



EAGLE NICE (INTERNATIONAL) HOLDINGS LIMITED 鷹美(國際)控股有限公司*

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)
(Stock Code 股份代號 : 02368)

ANNUAL REPORT 年報

2018

* For identification purposes only
僅供識別

公司願景

與全球前瞻性運動服裝品牌並肩
矢志成為最佳生產夥伴



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公司資料

執行董事

鍾育升(主席及行政總裁)
陳小影(副主席)
陳芳美
李鎮全

獨立非執行董事

陳卓豪
盧啟昌
譚潔雲

公司秘書

胡敏芝

註冊辦事處

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

總辦事處及香港主要營業地點

香港
新界
葵涌
打磚坪街70號
麗晶中心
B座九樓
0902-0903室及0905-0906室

法律顧問

張葉司徒陳律師事務所
香港
中環
畢打街1-3號
中建大廈11樓

核數師

安永會計師事務所
執業會計師
香港
中環添美道1號
中信大廈22樓

審核委員會成員

陳卓豪(主席)
盧啟昌
譚潔雲

薪酬委員會成員

陳卓豪(主席)
鍾育升
盧啟昌

提名委員會成員

鍾育升(主席)
陳卓豪
盧啟昌

主要往來銀行

香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司
台北富邦商業銀行股份有限公司香港分行
中國銀行廣東省分行

主要股份登記及過戶處

Maples Fund Services (Cayman) Limited
P.O. Box 1093, Boundary Hall
Cricket Square, Grand Cayman KY1-1102
Cayman Islands

股份登記及過戶處香港分處

卓佳登捷時有限公司
香港皇后大道東183號
合和中心22樓

網址

<http://www.eaglenice.com.hk>

股份代號

02368

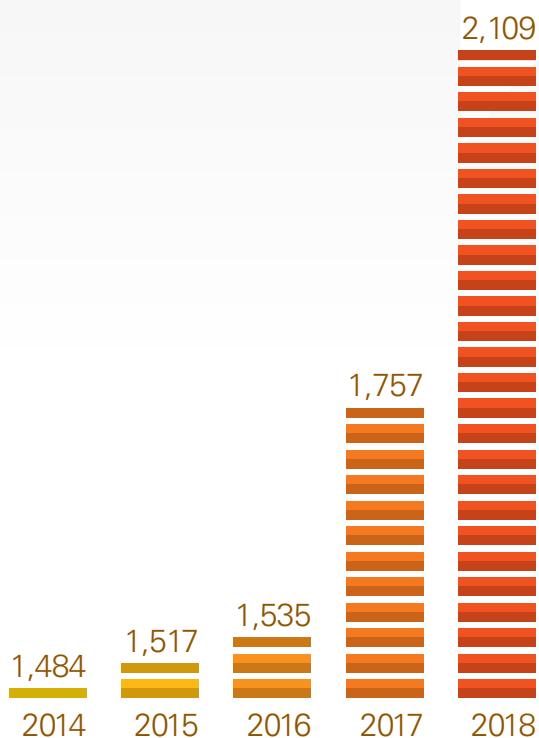


財務摘要

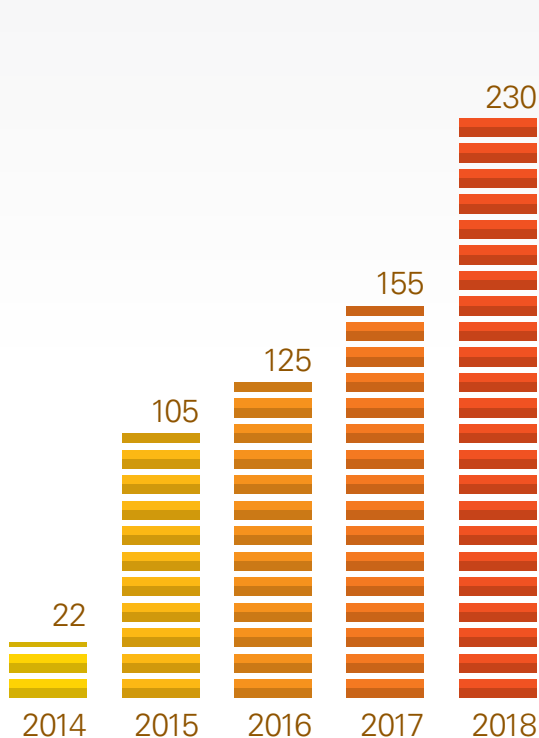
業績	二零一八年 百萬港元	二零一七年 百萬港元
營業收入	2,109	1,757
除折舊、攤銷、利息及稅項前溢利	334	236
本公司擁有人應佔年度溢利	230	155
每股基本盈利	46.0港仙	31.0港仙
每股股息		
— 中期	18港仙	15港仙
— 末期	12港仙	6港仙

財務狀況	二零一八年 百萬港元	二零一七年 百萬港元
資產總值	1,771	1,529
計息銀行貸款	197	143
股東資本	1,271	1,110
每股資產淨值	2.54港元	2.22港元

營業收入 百萬港元



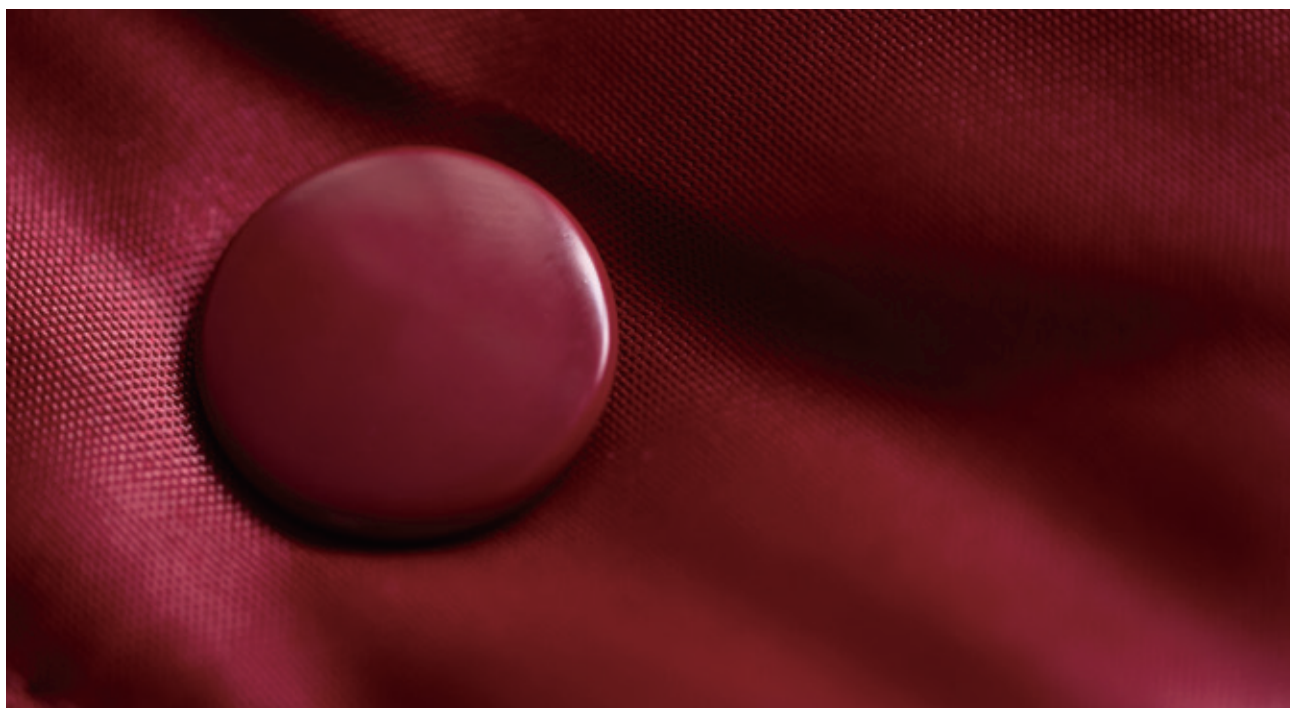
擁有人應佔溢利 百萬港元





主席報告

— 截至二零一八年三月三十一日止財政年度 —



本人謹代表鷹美(國際)控股有限公司(「本公司」)董事會(「董事會」)欣然向本公司股東(「股東」)提呈本公司連同其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)截至二零一八年三月三十一日止財政年度之年度業績。

環球經濟

二零一七年全球經濟整體趨好，增長率比預期更理想，約為3.7%。國際社會曾經擔憂歐洲政治衝突、難民危機、英國脫歐進程等會導致歐洲經濟持續低迷。但2017年歐洲政治發展相對穩定，維持歐洲團結穩定開放的陣營在政治選舉上獲得優勢地位，歐元區經濟超預期復甦。同時國際貿易並沒有受到反全球化趨勢的影響，增速明顯回升，並帶動了全球製造業及世界經濟整體回

暖。受惠於國際需求增長，中國和新興發展中亞洲經濟體都錄得強勁增長，集團對來年的全球經濟發展充滿信心。

於回顧年內，集團實時把握去年環球經濟增長好時機，與客戶共成長，營業額大幅增長兩成，突破20億港元大關，並持續改善盈利率，交出亮麗業績。

行業與市場回顧

高端時尚

隨著消費升級與健康生活觀念的普及，伴隨生活方式及消費模式的轉變，時尚的戶外運動和運動服飾大放異



彩，消費者在選擇運動服飾時，除了著重防風防水，輕薄又透氣保暖等功能性外，逐步注重服飾的設計美感與時尚。

市場對運動服需求日益多元化，運動服領導品牌和製造商緊貼市場轉變，製造更多高質素及功能與時尚並重的運動休閒服，以滿足市場需求。集團更榮獲主要客戶NIKE邀請成為其銷售新技術開展意念、以及各款高檔

特別版產品的專營店NIKE LAB供應商之一，證明集團開發技術及生產質量絕對有保證，期待與客戶一同打開運動時尚的大市場。

業務回顧

升級轉型

國際頂尖運動服品牌業者，為了應對快速變化的消費需求，都會優先與願意投資先進技術、及供貨交期短的供應商合作。集團除了積極提升機械化自動生產能力外，





利用電腦ERP系統垂直一體化、資源優化配置等技術來整合生產，提升效率，確保質量，控制成本和縮短貨期，緊密配合著客戶的發展。

前景展望

擴充產能

集團的生產基地位於中國及印尼，自過去數年配合運動服市場增長，已在印尼及江西生產基地不斷增加產能，承蒙客戶的大力支持，集團生產設施使用率已接近其最高產能，管理層相信，運動服市場在未來數年仍是全球零售業增長的主要動力之一，集團把握此市場趨勢之機遇，於回顧年內洽談收購位於越南的生產設施，進一步降低生產基地集中的風險，增加生產靈活性，以及提升產能以迎接市場的不斷增長。

該越南工廠已於二零一八年六月一日正式合併入集團，相信在未來一年，將會為集團帶來顯著的生產動力提升產能。



企業社會責任

集團關心珍惜每位員工，健康是生命、財富之本，集團年內邀請當地衛生部門及醫院到工廠為適齡婦女進行免費婦科檢查，提高員工對預防婦科疾病的認知，保持身體最佳狀態，與集團一同成長。

集團一直關注及支持環保公益活動，注重環境保護，年內跟潮汕當地非牟利團體合辦，並組織當地員工參加保護當地母親河徒步行的活動，宣導保護潮汕的母親河韓江，以及綠色低碳生活，呼籲保護環境，支持公益環保事業，提高員工環保意識，促進集團可持續發展。



致謝

本人謹代表本集團，衷心感謝董事會成員及管理層於年內的不懈努力及熱心奉獻。本人亦藉此感謝各股東、供應商、業務伙伴及客戶對集團的支持。我們繼續維持高派息比率，皆因我們堅持聚焦業務發展的同時履行回饋股東的承諾。本人亦對全體員工在過去一年的努力致以誠摯的感謝。



主席

鍾育升

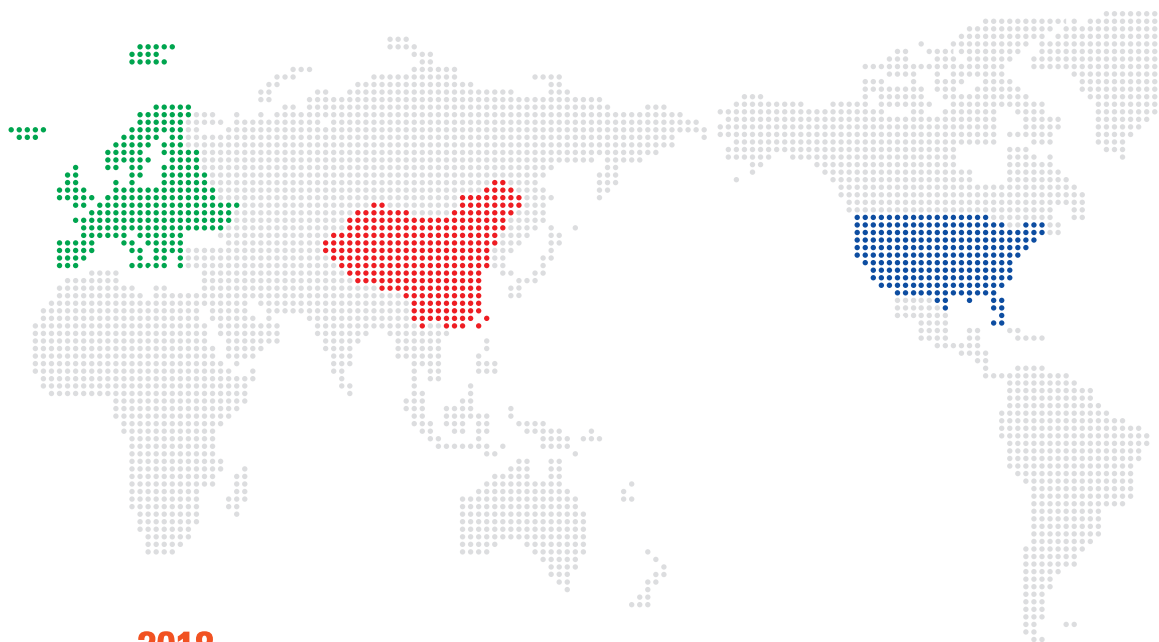
香港，二零一八年六月二十一日





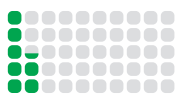
管理層討論與分析

地區營業收入分佈



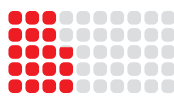
2018

歐洲



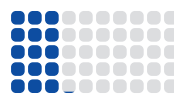
14.8%

中國大陸



35.7%

美國



30.2%

百萬港元



中國大陸	506
美國	688
歐洲	251
日本	55
其他	257



中國大陸	753
美國	637
歐洲	312
日本	68
其他	339



管理層討論與分析(續)

財務表現回顧

財務表現

於回顧年內，集團總銷售額破紀錄大幅增長至2,109,400,000港元，與去年總銷售額1,757,300,000港元比較，增加20.0%或352,100,000港元。年內，毛利增加26.5%至405,800,000港元(二零一七年：320,900,000港元)。毛利率由18.3%增長0.9%至19.2%。集團稅前利潤上升47.8%至273,700,000港元(二零一七年：185,200,000港元)。集團稅前利潤率由10.5%上升2.5%至13.0%。大幅增長主要因為年內註銷一間中華人民共和國(「中國」)附屬公司產生47,100,000港元(二零一七年：無)的收益。如撇除該註銷收益及其他收入及收益，集團營運稅前利潤上升27.6%至213,700,000港元(二零一七年：167,500,000港元)，集團營運稅前利潤率由9.5%上升0.6%至10.1%。

隨著集團持續優化營銷策略，於回顧年內，集團無論銷售及盈利均有滿意的表現。為爭取市場佔有率，集團持續透過擴充生產線、改善生產技巧及生產自動化以提升產能。此外，集團年內調整業務策略，過往集團側重銷售秋冬季功能性產品，以致集團生產旺季主要集中於上半年以趕及秋冬季產品於冬天前推出市場，以致下半年產能未能盡用。針對此問題，於回顧年內，集團轉移部分生產力製造季節性元素較少的產品，減少秋冬季功能性產品之銷售比例。一方面受惠於原材料因銷售增加而能更有效率使用，集團整體物料成本因此較去年減少，改善集團毛利率；然而另一方面，隨著工人工資及福利不斷提升，增加集團製造成本蠶食毛利，此消彼長下，造成集團毛利率淨增長0.9%。

集團銷售及分銷費用隨銷售額增長而增加11,000,000港元，佔銷售額比率與去年相若。行政費用增加26,800,000港元，主要由於員工工資因年度調整而增加，及因集團於回顧年內能提交亮麗業績而增加花紅撥備。集團年內整體平均銀行貸款未償還結餘及貸款利率有增加，以致利息支出比較去年增加900,000港元(或32.7%)。稅項方面，集團年內的整體稅項支出增加13,600,000港元(或45.3%)。如撇除因註銷一間中國附屬公司產生的收益，年內實際稅率為19.3%(二零一七年：16.2%)。實際稅率增加由於使用江西廠於去年因稅務虧損帶來之遞延稅務資產。

12,800,000港元(二零一七年：17,600,000港元)其他收入及收益中主要包括3,900,000港元(二零一七年：8,300,000港元)來自中國政府給予的獎勵、2,400,000港元(二零一七年：5,900,000港元)來自出售物業、廠房及設備及預付土地租賃款項的收益、及銀行利息收入1,800,000港元(二零一七年：2,100,000港元)。



管理層討論與分析(續)

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，本公司擁有人應佔溢利為230,000,000港元，較去年的155,100,000港元上升48.3%。與去年比較，淨利率由8.8%上升2.1%至10.9%。如撇除因註銷一間中國附屬公司產生的收益及其他收入及收益，集團營運淨利上升23.7%至170,100,000港元(二零一七年：137,500,000港元)，集團營運淨利率由7.8%上升0.3%至8.1%。本年度每股基本盈利為46.0港仙，去年為31.0港仙。董事會擬宣派末期股息每股12港仙(二零一七年：6港仙)。連同已於年內派付的中期股息每股18港仙，全年的派息比率為65.2%(二零一七年：67.6%)。

流動資金及財務資源

於回顧年度，本集團繼續維持穩健流動資金狀況。本集團一般以內部產生之資源及銀行提供的備用信貸額支付其營運所需。於二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團持有現金及銀行存款222,900,000港元(二零一七年三月三十一日：290,900,000港元)，主要為港幣、人民幣(「人民幣」)、美元及印尼盾。

