

2020 年報
ANNUAL REPORT



Yu Tak International Holdings Limited
御德國際控股有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability 於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)
Stock Code 股份代號 : 8048

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司資料

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. CHONG Yu Ping (*Chairman*)
Ms. LI Xia
Mr. CHEN Yin

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. LAM Tin Faat
Ms. NA Xin
Ms. ZHAO Xi Xia

COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. CHAN Hoi Keung Terence

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. CHAN Hoi Keung Terence

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. LI Xia
Mr. CHAN Hoi Keung Terence

BERMUDA RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

Codan Services Limited

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. LAM Tin Faat (*Chairman*)
Ms. NA Xin
Ms. ZHAO Xi Xia

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. LAM Tin Faat (*Chairman*)
Ms. LI Xia
Ms. NA Xin

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. LAM Tin Faat (*Chairman*)
Ms. LI Xia
Ms. NA Xin

執行董事

莊儒平先生(主席)
李霞女士
陳寅先生

獨立非執行董事

林天發先生
那昕女士
趙霞霞女士

監察主任

陳海強先生

公司秘書

陳海強先生

法定代表

李霞女士
陳海強先生

駐百慕達代表

Codan Services Limited

審計委員會

林天發先生(主席)
那昕女士
趙霞霞女士

薪酬委員會

林天發先生(主席)
李霞女士
那昕女士

提名委員會

林天發先生(主席)
李霞女士
那昕女士

CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司資料

AUDITOR

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Certified Public Accountants
Level 12
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Wanchai, Hong Kong

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HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

財務概要

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		二零一六年	二零一七年	二零一八年	二零一九年	二零二零年
		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
RESULTS	業績					
Revenue	收入	104,367	110,174	97,225	98,492	49,211
Loss before income tax	扣除所得稅前虧損	(45,865)	(10,500)	(23,210)	(14,635)	(9,243)
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	(390)	(371)	(41)	(79)	(81)
Loss for the year	年內虧損	(46,255)	(10,871)	(23,251)	(14,714)	(9,324)
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	資產與負債					
Total assets	資產總額	149,790	112,445	150,833	141,204	140,879
Total liabilities	負債總額	(74,339)	(45,906)	(42,255)	(24,288)	(25,395)
Total equity	股權總額	75,451	66,539	108,578	116,916	115,484

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

主席報告

Dear Shareholders:

On behalf of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Yu Tak International Holdings Limited (the "Company"), it is my pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The countrywide outbreak of COVID-19 had flogged demand of luxury products in the first half of 2020 and there was no exception for the gold jewellery. The traditional sales season of the Chinese New Year holidays was eroded. Fortunately, the epidemic was soon contained by the Mainland China Government through strict controls of social activities. While inventory stocked up by the retailers before the greeting season would need a longer period than usual to digest, demand from retailers remained weak for most of the months of 2020. Following recovery of the economy and the retail market from the third quarter, the Group started to record sales in Q4 of 2020.

Compared with the Jewellery Products segment, the IT products and Services segment was less susceptible to the COVID-19. The segment managed revenue of HK\$39,717,000 for the year although there was a drop of 38% from 2019.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of all Board members, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Shareholders and business partners of the Group for their continued supports and trust during the past years, and my most sincere appreciation to the Directors, management and staff at all levels for their dedication, hard works and contributions to the Group.

Chong Yu Ping
Chairman

Hong Kong
31 March 2021

各位股東：

本人謹代表御德國際控股有限公司(「本公司」)董事會(「董事會」)，欣然呈報本公司及其附屬公司(以下統稱「本集團」)截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的年報。

於二零二零年上半年，新冠病毒於全國爆發，打擊奢侈品的需求，而黃金珠寶也毫無例外。春節假期的傳統銷售旺季深受打擊。值得慶幸的是，中國內地政府通過嚴格控制社交活動，令疫情快速受控。零售商在節慶前儲備的存貨較一般需要更長時間消化，致使零售商需求在二零二零年大部分月份持續疲弱。自第三季度經濟及零售市場復甦後，本集團於二零二零年第四季度開始錄得銷售。

與珠寶產品分部相比，資訊科技產品及服務分部受到新冠病毒的影響較少。該分部於本年度的收入為39,717,000港元，較二零一九年下跌38%。

鳴謝

本人謹藉此機會代表全體董事會成員，對股東及本集團業務夥伴過往的恆久支持及信任致以感謝，並對董事、管理人員及各級員工專心致志、勤勉工作及為本集團作出的貢獻，致以最真誠的謝意。

莊儒平
主席

香港
二零二一年三月三十一日

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's loss attributable to the owners of the Company amounted to HK\$8,717,000 (2019: HK\$14,680,000).

The Group's revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to HK\$49,211,000 (2019: HK\$98,492,000).

The sales of gold and jewellery products and franchise income contributed to HK\$9,894,000 of the Group's revenue during the year (2019: HK\$35,331,000). Revenue from enterprise software products dropped by 52% to HK\$13,328,000 (2019: HK\$27,587,000). Revenue from professional services also dropped by 21% to HK\$25,989,000 (2019: HK\$32,891,000). Systems integration business had no reported revenue during the year (2019: HK\$2,683,000).

OPERATION REVIEW

The outbreak of COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020 rapidly spread over the country that business activities were put to a halt after the Chinese New Year holidays. The economy contracted by 6.8% year-on-year in Q1. Following the implementation of strict social activity restrictions, the epidemic was contained and the economy rebounded from Q2. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, China's GDP managed a growth 2.3% in 2020, although at a much slower rate than 6.1% in 2019 and 6.6% in 2018.

Gold price per ounce started in 2020 at USD1,511, climbed to its record high of United States dollar ("US\$") 2,070 and closed at US\$1,887 that a gain of 25% was recorded. In China, while Renminbi ("RMB") appreciated in the year and offset some of the gain, the local gold price in RMB showed a milder gain of 14.6%.

When all luxury product markets in China were impacted, there was no exception for the gold and jewellery market. According to the World Gold Council, demand of jewellery fell by 65% y-o-y in Q1 2020. Demand started to recover in Q2 and its decline narrowed in Q3 but the full year demand remained dipped by 35% to 416 tonnes, the lowest annual total for China since 2009.

The Group had adjusted the business strategies from retails to wholesale since 2019. As the market started to recover, the retailers tended to reduce their inventories. Wholesales businesses were not benefited until the second half year when the retail sales were gaining momentum. The Group resumed sales in Q4 2020 accordingly.

財務表現

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團之本公司擁有人應佔虧損為8,717,000港元(二零一九年：14,680,000港元)。

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的收入為49,211,000港元(二零一九年：98,492,000港元)。

年內，本集團收入中黃金及珠寶產品銷售以及特許加盟費收入為9,894,000港元(二零一九年：35,331,000港元)。企業軟件產品的收入減少52%至13,328,000港元(二零一九年：27,587,000港元)。專業服務的收入亦減少21%至25,989,000港元(二零一九年：32,891,000港元)。系統集成業務於年內並無呈報收入(二零一九年：2,683,000港元)。

業務回顧

二零二零年伊始，新冠病毒的疫情迅速蔓延全國，導致農曆新年假期後商業活動陷入停擺。第一季度經濟同比收縮6.8%。隨著實施嚴格的社會活動限制，疫情得以受控後第二季度經濟出現反彈。根據中國國家統計局公佈的數據，中國國內生產總值於二零二零年度最終報增長2.3%，惟該增長率遠低於二零一九年的6.1%及二零一八年的6.6%。

二零二零年年初，金價為每盎司1,511美元，隨後攀升至2,070美元(「美元」)的歷史高位，年終以1,887美元收市，錄得25%升幅。相對在中國，人民幣年內升值抵銷了部分金價的升幅，因此以人民幣計值的本地金價的升幅較為溫和，為14.6%。

當中國所有奢侈品市場均受疫情波及，黃金及珠寶市場亦無例外。根據世界黃金協會報告，二零二零年第一季度的珠寶需求同比下跌65%。需求由第二季度開始復甦，跌幅亦於第三季度進一步收窄，惟全年需求仍下跌35%至416噸，為中國自二零零九年以來的最低年度需求總量。

本集團已自二零一九年起將業務策略由零售調整至批發銷售為主。隨後市場開始復甦，零售商傾向於降低存貨。批發業務直至下半年當零售銷售重拾升勢時方能受惠。因此，本集團於二零二零年第四季度恢復銷售。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

OPERATION REVIEW *(Continued)*

On the other hand, income from IT products and Services segment also dropped but it represented 80% of total revenue of the year since the segment's businesses were less susceptible to the impacts of economy shutdown and social distancing policies.

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As at 31 December 2020, the Group remained in a strong financial position with cash and bank balances of HK\$23,524,000 (2019: HK\$25,994,000).

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's issued shares were 1,947,690,000 shares (2019: 1,947,690,000 shares).

The Group monitored its capital structure using the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total equity. For this purpose, the Group defined net debt as total debt, which comprises long-term and short-term borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprised equity attributable to owners of the Company and non-controlling interests stated in the consolidated statement of financial position. The gearing ratio is not presented, it was nearly zero (2019: zero).

TREASURY POLICY

The Directors will continue to follow a prudent policy in managing the Group's cash and maintaining a strong and healthy liquidity to ensure that the Group is well placed to take advantage of future growth opportunities.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Group does not have significant exposure on foreign currency risk. The functional currencies of the Group's entities are principally denominated in HK\$ and RMB. The Group has certain exposure to foreign currency risk as some of its business transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the respective Group entities such as USD. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy in respect of foreign currency transactions, assets and liabilities.

業務回顧(續)

另一方面，來自資訊科技產品及服務分部的收益同樣有所下降，但仍佔年內總收入的80%，乃因該分部的業務較不容易受經濟衰退及社交距離政策影響。

流動資金、財務資源及資本結構

本集團之財務狀況維持穩健，於二零二零年十二月三十一日持有現金及銀行存款23,524,000港元（二零一九年：25,994,000港元）。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團已發行股份為1,947,690,000股（二零一九年：1,947,690,000股）。

本集團按淨負債除以股權總額計算負債比率，以此監控其資本結構。本集團將淨負債定義為負債總額（包含長期與短期借貸）扣除現金及現金等價物。股權總額由綜合財務狀況表中所列示之本公司擁有人應佔股權及非控股權益組成。由於負債比率接近零（二零一九年：零），故並無呈列。

庫務政策

董事將繼續維持審慎政策管理本集團之現金，並維持穩健的流動資金，以確保本集團作好準備把握日後之增長機遇。

外幣風險

本集團並無重大外幣風險。本集團實體的功能貨幣主要為港元及人民幣。本集團面臨一定外幣風險，乃由於其部分業務交易、資產及負債以本集團相關實體的功能貨幣以外的貨幣（如美元）計值。本集團目前並無就外幣交易、資產及負債制定外幣對沖政策。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

FUNDS FROM ISSUES OF ORDINARY SHARES IN 2018 AND 2019 AND UTILISATION

The Company had issued 594,230,000 ordinary shares by Rights Issue on 29 March 2018. The funds of approximately HK\$57 million raised were to support the Group's development of the sales of gold and jewellery products businesses in Mainland China in order to strengthen its income stream and maximise return to the Shareholders. According to the plan formulated early 2018 when the demand of gold and jewellery in China was climbing, the Group intended to use the net proceeds on the following items:

- 1) approximately HK\$15 million for staff recruitment;
- 2) approximately HK\$20 million for strengthening gold and jewellery product design and brand marketing;
- 3) approximately HK\$5 million for launching an e-commerce sales platform to increase the sales channel of gold and jewellery products;
- 4) approximately HK\$4 million for establishing new representative office in Shanghai to facilitate marketing of gold and jewellery products and business development; and,
- 5) the remaining proceeds of approximately HK\$13 million for upgrading the Group's supply chain management system and other working capital purposes.

Subsequent to an observable reverse of sentiment of the retail market brought by US-China trade tension and surging gold prices, the Group had invested approximately HK\$30 million in building up the inventories at relatively lower prices in second half year of 2018 and focuses were shifted to wholesales businesses which were less dependent on sales talent and its own distribution channels but with thinner gross margin. The adjustment was proved successful as wholesale businesses contributed to doubling the revenue from sales of gold and jewellery in 2019.

Futhermore, the Company issued 165,000,000 ordinary shares by placement on 21 May 2019. Approximately HK\$17 million were raised for general working capital where HK\$7 million would be used for meeting the operating and administration expenses of the Company. The funds were fully utilised according to the purposes of the placement.

於二零一八年及二零一九年發行普通股所得資金及使用情況

本公司於二零一八年三月二十九日透過供股發行 594,230,000 股普通股，籌得資金約 57,000,000 港元，用於支持本集團於中國內地發展黃金及珠寶產品銷售業務，以加強收入流並為股東爭取最大回報。根據二零一八年初中國黃金珠寶需求攀升時制定之發展計劃，本集團擬將所得款項淨額用於以下項目：

- 1) 約 15,000,000 港元用於招聘員工；
- 2) 約 20,000,000 港元用於加強黃金及珠寶產品設計以及品牌之市場推廣；
- 3) 約 5,000,000 港元用於推出電商銷售平台以增加黃金及珠寶產品之銷售渠道；
- 4) 約 4,000,000 港元用於在上海設立新代表辦事處以促進黃金及珠寶產品之市場推廣及業務發展；及
- 5) 餘下所得款項約 13,000,000 港元用於升級本集團之供應鏈管理系統及作其他營運資金用途。

中美貿易局勢緊張、黃金價格飆升，零售市場情緒逆轉明顯，本集團就此於二零一八年下半年投資約 30,000,000 港元以相對較低價格囤積存貨，並將業務重點轉至對銷售人才及其自身分銷渠道依賴性較少但毛利率較低之批發業務。於二零一九年，批發業務令黃金珠寶銷售收入翻番，證明有關調整相當成功。

此外，本公司於二零一九年五月二十一日透過配售發行 165,000,000 股普通股，籌集資金約 17,000,000 港元用作一般營運資金，其中 7,000,000 港元將用於撥付本公司之運營及行政開支。資金已根據配售目的悉數動用。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

FUNDS FROM ISSUES OF ORDINARY SHARES IN 2018 AND 2019 AND UTILISATION (Continued)

於二零一八年及二零一九年發行普通股所得資金及使用情況(續)

In 2020, HK\$8 million of the net proceeds from the right issues of ordinary shares in 2018 were reallocated from its intended use to cover the operating and administration expenses of the Company.

於二零二零年，於二零一八年透過供股發行普通股所得款項淨額8,000,000港元已從其擬定用途重新分配至本公司的營運及行政開支。

Uses of net proceeds from issues of ordinary shares 發行普通股所得款項淨額用途

	Total	Staff recruitment	Gold and jewellery product design and brand marketing	e-Commerce sales platform	Establish Shanghai representative office	Upgrade supply chain management system and other working capital (including inventories)	Operating and administration expenses of the Company
	總計 HK\$ million 百萬港元	招聘員工 HK\$ million 百萬港元	黃金及珠寶產品之設計及品牌推廣 HK\$ million 百萬港元	電商銷售平台 HK\$ million 百萬港元	設立上海代表辦事處 HK\$ million 百萬港元	升級供應鏈管理系統及作其他營運資金用途(包括存貨) HK\$ million 百萬港元	本公司營運及行政開支 HK\$ million 百萬港元
Net proceeds from issues of ordinary shares by rights issue on 29 March 2018 and intended uses	57.0	15.0	20.0	5.0	4.0	13.0	-
Reallocation of uses of net proceeds	-	(10.0)	(9.8)	-	-	19.8	-
Amounts utilised during 2018	(33.8)	(0.1)	(0.9)	-	-	(32.8)	-
Balances of unutilised net proceeds as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	23.2	4.9	9.3	5.0	4.0	-	-
Reallocation of uses of net proceeds	-	-	-	-	(2.0)	2.0	-
Net proceeds from issues of ordinary shares by placement on 21 May 2019 and intended uses	17.1	-	-	-	-	10.1	7.0
Amounts utilised during 2019	(25.1)	(2.0)	(3.0)	-	(1.0)	(12.1)	(7.0)
Balances of unutilised net proceeds as at 31 December 2019	15.2	2.9	6.3	5.0	1.0	-	-
Reallocation of uses of net proceeds	-	-	(2.0)	(5.0)	(1.0)	-	8.0
Amounts utilised during 2020	(8.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(8.0)
Balances of unutilised net proceeds as at 31 December 2020	7.2	2.9	4.3	-	-	-	-

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

FUNDS FROM ISSUES OF ORDINARY SHARES IN 2018 AND 2019 AND UTILISATION *(Continued)*

The Group believed that the gold and jewellery market in Mainland China would take a longer time to restore. The original agenda for the funds from rights issue had been either slowed down or suspended. The unutilised funds of HK\$7.2 million as at 31 December 2020 might be further reallocated as working capital for supporting operations.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT, MATERIAL ACQUISITION OR DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

The Group did not have any other significant investment and material acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2020.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group disposed a group of two subsidiaries with total consideration of HK\$100,000, resulting in net gain on disposal of subsidiaries amounting to HK\$308,000.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENT

As at 31 December 2020, the Group did not have any material contingent liabilities and material capital commitment (2019: Nil).

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

The Group did not have any mortgage or charge over its assets as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Group had no significant subsequent event.

SEGMENTAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the turnover of the Jewellery Products segment and the IT Products and Services segment amounted to HK\$9,894,000 (2019: HK\$35,331,000) and HK\$39,317,000 (2019: HK\$63,161,000) respectively.

於二零一八年及二零一九年發行普通股所得資金及使用情況(續)

本集團相信，中國內地黃金及珠寶市場需要較長時間復甦。透過供股發行所得資金的原定計劃已被推遲或暫緩。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，未動用資金7,200,000港元或會進一步重新分配為營運資金，以支持營運。

重大投資、重大收購或出售附屬公司

本集團於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度概無任何其他重大投資且並無進行附屬公司的重大收購及出售。

本集團於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度出售一組兩間附屬公司，總代價為100,000港元，導致出售附屬公司收益淨額達致308,000港元。

或然負債及資本承擔

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債及重大資本承擔(二零一九年：無)。

資產質押

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團並無任何資產抵押或押記。

呈報期後事項

於呈報期結束後，本集團並無重大期後事項。

分部表現

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，珠寶產品分部以及資訊科技產品及服務分部之營業額分別為9,894,000港元(二零一九年：35,331,000港元)及39,317,000港元(二零一九年：63,161,000港元)。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 December 2020, the number of employees of the Group was 46 (2019: 103). Remuneration is determined by reference to market terms and the performance, qualification and experience of individual employee. Year-end bonus based on individual performance will be paid to employees as recognition of and reward for their contributions.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Gold prices will be generally supported by continuing low interest rates in 2021. It is believed that global economic growth will recover from its dismal performance of 2020. However, further gains in gold price will be limited unless political risks resume and undercut demand for US dollars.

Given the positive link between economic growth and demand, gold jewellery demand of China will continue to improve in 2021. It is expected that China's economy will maintain its strength and consumer disposable income will grow even faster. Chinese policy makers have positioned domestic consumption as a priority in coming years. Having experienced the strong sales in the last few months of 2020, market participants are optimistic and keen on raising their inventory.

While retailers with weak brand value and problematic cash flows have left the market, the industry will be in a much healthier position. In terms of product segments, the heritage gold jewellery products which has performed strongly in 2020 among high-end consumers whose are less impacted will continue to dominate the market. Younger buyers with lower budget gravitate towards lighter, more affordable and trendier, lightweight gold jewellery in modern designs.

The Group is optimistic of the gold jewellery market of China. Aside from the traditional businesses, the Group is exploring different on-line sales models. The Group has started allied with certain emerging on-line jewellery retailers of major platforms in China. These new businesses may make some good contributions to the sales revenue of 2021. Since effectiveness of these attempts still needs to be observed, the Group will keep tracking the market carefully and develop new distribution channels for boosting sales.

For the IT Products and Services segment, the Group will keep looking for opportunities which have synergies with its core business.

僱員及薪酬政策

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團僱員人數為46人(二零一九年：103人)。有關薪酬乃經參考市場水平以及個別僱員之表現、資歷及經驗後釐定。本集團將按個人表現向員工發放年終花紅，作為彼等貢獻之嘉許及獎勵。

未來展望

金價將在二零二一年的持續低利率下保持堅挺。相信全球經濟增長將從二零二零年的低迷中復甦。然而，除非政治風險再次升溫而削弱對美元的需求，否則金價升幅有限。

鑑於經濟增長對需求的積極影響，二零二一年中國對黃金珠寶的需求仍將持續走高。預期中國經濟將保持強勢，可望加快消費者可支配收入的增長。同時，中國政策制定者已將國內消費列為未來數年的首要任務，在經歷二零二零年最後幾個月強勁的銷售勢頭後，市場參與者持樂觀態度，有望積極增加庫存。

那些品牌價值低、現金流存在問題的零售商已離開市場，行業狀況將更趨健康。就產品分部而言，二零二零年間傳統黃金珠寶產品在所受影響較小的高端客戶中表現強勁，將繼續主導市場。預算較低的年輕買家則偏好更為現代、相宜、時尚、輕巧的淡色調黃金珠寶。

本集團對中國的黃金珠寶市場持樂觀態度。除了傳統業務外，本集團亦正發掘不同的線上銷售模式。本集團已開始與中國主要平臺的若干新興線上珠寶零售商結盟。該類新業務可望對二零二一年的銷售收入作出一定的貢獻。由於該等嘗試的效用仍有待觀察，本集團將保持觀注市場動向並開拓新分銷渠道以提高銷售。

就資訊科技產品及服務分部而言，本集團將繼續尋找與核心業務有協同效應的商機。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

(1) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company is committed to the establishment of good corporate governance practices and procedures. The Directors believe that sound and reasonable corporate governance practices are essential for the growth of the Company and for safeguarding the shareholders' interests and the Company's assets.

The Company's code of corporate governance practices was adopted with reference to the code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (the "Code Provisions") contained in Appendix 15 of the GEM Listing Rules to ensure that the Group's business activities and decision-making processes are regulated in a proper and prudent manner. The Company has complied with the Corporate Governance Code set out in the Appendix 15 of the GEM Listing Rules during the year ended 31 December 2020 except where otherwise stated.

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board is responsible for overseeing the strategic directions, management, business and financial performance of the Group.

The Board has delegated the day-to-day operational responsibilities of the Group's business to the executive management team under the leadership of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and various Board committees.

Board Composition

The Board currently comprises the following members:

Executive Directors:

Mr. CHONG Yu Ping
Ms. LI Xia
Mr. CHEN Yin

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Mr. LAM Tin Faat
Ms. ZHAO Xiaxia
Ms. NA Xin

(1) 企業管治常規

本公司致力設立良好之企業管治常規及程序。董事相信，可靠而合理之企業管治常規對本公司增長以及保障股東利益及本公司資產極為重要。

本公司採納之企業管治常規守則，乃參考GEM上市規則附錄十五所載之企業管治守則之守則條文（「守則條文」）而釐定，以確保本集團業務活動及決策過程按照適當及審慎方式規範。除文中另有說明外，於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司遵守GEM上市規則附錄十五所載之企業管治守則。

(2) 董事會

董事會負責督導本集團之策略方向、管理、業務及財務表現。

董事會已透過主席與行政總裁及各董事委員會之領導將本集團業務之日常營運責任交予執行管理團隊。

董事會成員

董事會目前由以下成員組成：

執行董事：

莊儒平先生
李霞女士
陳寅先生

獨立非執行董事：

林天發先生
趙霞女士
那昕女士

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

Board Meeting

The Board meets at least four times a year to review financial and operating performance and discuss the Group's direction and strategy. Details of the attendance of the Board of Directors are as follows:

		30 Mar 2020	12 May 2020	15 May 2020	14 Aug 2020	13 Nov 2020
		二零二零年 三月三十日	二零二零年 五月十二日	二零二零年 五月十五日	二零二零年 八月十四日	二零二零年 十一月十三日
Mr. CHONG Yu Ping	莊儒平先生	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. LI Xia	李霞女士	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. CHEN Yin	陳寅先生	✓	✓	✓	X 缺席	✓
Mr. LAM Tin Faat	林天發先生	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. NA Xin	那昕女士	✓	✓	✓	X 缺席	✓
Ms. ZHAO Xiaxia	趙霞霞女士	X 缺席	✓	X 缺席	✓	X 缺席

Directors are given notice of regular Board meetings of at least 14 days in advance. The Directors will receive details of agenda with comprehensive reports on the management's strategic plans, updates by business unit heads on their lines of business, financial objectives, plans and actions at least 3 days before a Board meeting.

All Directors have access to the Company Secretary who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are complied with and advises the Board on corporate governance and compliance matters.

The executive Directors meet every two weeks to review company business pipeline, receivables, and business unit performance. Senior management of the Company (the "Senior Management") meets with Business Unit Management every week to review project status, and business unit issues.

The Company has undertaken several meetings, first with Senior Management, second with the audit committee, and subsequently with the Board, to discuss and review the Group's practice on corporate governance and make specific checks on the Group's compliance via a compliance matrix in accordance to the criteria set forth by the GEM Listing Rules.

The Company Secretary has assisted the chairman of the Board in preparing the agenda for each meeting and the minutes of such meetings are kept by the Company's company secretary or other duly authorised person. All minutes are open for inspection by any Director on reasonable notice. Draft(s) and final version of the minutes are sent to Directors for comment and records, respectively.

(2) 董事會(續)

董事會會議

董事會每年最少舉行四次會議，以檢討財務及營運表現，並且商討本集團之方向及策略。董事會出席會議之詳情如下：

董事於定期董事會會議舉行前最少14天獲得通知，董事將於董事會會議舉行前最少3天收到會議議程，以及有關管理層策略性計劃之周詳報告、業務單位主管就彼等之業務提供之更新資料、財務目標、計劃及行動。

全體董事均可獲得公司秘書協助，公司秘書負責確保董事會之程序符合企業管治及監察事宜，並就此向董事會提供意見。

執行董事每兩星期舉行一次會議，以檢視公司洽談中的銷售機會、應收款項及業務單位表現。本公司高級管理層(「高級管理層」)每星期與業務單位主管舉行一次會議，以檢視項目進度及業務單位事項。

本公司之高級管理層、審計委員會及董事會已先後舉行會議，以商討及檢視本集團之企業管治實務，以及透過根據GEM上市規則所載標準為監察基礎，就本集團之合規表現作出特定檢視。

公司秘書協助董事會主席編製各會議議程。有關會議的會議記錄書由本公司公司秘書或獲正式授權的其他人士存置。所有會議記錄在合理通知下可供任何董事查閱。會議記錄的初稿及最終定稿應先後發送所有董事，以供彼等作出意見及保存。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

Non-executive Directors

The Company confirmed that annual confirmations of independence were received from each of the Company's independent Non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules and all independent non-executive directors are considered to be independent.

The function of the independent non-executive Directors includes but not limited to participating in Board meetings and meetings of committees to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues of strategy, policy, performance, accountability, resources, key appointments and standards of conduct. The written terms of reference for their functions in the respective committees; namely Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee are available on the Websites of Stock Exchange and the Company.

Directors' Training

Directors must keep abreast of their collective responsibilities. Every newly appointed Director should receive induction and subsequent briefing and professional development.

Pursuant to Code A.6.5 of the Code Provisions (which is effective from 1 April 2012), Directors should participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. During the period, all Directors have participated in appropriate continuous professional development activities by way of reading materials relevant to the Company's business or to the Directors' duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Lam Tin Faat, as the chairman of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee also attended a number of seminars/courses in relation to continuous professional developments organised by The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants during the year in 2020.

(2) 董事會(續)

非執行董事

本公司確認，已遵照GEM上市規則第5.09條，接獲本公司各獨立非執行董事之獨立性年度確認書，因此所有獨立非執行董事均被視為獨立人士。

獨立非執行董事的職能包括但不限於參與董事會會議，在涉及策略、政策、公司表現、問責性、資源、主要委任及操守準則等事宜上，提供獨立的意見。有關彼等於各自委員會(即提名委員會、薪酬委員會及審計委員會)職能之書面職權範圍可於聯交所及本公司網站查詢。

董事培訓

全體董事必須清楚彼等之整體責任。任何新任董事將獲提供入職介紹，隨後會獲提供簡介及專業發展計劃。

根據守則條文第A.6.5條(自二零一二年四月一日起生效)，董事須參與持續專業發展，以發展及更新其知識及技能。此舉可確保彼等繼續在具備全面資訊及切合所需的情況下對董事會作出貢獻。期內，全體董事透過閱讀與本公司業務或董事職責相關的資料，參與合適的持續專業發展活動。

審計委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會主席林天發先生於二零二零年亦出席一系列由香港會計師公會組織之持續專業發展相關研討會／課程。

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Continued)

Directors' Liability Insurance

Appropriate liability insurance, the coverage of which is reviewed annually, has been arranged to indemnify the Directors' risk exposure arising out of corporate activities.

(3) CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Pursuant to Code A.2.1 of the Code Provisions, the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual, so that there is a clear division of responsibilities between the management of the Board and the day-to-day management of the Company's business to ensure a balance of power and authority.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company was in compliance with the aforesaid Code Provisions.

(4) AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee was established on 11 August 2000. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. The Audit Committee's principal duties are to review and supervise the financial reporting process and internal control procedures of the Group.

The revised terms of reference of Audit Committee in accordance with Rules 5.05 (2) and 5.28 to 5.29 and Code C3 of the Code Provisions of the GEM Listing Rules was adopted.

The members of Audit Committee is currently comprised Mr. Lam Tin Faat, Ms. Na Xin and Ms. Zhao Xiaxia, all of whom are independent Non-executive Directors. Mr. Lam Tin Faat is the chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee's principal duties are to review and supervise the financial reporting process, internal control procedures and risk management system of the Group.

The Group's unaudited quarterly and interim results and audited annual results during the year ended 31 December 2020 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee, who is of the opinion that such statements comply with the applicable accounting standards and that adequate disclosures have been made.

