民幣列值

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 24. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS

(continued)

Certain of the Group's bank loan agreements contain repayment on demand clauses and the corresponding bank loans have been classified as current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. Ignoring the effect of any repayment on demand clauses and based on the maturity terms of these loans, the interest-bearing bank borrowings of the Group are repayable:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	5,548	78,682
In the second year	第二年	—	5,554
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	第三至第五年(包括首尾兩年)	—	—
		<b>5,548</b>	<b>84,236</b>

Notes:

- (a) Certain amount of the Group's bank borrowings are secured by (i) the Group's investment property with a carrying amount of HK\$6,678,000 (2019: HK\$6,473,000) (note 14); and (ii) pledged deposits with banks amounting to HK\$31,820,000 (2019: HK\$31,232,000) (note 20).
- (b) Included in the bank borrowings as at 31 December 2020 were borrowings with carrying amounts of HK\$4,680,000 which were denominated in US\$. All other bank borrowings were denominated in HK\$.
- Included in the bank borrowings as at 31 December 2019 were borrowings with carrying amounts of HK\$23,165,000 and HK\$56,188,000 which were denominated in RMB and US\$, respectively. All other bank borrowings were denominated in HK\$.
- (c) At 31 December 2020, interest rates of the bank borrowings were either fixed or floating and determined with reference to rates such as Hong Kong/London Interbank Offered Rate and People's Bank of China benchmark lending rate. The interest rates of the Group's bank borrowings at 31 December 2020 ranged from 2.67% to 3.20% (2019: from 3.30% to 5.22%) per annum.

### 24. 計息銀行借款(續)

本集團若干銀行貸款協議載有按要求償還條款，而相應銀行貸款已於綜合財務狀況表分類為流動負債。倘不計及任何按要求償還條款之影響及根據該等貸款的到期期限，本集團之計息銀行借款須按下表償還：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	5,548	78,682
In the second year	第二年	—	5,554
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	第三至第五年(包括首尾兩年)	—	—
		<b>5,548</b>	<b>84,236</b>

附註：

- (a) 本集團若干銀行貸款金額以(i)本集團賬面值為6,678,000港元(二零一九年：6,473,000港元)(附註14)的投資物業；及(ii)已抵押予銀行的存款31,820,000港元(二零一九年：31,232,000港元)(附註20)作抵押。
- (b) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，銀行借款包括賬面值為4,680,000港元的借款(以美元計值)。所有其他銀行借款均以港元計值。
- 於二零一九年十二月三十一日的銀行借款包括賬面值為23,165,000港元及56,188,000港元的借款(分別以人民幣及美元計值)。所有其他銀行借款均以港元計值。
- (c) 於二零二零年十二月三十一日，銀行借款按固定或浮動利率計息，利率乃參考香港/倫敦銀行同業拆息及中國人民銀行基準借貸利率釐定。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團銀行借款的年利率介乎2.67%至3.20%(二零一九年：3.30%至5.22%)。



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 25. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax liabilities and assets during the year are as follows:

#### Deferred tax liabilities

		Depreciation allowances in excess of related depreciation 折舊撥備超過有關折舊 HK\$'000 千港元	Revaluation of properties 重估物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Withholding taxes 預扣稅 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	(123)	(6,673)	(13,753)	(20,549)
Deferred tax credited/ (charged) to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	於年內於損益計入/ (扣除)的遞延稅項 (附註10)	79	(728)	(1,962)	(2,611)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	162	-	162
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	(44)	(7,239)	(15,715)	(22,998)
Deferred tax credited/ (charged) to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	於年內於損益計入/ (扣除)的遞延稅項 (附註10)	17	(421)	(2,828)	(3,232)
Released upon distribution of dividend	於分派股息後解除	-	-	4,685	4,685
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	-	(491)	(15)	(506)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	(27)	(8,151)	(13,873)	(22,051)

### 25. 遞延稅項

遞延稅項負債及資產於年內的變動如下：

#### 遞延稅項負債

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 25. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