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團的銀行貸款額度以本公司及本公司若干附屬公司作擔保合共627,100,000港元(二零一七年三月三十一日：647,800,000港元)，已動用其中額度合共196,800,000港元(二零一七年三月三十一日：143,100,000港元)。

管理層相信，現有財務資源足以應付現時營運、現時及日後擴展計劃所需，且本集團能夠於需要時以利好條款取得額外融資。季節因素對本集團的借貸需要並無重大影響。

本集團的資本負債比率經界定為債務淨額(相等於銀行借貸扣除現金及銀行存款)除以股東權益。本集團於二零一八年三月三十一日之負債比率並不適用(二零一七年三月三十一日：不適用)。

外匯風險管理

本集團須面對主要以美元及人民幣進行買賣之交易貨幣風險。本集團之外匯風險來自美元及人民幣帶來之風險。儘管本集團嘗試維持以相同貨幣進行的銷售及採購之間的平衡，但由於買賣產生之外匯風險僅可部分互相抵銷，故此需要時會採用金融工具以管理本集團的潛在外匯風險。

本集團將繼續監察其外匯風險，並採用合適之工具管理和盡可能減低其外匯風險。



管理層討論與分析(續)

重大收購及出售事項

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，註銷一間附屬公司。於截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度，並無重大收購或出售附屬公司。

或然負債

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團概無任何重大或然負債(二零一七年三月三十一日：無)。

報告期後的事項

於二零一八年三月二十九日，裕元工業(集團)有限公司(「裕元」(股份代號：00551))，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)主板上市)的間接非全資附屬公司Pro Kingtex Industrial Company Limited(「賣方」)與本公司的直接全資附屬公司Jespar Age Limited(「買方」)訂立買賣協議(「買賣協議」)，據此，在達成其中所列的條件後，賣方同意出售且買方同意收購兩間於英屬處女群島註冊成立的公司的全部股權，代價為31,617,998美元(相等於約246,600,000港元)(「收購事項」)。由於買賣協議項下擬進行收購事項根據聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)第14A章構成本公司的關連交易，故須遵守申報、公告及獨立股東批准的規定。於二零一八年五月二十一日舉行的本公司股東特別大會上，本公司獨立股東已通過普通決議案以批准收購事項，收購事項於二零一八年六月一日完成。

買賣協議及其項下擬進行交易的詳情已分別披露在本公司日期為二零一八年三月二十九日、二零一八年四月三日、二零一八年四月二十七日及二零一八年六月一日的公佈以及本公司日期為二零一八年四月三十日的通函內。



管理層討論與分析(續)

或然負債及資本承擔

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團概無任何重大或然負債(二零一七年三月三十一日：無)。本集團於本報告期末之資本承擔如下：

	於二零一八年 三月三十一日 千港元	於二零一七年 三月三十一日 千港元
已訂約但未撥備：		
建設投資於中國江西省之廠房及購買機器及設備	2,236	14,471
投資於印尼而購買機器及設備	912	2,578
購買機器及設備項目	13,636	4,006
	16,784	21,055

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團的銀行貸款額度以本公司及本公司若干附屬公司作擔保合共627,100,000港元(二零一七年三月三十一日：647,800,000港元)，已動用其中額度合共196,800,000港元(二零一七年三月三十一日：143,100,000港元)。

僱員及薪酬政策

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團連同董事在內共聘有約9,000名僱員(二零一七年三月三十一日：約8,600名)。於回顧年度，僱員福利支出總額(包括董事及行政總裁酬金)為546,000,000港元(二零一七年：451,600,000港元)。

僱員(包括董事)酬金乃按僱員工作表現、專業經驗及現行行業慣例釐定。本集團亦為香港僱員作出法定強制性公積金計劃及定額供款退休福利計劃供款，及為其中國及印尼僱員作出退休金計劃供款。



董事及高級管理層履歷

執行董事

鍾育升，57歲，自二零零二年十月起出任董事會主席及本公司執行董事，彼於二零一三年六月獲委任為本公司行政總裁。彼為本集團創辦人及本集團其他成員公司之董事。鍾先生領導董事會及負責企業發展。鍾先生為中國汕頭市榮譽市民，並擔任多項公職，包括汕頭海外聯誼會榮譽會長、汕頭海外交流協會榮譽會長及汕頭市龍湖區社會治安福利會榮譽會長。

陳小影，54歲，自二零零七年十月加入本集團出任本公司執行董事。彼自二零零七年十月至二零一三年六月出任本公司行政總裁一職。彼於二零一三年八月獲委任為董事會副主席。彼亦為本集團其他成員公司之董事。陳先生於一九八一年加入一所在台灣從事製造及買賣運動服的公司，擔任廠長一職直至於一九九七年創立源瀚有限公司，一所從事運動服裝生產及買賣之公司。陳先生在製衣業生產及管理方面積逾二十年經驗。彼負責本集團的策略規劃、管理、業務開發及生產管理。彼為本集團高級管理層成員之一陳麗影女士的胞弟。

陳芳美，55歲，自二零零九年五月起加入本集團出任本公司執行董事。彼負責監管本集團的財務事宜。彼曾在二零零四年至二零一三年期間擔任台灣證券交易所上市公司寶成工業股份有限公司(股份代號：9904)(「寶成」)的發言人及副總經理。彼於一九八六年畢業於台灣東吳大學，持有國際貿易學士學位。陳女士於二零零一年至二零零四年期間出任台灣花旗證券股份有限公司副總裁及承銷部主管。彼於台灣投資及證券業擁有逾二十年經驗。陳女士於二零零九年七月至二零一五年六月擔任聯交所主板上市公司新豐集團有限公司(股份代號：01223)的執行董事。

李鎮全，54歲，自二零一六年九月起加入本集團出任本公司執行董事。彼現時為裕元及其附屬公司(「裕元集團」)之副總經理。彼於一九八九年加入寶成，目前在裕元集團負責成衣製造之整合業務。李先生於一九八六年畢業於台灣的國立臺北工業專科學校(現稱國立臺北科技大學)。李先生在國際品牌鞋業擁有超過二十五年業務發展及生產管理經驗。



董事及高級管理層履歷(續)

獨立非執行董事

陳卓豪，51歲，於二零零三年取得曼徹斯特大學工商管理碩士學位。彼為香港會計師公會資深會員。陳先生在會計及金融方面擁有逾二十年經驗。彼自二零一七年六月起擔任聯交所主板上市公司松景科技控股有限公司(股份代號：01079)之執行董事。彼自二零零二年十一月起出任本公司獨立非執行董事。

盧啟昌，66歲，目前擔任於台灣證券交易所上市公司之力麗企業股份有限公司(股份代號：1444)及瀚宇博德股份有限公司(股份代號：5469)之獨立董事。彼亦為於台灣證券櫃檯買賣中心上市之九齊科技股份有限公司(股份代號：6494)的獨立董事。於二零一四年六月至二零一七年五月，及於二零一五年六月至二零一八年六月期間，彼分別出任台灣證券交易所上市公司光群雷射科技股份有限公司(股份代號：2461)及力鵬企業股份有限公司(股份代號：1447)的獨立董事。盧先生自二零一五年十二月起擔任聯交所主板上市公司自然美生物科技有限公司(股份代號：00157)之獨立非執行董事。彼於一九七四年於國立台灣大學取得機械工程學士學位，並分別於一九八三年及一九八八年於台灣通過會計師及證券投資分析師的專業資格考試。於一九七六年至一九八四年期間，盧先生出任台灣塑膠工業股份有限公司的機械工程師，該公司於台灣成立，主要從事生產塑膠原材料及產品。彼於一九八四年加入勤業眾信聯合會計師事務所出任核數師，並於一九八六年成為合夥人。盧先生於二零一一年離開勤業眾信聯合會計師事務所。彼於二零一三年二月獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。

譚潔雲，57歲，為香港、英格蘭及威爾斯及新加坡認可執業律師。譚女士於一九八三年六月取得新加坡國立大學法學學士學位及於二零零六年十一月取得香港城市大學國際商業法法學碩士學位。彼在企業融資與商業及銀行領域擁有超過25年經驗。彼於一九八九年至一九九三年期間擔任香港友聯銀行(過往曾以聯交所股份代號：349買賣)及友聯財務有限公司之董事。彼於一九九八年至二零零七年期間擔任聯交所主板上市公司嘉華建材有限公司(現稱銀河娛樂集團(股份代號：00027))之法務總監。彼於二零零七年至二零一五年期間擔任聯交所主板上市公司新豐集團有限公司(股份代號：01223)之法律顧問及高級副總裁。於二零一四年至二零一五年期間，彼亦擔任聯交所主板上市公司百德國際有限公司(股份代號：02668)之公司秘書。彼現時於香港一所律師事務所羅國貴律師事務所私人執業任職顧問。譚女士是Lex Omnibus的常規講者，主講有關香港公司法和商業法的題目。彼自二零一六年九月起獲委任為本公司之獨立非執行董事。



董事及高級管理層履歷(續)

高級管理層

蔡乃仲，62歲，自二零一三年七月起加入本集團出任本公司副行政總裁。蔡先生在鞋履及服裝製造業擁有超過30年製造及管理經驗。蔡先生曾任裕元集團旗下若干公司的總裁及副總裁。彼亦曾管理裕元設於美國、墨西哥、中國及越南的工廠，在全球製造業的經驗相當豐富。

鍾智傑，29歲，於二零一五年四月加入本集團出任主席特別助理，及後於二零一六年三月晉升為業務營運總監。彼負責本集團的業務策劃與發展。直至二零一五年三月，彼曾擔任一間葡萄酒經銷公司的行政總裁。彼於二零一一年畢業於諾丁漢特倫特大學，持有會計及財務學士學位。彼分別於二零一二年及二零一三年於倫敦大學皇家哈洛威學院及霍特國際商學院分別取得市場學碩士學位及國際貿易碩士學位。彼為董事會主席及本公司執行董事鍾育升先生的兒子。

曾秀芬，51歲，自一九九六年三月起加入本集團，並於二零零二年十月獲委任為本公司執行董事。彼於二零零九年五月辭任本公司執行董事。彼現為本集團總經理，負責本集團之銷售、市場推廣事務及行政管理工作。彼在成衣產品銷售方面積逾二十年經驗。在加入本集團前，曾女士任職香港一家成衣製造公司，負責採購工作。

陳麗影，63歲，自二零零七年十月起加入本集團擔任本公司執行董事，並於二零零九年五月辭任本公司執行董事。陳女士現為本集團總經理，負責本集團之銷售、市場推廣事務及生產管理。彼亦為本集團其他成員公司之董事。彼於台灣銘傳大學畢業，畢業後加入一所台灣會計師事務所擔任審計員，從事審計工作約五年。於一九八一年至一九九六年期間，彼任職於一所製造及買賣運動服的台灣公司，從事銷售及業務推廣工作，及後於二零零一年，加入陳小影先生創立的源瀚有限公司。陳女士在製衣業生產及管理方面積逾二十五年經驗。彼為本公司執行董事陳小影先生的胞姐。

胡敏芝，46歲，自二零零五年五月起加入本集團擔任財務總監及於二零零五年九月獲委任為本公司公司秘書，彼負責本集團會計、財務及監察遵守規例有關之職能。彼曾在香港於知名國際會計師行德勤·關黃陳方會計師行任職五年。在加入本集團前，彼曾於一間在聯交所主板上市之製造業公司擔任助理財務總監一職。彼在會計及財務管理方面擁有超逾十五年經驗。胡女士持有香港科技大學會計學學士學位。彼為香港會計師公會之執業會員。



董事會報告

本公司董事(「董事」)謹此提呈董事會報告及本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之經審核財務報表。

主要業務

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。有關本公司各附屬公司之主要業務詳情載於財務報表附註1。本集團主要業務性質於年內並無任何重大變動。

業績及股息

本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之溢利以及本集團於該日之財務狀況載於財務報表第84至168頁。

本公司於二零一七年十二月十五日派付中期股息每股普通股18港仙。董事建議向在二零一八年八月二十七日名列股東名冊之股東派發年度末期股息每股普通股12港仙。詳情載於財務報表附註11。

財務資料概要

以下載列本集團過往五個財政年度之業績及資產及負債概要，摘錄自已刊發經審核財務報表。

業績

	截至三月三十一日止年度				
	二零一八年 千港元	二零一七年 千港元	二零一六年 千港元	二零一五年 千港元	二零一四年 千港元
營業收入	2,109,422	1,757,316	1,534,592	1,517,109	1,483,774
除稅前溢利	273,666	185,155	152,186	130,311	37,232
所得稅開支	(43,654)	(30,036)	(27,057)	(25,128)	(15,362)
年內溢利	230,012	155,119	125,129	105,183	21,870



董事會報告(續)

財務資料概要(續)

資產與負債

	於三月三十一日				
	二零一八年 千港元	二零一七年 千港元	二零一六年 千港元	二零一五年 千港元	二零一四年 千港元
非流動資產	871,380	763,544	778,679	812,854	856,587
流動資產	899,443	765,170	779,840	756,567	698,965
流動負債	(470,249)	(395,347)	(439,152)	(462,019)	(526,636)
流動資產淨值	429,194	369,823	340,688	294,548	172,329
非流動負債	(29,267)	(23,018)	(20,017)	(19,871)	(16,999)
	1,271,307	1,110,349	1,099,350	1,087,531	1,011,917

上文概要並非經審核財務報表的一部分。

股本

本公司法定或已發行股本於年內概無出現變動。

優先購買權

本公司之組織章程細則或開曼群島法例並無載有優先購買權之條文，規定本公司須按比例向現有股東提呈發售新股。

購買、贖回或出售本公司上市證券

本公司或其任何附屬公司於年內概無購買、贖回或出售本公司任何上市證券。

可供分派儲備

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本公司按開曼群島公司法條文計算之可供分派儲備為810,424,000港元。810,424,000港元之款項包括本公司於二零一八年三月三十一日的股份溢價賬及資本儲備合共515,674,000港元，可供分派之條件為本公司於緊隨建議分派股息當日後能夠償還在日常業務中到期償還之債務。



董事會報告(續)

主要客戶及供應商

回顧年內，向本集團五大客戶作出之銷售額約佔本集團本年度總銷售額99.5%，當中向最大客戶作出之銷售額則約佔66.7%。

本集團於本年度向五大供應商作出之採購額約佔本集團總採購額23.5%，當中向最大供應商作出之採購額則約佔6.4%。

各董事、彼等任何緊密聯繫人或據董事所深知擁有本公司已發行股本5%以上之任何股東，概無在本集團五大客戶或供應商擁有任何實益權益。

董事

年內，在任董事為：

執行董事：

鍾育升先生 (主席及行政總裁)
陳小影先生 (副主席)
陳芳美女士
李鎮全先生

獨立非執行董事：

陳卓豪先生
盧啟昌先生
譚潔雲女士

根據本公司之組織章程細則第87(1)條，鍾育升先生、陳卓豪先生及盧啟昌先生將輪席告退，彼等合資格且願意於應屆股東週年大會膺選連任。

本公司已接獲陳卓豪先生、盧啟昌先生及譚潔雲女士之年度獨立身分確認書，於本報告日期，仍視彼等為獨立人士。



董事會報告(續)

董事及高級管理層履歷

董事及本集團高級管理層之履歷詳情載於本年報第55至57頁。

董事之服務合約

概無擬在本公司應屆股東週年大會膺選連任之董事與本公司或其任何附屬公司訂立本公司不可於一年內毋須賠償(法定賠償除外)而終止之服務合約。

全體獨立非執行董事皆有固定任期，並須根據本公司之組織章程細則於股東週年大會上輪席告退並予以重選。

酬金政策及董事酬金

本集團的酬金政策乃根據個別僱員的表現制定，並會定期進行檢討。視乎本集團的盈利能力而定，本集團亦可向其僱員提供酌情花紅，作為彼等對本集團作出貢獻的獎勵。本集團執行董事酬金組合的酬金政策主要旨在透過將執行董事的薪酬與其所達到公司目標計量的表現掛鉤，讓本集團可挽留及激勵執行董事。

本集團酬金組合的主要部份包括基本薪金、酌情花紅及住屋福利。

董事袍金須於股東大會上獲得股東批准，且董事會獲授權釐定董事袍金，其他酬金則由董事會參照董事的職務、職責及表現以及本集團業績而釐定。

董事於交易、安排或合約之權益

於本年度內，概無董事或董事的關連實體於本公司或其任何附屬公司所訂立且對本集團業務而言屬重大之任何交易、安排或合約中，直接或間接擁有重大權益。

獲准許的彌償條文

本公司組織章程細則規定，當時就本公司任何事宜行事之每名董事及其他高級職員均有權自本公司的資產及溢利獲得彌償保證，該等人士就履行各自之職務或相關的其他職務而產生或持續蒙受之所有法律行動、損失、損害及開支，可獲確保就此免受任何損失。本公司於回顧年內已安排就本集團董事及其他高級職員投購恰當的董事及高級職員責任保險。



董事會報告(續)

董事及行政總裁於股份及相關股份之權益及空倉

於二零一八年三月三十一日，董事及行政總裁於本公司之股本及相關股份(定義見香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部已知會本公司的權益及空倉(包括任何該等董事或行政總裁根據證券及期貨條例該等條文被當作或被視為擁有的權益及空倉)；或記錄於根據證券及期貨條例第352條須存置的登記冊的權益及空倉；或根據上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則(「標準守則」)已知會本公司及聯交所的權益及空倉如下：

本公司

董事姓名	身分	所持股份數目		佔本公司 已發行股本 百分比
		長倉	空倉	
鍾育升先生	受控法團權益	72,650,000 (附註)	—	14.54
	實益擁有人	12,600,000	—	2.52
陳小影先生	實益擁有人	31,880,800	—	6.38

附註：此等股份由Time Easy Investment Holdings Limited(「Time Easy」)持有，而Time Easy全部已發行股本由鍾育升先生持有。

除上文所披露者外，於二零一八年三月三十一日，董事及行政總裁概無登記持有本公司之股份及相關股份的權益或空倉，而須根據證券及期貨條例第352條記錄，或根據標準守則須通知本公司及聯交所。