(2) 董事會(續)

董事責任保險

本公司已為董事安排適當責任保險，為彼等因公司業務而面對之風險提供賠償保障，並每年審閱其承保範圍。

(3) 主席與行政總裁

根據守則條文第A.2.1條，主席與行政總裁之職能須分開，且不應由同一人士出任，使董事會管理與本公司日常業務管理之職責清楚劃分，以確保權力和授權之平衡。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司遵守上述守則條文。

(4) 審計委員會

審計委員會已於二零零零年八月十一日成立。審計委員會之職權範圍可於本公司及聯交所網站查詢。審計委員會之主要工作為檢討與監督本集團之財務報告流程以及內部監控程序。

遵從GEM上市規則守則條文第5.05(2)條及第5.28至5.29條以及第C3條的審計委員會經修訂職權範圍已獲採納。

審計委員會現由獨立非執行董事林天發先生、那昕女士及趙霞霞女士所組成。林天發先生為審計委員會主席。

審計委員會之主要工作為檢討與監督本集團之財務報告流程、內部監控程序及風險管理系統。

審計委員會已審閱本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內之未經審核季度及中期業績及經審核全年業績，審計委員會認為該等報表已遵從適用之會計準則，並已作出充分披露。

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(4) AUDIT COMMITTEE (Continued)

The summary of work of the audit committee during the period is as follows:-

- met with the external auditor, reviewed and made recommendations for the Board's approval on the annual, interim and quarterly reports of the Company;
- reviewed and approved audit fee;
- recommended the re-appointment of Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited as auditor, subject to the Shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting;
- reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems; and
- reviewed the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staff of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function.

Details of the attendance of members at Audit Committee meeting are as follows:

(4) 審計委員會(續)

期內審計委員會的工作概要如下：—

- 與外聘核數師會面，審閱本公司的年度、中期及季度報告，並就此提出建議供董事會批准；
- 審閱及批准核數費用；
- 建議續聘致同(香港)會計師事務所有限公司為核數師，有待股東於股東週年大會上批准；
- 檢討本公司的風險管理及內部監控制度的成效；及
- 檢討本公司會計及財務匯報職能方面的資源、員工資歷及經驗是否足夠。

審計委員會成員出席會議之詳情如下：

		30 Mar 2020 二零二零年 三月三十日	7 May 2020 二零二零年 五月七日	15 May 2020 二零二零年 五月十五日	14 Aug 2020 二零二零年 八月十四日	13 Nov 2020 二零二零年 十一月十三日
Mr. LAM Tin Faat	林天發先生	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. NA Xin	那昕女士	✓	✓	✓	X 缺席	✓
Ms. Zhao Xi Xia	趙霞霞女士	X 缺席	X 缺席	X 缺席	✓	X 缺席

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(5) REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee was established on 10 May 2005. The written terms of reference of the remuneration committee are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. The Remuneration Committee is to make recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for all directors and senior management's remuneration.

The revised terms of reference of remuneration committee in accordance with Code B.1.2 of the Code Provisions of the GEM Listing Rules was adopted on the Board meeting held on 21 March 2012.

The members of Remuneration Committee is currently comprised Mr. Lam Tin Faat and Ms. Na Xin, both are independent Non-executive Directors, and Ms. Li Xia who is an executive Director, Mr. Lam Tin Faat is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

The Remuneration Committee should hold at least one regular meeting in a year. During the year under review, the members of Remuneration Committee, Mr. Lam Tin Faat, and Ms. Li Xia attended the Remuneration Committee Meeting on 17 December 2020.

The summary of work of the remuneration committee during the period is as follows:—

- reviewed and recommended to the Board on the remuneration packages of the executive Directors and senior management of the Company; and
- reviewed and recommended to the Board on the Directors' fees of independent non-executive Directors.

(5) 薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會已於二零零五年五月十日成立。薪酬委員會之書面職權範圍可於本公司及聯交所網站查詢。薪酬委員會乃就本公司全體董事及高級管理人員之薪酬政策及架構向董事會提供建議。

遵從GEM上市規則守則條文第B.1.2條的薪酬委員會經修訂職權範圍已於二零一二年三月二十一日舉行之董事會會議上獲採納。

薪酬委員會現由獨立非執行董事林天發先生及那昕女士，以及執行董事李霞女士所組成。林天發先生為薪酬委員會主席。

薪酬委員會應每年舉行至少一次定期會議。回顧年度內，薪酬委員會成員林天發先生及李霞女士於二零二零年十二月十七日出席薪酬委員會會議。

期內，薪酬委員會的工作概要如下：—

- 審閱本公司執行董事及高級管理層的薪酬待遇，並就此向董事會提出建議；及
- 審閱獨立非執行董事的董事袍金，並就此向董事會提出建議。

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(6) NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee was established on 21 March 2012. The written terms of reference of the nomination committee are available on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange. The Nomination Committee is to assist the Board to deal with matters in relation to appointment of members of the Board.

The written terms of reference of nomination committee in accordance with Code A.5.2 of the Code Provisions of the GEM Listing Rules was adopted on the Board meeting held on 21 March 2012.

The members of Nomination Committee is currently comprised Mr. Lam Tin Faat and Ms. Na Xin, both are independent Non-executive Directors, and Ms. Li Xia who is an executive Director, Mr. Lam Tin Faat is the chairman of the Nomination Committee.

The Nomination Committee should hold at least one regular meeting in a year. During the year under review, the members of Nomination Committee, Mr. Lam Tin Faat, and Ms. Li Xia attended the Nomination Committee Meeting on 17 December 2020.

The summary of work of the nomination committee during the period is as follows:–

- reviewed the existing Board's structure, size and composition; and
- reviewed and assessed the independence of the independent non-executive Directors.

The Nomination Committee reviews the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board regularly to ensure that the Board has a balance of expertise, skills and experience appropriate for the requirements of the business of the Company. Where vacancies on the Board exist, the Nomination Committee will carry out the selection process by making reference to the skills, experience, professional knowledge, personal integrity and time commitments of the proposed candidates, the Company's needs and other relevant statutory requirements and regulations.

(6) 提名委員會

提名委員會已於二零一二年三月二十一日成立。提名委員會之書面職權範圍可於本公司及聯交所網站查詢。提名委員會乃協助董事會處理有關委任董事會成員之事宜。

遵從GEM上市規則守則條文第A.5.2條的提名委員會書面職權範圍已於二零一二年三月二十一日舉行之董事會會議上獲採納。

提名委員會現由獨立非執行董事林天發先生及那昕女士，以及執行董事李霞女士所組成。林天發先生為提名委員會主席。

提名委員會應每年舉行至少一次定期會議。回顧年度內，提名委員會成員林天發先生及李霞女士於二零二零年十二月十七日出席提名委員會會議。

期內，提名委員會的工作概要如下：–

- 審閱現時董事會的架構、規模及組成；及
- 檢討及評估獨立非執行董事的獨立性。

提名委員會定期檢討董事會的架構、規模及組成(包括技能、知識及經驗)以確保董事會同時兼備專業知識、技能及經驗符合本公司業務的要求。董事會出現空缺時，提名委員會將參考建議候選人之技能、經驗、專業知識、個人誠信及可付出時間、本公司之需要及其他有關法例規定及規例，進行甄選程序。

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(6) NOMINATION COMMITTEE *(Continued)*

Board Diversity Policy

The Board has adopted a board diversity policy which sets out the approach to achieve a sustainable and balanced development of the Company and also to enhance the quality of performance of the Company.

The Company seeks to achieve board diversity through the consideration of a number of factors, including but not limited to age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service. All board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

Selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives as stated in the above. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board.

As at the date of this report, the Board comprises six directors. Three of the directors are independent non-executive directors and independent of management, thereby promoting critical review and control of the management process. The Board is also characterised by significant diversity, whether considered in terms of professional background, gender and skills.

(7) COMPANY SECRETARY

All Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary. Our Company Secretary is currently Mr. Chan Hoi Keung Terence who were appointed on 12 November 2018. The Company Secretary is responsible for facilitating the process of implementing the Board's decision, as well as communications between the members of the Board and the management team of the Company, and advising the Board and its committees on all governance matters.

(6) 提名委員會(續)

董事會多元化政策

董事會採納董事會多元化政策，當中列載達致本公司可持續均衡發展及提升本公司表現質素而採取之方針。

本公司旨在透過多個方面考慮實現董事會成員多元化，包括但不限於年齡、文化及教育背景、種族、專業經驗、技巧、知識以及服務任期。董事會所有委任均以用人唯才為原則，並在考慮人選時以客觀條件充分顧及董事會成員多元化的裨益。

甄選候選人將按上述一系列多元化範疇為基準。最終將按人選的長處及可為董事會作出的貢獻而作決定。

於本報告日期，董事會由六名董事組成。三名董事為獨立非執行董事並獨立於管理層，有助嚴格檢討及監控管理程序。董事會無論於專業背景、性別及技能方面亦體現多元共融特色。

(7) 公司秘書

所有董事均可向公司秘書諮詢意見及獲得服務。本公司的公司秘書現時由陳海強先生擔任，彼於二零一八年十一月十二日獲委任。公司秘書負責促進落實董事會決策，以及董事會成員與本公司管理層團隊之間的溝通，並就所有管治事宜向董事會及其轄下委員會提供意見。

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(8) COMPLIANCE OF CODE FOR DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTION

The Company has adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors on terms no less exacting than the required standard of dealings set out in Rules 5.48 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, all Directors confirms that they have complied with the required standard of dealings and the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by the Directors adopted by the Company throughout the year ended 31 December 2020.

(9) DIRECTORS' AND AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 which reflect true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and in compliance with relevant law and disclosure provisions of the Listing Rules. The Board is responsible for presenting a balanced, clear and comprehensible assessment extends to annual and interim reports, other inside information announcements and other financial disclosures required under the GEM Listing Rules.

The Group appointed Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited as the Group's external auditor. The statement by Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited regarding their reporting responsibilities to the shareholders on the consolidated financial statements of the Group is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 51 to 56 of this annual report.

(8) 遵守董事進行證券交易守則

本公司已就董事進行之證券交易採納一項條款不低於GEM上市規則第5.48至5.67條所載規定買賣準則之操守守則。經向全體董事作出特定查詢後，本公司全體董事確認於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內一直遵守規定買賣準則，以及由本公司所採納有關董事進行證券交易之操守守則。

(9) 董事及核數師對財務報表的責任

董事確認彼等須負責遵循有關法律及上市規則之披露規定，編製本公司截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度財務報表，以真實及公平反映本集團之財務狀況。董事會有責任作出平衡、清晰及全面之評估，並適用於年度報告及中期報告、其他內幕消息公告及GEM上市規則要求的其他財務披露。

本集團委聘致同(香港)會計師事務所有限公司作為本集團的外部核數師。致同(香港)會計師事務所有限公司就彼等有關本集團綜合財務報表向股東的報告責任聲明載於本年報第51至56頁的獨立核數師報告。

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(10) AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the remuneration for the provision of audit and non-audit services by the auditors to the Group 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
Fees breakdown by accounting firms	費用按會計師行劃分		
Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited	致同(香港)會計師事務所有限公司		
Annual audit services	年度核數服務	620	720
Non-audit services rendered in relation to the Group's interim report	就本集團中期報告提供之非核數服務	-	-
		620	720
Other professional CPA firms	其他專業執業會計師行		
Annual audit services	年度核數服務	-	115
Total	總計	620	835

(10) 核數師酬金

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，核數師向本集團提供核數及非核數服務的酬金如下：

(11) RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the risk management and internal control system of the Group and reviewing their effectiveness on an ongoing basis. Such risk management and internal control systems are designed for managing risk rather than eliminating the risk of failure to achieve business objective, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Management team of the Company has established the Group's Internal Control Policies and Guidance for monitoring the internal control system.

The Board has delegated to the management team of the Company the implementation of such internal control systems as well as the review of relevant financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management procedures. Qualified personnel and individual business unit heads of the Group maintain and monitor the compliance of these internal control systems and procedures on an ongoing basis and report variances to senior management.

(11) 風險管理及內部監控

董事會確認對本集團的風險管理及內部監控制度負責，並有責任持續檢討其有效性。該風險管理及內部監控制度旨在管理而非消除未能達成業務目標之風險，而且就避免重大的失實陳述或損失而言，僅能作出合理而非絕對的保證。

本公司管理層團隊已就監察內部監控制度制定本集團之內部監控政策及指引。

董事會授權本公司管理層團隊推行該等內部監控制度之執行工作，並檢討有關財務、營運與監察控制及風險管理之程序。本集團的合資格人士及個別業務單位主管負責維持及監督符合該等內部監控制度及程序，並向高級管理層報告任何變動。

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(12) INTERNAL CONTROL

Based on the assessment and review made by the Board and senior management on the effectiveness of the internal control system, the Audit Committee is satisfied that:

- the internal control and accounting systems of the Group are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to material assets of the Group are protected, business risks attributable to the Group are identified and monitored, material transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorisation and the accounts are reliable for publication; and
- there is an ongoing process in place for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Group.

(13) COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS RIGHT

The Company endeavors to maintain an on-going dialogue with the shareholders and in particular, through annual general meetings or other general meetings to communicate with the shareholders and encourage their participation. The Company will ensure that there are separate resolutions for separate issues proposed at the general meetings.

The Company will continue to maintain an open and effective investor communication policy and to update investors on relevant information on the Group's business in a timely manner, subject to relevant regulatory requirements.

A) General Meetings

The general meetings of the Company provide a good opportunity for communication between the shareholders of the Company and the Board. An annual general meeting of the Company shall be held in each year and at such time and place to be determined by the Board. Each general meeting, other than an annual general meeting, shall be called a special general meeting.

(12) 內部監控

基於董事會及高級管理層就內部監控制度的效能所作出之評估及檢閱，審計委員會信納以下兩項：

- 本集團之內部監控及會計制度旨在合理保證本集團重大資產得到保障、本集團業務風險受到識別及監控、重大交易根據管理層授權而執行，以及賬目可靠地作刊行；及
- 可提供持續識別、評估及管理本集團所面對之重大風險之程序。

(13) 與股東的溝通及股東權利

本公司致力維持與股東的持續對話及尤其透過股東週年大會或其他股東大會與股東溝通及鼓勵彼等參與。本公司將確保於股東大會上就另行提呈的事宜另設決議案。

本公司將繼續維持開放及有效的投資者溝通政策，以及按適時方式向投資者提供有關本集團業務的最新相關資料，惟須遵守相關監管規定。

A) 股東大會

本公司的股東大會為本公司股東及董事會提供良好的溝通機會。本公司的股東週年大會須每年舉行，時間地點則由董事會釐定。股東週年大會以外的各個股東大會均稱為股東特別大會。

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(13) COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS RIGHT *(Continued)*

A) General Meetings *(Continued)*

The 2021 AGM is scheduled on 21 May 2021. A circular containing, among other matters, further information will be despatched to the shareholders of the Company together with this report in accordance with the Bye-Laws, the GEM Listing Rules and other applicable laws and regulations.

B) Rights and Procedures for Shareholders to Convene an Extraordinary General Meeting

Pursuant to Section 58 of the Bye-Laws, any one or more shareholders of the Company holding as at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the company secretary, to require an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. Such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitionists themselves may do so in accordance with the provisions of Section 74 (3) of the Bye-Laws.

C) Right to Put Enquiries to the Board

Shareholders of the Company have the right to put enquiries to the Board. All such enquiries shall be in writing and sent by post to the principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong for the attention of the Board or the company secretary. Shareholders may also make enquiries with the Board at the general meetings of the Company.

(13) 與股東的溝通及股東權利(續)

A) 股東大會(續)

二零二一年股東週年大會定於二零二一年五月二十一日舉行。根據細則、GEM上市規則及其他適用法例及法規，載有(其中包括)進一步資料的通函將連同本報告一併寄發予本公司股東。

B) 股東召開股東特別大會的權利及程序

根據細則第58條，本公司的股東特別大會須應一名或多名於遞呈要求當日持有不少於本公司有權於股東大會上投票的繳足股本十分之一的股東要求時召開。該項要求須以書面形式向董事會或公司秘書提呈，以要求董事會就該項要求所指定處理的任何事項召開股東特別大會。該大會須於該項要求遞呈後兩個月內舉行。倘遞呈後二十一(21)日內，董事會未有召開該大會，則遞呈要求人士可根據細則第74(3)條的規定自發作出此舉。

C) 向董事會查詢的權利

本公司股東有權向董事會作出查詢。所有該等查詢將須以書面形式作出，並郵寄至本公司於香港的主要營業地點，收件人為董事會或公司秘書。股東亦可於本公司股東大會上向董事會作出查詢。

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(14) ATTENDANCE OF GENERAL MEETING

Pursuant to code provision E.1.2 of the CG Code, the Chairman should attend the annual general meeting of the Company and he should invite the chairmen of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination Committee and any other committees (as appropriate) to attend. Pursuant to code provision A.6.7 of the CG Code, independent non-executive Director and other non-executive Directors should attend the general meetings of the Company.

INVESTORS RELATIONS

The Company has established a range of communication channels between itself and the Shareholders, and investors. These include answering questions through the general meetings, the publication of annual, interim and quarterly reports, notices, announcements and circulars on the Company's website at <http://www.hkjewelry.net/> and meetings with investors and the Shareholders. News update of the Group's business development and operation are also available on the website.

HANDLING AND DISSEMINATION OF INSIDE INFORMATION

With respect to the monitoring and disclosure of inside information, the Company has formulated and implemented its guidelines, with an aim to ensure that the insiders abide by the confidentiality requirement and fulfil the disclosure obligation. The guidelines includes, but not limited to, the procedures as follows:

- The Group has strictly prohibited unauthorised use of confidential or inside information;
- The Group has stipulated policy on handling of rumours, unintentional selective disclosure and waiver to the disclosure of inside information, external communication guidelines and compliance and reporting procedures;
- The Group authorised only the executive Directors and company secretary for responding to external enquiries about Group's affairs; and
- Dissemination of inside information of the Company shall be conducted by publishing the relevant information on the website of GEM and the Company, according to the requirements of the GEM Listing Rules.

There had been no change in the Company's constitutional documents during the period.

(14) 出席股東大會

根據企業管治守則之守則條文第E.1.2條，主席應出席本公司股東週年大會，而彼應邀請審計委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及任何其他委員會(如適用)之主席出席。根據企業管治守則之守則條文第A.6.7條，獨立非執行董事及其他非執行董事應出席本公司股東大會。

投資者關係

本公司已設立多個渠道與其股東及投資者溝通，包括於股東大會回答提問、於本公司網站(<http://www.hkjewelry.net/>)刊發年報、中期報告及季度報告、通告、公告及通函、以及與投資者及股東會面。本公司亦會於該網站公佈本集團業務發展及營運的最新消息。

處理及發佈內幕消息

關於內幕消息的監控及披露，本公司已就保證內幕人士遵循保密要求及履行披露義務制定及實施相關的指引。該指引包括但不限於下列程序：

- 本集團已嚴格禁止未經授權使用機密或內幕消息；
- 本集團已制定有關謠言之處理、非故意之選擇性披露、免除內幕消息之披露、對外通訊與溝通指引以及遵守及報告程序之政策；
- 本集團僅授權執行董事及公司秘書就外界查詢本集團事務作出回應；及
- 根據GEM上市規則規定，本公司內幕消息之發佈方法乃於GEM及本公司網站刊載相關消息。

本公司之組織章程文件於期內並無改動。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

The Group complies with the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide (the “ESG Reporting Guide”) published by the Stock Exchange as Appendix 20 to the GEM Listing Rules. The main purpose of the report is to disclose the Group’s approach in the social and environmental responsibility as well as its vision for sustainable development strategies.

Subsequent to the consultations and reviews of the ESG Reporting Guide and related listing rules, the Stock Exchange will implement the consultation proposals, with modifications, reflecting the comments received that the changes will be effective for financial years commencing on or after 1 July 2020. New requirements include:–

1. A Board statement will be required to set out the Board’s consideration of ESG matters, application of Reporting Principles “materiality”, “quantitative” and “consistency”; and explanation of reporting boundaries of ESG reports;
2. Disclosure of significant climate-related issues which have impacted and may impact the Group;
3. Amending the “Environmental” key performance indicators (“KPIs”) to require disclosure of relevant targets; and
4. Upgrading the disclosure obligation of all “Social” KPIs to “comply or explain”

While these new requirements will be fully implemented in the next year, this report adopted parts of the new requirement as the transition.

本集團遵守由聯交所頒佈載於GEM上市規則附錄20的《環境、社會及管治報告指引》(「ESG報告指引」)。本報告旨在披露本集團在社會及環境責任方面的方針及對可持續發展策略的願景。

經諮詢及審閱ESG報告指引及相關上市規則，聯交所將會按所接獲的意見作適當修訂後，全盤落實諮詢文件提出的建議。相關修訂於二零二零年七月一日或之後開始的財政年度生效。新規定包括：–

1. 須發出董事會聲明，內容列載董事會對ESG事宜的考慮，應用「重要性」、「量化」及「一致性」的報告原則；及解釋ESG報告的報告範圍；
2. 披露影響或可能影響本集團的重大氣候相關問題；
3. 修訂「環境」關鍵績效指標(「關鍵績效指標」)以要求披露相關目標；及
4. 提升所有「社會」關鍵績效指標的披露責任至「不遵守就解釋」

儘管該等新要求將於明年全面實施，但本報告採納了部分新要求作為過渡。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

BOARD STATEMENT

On behalf of Board, I am pleased to present the ESG report of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020. This report demonstrates our ongoing achievements and commitment to enhancing our sustainability performance in areas including Employment and Labor Practice, Environmental Protection, Operating Practices, Social Community, Public Health and Corporate Governance which are relevant and material to the Group's businesses and operations.

During the COVID-19 epidemic in Hong Kong and Mainland China, the Group managed to adopt effective precautionary measures that no case of inflection of our staff in the working place was reported. Although operations had been disrupted in different extent, implementations of the Group's policies in the areas covered by this report were not adversely affected. While the Group's operations were substantially residing in Mainland China, raw data for presenting in this report were collected from our operation units in Mainland China according to requirements of the Board.

As threats of climate changes brought by pollutions are intensifying, the Board recognises the needs to make further contributions to conservation. The Board will take such actions as necessary to reduce the paper and energy consumptions in the day-to-day operations. Corresponding data will be collected, analyses and concisely addressed.

The Board is committed to fulfil social obligations by encouraging a collaborative workplace culture and our colleagues and business associates will bring and extend our positive culture through their families and friends to rest of the community. We shall continue to show our commitment to understanding the needs of our stakeholders, delivering high-quality services to our clients, empowering the community where we operate for a sustainable future.

On behalf of the Board

Mr. CHONG Yu Ping

Chairman

Hong Kong

31 March 2021

董事會致辭

本人謹代表董事會欣然提呈本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的ESG報告。本報告展示我們於僱傭與勞工常規、環境保護、營運慣例、社區、公共衛生及企業管治等與本集團業務及營運相關且重要的領域持續取得的成就及致力提升我們於這些領域的可持續性表現。

於香港及中國內地爆發新冠病毒疫情期間，本集團成功採取有效的預防措施，並無員工於工作場所受到感染。儘管營運受到不同程度的干擾，但本集團於本報告所涵蓋範疇的政策實施並無受到不利影響。由於本集團的業務主要位於中國內地，本報告所載的原始數據乃根據董事會的要求向我們於中國內地的業務單位收集。

由於污染帶來的氣候變化威脅日益加劇，董事會深明有必要為保護環境作出進一步貢獻。董事會將採取必要行動，減少日常營運中的用紙及能源消耗。相應的數據將會被收集、分析及簡要處理。

董事會致力履行社會責任，鼓勵工作場所互相協作的文化，好讓我們的同事和業務夥伴將這種正面的文化推而廣之，從家人、朋友以至社區之中。我們將繼續致力瞭解利益相關者的需要，為客戶提供優質服務，為我們經營所在的社區賦予力量，以實現可持續的未來。

代表董事會

莊儒平先生

主席

香港

二零二一年三月三十一日

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

ESG MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The Group is principally engaged in development, sales and implementation of enterprise software products, systems integration services and design and sales of gold and jewellery products and investment holding. Determined to establish a sustainable business model, the Group aims to create positive impacts for key stakeholder groups including shareholders, employees, suppliers, customers and the community, etc., and strike a balance between profit, planet and people.

The major environmental and social aspects of concern in respect of the Group's business include packaging materials consumption, customer service and talent management, etc. Spearheaded by the CEO, these environmental and social aspects are measured and managed by various departments including but not limited to finance, administration and the operation departments.

While we are committed to bearing our share of social responsibility as a responsible corporate citizen, we are devoted to protecting employees' rights, providing them training for continuous development and creating a safe and healthy workplace.

We believe ensuring stringent product quality control is the foundation for success. In addition to complying with applicable rules and regulations, the Group also maintains effective supplier management by assessing suppliers' environmental and social performance. While our operations do not have any significant impact on the environment and the society, we strive to minimise any potential negative impacts.

ESG管理方法

本集團主要從事開發、銷售及實施企業軟件產品、提供系統集成服務，並設計及銷售黃金和珠寶產品，以及投資控股。為確立可持續發展的商業模式，本集團致力為股東、僱員、供應商、客戶及社區等主要利益持份者創造正面影響，並在企業盈利、地球環境及人類之間取得平衡。

本集團業務於環境和社會方面的關注點包括包裝物料消耗、客戶服務、人才管理等。這些環境和社會方面表現由行政總裁領導並由各部門量度與管理，包括但不限於財務部、行政部和營運部。

作為一家負責任的公司，我們致力承擔社會責任，同時，我們致力保障僱員的權利，為僱員提供持續培訓，創造安全健康的工作環境。

我們相信確保嚴格的產品質量控制是成功的基礎。除遵守適用的規則及制度外，本集團亦通過評估供應商的環境和社會表現，以維持高效的供應鏈管理。雖然我們的業務不會對環境和社會造成重大影響，但我們努力減少任何潛在的負面影響。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

MATERIALITY ANALYSES

議題重要性分析

Subject Area 主要範疇	Most material aspects in the subject area 當中最為重要的議題
Employment and Labour practices 僱傭與勞工常規	Protect employees' rights and welfares Ensure employees' occupation health and safety Provide training and development 保障僱員權益與福利 確保僱員的職業健康與安全 提供培訓與發展
Operating practices 營運慣例	Ensure product and service quality Maintain high Ethical Standard and observing local laws and legislations 確保產品及服務質量 維持高道德標準並遵守當地法律法規
Environmental protection 環境保護	Minimise Greenhouse Gas Emissions Observe environmental laws Minimise packaging material consumption 盡量減少溫室氣體排放 遵守環保法例 少用包裝物料
Social Community 社區	Contribution to Community Development 回饋社會發展
Public Health (Epidemic) 公共衛生(疫情)	Protect health of employees Work with the Government to fight against epidemic Keep employment 保障僱員健康 與政府合作抗疫 保障就業

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR PRACTICES

僱傭與勞工常規

Employees' Rights and Welfares

僱員權益與福利

Our policies on recruitment, remuneration, welfare, assessment and promotion are established on the basis of relevant laws and regulations. Employee welfares including sick leave, annual leave, marriage leave, compassionate leave and parental leave are provided according to legal requirements and related guidelines. Computation of remuneration and compensation are clearly communicated to employees during their induction training. The Group has complied with all laws and regulations related to employment including the Employment Ordinance in Hong Kong; the Labour Law of the People's Republic of China and the Labour Contract Law of the People's Republic of China.

我們根據相關法律及法規制定招聘、薪酬、福利、評估和晉升政策，並遵照法律要求和相關指引提供員工福利，包括病假、年假、婚假、喪假和育嬰假。薪酬和津貼的計算方法在入職培訓期間已明確傳達給僱員。本集團遵守所有相關僱傭法律及法規，包括香港的《僱傭條例》、《中華人民共和國勞動法》和《中華人民共和國勞動合同法》。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

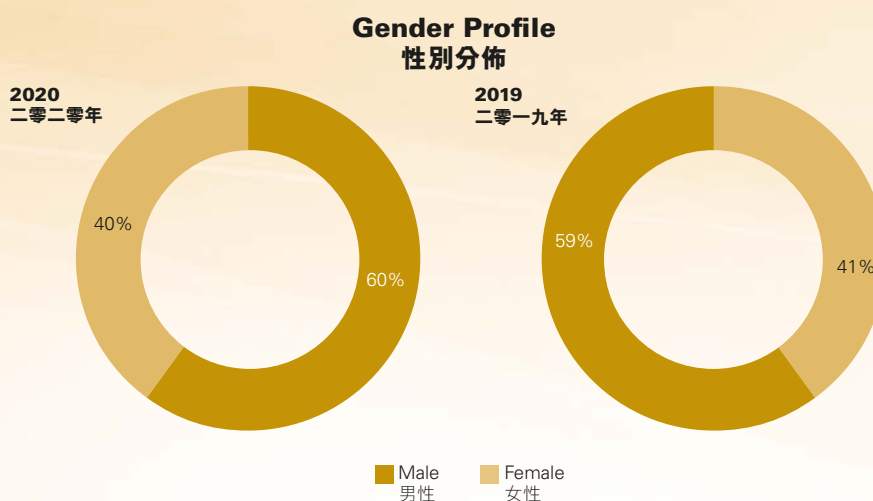
環境、社會及管治報告

During the year, the Group observed no incidents of violations of any relevant labour laws and regulations related to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination and other benefits and welfares.