#### Deferred tax assets

### 25. 遞延稅項(續)

#### 遞延稅項資產

		Provision for accrued staff welfare costs	Depreciation in excess of related depreciation allowance	Provision for inventories and trade receivables	Losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits	Other deductible temporary differences	Total
		累計員工福利 成本撥備 HK\$'000 千港元	折舊超過有關 折舊撥備 HK\$'000 千港元	存貨及貿易 應收款項及 應收票據撥備 HK\$'000 千港元	可供抵銷未來 應課稅溢利 之虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	其他可扣減 臨時差異 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	2,248	4,224	1,753	550	2,931	11,706
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	於年內於損益計入/(扣除)的遞延稅項(附註10)	331	(1,977)	(147)	(550)	16	(2,327)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(56)	(56)	(36)	-	(65)	(213)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	2,523	2,191	1,570	-	2,882	9,166
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss during the year (note 10)	於年內於損益計入/(扣除)的遞延稅項(附註10)	4	216	(155)	-	45	110
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	163	154	94	-	188	599
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	2,690	2,561	1,509	-	3,115	9,875

At 31 December 2020, the Group had tax losses arising in Hong Kong of HK\$5,449,000 (2019: HK\$5,348,000) that are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits of a subsidiary in Hong Kong in which the losses arose. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the tax losses as they have arisen in a subsidiary that have been loss-making for some time and it is currently not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團有源自香港之稅項虧損5,449,000港元(二零一九年：5,348,000港元)，可供無限期間用作抵銷產生虧損的香港附屬公司之未來應課稅溢利。尚未就該等稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產，原因為有關稅項虧損乃源自已持續一段時間錄得虧損及目前被視為不大可能有可動用稅項虧損抵銷之應課稅溢利之附屬公司。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 25. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

#### Deferred tax assets (continued)

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from the foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. The requirement is effective from 1 January 2008 and applies to earnings after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between Mainland China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. For the Group, the applicable rate is 5%. The Group is therefore liable to withholding taxes on dividends distributed by those subsidiaries established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008.

There are no income tax consequences attaching to the payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders.

### 25. 遞延稅項(續)

#### 遞延稅項資產(續)

根據中國企業所得稅法，於中國內地成立的外商投資企業向海外投資者宣派股息時，須徵收10%預扣稅。此規定於二零零八年一月一日起生效，並適用於二零零七年十二月三十一日後的盈利。倘中國內地與海外投資者的司法權區訂有稅務協議，則可按較低的預扣稅率繳稅。適用於本集團的稅率為5%。因此，該等於中國內地成立的附屬公司就二零零八年一月一日後產生的盈利分派股息時，本集團須繳納預扣稅。

本公司向其股東派付股息並無附帶所得稅後果。

### 26. SHARE CAPITAL

Shares	股份	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Authorised: 10,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each	法定： 10,000,000,000股每股0.01港元 的普通股	100,000	100,000
Issued and fully paid: 240,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each	已發行及繳足： 240,000,000股每股0.01港元 的普通股	2,400	2,400

There was no movement in the Company's share capital during the year.

### 26. 股本

年內，本公司股本概無變動。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company operates a share option scheme (the "Scheme") for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. The Scheme became effective on 18 November 2014 and, unless otherwise cancelled or amended, will remain in force for ten years from that date.

Any grant of share options to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company or any of their respective associates, is required to be approved by the independent non-executive directors. In addition, any grant of share options to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company or any of their respective associates, in excess of 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time or with an aggregate value (based on the closing price of the Company's shares at the date of grant) in excess of HK\$5 million, within any 12-month period, is subject to shareholders' approval in advance in a general meeting.

The offer of a grant of share options may be accepted within the date as specified in the offer letter issued by the Company, upon payment of a nominal consideration of HK\$1 in total by the grantee. The exercise period of any option granted under the Scheme is determined by the board of directors in its absolute discretion, save that no option may be exercised more than ten years after it has been granted.

The exercise price of share options is determinable by the board of directors at its absolute discretion, but may not be less than the higher of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant; (ii) the average of the closing prices of the Company's shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the shares on the date of grant.

### 27. 購股權計劃

本公司設立購股權計劃(「該計劃」)以向對本集團業務作出貢獻的合資格參與者提供獎勵及獎賞。該計劃於二零一四年十一月十八日生效，除非另有註銷或修訂，否則將由該日起計十年內維持有效。

向本公司董事、主要行政人員或主要股東，或任何彼等之聯繫人士授出任何購股權須獲得獨立非執行董事的批准，方可落實。此外，於任何十二個月期間，向本公司主要股東或獨立非執行董事，或任何彼等各自之聯繫人士授出的任何購股權超過本公司任何時間已發行股份的0.1%，或總額(根據本公司股份於授出日期的收市價)超過5百萬港元須於股東大會獲得股東的事先批准，方可落實。

授出購股權之要約可由承授人於本公司發出之要約函件所列明之日期內透過支付1港元之名義代價接納。根據該計劃授出的任何購股權的行使期由董事會酌情釐定，惟前提是購股權於授出起計十年後不得行使。

購股權之行使價由董事會酌情釐定，但不得低於下列最高者：(i)本公司股份於授出日期的收市價；(ii)本公司股份於緊接授出日期前五個營業日之平均收市價；及(iii)股份於授出日期之面值。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 27. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at shareholders' meetings.