董事購買股份或債券之權利

除上文「董事及行政總裁於股份及相關股份之權益及空倉」一節披露者外，於年內任何時間，任何董事或彼等各自之配偶或未成年子女，概無獲授或行使可藉購入本公司股份或債券而獲益之權利；本公司或其任何附屬公司亦無訂立任何安排，致使董事可於任何其他法人團體獲得該等權利。



董事會報告(續)

主要股東於股份及相關股份之權益及空倉

於二零一八年三月三十一日，除本公司董事及行政總裁外，下列人士於本公司之股份及相關股份中，擁有已根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部規定向本公司披露以及於本公司遵照證券及期貨條例第336條規定存置之登記冊記錄之權益及空倉如下：

名稱	身分	所持普通股數目		佔本公司 已發行股本 百分比
		長倉	空倉	
Time Easy	實益擁有人	72,650,000 (附註1)	—	14.54
寶成	受控法團權益	192,000,000 (附註2)	—	38.42
Wealthplus Holdings Limited (「Wealthplus」)	受控法團權益	192,000,000 (附註2)	—	38.42
裕元	受控法團權益	192,000,000 (附註2)	—	38.42
Pou Hing Industrial Co. Ltd. (「Pou Hing」)	受控法團權益	192,000,000 (附註2)	—	38.42
Great Pacific Investments Limited (「Great Pacific」)	實益擁有人	192,000,000 (附註2)	—	38.42

附註：

- Time Easy全部已發行股本由鍾育升先生持有。
- 該192,000,000股由Great Pacific持有，Pou Hing持有Great Pacific全部權益。裕元持有Pou Hing全部已發行股本，Wealthplus及Win Fortune Investment Ltd. (「Win Fortune」)各自持有裕元46.89%及3.09%權益，寶成則持有Wealthplus及Win Fortune全部權益。因此，Pou Hing、裕元、Wealthplus、Win Fortune及寶成均被視為擁有由Great Pacific所持有192,000,000股的權益。

除上文披露者外，於二零一八年三月三十一日，除上文「董事及行政總裁於股份及相關股份之權益及空倉」一節所載本公司董事及行政總裁之權益外，概無任何人士於本公司之股份或相關股份中，登記擁有任何須根據證券及期貨條例第336條記錄之權益或空倉。

足夠公眾持股量

根據本公司可公開查閱之資料及據董事所知悉，於本報告日期，本公司已發行股份總數中最少25%由公眾人士持有。



董事會報告(續)

董事於競爭業務之權益

於回顧年內，董事於競爭業務中擁有須根據上市規則第8.10條披露之權益如下：

董事姓名	公司名稱	競爭業務性質	權益性質	委任日期
李鎮全先生(「李先生」)	裕元(附註1)	成衣製造	副總經理	二零一四年六月
陳芳美女士(「陳女士」)	Din Tsun Holding Co., Ltd.	成衣製造	董事	二零一一年四月
李先生	(「Din Tsun」)(附註2)		董事	二零一六年八月
陳女士	Faith Year Investments Limited	成衣製造	董事	二零一零年八月
李先生	(「Faith Year」)(附註2)		董事	二零一六年八月
陳女士	Pro Kingtex Industrial Co., (HK) Ltd.	成衣製造	董事	二零一零年八月
李先生	(「Pro Kingtex」)(附註2)		董事	二零一六年八月
陳女士	Year Fortune Group Limited	成衣製造	董事	二零一六年十月
李先生	(「Year Fortune」)(附註2)		董事	二零一六年十月
李先生	天寶國際有限公司	成衣製造	董事	二零一六年十月
	(「天寶」)(附註3)			

附註：

1. 裕元為聯交所上市公司及本公司主要股東。裕元集團的主營業務為製造及銷售鞋履產品，以及零售及分銷運動服產品。按裕元刊發的年報所示，其截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度鞋履製造業務的總收入約60億美元。由於本集團主要經營運動服及成衣製造及貿易業務，故此裕元集團與本集團的業務可能相互競爭。

由於裕元集團及本集團由不同且獨立的管理團隊經營，董事認為本公司可獨立且與裕元集團公平地進行業務。經考慮李先生參與裕元集團及本集團的工作性質及程度，董事相信，有關業務不太可能對本集團業務構成重大競爭。

2. Din Tsun於二零零五年一月四日在英屬處女群島註冊成立，於二零一七年十月一日前由裕元集團及兩名個人股東各持有一半權益。於二零一七年十月一日，裕元集團全數出售所持有的Din Tsun權益，但自Din Tsun收購其持有的70% Faith Year及Year Fortune權益。收購完成後，裕元集團擁有Faith Year及Year Fortune的95%股權權益。Faith Year擁有Pro Kingtex全數股權。Year Fortune、Faith Year及其附屬公司(「該等公司」)為裕元集團的投資對象公司。該等公司的主營業務為製造運動服及休閒及戶外服裝。根據該等公司提供的資料，該等公司截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度錄得收入五千六百萬美元。陳女士及李先生曾分別獲提名加入Din Tsun及該等公司的董事會，出任裕元集團的投資者權益代表，兩人均已辭任Din Tsun董事，自二零一七年九月二十七日起生效。



董事會報告(續)

董事於競爭業務之權益(續)

附註：(續)

2. (續)

陳女士不涉該等公司之營運，但李先生參與該等公司之製衣業務。為避免利益衝突，李先生確認將謹慎處理其職責。倘產生利益衝突，李先生將不會參與決策過程，並將就董事會會議相關之決議案放棄投票。根據此基礎及由於該等公司本身擁有李先生以外之管理人員，及陳女士並不涉及其營運，因此董事相信本公司可獨立且與該等公司公平地進行業務。

3. 天寶於二零一六年六月三日在開曼群島註冊成立，由裕元集團以及一名獨立法人股東分別持有40%及60%權益。天寶的主要業務為製造運動服及休閒及戶外服裝。根據天寶提供的資料，天寶於截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度錄得收入四千一百萬美元。李先生已獲提名加入天寶董事會，出任裕元集團的投資者權益代表。

基於李先生不會參與天寶之營運，因此董事相信本公司可獨立且與天寶公平地進行業務。

回顧年度後，Year Fortune、Faith Year及Pro Kingtex已於二零一八年六月一日成為本公司的全資附屬公司。詳情請參閱本報告「業務回顧 — 報告期後事項」一節。

除上文披露者及本集團業務外，董事或彼等各自之聯繫人概無於任何目前或可能與本集團業務直接或間接競爭之業務中擁有權益。

企業管治

本公司之企業管治報告載於本年報第68至79頁。

業務回顧

本集團截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度的業務回顧，包括挑戰／不確定因素與對策及本集團未來發展的討論載於本年報第45頁之「財務摘要」、第46至49頁之「主席報告」及第50至54頁之「管理層討論與分析」各節內。本集團面對的風險說明載於財務報表附註33。

環境政策及表現

本集團致力於不同範疇之可持續發展作出貢獻，包括保護環境。為確保符合適用之環保法律，我們已就我們的營運建立全面的環境保護政策。於本報告期間，本集團遵守適用之香港、中國大陸及印尼環境法律及法規。

本集團所採納的環境、社會及管治常規之詳細資料將載列於環境、社會及管治報告內，該報告將於本年報刊發後三個月內登載於香港交易及結算所有限公司及本公司的網站內。



董事會報告(續)

業務回顧(續)

遵守相關法律及法規

於回顧年內，據本公司所知，本集團已遵守所有與本集團營運有重大影響之相關法律及法規。

與僱員、客戶、股東、供應商及其他利益持份者的關係

本集團的持續成功取決於本集團的僱員、客戶、股東、供應商等利益持份者。本集團視僱員為重要的持份者，因此會為僱員提供符合行業慣例並具競爭力的薪酬待遇及各種勞工福利保障，提供符合職業健康安全的工作環境，並在受僱期間持續提供培訓。

本集團致力深化與客戶之間的緊密關係。本集團堅持加強與供應商的合作關係，並透過公司網站(www.eaglenice.com.hk)作為與股東溝通之其中一個途徑。

本公司主要以下列方式與股東及其他利益持份者溝通：(i)舉行股東週年大會，藉以提供機會讓股東直接與董事會溝通；(ii)本公司根據上市規則之規定刊發公佈、年報、中期報告及／或通函及新聞稿提供本集團發展的最新資料；及(iii)本集團之最新資料可於本公司網頁閱覽。

報告期後事項

根據買賣協議，本集團同意購買(i) Year Fortune(擁有一間名為英屬維京群島商德而富有限公司台灣分公司)的100%股權；及(ii) Faith Year(擁有兩間分別名為Pro Kingtex及Pro Kingtex Vietnam Co., Ltd.的附屬公司)的100%股權，代價為31,617,998美元(約246,600,000港元)。買賣協議於二零一八年六月一日完成。

買賣協議及其項下擬進行的交易之詳情已分別於日期為二零一八年三月二十九日、二零一八年四月三日、二零一八年四月二十七日及二零一八年六月一日的本公司公告，以及日期為二零一八年四月三十日的本公司通函中披露。



董事會報告(續)

核數師

安永會計師事務所將任滿告退，本公司將於應屆股東週年大會提呈有關續聘其為本公司核數師之決議案。

代表董事會

主席
鍾育升
香港

二零一八年六月二十一日



企業管治報告

本集團致力維持高水平之企業管治，強調高透明度、問責性及獨立性之原則。本公司採納上市規則附錄十四所載的《企業管治守則》(「企業管治守則」)作為其企業管治常規的守則。於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，除本企業管治報告所述之偏離外，本公司一直遵守企業管治守則所載的守則條文。有關偏離之具體原因於本企業管治報告闡釋。

1. 董事

a. 董事會組成及會議

於本年度，董事會之組成及各董事出席董事會會議及本公司股東週年大會(「股東週年大會」)之記錄載列如下：

董事姓名	出席／舉行 董事會會議 次數	二零一七年 股東週年大會
執行董事		
鍾育升先生(主席及行政總裁)	6/6	1/1
陳小影先生(副主席)	6/6	1/1
陳芳美女士	6/6*	1/1
李鎮全先生	6/6*	1/1
獨立非執行董事		
陳卓豪先生	5/6	1/1
盧啟昌先生	6/6	1/1
譚潔雲女士	5/6	1/1

* 於該六次董事會會議中，其中二次為考慮與裕元之間接非全資附屬公司進行關連交易。雖然陳芳美女士及李鎮全先生出席該會議，但鑒於彼等於該會議所討論之交易中被視為擁有權益，彼等已放棄表決並不獲計入出席會議之法定人數。

本年報「董事及高級管理層履歷」一節披露所有董事的履歷。據本公司盡悉，董事會成員之間並無財務、業務、家屬或其他重大或相關關係。

b. 獨立非執行董事

按照上市規則第3.10條之規定，最少一名本公司獨立非執行董事(「獨立非執行董事」)須具備適當專業資格或會計或財務管理相關專業知識。按照上市規則第3.13條之規定，本集團已接獲各獨立非執行董事就其獨立性發出的年度確認，本集團認為，全體獨立非執行董事均為上市規則所定義之獨立人士。

每名獨立非執行董事之任期為三年，正式委任函件載列其主要委任條款及條件。



企業管治報告(續)

1. 董事(續)

c. 主席及行政總裁

企業管治守則之守則條文第A.2.1條列明主席及行政總裁的角色應予區分且不應由同一人士擔任。鍾育升先生自二零零二年起出任董事會主席，並自二零一三年六月三十日獲委任為本公司的行政總裁。儘管有上述偏離的情況，董事會認為現行架構並不會有損董事會與本集團管理層之間的權力及權限平衡，因為董事會在本公司業務策略及營運的決策過程中共同承擔責任。本集團業務上的主要分部由不同董事管理。

d. 董事會及管理層之角色區分

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

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

- i) 本公司的常務董事委員會：審核委員會、提名委員會及薪酬委員會。各委員會的章程、權力及職責均以書面職權範圍清楚界定，並須向董事會負責；
- ii) 行政總裁，其獲指派管理本集團業務的日常管理，並須對董事會負責；及
- iii) 本集團的高級管理團隊，其獲指派處理日常營運工作的責任，並須對董事會負責。

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



企業管治報告(續)

1. 董事(續)

e. 委任、重選及罷免

根據本公司之組織章程細則，所有董事均須最少每三年一次輪席退任，獲董事會委任之任何董事如屬填補臨時空缺，僅任職至下屆本公司股東大會，如屬增添現有董事會成員，則任職至下屆股東週年大會，且屆時可膺選連任。

新董事的委任及在股東週年大會上連任董事的提名須先由提名委員會考慮，再由提名委員會向董事會提出建議，供董事會決定。考慮新董事的委任時，提名委員會會根據上市規則第3.08及3.09條所載的準則對候選人進行評估。如考慮獨立非執行董事的候選人時，彼亦須符合上市規則第3.13條所列的獨立性準則。

f. 董事進行證券交易

本公司已採納上市規則附錄10之標準守則，作為有關董事進行證券交易之操守準則。經向所有董事作出具體查詢後，各董事已確認彼等於整個年度均已遵守標準守則。

g. 董事及高級職員的保險

本公司已就其董事及高級職員可能面對的法律行動作出適當的保險安排。



企業管治報告(續)

1. 董事(續)

h. 持續專業發展

董事必須不時了解其集體職責。每名新委任董事將獲發新入職資料，其中涵蓋本集團的業務以及上市公司董事的法定和規管性責任。此外，本集團亦會籌辦簡報會及其他培訓，以發展和更新董事的知識和技能。本集團會持續向董事提供有關上市規則及其他適用監管規定的最新發展詳情，以提高他們對良好企業管治常規的認識並確保遵行。董事及高級管理人員會獲發通函或指引，以確保他們知悉企業管治常規。

於本年度，董事曾參與以下培訓：

	培訓種類
執行董事	
鍾育升先生	A,C
陳小影先生	A,C
陳芳美女士	A,B,C
李鎮全先生	A,C
獨立非執行董事	
陳卓豪先生	A,B,C
盧啟昌先生	A,C
譚潔雲女士	A,B,C

A：接受本公司提供之培訓

B：出席研討會／會議／工作坊／論壇

C：閱讀有關其專業和董事職責的報章／期刊及最新資訊

i. 公司秘書

公司秘書為本公司全職僱員，了解本公司的日常業務。回顧年內，公司秘書已妥為符合上市規則第3.29條的有關專業培訓規定。

j. 董事會成員多元化政策

根據企業管治守則，董事會已於二零一三年十二月採納董事會成員多元化政策。本公司明白並深信董事會成員多元化的裨益，並認為在董事會層面增加多元化，乃保持競爭優勢的重要元素。一個真正多元化的董事會將包括並善用董事於技能、地區及行業經驗、背景、種族、性別及其他素質等方面的差別。本公司在制定董事會成員的最佳組合時將考慮上述的差別，並應盡可能適當地加以平衡。所有董事會成員的任命均以用人唯才為原則，並在充分顧及董事會成員多元化的裨益的前提下，按客觀條件考慮人選。



企業管治報告(續)

1. 董事(續)

j. 董事會成員多元化政策(續)

提名委員會每年會討論如何從多方面達致多元化，包括但不限於性別、年齡、種族、技能、文化及教育背景、專業經驗及知識。提名委員會亦將定期檢討本政策，包括評估本政策是否行之有效，並提出修正所識別不足之處的任何建議改動，供董事會批准。

2. 董事委員會

a. 薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會由一名執行董事鍾育升先生及兩名獨立非執行董事陳卓豪先生和盧啟昌先生組成。陳卓豪先生為薪酬委員會的主席。

薪酬委員會的主要職能為協助董事會訂立一套正式的並具透明度的程序，以制定董事及高級管理人員的薪酬政策，及參照本公司營運業績、個別表現及現行市場薪酬，向董事會建議個別執行董事及高級管理人員的薪酬待遇(亦即採納了企業管治守則守則條文第B.1.2(c)(ii)條所述的模式)以及獨立非執行董事的薪酬。

企業管治守則規定薪酬委員會每年至少舉行一次會議。於回顧年度，委員會舉行兩次會議。薪酬委員會各個別成員出席會議的記錄載列如下：

委員會成員	出席／舉行 會議的次數
陳卓豪先生(主席)	2/2
鍾育升先生	2/2
盧啟昌先生	2/2

薪酬委員會於本年度進行的工作概述如下：

- (i) 審閱董事及香港僱員的加薪幅度，並向董事會提出推薦建議以供批准；
- (ii) 就因應本公司截至二零一七年九月三十日止六個月的中期業績，向董事會提出推薦建議向執行董事及本集團高級管理層支付酌情花紅。



企業管治報告(續)

2. 董事委員會(續)

a. 薪酬委員會(續)

根據企業管治守則守則條文第B.1.5條，本集團高級管理層成員(不包括董事)於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之薪酬區間詳情如下：

酬金範圍	僱員人數
零至1,000,000港元	0
1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	1
1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	2
2,000,001港元至2,500,000港元	0
2,500,001港元至3,000,000港元	1
3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	1
	5

於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度有關各董事薪酬的詳情載於財務報表附註8。

b. 審核委員會

審核委員會由全部三名獨立非執行董事組成。董事會認為各審核委員會成員均具備豐富商業經驗，成員的法律及會計專業知識互相配合，並認為審核委員會的組成及成員符合上市規則第3.21條的規定。

審核委員會承擔及具有審核委員會職權範圍所載的責任及權力。為保持其獨立性，審核委員會須於每個財政年度內與外聘核數師最少舉行一次會議，執行董事不得出席有關會議。委員會的職能為向董事會提供協助，以便履行彼等就以下事項而須對股東、潛在股東、投資人士及其他持份者承擔的監察責任：

- (i) 本公司賬目及財務報告程序的真實性；
- (ii) 評估外聘核數師的資格及獨立身份；
- (iii) 本公司內部審核功能及外聘核數師的表現；及
- (iv) 本公司風險管理及內部監控制度的成效。



企業管治報告(續)

2. 董事委員會(續)

b. 審核委員會(續)