As on 31 December 2020, most of the employees are located in Mainland China. Workforce distributions are as follows:

年內，本集團未發現任何違反薪酬與解僱、招聘與晉升、工作時間、假期、平等機會、多元化、反歧視及其他待遇和福利相關的勞動法律法規事件。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團大部分僱員位於中國內地。僱員的分佈如下：



We place high importance on employees' workplace and motivation as they are pivotal to the Group's long-term growth. We provide equal opportunity for all employees and ensure that they are not discriminated on gender, age, race, religion and marital status etc. Procedures are established for annual evaluation of employees' performances based on merit and experience, which becomes a reference for remuneration review and promotion. Year-end bonus and appropriate promotion opportunities are offered to employees with outstanding performance. Responsible managers are required to conduct assessment in a fair manner. Employees may express their opinions or grievances regarding the assessment, position transfer and promotion directly to the management or the administrative department.

In addition, the Group encourages active communication among employees for building a positive corporate culture. We organise annual dinner and various festive activities which build stronger employee relationships and enhance team cohesion within the Group.

我們非常重視僱員的工作環境和動力，因為他們對本集團的長遠發展至關重要。我們為所有僱員提供平等機會，並確保他們不受性別、年齡、種族、宗教和婚姻狀況等歧視。我們建立年度員工考核機制，以績效和經驗來評估他們的表現，並作為薪酬評估和晉升的參考依據。我們為表現優秀的僱員提供年終獎金和適當的晉升機會。負責的管理層必須以公平的方式進行評估。僱員可直接向管理層或行政部門表達對考核、轉職和晉升的意見或不滿。

另外，本集團也鼓勵僱員積極溝通，以建立正面的企業文化。我們組織年度晚宴和不同的節日活動，增進本集團內部僱員關係和加強團隊凝聚力。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

Occupational Health and Safety

The Group's operations do not involve significant safety risk. Nevertheless, we do not overlook the responsibility to safeguard employees' health and safety. In accordance with the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China, the Production Safety Law of the People's Republic of China and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases, we have established various management requirements relevant to occupational health and safety. Appropriate liability insurance has been maintained for all directors and employees to provide coverage to them for risks associated with business operations of the Company. The insurance coverage is reviewed annually to match job content of employees. During the year, the Group did not record any cases of work-related fatalities or injuries, and was not aware of any non-compliance with laws and regulations having a significant impact relating to occupational health and safety.

For the business of jewellery products, we emphasise fire prevention and anti-theft measures in offices and retail shops. We highly value safety training of employees. We have a 'Safety System for Sales Assistants' that guides them how to better the implementation of safety protection work. Meanwhile, the Group organises regular fire drills for all employees annually to ensure they are familiar with appropriate ways of handling fire accidents, protecting personal safety of customers and employees themselves under emergency situations.

Training and Development

Talents are the key to corporate sustainable development and the Group spares no effort in training its employees. We arrange appropriate training for employees of all categories in order to improve their knowledge and skills corresponding to their respective duties, thereby improving the Group's service quality.

職業健康與安全

本集團營運不涉及重大安全風險。然而，我們並不會因此忽視保障僱員健康與安全的職責，嚴格遵守《中華人民共和國勞動法》、《中華人民共和國安全生產法》及《中華人民共和國職業病防治法》等法律法規，制定相關職業健康與安全管理要求。我們亦為各董事及僱員購買適當的責任保險，為其因本公司業務面對的風險提供保障，並每年審閱保單的承保範圍是否與其工作內容相匹配。年內，本集團並無錄得任何因工死亡事故及工傷個案，亦無獲悉任何違反與職業健康與安全相關的法律法規並造成重大影響的案件。

珠寶產品業務方面，我們重點關注辦公室和零售店舖的防火和防盜工作。我們重視僱員安全教育，設置「導購員安全制度」指導僱員如何做好相關安全防範工作。同時，本集團每年組織全體僱員進行消防演練，確保僱員清楚了解火災情況的處理方法，於緊急情況下保障顧客及自身的人身安全。

培訓與發展

人才是企業可持續發展的動力，本集團對於人才培養始終不遺餘力。我們為不同職能崗位的僱員安排相應的培訓，提高他們處理工作所需的知識和技能，進而提升本集團整體服務水平。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

All new employees are required to receive induction training upon joining the Group, which helps them fully understand the Group's corporate culture and management standards and their job duties. Senior employees are required to provide on-the-spot instructions with reasonable arrangements to allow mutual matching between new and senior employees, enabling better adaptation of new employees to job requirements and duties. In addition, department heads such as shop managers coordinate with the human resources department to formulate suitable training programs as required, based on employees' development needs.

For training of the seniors, the Group strictly abides by the Corporate Governance Code to provide orientation training to any newly appointed directors. Training programs in relation to continuous professional development are arranged to ensure they are aware of their overall responsibilities, thereby leading the Company on the path to development. During the year, the Group provided trainings to all employees in the business of jewellery products record.

The Group is committed to providing employees with a practical development platform. Based on employees' work performance, promotion assessment is conducted by their supervisors annually, after employees have worked for a full year. Then it is reviewed by the administrative department and finally decided by the Chairman of the Board. Employees promoted have to be on probation until formally promoted after approval. For talented employees with outstanding work performance, supervisors can apply provisional assessment and recommend frog-leaping promotion.

所有僱員新入職時均需要接受入職培訓，以幫助其全面了解本集團的企業文化、管理要求及其工作職責。我們要求資深僱員對新僱員提供指導，通過合理的班次安排，讓新僱員與資深僱員相互搭配，使新僱員能更容易適應崗位工作要求。此外，各部門主管，如店舖經理，則需要根據僱員發展需要，與人事部協調、制定合適的培訓安排。

於公司高層培訓方面，本集團嚴格遵守企業管治守則，為任何新任董事提供入職介紹，並安排其參與持續專業發展培訓，以確保其清楚整體職責，帶領本公司向前發展。年內，本集團為全體珠寶產品業務僱員提供培訓。

本集團致力為僱員提供可實現的發展平台。僱員入職滿一年後，每年進行一次晉升評估。該評估以僱員表現為依據，由主管領導評估，行政部審核，並最終由董事會主席決策。獲得晉升的僱員亦需接受見習期考評，通過後可獲得正式晉升。而對於工作表現突出的優秀人才，主管領導可為其提報申請，進行臨時性評估，並推薦越級晉升。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

OPERATING PRACTICES

Product and Service Quality

Products of the Group include jewellery as well as software products and services for corporates. Health and safety risks involved in these products and services are relatively insignificant. We strictly abide by the laws and regulations related to product quality, advertising, product labelling and customer privacy, including the Product Quality Law of the People's Republic of China, the Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests. During the year, there was no occurrence of any monetary or non-monetary sanctions due to non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

Regarding the business of jewellery products, the Group has set up 'Regulation on Goods Management' for strict control of quality and quantity of products available for sale. Every product is checked and accepted by shop managers after checking quality and quantity of products, appropriate matching of product labels and the relevant certificates. Meanwhile, as a responsible business operator, we provide a series of after-sale services including product repairing. Follow-up work is well-managed when repairing of products is under processing to ensure repair is completed in-time and the damage or defect is addressed satisfactorily.

We highly value quality of customer services to satisfy customers' needs to the best of our ability. Upon receipt of any complaint, we conduct inspection on problems offer remedies as required in accordance with relevant regulations of the Company. If customers show dissatisfaction towards results of the investigation and our remedies, responsible staff are required to report the incident to their supervisors for further measures in order to satisfy customers.

營運慣例

產品及服務質量

本集團的產品包括珠寶產品和企業軟件產品和服務。該等產品及服務不存在重大健康與安全風險。我們嚴格遵守《中華人民共和國產品質量法》、《中華人民共和國廣告法》、《中華人民共和國消費者權益保護法》等與產品質量、廣告、產品標籤及客戶私隱相關的法律法規。年內，本集團並無發生因違反相關法律法規而受到的任何罰款或非金錢制裁。

珠寶產品業務方面，本集團設立「貨品管理規定」嚴格控制可供出售產品的質量及數量。每件產品均經過店舖經理驗收，驗收內容包括檢查產品質量及數量，標籤及相關證書是否與產品相符。同時，作為負責任的經營者，我們為客戶提供產品維修等一系列售後服務。在受理客戶需維修的產品時，我們做好跟進工作，確保按時完成並讓產品損壞或缺陷得到滿意的解決。

我們高度重視客戶服務質量，竭盡所能滿足客戶需求。當接獲客戶投訴時，我們會檢查問題所在，根據本公司有關規定採取必要的補救措施。如客戶對處理結果及補救措施不滿意，負責人員需向上級匯報以進一步處理，務求令客戶滿意。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

Ethics, local laws and regulations

The Group upholds the highest standards of integrity in its operations. Adhering to the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance in Hong Kong and the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, any corruption behavior is prohibited. Whistleblowing mechanisms are established to encourage employees to report any suspected case of bribery or illegal behavior to the management. Follow-up investigations are promptly conducted. Cases of corruption, if any, are immediately handed over to the authorities. Personnel involved may face disciplinary actions, including dismissal. Requirements on employees' conduct have been articulated through the employee handbook.

During the year, there were no reported cases of violation of relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Group's operations do not involve production activities that have significant impacts on the environment. Nevertheless, we are aware of the environmental impacts it may generate when we conduct business.

道德規範及當地法律法規

本集團在經營過程中秉承最高誠信標準。堅持遵守香港《防止賄賂條例》和《中華人民共和國刑法》，嚴格禁止任何貪腐行為。我們設立舉報機制，旨在鼓勵僱員向管理層舉報任何涉嫌賄賂或違法行為的疑似案件。跟進調查亦會及時進行。如有發現貪腐案件，將立即移交執法部分處理。涉案人員將面臨解僱等紀律處分。我們透過僱員手冊闡明了對僱員行為的要求。

年內，我們並無發現任何違反有關賄賂、勒索、欺詐和洗黑錢法律法規而對本集團產生重大影響的法律案件。

環境保護

本集團的營運不涉及對環境構成重大影響的生產活動。然而，我們關注營運期間可能造成的環境影響。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (“GHG Emission”)

Our major part of air emissions is generated from the vehicles owned and operated by the Group. Fuel consumption of our vehicles contributed to direct greenhouse gas emissions of 9.30 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

The Group’s GHG emissions
本集團的溫室氣體排放

溫室氣體排放(「溫室氣體排放」)

我們的主要廢氣排放由本集團擁有並使用的商務車輛產生。商務車的燃料消耗產生9.30噸二氧化碳當量的直接溫室氣體排放。

Indicator 指標		Unit 單位	2020 二零二零年
Direct GHG emission – petrol consumption	直接溫室氣體排放— 汽油消耗	tCO ₂ e 噸二氧化碳當量	8.96
Energy indirect GHG emission – Electricity consumption	間接能源溫室氣體排 放—電量消耗	tCO ₂ e 噸二氧化碳當量	3.65
Other indirect GHG emission	其他間接溫室氣體排放	tCO ₂ e 噸二氧化碳當量	2.00
Total GHG emission	總溫室氣體排放	tCO ₂ e 噸二氧化碳當量	14.61

Environmental Laws

The Group strictly complies with relevant environmental laws and regulations in China such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution and the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution of Solid Waste.

環保法例

本集團嚴格遵守中國相關的環境法律法規，包括《中華人民共和國環境保護法》、《中華人民共和國大氣污染防治法》及《中華人民共和國固體廢物污染環境防治法》。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

Packaging Material Consumption

The Group is conscious of the impacts of packaging materials to the environment. Consumption of packaging materials are closely monitored. Regular review of product packaging material and designs are performed to minimise impacts to the environment due to overpackaging and non-biodegradable materials.

包裝材料消耗

本集團關注包裝材料對環境的影響，密切監控包裝材料消耗，並定期核查產品包裝材料及設計，以盡量減小因過度包裝或使用不可生物降解物料而造成的環境影響。

		Unit 單位	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Packaging material	包裝材料			
– Gift boxes	– 禮盒	Pcs個	3,540	5,440
– Shopping bags	– 購物袋	Pcs個	4,200	6,340

SOCIAL COMMUNITY

Contribution to the Community

The Group contribute to the communities where its businesses are located by offering job opportunities to local residents. Employees are encouraged to get involved in community and charity activities, spreading compassion within the Group and in the community as well as supporting the society's well-being and development.

社區

回饋社會

本集團通過為當地居民提供就業機會，積極為我們業務所在的社區做出貢獻。本集團亦鼓勵僱員參與社區及慈善活動，在本集團內部及社區內傳播關懷，並支持社會的福祉及發展。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

PUBLIC HEALTH (EPIDEMIC)

Health of Employees

The Group's investments in Human Capital expose to impacts of epidemic and its risks to health of the employees and their families. Employees are considered as valuable assets to the Group. The Group determines to provide hygienic working environment and take the best measures to protect the employees from health issues brought by epidemic. For the current coronavirus epidemic, workspaces in Hong Kong and China are regularly disinfected and staff are allowed flexibility to work at home in order to minimise the threats to employee's health at and on their way to their workspace. The management has also provided adequate face masks and hand sanitiser for the employees.

Fight against epidemic

As a stakeholder of the society, the Group will follow the government measures, both mandatory and voluntary, for fighting against epidemic. The Group understands that government regulations are applying to public or an specific industry at large and therefore, these regulations are usually less effective and responsive to the latest development of the epidemic. The Group will act against the epidemic proactively according to its own conditions and resources available.

Employment

The disruptions of epidemic to businesses can be extensive but the Group believes that maintaining jobs are crucial to recovery of an economy. While profitability is the prime objective, the Group recognises its social responsibilities under epidemic and will keep employment as long as resources of the Group allow.

公共衛生(疫情)

僱員健康

本集團對人力資本的投資面臨疫情的影響及疫情為僱員及其家庭的健康帶來的風險。本集團視僱員為重要資產。本集團決定提供衛生的工作環境及採取最佳的措施保護僱員，免受疫情造成的健康問題影響。就目前的冠狀病毒疫情，香港及中國的工作空間定期進行消毒，員工可彈性在家工作，以減低在工作場所及通勤路上的健康風險。管理層亦保證有足夠口罩及消毒洗手液提供給僱員。

對抗疫情

作為社會的利益相關者，本集團將遵循政府強制及自願措施以對抗疫情。本集團明白政府的規定適用於公眾或整個特定行業，因此，該等規定通常對疫情的最新發展有較低效力及應對較慢。本集團將根據自身條件及可用資源，積極對抗疫情。

就業

疫情對業務的干擾可能很深遠，但本集團相信保留工作崗位對經濟復甦至關重要。儘管盈利被視為首要目標，但本集團認識到其在疫情下的社會責任，並將致力在本集團資源允許範圍內維持就業。

Reported cases of work space health and safety	工作場所健康及安全個案數字	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
COVID-19	新冠病毒	-	-
Accidents	事故	-	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. Details of the principal activities and other particulars of its principal subsidiaries are set out in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 and financial position of the Group at that date are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 57 to 168.

The Directors do not recommend payment of any dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

BUSINESS REVIEW

The business review of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out in the "Financial Summary", "Chairman's Statement" and "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 5, page 6 and pages 7 to 12 respectively of this Annual Report.

The Group is committed to enhancing governance, promoting employee benefits and development, protecting the environment and giving back to society in order to fulfill social responsibility and achieve sustainable growth. The Group has complied with the relevant laws and regulations that have significant impact on the operations of the Group.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 5 of the annual report.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the movements in the share capital of the Company are set out in note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESERVES

Details of the 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 page 61 to 62 and note 29 to the consolidated financial statements respectively.

董事欣然提呈截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之董事會報告及經審核綜合財務報表。

主要業務

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。主要附屬公司之主要業務詳情以及其他資料載於綜合財務報表附註16。

業績及分派

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之業績及本集團於當日的財務狀況，載於第57至168頁之綜合財務報表。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，董事不建議派發股息(二零一九年：無)。

業務回顧

本集團截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之業務回顧分別載於本年報第5、6及7至12頁之「財務概要」、「主席報告」及「管理層討論及分析」等節。

本集團致力提升管治、促進僱員福利與發展、保護環境及回饋社會，從而履行社會責任並實現可持續增長。本集團已遵守對本集團營運構成重大影響之相關法律及法規。

財務概要

本集團於過往五個財政年度之業績及資產與負債概要載於年報第5頁。

股本

本公司股本之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註27。

儲備

年內，本集團及本公司儲備之變動詳情分別載於第61至62頁之綜合權益變動表及綜合財務報表附註29。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company had no distributable reserve.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company's Bye-laws, and there was no restriction against such rights under the laws of Bermuda, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

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

During the year ended 31 December 2020, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's shares.

DIRECTORS

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

Executive Directors:

Mr. CHONG Yu Ping (*Chairman*)

Ms. LI Xia

Mr. CHEN Yin

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Mr. LAM Tin Faat

Ms. NA Xin

Ms. ZHAO XiaXia

Pursuant Article 83(2) of the Bye-laws of the Company, the Directors shall have the power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy on the Board. Any Director so appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting. Pursuant to Article 84(2), any Director appointed pursuant to Article 83(2) shall not be taken into account in determining which particular Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation.

可供分配儲備

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本公司並無可供分配儲備。

優先購買權

本公司之公司細則並無有關優先購買權之規定，且百慕達法律下亦無與該等權益有關的限制，致令本公司須按比例向現有股東提呈發售新股。

購買、出售或贖回本公司上市證券

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內，本公司及其任何附屬公司概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何股份。

董事

年內及直至本報告日期之本公司之董事如下：

執行董事：

莊儒平先生(主席)

李霞女士

陳寅先生

獨立非執行董事：

林天發先生

那昕女士

趙霞霞女士

根據本公司之公司細則第83(2)條，董事應有權不時及隨時委任任何人士為董事，以填補董事會臨時空缺。以此方式獲董事會委任之任何董事之任期直至本公司下屆股東週年大會為止，屆時其應符合資格於該大會上膺選連任。根據第84(2)條，根據第83(2)條獲委任的任何董事在釐定輪值退任的特定董事或董事數目時不應考慮在內。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

DIRECTORS (Continued)

Pursuant to Article 84 of the Bye-laws of the Company, at each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation provided that notwithstanding anything herein, every Director shall be subject to retirement at least once every three years. Mr. Chen Yin, Mr. Lam Tin Faat and Ms. Zhao Xia Xia will retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The biographical details of Directors and Senior Management are set out on pages 48 to 50.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the Directors proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing the Group's emolument policy and structure for all remuneration of the Directors and senior management of the Group, having regard to the Group's operating results, individual performance and comparable market practices.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

Details of the connected and related party transactions are set out in the Directors' Report and note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

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.

董事(續)

根據本公司之公司細則第84條，於每屆股東週年大會上，當時在任之三分之一董事(或如董事人數並非三或三之倍數，則為最接近但不少於三分之一之數目)須輪值告退，惟不論本文有任何規定，董事須至少每三年退任一次。陳寅先生、林天發先生及趙霞霞女士將於應屆股東週年大會上輪值告退，彼等符合資格且願意膺選連任。

董事及高級管理人員履歷

董事及高級管理人員履歷載於第48至50頁。

董事之服務合約

擬於應屆股東週年大會上接受重選之董事概無與本公司或其任何附屬公司訂有於一年內不支付賠償(法定賠償除外)而不可終止之未屆滿服務合約。

董事薪酬

薪酬委員會負責根據本集團經營業績、個人表現及可資比較市場慣例，檢討本集團董事及高級管理人員所有薪酬的薪酬政策及架構。

董事於交易、安排或合約之利益

關連交易及關聯方交易詳情載於董事會報告及綜合財務報表附註32。

儘管以上所述，董事或董事之關連方概無於本公司或其任何附屬公司所訂立有關本集團業務，而於年末或年內任何時間仍然有效之重大交易、安排或合約中直接或間接擁有重大權益。

管理合約

於本年度，本公司並無就整體業務或任何重要業務的管理及行政工作訂立或存有任何合約。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

At 31 December 2020, the interests and short positions of the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company and its associated corporations, as recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to Section 352 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO"), or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the GEM Listing Rules were as follows:

董事及主要行政人員於股份、相關股份及債券中持有之權益及淡倉

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，根據本公司遵照證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第352條規定存置之登記冊所載，或根據聯交所GEM上市規則給予本公司及聯交所之通知，本公司董事及行政總裁於本公司及其相聯法團之股份、相關股份或債券中持有之權益及淡倉如下：

Long positions in the ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each of the Company

於本公司每股面值0.10港元普通股之好倉

Name of Director	董事姓名	Number of ordinary shares held 持有普通股數目				Total	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司已發行股本百分比
		Beneficial Owner 實益擁有人	Held by family 由家族持有	Held by controlled corporation 由受控公司持有			
Mr. CHONG Yu Ping	莊儒平先生	36,726,000	-	804,157,697 (Note 1) (附註1)	840,883,697	43.17%	
Ms. LI Xia	李霞女士	-	-	804,157,697 (Note 1) (附註1)	804,157,697	41.29%	
Mr. CHEN Yin	陳寅先生	-	-	149,455,740 (Note 2) (附註2)	149,455,740	7.67%	

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

Long positions in the ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each of the Company (Continued)

Notes:

- (1) These shares were held by Sino Eminent Limited. Sino Eminent Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, is owned as to 25% by Ocean Expert Investments Limited and 75% by Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd, a company incorporated in the PRC which is held as to 80% by Mr. Chong Yu Ping. Accordingly, Mr. Chong Yu Ping is deemed to be interested in 804,157,697 shares held by Sino Eminent Limited by virtue of Sino Eminent Limited being controlled by Mr. Chong Yu Ping through his shareholding in Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd. Ocean Expert Investments Limited is a limited company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands which is wholly owned by Ms. Li Xia. Ms. Li Xia is deemed to be interested in 804,157,697 shares held by Sino Eminent Limited by virtue of Sino Eminent Limited being controlled by Ms. Li Xia through her shareholding in Ocean Expert Investments Limited and through her acting as the sole director of Sino Eminent Limited.
- (2) These shares were held by Flourish Zone Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands which is wholly-owned by Mr. Chen Yin.

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors nor their associates had any interests or short positions in any shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations as at 31 December 2020.

於本公司每股面值0.10港元普通股之好倉 (續)

附註：

- (1) 該等股份由在英屬處女群島註冊成立的華成有限公司持有，該公司由海通投資有限公司及深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司分別持有25%及75%股權。深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司為於中國註冊成立的公司，由莊儒平先生持有80%股權。因此，由於華成有限公司由莊儒平先生通過持有深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司股權所控制，故莊儒平先生被視為於華成有限公司持有之804,157,697股股份中擁有權益。海通投資有限公司為於英屬處女群島註冊成立的有限公司，由李霞女士全資持有。由於華成有限公司由李霞女士通過持有海通投資有限公司股權及作為華成有限公司的唯一董事所控制，故李霞女士被視為於華成有限公司持有之804,157,697股股份中擁有權益。
- (2) 該等股份由在英屬處女群島註冊成立並由陳寅先生全資擁有之盛域有限公司持有。

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年十二月三十一日，董事或彼等之聯繫人士概無於本公司或其任何相聯法團之任何股份、相關股份或債券中擁有任何權益或淡倉。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

At 31 December 2020, the register of substantial shareholders maintained by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO shows that the following shareholders had notified the Company of relevant interests and short positions in the issued share capital of the Company.

主要股東

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，據本公司遵照證券及期貨條例第336條存置之主要股東名冊所載，下列股東已知會本公司於本公司已發行股本中擁有相關權益及淡倉。

Name of party	Notes	Capacity in which interests are held	Number of issued ordinary shares held	Percentage of the issued share capital of the Company
持有者姓名／名稱	附註	持有權益的身份	所持已發行普通股數目	佔本公司已發行股本百分比
Mr. CHONG Yu Ping 莊儒平先生	Note 1 附註1	Interest in a controlled corporation and Beneficial owner 於受控制公司之權益及實益擁有人	840,883,697	43.17%
Sino Eminent Limited 華成有限公司	Note 1 附註1	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	804,157,697	41.29%
Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd 深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司	Note 1 附註1	Interest in a controlled corporation 於受控制公司之權益	804,157,697	41.29%
Ocean Expert Investments Limited 海通投資有限公司	Note 1 附註1	Interest in a controlled corporation 於受控制公司之權益	804,157,697	41.29%
Ms. LI Xia 李霞女士	Note 1 附註1	Interest in a controlled corporation 於受控制公司之權益	804,157,697	41.29%
Flourish Zone Limited 盛域有限公司	Note 2 附註2	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	149,455,740	7.67%
Mr. CHEN Yin 陳寅先生	Note 2 附註2	Interest in a controlled corporation 於受控制公司之權益	149,455,740	7.67%
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited 長江和記實業有限公司	Note 3 附註3	Interest in controlled corporations 於受控制公司之權益	143,233,151	7.35%

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

Notes:

- (1) *Sino Eminent Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, is owned as to 25% by Ocean Expert Investments Limited and 75% by Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd, a company incorporated in the PRC which is held as to approximately 80% by Mr. Chong Yu Ping. Accordingly, Mr. Chong Yu Ping is deemed to be interested in 804,157,697 shares held by Sino Eminent Limited by virtue of Sino Eminent Limited being controlled by Mr. Chong Yu Ping through his shareholding in Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd. Ocean Expert Investments Limited is a limited company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands which is wholly owned by Ms. Li Xia. Ms. Li Xia is deemed to be interested in 804,157,697 shares held by Sino Eminent Limited by virtue of Sino Eminent Limited being controlled by Ms. Li Xia through her shareholding in Ocean Expert Investments Limited and through her acting as the sole director of Sino Eminent Limited.*
- (2) *Flourish Zone Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and wholly-owned by Mr. Chen Yin. Accordingly, Mr. Chen Yin is deemed to be interested in the 149,455,740 shares interested by Flourish Zone Limited.*
- (3) *CK Hutchison is deemed to be interested in a total of 143,233,151 shares of the Company through its controlled companies.*

Save as disclosed above, the Company has not been notified of any other interests or short positions in the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2020.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year, the aggregate turnover attributable to the Group's five largest customers was approximately 67% of the Group's total turnover and the Group's largest customer accounted for approximately 19% of the Group's turnover.

The aggregate purchases during the year attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers was approximately 98% of the Group's total purchases and the Group's largest supplier accounted for approximately 61% of the Group's total purchases.

At no time during the year, the Directors, their associates or any shareholder (which to the knowledge of the directors owns more than 5% of the Company's share capital) had any interest in these major suppliers or customers.

附註：

- (1) 華成有限公司為於英屬處女群島註冊成立之公司，該公司由海通投資有限公司及深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司分別持有25%及75%股權。深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司為於中國註冊成立之公司，由莊儒平先生持有約80%股權。因此，由於華成有限公司由莊儒平先生通過持有深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司股權所控制，故莊儒平先生被視為於華成有限公司持有之804,157,697股股份中擁有權益。海通投資有限公司為於英屬處女群島註冊成立的有限公司，由李霞女士全資持有。由於華成有限公司由李霞女士通過持有海通投資有限公司股權及作為華成有限公司的唯一董事所控制，故李霞女士被視為於華成有限公司持有之804,157,697股股份中擁有權益。
- (2) 盛域有限公司為於英屬處女群島註冊成立之公司並由陳寅先生全資持有。因此，陳寅先生被視為於盛域有限公司擁有權益之149,455,740股股份中擁有權益。
- (3) 長和被視為透過其控制公司於合共143,233,151股本公司股份中擁有權益。

除上文所披露者外，並無任何人士知會本公司於二零二零年十二月三十一日持有本公司已發行股本之任何其他權益或淡倉。

主要客戶及供應商

年內，來自本集團首五大客戶之營業額合共佔本集團總營業額約67%，而來自本集團最大客戶之營業額佔本集團營業額約19%。

年內，向本集團首五大供應商作出之採購額合共佔本集團總採購額約98%，而向本集團最大供應商作出之採購額佔本集團總採購額約61%。

年內，董事、彼等之聯繫人士或任何股東(據董事所知擁有本公司股本5%以上者)未曾擁有此等主要供應商或客戶之任何權益。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Other than as disclosed above, at no time during the year was the Company, its subsidiaries or its associated corporations a party to any arrangement that enables the Directors to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or its associated corporation.

購買股份或債券之安排

除已於上文披露外，年內本公司、其附屬公司或其相聯法團概無訂立任何安排致使董事可透過購買本公司或其相聯法團之股份或債券而獲得利益。

CONNECTED AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

關連交易及關聯方交易

Name of counterparty	Nature of transactions	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
交易方名稱	交易性質		
- Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd (Note 1)	Sales of gold and jewellery products	-	53
- 深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司 (附註1)	銷售黃金及珠寶產品		
	Processing fee paid 已付加工費用	-	409

Note:

(1) Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd is a substantial shareholder of the Company having interest of approximately 41.29% (2019: 41.29%) of the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and is owned as to approximately 80% by Mr. Chong Yu Ping.

附註：

(1) 深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司為本公司之主要股東，於二零二零年十二月三十一日擁有本公司約41.29%（二零一九年：41.29%）已發行股本權益，並由莊儒平先生持有約80%股權。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

During the year, none of the Directors, the management shareholders or their respective associates (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) had an interest in a business which causes or may cause significant competition with the business of the Group.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

At no time during the year and up to the date of this report, there was or is any permitted indemnity provision being in force for the benefit of any directors of the Company (whether made by the Company or otherwise) or of its associated company (made by the Company).

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

All the Directors do not have any financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship with each other.

The Company confirmed that annual confirmations of independence were received from each of the Company's independent non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules and all independent non-executive Directors are considered to be independent.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company established an Audit Committee on 11 August 2000 with written terms of reference in accordance with Rules 5.28 to 5.29 of the GEM Listing Rules. The Audit Committee currently comprise three members – Mr. Lam Tin Faat, Ms. Zhao Xiaxia and Ms. Na Xin, all of whom are Independent Non-executive Directors. Mr. Lam Tin Faat is the chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee's principal duties are to review and supervise the financial reporting process and internal control procedures of the Group. The Audit Committee met on a quarterly basis during the year ended 31 December 2020.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, at least 25% of the Company's total issued share capital was held by the public as at the date of this annual report.