Further details of the Company's share option scheme are set out in the Report of the Directors.

No share options were granted during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 and no share options under the Scheme were outstanding as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

### 28. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on pages 66 and 67 of the financial statements.

#### Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents the capital contribution from Mr. Chan Wing Yin and Mrs. Chan Yung by way of a waiver of shareholders' loan and the difference between the consideration and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest acquired.

### 29. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

#### (a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

2020

At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動
New leases	新租賃
Interest expense	利息開支
Interest paid included in operating cash flows	包括在經營現金流的已付利息
Foreign exchange movement	外匯變動
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 27. 購股權計劃(續)

購股權概無賦予持有人收取股息或於股東大會上投票之權利。

本公司購股權計劃之更多詳情載於董事會報告。

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，概無授出任何購股權，而於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，該計劃下概無購股權尚未行使。

### 28. 儲備

於本年度及先前年度，本集團儲備金額及其變動乃呈列於財務報表第66及67頁的綜合權益變動表。

#### 資本儲備

資本儲備指陳榮賢先生及陳勇女士通過豁免股東貸款進行的注資及代價與所收購的非控股權益賬面值之間的差額。

### 29. 綜合現金流量表附註

#### (a) 融資活動產生的負債變動

二零二零年

		Interest-bearing bank borrowings 計息銀行借款 HK\$'000 千港元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	84,236	2,190
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	(78,879)	(1,703)
New leases	新租賃	-	2,058
Interest expense	利息開支	-	157
Interest paid included in operating cash flows	包括在經營現金流的已付利息	-	(157)
Foreign exchange movement	外匯變動	191	-
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	5,548	2,545



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 29. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

#### (a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

2019

		Interest-bearing bank borrowings 計息銀行借款 HK\$'000 千港元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	178,539	3,928
Changes from financing cash flows	融資現金流量變動	(93,639)	(2,663)
New leases	新租賃	–	1,326
Interest expense	利息開支	–	131
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows	分類為經營現金流的已付利息	–	(131)
Derecognition	取消確認	–	(401)
Foreign exchange movement	外匯變動	(664)	–
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	84,236	2,190

#### (b) Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the statement of cash flows is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within operating activities	經營活動內	157	131
Within financing activities	融資活動內	1,703	2,663
		1,860	2,794

#### (c) Major non-cash transactions

During the year, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK\$2,058,000 (2019: HK\$1,326,000) and HK\$2,058,000 (2019: HK\$1,326,000), respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for certain properties.

### 29. 綜合現金流量表附註(續)

#### (a) 融資活動產生的負債變動(續)

二零一九年

	Interest-bearing bank borrowings 計息銀行借款 HK\$'000 千港元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$'000 千港元
於二零一九年一月一日	178,539	3,928
融資現金流量變動	(93,639)	(2,663)
新租賃	–	1,326
利息開支	–	131
分類為經營現金流的已付利息	–	(131)
取消確認	–	(401)
外匯變動	(664)	–
於二零一九年十二月三十一日	84,236	2,190

#### (b) 租賃總現金流出

租賃總現金流出計入現金流量表如下：

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
經營活動內	157	131
融資活動內	1,703	2,663
	1,860	2,794

#### (c) 重大非現金交易

於年內，本集團就若干物業的租賃安排有使用權資產及租賃負債的非現金添置分別為2,058,000港元(二零一九年：1,326,000港元)及2,058,000港元(二零一九年：1,326,000港元)。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 30. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

Details of the Group's bills payable and bank borrowings, which are secured by certain assets of the Group, are included in note 22 and note 24, respectively, to the consolidated financial statements.