年內，審核委員會已舉行四次會議，包括與外聘核數師舉行的兩次會議(執行董事及管理層並無出席)。審核委員會個別成員出席會議的記錄載列如下：

委員會成員	出席／舉行會議的次數
陳卓豪先生(主席)	4/4
盧啟昌先生	4/4
譚潔雲女士	4/4

審核委員會於本年度進行的工作概述如下：

- (i) 審閱本公司截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度的年報及業績公告，並向董事會提出推薦建議以供批准；
- (ii) 審閱外聘核數師的獨立性及其報告，並就股東於二零一七年股東週年大會上重新委聘外聘核數師向董事會提出推薦建議；
- (iii) 審閱本公司截至二零一七年九月三十日止六個月的中期報告及業績公告，並向董事會提出推薦建議以供批准；
- (iv) 考慮外聘核數師提供的核數及非核數服務；
- (v) 透過外聘獨立內部審核服務供應商(「獨立專業公司」)審閱本公司風險管理及內部監控制度的成效，該服務供應商每半年獲委聘進行上述工作，並無發現重大問題；
- (vi) 審閱本公司會計、內部審核及財務匯報職能方面的資源、員工資歷及經驗、員工所接受的培訓課程及有關預算是否充足；及
- (vii) 審閱截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度應付外聘核數師的審核費用，並向董事會提出推薦建議以供批准。



企業管治報告(續)

2. 董事委員會(續)

b. 審核委員會(續)

就本集團的企業管治而言，董事會已將履行以下企業管治職責的責任委派予審核委員會，包括：

- (i) 按照法律及監管規定審閱及監察本公司的政策及常規；
- (ii) 發展及審閱本公司有關企業管治的政策及常規；
- (iii) 審閱及監察董事及管理層的培訓及持續專業發展；
- (iv) 審閱本公司遵守企業管治守則的情況及企業管治報告的披露；及
- (v) 發展、檢閱及監察適用於僱員及董事的操守準則及合規手冊(如有)。

年內，本公司委聘具有相關技能的專業人員之獨立專業公司就企業管治職能進行上述工作，並無發現任何重大問題。

c. 提名委員會

提名委員會由一名執行董事鍾育升先生以及兩名獨立非執行董事陳卓豪先生及盧啟昌先生組成。鍾育升先生為提名委員會主席。

提名委員會的主要職能為檢討董事會的架構、規模及組成，以物色具備適合資格以成為董事的人選及評估獨立非執行董事的獨立身份。於考慮獲提名人士的獨立身份及資格後，提名委員會將向董事會作出建議，以確保所有提名均屬公平透明。提名委員會亦就委任或重新委任董事以及董事的接任計劃(特別是主席及行政總裁)提出推薦建議。



企業管治報告(續)

2. 董事委員會(續)

c. 提名委員會(續)

企業管治守則規定提名委員會每年至少舉行一次會議，委員會主席在有需要時可召開額外會議。截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，提名委員會曾召開一次會議檢討現有董事會的架構、規模、多元化和組成，及評核獨立非執行董事的獨立性。提名委員會個別成員出席會議的次數如下：

委員會成員	出席／召開 會議的次數
鍾育升先生(主席)	1/1
陳卓豪先生	1/1
盧啟昌先生	1/1

3. 問責與審核

a. 財務報告

董事確認彼等有責任編製真實及公平地反映本集團財政狀況之財務報表。董事會並不知悉有任何重大不明朗事件或情況導致嚴重影響本集團持續經營之能力，因此董事會沿用持續經營基準編製賬目。

本公司之核數師安永會計師事務所之報告責任載列於年報第80頁至83頁之獨立核數師報告中。

b. 本集團企業管治、內部監控及風險管理

董事會全權負責評估及釐定風險(包括環境、社會及管治相關風險(「環境、社會及管治相關風險」))的性質及程度。其願意持續達成本集團的策略目標、維持合適及有效的風險管理及內部監控系統(包括有關環境、社會及管治相關風險的系統)及審閱該等系統的成效。管理層負責設計、執行及監察該等系統，而董事會監管管理層履行其職責。設立風險管理及內部監控系統旨在合理(而非絕對)防止重大錯誤陳述或虧損，以及管理(而非消除)營運系統失靈及未能達成本集團業務目標的風險。



企業管治報告(續)

3. 問責與審核(續)

b. 本集團企業管治、內部監控及風險管理(續)

本集團採納風險管理系統管理與其業務及營運有關的風險。該系統包括以下階段：

- (i) 識別：識別自身風險、業務目標及可能影響目標實現的風險
- (ii) 評估：分析風險的可能性及影響並相應評估風險組合
- (iii) 管理：考慮風險應對，確保向董事會有效溝通及持續監督剩餘風險

本集團已制訂內幕消息披露政策，以確保能掌握潛在的內幕消息並加以保密，直至按上市規則作出一致及適時披露為止。該政策規管處理及發放內幕消息之方式，其中包括以下各項：

- (i) 不同部門／營運單位特設匯報渠道，以通知公司秘書任何潛在內幕消息；
- (ii) 消息僅限少數需要知情的僱員獲取。確保管有內幕消息之僱員已充分熟知其保密責任；
- (iii) 當本集團進行重大商議時，確保訂有保密協議；
- (iv) 由高級管理人員評估潛在的內幕消息及釐定是否需要進一步匯報，並由執行董事按需要釐定是否披露；及
- (v) 於與傳媒、分析員或投資者等外界人士溝通時，投資關係董事為本公司指定發言人。

於年內，本公司委聘獨立專業公司，以履行本年度內部審核功能，其中包括企業風險評估及審閱本集團之內部監控制度(包括財務、營運及合規監控)。審閱計劃經審核委員會及董事會批准。按照本年度由獨立專業公司進行之風險評估及對本集團內部監控制度之審閱，並無識別存有重大風險及監控缺失。相關評估及審閱報告已經審核委員會及董事會考慮，以評估風險管理及內部監控制度之成效。審核委員會亦已透過獨立專業公司審閱本集團在會計、內部審核及財務匯報職能方面的資源、員工資歷及經驗，以及員工所接受的培訓課程及有關預算是否足夠。董事會根據獨立專業公司及審核委員會之審閱結果，總結本集團之風險管理及內部監控制度整體為有效及足夠。



企業管治報告(續)

3. 問責與審核(續)

c. 核數師酬金

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，應付本集團核數師安永會計師事務所之費用如下：

提供之服務	應付費用 千港元
審核服務	2,767
非審核服務	63
	2,830

4. 股東權利

a. 股東召開特別股東大會(「特別股東大會」)的程序

根據本公司組織章程細則第58條，持有不少於本公司已繳足股本十分之一的股東可提出書面請求予董事會或公司秘書要求召開特別股東大會。該書面請求須列明會議的目的，並由有關股東簽署及遞交至本公司於香港的主要營業地點。

b. 股東向董事會傳達查詢之程序

股東如擬向董事會傳達任何查詢及關注事項，可送交本公司於香港的主要營業地點，並註明收件人為投資關係董事，或發送電郵至ir@eaglenice.com.hk。

c. 於股東大會提呈建議

本公司的組織章程細則或開曼群島公司法，概無條文涉及股東在股東大會提出建議的程序(除提名候選董事的建議)。股東可遵循上文所載就書面請求內列明之任何事務召開特別股東大會的程序，或本公司網站所載有關股東建議提名他人參選董事的程序。



企業管治報告(續)

5. 與股東的溝通

本公司已於二零一二年三月採納一套股東通訊政策。本公司及其股東之間的主要溝通渠道乃透過刊發公告、通函，以及中期及年度報告，該等刊物可於本公司網站及聯交所網站閱覽。

本公司的股東週年大會為股東及董事會之間提供直接溝通的有效平台，並就股東大會上各重大獨立事項提呈個別決議案。

就投票表決及其他相關事項，本公司已遵守上市規則及本公司之組織章程大綱及細則的規定。

代表董事會

主席

鍾育升

香港，二零一八年六月二十一日



獨立核數師報告



致鷹美(國際)控股有限公司股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

我們已審計列載於第84至168頁的鷹美(國際)控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此綜合財務報表包括於二零一八年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合收益表、綜合全面收益表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，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」)真實而中肯地反映了 貴集團於二零一八年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》的披露規定妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

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

關鍵審計事項

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

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



獨立核數師報告(續)

致鷹美(國際)控股有限公司股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

關鍵審計事項(續)

關鍵審計事項

該事項在審計中是如何應對的

商譽減值

於二零一八年三月三十一日，商譽的賬面值為26,112,000港元。貴集團每年對商譽進行減值測試。減值測試乃基於與商譽有關的現金產生單位的可收回金額。管理層的評估過程涉及重大判斷及假設，包括有關於預期未來現金流預測、相關增長率及所應用的貼現率，均會受預期未來市況及現金產生單位的實際表現所影響。

我們的審計程序包括(其中包括)邀請估值專家協助我們評估貴集團所用的假設及方法，尤其是貼現率及終端增長率。我們將管理層編製的預測與現金產生單位的歷史表現及業務發展計劃進行比較。我們亦專注於貴集團綜合財務報表內的商譽披露。

商譽的重要會計判斷、估計及披露載於綜合財務報表附註3及16。

刊載於年度報告內其他資訊

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

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

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



獨立核數師報告(續)

致鷹美(國際)控股有限公司股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

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》的披露規定擬備真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，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履行職責，監督 貴集團的財務報告過程。

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

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

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

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。
- 瞭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。



獨立核數師報告(續)

致鷹美(國際)控股有限公司股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

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。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責 貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

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

我們還向審計委員會提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，相關的防範措施。

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

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是鄭嘉茵。

安永會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港中環

添美道1號

中信大廈22樓

二零一八年六月二十一日



Consolidated Income Statement

綜合收益表

Year ended 31 March 2018
截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度

		Notes 附註	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
REVENUE	營業收入	5	2,109,422	1,757,316
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(1,703,605)	(1,436,456)
Gross profit	毛利		405,817	320,860
Other income and gains	其他收入及收益	5	12,828	17,636
Selling and distribution expenses	銷售及分銷開支		(33,528)	(22,518)
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(154,733)	(127,947)
Gain on deregistration of a subsidiary	註銷一間附屬公司 之收益	28	47,099	—
Finance costs	融資成本	6	(3,817)	(2,876)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	除稅前溢利	7	273,666	185,155
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	10	(43,654)	(30,036)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	本公司擁有人應佔 年度溢利		230,012	155,119
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	本公司擁有人應佔 每股盈利		HK cents 港仙	HK cents 港仙
Basic	基本	12	46.0	31.0
Diluted	攤薄		46.0	31.0



Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

綜合全面收益表

Year ended 31 March 2018
截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	年度溢利	230,012	155,119
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/ (EXPENSE)	其他全面收益/(支出)		
Other comprehensive expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於其後期間不會重新分類至損益的其他全面支出：		
Actuarial loss on a defined benefit plan	定額福利計劃之精算虧損	(4)	(765)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	於其後期間可重新分類至損益的其他全面收益/(支出)：		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	折算海外業務之匯兌差額	83,001	(43,419)
Realisation of exchange fluctuation reserve upon deregistration of a subsidiary	註銷一間附屬公司時匯率波動儲備之兌現	(32,128)	—
		50,873	(43,419)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/ (EXPENSE) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	年度其他全面收益/(支出) (已扣除稅項)	50,869	(44,184)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR AND ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	本公司擁有人應佔年度全面收 益總額	280,881	110,935



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

		Notes 附註	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	13	768,759	648,645
Prepaid land lease payments	預付土地租賃款項	14	60,877	57,579
Goodwill	商譽	16	26,112	26,112
Deposits	按金	15	13,937	22,112
Deferred tax asset	遞延稅項資產	25	1,695	9,096
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值		871,380	763,544
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	17	381,985	296,652
Accounts and bills receivables	應收賬款及票據	18	234,072	125,451
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款	15	56,100	49,929
Tax recoverable	可收回稅款		1,777	2,204
Restricted bank balance	受限制銀行結餘	19	2,639	—
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	19	222,870	290,934
Total current assets	流動資產總值		899,443	765,170
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債			
Accounts payable	應付賬款	20	145,767	135,284
Accrued liabilities and other payables	應計負債及其他應付款項	22	110,268	84,840
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行貸款	23	196,800	143,050
Tax payable	應付稅項		17,414	32,173
Total current liabilities	流動負債總值		470,249	395,347
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值		429,194	369,823
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	資產總值扣除流動負債		1,300,574	1,133,367



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)
綜合財務狀況表(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

		Notes 附註	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	非流動負債			
Pension scheme obligation	退休金計劃承擔	24	13,951	10,033
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	25	15,316	12,985
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總值		29,267	23,018
Net assets	資產淨值		1,271,307	1,110,349
EQUITY	資本			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益			
Issued capital	已發行股本	26	4,997	4,997
Reserves	儲備	27	1,266,310	1,105,352
Total equity	資本總值		1,271,307	1,110,349

CHUNG YUK SING

鍾育升

Director

董事

CHEN HSIAO YING

陳小影

Director

董事



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

Year ended 31 March 2018

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度

	Note 附註	Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔						Total 總計
		Share Issued capital 已發行 股本	Share premium account 股份 溢價賬	Statutory Capital reserve 資本 儲備	Statutory surplus reserve 法定 盈餘儲備	Exchange fluctuation reserve 匯率 波動儲備	Retained profits 留存溢利	
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 27) (附註27)	HK\$'000 千港元 (Note 27) (附註27)	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2016		4,997	472,586	(229)	58,648	90,550	472,798	1,099,350
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	—	155,119	155,119
Other comprehensive expense for the year:								
Actuarial loss on a defined benefit plan		—	—	—	—	—	(765)	(765)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		—	—	—	—	(43,419)	—	(43,419)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		—	—	—	—	(43,419)	154,354	110,935
Transfer to reserve		—	—	—	3,463	—	(3,463)	—
Final 2016 dividend	11	—	—	—	—	—	(24,984)	(24,984)
Interim 2017 dividend	11	—	—	—	—	—	(74,952)	(74,952)
At 31 March 2017		4,997	472,586*	(229)*	62,111*	47,131*	523,753*	1,110,349
At 1 April 2017		4,997	472,586	(229)	62,111	47,131	523,753	1,110,349
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	—	230,012	230,012
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year:								
Actuarial loss on a defined benefit plan		—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		—	—	—	—	83,001	—	83,001
Realisation of exchange fluctuation reserve upon deregistration of a subsidiary		—	—	—	—	(32,128)	—	(32,128)
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	—	—	50,873	230,008	280,881
Transfer to reserve		—	—	—	2,194	—	(2,194)	—
Transfer of reserve upon deregistration of a subsidiary		—	—	—	(7,758)	—	7,758	—
Final 2017 dividend	11	—	—	—	—	—	(29,981)	(29,981)
Interim 2018 dividend	11	—	—	—	—	—	(89,942)	(89,942)
At 31 March 2018		4,997	472,586*	(229)*	56,547*	98,004*	639,402*	1,271,307

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK\$1,266,310,000 (31 March 2017: HK\$1,105,352,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

* 該等儲備賬項包括載於綜合財務狀況表內綜合儲備1,266,310,000港元(二零一七年三月三十一日: 1,105,352,000港元)。



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

Year ended 31 March 2018
截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度

	Notes 附註	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	經營業務產生之現金流量		
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	273,666	185,155
Adjustments for:	按以下項目調整：		
Finance costs	融資成本	3,817	2,876
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	(1,789)	(2,123)
Depreciation	折舊	53,986	46,225
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	預付土地租賃款項攤銷	2,037	2,072
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目收益	(719)	(2,815)
Gain on disposal of prepaid land lease payments	出售預付土地租賃款項收益	(1,645)	(3,115)
Gain on deregistration of a subsidiary	註銷一間附屬公司收益	(47,099)	—
		282,254	228,275
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	存貨減少/(增加)	(85,333)	63,300
Increase in accounts and bills receivables	應收賬款及票據增加	(108,621)	(13,928)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	預付款項、按金及其他應收款減少/(增加)	(6,010)	2,777
Increase in accounts payable	應付賬款增加	12,220	1,861
Increase in accrued liabilities and other payables	應計負債及其他應付款項增加	33,896	536
Increase in pension scheme liabilities	退休金計劃負債增加	4,279	3,129
Settlement of pension scheme liabilities	結算退休金計劃負債	(53)	(72)
Increase in restricted bank balance	受限制銀行結餘增加	(2,639)	—
Cash generated from operations	營運產生之現金	129,993	285,878
Interest paid	已付利息	(3,817)	(2,876)
Dividends paid	已付股息	(119,923)	(99,936)
Hong Kong profits tax paid	已付香港利得稅	(26,507)	(10,757)
Overseas tax paid	已付海外稅項	(17,421)	(22,364)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	來自/(用於)經營業務之現金流量淨值	(37,675)	149,945



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

綜合現金流量表(續)

Year ended 31 March 2018

截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度

	Notes 附註	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	來自投資活動之現金流量		
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	出售物業、廠房及設備項目所得款項淨值	993	5,185
Proceeds from disposal of prepaid land lease payments, net	出售預付土地租賃款項所得款項淨值	2,463	5,333
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備項目	(116,957)	(64,944)
Interest received	已收利息	1,789	2,123
Decrease in non-current portion of deposits	非流動部份按金減少	8,175	1,255
Net cash flows used in investing activities	用於投資活動之現金流量淨值	(103,537)	(51,048)
CASH FLOWS FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY	來自融資活動之現金流量		
New/(repayment of) bank loans, net and net cash flows from/(used in) a financing activity	新增/(償還)銀行貸款淨值及來自/(用於)融資活動之現金流量淨值	53,200	(54,850)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目增加/(減少)淨值	(88,012)	44,047
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	年初之現金及現金等值項目	290,934	255,413
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	匯率變動之影響淨值	19,948	(8,526)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	年終之現金及現金等值項目	222,870	290,934
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等值項目之結餘分析		
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	225,509	290,934
Less: Restricted bank balance	減：受限制銀行結餘	(2,639)	—
		222,870	290,934



Notes to Financial Statements 財務報表附註

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The registered office address of the Company is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands. The principal place of business of the Company is located at Units 0902-0903 and 0905-0906, 9/F., Tower B, Regent Centre, 70 Ta Chuen Ping Street, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong.

The Group's principal activities are the manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments.