董事於競爭性業務之權益

年內，董事、管理層股東或彼等各自之聯繫人士（定義見GEM上市規則）概無於足以或可能與本集團業務構成重大競爭之業務中擁有任何權益。

獲准許的彌償條文

於年內及截至本報告日期為止任何時間，概未曾有或現有任何生效的獲准許彌償條文惠及本公司的任何董事（不論是否由本公司訂立）或其關聯公司的任何董事（由本公司訂立）。

獨立性確認書

全體董事彼此之間並無任何財務、業務、家族或其他實質／相關聯繫。

本公司確認，已接獲本公司各獨立非執行董事遵照GEM上市規則第5.09條發出之獨立性年度確認書，因此所有獨立非執行董事均被視為獨立人士。

審計委員會

根據GEM上市規則第5.28條至第5.29條之規定，本公司已於二零零零年八月十一日成立審計委員會，並以書面制定其職權範圍。審計委員會現由三位獨立非執行董事林天發先生、趙霞霞女士及那昕女士所組成。林天發先生為審計委員會之主席。審計委員會之主要工作為檢討與監督本集團之財務報告流程以及內部監控程序。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內，審計委員會已按季度舉行會議。

足夠公眾持股量

根據本公司公開可取得資料及據董事所知，於本年報日期，本公司已發行股本總數至少25%由公眾持有。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company is committed to the establishment of good corporate governance. Information on the corporate governance practices adopted by the Company is set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 13 to 25.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Saved as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, there is no significant event occurring after the reporting period.

AUDITOR

A resolution will be submitted to the forthcoming annual general meeting to re-appoint Messrs. Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited as the auditor of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

Mr. CHONG Yu Ping

Chairman

Hong Kong
31 March 2021

企業管治

本公司致力設立良好之企業管治。有關本公司採納之企業管治常規詳情載於第13至25頁之企業管治報告內。

呈報期後事項

除本年報其他章節所披露者外，於呈報期後概無發生重大事項。

核數師

應屆股東週年大會上將提呈有關續聘致同(香港)會計師事務所有限公司為本公司核數師之決議案。

代表董事會

莊儒平先生

主席

香港
二零二一年三月三十一日

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

董事及高級管理人員履歷

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. CHONG Yu Ping, also known as Mr. Zhuang Ruping (Age 54)

Chairman

Mr. Chong is the Chairman of the Company, who is responsible for leading the work of the Board and setting operation direction and investment strategies for the Company. Mr. Chong has over 20 years of relevant experience in the jewellery and investment industry. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Chong has been appointed as the general manager and executive Director of a private company, Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd* and from 2011 to present, he is the director and legal representative of Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd, a company which is a substantial shareholder of the Company as disclosed under the section headed "Substantial Shareholders" in the Directors' Report included herein. Mr. Chong was appointed as an executive Director and as the Chairman of the Company on 17 February 2016.

Ms. LI Xia (Age 47)

Chief Executive Officer

Ms. Li is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, who is responsible for the corporate planning and business development of the Company. Ms. Li served in Shanghai Shengqiu Investment Development Limited*, and was appointed as executive vice president with her experience and strength in jewellery industry. Ms. Li was responsible for administration and human resource management, marketing operations and brand promotion. At the same time, Ms. Li also served as the special-commissioned jewellery operating adviser for Baidi Jewellery to lead the company to achieve excellent results, which made her the veteran in the jewellery business. Ms. Li graduated from Central Luzon State University, Republic of the Philippines with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration. Ms. Li has been an Executive Director of the Group since 3 July 2012.

* For identification purpose only

執行董事

莊儒平先生(54歲)

主席

莊先生為本公司的主席，負責領導董事會工作、設定本公司的業務方向並制定本公司的投資策略。莊先生於珠寶及投資行業擁有逾20年相關經驗。於加入本公司前，莊先生擔任私人公司深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司的總經理兼執行董事，且自二零一一年起至今，彼為深圳市藝華珠寶首飾有限公司(誠如本年報所載董事會報告「主要股東」一節所披露，該公司為本公司的主要股東)的董事兼法人代表。莊先生於二零一六年二月十七日獲委任為本公司的執行董事兼主席。

李霞女士(47歲)

行政總裁

李女士為本公司的行政總裁，負責本公司的企業策劃及業務拓展工作。李女士曾受聘於上海盛久投資發展有限公司，鑒於其於珠寶行業的經驗和優勢，被公司任命為常務副總，負責公司的行政人事、市場營運及品牌推廣。與此同時，還兼任百迪珠寶的特聘珠寶營運顧問，帶領公司取得優異業績，堪稱珠寶業資深人士。李女士於菲律賓中呂宋國立大學取得工商管理學士學位。李女士自二零一二年七月三日起獲委任為本集團執行董事。

* 僅供識別

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

董事及高級管理人員履歷

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS *(Continued)*

Mr. CHEN Yin (Age 39)

Mr. Chen is an entrepreneur in the Mainland China, who held senior positions in various private companies principally engaged in luxury goods trading business. Mr. Chen obtained the Diploma of Graduate Gemologist, Diploma of Diamonds and Diploma of Colored Stones from the Gemological Institute of America. Mr. Chen has been as an Executive Director of the Group since 3 July 2012.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. LAM Tin Faat (Age 45)

Mr. Lam holds a bachelor degree of business administration from The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He has more than 10 years of experience in financial audit, accounting and financial management. He is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants in the United Kingdom and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Mr. Lam is also the sole proprietor of TF Lam & Company, a CPA practice in Hong Kong, and a director of Top Team Secretary Limited. Mr. Lam has been an independent non-executive Director of the Group since 3 July 2012.

執行董事(續)

陳寅先生(39歲)

陳先生為中國內地之企業家，彼曾於多間主要從事奢侈品貿易業務之私人公司出任高級職位。陳先生考獲美國寶石學院頒發的研究寶石學家文憑、鑽石文憑及有色寶石文憑。陳先生於二零一二年七月三日獲委任為本集團執行董事。

獨立非執行董事

林天發先生(45歲)

林先生於香港中文大學獲取工商管理學學士學位。彼於財務核數、會計及財務管理方面積逾十年經驗。彼為香港會計師公會及英國特許公認會計師公會之資深會員，同時亦為英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會會員。林先生亦為香港執業會計師林天發會計師行之獨資經營者及濶誠秘書有限公司之董事。林先生於二零一二年七月三日獲委任為本集團獨立非執行董事。

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

董事及高級管理人員履歷

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS *(Continued)*

Ms. NA Xin (Age 40)

Ms. Na was the chief operating officer of 深圳市九華彩珠寶首飾有限公司 (Shenzhen Jiuha Cai Jewellery Co., Ltd)*, a company specialised in qualified jewellery trading business from 2008 to 2012. She was an assistant to chief executive officer for Little Sheep North America (Vancouver) Branch* from 2012 to 2013. Ms. Na completed her Bachelor's degree in English in the School of Humanities and Social Science of Beijing Jiaotong University (formerly known as the Northern Jiaotong University) in 2003. Ms. Na has been an independent non-executive Director of the Group since 1 December 2014.

Ms. ZHAO Xiaxia (Aged 41)

Ms. Zhao was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 9 July 2018. Ms. Zhao obtained a college diploma of history education in Qingdao University* in 2000. She has been serving as the assistant to the chairman and deputy general manager of a PRC jewellery company for several years, principally responsible for executive, management, and coordination work. Ms. Zhao has ample experience in marketing, exhibition and operation of jewellery bands.

* For identification purpose only

獨立非執行董事 *(續)*

那昕女士 (40歲)

那女士曾於二零零八年至二零一二年擔任深圳市九華彩珠寶首飾有限公司(專門從事合資格珠寶貿易業務的公司)的營運總監。彼曾於二零一二年至二零一三年擔任小肥羊北美(溫哥華)分公司的行政總裁助理。那女士於二零零三年完成北京交通大學(前稱北方交通大學)人文社會科學院英語學士學位。那女士於二零一四年十二月一日獲委任為本集團獨立非執行董事。

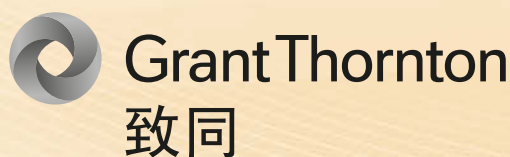
趙霞霞女士 (41歲)

趙女士於二零一八年七月九日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。趙女士於二零零零年獲得青島大學歷史教育大專學歷。彼於一家中國珠寶公司任職數年，擔任董事長助理兼副總經理，主要負責行政、管理及協調工作。趙女士於珠寶品牌的市場推廣、展覽及營運方面擁有豐富經驗。

* 僅供識別

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告



To the members of Yu Tak International Holdings Limited
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

致御德國際控股有限公司全體股東
(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Yu Tak International Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") set out on pages 57 to 168, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other 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 ("HSAs") 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.

意見

我們已審計載於第57至168頁之御德國際控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此等綜合財務報表包括於二零二零年十二月三十一日之綜合財務狀況表、截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註(包括主要會計政策概要)。

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 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 貴集團的綜合財務表現和綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港公司條例的披露規定妥為編製。

意見基礎

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。根據該等準則，我們的責任於本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」一節中詳述。根據香港會計師公會的專業會計師道德守則(「守則」)，我們獨立於 貴集團，並已遵循守則履行其他道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證足夠及能適當地為我們的意見提供基礎。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

Existence and valuation of inventories

Refer to summary of significant accounting policies in note 2.9, critical accounting estimates and judgements in note 4 and note 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

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。我們在審計整體綜合財務報表及就此達致意見時處理此等事項，而不會就此等事項單獨發表意見。

存貨的存在性及其價值

茲提述綜合財務報表內附註2.9的主要會計政策概要、附註4的重要會計估計及判斷，以及附註18。

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit	關鍵審計事項	我們的審計中如何回應此等關鍵事項
<p>As at 31 December 2020, the Group had inventories of HK\$61,554,000. Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.</p> <p>The Group's inventories mainly comprised gold and jewellery products which are subject to risk of changes in market value. In determining the net realisable value, estimates and judgements are applied by the management in respect of the economic condition, forecast market price and marketability of products.</p> <p>We considered this as key audit matter due to the significance of inventories (representing 44% of total assets) and the involvement of management judgement and estimation on the net realisable value of inventories.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to the existence and valuation of inventories included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> attended physical inventory counts at year end and performed "two-way" count on a sample basis; inspected the external laboratory reports on the authenticity of gold and jewellery products for the samples selected by us; obtained an understanding of management's process for identification of slow-moving inventories and estimation of net realisable value of inventories; reviewed and analysed the ageing of inventories and their associated provisions; and reviewed and evaluated the net realisable value of inventories, with reference to subsequent sales information and external market price data, on a sample basis. 	<p>於二零二零年十二月三十一日，貴集團持有存貨61,554,000港元。存貨按成本及可變現淨值中較低者列賬。</p> <p>貴集團的存貨主要包括黃金及珠寶產品，該等產品面臨市場價值變動的風險。釐定可變現淨值時，管理層運用有關經濟狀況、預測市價及產品適銷性的估計及判斷。</p> <p>我們認為此乃關鍵審計事項，因為存貨的重大性(佔總資產44%)以及涉及管理層對於存貨可變現淨值的判斷和估計。</p>	<p>我們對存貨的存在性及其價值的審計程序包括以下各項：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 參與年終實物存貨盤點及按抽樣基準進行「雙向」盤點； 就我們所抽選的樣品而言，檢查有關黃金及珠寶產品真實性的外部實驗室報告； 了解管理層識別滯銷存貨及估計存貨可變現淨值的程序； 檢討及分析存貨的賬齡及其相關撥備；及 根據其後銷售資料及外部市場價格數據，抽樣檢查及評估存貨的可變現淨值。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the 2020 annual report of the Company, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The directors assisted by the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

其他資料

董事需對其他資料負責。其他資料包括 貴公司二零二零年年報所載的全部資料，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資料，我們亦不對其他資料發表任何形式的鑑證結論。

在我們審計綜合財務報表時，我們的責任是閱讀其他資料，在此過程中，考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況有重大抵觸，或者似乎有重大錯誤陳述。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資料有重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何事項需要報告。

董事就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

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

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

審計委員會協助董事負責監督 貴集團的財務報告程序。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

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. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

核數師就審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。我們是根據百慕達一九八一年公司法第90條僅向閣下(作為整體)報告，除此以外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

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總能發現重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期他們單獨或滙總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據香港審計準則進行審計的過程中，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陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

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

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

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.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

- 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。
- 總結董事採用以持續經營為基礎的會計法是否恰當，並根據已獲取的審計憑證，總結是否有對貴集團持續經營的能力構成重大疑問的事件或情況等重大不確定因素。倘我們總結認為存在重大不確定因素，我們需於核數師報告中提請注意綜合財務報表內的相關資料披露，或如果相關披露不足，則應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論以截至核數師報告日期所獲得的審計憑證為基礎，惟未來事件或情況可能導致貴集團不再具有持續經營的能力。
- 評估綜合財務報表(包括資料披露)的整體列報、架構及內容，以及綜合財務報表是否已公允反映及列報相關交易及事項。
- 就貴集團內各實體或業務活動的財務資料獲得充足適當的審計憑證，以就綜合財務報表發表意見。我們須負責指導、監督及執行集團的審計工作。我們須為我們的審計意見承擔全部責任。

我們與審計委員會就(其中包括)審計工作的計劃範圍及時間安排及重大審計發現，包括我們於審計期間識別出內部監控的任何重大缺陷進行溝通。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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 determined 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.

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Level 12

28 Hennessy Road

Wanchai

Hong Kong

31 March 2021

Kwok Siu Kwan, Sylvia

Practising Certificate No.: P06616

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

我們亦向審計委員會提交聲明，說明我們已遵守有關獨立性的道德要求，並就所有被合理認為可能影響我們的獨立性的關係及其他事宜、消除威脅所採取之行動或所用之防範措施(如適用)與負責管治的人員溝通。

從與審計委員會溝通的事項中，我們決定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計工作最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。除非法律或法規不容許公開披露此等事項，或於極罕有的情況下，我們認為披露此等事項可合理預期的不良後果將超越公眾知悉此等事項的利益而不應於報告中披露，否則我們會於核數師報告中描述此等事項。

致同(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

香港

灣仔

軒尼詩道28號

12樓

二零二一年三月三十一日

郭笑君

執業證書編號：P06616

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

for the year ended 31 December 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
Revenue	收入	5	49,211	98,492
Other income	其他收益	7	4,179	699
Change in inventories	存貨變動		6,528	(9,897)
Purchase of goods	購買貨品		(12,856)	(20,574)
Professional fees	專業費用		(21,563)	(18,075)
Employee benefits expense	僱員福利開支	8	(22,477)	(42,735)
Depreciation	折舊	9	(1,658)	(2,045)
Expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance on trade and other receivables	應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)撥備		(153)	(9)
Other expenses	其他開支	9	(8,241)	(18,089)
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	撇減存貨至可變現淨值	9	(2,181)	–
Finance costs	財務費用	10	(32)	(53)
Share of results of a joint venture	應佔一間合營企業之業績		–	(2,510)
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity interest in a joint venture	重新計量先前持有的合營企業權益之虧損	33	–	(147)
Net gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之收益淨額	34	–	308
Loss before income tax	扣除所得稅前虧損	9	(9,243)	(14,635)
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	11	(81)	(79)
Loss for the year	年內虧損		(9,324)	(14,714)
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year	年內其他全面收益/(開支)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	其後不會重新分類至損益之項目：			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") – net movement in fair value reserve (non-recycling)	按公允價值計入其他全面收益(「按公允價值計入其他全面收益」)的金融資產－公允價值儲備變動淨額(不可劃轉)		4,509	6,667
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	其後將會重新分類至損益之項目：			
Exchange gain/(loss) on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	換算海外業務財務報表的匯兌收益/(虧損)		3,383	(765)
Release of exchange reserve upon disposal of a subsidiary	於出售一間附屬公司時解除外匯儲備		–	72
Other comprehensive income for the year	年內其他全面收益		7,892	5,974
Total comprehensive expense for the year	年內全面開支總額		(1,432)	(8,740)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

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

	Note 附註	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss for the year attributable to:	應佔年內虧損：		
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	(8,717)	(14,680)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(607)	(34)
		(9,324)	(14,714)
Total comprehensive expense attributable to:	應佔全面開支總額：		
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	(825)	(8,706)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(607)	(34)
		(1,432)	(8,740)
Loss per share	每股虧損		
Basic and diluted	基本及攤薄	12 (HK0.45 cents港仙)	(HK0.78 cents港仙)

The notes on pages 65 to 168 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第65至168頁的附註構成此等綜合財務報表的一部份。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

as at 31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	Notes 附註			
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		資產及負債		
Non-current assets		非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	14	物業、廠房及設備	2,384	3,313
Right-of-use assets	15	使用權資產	1,326	644
Other financial assets	17	其他金融資產	23,102	18,593
			26,812	22,550
Current assets		流動資產		
Inventories	18	存貨	61,554	55,026
Contract assets	19	合約資產	3,460	6,141
Trade receivables	20	應收貿易賬款	6,144	5,323
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	21	其他應收款項、按金及預付款項	19,385	26,170
Cash and bank balances	22	現金及銀行存款	23,524	25,994
			114,067	118,654
Current liabilities		流動負債		
Trade payables	23	應付貿易賬款	2,030	1,076
Other payables and accrued charges	24	其他應付款項及預提費用	6,335	6,051
Contract liabilities	19	合約負債	7,483	6,763
Amounts due to directors	25	應付董事款項	8,088	9,682
Lease liabilities	26	租賃負債	486	461
Tax payable		應付稅項	101	58
			24,523	24,091
Net current assets		流動資產淨值	89,544	94,563
Total assets less current liabilities		資產總額減流動負債	116,356	117,113
Non-current liabilities		非流動負債		
Lease liabilities	26	租賃負債	872	197
Net assets		資產淨值	115,484	116,916

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

as at 31 December 2020 於二零二零年十二月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	Note 附註			
EQUITY	股權			
Share capital	27	股本	194,769	194,769
Reserves		儲備	(77,322)	(76,497)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		本公司擁有人應佔股權	117,447	118,272
Non-controlling interests		非控股權益	(1,963)	(1,356)
Total equity		股權總額	115,484	116,916

Li Xia
Director

李霞
董事

Chong Yu Ping
Director

莊儒平
董事

The notes on pages 65 to 168 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第65至168頁的附註構成此等綜合財務報表的一部份。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

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

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔						Non-controlling interests		Total equity
		Share capital	Share premium*	Exchange reserve*	Capital reserve*	Fair value reserve (non-recycling)* 公允價值儲備 (不可劃轉)*	Accumulated losses*	Total		
		股本	股份溢價*	外匯儲備*	資本儲備*	(不可劃轉)*	累計虧損*	總計	非控股權益	股權總額
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Balance at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的結餘	178,269	217,968	(6,361)	(276)	11,926	(291,626)	109,900	(1,322)	108,578
Loss for the year	年內虧損	-	-	-	-	-	(14,680)	(14,680)	(34)	(14,714)
Other comprehensive (expense)/ income:	其他全面(開支)/收益:									
- Exchange loss on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	- 換算海外業務財務報表的外匯虧損	-	-	(765)	-	-	-	(765)	-	(765)
- Release of exchange reserve upon disposal of a subsidiary	- 出售一間附屬公司時解除匯兌儲備	-	-	72	-	-	-	72	-	72
- Financial assets at FVOCI – net movement in fair value reserve (non-recycling)	- 按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金額資產 – 公允價值儲備變動淨額(不可劃轉)	-	-	-	-	6,667	-	6,667	-	6,667
Total comprehensive (expense)/ income for the year	年內全面(開支)/收益總額	-	-	(693)	-	6,667	(14,680)	(8,706)	(34)	(8,740)
Issue of ordinary shares by Placing (note 27(ii))	通過配售發行普通股(附註27(ii))	16,500	825	-	-	-	-	17,325	-	17,325
Transaction costs attributable to issue of ordinary shares by Placing (note 27 (i))	配售發行普通股應佔的交易費用(附註27(i))	-	(261)	-	-	-	-	(261)	-	(261)
Acquisition of additional interests of a subsidiary (note 33)	收購一間附屬公司之額外權益(附註33)	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14
Balance at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日的結餘	194,769	218,532	(7,054)	(262)	18,593	(306,306)	118,272	(1,356)	116,916

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

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

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔								
		Share capital	Share premium*	Exchange reserve*	Capital reserve*	Fair value reserve (non-recycling)* 公允價值儲備 (不可劃轉)*	Accumulated losses*	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		股本	股份溢價*	外匯儲備*	資本儲備*	(不可劃轉)*	累計虧損*	總計	非控股權益	股權總額
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Balance at 1 January 2020	於二零二零年一月一日	194,769	218,532	(7,054)	(262)	18,593	(306,306)	118,272	(1,356)	116,916
Loss for the year	年內虧損	-	-	-	-	-	(8,717)	(8,717)	(607)	(9,324)
Other comprehensive income:	其他全面收益：									
- Exchange gain on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	- 換算海外業務財務報表的匯兌收益	-	-	3,383	-	-	-	3,383	-	3,383
- Financial assets at FVOCI - net movement in fair value reserve (non-recycling)	- 按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產 - 公允價值儲備變動淨額(不可劃轉)	-	-	-	-	4,509	-	4,509	-	4,509
Total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year	年內全面收益/(開支)總額	-	-	3,383	-	4,509	(8,717)	(825)	(607)	(1,432)
Balance at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日的結餘	194,769	218,532	(3,671)	(262)	23,102	(315,023)	117,447	(1,963)	115,484

* These reserves accounts comprise the Group's deficit of reserves of HK\$77,322,000 (2019: HK\$76,497,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

* 該等儲備賬構成綜合財務狀況表內本集團儲備虧絀77,322,000港元(二零一九年: 76,497,000港元)。

The notes on pages 65 to 168 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第65至168頁的附註構成此等綜合財務報表的一部份。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

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

	Notes 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 flows from operating activities	來自經營活動之現金流量		
Loss before income tax	扣除所得稅前虧損	(9,243)	(14,635)
Adjustments for:	調整：		
Depreciation	折舊	1,658	2,045
Net loss on written off/disposal of property, plant and equipment	撇銷／出售物業、廠房及設備之淨虧損	252	596
Interest income	利息收益	(21)	(51)
ECL on trade and other receivables	應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損	153	9
Interest expense	利息開支	32	53
Write down of inventories to net realisable value, net	撇減存貨至可變現淨值	2,181	–
Written off of contract assets	合約資產撇銷	–	525
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity interest in a joint venture	重新計量先前持有的合營企業權益之虧損	–	147
Net gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之收益淨額	–	(308)
Share of results of a joint venture	應佔一間合營企業之業績	–	2,510
Exchange (gain)/loss	匯兌(收益)/虧損	(1,874)	603
Operating loss before working capital changes	運營資金變動前之經營虧損	(6,862)	(8,506)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	存貨(增加)/減少	(5,115)	9,007
Decrease/(Increase) in contract assets	合約資產減少/(增加)	2,515	(3,749)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	應收貿易賬款(增加)/減少	(642)	995
Decrease/(Increase) in other receivables, deposits and prepayments	其他應收款項、按金及預付款項減少/(增加)	5,774	(2,760)
Increase in trade payables	應付貿易賬款增加	842	523
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables and accrued charges	其他應付款項及預提費用增加/(減少)	45	(5,753)
Increase/(Decrease) in contract liabilities	合約負債增加/(減少)	635	(1,412)
Cash used in operations	經營業務動用之現金	(2,808)	(11,655)
Income tax paid	已付所得稅	(38)	(67)
Net cash used in operating activities	經營活動動用之現金淨額	(2,846)	(11,722)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

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

	Notes 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 flows from investing activities	來自投資活動之現金流量		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備	(526)	(206)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之所得款項	128	–
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之所得款項	100	2,480
Decrease in other receivables	其他應收款項減少	1,781	6,652
Net cash inflow on deemed acquisition of a subsidiary	視作收購一間附屬公司之現金流入淨額	–	120
Net cash outflow arising on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司所產生之現金流出淨額	–	(3,288)
Interest received	已收利息	21	51
<i>Net cash generated from investing activities</i>	<i>投資活動產生之現金淨額</i>	1,504	5,809
Cash flows from financing activities	來自融資活動之現金流量		
Net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares by Placing	通過配售發行普通股所得款項淨額	–	17,064
Payment of lease liabilities	支付租賃負債	(581)	(948)
Repayments to directors	向董事償還款項	(1,594)	(11,103)
<i>Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities</i>	<i>融資活動(動用)/產生之現金淨額</i>	(2,175)	5,013
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物之減少淨額	(3,517)	(900)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	於一月一日之現金及現金等價物	25,994	27,131
Effect on foreign exchange rate changes	匯率變動之影響	1,047	(237)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December, represented by cash and bank balances	於十二月三十一日之現金及現金等價物，即現金及銀行存款	23,524	25,994

The notes on pages 65 to 168 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第65至168頁的附註構成此等綜合財務報表的一部份。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Yu Tak International Holdings Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability. The address of its registered office is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda and its principal place of business is Hong Kong. The Company’s shares are listed on GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”).

The Company and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) are principally engaged in the development, sale and implementation of enterprise software, provision of systems integration and professional services, design and sales of gold and jewellery products and investment holding. The Group’s operations are based in Hong Kong and the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”).

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 were approved for issue by the board of directors on 31 March 2021.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong.

The financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and include the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM of the Stock Exchange (the “GEM Listing Rules”).

1 一般資料

御德國際控股有限公司(「本公司」)乃一間於百慕達註冊成立之獲豁免有限公司，其註冊辦事處地址為Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda，而其主要營業地點為香港。本公司股份在香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)GEM上市。

本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)主要從事企業軟件開發、銷售及實施，提供系統集成及專業服務，設計及銷售黃金及珠寶產品，以及投資控股。本集團之營運基地為香港及中華人民共和國(「中國」)。

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表已經由董事會於二零二一年三月三十一日批准刊發。

2. 主要會計政策概要

2.1 編製基準

該等年度綜合財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)(包括所有適用之個別香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋)及香港公認會計準則編製。

財務報表亦符合香港公司條例之適用披露規定，並包括聯交所GEM證券上市規則(「GEM上市規則」)之適用披露規定。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated. The adoption of new and amended HKFRSs and the impacts on the Group's financial statements, if any, are disclosed in note 3.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at FVOCI which are stated at fair values. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

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

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.1 編製基準(續)

編製該等綜合財務報表所採用之主要會計政策概述如下。除另有註明外，該等政策已於所有呈報年度內貫徹應用。採納新訂立及經修訂香港財務報告準則及對本集團財務報表的影響(如有)於附註3披露。

該等綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本基準編製，惟分類作按公允價值呈列的按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產除外。計量基礎詳述於以下會計政策。

謹請注意，編製綜合財務報表時須作出會計估計及假設。雖然此等估計乃按管理層對現存事件及行動之最佳理解及判斷而作出，惟實際結果最終可能有別於該等估計。涉及高度判斷或複雜性、或其假設及估計對綜合財務報表而言有重大影響之範疇已於附註4披露。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

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

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power over the entity, only substantive rights relating to the entity (held by the Group and others) are considered.

The Group includes the income and expenses of a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements from the date it gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

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

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.2 綜合之基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司截至每年十二月三十一日止之財務報表。

附屬公司為本集團所控制之實體。倘本集團因參與一家實體之業務而可或有權獲得可變回報，且有能透過對實體行使權力而影響其回報，則對該實體擁有控制權。於評估本集團是否對該實體擁有控制權時，僅考慮(由本集團及其他方所持有)與該實體相關之實質權利。

自本集團獲得控制權之日起至其不再控制附屬公司之日止，本集團將該附屬公司之收益及開支計入綜合財務報表。

集團內公司間之交易、結餘及未變現之交易收益及虧損會於編製綜合財務報表時予以抵銷。倘出售集團內公司間資產之未變現虧損於綜合賬目時撥回，相關資產亦會從本集團角度進行減值測試。附屬公司財務報表之呈報數額在必要時已予調整，確保與本集團採納之會計政策一致。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Non-controlling interests represent the equity on a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interests that meets the definition of a financial liability. For each business combination, the Group can elect to measure any non-controlling interests either at fair value or at their proportionate share of the subsidiary's net identifiable assets.

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity attributable to the owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the owners of the Company.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.2 綜合之基準(續)

非控股權益指非由本公司直接或間接應佔附屬公司的權益，而本集團未與該等權益的持有人協定任何附加條款，以使本集團整體上對該等權益產生符合金融負債定義的合約責任。就各業務合併而言，本集團可選擇以公允價值或非控股權益於附屬公司可識別資產淨值中所佔相應份額來計量任何非控股權益。

非控股權益在綜合財務狀況表的股權中呈列，且獨立於本公司擁有人應佔股權。非控股權益應佔本集團業績於綜合損益及其他全面收益表賬面呈列，作為年內溢利或虧損總額及全面收入總額在非控股權益與本公司擁有人之間的分配結果。

本集團於附屬公司之權益變動並無導致失去控制權，該等變動列作權益交易入賬，並對合併權益中之控股權益數額作出調整，以反映有關權益之變動，惟概無對商譽作出任何調整及並無確認任何收益或虧損。

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Where certain assets of the subsidiary are measured at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets (i.e., reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to accumulated losses).

In the Company's statement of financial position, subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment loss unless the subsidiary is held for sale or included in a disposal group. Cost includes directly attributable costs of investment.