### 30. 資產質押

有關本集團應付票據及銀行借款(以本集團若干資產作抵押)的詳情,已分別載入綜合財務報表附註22及附註24。

### 31. COMMITMENTS

The Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period:

### 31. 承擔

於報告期末,本集團有以下資本承擔:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Contracted, but not provided for:	已訂約但未撥備:		
Construction and purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	建設及購買物業、廠房及設備項目	1,539	2,134

### 32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) In addition to the transactions, arrangements and balances detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following transactions with a related party during the year:

### 32. 關聯方交易

(a) 除該等財務報表其他部分詳述的交易、安排及結餘外,本集團於年內與關聯方訂立下列交易:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
A related company:	關聯公司:		
Lease liabilities paid	已付租賃負債	1,776	1,776

Note:

(i) During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the rentals were charged by Yantek Electronics Company Limited ("Yantek"), a related company of the Group, owned as to 33% by Mr. Chan Yan Kwong and 34% by Mr. Chan Yan Wing, who are the directors of the Company, and 33% by Ms. Chan Yan Sam, the sister of Mr. Chan Yan Kwong and Mr. Chan Yan Wing, in accordance with the tenancy agreements entered into between the Group and Yantek.

Interest on lease liabilities of HK\$157,000 (2019: HK\$111,000) and depreciation of right-of-use assets of HK\$1,691,000 (2019: HK\$1,691,000) were recognised during the year ended 31 December 2020.

附註:

(i) 截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度,恩德電子有限公司(「恩德」)(本集團的關聯公司,由陳恩光先生、陳恩永先生(彼等為本公司董事)及陳恩沁女士(陳恩光先生及陳恩永先生的胞妹)分別擁有33%、34%及33%權益)根據本集團與恩德訂立的租賃協議收取租金。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度,已確認租賃負債利息157,000港元(二零一九年:111,000港元)及使用權資產折舊1,691,000港元(二零一九年:1,691,000港元)。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

#### (b) Other transaction with a related party

A director of the Company received a sales commission of HK\$3,129,000 (2019: HK\$4,486,000) for his services provided to the Group during the year based on 3%–12% (2019: 3%–12%) of the transaction amounts.

#### (c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Short term employee benefits	短期僱員福利	12,859	14,231
Post-employment benefits	離職後福利	54	54
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	已付主要管理人員的補償總額	12,913	14,285

Further details of directors' and the chief executive's emoluments are included in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

### 32. 關聯方交易(續)

#### (b) 與關聯方進行的其他交易

年內，本公司一名董事因向本集團提供服務而獲得銷售佣金3,129,000港元(二零一九年：4,486,000港元)，金額乃根據交易金額的3%–12%(二零一九年：3%–12%)計算。

#### (c) 本集團主要管理人員的補償：

董事及主要行政人員薪酬的進一步詳情載於綜合財務報表附註8。

#### (d) Particulars of the amount due to a related company are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Lease liabilities due to a related company	應付關聯公司租賃負債	2,545	2,190

#### (d) 應付關聯公司款項詳情如下：

The related party transaction in respect of note 32(a)(i) above also constitutes a continuing connected transaction as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

上述附註32(a)(i)之關聯方交易亦構成上市規則第14A章界定之持續關連交易。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

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### 33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

### 33. 按類別劃分的金融工具

各類金融工具於報告期末的賬面值載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>財務資產</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost:	按攤銷成本計量的財務資產：		
Trade and bills receivables	貿易應收款項及應收票據	234,191	216,446
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的財務資產	462	624
Pledged deposits and restricted cash	已抵押存款及受限制現金	31,820	31,433
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	244,688	129,434
		<b>511,161</b>	<b>377,937</b>
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income:	按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產：		
Equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公平值計入其他全面收益的股權工具	4,311	4,159
		<b>515,472</b>	<b>382,096</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>財務負債</b>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:	按攤銷成本列賬的財務負債：		
Trade and bills payables	貿易應付款項及應付票據	122,786	109,492
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的財務負債	30,221	31,949
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	5,548	84,236
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	2,545	2,190
		<b>161,100</b>	<b>227,867</b>

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## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that reasonably approximate to fair values, are as follows:

### 34. 金融工具的公平值及公平值層級

本集團金融工具的賬面值及公平值(賬面值與其公平值合理相若的金融工具除外)載列如下:

		Carrying amounts 賬面值		Fair values 公平值	
		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Financial asset</b>	<b>財務資產</b>				
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產	4,311	4,159	4,311	4,159
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>財務負債</b>				
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	5,548	84,236	5,548	84,801

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, pledged deposits and restricted cash, trade and bills receivables, trade and bills payables, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, and financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments or the effect of discounting is not material.