Information about subsidiaries

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

Name 公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立/ 登記及營業地點	Issued share/paid-up registered capital 已發行股份/ 繳足註冊資本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年	
Eagle Nice (EAG) Limited 鷹美(鷹美集團)有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary HK\$2; Non-voting deferred HK\$10,000 (Note (a)) (2017: Ordinary HK\$2; Non-voting deferred HK\$10,000) 普通股2港元: 無投票權遞延股 10,000港元(附註(a)) (二零一七年: 普通股2港元: 無投票權遞延股10,000港元)	100	100	Investment holding 投資控股
裕美(汕頭)製衣有限公司 ("YM (Shantou)") (Notes (b) and (c)) (「裕美(汕頭)」)(附註(b)及(c))	The People's Republic of China ("PRC")/ Mainland China 中華人民共和國 (「中國」)/中國大陸	US\$23,500,000 (2017: US\$23,500,000) 23,500,000美元 (二零一七年: 23,500,000美元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣
裕鷹(汕頭)製衣有限公司 ("YY (Shantou)") (Notes (c) and (d)) (「裕鷹(汕頭)」)(附註(c)及(d))	PRC/Mainland China 中國/中國大陸	HK\$15,000,000 (2017: HK\$15,000,000) 15,000,000港元 (二零一七年: 15,000,000港元)	—	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣
Eagle Nice Development Limited 鷹美發展有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 (2017: HK\$1) 1港元(二零一七年: 1港元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣
Maitex (EAG) Limited 源瀚(鷹美集團)有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1,000 (2017: HK\$1,000) 1,000港元 (二零一七年: 1,000港元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣

1. 公司及集團資料

本公司為於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司。本公司註冊辦事處地址為 Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands。本公司之主要營業地點位於香港新界葵涌打磚坪街70號麗晶中心B座九樓0902-0903室及0905-0906室。

本集團之主要業務為生產及買賣運動服及成衣。

附屬公司之資料

本公司主要附屬公司詳情如下：



Notes to Financial Statements (continued) 財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

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

Name 公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration and business 註冊成立/ 登記及營業地點	Issued share/paid-up registered capital 已發行股份/ 繳足註冊資本	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company 本公司應佔權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年	
惠來縣源瀚製衣有限公司 ("Maitex PRC") (Notes (b) and (c)) (「惠來源瀚」)(附註(b)及(c))	PRC/ Mainland China 中國/中國大陸	HK\$40,000,000 (2017: HK\$40,000,000) 40,000,000港元 (二零一七年: 40,000,000港元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣
King Eagle (EAG) Limited 金鷹(鷹美集團)有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 (2017: HK\$1) 1港元(二零一七年: 1港元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣
惠來縣宏鷹製衣有限公司 ("Hung Eagle Garment") (Notes (b) and (c)) (「惠來宏鷹」)(附註(b)及(c))	PRC/Mainland China 中國/中國大陸	US\$4,000,000 (2017: US\$4,000,000) 4,000,000美元 (二零一七年: 4,000,000美元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣
Eagle Nice (Indonesia) Holdings Limited 鷹美(印尼)控股有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 (2017: HK\$1) 1港元(二零一七年: 1港元)	100	100	Investment holding 投資控股
P.T. Eagle Nice Indonesia ("EN Indonesia") (「鷹美印尼」)	Indonesia 印尼	US\$32,000,000 (2017: US\$32,000,000) 32,000,000美元 (二零一七年: 32,000,000美元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣
Eagle Nice (Jiangxi) Garment Limited 鷹美(江西)製衣有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$10,000 (2017: HK\$10,000) 10,000港元 (二零一七年: 10,000港元)	100	100	Investment holding 投資控股
鷹美(宜豐)製衣有限公司 ("EN (Yifeng)") (Notes (b) and (c)) (「鷹美(宜豐)」)(附註(b)及(c))	PRC/Mainland China 中國/中國大陸	US\$25,000,000 (2017: US\$25,000,000) 25,000,000美元 (二零一七年: 25,000,000美元)	100	100	Manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments 生產及買賣運動服及成衣

Notes:

- (a) The non-voting deferred shares carry no rights to dividends, no rights to attend or vote at general meetings and no rights to receive any surplus assets in a return of capital in a winding-up (other than the nominal amount paid up or credited as paid-up on such shares, after the sum of HK\$100,000,000,000,000 per ordinary share has been distributed to the holders of the ordinary shares of the company in such winding-up).

1. 公司及集團資料(續)

附屬公司之資料(續)

本公司主要附屬公司詳情如下:(續)

附註:

- (a) 無投票權遞延股並無權利獲派股息、出席股東大會或在會上投票、亦無權在清盤退還資本時獲得任何剩餘資產(清盤時每股普通股總數100,000,000,000,000港元分派予公司普通股持有人後,有關股份之繳足或入賬列作繳足的面值除外)。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Notes: (continued)

- (b) YM (Shantou), Maitex PRC, Hung Eagle Garment and EN (Yifeng) are registered as wholly-foreign-owned enterprises under PRC law.
- (c) The statutory financial statements of these entities are not audited by Ernst & Young, Hong Kong or another member firm of the Ernst & Young global network.
- (d) Pursuant to an approval of deregistration issued by the local authority, YY (Shantou) was deregistered during the year. Details of the deregistration was set out in note 28.

All of the above subsidiaries are indirectly held by the Company.

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.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

1. 公司及集團資料(續)

附屬公司之資料(續)

附註：(續)

- (b) 裕美(汕頭)、惠來源瀚、惠來宏鷹及鷹美(宜豐)為根據中國法律註冊之外商獨資企業。
- (c) 該等實體的法定財務報表未經香港安永會計師事務所或安永國際網絡其他成員公司審核。
- (d) 根據地方機關發出的註銷許可，裕鷹(汕頭)於年內被註銷。有關註銷詳情載於附註28。

上述所有附屬公司由本公司間接持有。

上表列出本公司附屬公司，按董事意見認為，該等公司對本集團年內業績有重大影響或構成本集團資產淨值之主要部分。按董事意見認為，詳列其他附屬公司資料將會使篇幅過於冗長。

2.1 編製基準

此等財務報表乃根據由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)(其中包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋)、香港公認會計原則及香港公司條例之披露規定編製。此等財務報表根據歷史成本常規編製。除另有註明外，財務報表均以港元(「港元」)呈列，而所有價值均四捨五入至最接近之千位。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2018. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

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

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

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.1 編製基準(續)

綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度之財務報表。附屬公司指受本公司直接或間接控制的實體(包括結構性實體)。倘本集團透過參與被投資方業務而享有或有權取得被投資方的可變回報，且有能力行使在被投資方的權力影響有關回報，則本集團擁有該實體的控制權(即現時賦予本集團指導被投資方相關活動的能力的現有權利)。

倘本公司直接或間接擁有的被投資方投票權或類似權利不及半數，則評估本公司對被投資方是否擁有權力時，本集團會考慮所有相關事實及情況，包括：

- (a) 與該被投資方其他投票權擁有人的合約安排；
- (b) 根據其他合約安排所享有的權利；及
- (c) 本集團的投票權及潛在投票權。

附屬公司編製相同報告期間的財務報表，所用的會計政策與本公司所用的相符。附屬公司之業績以自本集團取得控制權之日起綜合計算，並在有關控制權終止前繼續綜合計入。

本公司擁有人及非控股股東權益應佔損益及其他全面收益各組成部分，即使由此引致非控股股東權益結餘為負數亦然。本集團成員公司之間交易所產生的集團內部資產及負債、權益、收入、支出及現金流量均在綜合賬目時全數對銷。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

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

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

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

Amendments to HKAS 7	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i>
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 12 included in <i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle</i>	<i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Clarification of the Scope of HKFRS 12</i>

2.1 編製基準(續)

綜合基準(續)

倘事實及情況顯示上文所述的三項控制因素之一項或多項出現變動，本集團會重新評估其是否控制被投資公司。附屬公司的所有權權益變動(沒有失去控制權)，按權益交易入賬。

倘本集團失去對附屬公司之控制權，則剔除確認(i)該附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債；(ii)任何非控股權益之賬面值；及(iii)計入權益之累計匯兌差額；並確認(i)收取代價之公平值；(ii)任何保留投資之公平值；及(iii)收益表中任何因此產生之盈餘或虧損。早前於其他全面收益內確認之本集團應佔部份重新分類至收益表或留存溢利(如適用)，倘本集團已直接出售相關資產或負債則須以同一基準確認。

2.2 會計政策及披露變動

本集團就本年度財務報表首次採納以下經修訂準則：

香港會計準則第7號修訂	披露倡議
香港會計準則第12號修訂	就未變現虧損確認遞延稅項資產
香港財務報告準則第12號修訂載於二零一四年至二零一六年週期的年度改造	於其他實體的權益披露：釐清香港財務報告準則第12號之範圍



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

As explained below, the adoption of the above revised standards has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

- (a) Amendments to HKAS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. Disclosure of the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities is provided in note 28 to the financial statements.
- (b) Amendments to HKAS 12 clarify that an entity, when assessing whether taxable profits will be available against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference, needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount. The amendments have had no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group as the Group has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.
- (c) Amendments to HKFRS 12 clarify that the disclosure requirements in HKFRS 12, other than those disclosure requirements in paragraphs B10 to B16 of HKFRS 12, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate, or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate that is classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale. The amendments have had no impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group has no subsidiary being classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale as at 31 March 2018 and so no additional information is required to be disclosed.

2.2 會計政策及披露變動(續)

誠如下文所闡釋，採納上述經修訂準則對財務報表不具重大財務影響。

- (a) 香港會計準則第7號修訂要求實體作出披露，以便財務報表使用者評估融資活動所產生的負債變動，包括現金流量及非現金流量變動產生的變動。融資活動所產生的負債變動披露見財務報表附註28。
- (b) 香港會計準則第12號修訂釐清實體於評估是否有應課稅溢利可用作抵銷可扣減暫時差異時，需要考慮稅務法例是否對於可扣減暫時差異轉回時可用作抵銷之應課稅溢利之來源有所限制。此外，該等修訂就實體應如何釐定未來應課稅溢利提供指引，並解釋應課稅溢利可包括收回超過賬面值之部分資產之情況。由於本集團並無任何可扣減暫時差額或該等修訂範圍內之資產，故應用該等修訂對本集團之財務狀況或表現並無任何影響。
- (c) 香港財務報告準則第12號修訂釐清香港財務報告準則第12號之披露規定(香港財務報告準則第12號第B10至B16段之披露規定除外)適用於實體於附屬公司、合營企業或聯營公司的權益，或其於分類為持作出售或列於分類為持作出售的出售組別的合營公司或聯營公司的部分權益。由於本集團於二零一八年三月三十一日並無分類為持作出售的附屬公司，亦無附屬公司包括在分類為持作出售的出售組別，故無需披露更多資料，該等修訂對本集團的財務報表因此並無影響。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

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

Amendments to HKFRS 2	<i>Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</i> ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 4	<i>Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contracts</i> ¹
HKFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments</i> ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 9	<i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ⁴
HKFRS 15	<i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 15	<i>Clarifications to HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> ¹
HKFRS 16	<i>Leases</i> ²
HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> ³
Amendments to HKAS 19	<i>Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 28	<i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 40	<i>Transfers of Investment Property</i> ¹
HK(IFRIC)-Int 22	<i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i> ¹
HK(IFRIC)-Int 23	<i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i> ²

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則

本集團並未於此等財務報表中應用下列已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂的香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第2號修訂	以股份為基礎的付款交易分類及計量 ¹
香港財務報告準則第4號修訂	根據香港財務報告準則第4號保險合約應用香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具 ¹
香港財務報告準則第9號	金融工具 ¹
香港財務報告準則第9號修訂	具負補償的提早還款特性 ²
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(二零一一年)修訂	投資者與其聯營公司或合營公司之間的資產銷售或注資 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第15號	來自客戶合約的收益 ¹
香港財務報告準則第15號修訂	澄清香港財務報告準則第15號來自客戶合約的收益 ¹
香港財務報告準則第16號	租賃 ²
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ³
香港會計準則第19號修訂	計劃修訂、縮減或清償 ²
香港會計準則第28號修訂	於聯營公司及合營公司之長期權益 ²
香港會計準則第40號修訂	轉讓投資物業 ¹
香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)詮釋第22號	外匯交易及預付代價
香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)詮釋第23號	所得稅處理的不確定性 ²



Notes to Financial Statements (continued) 財務報表附註(續)

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

Annual Improvements 2014–2016 Cycle	Amendments to HKFRS 1 and HKAS 28 ¹
Annual Improvements 2015–2017 Cycle	Amendments to HKFRS 3, HKFRS 11, HKAS 12 and HKAS 23 ²

- 1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
- 2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- 3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- 4 No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

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

In September 2014, the HKICPA issued the final version of HKFRS 9, bringing together all phases of the financial instruments project to replace HKAS 39 and all previous versions of HKFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. The Group will adopt HKFRS 9 from 1 April 2018. The Group will not restate comparative information and will recognise any transition adjustments against the opening balance of equity at 1 April 2018. During the year, the Group has performed an assessment of the impact of the adoption of HKFRS 9. The expected impacts relate to the classification and measurement and the impairment requirements and are summarised as follows:

(a) Classification and measurement

The Group does not expect that the adoption of HKFRS 9 will have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則(續)

二零一四年至 二零一六年週期 的年度改進	香港財務報告準則 第1號及香港會計準 則第28號的修訂 ¹
二零一五年至 二零一七年週期 的年度改進	香港財務報告準則第3 號、香港財務報告 準則第11號、香港 會計準則第12號及 香港會計準則第23 號的修訂 ²

- 1 於二零一八年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- 2 於二零一九年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- 3 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- 4 尚未釐定強制生效日期，惟可供採納

預期適用於本集團的香港財務報告準則之進一步資料概述如下。

於二零一四年九月，香港會計師公會頒佈香港財務報告準則第9號的最終版本，將金融工具項目的所有階段集於一起以代替香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第9號的全部過往版本。該準則引入分類及計量、減值及對沖會計處理的新規定。本集團將自二零一八年四月一日起採納香港財務報告準則第9號。本集團將不會重列比較資料，但將於二零一八年四月一日的權益期初結餘確認任何過渡調整。本集團已於年內評估採納香港財務報告準則第9號的影響。有關分類及計量以及減值之規定的預期影響綜述如下：

(a) 分類及計量

本集團並不預期採納香港財務報告準則第9號將對其金融資產的分類及計量構成重大影響。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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

(b) Impairment

HKFRS 9 requires an impairment on debt instruments recorded at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are not accounted for at fair value through profit or loss under HKFRS 9, to be recorded based on an expected credit loss model either on a twelve-month basis or a lifetime basis.

The Group will apply the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses that are estimated based on the present values of all cash shortfalls over the remaining life of all of its accounts and bills receivables. Furthermore, the Group will apply the general approach and record twelve-month expected credit losses that are estimated based on the possible default events on its other receivables within the next twelve months.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of HKFRS 9 will have no significant impact on the financial performance and the financial position of the Group.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則(續)

(b) 減值

香港財務報告準則第9號規定以攤銷成本或公平值計入其他全面收益的債務工具、租賃應收款項、貸款承擔及根據香港財務報告準則第9號無需按公平值計入損益的財務擔保合約的減值，應基於十二個月或全期基準按預期信用損失模式計入。

本集團將運用簡化的方法，並基於所有對應收賬款及票據剩餘年期所有現金短缺的現值估計記錄全期預期損失。此外，本集團將採用一般方式並記錄根據於未來十二個月內其他應收款項可能發生的違約事件估計的十二個月預期信貸虧損。

董事預期採納香港財務報告準則第9號將不會對本集團的財務業績及財務狀況構成重大影響。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

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

HKFRS 15, issued in July 2014, establishes a new five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in HKFRS 15 provide a more structured approach for measuring and recognising revenue. The standard also introduces extensive qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates. The standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under HKFRSs. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective adoption is required on the initial application of the standard. In June 2016, the HKICPA issued amendments to HKFRS 15 to address the implementation issues on identifying performance obligations, application guidance on principal versus agent and licences of intellectual property, and transition. The amendments are also intended to help ensure a more consistent application when entities adopt HKFRS 15 and decrease the cost and complexity of applying the standard. The Group plans to adopt the transitional provisions in HKFRS 15 to recognise the cumulative effect of initial adoption as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 April 2018. In addition, the Group plans to apply the new requirements only to contracts that are not completed before 1 April 2018. The Group has assessed the impact of the adoption of HKFRS 15 and expects that the standard will not have significant impact, when applied, on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則(續)

於二零一四年七月頒佈的香港財務報告準則第15號建立一個新的五步模式，將客戶合同之收益入賬。根據香港財務報告準則第15號，收益按能反映實體預期就交換向客戶轉讓貨物或服務而有權獲得的代價金額確認。香港財務報告準則第15號的原則為計量及確認收益提供更加結構化的方法。該準則亦引入廣泛的定性及定量披露規定，包括分拆收益總額，關於履行責任、不同期間之合約資產及負債賬目結餘的變動以及主要判斷及估計的資料。該準則將取代現有香港財務報告準則下確認收益的全部規定。在應用該準則初期，須作出全面的追溯應用或經修訂的追溯採納。於二零一六年六月，香港會計師公會頒佈香港財務報告準則第15號的修訂，解釋採納該準則之各項實施問題，包括識別履約責任、與主事人與代理人間及知識產權許可有關之應用指引，以及採納該準則之過渡期。該等修訂亦擬協助確保實體於採納香港財務報告準則第15號時能更加一致地應用有關準則及降低應用有關準則之成本及複雜性。本集團計劃採納香港財務報告準則第15號的過渡性條文以確認初步採納的累計影響，作為對於二零一八年四月一日之保留盈利的初期結餘的調整。此外，本集團計劃僅對於二零一八年四月一日之前尚未完成的合約應用新規定。本集團已評核採納香港財務報告準則第15號的影響，預期採納該準則不會對本集團綜合財務報表構成重大影響。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

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

HKFRS 16, issued in May 2016, replaces HKAS 17 *Leases*, HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, HK(SIC)-Int 15 *Operating Leases — Incentives* and HK(SIC)-Int 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard includes two elective recognition exemptions for lessees — leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses unless the right-of-use asset meets the definition of investment property in HKAS 40, or relates to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the revaluation model is applied. The lease liability is subsequently increased to reflect the interest on the lease liability and reduced for the lease payments. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will also be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events, such as change in the lease term and change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments. Lessees will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting under HKFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from the accounting under HKAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in HKAS 17 and distinguish between operating leases and finance leases. HKFRS 16 requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under HKAS 17. Lessees can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The Group expects to adopt HKFRS 16 from 1 April 2019. The Group is currently assessing the impact of HKFRS 16 upon adoption and expects that certain portion of the Group's future minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases will be required to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則(續)