The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable at the reporting date. All dividends whether received out of the investee's pre or post-acquisition profits are recognised in the Company's profit or loss.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.2 綜合之基準(續)

倘本集團失去對一間附屬公司之控制權，則於出售時之損益乃以下列兩項之差額計算：(i)所收取代價之公允價值及任何保留權益公允價值之總和，及(ii)附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債及任何非控股權益之先前賬面值。倘附屬公司之若干資產按重估金額或公允價值計算，而相關累計收益或虧損已於其他全面收益確認並於權益累計，則早前於其他全面收益確認及於權益累計之金額將會以猶如本公司已直接出售相關資產之方式入賬(即重新分類至損益或直接轉撥至累計虧損)。

於本公司之財務狀況表中，附屬公司按成本減去減值虧損列賬，除非該附屬公司為持作待售或包括於出售組別內。成本包括直接應佔的投資成本。

附屬公司之業績由本公司按呈報日期之已收及應收股息入賬。所有股息(無論是從被投資方收購前或收購後的溢利中獲取)均在本公司損益確認。

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.3 Business combinations

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

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

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

Changes in the value of the previously held equity interest recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity before the acquisition date are reclassified to profit or loss when the Group obtains control over the acquiree.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.3 業務合併

收購附屬公司及業務時採用收購法入賬。於業務合併中轉讓的代價按公允價值計量，而公允價值乃按本集團所轉讓資產、本集團向被收購方前擁有人承擔之負債及本集團為交換被收購方控制權所發行股本權益於收購日期的公允價值總和計算。有關收購的成本於產生時於損益確認。

於業務合併中所收購的可識別資產、所承擔的負債及或然負債，均按彼等於收購日期的公允價值初步計量。

商譽乃以所轉讓代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額及收購方以往持有之被收購方權益之公允價值之總和，超出所收購之可識別資產及所承擔的負債於收購日期淨額之差額計量。倘經過評估後，所收購的可識別資產及所承擔的負債於收購日淨額高於所轉讓代價、任何非控股權益於被收購方中所佔金額及收購方以往持有之被收購方權益之公允價值之總和，則超出的數額即時於損益中確認為議價收購收益。

於收購日期前於其他全面收益確認並於股權中累計之先前持有權益之價值變動，於本集團取得對被收購方之控制權時重新分類為損益。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.4 Associates and joint ventures

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

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

In the consolidated financial statements, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate or joint venture recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment. The cost of acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the Group, plus any costs directly attributable to the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the determination of the Group's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss in the period in which the investment acquired.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.4 聯營公司及合營企業

聯營公司指本集團對該實體之管理有重大影響力，即有參與被投資方財務及經營決策之權力，但並非控制或共同控制該等政策。

合營企業是一種共同安排，共同控制安排的各方有權享有該安排下的資產淨值。共同控制是指按照合約協定對某項安排所共有的控制，僅在相關活動要求共同享有控制權的各方作出一致同意之決定時存在。

在綜合財務報表中於一間聯營公司或一間合營企業之投資初步按成本確認，其後採用權益法入賬。收購成本超過本集團應佔聯營公司或合營企業於收購當日確認可識別資產、負債及或然負債之公允淨值之任何數額乃確認為商譽。商譽計入投資賬面值，並作為投資一部分作出減值評估。收購成本乃按交換當日所給予資產、所產生或承擔之負債及本集團發行之股本工具之公允價值總額，加投資直接應佔之任何成本計算。重新評估後，本集團應佔可識別資產、負債及或然負債之公允淨值超過收購成本之任何數額，則會即時於損益確認，以釐定本集團於收購投資期間應佔聯營公司或合營企業之溢利或虧損。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.4 Associates and joint ventures (Continued)

Under the equity method, the Group's interest in the associate or joint venture is carried at cost and adjusted for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the associate or joint venture's net assets less any identified impairment loss, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale). The profit or loss for the year includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the associate or joint venture for the year, including any impairment loss on the investment in associate or joint venture recognised for the year. The Group's other comprehensive income for the year includes its share of the associate or joint venture's other comprehensive income for the year.

The Group discontinues the use of equity method from the date when it ceases to have significant influence over an associate or joint control over a joint venture. If the retained interest in that former associate or joint venture is a financial asset, the retained interest is measured at fair value, which is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with HKFRS 9. The difference between (i) the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture; and (ii) the carrying amount of the investment at the date the equity method was discontinued, is recognised in the profit or loss. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would have been required if the associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by the investee would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the entity reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.4 聯營公司及合營企業(續)

按照權益法，本集團於聯營公司或合營企業之權益按成本列賬，並就本集團應佔聯營公司或合營企業於收購後之資產淨值之變動減任何已識別減值虧損作出調整，惟分類為持有作出售(或計入分類為持有作出售之出售組合)則除外。年內損益包括本集團年內應佔聯營公司或合營企業收購後之稅後業績，包括有關年內已確認於聯營公司或合營企業之投資之任何減值虧損。年內本集團之其他全面收益包括其應佔之年內聯營公司或合營企業之其他全面收益。

本集團自其不再對聯營公司行使重大影響力或於合營企業失去共同控制權當日起終止使用權益法。倘於該前聯營公司或合營企業的保留權益為金融資產，則該保留權益按公允價值計量，並根據香港財務報告準則第9號初次確認為金融資產時將該公允價值視作其公允價值。在(i)任何保留權益及出售聯營公司或合營企業部分權益之任何所得款項之公允價值；及(ii)終止使用權益法當日投資賬面值之間之差額，均於損益內確認。此外，本集團會將先前在其他全面收益中確認與該聯營公司或合營企業有關之所有金額按倘若該聯營公司或合營企業已直接出售有關資產或負債所要求者相同基準入賬。因此，倘以往由被投資方於其他全面收益中確認之收益或虧損將於出售相關資產或負債時重新分類至損益，則實體於終止使用權益法時，將該收益或虧損自權益重新分類至損益(作為重新分類調整)。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

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

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated (i.e. only translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date).

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

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.5 外幣換算

該等綜合財務報表以港元(「港元」)呈列，而港元亦為本公司之功能貨幣。

於綜合實體之個別財務報表內，外幣交易按交易當日之匯率換算為個別實體之功能貨幣。於呈報日期，以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債均按該日期的適用匯率換算。因結算該等交易及重新換算於呈報日期的貨幣資產及負債而產生的匯兌盈虧在損益內確認。

按公允價值列賬且以外幣結算之非貨幣項目，乃按釐定公允價值當日之適用匯率重新換算。以外幣的按歷史成本計算之非貨幣項目不進行重新換算(即僅使用於交易日期之匯率換算)。

於綜合財務報表內，所有原以本集團呈報貨幣以外貨幣呈列之海外業務的個別財務報表，均已折算為港元。資產及負債已按呈報日期之收市匯率換算為港元。收入及開支已按交易當日之匯率，或呈報期之平均匯率換算為港元，惟前提是匯率並無重大波動。因此而產生之任何差額均於其他全面收益確認，並於股權內之外匯儲備獨立累計。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss. Any exchange differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are derecognised, but they are not reclassified to profit or loss.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at acquisition cost, including any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group's management. They are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold improvements	20% to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Computer and office equipment	10% to 50%
Furniture and fixtures	20% to 25%
Motor vehicles	25% to 30%

Estimates of residual value and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.5 外幣換算(續)

於出售海外業務(即出售本集團於海外業務的全部權益,或涉及失去對包含海外業務的附屬公司之控制權,或失去對包含海外業務的聯營公司之重大影響力的出售)時,所有就本集團應佔的業務已累計的匯兌差額會重新分類為損益。先前歸屬於非控股權益的任何匯兌差額會被終止確認,但不會被重新分類為損益。

2.6 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備初步按收購成本確認,收購成本包括任何將資產達致所需地點及狀況,致使該資產可按本集團管理層擬定方式運作直接應佔的成本。彼等其後按成本減累計折舊及累計減值虧損(如有)呈列。

折舊乃按其估計可使用年期撇銷資產成本減其剩餘價值,以直線法撥備,所按年率如下:

租賃物業裝修	20% to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
電腦及辦公室設備	10%至50%
傢俬及裝置	20%至25%
汽車	25%至30%

剩餘價值及可使用年期之估計於各呈報日期予以檢討,並於適當時作出調整。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

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

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

2.7 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

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

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all of its risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.6 物業、廠房及設備(續)

廢棄或出售產生之收益或虧損，按銷售所得款項與資產賬面值之差額釐定，並於損益內確認。

其後成本僅會於與該項目有關的未來經濟效益可能流入本集團，並且該項目的成本能可靠計算的情況下計入資產的賬面值，或確認為一項獨立資產(倘適用)。已更換零件的賬面值會被剔除確認。所有其他成本，例如維修保養費用，則於成本產生的財政期間計入損益。

2.7 金融工具

確認及終止確認

金融資產及金融負債在本集團成為金融工具契約條文的一方時確認。

於自金融資產收取現金流量的合約權利屆滿時，或轉讓金融資產及該資產擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報時終止確認金融資產。金融負債於其消除、解除、撤銷或屆滿時終止確認。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with HKFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value, in case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- FVTPL; or
- FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs or other income, except for ECL allowances of trade and other receivables which is presented as a separate item in profit or loss.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.7 金融工具(續)

金融資產

金融資產的分類及初步計量

除並無重大融資成分且根據香港財務報告準則第15號按交易價格計量之應收貿易賬款外，所有金融資產均按公允價值初步計量，倘並非按公允價值計入損益（「按公允價值計入損益」）的金融資產，則另加直接應佔收購金融資產的交易成本。按公允價值計入損益計量的金融資產之交易成本於綜合損益及其他全面收益表支銷。

金融資產分為以下類別：

- 按攤銷成本；
- 按公允價值計入損益；或
- 按公允價值計入其他全面收益。

分類乃根據下列兩項釐定：

- 實體管理其金融資產之經營模式；及
- 金融資產之合約現金流量特徵。

金融資產所有於損益確認的相關收入及開支均於財務費用或其他收益內呈列，惟應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損撥備作為單獨項目於損益呈列。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Debt investments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income in profit or loss. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and bank balances and trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and value-added tax recoverable) fall into this category of financial instruments.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.7 金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之後續計量

債務投資

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產

倘金融資產符合下列條件(且並非指定為按公允價值計入損益計量)，則該資產按攤銷成本計量：

- 以收取合約現金流量為目的而持有金融資產之經營模式下持有之金融資產；及
- 金融資產之合約條款產生之現金流量純粹為支付本金及未償還本金之利息。

於初步確認後，該等資產使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。該等金融資產的利息收益計入損益內的其他收益。倘貼現影響微乎其微，則貼現可忽略不計。本集團現金及銀行存款以及應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項(不包括預付款項及可收回增值稅)均屬於此類金融工具。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Equity investments

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVTPL unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment, the Group elects to designate the investment at FVOCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in “fair value reserve (non-recycling)” in equity. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer’s perspective.

The equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss in “fair value reserve (non-recycling)” will not be reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of the equity investments, and will be transferred to accumulated losses.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group’s right to receive the dividends is established. Dividends are included in “Other income” in profit or loss.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.7 金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產的後續計量(續)

股本投資

股本證券投資分類為按公允價值計入損益計量，除非股本投資並非持作買賣用途，且於初步確認投資時，本集團選擇指定投資為按公允價值計入其他全面收益計量(不可劃轉)，以致公允價值的後續變動於其他全面收益確認並於權益內的「公允價值儲備－(不可劃轉)」累計。有關選擇以個別工具為基準作出，惟僅或會在發行人認為投資符合權益的定義的情況下作出。

指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益的股本工具不受減值評估影響。於出售股本投資後，「公允價值儲備－(不可劃轉)」內的累計收益或虧損將不會重新分類至損益，而將轉撥至累計虧損。

當本集團確立收取股息的權利時，該等股本工具投資的股息於損益確認。股息計入損益「其他收益」內。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, amounts due to directors and lease liabilities.

Financial liabilities (other than lease liabilities) are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at FVTPL.

Subsequently, financial liabilities (other than lease liabilities) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges are included within finance costs.

Accounting policies of lease liabilities are set out in note 2.13.

Trade and other payables and amounts due to directors

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

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.7 金融工具(續)

金融負債

金融負債的分類及計量

本集團金融負債包括應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項、應付董事款項及租賃負債。

金融負債按公允價值(租賃負債除外)及(倘適用)就交易成本予以調整)初步計量,除非本集團指定金融負債按公允價值計入損益計量。

其後,金融負債(租賃負債除外)使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量,惟指定按公允價值計入損益的衍生工具及金融負債除外,彼等其後按公允價值計量,收益或虧損於損益確認。

所有利息相關的費用均計入財務費用內。

租賃負債的會計政策載於附註2.13。

應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項以及應付董事款項

該等項目初步按公允價值確認,隨後使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

HKFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise ECL – the “ECL model”. Instruments within the scope included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and contract assets recognised and measured under HKFRS 15 and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at FVTPL.

The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring ECL, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (“Stage 1”) and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low (“Stage 2”).

“Stage 3” would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

“12-month ECL” are recognised for the Stage 1 category while “lifetime ECL” are recognised for the Stage 2 category.

Measurement of the ECL is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.8 金融資產及合約資產之減值

香港財務報告準則第9號之減值規定採用更具前瞻性之資料確認預期信貸虧損－「預期信貸虧損模式」。屬此新規定範疇內之工具包括按攤銷成本計量之貸款及其他債券類金融資產以及根據香港財務報告準則第15號確認及計量之應收貿易賬款及合約資產及並非按公允價值計入損益計量的部分財務擔保合約(就發行人而言)。

於評估信貸風險及計量預期信貸虧損時，本集團考量更為廣泛之資料，包括過往事件、現時狀況以及影響有關工具未來現金流量預期可收回性之合理及有理據的預測。

採用該前瞻法時，須對下列各項作出區別：

- 自初步確認以來其信貸質素未發生重大惡化或具較低信貸風險之金融工具(「第一階段」)及
- 自初步確認以來其信貸質素發生重大惡化且其信貸風險不低之金融工具(「第二階段」)。

「第三階段」覆蓋於呈報日期出現減值的客觀證據之金融資產。

「12個月預期信貸虧損」於第一階段類別下確認，而「終身預期信貸虧損」於第二階段類別下確認。

預期信貸虧損之計量乃按於金融工具預計年內信貸虧損之概率加權估計釐定。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets and contract assets (Continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL and recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial assets. In calculating the ECL, the Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and external indicators, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

To measure the ECL, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the ECL rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Group measures the loss allowance for other receivables equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.8 金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

應收貿易賬款及合約資產

就應收貿易賬款及合約資產而言，本集團採用簡化方法計算預期信貸虧損，於各呈報日期基於終身預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。考慮到金融資產年期內任何時間點均可能出現違約事件，有關撥備為合約現金流量的預期差額。於計算預期信貸虧損時，本集團確立撥備矩陣，該矩陣乃基於其過往信貸虧損經驗及外部指標，並就債務人及經濟環境的特定前瞻性因素作出調整。

為計量預期信貸虧損，應收貿易賬款及合約資產已按共同的信貸風險特徵及逾期天數進行分組。合約資產與未開賬單在建工程有關，與相同類型合約的應收貿易賬款具有大致相同的風險特徵。因此，本集團認為應收貿易賬款的預期信貸虧損率為合約資產的虧損率的合理概約值。

按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產

本集團按12個月預期信貸虧損計量其他應收款項的虧損撥備，除非信貸風險自初步確認以來有大幅上升，則本集團確認終身預期信貸虧損。評估是否應確認終身預期信貸虧損乃基於自初步確認以來發生違約的可能性或風險有否大幅上升。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets and contract assets (Continued)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost (Continued)

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring on the financial assets at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; and
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.8 金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產(續)

於評估自初步確認以來信貸風險有否大幅上升時，本集團將於呈報日期金融資產發生違約的風險與初步確認當日金融資產發生違約的風險進行比較。在進行該評估時，本集團會考慮合理可靠的定量及定性資料，包括過往經驗及在無需付出過多成本或努力即可獲得的前瞻性資料。

具體而言，評估信貸風險有否大幅上升時會考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具外部(如有)或內部信貸測評的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 信貸風險外部市場指標的顯著惡化，如信貸利差、債務人的信貸違約掉期價格大幅增加；
- 業務、金融或經濟環境的目前或預期不利變動，預期會導致債務人的償債能力大幅下降；及
- 債務人經營業績的實際或預期顯著惡化；

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets and contract assets (Continued)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost (Continued)

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the end of each reporting period. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if it has a low risk of default, the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when (i) information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group); or (ii) the financial assets is 90 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Detailed analysis of the ECL assessment of trade receivables, contract assets and other financial assets measured at amortised cost are set out in note 37.4.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.8 金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產(續)

不論上述評估的結果，本集團假定，當合約付款已逾期超過30日，則信貸風險自初步確認以來已大幅增加，除非本集團有合理及可靠資料證明則當別論。

儘管如此，倘債務工具於各呈報期末被釐定為具有低信貸風險，則本集團假定該債務工具的信貸風險自初步確認以來並無大幅上升。倘債務工具的違約風險較低，則被釐定為信貸風險偏低，及借款人有強大能力於短期內履行其合約現金流量責任，而於長期內經濟及業務狀況的不利變動或會(但不一定會)削弱借款人履行其合約現金流量責任的能力。

就內部信貸風險管理而言，本集團認為違約事件在(i)內部制定或取自外界來源的資料顯示債務人不大可能悉數向其債權人(包括本集團)還款(未計及本集團所持任何抵押品)；或(ii)該等金融資產已逾期超過90日時發生，除非本集團有合理及可靠資料證明則當別論。

有關應收貿易賬款、合約資產及按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產預期信貸虧損評估的詳細分析載於附註37.4。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets and contract assets (Continued)

Financial guarantee contracts

For a financial guarantee contract, the Group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed. Accordingly, the ECL is the present value of the expected payments to the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value and are determined using the first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the applicable selling expenses.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.8 金融資產及合約資產之減值(續)

財務擔保合約

就財務擔保合約而言，本集團僅須在債務人違約的情況下，根據所擔保工具的條款作出付款。因此，預期信貸虧損為預期就所產生信貸虧損償還持有人的款項減去本集團預期從持有人、債務人或任何其他人士收取的任何金額的現值。

2.9 存貨

存貨以成本與可變現淨值兩者中之較低者列賬及採用先進先出法釐定。可變現淨值為日常業務過程中之估計銷售價減除適用銷售開支。

2.10 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行存款及現金。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.11 Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is recognised when the Group recognises revenue (see note 2.16) before being unconditionally entitled to the consideration under the payment terms set out in the contract. Contract assets are assessed for ECL in accordance with the policy set out in note 2.8 and are reclassified to receivables when the right to the consideration has become unconditional (see note 2.7).

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue (see note 2.16). A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised (see note 2.7).

For a single contract with the customer, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. For multiple contracts, contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.11 合約資產及合約負債

當本集團於根據合約所載付款條款無條件有權收取代價之前確認收入(見附註2.16)時，則確認合約資產。合約資產根據附註2.8所載政策進行預期信貸虧損評估，並於收取代價的權利成為無條件時重新分類至應收款項(見附註2.7)。

當客戶於本集團確認相關收入(見附註2.16)前支付代價時，則確認合約負債。倘在本集團確認相關收入前本集團有無條件權利收取代價，亦將確認合約負債。在此情況下，亦將確認相應應收款項(見附註2.7)。

與客戶的單一合約以合約資產淨值或合約負債淨值呈列。對於多項合約，不相關的合約之合約資產及合約負債不會以淨額為基準呈列。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.12 Financial guarantees issued

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer (or guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Where the Group issues a financial guarantee, the fair value of the guarantee is initially recognised as deferred income within other payables. The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instruments and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assessing the obligations. Where consideration is received or receivable for the issuance of the guarantee, the consideration is recognised in accordance with the Group's policies applicable to that category of asset. Where no such consideration is received or receivable, an immediate expense is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of any deferred income.

Subsequently, financial guarantees are measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with ECL under HKFRS 9 as set out in note 2.8 and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised over the guarantee period.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.12 已發出之財務擔保

財務擔保合約乃指簽發人(或擔保人)須因指定債務人未能按照債務工具之條款償還到期債務致使持有人蒙受損失時，向持有人償付指定款項之合約。

當本集團發出一份財務擔保時，該擔保的公允價值在初步被確認為其他應付款項內之遞延收入。財務擔保的公允價值乃基於債務工具項下要求的合約付款與在無擔保情況下須作出的付款或就評估責任應付第三方的估計金額之間現金流量差額的現值釐定。因發出財務擔保後收取或可收取之代價，將按照本集團應用於該資產類別的政策入賬。當沒有已收或應收代價時，於初步確認任何遞延收入時，於損益確認即時支出。

其後，財務擔保按根據附註2.8所載香港財務報告準則第9號項下預期信貸虧損所釐定金額與初步確認金額減(如適用)於擔保期間確認的收入累計金額兩者間的較高者計量。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.13 Leases

Definition of a lease and the Group as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an identified asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

For contracts that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.13 租賃

租賃之定義及本集團作為承租人

於合約開始日，本集團考慮合約是否屬租賃或包含租賃。租賃被定義為「以代價獲得已識別資產(相關資產)於一段時間內使用權的一項合約或合約的一部分」。為應用該定義，本集團評估有關合約是否符合三個關鍵評估項，即：

- 合約中明示或資產可供本集團使用時暗示合約是否包括一項已識別資產；
- 經考慮其於合約界定範圍內的權利後，本集團是否有權於整個使用期間因使用已識別資產而獲得絕大部分經濟利益；及
- 本集團於整個使用期間是否有權指示已識別資產的使用。本集團會評估其於整個使用期間是否有權指示資產的「使用方式及用途」。

就含有租賃部分以及一項或多項額外租賃或非租賃部分的合約而言，本集團將合約代價分配至各租賃部分及非租賃部分，以相對獨立價格為基準。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.13 Leases (Continued)

Definition of a lease and the Group as a lessee (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the consolidated statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any lease incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicator exists.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.13 租賃(續)

租賃之定義及本集團作為承租人(續)

作為承租人計量及確認租賃

於租賃開始日期，本集團於綜合財務狀況表內確認使用權資產及租賃負債。使用權資產按成本計量，其包括租賃負債的初步計量金額；本集團產生之任何初始直接成本；於租賃結束時拆除及移除相關資產產生之任何估計成本；及於租賃開始日期前預付之任何租賃付款(扣除任何已收租賃優惠)。

本集團於租賃開始日期起至使用權資產之可使用年期結束或租期結束(以較早者為準)止期間按直線法對使用權資產進行折舊，惟本集團合理確認可於租期結束時獲得擁有權則作別論。倘出現減值跡象，本集團亦會對使用權資產進行減值評估。

於開始日期，本集團按當日未支付租賃付款之現值計量租賃負債，並採用租賃中所隱含之利率予以貼現，或倘該利率不易確定，則採用本集團之增量借款利率予以貼現。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.13 Leases (Continued)

Definition of a lease and the Group as a lessee (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee (Continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable payments based on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payment of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for lease payments made and increased for interest cost on the lease liability. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

When the lease is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these leases are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 month or less.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.13 租賃(續)

租賃之定義及本集團作為承租人(續)

作為承租人計量及確認租賃(續)

計量租賃負債時計入的租賃付款包括固定付款(包括實物固定付款)減去任何應收租賃優惠；取決於指數或利率之可變付款；及預期在剩餘價值擔保下支付之金額。租賃付款亦包括本集團合理確定會行使之購買選擇權的行使價；及倘租賃條款反映本集團行使終止選擇權，則終止租賃而需支付之罰款。

於初步計量後，負債將因已付租賃付款而縮減，並因租賃負債之利息成本而增加。負債將予重新計量以反映任何重估或租賃改良，或於實物固定付款出現變動時予以重新計量。並非依據指數或利率之可變租賃付款於觸發付款的事件或條件的發生期間確認為開支。

倘租賃予以重新計量，則相應調整於使用權資產內反映，或倘使用權資產縮減為零，則計入溢利及虧損內。

本集團已選擇使用可行權宜方法將短期租賃入賬。與該等租賃相關之付款於租期內以直線法於損益確認為開支，而非確認為使用權資產及租賃負債。短期租賃為租期為12個月或以下之租賃。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.13 Leases (Continued)

Definition of a lease and the Group as a lessee (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee (Continued)

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted for under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

2.14 Provisions

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

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

2.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share capital is recognised at the amount of consideration of shares issued, after deducting any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.13 租賃(續)

租賃之定義及本集團作為承租人(續)

作為承租人計量及確認租賃(續)

已付可退回租賃按金根據香港財務報告準則第9號入賬，並初步按公允價值計量。首次確認時之公允價值的調整被視為額外租賃付款，並計入使用權資產之成本內。

2.14 撥備

若本集團目前因過往發生之事件承擔責任(法定或推定)，並可能須流出經濟利益以履行責任，而責任金額能作出可靠估計，則確認撥備。若貨幣時值重大，則撥備按預期履行責任支出之現值列賬。

所有撥備均於各呈報日期檢討，並予調整以反映現時之最佳估計。

2.15 股本

普通股乃分類為股權。股本按已發行股份的代價金額確認，之前先扣除與發行股份相關的任何交易成本(扣除任何相關所得稅優惠)，惟有關成本須為股權交易直接應佔之遞增成本。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

In all cases, the total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

Jewellery Products

- (a) Revenue from the sales of gold and jewellery products for a fixed fee is recognised when or as the Group transfers control of the assets to the customer.
- (b) Franchise income is recognised on an accrual basis over the terms of the relevant franchise agreements.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.16 收入確認

本集團遵循五個步驟以釐定是否確認收入：

1. 確定客戶合約
2. 識別履約責任
3. 釐定交易價格
4. 按履約責任分配交易價格
5. 當／隨履約責任的履行而確認收入

在各情況下，合約的總交易價格按履約責任的相關獨立售價分配至各項履約責任。合約的交易價格不包括代表第三方收取的任何款項。

當(或隨)本集團透過將所承諾貨品或服務轉移給其客戶而履行履約責任時，即於一個時間點或一段時間內確認收入。

有關本集團收入及其他收入確認政策的進一步詳情載列如下：

珠寶產品

- (a) 按固定費用銷售黃金及珠寶產品的收入乃當或隨本集團將資產的控制權轉移給客戶時予以確認。
- (b) 特許加盟費收入於相關特許加盟協議之期限按應計基準確認。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition (Continued)

IT Products and Services

(a) Enterprise software products

Revenue from the development of customised software is recognised over time as the Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls. The progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured based on output method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value of the services transferred to the customer to date relative to the services promised under the contract, that best depict the Group's performance in transferring control of goods or services.

When the outcome of the contract cannot be reasonably measured, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are expected to be recovered.

If at any time the costs to complete the contract are estimated to exceed the remaining amount of the consideration under the contract, a provision is recognised in accordance with HKAS 37.

Warranties associated with enterprise software products cannot be purchased separately and are served as an assurance that the products sold comply with agreed-upon specifications (i.e. assurance-type warranties). Accordingly, the Group accounts for warranties in accordance with HKAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.16 收入確認(續)

資訊科技產品及服務

(a) 企業軟件產品

開發自訂軟件的收入隨時間確認，蓋因本集團的履約創造及增強由客戶控制的資產。完全達成履約責任的進度乃按輸入法計量，即透過直接計量迄今已轉讓予客戶的服務價值，相對合約下承諾提供的服務價值確認收入，有關方法最能反映本集團於轉讓貨品或服務控制權方面的履約情況。

當合約的結果無法合理計量時，僅按預期可予收回的已產生合約成本確認收入。

倘於任何時間估計完成合約成本超過合約剩餘代價金額，則根據香港會計準則第37號確認撥備。

與企業軟件產品相關的擔保不得單獨購買，其用作對所售產品符合協定規格(即保證類型擔保)的保證。因此，本集團根據香港會計準則第37號「撥備、或然負債及或然資產」將擔保入賬。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition (Continued)

IT Products and Services (Continued)

- (a) *Enterprise software products (Continued)*
Maintenance service income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant maintenance service contracts.
- (b) *System integration*
Revenue from sale of complementary hardware and software products and software licences is recognised when or as the Group transfers control of the assets to the customer.
- (c) *Professional services*
Professional services income are recognised in the period when the services are provided.

Others

- (a) Consultancy and management fee income in respect of technical support, consultancy services and management services are recognised in the period when services are rendered.
- (b) Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.16 收入確認(續)

資訊科技產品及服務(續)

- (a) *企業軟件產品(續)*
保養服務收益以直線法按相關保養服務合約期限確認。
- (b) *系統集成*
銷售配套軟硬件產品及軟件授權使用證的收入乃當或隨本集團將資產的控制權轉移給客戶時予以確認。
- (c) *專業服務*
專業服務之收益於提供服務期間確認。

其他

- (a) 有關技術支援、顧問服務以及管理服務之顧問及管理費收益於服務提供期間確認。
- (b) 利息收益採用實際利率法按時間比例基準確認。就並無信貸減值而按攤銷成本計量之金融資產而言，對資產賬面總值應用實際利率。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.17 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to income is presented in gross under “other income” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

The following assets are subject to impairment testing:

- Property, plant and equipment;
- Right-of-use assets; and
- The Company’s interests in subsidiaries.

They are tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the asset’s carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs of disposal, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.17 政府補助

當本集團能夠合理地保證可收取政府補助並確定將會符合所有附帶條件時，本集團將按公允值確認政府補助。政府補助會遞延入賬，並按擬補償之成本配合所需期間在損益內確認。

與收益有關之政府補助於綜合損益及其他全面收益表內整體呈列為「其他收益」。

2.18 非金融資產減值

下列資產須進行減值測試：

- 物業、廠房及設備；
- 使用權資產；及
- 本公司於附屬公司之權益。

彼等於有跡象顯示無法收回賬面值時進行減值測試。

減值虧損乃按資產賬面值超過其可收回金額之差額，即時確認為開支。可收回金額為反映市況之公允價值減出售成本與使用價值較高者計算。評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量採用稅前折現率折現至其現值，以反映現時市場對貨幣時值及有關資產特有風險之評估。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

(Continued)

For the purposes of assessing impairment, where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Corporate assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Impairment losses recognised for cash-generating units is charged pro rata to the assets in the cash-generating unit, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less cost of disposal, or value in use, if determinable.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount and only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.18 非金融資產減值(續)

就評估減值而言，倘不產生現金流入之資產大部份獨立於其他資產，其可收回金額則按可獨立產生現金流入的最小資產組合(即現金產生單位)釐定。因此，部份資產個別進行減值測試，另有部份則按現金產生單位測試。企業資產於可識別合理及一致分配基準時分配至個別現金產生單位，或分配至可識別合理及一致分配基準的最小現金產生單位組別。

除資產賬面值將不會調減至低於其個別公允價值減出售成本或使用價值(如可釐定)外，就現金產生單位確認之減值虧損按比例自該現金產生單位之資產扣除。

倘用於釐定資產可收回金額之估計出現有利變動時，減值虧損將予以撥回，惟資產賬面值不得超過假設並無減值虧損被確認時原應釐定之賬面值(扣除折舊或攤銷)。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.19 Employee benefits

Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits to employees are provided through defined contribution plans.