The Group's chief financial officer is responsible for determining the policies and procedures for the fair value measurement of financial instruments. At each reporting date, the chief financial officer analyses the movements in the values of financial instruments and determines the major inputs applied in the valuation. The directors review the results of the fair value measurement of financial instruments for annual financial reporting.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

管理層已評定，現金及現金等價物、已抵押存款及受限制現金、貿易應收款項及應收票據、貿易應付款項及應付票據、計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的財務資產、計入其他應付款項及應計費用的財務負債的公平值與其賬面值相若，主要原因為該等工具於短期內到期或其貼現影響並不重大。

本集團財務總監負責決定金融工具公平值計量的政策及程序。於各報告日期，財務總監分析金融工具的價值變動，並釐定估值所用的主要輸入數據。董事為年度財務報告審閱金融工具公平值計量的結果。

財務資產及負債的公平值乃按該工具於目前由自願訂約方交易(惟不包括脅迫或清盤出售)下所能交換的金額入賬。估計公平值時已使用以下方法及假設:



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### 34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair values of the non-current portion of interest-bearing bank borrowings have been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using discount rates that reflect the Group's borrowing rates as at the end of the reporting period. The change in fair value as a result of the Group's own non-performance risk for interest-bearing bank borrowings as at the end of the reporting period was assessed to be insignificant.

For the fair value of the unlisted equity investment, management of the Group has estimated the fair value of the investment using an asset-based approach as its major asset is a property held for self-use and the investee is yet to have sufficient earnings history to support the use of other approaches. The value of this property is adjusted to its fair value at the end of each reporting period for the purpose of determining the Group's share of adjusted net asset value and fair value of the investment.

#### Fair value hierarchy

The following tables illustrate the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments:

### 34. 金融工具的公平值及公平值層級(續)

計息銀行借款非即期部分的公平值的計算方法，為以反映本集團於報告期末的借款利率的貼現率貼現預期未來現金流量。由於本集團自身於報告期末就計息銀行借款的不履約風險而導致的公平值變動獲評定為不重大。

就非上市股權投資的公平值，本集團管理層已使用資產估值法估計投資的公平值，因主要資產為一項持有自用物業而有關投資對象並未有充分盈利記錄以支持使用其他方法。該物業的價值已調整至於各個報告期末之公平值，以釐定本集團應佔經調整資產淨值及投資公平值。

#### 公平值層級

下表列示本集團金融工具的公平值計量層級：

		Fair value measurement using 使用以下輸入數據的公平值計量			
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場 報價 (Level 1) (第一級) HK\$'000 千港元	Significant observable inputs 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 2) (第二級) HK\$'000 千港元	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 3) (第三級) HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Asset measured at fair value:</b>	<b>按公平值計量的資產：</b>				
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日				
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產	—	—	4,311	4,311
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日				
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產	—	—	4,159	4,159

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## 財務報表附註

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### 34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### Fair value hierarchy (continued)

A significant increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the investee's investment property would result in a significant increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the unlisted equity investment.

The movements in fair value measurements within Level 3 during the year are as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income — unlisted:	按公平值計入其他全面收益的財務資產 — 非上市：		
At 1 January	於一月一日	4,159	4,119
Fair value gains/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益確認的公平值收益/(虧損)	(58)	133
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	210	(93)
At the end of year	年末	4,311	4,159

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 for financial assets (2019: Nil).

### 34. 金融工具的公平值及公平值層級(續)

#### 公平值層級(續)

有關投資對象的投資物業之公平值的大幅增加/(減少)會導致非上市股權投資之公平值大幅增加/(減少)。

於年內第三級的公平值計量變動如下：

於二零二零年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何按公平值計量的財務負債。

年內，就財務資產而言，第一級與第二級之間概無發生公平值計量的轉移，第三級亦無轉入或轉出(二零一九年：無)。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

### 34. 金融工具的公平值及公平值層級(續)

公平值層級(續)

		Fair value measurement using 使用以下輸入數據的公平值計量			
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場 報價 (Level 1) (第一級) HK\$'000 千港元	Significant observable inputs 重大可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 2) (第二級) HK\$'000 千港元	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (Level 3) (第三級) HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:</b>	<b>披露公平值的負債：</b>				
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年 十二月三十一日				
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	–	–	5,548	5,548
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年 十二月三十一日				
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	–	–	84,801	84,801

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## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash and time deposits at banks and borrowings with floating interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (through the impact on deposits with banks and floating rate borrowings). There is no impact on the Group's equity except on the retained profits.