於二零一六年五月頒佈的香港財務報告準則第16號取代香港會計準則第17號租賃、香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)一詮釋第4號釐定安排是否包括租賃、香港(準則詮釋委員會)一詮釋第15號經營租賃 — 優惠及香港(準則詮釋委員會)一詮釋第27號評估涉及租賃法律形式交易的内容。該準則載列確認、計量、呈報及披露租賃的原則，並要求承租人就大部分租賃確認資產及負債。該準則包括給予承租人兩項選擇性租賃確認豁免 — 低價值資產租賃及短期租賃。於租賃開始日期，承租人將確認於租賃期作出租賃付款為負債(即租賃負債)及代表可使用相關資產的權利為資產(即有使用權資產)。除非有使用權資產符合香港會計準則第40號投資物業的定義，或與適用於重估模型的一類物業、廠房及設備有關，否則有使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量。租賃負債其後會因反映租賃負債利息而增加及因租賃付款而減少。承租人將須分別確認租賃負債的利息開支及有使用權資產的折舊開支。承租人將亦須於若干事件發生時重新計量租賃負債，例如由於租賃期變更或用於釐定該等付款的一項指數或比率變更而引致未來租賃付款變更。承租人一般將重新計量租賃負債的數額確認為有使用權資產的調整。香港財務報告準則第16號大致沿用香港會計準則第17號內出租人的會計處理方式。出租人將繼續使用與香港會計準則第17號相同的分類原則對所有租賃進行分類，並將之分為經營租賃及融資租賃。與香港會計準則第17號相比，香港財務報告準則第16號要求承租人及出租人作出更加詳細的披露。承租人在採用該準則時，可選擇全面追溯或經修訂的追溯方式。本集團預期自二零一九年四月一日起採納香港財務報告準則第16號。本集團目前正評估採納香港財務報告準則第16號後的影響，並預期本集團根據不可撤銷經營租賃的未來最低租賃承擔中若干部分需在綜合財務狀況表確認為有使用權資產及租賃負債。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要

業務合併及商譽

業務合併乃以購買法入賬。轉讓代價乃以收購日期之公平值計量，該公平值為本集團轉讓之資產、本集團對收購對象前擁有人承擔之負債及本集團為換取收購對象控制權所發行股本權益於收購日期之公平值之總和。於各業務合併中，本集團選擇是否以公平值或收購對象可識別資產淨值之應佔比例，計量於收購對象之非控股權益，即於收購對象中賦予持有人在清盤時按比例分佔資產淨值之現有所有權權益。非控股權益之所有其他部分乃按公平值計量。收購成本於產生時列為開支。

當本集團收購一項業務時，會根據合約條款、於收購日之經濟環境及相關狀況，評估將承接之金融資產及負債，以作出適當分類及標示，包括分離收購對象所訂主合約中的嵌入式衍生工具。

倘業務合併分階段進行，先前持有的股本權益於收購日之公平值會重新計算，得出的任何損益於收益表內確認入賬。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

業務合併及商譽(續)

由收購方轉讓之任何或然代價按收購日期之公平值確認。分類為資產或負債的或然代價以公平值計量，而公平值變動於收益表中確認。分類為權益的或然代價不會重新計量，其後結算於權益內入賬。

商譽初步按成本計量，即已轉讓代價、已確認為非控股權益之金額及本集團過往持有收購對象股本權益之公平值總額，超出所收購可識別資產淨值及所承擔負債之差額。如該代價及其他項目之總和低於所收購資產淨值之公平值，則差額經重新評估後於損益賬確認為議價收購收益。

於初步確認後，商譽按成本減任何累計減值虧損計量。商譽須每年進行減值測試，或當有事件發生或情況改變顯示賬面值有可能減值時，則會更頻密地進行檢測。本集團於三月三十一日為商譽進行年度減值測試。為進行減值測試，於業務合併中購入之商譽自收購當日被分配至預期可從合併產生之協同效益中獲益之本集團各現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別，而不論本集團其他資產或負債是否已分配至該等單位或單位組別。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

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

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

Fair value measurement

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

業務合併及商譽(續)

減值乃透過評估與商譽有關之現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)之可收回金額釐定。當現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)之可收回金額低於賬面值時,將確認減值虧損。已就商譽確認之減值虧損不得於未來期間撥回。

倘商譽被分配至現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組別)而隸屬該單位之部分業務已被出售,則在釐定出售有關業務所得盈虧時,與所出售業務相關之商譽會計入該業務之賬面值。在該等情況下出售之商譽,乃根據所出售業務及所保留現金產生單位部分之相對價值進行計量。

公平值計量

本集團於各報告期末按公平值計量其衍生金融工具。公平值為市場參與者於計量日期在有序交易中出售資產所收取的價格或轉讓負債所支付的價格。公平值計量乃根據假設出售資產或轉讓負債的交易於資產或負債主要市場或(在無主要市場情況下)最具優勢市場進行而作出。主要及最具優勢市場須為本集團可進入之市場。資產或負債的公平值乃按假設市場參與者於資產或負債定價時會以最佳經濟利益行事計量。

非金融資產的公平值計量須計及市場參與者能使用該資產達致最佳用途及最高增值,或將該資產出售予使用該資產達致最佳用途及最高增值的其他市場參與者,所產生的經濟效益。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

公平值計量(續)

本集團採納適用於不同情況且具備充分數據以供計量公平值的估值方法，以盡量使用相關可觀察輸入數據及盡量減少使用不可觀察輸入數據。

所有於財務報表計量或披露公平值的資產及負債乃基於對公平值計量整體而言屬重大的最低級別輸入數據按以下公平值等級分類：

- 第一級 — 於活躍市場中相同資產或負債取得之報價(未經調整)
- 第二級 — 以對公平值計量屬重大的最低級別輸入數據可直接或間接觀察的估值方法
- 第三級 — 以對公平值計量屬重大的最低級別輸入數據不可觀察的估值方法

就按經常性基準於財務報表確認的資產及負債而言，本集團透過於各報告期末重新評估分類(基於對公平值計量整體而言屬重大的最低級別輸入數據)確定是否發生不同等級轉移。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

非金融資產減值

倘出現減值跡象或有需要就資產進行年度減值測試(存貨、金融資產及商譽除外)，則會估計該資產的可收回金額。資產的可收回金額乃資產或現金產生單位的使用價值及其公平值減出售成本之較高者，並釐定為個別資產，除非該項資產所產生現金流入不能大致獨立於其他資產或資產組別的現金流入，於此情況下，可收回金額則按資產所屬現金產生單位釐定。

減值虧損只會於資產賬面值超出其可收回金額時確認。於評估使用價值時，會使用可反映目前市場對貨幣時間價值及特定資產風險的評估之稅前貼現率，將估計其日後現金流量貼現至現值。減值虧損於產生期間自收益表中在與減值資產之功能一致的開支類別扣除。

於各報告期末評估有否跡象顯示以往確認減值虧損不再存在或可能已減少。倘出現上述跡象，則會估計可收回金額。當用以釐定資產可收回金額的估計有變動時，先前確認的資產減值虧損(商譽除外)方可回撥，惟回撥後的金額不可超過過往年度並無就該項資產確認減值虧損而釐定的賬面值(扣除任何折舊／攤銷後)。回撥的減值虧損於產生期間計入收益表。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties

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

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

or

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

關連人士

在下列情況下，有關人士將視為與本集團有關連：

- (a) 有關人士或該人士之直系親屬，而該名人士
 - (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司主要管理層成員；

或

- (b) 有關人士為符合任何下述條件的實體：
 - (i) 與本集團同屬一個集團成員公司的實體；
 - (ii) 一間實體為另一實體(或另一實體之母公司、附屬公司、同系附屬公司)之聯營公司或合營企業；
 - (iii) 與本集團同為相同第三方的合營企業的實體；
 - (iv) 一間實體為第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體的聯營公司；
 - (v) 該實體為本集團或與本集團有關的實體的僱員利益而設立之離職後福利計劃；
 - (vi) 該實體由(a)項所述人士控制或與他人共同控制；
 - (vii) (a)(i)項所述人士對該實體有重大影響力或屬該實體(或該實體的母公司)主要管理人員；及



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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Related parties** (continued)

(b) (continued)

- (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.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)**關連人士** (續)

(b) (續)

- (viii) 實體或實體所屬集團任何成員公司向本集團或本集團的母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

物業、廠房及設備及折舊

除在建工程外，物業、廠房及設備乃按成本值減累積折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。物業、廠房及設備成本包括其購入價及任何使其達到運作狀況及地點作擬定用途之直接相關成本。

物業、廠房及設備運作後所產生開支，例如維修及保養費用，一般於有關費用產生期間自收益表扣除。在符合確認條件的情況下，大規模檢驗的費用於資產的賬面值資本化為置換。倘物業、廠房及設備的主要部份須分段置換，本集團將該等部份確認為獨立資產，並設定特定的可使用年期且相應折舊。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

(continued)

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

Leasehold land under finance leases	Over the lease terms
Buildings	Over the lease terms
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease terms or 20%
Plant and machinery	10% to 20%
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles	20%

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

物業、廠房及設備及折舊(續)

折舊按各項物業、廠房及設備之估計可使用年期以直線法撇銷其成本至其剩餘價值。就此目的所採用之主要年率如下：

融資租賃項下的租賃土地	按租賃期
樓宇	按租賃期
租賃物業裝修	按租賃期或20% (以較短者為準)
廠房及機器	10%至20%
傢具、裝置、設備及汽車	20%

倘部份物業、廠房及設備之可使用年期不同，該項目之成本於有關部分按合理基準分配，而各部分將分別折舊。剩餘價值、可使用年期及折舊方法將最少於各財政年度末審閱及作出調整(如適用)。

物業、廠房及設備項目包括初步獲確認的任何重要部份，於出售或預期使用或出售該項目不會產生未來經濟利益時剔除確認。於剔除確認資產年度在收益表確認之出售或報廢資產之損益，按有關資產出售所得款項淨額與賬面值兩者間之差額於年內收益表確認。

在建工程指處於建造狀態下的樓宇，並以成本值扣減減值虧損列賬且不作折舊。成本值包括建造期間建造的直接成本以及相關借入資金經撥充資本的借貸成本。在建工程於完工並達到可使用狀態時，轉入物業、廠房及設備之相應類別。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets to the Group, other than legal title, are accounted for as finance leases. At the inception of a finance lease, the cost of the leased asset is capitalised at the present value of the minimum lease payments and recorded together with the obligation, excluding the interest element, to reflect the purchase and financing. Assets held under capitalised finance leases, including prepaid land lease payments under finance leases, are included in property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The finance costs of such leases are charged to the income statement so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge over the lease terms.

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Where the Group is the lessor, assets leased by the Group under operating leases are included in non-current assets, and rentals receivable under the operating leases are credited to the income statement on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Where the Group is the lessee, rentals payable under operating leases net of any incentives received from the lessor are charged to the income statement on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Prepaid land lease payments under operating leases are initially stated at cost and subsequently recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

租賃

凡將資產擁有權絕大部分回報及風險(法定業權除外)轉歸本集團之租賃,均列為融資租賃。於融資租賃生效時,租賃資產成本按最低租金付款現值撥充資本化,並連同有關承擔(不包括利息部分)入賬,以反映有關購買及融資。經撥充資本融資租賃持有之資產(包括融資租賃之預付土地租賃款項)計入物業、廠房及設備,按該項資產之租期與估計可使用年期之較短者折舊。此等租賃之融資成本自收益表扣除,以在租期內達致穩定的定期支銷率。

資產擁有權絕大部分回報及風險仍歸出租人所有之租賃列為經營租賃。倘本集團為出租人,本集團根據經營租賃出租的資產計入非流動資產,而根據經營租賃應收之租金乃按租期以直線法計入收益表。倘本集團為承租人,根據經營租賃應付之租金(扣除已收出租人的任何優惠)按租期以直線法自收益表扣除。

經營租賃之預付土地租賃款項初始按成本列賬,其後則按租期以直線法確認。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial investments, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in other income in the income statement. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in the income statement in finance costs for loans.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

投資及其他金融資產

初始確認及計量

金融資產於初始確認時分類為按公平值計入損益金融資產、貸款及應收款項、可供出售金融投資或衍生工具指定作有效對沖的對沖工具(如適用)。金融資產初始確認時，以公平值加上收購金融資產應佔之交易成本計量，惟金融資產按公平值計入損益除外。

正常情況下買入及出售之金融資產於交易日(即本集團承諾購買或出售資產之日)確認。正常情況下買入或出售指於規例或市場慣例一般設定之期間內交付之買入或出售的金融資產。

後續計量

金融資產後續計量視乎下列分類而定：

貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項為不在活躍市場報價的固定或可確定付款非衍生金融資產。初始計量後，該等資產其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本減任何減值撥備計量。攤銷成本計及任何收購貼現或溢價，且包括作為實際利率不可或缺部分的費用或成本。實際利率攤銷額計入收益表內的其他收入。減值產生的虧損在收益表內確認為貸款的融資成本。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Investments and other financial assets** (continued)**Subsequent measurement** (continued)*Available-for-sale financial investments*

Available-for-sale financial investments are non-derivative financial assets in listed and unlisted equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available for sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in market conditions.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in the income statement in other income, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve to the income statement in other gains or losses. Interest and dividends earned whilst holding the available-for-sale financial investments are reported as interest income and dividend income, respectively and are recognised in the income statement as other income in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

When the fair value of unlisted equity investments cannot be reliably measured because (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for that investment or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value, such investments are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)**投資及其他金融資產** (續)**後續計量** (續)*可供出售的金融投資*

可供出售的金融投資指那些上市和非上市權益投資及債務證券的非衍生金融資產。分類為可供出售的權益投資為既無分類作為交易而持有，亦無指定為以公平值計入損益者。債務證券類別為有意持有一段不確定時間以及可因應流動資金需要及因應市場狀況變動而出售。

初始確認後，可供出售的金融投資其後按公平值計量，未變現損益在可供出售投資重估儲備確認為其他全面收益，直到該投資終止確認，屆時累計損益會在收益表確認為其他收入，或直到該投資被認定發生減值，屆時累計損益會從可供出售投資重估儲備重新分類至收益表的其他損益。持有可供出售的金融投資時所賺取的利息及股息分別呈報為利息收入及股息收入，並根據下文「收入確認」政策在收益表內確認為其他收入。

如果非上市的權益投資，由於(a)合理的公平值估計數範圍的變動對於該投資影響重大或(b)符合該範圍的多種估計數不能合理評估並用於估計公平值，而導致公平值不能可靠計量，則此類投資按成本減去減值虧損列賬。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Available-for-sale financial investments (continued)

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale financial assets in the near term are still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to the income statement over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the effective interest rate. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

投資及其他金融資產(續)

後續計量(續)

可供出售的金融投資(續)

本集團會評估於近期出售其可供出售的金融資產的能力和意向是否仍然合適。在較罕有的情況下，當市場不活躍導致本集團無法買賣該等金融資產，如果管理層有能力及有意在可見將來持有有關資產或持有其至到期日，本集團可能選擇將該等金融資產重新分類。

有關從可供出售類別重新分類的金融資產，其於重新分類日期的公平值賬面金額成為其新的攤銷成本，之前在權益中確認的任何資產損益會在投資剩餘年期以實際利率法攤銷至收益表。新的攤銷成本與到期金額兩者之間的任何差額亦會在資產剩餘年期以實際利率法攤銷。如果資產其後確定已經減值，則記錄在權益的金額會重新分類至收益表。

剔除確認金融資產

金融資產(或(如適用)一項金融資產的一部分或一組相若金融資產的一部分)在下列情況將被剔除確認(即從本集團的綜合財務狀況表中剔除):

- 收取該項資產所得現金流量的權利經已屆滿; 或



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財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Derecognition of financial assets** (continued)

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)**剔除確認金融資產** (續)

- 本集團已轉讓其收取該項資產所得現金流量的權利，或已根據一項「轉付」安排，承擔在沒有重大延誤的情況下，向第三方全數支付已收現金流量的義務；且(a)本集團已轉讓該項資產的絕大部分風險及回報；或(b)本集團並未轉讓或保留該項資產絕大部分風險及回報，但已轉讓該項資產的控制權。

當本集團已轉讓其收取該項資產所得現金流量的權利或訂立轉付安排，會評估是否保留該資產所有權的風險和回報以及保留的程度。當本集團並未轉讓或保留該項資產的絕大部分風險及回報，且並未轉讓該項資產的控制權，該項轉讓資產將按本集團持續參與程度而持續確認。在該情況下，本集團亦確認相關負債。已轉讓資產及相關負債按可反映本集團所保留權利及責任的基準計量。

就對已轉讓資產作出擔保的形式進行的持續參與，按資產原賬面值及本集團可能須償還代價上限的較低者計量。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition).

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產減值

本集團於各報告期末評估是否有客觀跡象表明一項金融資產或一組金融資產出現減值。資產在初始確認後，倘出現一項或多項事件及該事項對這項金融資產或這組金融資產的估計未來現金流量造成能夠可靠地估計之影響，則被視為存在減值。減值跡象包括債務人或一組債務人遇到重大財務困難、違約或拖欠利息或本金、可能宣佈破產或進行其他財務重組，及有可觀測數據顯示估計未來現金流量出現可計量減少，例如欠款數目變動或出現與違約相關的經濟狀況。

按攤銷成本入賬之金融資產

就按攤銷成本列賬之金融資產而言，本集團首先對具個別重要性之金融資產進行個別評估，或對非具個別重要性之金融資產進行共同評估。倘本集團認為經個別評估之金融資產(無論具有重要性與否)並無存在客觀減值證據，則會將該資產歸入一組具有相若信貸風險特性之金融資產內，作共同評估減值。個別評估減值及為其確認或繼續確認減值虧損之資產，不包括在共同評估減值之內。

任何已識別之減值虧損將會按該項資產的賬面值與估計未來現金流量現值(不包括未產生的未來信貸虧損)的差額計量。估計未來現金流量現值會按金融資產的原實際利率(即初始確認時的計算實際利率)折現。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Impairment of financial assets** (continued)**Financial assets carried at amortised cost**
(continued)

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognised in the income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans and receivables together with any associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the income statement.

Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the income statement, is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)**金融資產減值** (續)**按攤銷成本入賬之金融資產** (續)

資產的賬面值透過使用撥備賬戶扣減，而有關虧損金額則在收益表中確認。利息收入在減少的賬面值中按以計算有關減值虧損時所採用以貼現未來現金流量的利率持續累計。當預期不可於日後收回且所有抵押品已經變現或已轉入本集團時，貸款及應收款項連同相關撥備予以撇銷。

於隨後期間，若在減值確認後發生一個事項令估計虧損金額增加或減少，則先前確認減值虧損可透過調整撥備賬戶予以增加或減少。若撇銷隨後收回，收回金額計入收益表。

可供出售的金融投資

有關可供出售的金融投資，本集團於每一報告期末對是否有客觀證據表明投資或投資組發生減值做出評估。

如果可供出售的資產發生減值，則將按其成本(減去已償還的本金和攤銷額)與當前公平值之間的差額減去任何以前在收益表中確認的減值虧損所得的金額，從其他全面收益轉出，並在收益表內確認。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Available-for-sale financial investments (continued)

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost. "Significant" is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss — measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement — is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses on equity instruments classified as available for sale are not reversed through the income statement. Increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include accounts payable, financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables and interest-bearing bank borrowings.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融資產減值(續)

可供出售的金融投資(續)

在分類為可供出售的權益投資的情況下，客觀證據包括投資公平值大幅或長期跌至低於成本。「大幅」會因應投資原成本評估，而「長期」會考慮公平值低於其原成本的時間。如果存在減值證據，累計虧損（按收購成本與當時公平值兩者之間的差額，減投資先前在收益表內確認的減值虧損計量）會從其他全面收益轉出，並在收益表內確認。分類為可供出售的權益工具發生的減值虧損不得在收益表轉回。其公平值如果在減值後增加，會直接在其他全面收益中確認。

決定何謂「大幅」或「長期」，需運用判斷。為作此判斷，本集團評估多項因素，包括投資項目公平值低於成本的期限或幅度。

金融負債

初始確認及計量

金融負債於初始確認時分類為以公平值計入損益的金融負債、貸款及借款，或衍生工具指定為有效對沖的對沖工具（如適用）。

全部金融負債初始確認時按公平值計量，而如屬貸款及借款，則扣除直接應佔交易成本。

本集團的金融負債包括應付賬款、計入累計負債之金融負債及其他應付款項及計息銀行貸款。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by HKAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the income statement does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria in HKAS 39 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融負債(續)

後續計量

金融負債的後續計量視乎其如下分類而定：

按公平值計入損益之金融負債

透過損益按公平值列賬之金融負債包括持作買賣之金融負債和初始確認指定為以公平值計入損益之金融負債。

若購買該金融負債的目的是為了於近期購回，則分類為持作交易用途。此分類包括本集團所擁有的衍生金融工具，但並不是香港會計準則第39號所定義的對沖工具。獨立嵌入衍生工具也分類為持作交易用途，除非他們被指定為有效的對沖工具。持作交易用途的利得或損失確認在收益表中。在收益表確認的公平值變動淨損益不包括任何金融負債的相關利息。

只有符合香港會計準則第39號的規定時，方可在初始確認時指定為按公平值計入損益之金融負債。

貸款與借貸

計息貸款與借貸於初步確認後，後續計量採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，除非貼現影響不大，則按成本列賬。負債剔除除認後，以及按實際利率法攤銷時，在收益表確認損益。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Loans and borrowings (continued)

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Inventories

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

金融負債(續)

後續計量(續)

貸款與借貸(續)

計算攤銷成本時，應考慮購買時的任何折價或溢價，且包括作為實際利率不可或缺部分的費用或成本。實際利率法攤銷額在收益表內列為融資成本。

剔除確認金融負債

倘負債項下之責任已履行或取消或屆滿，將會剔除確認金融負債。

倘現有金融負債由同一貸款人以含有重大不同條款的另一項金融負債取代，或現有負債條款經大幅修訂，則有關轉換或修訂視作剔除確認原有負債及確認新的負債，而有關賬面值間之差額則於收益表確認。

金融工具的抵銷

當目前有強制執行的法律權力要求抵銷已確認金額並有意以淨額結算或同時變現資產及償還負債時，金融資產和金融負債可抵銷並按淨值列報於財務狀況表內。

存貨

存貨乃按成本值及可變現淨值之較低者列賬。成本按先進先出基準釐定，在製品及製成品則包含直接材料、直接勞工及間接成本之適當比例。可變現淨值按估計售價減完工及出售時所產生任何估計成本計算。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Provisions

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

現金及現金等值項目

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括現存現金及活期存款以及可隨時轉換為已知數額現金的短期高度流通性投資，有關投資承受價值變動風險不大，及一般於購入後三個月內到期，另扣除須按要求償還及構成本集團現金管理其中部分之銀行透支。

就綜合財務狀況表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括現存及銀行現金，當中包括無使用限制用途之定期存款。

撥備

因過往發生事項而產生現時承擔責任(法定或推定)及有機會造成未來資源的流出以履行責任，則於能夠可靠估計該承擔數額時確認撥備。

若貼現之影響重大，則撥備所確認的數額是為預期履行該責任所需未來開支於報告期末之現值。隨時間推移而產生之貼現現值增加計入收益表的融資成本內。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅

所得稅包括即期及遞延稅項。與於收益表外確認項目有關的所得稅於其他全面收益或直接於權益確認。

即期稅項資產和負債是根據於報告期末前已實施或實質實施的稅率(及稅法)並考慮到本集團業務所在國家的現行詮釋及慣例後計算出預計向稅務機關支付或從其處退回的金額。

遞延稅項須按負債法，就資產及負債之計稅基準與財務申報賬面值於報告期末之所有暫時性差額作出撥備。

遞延稅項負債就所有應課稅暫時性差額確認，除下列情況外：

- 產生自首次確認的一項非商業合併交易中的商譽或資產或負債，以及於進行交易時並無影響會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損的遞延稅項負債；及
- 於附屬公司之投資相關之應課稅暫時性差額，倘可控制暫時差額之回撥時間，並有可能在可預見未來不會回撥暫時差額。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅(續)

遞延稅項資產根據所有可予扣減暫時性差額、未動用稅項抵免及任何未動用稅項虧損結轉確認。倘可能獲得應課稅溢利用作抵扣可予扣減暫時性差額、未動用稅項抵免及未動用稅項虧損結轉，則確認遞延稅項資產，除以下情況：

- 產生自首次確認的一項非商業合併交易中的資產或負債，以及於進行交易時並無影響會計溢利或應課稅溢利或虧損之可扣減暫時差額相關之遞延稅項資產；及
- 於附屬公司之投資相關之可扣減暫時性差額，遞延稅項資產僅會於暫時性差額可能在可預見未來回撥及有應課稅溢利以抵銷暫時差額情況下方予確認。

遞延稅項資產賬面值於各報告期末檢討，並於不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利抵銷所有或部分遞延稅項資產情況下調減。未確認之遞延稅項資產於各報告期末重估，並於有足夠應課稅溢利收回所有或部分遞延稅項資產情況下確認。

遞延稅項資產及負債乃根據於報告期末前已實施或實質實施之稅率(及稅法)，按預期於變現資產或清償負債期間適用之稅率計算。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Government grants

Government grants, including a subsidy for the expenditure incurred in the construction cost of an infrastructure project, are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is deducted from the carrying amount of the asset and released to the income statement by way of a reduced depreciation charge.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

- (i) from the sale of goods and samples, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold; and
- (ii) interest income, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

所得稅(續)

當及僅當本集團擁有可抵銷即期稅項資產及即期稅項負債及同一稅務機關就所得稅向同一應繳稅實體徵收的遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債的合法可執行權利，則遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債可抵銷。

政府補助

政府補助(包括基建項目建築成本產生的開支補貼)在合理確保可收取及符合政府補助所附條件的情況下，按其公平值予以確認。當補助涉及開支項目，則以有系統方式分多段期間確認為收入，以支銷擬作補償的成本。當補助涉及資產，有關公平值則從資產的賬面值扣減，並利用已扣減折舊開支方式在收益表內扣除。

收入確認

收入乃於本集團有可能獲得經濟利益及該收入能可靠計算時，按以下基準確認：

- (i) 貨物及樣辦之銷售：當擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報已轉讓予買方，本集團不再參與一般與擁有權有關之管理，亦不再對已售出貨物有實際控制權；及
- (ii) 利息收入按應計基準，採用實際利率法，將於金融工具預計年期，或適用的較短年期，所收取估計未來現金確實貼現至該金融資產賬面淨值的利率計算。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

In addition, the Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme (the "Retirement Scheme") for those employees who are eligible to participate in the Retirement Scheme. Contributions to the Retirement Scheme are charged to the income statement as incurred. The Retirement Scheme operates in a similar way to the MPF Scheme, except that when an employee leaves the Retirement Scheme before his/her interest in the Group's employer contributions vests fully, the ongoing contributions payable by the Group are reduced by the relevant amount of the forfeited employer contributions.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in Mainland China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme for their employees who are registered as permanent residents in Mainland China. The contributions are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

僱員福利

定額供款計劃

本集團根據強制性公積金計劃條例，為合資格參加定額供款強制性公積金退休福利計劃(「強積金計劃」)之僱員推行強積金計劃。本集團須按僱員基本薪金的一定百分比作出供款，並在按照強積金計劃之規定應付供款時自收益表扣除。強積金計劃資產與本集團資產分開持有，並由獨立管理基金保管。本集團的僱主供款在向強積金計劃作出供款時全數撥歸僱員所有。

此外，本集團亦為合資格參加定額供款退休福利計劃(「退休計劃」)之僱員推行退休計劃。向退休計劃作出之供款在產生時自收益表扣除。退休計劃之運作方式與強積金計劃類似，惟當僱員在本集團僱主供款全數撥歸其所有前退出退休計劃，所沒收僱主供款可用作扣減本集團持續應付之供款。

本集團在中國大陸所經營附屬公司之僱員須參加由當地市政府推行的中央退休金計劃。有關附屬公司須就中央退休金計劃向登記為中國大陸永久居民之僱員作出相當於支薪成本若干百分比之供款。有關供款在根據中央退休金計劃之規定應付供款時自收益表扣除。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plan

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method.

Remeasurements arising from a defined benefit pension plan, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained profits through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in the income statement at the earlier of:

- the date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- the date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under "cost of sales" and "administrative expenses" in the income statement by function:

- service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- net interest expense or income.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

僱員福利(續)

定額福利計劃

根據該定額福利計劃提供福利之成本，乃運用預測單位信貸精算估值法釐定。

因定額福利退休金計劃而產生之重新計量，包括精算收益及虧損、資產上限之影響(不包括利息淨額)以及計劃資產之回報(不包括利息淨額)，即時於綜合財務狀況表中確認，並透過其產生期間之其他全面收益於保留溢利內相應記入借方或記入貸方。重新計量於隨後期間不會重新分類至收益表。

過往服務成本按下列較早者於收益表內確認：

- 計劃修訂或縮減之日；及
- 本集團確認重組相關成本之日。

利息淨額乃採用貼現率將定額福利負債或資產淨值進行貼現計算。本集團按功能劃分在收益表項下「銷售成本」及「行政開支」中確認定額福利責任淨值之下列變動：

- 服務成本(包括當期服務成本、過往服務成本、縮減及不定期結算之收益及虧損)；及
- 利息開支或收入淨額。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs capitalised. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the income statement.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

借貸成本

與收購、建造或生產合資格資產(即須一段較長時間方能達至其擬定用途或出售之資產)直接相關之借貸成本均予以資本化,作為該等資產之部份成本,直至該等資產大致上達至其擬定用途或出售時為止。特定借貸在用作合資格資產之開支前暫時用作投資所賺取之投資收入,從資本化借貸成本中扣除。所有其他借貸成本於產生期間支銷。借貸成本包括實體因資金借貸產生的利息及其他成本。

外幣

此財務報表以港元呈報,港元乃本公司之功能貨幣。本集團各實體釐定其本身功能貨幣,而各實體於財務報表計入之項目乃按該功能貨幣計算。本集團旗下實體記錄的外幣交易初步按交易日期各自之功能貨幣匯率記錄。以外幣列值的貨幣資產及負債按報告期末的功能貨幣匯率換算。因貨幣項目結算或換算產生的差額均於收益表確認。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or the income statement is also recognised in other comprehensive income or the income statement, respectively).

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries are currencies other than the Hong Kong dollar. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their income statements are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries which arise throughout the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

2.4 主要會計政策概要(續)

外幣(續)

按外幣過往成本計算的非貨幣項目乃按初步交易日期匯率換算。以外幣按公平值計算的非貨幣項目則按公平值釐定之日期匯率換算。換算非貨幣項目產生的盈虧與項目公平值變動產生的損益按相同方式確認，即公平值損益於其他全面收益或收益表確認的項目之匯兌差額亦分別於其他全面收益或收益表確認。

若干海外附屬公司並非以港元為功能貨幣。於報告期末，該等實體之資產及負債按報告期末的匯率換算為港元，其收益表則按年內加權平均匯率換算為港元。最終匯兌差額於其他全面收益內確認並計入匯兌波動儲備。出售海外業務時，與該特定海外業務有關其他全面收益之組成項目在收益表內確認入賬。

就綜合現金流量表而言，海外附屬公司之現金流量按現金流量日期之適用匯率換算為港元。年內海外附屬公司之經常現金流量按年內加權平均匯率換算為港元。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, their accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill at 31 March 2018 was HK\$26,112,000 (2017: HK\$26,112,000). Further details are given in note 16.

3. 重要會計判斷及估計

編製本集團的財務報表時，管理層須作出會影響收入、開支、資產及負債的報告金額、其相應的披露資料及或然負債披露的判斷、估計及假設。由於有關假設和估計的不確定因素，可導致須就未來受影響的資產或負債賬面值作出重大調整。

估計之不確定性

下文論述於報告期末極可能導致資產與負債賬面值在下一財政年度需要作出重大調整之未來相關重要假設及導致估計不確定性之其他重要因素。

商譽減值

本集團最少每年釐定商譽是否有所減值。釐定時須估計商譽所獲分配之現金產生單位之使用價值。估計使用價值時，本集團須估計現金產生單位所產生之預期日後現金流量，亦須選擇合適之貼現率，以計算該等現金流量之現值。商譽於二零一八年三月三十一日之賬面值為26,112,000港元(二零一七年：26,112,000港元)。進一步資料載於附註16。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

(continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment allowance for doubtful debts

The Group makes an impairment allowance for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of accounts and bills receivables. Allowances are applied to accounts and bills receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of doubtful debts requires the use of judgements and estimates. Where the actual outcome or expectation in future is different from the original estimate, such differences will have an impact on the carrying value of the receivables and impairment/write-back of impairment in the period in which such estimate has been changed. The carrying amount of accounts and bills receivables at 31 March 2018 was HK\$234,072,000 (2017: HK\$125,451,000). Further details are given in note 18.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group determines that there are five reportable operating segments, based on the location of customers (the destination of sales), including the United States of America (the "USA"), Mainland China, Europe, Japan and others. These segments are managed separately as each segment is subject to risks and returns that are different from one another.

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit, which is a measure of adjusted profit before tax. The adjusted profit before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax except that interest income and other unallocated income and gains, gain on deregistration of a subsidiary and unallocated expenses are excluded from such measurement.

3. 重要會計判斷及估計(續)

估計之不確定性(續)

呆賬減值撥備

本集團根據對應收賬款及票據之可收回性評估就呆賬作出減值撥備。倘有事件或情況有變顯示結餘可能無法收回時，會對應收賬款及票據作出撥備。識別呆賬需要運用判斷及估計。倘實際結果或未來預期與原本估計有所出入，有關差異將對估計變動期內之應收款項及減值/減值撥回之賬面值構成影響。應收賬款及票據於二零一八年三月三十一日之賬面值為234,072,000港元(二零一七年：125,451,000港元)。進一步資料載於附註18。

4. 經營分類資料

就管理而言，本集團以客戶所在地(銷售目的地)為基礎，確定五個可報告經營分部，包括美利堅合眾國(「美國」)、中國大陸、歐洲、日本及其他地區。該等分部因風險和回報有別於其他分部而獨立分開管理。

管理層獨立監察其經營分部業績，以便作出有關資源分配及表現評估的決策。分部表現乃根據可報告分部溢利評估，而可報告分部溢利則以經調整除稅前溢利計量。經調整除稅前溢利的計量方式與本集團除稅前溢利計量方式一致，惟有關計量並不計入利息收入、其他未編配收入及收益、註銷一家附屬公司之收益及未編配支出。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment assets exclude unallocated assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude unallocated liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

2018

		Mainland China 中國大陸 HK\$'000 千港元	USA 美國 HK\$'000 千港元	Europe 歐洲 HK\$'000 千港元	Japan 日本 HK\$'000 千港元	Others 其他地區 HK\$'000 千港元	Consolidated 綜合 HK\$'000 千港元
Segment revenue:	分類營業收入：						
Sales to external customers	銷售予外界客戶	753,101	636,840	311,858	67,848	339,775	2,109,422
Segment results	分類業績	125,291	109,997	51,000	11,379	54,516	352,183
Interest income and other unallocated income and gains	利息收入及其他未編配收入及收益						12,828
Gain on deregistration of a subsidiary	註銷一家附屬公司之收益						47,099
Unallocated expenses	未編配支出						(138,444)
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利						273,666
Income tax expense	所得稅開支						(43,654)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年度溢利						230,012
Segment assets	分類資產	504,506	399,641	243,274	81,321	239,671	1,468,413
Unallocated assets	未編配資產						302,410
							1,770,823
Segment liabilities	分類負債	106,298	93,715	44,194	9,352	49,157	302,716
Unallocated liabilities	未編配負債						196,800
							499,516
Other segment information:	其他分類資料：						
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	12,053	14,226	6,277	1,564	7,251	41,371
Unallocated amounts	未編配金額						14,652
							56,023
Capital expenditure*	資本開支*	35,726	32,180	15,822	4,234	17,170	105,132
Unallocated amounts	未編配金額						11,825
							116,957

* Capital expenditure represents additions to property, plant and equipment.