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefits scheme under the Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) Schemes Ordinance, for all of its employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees’ basic salaries.

The employees of the Group’s subsidiaries which operate in the PRC, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore are required to participate in the central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. These subsidiaries are required to contribute certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme.

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.19 僱員福利

退休福利

本集團透過定額供款計劃向僱員提供退休福利。

本集團按照強制性公積金(「強積金」)計劃條例，為其所有合資格參與強積金計劃的僱員設立定額供款之退休福利計劃。供款乃按僱員基本薪金之百分比計算。

本集團於中國、台灣、馬來西亞及新加坡營運之附屬公司旗下僱員須參與由有關地方市政府營運之中央退休金計劃。該等附屬公司須按薪金成本若干百分比對退休計劃供款。

於僱員在年內提供服務時，供款乃於損益確認為開支。本集團根據此等計劃之責任僅限於應付之固定百分比供款。

短期僱員福利

僱員之年假於僱員有權享用時確認，並已就僱員截至呈報日期按照其所提供服務而預計應取得的年假而作計提。

不能累積之帶薪假(如病假及產假)，於休假時方可確認。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.20 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed when incurred.

2.21 Accounting for income taxes

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax.

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

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

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.20 借貸成本

借貸成本於產生時支銷。

2.21 所得稅之會計方法

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。

即期所得稅資產及／或負債包括本期或過往呈報期間(且於呈報日期尚未支付)，向稅務當局繳納稅款之責任或來自稅務當局之索償，乃根據年內應課稅溢利，按有關財政期間之適用稅率及稅務法例計算。即期稅項資產或負債之所有變動均列入損益的稅項開支。

遞延稅項乃按於呈報期末資產及負債於財務報表之賬面值與其各自之稅基的暫時差額以負債法計算。遞延稅務負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差額確認入賬。遞延稅項資產乃就所有可扣稅暫時差額、可結轉稅項虧損以及其他未運用稅務進賬確認，惟以可能有的應課稅溢利(包括現有應課稅暫時差額)可以可扣稅暫時差額、未運用稅項虧損及未運用稅務進賬抵銷之情況為限。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.21 Accounting for income taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable nor accounting profit or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, an associate and a joint venture except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period the liability is settled or the asset realised, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised in profit or loss, or in other comprehensive income or directly in equity if they relate to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly to equity.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.21 所得稅之會計方法(續)

倘商譽或初步確認(業務合併除外)某項交易中的資產及負債產生之暫時差額對應課稅及會計損益並無影響，則不會確認遞延稅項資產及負債。

於附屬公司、一間聯營公司及一間合營企業之投資所產生的應課稅暫時差額須確認為遞延稅項負債，惟本集團可控制暫時差額之撥回及不會在短期內撥回之暫時差額則除外。

遞延稅項不予貼現，並按預期應用於償還負債或變現資產期間之稅率計算，惟稅率於呈報日期須為已頒佈或實際上已頒佈。

遞延稅項資產或負債之變動乃於損益中確認，倘與於其他全面收益或股權直接扣除或計入之項目有關，則遞延稅項資產或負債之變動於其他全面收益或直接於股權中確認。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.21 Accounting for income taxes (Continued)

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are presented in net if, and only if:

- (a) the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group presents deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in net if, and only if:

- (a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - (i) the same taxable entity; or
 - (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.21 所得稅之會計方法(續)

即期稅項資產及即期稅項負債僅在以下情況下方會以淨額呈列：

- (a) 本集團依法有強制執行權可將已確認金額對銷；及
- (b) 有意按淨額基準結算，或同時變現資產及結清負債。

本集團僅在以下情況下方會以淨額呈列遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債：

- (a) 該實體依法有強制執行權可以將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債對銷；及
- (b) 遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債與同一課稅機關就以下任何一項徵收之所得稅有關：
 - (i) 同一應課稅實體；或
 - (ii) 有意於各未來期間（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的不同應課稅實體。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.22 Segment reporting

The Group identifies operating segments and prepares segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the executive directors for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and for their review of the performance of those components. The business components in the internal financial information reported to the executive directors are determined following the Group's major product and service lines.

The Group has identified the following reportable segments:

- Jewellery Products: design and sales of gold and jewellery products
- IT Products and Services: provision of information technology services and sales of products including enterprise software products, systems integration and professional services

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each of the product and service lines requires different resources as well as marketing approaches. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices.

The measurement policies the Group uses for reporting segment results under HKFRS 8 are the same as those used in its financial statements prepared under HKFRSs.

No asymmetrical allocations have been applied to reportable segments.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.22 分部呈報

本集團定期向執行董事報告內部財務資料，以供彼等就本集團業務組成部份的資源分配作決定，以及供彼等檢討該等組成部份的表現，而本集團則根據該等資料劃分經營分部及編製分部資料。向執行董事報告之內部財務資料的業務組成部份，乃依照本集團之主要產品及服務類別釐定。

本集團已識別出下列可呈報分部：

- 珠寶產品：設計及銷售黃金及珠寶產品
- 資訊科技產品及服務：提供資訊科技服務及銷售產品，包括企業軟件產品、系統集成及專業服務

由於各產品及服務類別所需資源及市場方針不同，故各經營分部乃個別管理。所有分部間轉讓乃按公平價格進行。

根據香港財務報告準則第8號，本集團用作呈報分部業績的計量政策與其根據香港財務報告準則編製的財務報表所用者相同。

對可呈報分部並無非對稱分配。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.23 Related parties

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, 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 if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group.
- (b) the party is an entity and if 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 an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.23 關聯方

就該等綜合財務報表而言，倘符合以下情況，以下人士則被視為與本集團有關聯：

- (a) 倘符合以下情況，即該人士或該人士之近親家庭成員與本集團有關聯：
 - (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主要管理層成員。
- (b) 倘符合下列任何條件，即該實體與本集團有關聯：
 - (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團之成員公司。
 - (ii) 一實體為另一實體之聯營公司或合營企業（或另一實體為成員公司之集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合營企業）。
 - (iii) 該實體與本集團均為同一第三方之合營企業。

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.23 Related parties (Continued)

- (b) the party is an entity and if any of the following conditions applies: (Continued)
- (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).
- (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.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

2. 主要會計政策概要(續)

2.23 關聯方(續)

- (b) 倘符合下列任何條件，即該實體與本集團有關聯：(續)
- (iv) 一實體為第三方實體之合營企業而另一實體則為該第三方實體之聯營公司。
- (v) 該實體為本集團或與本集團有關聯之實體就僱員福利設立之離職後僱員福利計劃。
- (vi) 該實體受(a)所識別人士控制或共同控制。
- (vii) (a)(i)所識別人士對該實體有重大影響力或屬該實體(或該實體之母公司)之主要管理層成員。
- (viii) 向本集團或本集團母公司提供主要管理層人員服務的實體或其為一份子的集團下的任何成員。

該某人士之近親家庭成員指彼等與該實體交易時預期可影響該人士或受該人士影響之家庭成員。

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3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs

New and amended HKFRSs that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the following amended HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, which are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2020:

Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material

Other than as noted below, the adoption of the new and amended HKFRSs had no material impact on how the results and financial position for the current and prior periods have been prepared and presented.

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 "Definition of Material"

The amendments clarify the definition of material and state that "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity". Materiality depends on nature or magnitude of information or both.

3. 採納新訂立及經修訂香港財務報告準則

於二零二零年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效之新訂立及經修訂香港財務報告準則

於本年度，本集團首次應用以下由香港會計師公會頒佈，與本集團的營運有關及適用於本集團於二零二零年一月一日開始之年度期間的綜合財務報表之經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	業務之定義
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號之修訂	收益利率基礎改革
香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂	重大性之定義

除下文所述者外，採納新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則對本期間及過往期間之業績及財務狀況的編製及呈列方法並無重大影響。

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂「重大性之定義」

該等修訂澄清重大性的定義，並聲明「倘資料遺漏、錯誤或模糊而合理預期會對通用財務報表之主要使用者基於該等財務報表（提供特定報告實體的財務資料）作出的決定造成影響，則有關資料有重大性」重大性取決於有關資料的性質或程度或兩者。

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3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs (Continued)

New and amended HKFRSs that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 (Continued)

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 “Definition of Material” (Continued)

The amendments also:

- introduce the concept of obscuring information when considering materiality and provide some examples of circumstances that may result in material information being obscured;
- clarify that materiality assessment will need to take into account how primary users could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making economic decisions by replacing the threshold “could influence” with “could reasonably be expected to influence” in the definition of material; and
- clarify that materiality assessment will need to take into account of information provided to primary users of general purpose financial statements (i.e. existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors that rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need).

The application of these amendments has had no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

3. 採納新訂立及經修訂香港財務報告準則(續)

於二零二零年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效之新訂立及經修訂香港財務報告準則(續)

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂「重要性之定義」(續)

該等修訂亦：

- 於考慮重要性時引入資料模糊不清的概念，並舉例說明可能會導致重大資料模糊不清的情況；
- 澄清重大性評估亦須考慮重大性的定義中用「合理預期會造成影響」代替「會影響」如何合理預期會對主要用戶作出之經濟決策造成影響；及
- 澄清重大性評估亦須考慮通用財務報表的主要用戶(即就大部分彼等所需要財務資料而依賴通用財務報表的現有及潛在投資者、債務人及其他債權人)所獲提供的資料。

應用該等修訂不會對本集團綜合財務報表造成影響。

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3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs (Continued)

Issued but not yet effective HKFRSs

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new and amended HKFRSs have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and related amendments ³
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework ⁵
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ⁴
Amendments to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions ⁶
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current ³
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use ²
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract ²
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRS Standards 2018-2020 ²
Accounting Guideline 5 (Revised)	Merger Accounting for Common Control Combination ⁵

3. 採納新訂立及經修訂香港財務報告準則(續)

已公佈但未生效之香港財務報告準則

於授權刊發此等綜合財務報表當日，若干新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則經已頒佈但尚未生效，且並無被本集團提早採納。

香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約及相關修訂本 ³
香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	提述概念框架 ⁵
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號之修訂	利率基礎改革 – 第二階段 ¹
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂	投資者及其聯營公司或合營企業出售或注入資產 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂	新冠病毒相關租金減讓 ⁶
香港會計準則第1號之修訂	將負債分類為流動或非流動 ³
香港會計準則第16號之修訂	物業、廠房及設備 – 擬定用途前的所得款項 ²
香港會計準則第37號之修訂	有償合約 – 履行合約之成本 ²
香港財務報告準則之修訂	二零一八年至二零二零年香港財務報告準則之年度改進 ²
會計指引第5號(經修訂)	共同控制之合併會計處理 ⁵

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3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED HKFRSs (Continued)

Issued but not yet effective HKFRSs (Continued)

- 1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- 2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- 3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- 4 Effective date not yet determined
- 5 Effective for business combination/common control combination for which the acquisition/combination date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- 6 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

The directors of the Company anticipate that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policy for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. These new and amended HKFRSs are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. 採納新訂立及經修訂香港財務報告準則(續)

已公佈但未生效之香港財務報告準則(續)

- 1 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- 2 於二零二二年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- 3 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- 4 尚未釐定生效日期
- 5 對收購／合併日期為二零二二年一月一日或其後開始之首個年度期間開始之日或之後的業務合併／共同控制合併生效
- 6 於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

本公司董事預計，所有修訂將於修訂生效日期或之後開始之首個期間之本集團會計政策中獲採納。該等新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則預期不會對本集團綜合財務報表構成重大影響。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

If circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long lived asset may not be recoverable, the asset may be considered “impaired” and an impairment loss may be recognised in accordance with HKAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”.

These assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When such a decline has occurred, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In determining the value in use, expected cash flows generated by the assets are discounted to their present value, which requires significant estimation.

As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were HK\$2,384,000 (2019: HK\$3,313,000) (note 14) and HK\$1,326,000 (2019: HK\$644,000) (note 15) respectively.

4. 重要會計估計及判斷

估計及判斷會根據過往經驗及其他因素(包括在現時環境下認為對未來事件之合理預期)持續進行評估。

本集團就未來作出估計及假設。根據其定義，由此得出之會計估計將甚少與相關實際結果等同。下文論述具有對下一財政年度內之資產及負債之賬面值造成重大調整之重大風險的有關估計及假設：

物業、廠房及設備及使用權資產之減值

倘情況顯示長期資產之賬面值可能無法收回，有關資產則可能會視為「減值」，並須根據香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」確認減值虧損。

當事項或環境變動顯示資產之賬面值可能無法收回時，有關資產便會進行減值測試。如果出現下跌跡象，賬面值便會減至可收回金額。可收回金額乃以其公允價值減出售成本與使用價值兩者中之較高者計算。

在釐定使用價值時，該資產所產生之預計現金流量會貼現至其現值，因而需要作出重大估計。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，物業、廠房及設備及使用權資產之賬面值分別為2,384,000港元(二零一九年：3,313,000港元)(附註14)及1,326,000港元(二零一九年：644,000港元)(附註15)。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Estimation of fair value of financial instruments not traded in an active market

As at 31 December 2020, financial instruments that are not traded in an active market including unlisted equity investments and unlisted private equity fund were carried at fair value of HK\$22,638,000 (2019: HK\$18,117,000) and HK\$464,000 (2019: HK\$476,000) respectively. The fair values are determined by using valuation techniques, details of which are set out in note 37.6. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. The Group bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case the Group uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Estimation of impairment of trade receivables, other receivables and deposits and contract assets within the scope of ECL

The Group makes allowances on items subjects to ECL (including trade receivables, other receivables and deposits and contract assets) based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period as set out in note 2.8. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amounts of trade receivables, other receivables and deposits and contract assets amounted to HK\$6,144,000 (2019: HK\$5,323,000) (note 20), HK\$13,106,000 (2019: HK\$14,490,000) (note 21) and HK\$3,460,000 (2019: HK\$6,141,000) (note 19) respectively.

4. 重要會計估計及判斷(續)

估計並無在活躍市場上買賣之金融工具之公允價值

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，並無在活躍市場上買賣之金融工具(包括非上市股本投資及非上市私人股票基金)按公允價值分別為22,638,000港元(二零一九年：18,117,000港元)及464,000港元(二零一九年：476,000港元)列值。公允價值乃採用估值技術釐定，有關詳情載於附註37.6。此涉及制定與市場參與者如何為工具定價相符之估計及假設。本集團盡可能根據可觀察數據作出假設，但可觀察數據未必經常可得。在此情況下，本集團使用現有的最佳資料。估計公允價值可能與呈報日期公平交易中可能達到的實際價格不同。

預期信貸虧損範圍內之應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項、按金及合約資產之減值估計

本集團根據有關違約風險及預期虧損率之假設就受限於預期信貸虧損之項目(包括應收貿易賬款、其他應收款項及按金以及合約資產)作出撥備。誠如附註2.8所述，本集團於作出該等假設及選擇減值計算輸入數據時，根據本集團過往歷史、現時市況及於各呈報期末之前瞻性估計作出判斷。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項、按金及合約資產之賬面值分別為6,144,000港元(二零一九年：5,323,000港元)(附註20)、13,106,000港元(二零一九年：14,490,000港元)(附註21)及3,460,000港元(二零一九年：6,141,000港元)(附註19)。

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Estimation of impairment of trade receivables, other receivables and deposits and contract assets within the scope of ECL (Continued)

When the actual future cash flows are different from expected, such difference will impact the carrying amount of trade receivables and other items within the scope of ECL under HKFRS 9 and credit losses in the periods in which such estimate has been changed.

Net realisable value of inventories

Net realisable value of inventories of gold and jewellery products is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses. These estimates are based on the current market condition and the historical experience of selling products of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in customer taste and competitor actions in response to severe industry cycle.

Management reassesses these estimates at the end of each reporting period. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of inventories was HK\$61,554,000 (2019: HK\$55,026,000) (note 18).

4. 重要會計估計及判斷(續)

預期信貸虧損範圍內之應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項、按金及合約資產之減值估計(續)

倘實際未來現金流量有別於預期，有關差異將影響根據香港財務報告準則第9號屬預期信貸虧損範圍內之應收貿易賬款及其他項目的賬面值及估計發生變動期間之信貸虧損。

存貨之可變現淨值

黃金及珠寶產品之存貨之可變現淨值為日常業務過程中的估計售價減銷售開支。該等估計乃根據現行市況以及銷售類同性質產品之歷史經驗而作出，並會因客戶喜好之變化及競爭對手因應嚴峻行業週期所採取之行動而出現重大變動。

管理層於各呈報期末重估該等估計。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，存貨之賬面值為61,554,000港元(二零一九年：55,026,000港元)(附註18)。

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5. REVENUE

The Group's principal activities are disclosed in note 1 to these consolidated financial statements. The Group's revenue recognised during the year is as follows:

5. 收入

本集團之主要業務在該等綜合財務報表附註1披露。本集團年內確認之收入如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Sales of gold and jewellery products	黃金及珠寶產品銷售	9,876	35,082
Franchise income	特許加盟費收入	18	249
Enterprise software products	企業軟件產品	13,328	27,587
Systems integration	系統集成	–	2,683
Professional services	專業服務	25,989	32,891
		49,211	98,492

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5. REVENUE (Continued)

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product and services lines and geographical market:

5. 收入(續)

來自客戶合約之收入分類

本集團以下列主要產品及服務線及地區市場按時間及按時間點自轉讓貨品及服務產生收入：

		Sales of gold and jewellery products 黃金及珠寶產品銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Franchise income 特許加盟費收入 HK\$'000 千港元	Enterprise software products 企業軟件產品 HK\$'000 千港元	Systems integration 系統集成 HK\$'000 千港元	Professional services 專業服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
2020	二零二零年						
Timing of revenue recognition	收入確認時間						
At a point in time	按時間點	9,876	-	-	-	-	9,876
Over time	按時間	-	18	13,328	-	25,989	39,335
		9,876	18	13,328	-	25,989	49,211
Geographical markets	地區市場						
Hong Kong	香港	-	-	6,526	-	-	6,526
PRC and Taiwan	中國及台灣	9,876	18	4,999	-	25,989	40,882
Southeast Asia	東南亞	-	-	1,803	-	-	1,803
		9,876	18	13,328	-	25,989	49,211

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5. REVENUE (Continued)

5. 收入(續)

		Sales of gold and jewellery products 黃金及珠寶產品銷售 HK\$'000 千港元	Franchise income 特許加盟費收入 HK\$'000 千港元	Enterprise software products 企業軟件產品 HK\$'000 千港元	Systems integration 系統集成 HK\$'000 千港元	Professional services 專業服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Timing of revenue recognition	收入確認時間						
At a point in time	按時間點	35,082	-	-	2,683	-	37,765
Over time	按時間	-	249	27,587	-	32,891	60,727
		<u>35,082</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>27,587</u>	<u>2,683</u>	<u>32,891</u>	<u>98,492</u>
Geographical markets	地區市場						
Hong Kong	香港	-	-	6,609	-	-	6,609
PRC and Taiwan	中國及台灣	35,082	249	17,277	2,683	32,705	87,996
Southeast Asia	東南亞	-	-	3,701	-	186	3,887
		<u>35,082</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>27,587</u>	<u>2,683</u>	<u>32,891</u>	<u>98,492</u>

The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the services were provided or the goods were delivered.

客戶所在地區之分類是根據提供相關服務或獲交付相關產品之地點而定。

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The executive directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision maker, have identified the following products and service lines as operating segments. Details of which are further described in note 2.22.

These operating segments are monitored and strategic decisions are made on the basis of adjusted segment operating results.

6. 分部資料

本公司執行董事(即主要營運決策者)已識別出下列產品及服務類別作為經營分部。有關詳情進一步論述於附註2.22。

該等經營分部受監控，且戰略決定乃根據經調整之分部經營業績作出。

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6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

6. 分部資料(續)

		Jewellery Products	IT Products and Services	Total
		珠寶產品	資訊科技 產品及服務	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元
2020	二零二零年			
Revenue – From external customers	收入 – 來自外部客戶	9,894	39,317	49,211
Reportable segment revenue	可呈報分部收入	9,894	39,317	49,211
Reportable segment (loss)/ profit before income tax	扣除所得稅前可呈 報分部(虧損)/ 溢利	(10,694)	1,451	(9,243)
Interest income	利息收益	10	11	21
Depreciation	折舊	(1,207)	(451)	(1,658)
ECL allowance on trade receivables	應收貿易賬款之預 期信貸虧損撥備	(153)	–	(153)
Net loss on written off/ disposal of property, plant and equipment	撇銷/出售物業、 廠房及設備之淨 虧損	(244)	(8)	(252)
Finance costs	財務費用	(18)	(14)	(32)
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	撇減存貨至可變現 淨值	(2,181)	–	(2,181)
Reportable segment assets	可呈報分部資產	300,006	65,827	365,833
Additions to non-current segment assets (other than financial instruments) during the year	年內添置分部之非 流動資產(金融工 具除外)	1,098	680	1,778
Reportable segment liabilities	可呈報分部負債	15,890	234,459	250,349

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6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

6. 分部資料(續)

		Jewellery Products 珠寶產品 HK\$'000 千港元	IT Products and Services 資訊科技 產品及服務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
2019	二零一九年			
Revenue – From external customers	收入 – 來自外部客戶	35,331	63,161	98,492
Reportable segment revenue	可呈報分部收入	35,331	63,161	98,492
Reportable segment loss before income tax	扣除所得稅前可呈報分部虧損	(11,852)	(2,783)	(14,635)
Interest income	利息收益	13	38	51
Depreciation	折舊	(1,128)	(917)	(2,045)
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity interest in a joint venture	重新計量先前持有的合營企業權益之虧損	(147)	–	(147)
Net gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之收益淨額	–	308	308
ECL allowance on other receivables	其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損撥備	–	(9)	(9)
Share of results of a joint venture	應佔一間合營企業之業績	(2,510)	–	(2,510)
Net loss on written off/disposal of property, plant and equipment	撇銷/出售物業、廠房及設備之淨虧損	(596)	–	(596)
Written off of contract assets	合約資產撇銷	–	(525)	(525)
Finance costs	財務費用	(6)	(47)	(53)
Reportable segment assets	可呈報分部資產	304,046	62,112	366,158
Additions to non-current segment assets (other than financial instruments) during the year	年內添置分部之非流動資產(金融工具除外)	934	962	1,896
Reportable segment liabilities	可呈報分部負債	13,550	235,692	249,242

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6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The totals presented for the Group's operating segments reconcile to the Group's key financial figures as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position 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
Reportable segment assets	可呈報分部資產	365,833	366,158
Eliminated upon consolidation	綜合入賬時對銷	(224,954)	(224,954)
Group assets	本集團之資產	140,879	141,204
Reportable segment liabilities	可呈報分部負債	250,349	249,242
Eliminated upon consolidation	綜合入賬時對銷	(224,954)	(224,954)
Group liabilities	本集團之負債	25,395	24,288

The Group's non-current assets (other than financial instruments) are divided into the following geographical areas:

		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	1,782	2,694
PRC and Taiwan	中國及台灣	1,735	979
Southeast Asia	東南亞	193	284
		3,710	3,957

The geographical location of the non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset in case of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.

6. 分部資料(續)

本集團之經營分部呈列之總額與綜合財務狀況表所呈列之本集團主要財務數據之對賬如下：

本集團之非流動資產(金融工具除外)乃按下列地區劃分：

非流動資產之地區分類乃基於該等資產之實際所在地(對於物業、廠房及設備及使用權資產而言)而定。

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6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Revenue from customers which individually contributed over 10% of the Group's revenue during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 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
Customer A ¹	客戶A ¹	N/A* 不適用*	20,275
Customer B ²	客戶B ²	9,397	N/A* 不適用*
Customer C ²	客戶C ²	9,119	16,698
Customer D ¹	客戶D ¹	N/A* 不適用*	10,018
Customer E ¹	客戶E ¹	6,251	N/A* 不適用*
Customer F ²	客戶F ²	4,999	N/A* 不適用*

- ¹ Revenue from Jewellery Products segment.
² Revenue from IT Products and Services segment.
 * The corresponding revenue did not individually contribute over 10% of the Group's revenue during the year ended 31 December 2020 or 2019.

6. 分部資料(續)

個別佔本集團截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度收入10%以上的來自客戶的收入如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
		N/A* 不適用*	20,275
		9,397	N/A* 不適用*
		9,119	16,698
		N/A* 不適用*	10,018
		6,251	N/A* 不適用*
		4,999	N/A* 不適用*

- ¹ 來自珠寶產品分部之收入。
² 來自資訊科技產品及服務分部之收入。
 * 相應收入並非個別佔本集團截至二零二零年或二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度收入10%以上。

7. OTHER INCOME

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest income	利息收益	21	51
Consultancy and management fee income	顧問及管理費收益	240	167
Foreign exchange gain, net	匯兌收益淨額	2,258	-
Government subsidy (note)	政府津貼(附註)	989	161
Others	其他	671	320
		4,179	699

Note:

For the year ended 31 December 2020, included in the government subsidy of HK\$690,000 (2019: Nil) was the wage subsidies received under Hong Kong Government and PRC Provincial Governments as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19. There were no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these subsidies.

7. 其他收益

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
		21	51
		240	167
		2,258	-
		989	161
		671	320
		4,179	699

附註：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，政府補貼690,000港元(二零一九年：無)中包含因新冠病毒爆發而獲香港政府及中國省級政府發放的工資補貼。概無有關該等補貼的未達成條件或或然事項。

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8. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS)

8. 僱員福利開支(包括董事薪酬)

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Wages, salaries and other benefits	工資、薪金及其他福利	20,407	36,331
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	退休金成本—定額供款計劃	2,070	6,404
		22,477	42,735

Note:

Due to the impact of COVID-19, a number of policies including the relief of social insurance have been promulgated by the PRC Provincial Government from February to December 2020 to expedite resumption of economic activities, which resulted in the relief of certain contributions to defined contribution scheme during the year ended 31 December 2020.

附註：

受新冠病毒影響，政府自二零二零年二月起至十二月頒佈包括社會保險減免等多項政策，以加快經濟活動復甦步伐，令截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度內若干定額供款計劃供款獲減免。

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9. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

Loss before income tax is arrived at after charging

9. 扣除所得稅前虧損

扣除所得稅前虧損已扣減：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Depreciation:	折舊：		
– owned assets	– 擁有資產	1,091	1,135
– right-of-use assets	– 使用權資產	567	910
Total depreciation	折舊總額	1,658	2,045
Other expenses:	其他開支：		
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	620	835
Net loss on written off/disposal of property, plant and equipment	撇銷／出售物業、廠房及設備之淨虧損	252	596
Lease charges on short term leases and leases with lease term shorter than 12 months as at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日之短期租賃及租期為十二個月以下之租賃的租賃費用	903	3,091
Legal and professional fee	法律及專業費用	1,671	5,166
Written off of contract assets	合約資產撇銷	–	525
Net foreign exchange loss	匯兌淨虧損	–	683
Other expenses	其他開支	4,795	7,193
Total other expenses	其他開支總額	8,241	18,089
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense, including:	確認為開支的存貨成本，包括：	8,509	30,471
– Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	– 撇減存貨至可變現淨值	2,181	–
Cost of services rendered (note)	提供服務成本(附註)	44,040	60,810
ECL allowance on trade and other receivables	應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項之預期信貸虧損撥備	153	9

Note:

Cost of services rendered included staff costs of HK\$16,615,000 (2019: HK\$36,921,000), which is also included in employee benefits expense (note 8).

附註：

提供服務成本包括員工成本16,615,000港元(二零一九年：36,921,000港元)，該金額亦計入僱員福利開支(附註8)。

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10. FINANCE COSTS

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Finance charges on lease liabilities	租賃負債之財務支出	32	53

10. 財務費用

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current tax – Overseas	即期稅項 – 海外		
Current year	本年度	14	77
Under-provision in prior years	過往年度撥備不足	67	2
Total income tax expense	所得稅開支總額	81	79

11. 所得稅開支

Hong Kong Profits Tax has not been provided as the Group had no assessable profits subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Pursuant to the income tax rules and regulations of the PRC, the subsidiaries in the PRC are subject to PRC Enterprise Income Tax at a rate of 25% for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the year at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，由於本集團並無須繳納香港利得稅的應課稅溢利，故並無就香港利得稅計提撥備。

根據中國之所得稅規則及條例，中國的附屬公司於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度須按稅率25%繳納中國企業所得稅。

海外溢利的稅項乃根據年內估計應課稅溢利按本集團經營業務所在的國家的現行稅率計算。

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11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting loss at applicable tax rates:

11. 所得稅開支(續)

按適用稅率就稅項開支及會計虧損進行對賬：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss before income tax	扣除所得稅前虧損	(9,243)	(14,635)
Tax on loss before income tax, calculated at the rates applicable to profits or losses in the tax jurisdiction concerned	按於有關稅務司法權區適用於溢利或虧損之稅率計算之扣除所得稅前虧損之稅項	(1,069)	(2,201)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	不可扣減開支之稅項影響	882	2,682
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	毋須課稅收入之稅項影響	(540)	(314)
Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised	未確認暫時差額之稅項影響	96	(1)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	未確認稅項虧損之稅項影響	1,171	1,051
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	使用先前未確認稅項虧損之稅項影響	(526)	(1,140)
Under provision in prior years	過往年度撥備不足	67	2
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	81	79

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11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

At 31 December 2020, the Group had unrecognised tax losses of approximately HK\$79,997,000 (2019: HK\$78,566,000) to carry forward against future taxable income. These tax losses do not expire under current legislation except losses of approximately HK\$35,889,000 (2019: HK\$34,256,000) which will be expired as follows:

11. 所得稅開支(續)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團有未確認稅項虧損約79,997,000港元(二零一九年：78,566,000港元)承轉，用作抵銷未來應課稅收入。此等稅項虧損根據現時法律並不會屆滿，惟虧損約35,889,000港元(二零一九年：34,256,000港元)將於下列期間屆滿：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Year of expiry:	屆滿年期：		
2020	二零二零年	-	3,214
2021	二零二一年	13,597	14,418
2022	二零二二年	6,426	6,048
2023	二零二三年	4,999	4,705
2024	二零二四年	6,238	5,871
2025	二零二五年	4,629	-
		35,889	34,256

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12. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic loss per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following:

Loss	虧損
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年內虧損
Number of shares	股份數目
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	普通股加權平均數(千股)

12. 每股虧損

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本虧損乃按以下數據計算：

2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
8,717	14,680
1,947,690	1,884,402

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic loss per share has been adjusted for the Placing in May 2019 (note 27(i)).

Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share because there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in issue during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，用作計算每股基本虧損之普通股股份加權平均數經已就於二零一九年五月的配售調整(附註27(i))。

由於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度內並無已發行潛在可攤薄之普通股，故每股攤薄虧損相等於每股基本虧損。

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13. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS

13.1 Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments, disclosed pursuant to GEM Listing Rules, section 383 (1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

13. 董事薪酬及五名最高薪酬人士之薪酬

13.1 董事薪酬

董事薪酬乃根據GEM上市規則、香港公司條例第383(1)條及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部披露如下：

		Other emoluments 其他酬金			
		Directors' fees 董事袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	Salaries and allowances 薪金及津貼 HK\$'000 千港元	Contributions to defined contribution plan 定額供款計劃供款 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
2020	二零二零年				
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Chong Yu Ping	莊儒平先生	-	600	18	618
Ms. Li Xia (note)	李霞女士(附註)	-	984	100	1,084
Mr. Chen Yin	陳寅先生	-	534	16	550
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Mr. Lam Tin Faat	林天發先生	180	-	-	180
Ms. Na Xin	那昕女士	120	-	-	120
Ms. Zhao Xiaxia	趙霞霞女士	120	-	-	120
		420	2,118	134	2,672

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13. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

13.1 Directors' emoluments (Continued)

		Directors' fees	Salaries and allowances	Contributions to defined contribution plan	Total
		董事袍金	薪金及津貼	定額供款計劃供款	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
2019	二零一九年				
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Chong Yu Ping	莊儒平先生	-	600	18	618
Ms. Li Xia (note)	李霞女士(附註)	-	985	141	1,126
Mr. Chen Yin	陳寅先生	-	533	18	551
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Mr. Lam Tin Faat	林天發先生	180	-	-	180
Ms. Na Xin	那昕女士	120	-	-	120
Ms. Zhao Xiaxia	趙霞霞女士	120	-	-	120
		420	2,118	177	2,715

Note:

Ms. Li Xia is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and her emoluments disclosed above include the services rendered by her as Chief Executive Officer.

附註：

李霞女士亦為本公司行政總裁，上文所披露彼之薪酬包括其作為行政總裁提供的服務。

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13. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

13.1 Directors' emoluments (Continued)

No emoluments were paid by the Group to any directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

There were no arrangements under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

13.2 Five highest paid individuals' emoluments

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the year included three (2019: three) directors whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis presented above. The emoluments of the remaining two (2019: two) individuals 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
Salaries and allowances	薪金及津貼	720	720
Contributions to defined contribution plan	定額供款計劃供款	30	30
		750	750

The emoluments fell within the following band:

		Number of individuals 員工人數	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Emolument band: Nil to HK\$1,000,000	薪酬範圍： 零至1,000,000港元	2	2

13. 董事薪酬及五名最高薪酬人士之薪酬(續)

13.1 董事薪酬(續)

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團並無向任何董事支付薪酬作為加入本集團或加入本集團後之獎勵或作為離職補償。

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，並無董事放棄或同意放棄任何薪酬之安排。

13.2 五名最高薪酬人士之薪酬

年內，本集團五名最高薪酬人士包括三名(二零一九年：三名)董事，其薪酬已在上述分析中反映。年內餘下兩名(二零一九年：兩名)最高薪酬人士之薪酬如下：

薪酬介於以下範圍：

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

14. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold improvements 租賃物業裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	Computer and office equipment 電腦及辦公室設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Furniture and fixtures 傢俬及裝置 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicles 汽車 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					
Cost	成本	1,946	12,215	6,844	4,529	25,534
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	累計折舊及減值虧損	(1,927)	(12,008)	(6,166)	(1,215)	(21,316)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	<u>19</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>3,314</u>	<u>4,218</u>
Year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度					
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	19	207	678	3,314	4,218
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	6	(3)	(1)	-	2
Additions	添置	124	82	-	-	206
Disposal/Written off	出售/撇銷	-	(27)	(564)	(5)	(596)
Acquired through business combination (note 33)	透過業務合併收購(附註33)	530	22	120	-	672
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 34)	出售附屬公司(附註34)	(35)	(19)	-	-	(54)
Depreciation	折舊	(198)	(74)	(110)	(753)	(1,135)
Closing net book amount	年末賬面淨值	<u>446</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>2,556</u>	<u>3,313</u>
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					
Cost	成本	2,329	10,781	571	4,498	18,179
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	累計折舊及減值虧損	(1,883)	(10,593)	(448)	(1,942)	(14,866)
Net book amount as at 31 December 2019	於二零一九年十二月三十一日的賬面淨值	<u>446</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>2,556</u>	<u>3,313</u>

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

14. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

		Leasehold improvements	Computer and office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total
		租賃物業裝修	電腦及辦公室設備	傢俬及裝置	汽車	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
Year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度					
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	446	188	123	2,556	3,313
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	2	6	2	6	16
Additions	添置	317	84	13	112	526
Disposal/Written off	出售/撇銷	(236)	(28)	(94)	(22)	(380)
Depreciation	折舊	(252)	(60)	(16)	(763)	(1,091)
Closing net book amount	年末賬面淨值	277	190	28	1,889	2,384
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日					
Cost	成本	2,115	10,778	420	4,199	17,512
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	累計折舊及減值虧損	(1,838)	(10,588)	(392)	(2,310)	(15,128)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	277	190	28	1,889	2,384

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15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

15. 使用權資產

		Land and buildings 土地及樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	
Cost	成本	1,369
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	—
Net book amount as at 1 January	於一月一日的賬面淨值	<u>1,369</u>
Year ended 31 December 2019	截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度	
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	1,369
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	(18)
Additions	添置	1,018
Depreciation	折舊	(910)
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 34)	出售附屬公司(附註34)	(815)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	<u>644</u>
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	
Cost	成本	1,506
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(862)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	<u>644</u>

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15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

15. 使用權資產(續)

		Land and buildings 土地及樓宇 HK\$'000 千港元
Year ended 31 December 2020	截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度	
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	644
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	(3)
Additions	添置	1,252
Depreciation	折舊	(567)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	1,326
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	
Cost	成本	2,824
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(1,498)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	1,326

The details in relation to these leases are set out in note 26.

有關該等租賃之詳情載於附註26。

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16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Name of company 公司名稱	Place/Country of incorporation 註冊成立地點/國家	Place of operation 營業地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital/registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/註冊資本詳情	Percentage of ownership interest held by the Company 本公司所持所有權權益之百分比	Principal activities 主要業務
Excel (BVI) Limited*	British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong	5,000 shares of US\$1 each	100%* (2019: 100%#)	Investment holding
Excel (BVI) Limited*	英屬處女群島	香港	5,000股每股面值1美元之股份	100%* (二零一九年: 100%#)	投資控股
Excel Consulting and Solutions Sdn. Bhd.*	Malaysia	Malaysia	100,000 shares of Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR") 1 each	100% (2019: 100%)	Development of computer software and provision of sale and marketing services
Excel Consulting and Solutions Sdn. Bhd.*	馬來西亞	馬來西亞	100,000股每股面值馬來西亞幣 (「馬幣」)1元之股份	100% (二零一九年: 100%)	開發電腦軟件及提供銷售及市場推廣服務
I21 Limited*	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	HK\$13,001,000	80.1% (2019: 80.1%)	Application services provider
I21 Limited*	香港	香港	13,001,000港元	80.1% (二零一九年: 80.1%)	應用軟件服務供應商
HR21 Limited*	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	HK\$2	93% (2019: 93%)	Development of computer software and provision of maintenance services
HR21 Limited*	香港	香港	2港元	93% (二零一九年: 93%)	開發電腦軟件及提供保養服務
World Sky International Limited*	British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong	1 share of US\$1	100%* (2019: 100%#)	Investment holding
世天國際有限公司*	英屬處女群島	香港	1股面值1美元之股份	100%* (二零一九年: 100%#)	投資控股
金香港珠寶(深圳)有限公司 (Hong Kong Jewellery (Shenzhen) Co., Limited@)**	PRC	PRC	HK\$127,000,000	100% (2019: 100%)	Design and sales of gold and jewellery products
金香港珠寶(深圳)有限公司**	中國	中國	127,000,000港元	100% (二零一九年: 100%)	設計及銷售黃金及珠寶產品
深圳志鴻聯匯計算機系統有限公司 (Excel Solution Technology Limited@)**	PRC	PRC	Renminbi ("RMB")6,000,000	100% (2019: 100%)	Development of computer software and provision of maintenance services
深圳志鴻聯匯計算機系統有限公司 **	中國	中國	人民幣(「人民幣」)6,000,000元	100% (二零一九年: 100%)	開發電腦軟件及提供保養服務
志鴻軟件(深圳)有限公司 (Excel Software (Shenzhen) Co., Limited@)**	PRC	PRC	HK\$20,000,000	100% (2019: 100%)	Development of computer software and provision of maintenance services
志鴻軟件(深圳)有限公司**	中國	中國	20,000,000港元	100% (二零一九年: 100%)	開發電腦軟件及提供保養服務

16. 於附屬公司之權益

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，主要附屬公司之詳情如下：

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16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

Name of company 公司名稱	Place/Country of incorporation 註冊成立地點/國家	Place of operation 營業地點	Particulars of issued and paid up capital/registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/註冊資本詳情	Percentage of ownership interest held by the Company 本公司所持所有權權益之百分比	Principal activities 主要業務
志鴻六維科技(杭州)有限公司 (Excel Global IT Services (Hangzhou) Co., Limited@)**	PRC	PRC	US\$150,000 (note)	100% (2019: 100%)	Provision of professional services
志鴻六維科技(杭州)有限公司**	中國	中國	150,000美元(附註)	100%(二零一九年: 100%)	提供專業服務
新川資訊科技股份有限公司 (New River Information Technology & Services Co., Limited@)*	Taiwan	Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar ("NT\$") 11,913,620	100% (2019: 100%)	Provision of professional services
新川資訊科技股份有限公司*	台灣	台灣	新台幣(「新台幣」)11,913,620元	100%(二零一九年: 100%)	提供專業服務
東莞志鴻國際金融科技孵化中心 有限公司 (Dongguan Excel International Finance and Technology Incubation Centre Company Limited@)**	PRC	PRC	RMB10,000,000	100% (2019: 100%)	Development of computer software and provision of maintenance services
東莞志鴻國際金融科技孵化中心 有限公司**	中國	中國	人民幣10,000,000元	100%(二零一九年: 100%)	開發電腦軟件及提供保養服務
深圳御德珠寶有限公司 (Shenzhen Yu Tak Jewellery Co., Ltd.@)*	PRC	PRC	RMB10,000,000	100% (2019: 100%)	Wholesaling and retailing of gold, platinum, diamond, karat gold, jade and jewellery products
深圳御德珠寶有限公司*	中國	中國	人民幣10,000,000元	100%(二零一九年: 100%)	黃金、鉑金、鑽石、K金、玉器及珠寶產品 的批發及零售

Issued capital held directly by the Company

* Limited liability company

** Wholly foreign-owned enterprise

@ The English names of the PRC or Taiwan companies are translation of their Chinese names for identification purpose only and are not their official names

Note:

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the registered share capital of Excel Global IT Services (Hangzhou) Co., Limited was increased from US\$70,000 to US\$150,000. As at 31 December 2020, the additional registered share capital of US\$80,000 has not been paid.

16. 於附屬公司之權益(續)

本公司直接持有已發行股本

* 有限公司

** 外商獨資企業

@ 中國或台灣公司的英文名稱乃其中文名稱譯名，僅供識別，而非其正式名稱

附註：

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，志鴻六維科技(杭州)有限公司的註冊股本由70,000美元增加至150,000美元。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，新增註冊股本80,000美元尚未繳付。

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16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

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

The Group includes two subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests ("NCI"), the details and the summarised financial information, before intragroup eliminations, are as follows:

16. 於附屬公司之權益(續)

上表列示之本公司附屬公司，乃董事認為對本集團年內業績有主要影響或構成本集團淨資產之重要部份。董事認為列出其他附屬公司資料將使篇幅過於冗長。

本集團包括兩家擁有重大非控股權益(「非控股權益」)之附屬公司，有關詳情及財務資料概要(未進行集團內公司間對銷)載列如下：

		I21 Limited HK\$'000 千港元	HR21 Limited HK\$'000 千港元
2020	二零二零年		
Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by NCI	非控股權益所持所有權權益及表決權之百分比	19.9%	7%
Current assets	流動資產	208	5,407
Non-current assets	非流動資產	–	7
Current liabilities	流動負債	(40,806)	(6,617)
Net liabilities	淨負債	(40,598)	(1,203)
Carrying amount of NCI	非控股權益之賬面值	(1,835)	369
Revenue	收入	–	6,525
(Loss)/Profit for the year	年內(虧損)/溢利	(618)	74
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	年內全面(開支)/收益總額	(618)	74
(Loss)/Profit attributable to NCI	非控股權益應佔之(虧損)/溢利	(123)	5
Total comprehensive expense attributable to NCI	非控股權益應佔之全面開支總額	(123)	5
Dividend paid to NCI	已付非控股權益股息	–	–
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities	經營活動(動用)/產生之現金流量淨額	(3)	221
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動動用之現金流量淨額	–	–
Net cash flows from financing activities	來自融資活動之現金流量淨額	–	–

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16. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

16. 於附屬公司之權益(續)

		I21 Limited HK\$'000 千港元	HR21 Limited HK\$'000 千港元
2019	二零一九年		
Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by NCI	非控股權益所持所有權權益及表決權之百分比	19.9%	7%
Current assets	流動資產	826	8,004
Non-current assets	非流動資產	–	16
Current liabilities	流動負債	(40,805)	(9,297)
Net liabilities	淨負債	(39,979)	(1,277)
Carrying amount of NCI	非控股權益之賬面值	(1,712)	364
Revenue	收入	–	6,609
Loss for the year	年內虧損	(6)	(455)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	年內全面開支總額	(6)	(455)
Loss attributable to NCI	非控股權益應佔之虧損	(1)	(32)
Total comprehensive expense attributable to NCI	非控股權益應佔之全面開支總額	(1)	(32)
Dividend paid to NCI	已付非控股權益股息	–	–
Net cash flows used in operating activities	經營活動動用之現金流量淨額	(5)	(316)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動動用之現金流量淨額	–	(4)
Net cash flows from financing activities	來自融資活動之現金流量淨額	–	–

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17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

17. 其他金融資產

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(不可劃轉)		
Unlisted private equity fund	非上市私人股票基金	464	476
Unlisted equity investments (note (a))	非上市股本投資(附註(a))	22,638	18,117
		23,102	18,593

Notes:

- (a) As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the amount mainly represented the fair value of 10% interests in an unlisted private entity established in the PRC, which is principally engaged in property development, property leasing and property management services.
- (b) The fair values of unlisted private equity fund and unlisted equity investments have been measured as described in note 37.6.

附註：

- (a) 於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，該金額主要指於一間非上市私人實體的10%權益的公允價值，該實體於中國註冊，主要從事物業開發、物業租賃及物業管理服務。
- (b) 非上市私人股票基金及非上市股本投資的公允價值已如附註37.6所述計量。

18. INVENTORIES

18. 存貨

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Gold and jewellery products:	黃金及珠寶產品：		
Work in progress	在製品	-	2
Finished goods	製成品	61,024	53,596
Packing materials	包裝材料	530	1,428
		61,554	55,026

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19. CONTRACT ASSETS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

19.1 Contract assets

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Contract assets arising from service contracts 服務合約產生之合約資產	3,460	6,141

The decrease of contract assets during the year ended 31 December 2020 is mainly due to the decrease in scale of ongoing service contracts at the end of the year. The decrease of contract assets during the year ended 31 December 2019 is mainly due to the disposal of subsidiaries during the year (note 34).

The balance of contract assets is expected to be recovered within one year.

19. 合約資產及合約負債

19.1 合約資產

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
合約資產	3,460	6,141

截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度的合約資產減少乃主要由於年末的持續服務合約規模減少。截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的合約資產減少則主要由於年內出售附屬公司(附註34)。

合約資產結餘預期將於一年內收回。

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19. CONTRACT ASSETS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES (Continued)

19. 合約資產及合約負債(續)

19.2 Contract liabilities

19.2 合約負債

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Contract liabilities arising from service contracts from billings in advance of performance	7,369	6,604
Contract liabilities arising from receipts in advance of sales of goods	114	159
	7,483	6,763

When the Group receives a deposit before the sales activity commences or services perform, this will give rise to contract liabilities.

當本集團於銷售活動開始或服務履行前收取按金，則會產生合約負債。

The increase of contract liabilities as at 31 December 2020 is mainly due to the increase in average price for maintenance service during the year. The decrease of contract liabilities as at 31 December 2019 is mainly due to the disposal of subsidiaries during the year (note 34).

於二零二零年十二月三十一日的合約負債增加乃主要由於年內的保養服務平均價格上升。於二零一九年十二月三十一日的合約負債減少則主要由於年內出售附屬公司(附註34)。

Contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year amounting to HK\$6,601,000 (2019: HK\$8,039,000) have been recognised as revenue during the year.

於年初的未償還合約負債6,601,000港元(二零一九年：8,039,000港元)已於年內確認為收入。

The balance of contract liabilities is expected to be settled within one year.

合約負債結餘預期於一年內結清。

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20. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables 應收貿易賬款
Less: ECL allowance 減：預期信貸虧損撥備

The directors of the Group considered that the fair values of trade receivables are not materially different from their carrying amounts because these balances have short maturity periods on their inception.

Trade receivables for IT Products and Services are due within 0 to 60 days (2019: 0 to 60 days) from the date of billing. Debtors with balances that are more than 90 days overdue are requested to settle all outstanding balances before any further credit is granted.

The Group's sales of gold and jewellery products comprised mainly cash sales to retail customers and credit sales to franchisees and wholesalers which are due within 0 to 90 days (2019: 0 to 60 days) from the date of billing.

Based on the invoice dates (or date of revenue recognition if earlier), the ageing analysis of the trade receivables, net of ECL allowance, was as follows:

0 – 30 days	0 – 30日
31 – 60 days	31 – 60日
61 – 90 days	61 – 90日
Over 90 days	超過90日

20. 應收貿易賬款

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	6,297	5,323
	(153)	–
	6,144	5,323

本集團董事認為應收貿易賬款為短期賬款，故該等結餘之公允價值與其賬面值並無重大差異。

資訊科技產品及服務之應收貿易賬款於發單日起計零至六十日(二零一九年：零至六十日)內到期。結餘逾期超過九十日之債務人在償還全部未償還結餘後方可再獲授進一步信貸。

本集團之黃金及珠寶產品銷售主要包括向零售客戶之現金銷售，以及向特許加盟商及批發商之信貸銷售，信貸期自發單日起零至九十日(二零一九年：零至六十日)內到期。

根據發票日期(或收入確認日期(倘較早))，應收貿易賬款(已扣除預期信貸虧損撥備)之賬齡分析如下：

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
0 – 30 days	6,001	2,212
31 – 60 days	32	27
61 – 90 days	87	2,906
Over 90 days	24	178
	6,144	5,323

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20. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The movement in the ECL allowance of trade receivables is as follows:

Balance at 1 January	於一月一日之結餘
ECL allowance recognised during the year	年內確認之預期信貸虧損撥備
Balance at 31 December	於十二月三十一日之結餘

20. 應收貿易賬款(續)

應收貿易賬款預期信貸虧損撥備之變動如下：

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	-	-
	153	-
	153	-

21. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Other receivables (notes (i), (ii) and (iii))	其他應收款項(附註(i)、(ii)及(iii))
Deposits	按金
Amount due from former associate (note (iv))	應收前聯營公司款項(附註(iv))
Prepayments	預付款項
Value-added tax recoverable	可收回增值稅

21. 其他應收款項、按金及預付款項

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	8,519	9,333
	283	730
	4,304	4,427
	1,205	6,716
	5,074	4,964
	19,385	26,170

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21. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) The movement of gross balance of other receivables is as follows:

21. 其他應收款項、按金及預付款項(續)

附註：

- (i) 其他應收款項結餘總額之變動如下：

		Stage 1 第一階段 HK\$'000 千港元	Stage 2 第二階段 HK\$'000 千港元	Stage 3 第三階段 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的結餘	13,855	–	10,649	24,504
New amounts originated	新發放金額	70,603	–	–	70,603
Amounts recovered	已收回金額	(69,968)	–	–	(69,968)
Amount written off	撇銷金額	–	–	(10,514)	(10,514)
Balance 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結餘	14,490	–	135	14,625
New amounts originated	新增金額	81,377	–	–	81,377
Amounts recovered	已收回金額	(82,761)	–	–	(82,761)
Amount written off	撇銷金額	–	–	(135)	(135)
Balance at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日的結餘	13,106	–	–	13,106

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21. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (ii) The movement in the ECL allowance of other receivables is as follows:

		Stage 1 第一階段 HK\$'000 千港元	Stage 2 第二階段 HK\$'000 千港元	Stage 3 第三階段 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日的結餘	-	-	10,640	10,640
ECL allowance recognised	確認之預期信貸虧損撥備	-	-	9	9
Amount written off	已撇銷金額	-	-	(10,514)	(10,514)
Balance 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結餘	-	-	135	135
Amount written off	已撇銷金額	-	-	(135)	(135)
Balance at 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日的結餘	-	-	-	-

- (iii) Included in the Group's other receivables as at 31 December 2020 was advance to a former related party of HK\$4,046,000 (2019: HK\$5,688,000). The amount due is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

- (iv) The amounts due are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The directors of the Group considered that the fair values of other receivables, deposits and prepayments are not materially different from their carrying amounts because these balances have short maturity periods on their inception.

21. 其他應收款項、按金及預付款項(續)

附註:(續)

- (ii) 其他應收款項預期信貸虧損撥備之變動如下:

- (iii) 本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之其他應收款項包括向前關聯方墊款4,046,000港元(二零一九年:5,688,000港元)。該款項為無抵押、不計息及須按要求償還。

- (iv) 該等款項為無抵押、不計息及須按要求償還。

本集團董事認為其他應收款項、按金及預付款項為短期賬款，故該等結餘之公允價值與其賬面值並無重大差異。

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22. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Included in cash and bank balances of the Group is HK\$11,120,000 (2019: HK\$14,413,000) of bank balances denominated in RMB placed with banks in the PRC. RMB is not a freely convertible currency. Under the PRC's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement and Sales and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for foreign currencies through banks that are authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

23. TRADE PAYABLES

The Group was granted by its suppliers credit periods ranging from 0 to 90 days (2019: 30 to 60 days). Based on the invoice dates, the ageing analysis of the trade payables were as follows:

0 – 30 days	0 – 30日
Over 90 days	超過90日

All amounts are short term and hence the carrying values of trade payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

22. 現金及銀行存款

本集團之現金及銀行存款包括11,120,000港元(二零一九年: 14,413,000港元)存放於中國境內銀行以人民幣計值之銀行存款。人民幣為不可自由兌換貨幣。根據中國之外匯兌換管理條例及結匯、售匯及付匯條例規定，本集團可獲准透過獲認可進行外匯兌換業務之銀行將人民幣兌換為外幣。

23. 應付貿易賬款

供應商給予本集團之信貸期介乎零至九十日(二零一九年: 三十日至六十日)。根據發票日期，應付貿易賬款之賬齡分析如下：

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
0 – 30 days	2,030	1,043
Over 90 days	–	33
	2,030	1,076

所有金額均屬短期性質，因此應付貿易賬款之賬面值被視為公允價值之合理約數。

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24. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED CHARGES

24. 其他應付款項及預提費用

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Other payables (note (i))	其他應付款項(附註(i))	4,269	4,836
Accrued charges	預提費用	2,066	1,215
		6,335	6,051

Note:

- (i) Included in the Group's other payables as at 31 December 2020 was staff bonus payable of HK\$334,000 (2019: HK\$1,801,000) and deposits received from franchisees of HK\$2,250,000 (2019: HK\$2,176,000).
- (ii) All amounts are short term and hence the carrying values of other payables and accrued charges are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

附註：

- (i) 本集團於二零二零年十二月三十一日之其他應付款項包括334,000港元(二零一九年：1,801,000港元)之應付員工花紅及自特許加盟商收取之按金2,250,000港元(二零一九年：2,176,000港元)。
- (ii) 所有金額屬短期性質，因此其他應付款項及預提費用之賬面值被視為公允價值之合理約數。

25. AMOUNTS DUE TO DIRECTORS

The amounts due to directors are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

25. 應付董事款項

應付董事款項為無抵押、免息並須按要求償還。

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26. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Total minimum lease payments:	最低租金付款總額：		
– Due within one year	– 一年內到期	538	477
– Due in the second to fifth years	– 於第二至第五年內到期	907	208
		1,445	685
Future finance charges on lease liabilities	租賃負債之未來財務支出	(87)	(27)
Present value of lease liabilities	租賃負債之現值	1,358	658
Present value of minimum lease payments:	最低租金付款之現值：		
– Due within one year	– 一年內到期	486	461
– Due in the second to fifth years	– 於第二至第五年內到期	872	197
		1,358	658
Less: Portion due within one year included under current liabilities	減：已計入流動負債於一年內到期部份	(486)	(461)
Portion due after one year included under non-current liabilities	已計入非流動負債於一年後到期部份	872	197

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has obtained the right to use land and buildings through four (2019: three) tenancy agreements. The leases typically run on an initial period of one to three years. (2019: one to three years) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the total cash outflows for the leases are HK\$1,484,000 (2019: HK\$4,039,000).

26. 租賃負債

下表顯示本集團租賃負債的合約餘下到期期限：

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團已透過四份(二零一九年：三份)租賃協議取得使用土地及樓宇之權利。租期一般初步為期一至三年(二零一九年：一至三年)。截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，租賃的現金流出總額為1,484,000港元(二零一九年：4,039,000港元)。

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27. SHARE CAPITAL

27. 股本

		2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年	
		Number of shares 股份數目	HK\$'000 千港元	Number of shares 股份數目	HK\$'000 千港元
Authorised:	法定：				
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.1 each	每股面值0.1港元之 普通股				
At 1 January and 31 December	於一月一日及十二 月三十一日	5,000,000,000	500,000	5,000,000,000	500,000
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：				
At 1 January	於一月一日	1,947,690,000	194,769	1,782,690,000	178,269
Issue of ordinary shares by Placing (note (ii))	通過配售發行普通 股(附註(ii))	-	-	165,000,000	16,500
At 31 December	於十二月三十一日	1,947,690,000	194,769	1,947,690,000	194,769

Notes:

附註：

- (i) On 8 May 2019, the Company entered into an agreement for the placing of up to an aggregate of 165,000,000 new ordinary shares to not less than six placees at a price of HK\$0.105 per share. On 21 May 2019, the conditions set out in the placing agreement was fulfilled and the placing were completed, in which 165,000,000 shares were placed at HK\$0.105 per share (the "Placing"). The net proceeds of HK\$17,064,000 (after deduction of the Placing commission and other expenses of HK\$261,000 from the gross proceeds of HK\$17,325,000) raised from the Placing were credited to the share capital and share premium account of the Company.
- (ii) The holder of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

- (i) 於二零一九年五月八日，本公司訂立一份協議，按每股0.105港元之價格向不少於六名承配人配售合共165,000,000股新普通股。於二零一九年五月二十一日，配售協議所載條件已達成及配售已完成，其中165,000,000股股份按每股0.105港元配售(「配售」)。配售籌集的所得款項淨額17,064,000港元(經扣除所得款項總額17,325,000港元的配售佣金及其他開支261,000港元)計入本公司的股本及股份溢價賬。
- (ii) 普通股持有人有權收取不時宣派之股息，且有權於本公司會議上就每股股份投一票。所有普通股對本公司之剩餘資產享有同等地位。

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28. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

28. 本公司財務狀況表

	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
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	資產及負債		
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Interests in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之權益	—*	—*
Current assets	流動資產		
Prepayments	預付款項	590	223
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行存款	5	727
		595	950
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付款項及預提費用	2,503	836
Amounts due to a subsidiary	應付附屬公司款項	5,205	—
Amounts due to directors	應付董事款項	8,088	9,682
		15,796	10,518
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨值	(15,201)	(9,568)
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總額減流動負債	(15,201)	(9,568)
Net liabilities	淨負債	(15,201)	(9,568)
EQUITY	股權		
Share capital	股本	27	194,769
Reserves	儲備	29(a)	(209,970)
Capital deficiencies	資本虧絀	(15,201)	(9,568)

* Less than HK\$1,000

* 少於1,000港元

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 31 March 2021.