### 35. 財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團主要金融工具直接源於其營運。

本集團金融工具產生的主要風險為利率風險、外幣風險、信貸風險及流動資金風險。董事會審閱及同意本集團管理各項該等風險的政策，而該等政策概述如下。

#### 利率風險

利率風險乃指金融工具的未來現金流量將因市場利率改變而波動的風險。本集團面臨市場利率變動風險主要與本集團的銀行現金及定期存款及浮息借款有關。

下表列示本集團除稅前溢利(因銀行存款及浮息借款的影響)對利率出現合理可能變動(其他所有變數維持不變)的敏感度。除保留溢利外，本集團權益概無受影響。

		Increase/ (decrease) in basis points 基點增加/ (減少)	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax 除稅前溢利 增加/(減少) HK\$'000 千港元
<b>2020</b>	<b>二零二零年</b>		
HK\$	港元	50	741
RMB	人民幣	50	610
HK\$	港元	(50)	(741)
RMB	人民幣	(50)	(610)
<b>2019</b>	<b>二零一九年</b>		
HK\$	港元	50	153
RMB	人民幣	50	233
HK\$	港元	(50)	(153)
RMB	人民幣	(50)	(233)

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## 財務報表附註

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### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Those exposures arise from sales or purchases by operating units in currencies other than the units' functional currencies. The Group's main operating subsidiaries are located in Hong Kong and Mainland China and the Group's sales and purchases were mainly conducted in HK\$, RMB and US\$.

The RMB is not a freely convertible currency. Future exchange rates of the RMB could vary significantly from the current or historical exchange rates as a result of the changes in the PRC foreign currency policy. The exchange rates may also be affected by economic developments and political changes domestically and internationally, and the demand and supply of the RMB. The appreciation or devaluation of RMB against HK\$ and US\$ may have an impact on the operating results of the Group.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in the RMB exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair values of monetary assets and liabilities). There is no impact on the Group's equity except on the retained profits.

		Increase/ (decrease) in RMB rate 人民幣匯率 上升/(下跌) %	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax 除稅前溢利 增加/(減少) HK\$'000 千港元
<b>2020</b>	<b>二零二零年</b>		
If HK\$ weakens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣下跌	5	(3)
If HK\$ strengthens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣上升	(5)	3
If US\$ weakens against RMB	倘美元兌人民幣下跌	5	(1,004)
If US\$ strengthens against RMB	倘美元兌人民幣上升	(5)	1,004
<b>2019</b>	<b>二零一九年</b>		
If HK\$ weakens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣下跌	5	(6)
If HK\$ strengthens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣上升	(5)	6
If US\$ weakens against RMB	倘美元兌人民幣下跌	5	(1,029)
If US\$ strengthens against RMB	倘美元兌人民幣上升	(5)	1,029

### 35. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

#### 外幣風險

本集團面臨交易貨幣風險。該等風險源於營運單位以該單位的功能貨幣以外的貨幣進行買賣。本集團的主要營運附屬公司位於香港及中國內地，而本集團的買賣主要以港元、人民幣及美元進行。

人民幣並非自由兌換貨幣。人民幣的未來匯率可能因為中國外匯政策變動而與目前或過往匯率有很大出入。匯率亦可能受國內外經濟發展及政治變動以及人民幣的供求所影響。人民幣兌港元及美元升值或貶值或會對本集團之經營業績造成影響。

下表列示於報告期末本集團除稅前溢利(因貨幣資產及負債公平值的變動)對人民幣匯率出現合理可能變動(其他所有變數維持不變)的敏感度。除保留溢利外，本集團權益概無受影響。



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## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### Credit risk

#### Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 December. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

At 31 December 2020

		12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			Total
		12個月預期信貸虧損	全期預期信貸虧損			總計
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	
		階段1	階段2	階段3	簡化法	
		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
Trade receivables*	貿易應收款項*	–	–	–	198,600	198,600
Bills receivable	應收票據					
— Not yet past due	— 未逾期	38,929	–	–	–	38,929
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的財務資產					
— Normal**	— 正常**	462	–	–	–	462
Pledged deposits and restricted cash	已抵押存款及受限制現金					
— Not yet past due	— 未逾期	31,820	–	–	–	31,820
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物					
— Not yet past due	— 未逾期	244,688	–	–	–	244,688
		315,899	–	–	198,600	514,499

### 35. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

#### 信貸風險

#### 最高風險及年末階段

下表顯示於十二月三十一日，基於本集團信貸政策的信貸質素及面臨的最高風險(主要基於過往到期資料，除非有其他毋須花費不必要成本或精力的可用資料)及年末階段分類。呈列的金額為財務資產的賬面總值。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日

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## 財務報表附註

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### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### Credit risk (continued)

#### Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

At 31 December 2019

		12-month	Lifetime ECLs				Total
		ECLs	ECLs				
		12個月	全期預期信貸虧損				
		預期	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified	Total
		信貸虧損	階段1	階段2	階段3	簡化法	總計
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Trade receivables*	貿易應收款項*	–	–	–	–	197,743	197,743
Bills receivable	應收票據						
— Not yet past due	— 未逾期	22,260	–	–	–	–	22,260
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的財務資產						
— Normal**	— 正常**	624	–	–	–	–	624
Pledged deposits and restricted cash	已抵押存款及受限制現金						
— Not yet past due	— 未逾期	31,433	–	–	–	–	31,433
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物						
— Not yet past due	— 未逾期	129,434	–	–	–	–	129,434
			183,751	–	–	197,743	381,494

\* For trade receivables to which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

\*\* The credit quality of the financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables is considered to be “normal” when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Otherwise, the credit quality of the financial assets is considered to be “doubtful”.

#### 信貸風險(續)

#### 最高風險及年末階段(續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日

\* 就本集團應用簡化法作減值的貿易應收款項而言，資料乃基於財務報表附註18所披露的撥備矩陣。

\*\* 倘計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的財務資產並未逾期且概無資料顯示該等財務資產的信貸風險自初始確認以來顯著增加，則其信貸質素被認作「正常」。否則，該等財務資產的信貸質素被認作「存疑」。

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### Credit risk (continued)

The credit risk of the Group's financial assets, which comprise trade and bills receivables, pledged deposits and restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents, and financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

Concentrations of credit risk are managed by customer/counterparty. At the end of the reporting period, the Group had certain concentrations of credit risk as 52.9% (2019: 48.4%) and 73.0% (2019: 69.7%) of the Group's trade and bills receivables were due from the Group's largest customer and five largest customers, respectively.

#### Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank borrowings. The Group's policies are to regularly monitor the current and expected liquidity requirements, and to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and available banking facilities to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

		On demand 按要求償還 HK\$'000 千港元	Less than 1 year 少於一年 HK\$'000 千港元	1 to 5 years 一至五年 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
<b>2020</b>	<b>二零二零年</b>				
Trade and bills payables	貿易應付款項及應付票據	-	122,786	-	122,786
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的財務負債	-	30,221	-	30,221
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	5,548	-	-	5,548
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	-	1,660	990	2,650
		5,548	154,667	990	161,205

### 35. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

#### 信貸風險(續)

本集團財務資產(包括貿易應收款項及應收票據、已抵押存款及受限制現金、現金及現金等價物及列入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項之財務資產)的信貸風險源於對手方違約,最大風險程度等於該等工具的賬面值。

按客戶/對手方管理信貸集中風險。於報告期末,本集團有若干信貸集中風險,因為本集團應收貿易應收款項及應收票據中,分別有52.9%(二零一九年:48.4%)及73.0%(二零一九年:69.7%)應收本集團最大及五大客戶。

#### 流動資金風險

本集團的目標為利用銀行借款維持資金的持續性與靈活性之平衡。本集團的政策為定期監察現有及預期流動資金需求,以確保能維持充裕現金儲備及可用銀行融資,以滿足短期及長期流動資金需求。

本集團於報告期末根據合約未貼現付款的財務負債到期狀況如下:

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### Liquidity risk (continued)

2019	二零一九年	On demand 按要求償還 HK\$'000 千港元	Less than 1 year 少於一年 HK\$'000 千港元	1 to 5 years 一至五年 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade and bills payables	貿易應付款項及應付票據	-	109,492	-	109,492
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	計入其他應付款項及應計費用的財務負債	-	31,949	-	31,949
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	25,415	59,386	-	84,801
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	-	1,686	580	2,266
		25,415	202,513	580	228,508

Included in interest-bearing bank borrowings are term loans of which the loan agreements contain a repayment on demand clause giving the banks the unconditional right to call in the loans at any time and therefore, for the purpose of the above maturity profile, the total amount is classified as "on demand".