於二零二一年三月三十一日經董事會批准及授權刊發。

Li Xia
Director

李霞
董事

Chong Yu Ping
Director

莊儒平
董事

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29. RESERVES

(a) The movement of the Company's reserves are as follows:

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元 (note 29(b)) (附註29(b))	Accumulated losses 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	217,968	(344,023)	(126,055)
Issue of ordinary shares by Placing	通過配售發行普通股	825	-	825
Transaction costs attributable to issue of ordinary shares by Placing	配售發行普通股應佔的交易費用	(261)	-	(261)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及年內全面開支總額	-	(78,846)	(78,846)
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	218,532	(422,869)	(204,337)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及年內全面開支總額	-	(5,633)	(5,633)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	218,532	(428,502)	(209,970)

(b) Share premium

The share premium represents the difference between the par value of the shares of the Company and net proceeds received from the issuance of the shares of the Company.

The application of the share premium account is governed by section 40 of the Bermuda Companies Act.

29. 儲備

(a) 本公司之儲備變動如下：

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元 (note 29(b)) (附註29(b))	Accumulated losses 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	217,968	(344,023)	(126,055)
Issue of ordinary shares by Placing	通過配售發行普通股	825	-	825
Transaction costs attributable to issue of ordinary shares by Placing	配售發行普通股應佔的交易費用	(261)	-	(261)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及年內全面開支總額	-	(78,846)	(78,846)
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	218,532	(422,869)	(204,337)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense for the year	年內虧損及年內全面開支總額	-	(5,633)	(5,633)
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	218,532	(428,502)	(209,970)

(b) 股份溢價

股份溢價指本公司股份的賬面值與本公司發行股份所得款項淨額之間的差額。

股份溢價賬之運用受百慕達公司法第40條監管。

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30. LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the reporting date, the lease commitments for short-term leases 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
Within one year	一年內	190	1,100

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had committed to a lease for land and buildings in which the lease had not yet commenced. The total future cash outflows for this lease amounting to HK\$993,000 in aggregate which are included in the table above.

31. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had provided guarantee for a former associate, Excel Technology International (Hong Kong) Limited ("Excel HK"), to a third party, in respect of all monies owed by and/or the obligations and liabilities of Excel HK to the third party under a service contract to the extent of HK\$170,000 (2019: Nil). At 31 December 2020, no provision for the Group's obligation under the guarantee contract has been recognised as there was no amount due by Excel HK to the third party and the directors considered that it was not probable that the service obligations to be performed by Excel HK would not be met.

30. 租賃承擔

於報告日期，短期租賃的租賃承擔如下：

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	190	1,100

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團已承諾就尚未開始租賃的土地及樓宇作出租賃。此租賃合計993,000港元之未來現金流量總額已計入在上表。

31. 財務擔保合約

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，本集團就前聯營公司志鴻科技國際(香港)有限公司(「志鴻香港」)根據一份服務合約而應付予一名第三方之所有欠款及／或責任及負債，為志鴻香港向該名第三方提供金額上限為170,000港元(二零一九年：無)之擔保。於二零二零年十二月三十一日，由於志鴻香港並無款項結欠該名第三方，且各董事認為志鴻香港不可能無法履行有關服務責任，故並無就本集團根據該份擔保合約之責任作出撥備。

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32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions/information disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, during the year, the Group had the following material transactions with related parties:

Name of related parties 關聯方名稱	Nature of transactions 交易性質	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Company in which a director of the Company has interests			
本公司董事擁有權益公司			
深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司 (Shenzhen Yihua Jewellery Co., Ltd*) ("Shenzhen Yihua") (notes (a) and (b))	Sales of gold and jewellery products 黃金及珠寶產品銷售	-	53
深圳市藝華珠寶首飾股份有限公司 (「深圳藝華」)(附註(a) · (b))	Processing fee paid 已付加工費用	-	409

* The English name of the PRC company is translation of its Chinese name for identification purpose only and is not its official name.

Notes:

- (a) Shenzhen Yihua is a shareholder of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 and is ultimately controlled by Mr. Chong Yu Ping, an executive director of the Company.
- (b) The above related party transactions also constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules.

These transactions were conducted in the Group's normal course of business and at mutually agreed prices and terms.

32. 關聯方交易

除了該等綜合財務報表其他部份所披露交易／資料外，年內本集團亦與關聯方進行以下重大交易：

* 該中國公司之英文名稱乃直譯自其中文名稱，僅供識別，並非其正式名稱。

附註：

- (a) 於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，深圳藝華為本公司之股東，並由本公司執行董事莊儒平先生最終控制。
- (b) 上述關聯方交易亦構成關連交易或持續關連交易(定義見GEM上市規則第二十章)。

此等交易均於本集團日常業務過程中按雙方同意之價格及條款進行。

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32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued)

Key management personnel remuneration

The emoluments of the directors of the Company, who represent the key management personnel, during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 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
Short term employee benefits 短期僱員福利	2,538	2,538
Post-employment benefits 離職後福利	134	177
	2,672	2,715

33. BUSINESS COMBINATION

Deemed acquisition of Shenzhen Yu Tak Jewellery Co., Ltd. ("SZ Yu Tak Jewellery") in 2019

Prior to 1 July 2019, the Group's interest in SZ Yu Tak Jewellery was accounted for as a joint venture.

On 1 July 2019, a subsidiary of the Group and Mr. Zhu entered into a supplementary agreement, pursuant to which the Group is entitled to appoint two out of three directors with equal voting rights in the board of directors of SZ Yu Tak Jewellery. As a result of the supplementary agreement, the Group obtained control of SZ Yu Tak Jewellery and SZ Yu Tak Jewellery became a non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Group with 95% equity interest since 1 July 2019. SZ Yu Tak Jewellery is principally engaged in wholesaling and retailing of gold, platinum, diamond, karat gold, jade and jewellery products.

32. 關聯方交易(續)

主要管理人員酬金

於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團董事(即主要管理人員)薪酬如下：

	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	2,538	2,538
Post-employment benefits 離職後福利	134	177
	2,672	2,715

33. 業務合併

於二零一九年視作收購深圳御德珠寶有限公司(「深圳御德珠寶」)

於二零一九年七月一日前，本集團於深圳御德珠寶之權益以一間合營企業入賬。

於二零一九年七月一日，本集團之附屬公司與朱先生訂立補充協議，據此，本集團有權於深圳御德珠寶董事會中委任三名董事其中兩名，擁有同等表決權。本集團因補充協議而取得深圳御德珠寶之控制權，深圳御德珠寶自二零一九年七月一日成為本集團擁有95%股權之非全資附屬公司。深圳御德珠寶主要從事黃金、鉑金、鑽石、K金、玉器及珠寶產品的批發及零售。

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33. BUSINESS COMBINATION (Continued)

Deemed acquisition of Shenzhen Yu Tak Jewellery Co., Ltd. ("SZ Yu Tak Jewellery") in 2019 (Continued)

The fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities of SZ Yu Tak Jewellery as at the date of deemed acquisition were as follows:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行存款	120
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	672
Inventories	存貨	12
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	按金、預付款項及其他應收款項	786
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付款項及預提費用	(1,296)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(6)
Net identifiable assets acquired	所收購可識別資產淨值	288
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(14)
Fair value of share of net assets at date of deemed acquisition	於視作收購日期應佔資產淨值的公允價值	274
Less: Interest in a joint venture	減：於一間合營企業之權益	(421)
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity interest in a joint venture	重新計量先前持有的合營企業權益之虧損	(147)
Net cash inflow on deemed acquisition:	視作收購之現金流入淨額：	
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	所收購現金及現金等價物	120

Since the date of deemed acquisition, SZ Yu Tak Jewellery contributed HK\$647,000 to the Group's revenue and HK\$2,247,000 to the Group's loss for the year ended 31 December 2019.

If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2019, the revenue and the loss of the Group for the year would have been HK\$99,154,000 and HK\$14,846,000 respectively.

33. 業務合併(續)

於二零一九年視作收購深圳御德珠寶有限公司(「深圳御德珠寶」)(續)

深圳御德珠寶於視作收購日期的可識別資產及負債之公允價值如下：

自視作收購日期，截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，深圳御德珠寶於本集團的收入為647,000港元及損失為2,247,000港元。

倘收購事項發生於二零一九年一月一日，則本集團年內收入及虧損將分別為99,154,000港元及14,846,000港元。

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33. BUSINESS COMBINATION (Continued)

Acquisition of additional interests in SZ Yu Tak Jewellery in 2019

Pursuant to a resolution passed on 16 September 2019 (the "Resolution"), the registered capital of SZ Yu Tak Jewellery was reduced from RMB13,000,000 to RMB10,000,000, among which, RMB9,999,999 and RMB1 (approximately HK\$11,199,999 and HK\$1) will be contributed by the subsidiary of the Group and Mr. Zhu, respectively. As a result of the Resolution, the Group's interest in SZ Yu Tak Jewellery was increased from 95% to 99.99999%. In October 2019, the Group acquired remaining equity interest in SZ Yu Tak Jewellery from Mr. Zhu at a consideration of HK\$1.

As a result of the acquisition, the difference between the consideration paid of HK\$1 and the carrying amount of non-controlling interests acquired of HK\$14,000 was recognised in the capital reserve.

34. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

On 16 December 2019, the Group disposed of the entire interest in a direct wholly-owned subsidiary, Excelink Development Corporation ("Excelink Development"), together with Excelink Development's wholly-owned subsidiary, Excel Technology (Shanghai) Co., Limited to an independent third party at a cash consideration of HK\$100,000, which was settled in January 2020.

33. 業務合併(續)

於二零一九年收購深圳御德珠寶之額外權益

根據於二零一九年九月十六日通過的決議案(「該決議案」)，深圳御德珠寶的註冊資本由人民幣13,000,000元減少至人民幣10,000,000元，其中人民幣9,999,999元及人民幣1元(約11,199,999港元及1港元)將分別由本集團附屬公司及朱先生出資。於該決議案後，本集團於深圳御德珠寶之權益由95%增加至99.99999%。於二零一九年十月，本集團以代價1港元向朱先生收購深圳御德珠寶的餘下股權。

於收購後，1港元的已付代價及14,000港元的已收購非控股權益賬面值之差異於資本儲備確認。

34. 出售附屬公司

於二零一九年十二月十六日，本集團向獨立第三方出售於直接全資附屬公司Excelink Development Corporation(「Excelink Development」)連同其全資附屬公司志鴻六維軟件科技(上海)有限公司的全部權益，現金代價為100,000港元，已於二零二零年一月結清。

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34. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

(Continued)

34. 出售附屬公司(續)

		HK\$'000 千港元
Analysis of assets and liabilities over which control was lost:	失去控制權之資產及負債分析：	
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行存款	3,288
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	54
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	815
Contract assets	合約資產	6,503
Trade and other receivables	應收貿易賬款及其他應收款項	340
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付款項及預提費用	(3,653)
Amounts due to the group companies	應付本集團內公司款項	(5,688)
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	(816)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(1,123)
Net liabilities disposed of	出售之淨負債	(280)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries:	出售附屬公司收益：	
Consideration receivable	應收代價	100
Net liabilities disposed of	出售之淨負債	280
Cumulative exchange differences in respect of net liabilities of the subsidiaries reclassified from equity to profit or loss on loss of control of the subsidiaries	失去附屬公司控制權時自權益重新分類為損益之附屬公司淨負債相關累計匯兌差額	(72)
Gain on disposal	出售收益	308
Net cash outflow arising on disposal:	出售產生之現金流出淨額：	
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	收取現金及現金等價物代價	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents disposed of	減：出售之現金及現金等價物	(3,288)
		(3,288)

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35. SIGNIFICANT NON-CASH TRANSACTION

In addition to the transactions/information disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, during the year, the Group had the following non-cash transaction:

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group entered into certain lease contracts related to land and buildings in which additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounting to HK\$1,252,000 (2019: HK\$1,018,000) was recognised at the lease commencement date.

35. 非現金交易

除此等綜合財務報表其他部分所披露的交易／資料外，本集團於年內有以下非現金交易：

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團訂立若干與土地及樓宇有關的租賃合約，其中於租賃開始日期確認添置使用權資產及租賃負債1,252,000港元（二零一九年：1,018,000港元）。

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36. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

36. 融資活動產生之負債對賬

本集團於融資活動產生之負債變動可分類如下：

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$'000 千港元	Amounts due to directors 應付董事款項 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 January 2019	於二零一九年一月一日	1,369	20,785
Cash-flows:	現金流量：		
Repayments to directors	向董事償還款項	-	(11,103)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金本金部分	(895)	-
Interest element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金利息部分	(53)	-
Non-cash:	非現金：		
Entering into new leases	訂立新租賃	1,018	-
Interest expenses (note 10)	利息開支(附註10)	53	-
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 34)	出售附屬公司(附註34)	(816)	-
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	(18)	-
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	658	9,682
Cash-flows:	現金流量：		
Repayments to directors	向董事償還款項	-	(1,594)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金本金部分	(549)	-
Interest element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金利息部分	(32)	-
Non-cash:	非現金：		
Entering into new leases	訂立新租賃	1,252	-
Interest expenses (note 10)	利息開支(附註10)	32	-
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	(3)	-
At 31 December 2020	於二零二零年十二月三十一日	1,358	8,088

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Group is exposed to financial risks through its use of financial instruments in its ordinary course of operations and in its investment activities. The financial risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its financial risk and takes actions to mitigate such risk. The Group adopts conservative strategies on its risk management and seeks to limit the Group's exposure to these risks to a minimum. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

There has been no change to the type of the Group's exposure in respect of financial instruments or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量

本集團因於其日常業務過程中及於其投資活動中使用金融工具而承擔財務風險。財務風險包括市場風險(包括外幣風險及利率風險)、信貸風險及流動性風險。

本集團積極地定期檢討及管理其財務風險，並採取行動減低有關風險。本集團在風險管理方面採取較為保守策略，並致力將本集團承受之此等風險減至最低。董事會檢討及同意管理各項有關風險之政策。

本集團所涉及金融工具風險之種類及其管理及計量有關風險之方法均無變動。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position relate to the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量

(續)

37.1 金融資產及負債之類別

綜合財務狀況表所呈列之賬面值涉及以下類別之金融資產及金融負債：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量的金融資產		
– Trade receivables	– 應收貿易賬款	6,144	5,323
– Other receivables and deposits	– 其他應收款項及按金	13,106	14,490
– Cash and bank balances	– 現金及銀行存款	23,524	25,994
Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(不可劃轉)		
– Unlisted private equity fund	– 非上市私人股票基金	464	476
– Unlisted equity investments	– 非上市股本投資	22,638	18,117
		65,876	64,400
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量的金融負債		
– Trade payables	– 應付貿易賬款	2,030	1,076
– Other payables and accrued charges	– 其他應付款項及預提費用	6,335	6,051
– Amounts due to directors	– 應付董事款項	8,088	9,682
– Lease liabilities	– 租賃負債	1,358	658
		17,811	17,467

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arise primarily from its financial assets and liabilities denominated in United States Dollars ("US\$") and RMB. These are not the functional currencies of the group entities to which these transactions relate. As the financial assets and liabilities denominated in US\$ and RMB are insignificant, the exposure to foreign currency risk is considered minimal.

37.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from bank balances and lease liabilities.

The exposure to interest rates for the Group's bank balances and lease liabilities is considered immaterial.

37.4 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument would fail to discharge its obligation under the terms of the financial instrument and cause a financial loss to the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk mainly arises from granting credit to customers in the ordinary course of its operations and from its investing activities.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.2 外幣風險

外幣風險指因匯率變動而導致金融工具之公允價值或其未來現金流量出現波動之風險。本集團承受之外幣風險主要源自其以美元(「美元」)及人民幣計值之金融資產及負債。此等貨幣並非涉及此等交易之本集團實體之功能貨幣。由於以美元及人民幣計值之金融資產及負債並不重大，故承受之外幣風險被視為極低。

37.3 利率風險

利率風險指金融工具之公允價值或現金流量因市場利率轉變而出現波動之風險。本集團的利率風險主要來自銀行存款及租賃負債。

本集團銀行存款及租賃負債所承受之利率風險並不重大。

37.4 信貸風險

信貸風險指金融工具之交易對手未能根據金融工具之條款履行其責任而令本集團蒙受財務損失之風險。本集團所承受的信貸風險主要來自於其於一般營運過程中向客戶授出信貸及來自其投資活動。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.4 Credit risk (Continued)

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is the carrying amount as disclosed in note 37.1.

(i) *Trade receivables and contract assets*

Management has a credit policy in place for approving the credit limits and the exposures to credit risk are monitored such that any outstanding debtors are reviewed and followed up on an ongoing basis. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. Payment record of customers is closely monitored. Customers of IT Products and Services with balances that are more than 90 days overdue are required to settle all outstanding balances before any further credit is granted. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off (i.e. derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The Group has certain concentration of credit risk in respect of trade receivables as 51% (2019: 54%) of the total trade receivables was due from a customer.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量

(續)

37.4 信貸風險(續)

本集團就於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日之綜合財務狀況表的組成部分而承受之最高信貸風險為賬面值，披露於附註37.1。

(i) *應收貿易賬款及合約資產*

管理層設有信貸政策以審批信貸限額，持續審核及跟進任何有未償還項的債務人以監控所承受的信貸風險。本集團政策為僅與信譽卓越的對手方交易。客戶支付記錄受到密切監察。結餘逾期超過九十日之資訊科技產品及服務客戶須在償還全部未償還結餘後方可獲授進一步信貸。本集團一般並無向客戶收取任何抵押品。

應收貿易賬款及合約資產於合理預期無法收回時撇銷(即終止確認)。

本集團應收貿易賬款存在若干集中信貸風險，因一名客戶結欠的金額佔應收貿易賬款總額的51%(二零一九年: 54%)。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.4 Credit risk (Continued)

(i) *Trade receivables and contract assets (Continued)*

Trade receivables and contract assets that are individually considered to be significant have been separately assessed for ECL. The Group makes periodic assessments on the recoverability of the receivables based on background and reputation of the customers, historical settlements and past experience. During the year ended 31 December 2020, no contract assets (2019: HK\$525,000) were individually written off in full.

The Group has applied the simplified approach to assess the ECL as prescribed by HKFRS 9. To measure the ECL, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the past due days. In calculating the ECL rates, the Group considers historical elements and forward-looking elements.

As at 31 December 2020, assessed lifetime ECL rate of contract assets (2019: trade receivables and contract assets) is minimal for all ageing bands as there was no recent history of default and continuous payments were received.

The Group determined that the ECL allowance in respect of trade receivables and contract assets for the years ended 31 December 2019 is minimal as there has not been a significant change in credit quality of the customers.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.4 信貸風險(續)

(i) *應收貿易賬款及合約資產 (續)*

個別被視為重大的應收貿易賬款及合約資產已單獨作出預期信貸虧損評估。本集團根據客戶的背景及聲譽、過往結算及過往經驗對應收款項的可收回性定期進行評估。於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，概無合約資產（二零一九年：525,000港元）已悉數個別予以撇銷。

根據香港財務報告準則第9號的規定，本集團應用簡化方法以評估預期信貸虧損。為計量預期信貸虧損，應收貿易賬款及合約資產已根據共同信貸風險特徵及逾期天數分組。於計算預期信貸虧損率時，本集團考慮歷史元素及前瞻性元素。

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，由於近期沒有違約記錄並持續收到付款，故評估後各個賬齡段合約資產（二零一九年：應收貿易賬款及合約資產）的終身預期信貸虧損率甚低。

於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，由於客戶的信貸質素並無重大變化，本集團就應收貿易賬款及合約資產確認的預期信貸虧損撥備極少。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.4 Credit risk (Continued)

(i) Trade receivables (Continued)

The ECL for trade receivables as at 31 December 2020 was determined as follows:

		Over 90 days but within 1 year 90日以上 但一年內	Over 1 year 超過一年	Total 總計
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
2020	二零二零年			
ECL rate	預期信貸虧損率	0% to 3%	0% to 3%	100%
Gross carrying amount	賬面總值			
- trade receivables	— 應收貿易賬款	6,141	24	6,297
Lifetime ECL	終身預期信貸虧損	21	-*	153

* Less than HK\$1,000

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量

(續)

37.4 信貸風險(續)

(i) 應收貿易賬款(續)

於二零二零年十二月三十一日，應收貿易賬款的預期信貸虧損釐定如下：

* 少於1,000港元

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.4 Credit risk (Continued)

(ii) *Other financial assets at amortised cost*

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost include other receivables and deposits (excluding prepayments and value-added tax recoverable) and cash and bank balances. In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group would make periodic collective and individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables and deposits based on historical settlement records and past experience as well as current external information and adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information, including the default rate where the relevant debtors operates. Other monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In these regards, the credit risk of other receivables and deposits are considered to be low.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, other receivables amounted to Nil (2019: HK\$9,000) were individually impaired in full. Except for these balances in other receivables (excluding prepayments and value-added tax recoverable), the Group has assessed that the ECL for other receivables and deposits are minimal under the 12-months ECL method as there is no significant increase in credit risk on these other receivables and deposits (excluding prepayments and value-added tax recoverable) and the exposure to default is minimal after considering the undertaking provided to some of the receivables during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量

(續)

37.4 信貸風險(續)

(ii) *按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產*

按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產包括其他應收款項及按金(不包括預付款項及可收回增值稅)以及現金及銀行存款。為盡可能減少信貸風險，本集團管理層將根據過往結算記錄及過往經驗以及當前外部資料對其他應收款項及按金的可收回性定期進行整體及個別評估，並作出調整以反映概率加權的前瞻性信息，包括相關債務人經營所在地的違約率。同時制定其他監控程序，確保作出跟進行動以收回逾期債項。就此而言，其他應收款項及按金之信貸風險被視為較低。

於截至二零二零年十二月三十一日止年度，其他應收款項零港元(二零一九年：9,000港元)已悉數個別予以減值。除該等其他應收款項結餘(不包括預付款項及可收回增值稅)，本集團經評估後認為其他應收款項及按金之預期信貸虧損根據12個月預期信貸虧損法計算甚微，原因在於該等其他應收款項及按金(不包括預付款項及可收回增值稅)之信貸風險並無大增，且考慮到於截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度對部分應收款項做出的承諾，所承受的違約風險為極低。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.4 Credit risk (Continued)

(ii) *Other financial assets at amortised cost (Continued)*

The credit risk for bank balances is considered to be insignificant because the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

37.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of settlement of trade and other payables and its financing obligations, and also in respect of its cash flow management. The Group's objective is to maintain an appropriate level of liquid assets to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

Analysed below is the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its financial liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019. When the creditor has a choice of when the liability is settled, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on when the Group can be required to pay. Where the settlement of the liability is in instalments, each instalment is allocated to the earliest period in which the Group is committed to pay.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.4 信貸風險(續)

(ii) *按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產(續)*

由於交易對方為具優質外部信貸評級之良好信譽銀行，故銀行存款之信貸風險被視為並不重大。

37.5 流動性風險

流動性風險涉及本集團未能履行透過交付現金或其他金融資產結算的金融負債相關責任之風險。本集團就結算應付貿易賬款及其他應付款項及其融資責任，以及其現金流量管理而承受流動性風險。本集團之目標在於維持流動資產於適當水平，以滿足其短期及長期流動資金需求。

下列分析為本集團於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日金融負債的合約餘下到期期限。若債權人可選擇結清負債之時間，負債按本集團可能被要求還款之最早日期記賬。若負債分期結算，則各分期付款分配至本集團承諾還款之最早期間。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.5 Liquidity risk (Continued)

The contractual maturity analysis below is based on the undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.5 流動性風險(續)

以下合約期限分析乃基於金融負債之未貼現的現金流量。

		Within 1 year or on demand 一年內或 按要求 HK\$'000 千港元	Over 1 year but within 5 years 一年以上 但五年內 HK\$'000 千港元	Total undiscounted amount 未貼現總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Carrying amount 賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
2020	二零二零年				
Trade payables	應付貿易賬款	2,030	–	2,030	2,030
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付款項及 預提費用	6,335	–	6,335	6,335
Amounts due to directors	應付董事款項	8,088	–	8,088	8,088
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	538	907	1,445	1,358
		16,991	907	17,898	17,811
2019	二零一九年				
Trade payables	應付貿易賬款	1,076	–	1,076	1,076
Other payables and accrued charges	其他應付款項及 預提費用	6,051	–	6,051	6,051
Amounts due to directors	應付董事款項	9,682	–	9,682	9,682
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	477	208	685	658
		17,286	208	17,494	17,467

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.6 Fair value measurements of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability and significance of inputs to the measurements, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and not using significant unobservable inputs.
- Level 3: significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or liability is categorised in its entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.6 金融工具的公允價值計量

綜合財務狀況表中按公允價值計量的金融資產及負債可分為公允價值層級的三個等級。三個等級基於計量輸入數據的可觀察及重大程度定義如下：

- 第一級：相同資產及負債於活躍市場的報價(未經調整)。
- 第二級：就資產或負債直接或間接可觀察的輸入數據(第一級內包括的報價除外)，及未有採用重大無法觀察輸入數據。
- 第三級：資產或負債的重大無法觀察輸入數據。

各項金融資產或負債整體所應歸入的公允價值層級內的等級，乃基於對公允價值計量具有重大意義的最低等級輸入數據。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.6 Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

The financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.6 金融工具的公允價值計量(續)

以經常性基準按公允價值計量的金融資產歸入公允價值層級如下：

		Level 1 第一級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
2020	二零二零年				
Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(不可劃轉)				
- Unlisted private equity fund	- 非上市私人股票基金	-	-	464	464
- Unlisted equity investments	- 非上市股本投資	-	-	22,638	22,638
		-	-	23,102	23,102
2019	二零一九年				
Financial assets at FVOCI (non-recycling)	按公允價值計入其他全面收益的金融資產(不可劃轉)				
- Unlisted private equity fund	- 非上市私人股票基金	-	-	476	476
- Unlisted equity investments	- 非上市股本投資	-	-	18,117	18,117
		-	-	18,593	18,593

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

截至二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，第一級與第二級之間並無轉撥。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.6 Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy 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
Unlisted private equity fund	非上市私人股票基金		
Fair value at 1 January	於一月一日的公允價值	476	-
Fair value (loss)/gain recognised in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益確認的公允價值 (虧損)/收益	(12)	476
Fair value at 31 December	於十二月三十一日的公允價值	464	476
Unlisted equity investments	非上市股本投資		
Fair value at 1 January	於一月一日的公允價值	18,117	11,926
Fair value gain recognised in other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益確認的公允價值 收益	4,521	6,191
Fair value at 31 December	於十二月三十一日的公允價值	22,638	18,117

Fair value gain/(loss) on unlisted equity investments and unlisted private equity fund is recognised in other comprehensive income and included under "Fair value reserve (non-recycling)".

There have been no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.6 金融工具的公允價值計量(續)

分類為公允價值層級第三級的本集團金融工具的賬面值對賬如下：

非上市股本投資及非上市私人股票基金的公允價值收益/(虧損)於其他全面收益內確認，並計入「公允價值儲備(不可劃轉)」項下。

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轉入或轉出第三級。

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Continued)

37.6 Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the fair value of the unlisted private equity fund is measured using valuation techniques with reference to the net assets values. The directors believe that the change in fair value (which is included in other comprehensive income) derived from the valuation technique is reasonable and is the most appropriate value at the end of the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the fair value of an unlisted equity investment has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by Avista Valuation Advisory Limited, independent qualified professional valuers, using the adjusted net assets method as the major assets are leasehold land, construction in progress and investment properties to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. The value of those major assets has been adjusted to their fair value at the reporting date using market comparison method, residual method and income capitalisation method for the purpose of determining the Group's share of adjusted net assets value and fair value of the investment. The significant unobservable inputs include lack of marketability discount of 30% (2019: 25%), monthly rental rate of RMB45.9/sq.m. (2019: RMB46.5/sq.m.), market yield of 4.5% (2019: 4.5%), market price of land of RMB2,117/sq.m (2019: RMB813/sq.m) and market price of property of RMB11,131/sq.m (2019: RMB11,430/sq.m). The higher the lack of marketability discount and market yield would result in lower fair value. The higher the monthly rental rate, market price of land and market price of property would result in higher fair value.

37. 財務風險管理及公允價值計量 (續)

37.6 金融工具的公允價值計量(續)

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，非上市私人股票基金的公允價值乃採用估值技術並參考資產淨值計量。董事相信，估值技術產生的公允價值變動(計入其他全面收益)乃屬合理及其為呈報期末最適當的估值。

於二零二零年及二零一九年十二月三十一日，因主要資產為用作賺取租金或資本增值的租賃土地、在建工程及投資物業，故非上市股本投資的公允價值已基於獨立合資格專業估值師艾華迪評估諮詢有限公司進行的估值，使用經調整資產淨值法達至。為釐定本集團應佔的經調整資產淨值及投資公允價值，該等主要資產價值已使用市場比較法、餘值法及收入資本化法調整至呈報日期的公允價值。重大無法觀察輸入數據包括缺乏適銷性的貼現率30%(二零一九年：25%)、每月租金每平方米人民幣45.9元(二零一九年：每平方米人民幣46.5元)、市場收益率4.5%(二零一九年：4.5%)、土地市價每平方米人民幣2,117元(二零一九年：每平方米人民幣813元)及物業市價每平方米人民幣11,131元(二零一九年：每平方米人民幣11,430元)。缺乏適銷性的貼現率及市場收益率越高，公允價值越低。每月租金、土地市價及物業市價越高，公允價值越高。

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38. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return for shareholders by pricing goods and services commensurately with the level of risks.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares and raises new debt financing.

38. 資本管理

本集團之資本管理目標為確保本集團持續經營之能力，並透過為貨品及服務訂立與風險水平相稱之價格，藉此為股東帶來充分回報。

本集團積極地定期對資本架構進行檢討及管理，並因應經濟環境之變化作出調整。為調整資本架構，本集團或會調整派付予股東的股息金額、發行新股份及進行新債務融資。



Yu Tak International Holdings Limited
御德國際控股有限公司