Notwithstanding the above clause, the directors do not believe that the loans will be called in their entirety within 12 months, and they consider that the loans will be repaid in accordance with the maturity dates as set out in the loan agreements. This evaluation was made considering: the financial position of the Group at the date of approval of the financial statements; the lack of events of default, and the fact that the Group has made all previously scheduled repayments on time. In accordance with the terms of the loans which contain a repayment on demand clause, the maturity profile of those loans as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments and ignoring the effect of any repayment on demand clause, is as follows:

		Less than 1 year 少於一年 HK\$'000 千港元	1 to 5 years 一至五年 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	5,609	-	5,609
At 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日	20,637	5,647	26,284

### 35. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

#### 流動資金風險(續)

On demand 按要求償還 HK\$'000 千港元	Less than 1 year 少於一年 HK\$'000 千港元	1 to 5 years 一至五年 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
-	109,492	-	109,492
-	31,949	-	31,949
25,415	59,386	-	84,801
-	1,686	580	2,266
25,415	202,513	580	228,508

計息銀行借款中包括定期貸款，其貸款協議中包括須應要求還款之條款，給予銀行無條件權利可於任何時間追收貸款，因此，就上述到期狀況而言，該貸款乃全數分類為「按要求償還」。

縱然有以上條款，董事並不相信該貸款會被要求於十二個月內悉數償還，而董事認為該貸款將按貸款協議所載之到期日償還。此項評估之考慮因素為：本集團於財務報表獲批准當日之財務狀況；並無違約事件；及本集團先前一直按照時間表依時還款。根據包括須應要求還款條款之貸款的條款，若不論須應要求還款條款之影響，根據已訂約未貼現付款，該等貸款於報告期末時之到期情況如下：

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or raise new capital from its investors. The Group is required to comply with certain externally imposed capital requirements set out in certain of its bank loan agreements/bank facility letters. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity. Total debt includes interest-bearing bank borrowings.

The gearing ratio as at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:

### 35. 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

#### 資本管理

本集團管理資本的主要目的為保障本集團維持持續經營能力，並保有穩健的資本比率，以支持業務及爭取最大股東價值。

本集團因應經濟狀況變動而管理資本架構及作出調整。為維持或調整資本架構，本集團可能調整付予股東的股息或向投資者籌集新資本。本集團須遵守若干銀行貸款協議／銀行融資信件所載列的若干外部施加的資本規定。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，管理資本的目標、政策或程序概無變動。

本集團按資產負債比率(即總債務除以總權益)管理資本。總債務包括計息銀行借款。

於報告期末之資產負債比率載列如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行借款	5,548	84,236
Total debt	總債務	5,548	84,236
Total equity	總權益	606,871	534,852
Gearing ratio	資產負債比率	0.01	0.2



# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 36. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

### 36. 本公司財務狀況表

於報告期末本公司財務狀況表的資料如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT ASSET	<b>非流動資產</b>		
Investment in a subsidiary	於一間附屬公司的投資	1	1
CURRENT ASSETS	<b>流動資產</b>		
Due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	71,055	70,648
Prepayments	預付款項	286	428
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	164	371
Total current assets	流動資產總值	71,505	71,447
CURRENT LIABILITIES	<b>流動負債</b>		
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	1,063	1,052
Due to a subsidiary	應付一間附屬公司款項	9,253	3,048
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	10,316	4,100
NET CURRENT ASSETS	<b>流動資產淨值</b>	61,189	67,347
Net assets	資產淨值	61,190	67,348
EQUITY	<b>權益</b>		
Issued capital	已發行股本	2,400	2,400
Reserves (note)	儲備(附註)	58,790	64,948
Total equity	總權益	61,190	67,348

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 財務報表附註

31 December 2020 二零二零年十二月三十一日

### 36. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

		Share premium account 股份溢價賬 HK\$'000 千港元	Retained profits/ (accumulated losses) 保留溢利/ (累計虧損) HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	62,609	(9,348)	53,261
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額	-	26,087	26,087
2018 final dividend	二零一八年末期股息	-	(14,400)	(14,400)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	於二零一九年十二月三十一日及二零二零年一月一日	62,609	2,339	64,948
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	(6,158)	(6,158)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	62,609	(3,819)	58,790

### 36. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

附註：

本公司儲備概要如下：

### 37. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 24 March 2021.

### 37. 批准財務報表

財務報表已於二零二一年三月二十四日獲董事會批准及授權刊發。



**Yan Tat Group Holdings Limited**  
恩達集團控股有限公司



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