4. 經營分類資料(續)

分類資產不包括未分配資產，原因是該等資產是集體管理。

分類負債不包括未分配負債，原因是該等負債是集體管理。

二零一八年

* 資本開支代表物業、廠房及設備的添置。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

2017

4. 經營分類資料(續)

二零一七年

		Mainland China 中國大陸	USA 美國	Europe 歐洲	Japan 日本	Others 其他地區	Consolidated 綜合
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Segment revenue:	分類營業收入：						
Sales to external customers	銷售予外界客戶	506,047	688,450	251,454	54,814	256,551	1,757,316
Segment results	分類業績	77,295	104,943	39,527	8,159	37,446	267,370
Interest income and other unallocated income and gains	利息收入及其他未編配收入及收益						17,636
Unallocated expenses	未編配支出						(99,851)
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利						185,155
Income tax expense	所得稅開支						(30,036)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔年度溢利						155,119
Segment assets	分類資產	335,071	465,880	169,327	33,535	160,245	1,164,058
Unallocated assets	未編配資產						364,656
							1,528,714
Segment liabilities	分類負債	76,048	105,412	38,032	8,035	39,494	267,021
Unallocated liabilities	未編配負債						151,344
							418,365
Other segment information:	其他分類資料：						
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	8,090	15,807	4,749	1,103	5,267	35,016
Unallocated amounts	未編配金額						13,281
							48,297
Capital expenditure*	資本開支*	6,327	35,655	8,129	1,403	10,534	62,048
Unallocated amounts	未編配金額						2,896
							64,944

* Capital expenditure represents additions to property, plant and equipment.

* 資本開支代表物業、廠房及設備的添置。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information – non-current assets

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	19,955	15,902
Mainland China	中國大陸	644,565	534,979
Indonesia	印尼	179,053	177,455
		843,573	728,336

The non-current assets information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes goodwill and deferred tax asset.

Information about major customers

Revenue of HK\$1,407,865,000 (2017: HK\$987,896,000) and HK\$529,600,000 (2017: HK\$677,716,000) was derived from sales to the largest customer and the second largest customer of the Group, respectively. The above amounts include sales to groups of entities which are known to be under common control with these customers.

4. 經營分類資料(續)

地區資料 – 非流動資產

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	19,955	15,902
Mainland China	中國大陸	644,565	534,979
Indonesia	印尼	179,053	177,455
		843,573	728,336

上列非流動資產資料是按資產所在地區劃分呈列，不包括商譽及遞延稅項資產。

有關主要客戶的資料

向本集團第一及第二大客戶銷售所得的收入分別為1,407,865,000港元(二零一七年：987,896,000港元)，及529,600,000港元(二零一七年：677,716,000港元)。上述金額包括向一群實體(該等實體受上述客戶共同控制)的銷售。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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5. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

Revenue represents the net invoiced value of goods sold, after allowances for returns and trade discounts.

An analysis of revenue and other income and gains is as follows:

5. 營業收入及其他收入及收益

營業收入乃指扣除退貨及貿易折扣撥備後已售貨品之發票淨值。

營業收入及其他收入及收益之分析如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	營業收入		
Sale of goods	貨品銷售	2,109,422	1,757,316
Other income and gains	其他收入及收益		
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	1,789	2,123
Income derived from available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資的收入	633	646
Government grants*	政府補助金*	3,872	8,312
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目之收益	719	2,815
Gain on disposal of prepaid land lease payments	出售預付土地租賃款項之收益	1,645	3,115
Foreign exchange differences, net	匯兌差額淨額	3,437	—
Others	其他	733	625
		12,828	17,636

* There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these grants.

* 該等補助並無尚未達成的條件或相關或然事項。

6. FINANCE COSTS

6. 融資成本

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest on bank loans	銀行貸款利息	3,817	2,876



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging/
(crediting):

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost of inventories sold	已售存貨成本	1,703,605	1,436,456
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	2,767	2,640
Depreciation (note 13)*	折舊(附註13)*	53,986	46,225
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments (note 14)*	預付土地租賃款項攤銷(附註14)*	2,037	2,072
Employee benefit expenses (excluding directors' and chief executive's remuneration — note 8):	僱員福利支出(不包括董事及行政總裁酬金 — 附註8):		
Wages and salaries	工資及薪金	458,287	376,598
Pension contributions, including a pension cost for a defined benefit plan of HK\$4,279,000 (2017: HK\$3,129,000) (note 24)	退休金供款, 包括於定額福利計劃的退休金成本4,279,000港元(二零一七年: 3,129,000港元)(附註24)	71,955	59,889
Less: Forfeited contributions	減: 已沒收供款	(12)	—
Net pension contributions	退休金供款淨額	71,943	59,889
Total employee benefit expenses*	總僱員福利支出*	530,230	436,487
Foreign exchange differences, net	匯兌差額淨額	(3,437)	1,143
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備項目收益	(719)	(2,815)
Gain on disposal of prepaid land lease payments	出售預付土地租賃款項收益	(1,645)	(3,115)
Income derived from available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資的收入	(633)	(646)
Gain on deregistration of a subsidiary	註銷一間附屬公司收益	(47,099)	—

* Included in the respective balances are the following amounts which are also included in the cost of inventories sold disclosed above:

* 各項結餘中包括以下計入上文所披露已售存貨成本之金額:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Depreciation	折舊	39,678	33,336
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	預付土地租賃款項攤銷	1,693	1,679
Employee benefit expenses	僱員福利支出	452,916	380,320



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Fees	袍金	438	378
Other emoluments:	其他酬金：		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利	9,620	9,115
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花紅	4,500	4,500
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	1,234	1,166
		15,354	14,781
		15,792	15,159

(a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year were as follows:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Mr. Chan Cheuk Ho	陳卓豪先生	146	126
Mr. Lu Chi Chant	盧啟昌先生	146	126
Mr. Cheng Yung Hui, Tony (resigned on 1 September 2016)	鄭榮輝先生 (於二零一六年 九月一日辭任)	—	50
Ms. Tham Kit Wan (appointed on 1 September 2016)	譚潔雲女士 (於二零一六年 九月一日獲委任)	146	76
		438	378

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2017: Nil).

8. 董事及行政總裁酬金

本年度董事及行政總裁酬金根據香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則、香港公司條例第383(1)(a)、(b)、(c)及(f)條及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部披露如下：

(a) 獨立非執行董事

年內付予獨立非執行董事之袍金如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Mr. Chan Cheuk Ho	陳卓豪先生	146	126
Mr. Lu Chi Chant	盧啟昌先生	146	126
Mr. Cheng Yung Hui, Tony (resigned on 1 September 2016)	鄭榮輝先生 (於二零一六年 九月一日辭任)	—	50
Ms. Tham Kit Wan (appointed on 1 September 2016)	譚潔雲女士 (於二零一六年 九月一日獲委任)	146	76
		438	378

年內並無其他應付獨立非執行董事之酬金(二零一七年：無)。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

(continued)

(b) Executive directors

		Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration
		袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	酌情花紅	退休金計劃供款	酬金總額
		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
2018	二零一八年					
Executive directors:	執行董事:					
Mr. Chung Yuk Sing ("Mr. Chung")*	鍾育升先生 (「鍾先生」)*	—	3,568	2,500	495	6,563
Mr. Chen Hsiao Ying	陳小影先生	—	3,345	2,000	464	5,809
Ms. Chen Fang Mei, Christina	陳芳美女士	—	2,436	—	275	2,711
Mr. Lee Cheng Chuan	李鎮全先生	—	271	—	—	271
		—	9,620	4,500	1,234	15,354

(b) 執行董事

		Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration
		袍金	薪金、津貼及實物福利	酌情花紅	退休金計劃供款	酬金總額
		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
2017	二零一七年					
Executive directors:	執行董事:					
Mr. Chung Yuk Sing	鍾育升先生	—	3,374	2,500	468	6,342
Mr. Chen Hsiao Ying	陳小影先生	—	3,163	2,000	438	5,601
	郭泰佑先生					
Mr. Kuo Tai Yu (resigned on 15 September 2016)	(於二零一六年九月十五日辭任)	—	120	—	—	120
Ms. Chen Fang Mei, Christina	陳芳美女士	—	2,320	—	260	2,580
	李鎮全先生					
Mr. Lee Cheng Chuan (appointed on 15 September 2016)	(於二零一六年九月十五日獲委任)	—	138	—	—	138
		—	9,115	4,500	1,166	14,781

* Mr. Chung is also the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

* 鍾先生亦為本公司的主席及行政總裁。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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8. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REMUNERATION

(continued)

(b) Executive directors (continued)

There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year.

The directors' remuneration shown above does not include the estimated monetary value of the Group's owned premises provided rent-free to an executive director, Mr. Chung, during the year. The estimated rental value of such accommodation was HK\$184,000 (2017: HK\$115,000) for the year ended 31 March 2018.

8. 董事及行政總裁酬金 (續)

(b) 執行董事(續)

本年度內並無任何董事放棄或同意放棄任何酬金之安排。

上述所示董事酬金並未包括於年內向執行董事鍾先生提供免租的本集團自置物業之估計幣值。截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度，該住宿之估計租值為184,000港元(二零一七年：115,000港元)。

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included three (2017: three) directors, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration of the remaining two (2017: two) non-director, highest paid employees for the year ended 31 March 2018 are set out below:

9. 五名最高薪酬僱員

年內，五名最高薪酬僱員包括三名(二零一七年：三名)董事，有關彼等薪酬的詳情已在上文附註8披露。於截至二零一八年三月三十一日止年度內，餘下兩名(二零一七年：兩名)最高酬金的非董事僱員的酬金詳情如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物福利	4,027	3,753
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花紅	1,500	1,000
Pension scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	316	274
		5,843	5,027



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

(continued)

The number of non-director, highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

		Number of employees 僱員數目	
		2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	—	—
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	—	—
HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000	2,000,001港元至2,500,000港元	—	1
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	2,500,001港元至3,000,000港元	1	—
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	1	1
		2	2

During the year, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the directors or any of the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office (2017: Nil).

10. INCOME TAX

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2017: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year. Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Pursuant to the Corporate Income Tax Law of the PRC being effective on 1 January 2008, the corporate income tax rate for all enterprises in Mainland China is 25%.

Moreover, under the relevant tax laws and regulations in Mainland China, a company may set off losses incurred by it in a financial year against profits made by it in the succeeding financial year or years, subject to a maximum of five financial years.

9. 五名最高薪酬僱員(續)

酬金介乎以下範圍的最高薪酬非董事僱員的數目如下：

		Number of employees 僱員數目	
		2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	—	—
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	—	—
HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000	2,000,001港元至2,500,000港元	—	1
HK\$2,500,001 to HK\$3,000,000	2,500,001港元至3,000,000港元	1	—
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	1	1
		2	2

年內，本集團概無向董事或任何五名最高薪酬人士支付酬金作為加入或加入本集團後的報酬或作為離職補償(二零一七年：無)。

10. 所得稅

年內，香港利得稅按在香港產生的估計應課稅溢利以16.5% (二零一七年：16.5%) 稅率作撥備。其他地方應課稅溢利的稅項，則根據本集團業務所在國家的現行稅率計算。

根據於二零零八年一月一日生效的中國企業所得稅法，中國大陸所有企業的企業所得稅率為25%。

根據有關的中國大陸稅務法及規則，一家公司可將其於一個財政年度產生之虧損，抵銷其於其後一個或多個財政年度之溢利，但最多不得超過五個財政年度。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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10. INCOME TAX (continued)

10. 所得稅(續)

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current tax charge for the year:	本年度即期稅項支出：		
Hong Kong	香港	17,176	20,202
Elsewhere	其他地方	14,380	14,119
Underprovision of current tax in respect of prior years	過往年度即期稅項撥備不足	2,358	3,305
Deferred (note 25)	遞延(附註25)	9,740	(7,590)
Total tax charge for the year	本年度稅項支出總額	43,654	30,036

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax using the statutory rates for the tax jurisdictions in which the Company and the majority of its subsidiaries are domiciled to the tax expense at the effective tax rate is as follows:

適用於以本公司及其大部分附屬公司位處的稅務司法權區法定稅率計算之除稅前溢利之稅項支出與按實際稅率計算之稅項開支之對賬如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Profit before tax	除稅前溢利	273,666	185,155
Tax at the applicable rates to profit in the tax jurisdictions concerned	按有關稅務司法權區對溢利適用之稅率計算之稅項	48,872	35,699
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous years	就過往年度即期稅項作出調整	2,358	3,305
Income not subject to tax	毋須課稅之收入	(9,046)	(504)
Expenses not deductible for tax	不可扣稅之費用	4,103	1,298
Effect of withholding tax on the distributable profits of the Group's PRC subsidiaries	扣繳本集團之中國附屬公司可分派溢利預扣稅之影響	1,435	1,711
Tax losses utilised from previous periods	動用以前期間的稅務虧損	(4,068)	(6,240)
Tax loss not recognised	未確認稅項虧損	—	4,068
Others	其他	—	(9,301)
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	按本集團實際稅率計算之稅項支出	43,654	30,036



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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11. DIVIDENDS

11. 股息

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Dividends paid during the year:	年內已付股息：		
Final in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2017	截至二零一七年三月三十一日止財政年度末期股息		
— HK6 cents (2017: HK5 cents) per ordinary share	— 每股普通股6港仙 (二零一七年：5港仙)	29,981	24,984
Interim — HK18 cents (2017: HK15 cents) per ordinary share	中期股息 — 每股普通股18港仙 (二零一七年：15港仙)	89,942	74,952
		119,923	99,936
Proposed final dividend HK12 cents (2017: HK6 cents) per ordinary share	擬派末期股息 每股普通股12港仙 (二零一七年：6港仙)	59,962	29,981

The proposed final dividend for the year is based on the number of shares in issue as at the reporting date, and is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting. These financial statements do not reflect the final dividend payable.

本年度之擬派末期股息乃按於本報告日已發行之股份數目計算，並須待本公司股東於應屆股東週年大會批准後方可作實。該等財務報表並無反映應付末期股息。

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY

12. 本公司擁有人應佔每股盈利

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company for the year of HK\$230,012,000 (2017: HK\$155,119,000) and 499,680,000 (2017: 499,680,000) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

每股基本盈利乃根據年內本公司擁有人應佔年度溢利230,012,000港元(二零一七年：155,119,000港元)，以及年內已發行499,680,000股(二零一七年：499,680,000股)普通股計算。

No adjustment has been made to the basic earnings per share amounts presented for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 as the Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during those years.

於截至二零一八年及二零一七年三月三十一日止年度，均無具潛在攤薄影響之已發行普通股，因此概無呈列調整每股基本盈利。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 13. 物業、廠房及設備

		Leasehold land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles	Total
		租賃土地及 樓宇	租賃物業裝修	機器及 設備	傢具、 裝置、設備 及汽車	總計
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
31 March 2018	二零一八年三月三十一日					
Cost:	成本:					
At beginning of year	年初	703,728	111,221	245,061	68,520	1,128,530
Additions	添置	2,257	48,843	54,944	10,913	116,957
Disposals	出售	(406)	(567)	—	(2,288)	(3,261)
Write-off	撇銷	—	(65)	(1,078)	—	(1,143)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	58,392	13,028	20,030	4,715	96,165
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年 三月三十一日	763,971	172,460	318,957	81,860	1,337,248
Accumulated depreciation:	累積折舊:					
At beginning of year	年初	143,334	97,076	178,953	60,522	479,885
Provided during the year (note 7)	年內撥備 (附註7)	25,365	7,690	17,157	3,774	53,986
Disposals	出售	(136)	(567)	—	(2,284)	(2,987)
Write-off	撇銷	—	(65)	(1,078)	—	(1,143)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	13,012	9,652	12,318	3,766	38,748
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年 三月三十一日	181,575	113,786	207,350	65,778	568,489
Net book value:	賬面淨值:					
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	582,396	58,674	111,607	16,082	768,759
31 March 2017	二零一七年三月三十一日					
Cost:	成本:					
At beginning of year	年初	701,128	118,917	241,376	71,689	1,133,110
Additions	添置	37,914	3,372	18,501	5,157	64,944
Disposals	出售	(2,438)	(4,967)	(4,607)	(5,847)	(17,859)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(32,876)	(6,101)	(10,209)	(2,479)	(51,665)
At 31 March 2017	於二零一七年 三月三十一日	703,728	111,221	245,061	68,520	1,128,530
Accumulated depreciation:	累積折舊:					
At beginning of year	年初	127,846	102,523	175,020	64,108	469,497
Provided during the year (note 7)	年內撥備 (附註7)	23,684	4,954	13,138	4,449	46,225
Disposals	出售	(2,030)	(4,930)	(2,693)	(5,836)	(15,489)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(6,166)	(5,471)	(6,512)	(2,199)	(20,348)
At 31 March 2017	於二零一七年三月三十一日	143,334	97,076	178,953	60,522	479,885
Net book value:	賬面淨值:					
At 31 March 2017	於二零一七年三月三十一日	560,394	14,145	66,108	7,998	648,645



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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14. PREPAID LAND LEASE PAYMENTS

14. 預付土地租賃款項

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Carrying amount at beginning of year	年初賬面值	59,541	67,795
Amortisation recognised during the year (note 7)	於年內確認攤銷(附註7)	(2,037)	(2,072)
Disposals	出售	(818)	(2,218)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	6,333	(3,964)
Carrying amount at 31 March	於三月三十一日之賬面值	63,019	59,541
Current portion included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 15)	計入預付款項、按金及其他應收款項之即期部分(附註15)	(2,142)	(1,962)
Non-current portion	非即期部分	60,877	57,579

One of the Group's prepaid land lease payments with a net book value of HK\$1,480,000 (2017: HK\$1,361,000), together with the leasehold buildings thereon, has been provided as rent-free accommodation to Mr. Chung, an executive director of the Company during the year.

本集團其中一項賬面淨值1,480,000港元(二零一七年: 1,361,000港元)之預付土地租賃款項, 連同其上的租賃樓宇於年內提供作為鍾先生(本公司一名執行董事)之免租住宿。

15. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

15. 預付款項、按金及其他應收款

		Note 附註	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Prepaid land lease payments	預付土地租賃款項	14	2,142	1,962
Prepayments	預付款項		32,018	25,334
Deposits and other receivables	按金及其他應收款		35,877	44,745
			70,037	72,041
Less: Non-current portion of deposits for purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	減: 購買物業、廠房及設備項目的非即期部分按金		(13,937)	(22,112)
			56,100	49,929

None of the financial assets included in the above balances is either past due or impaired. The financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default.

上述結餘包括的金融資產並無逾期或減值。包括在以上應收款項結餘內的金融資產, 近期並無欠款記錄。



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財務報表附註(續)

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16. GOODWILL

16. 商譽

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost and carrying amount:	成本值及賬面值：		
At beginning and end of year	於年初及年終	26,112	26,112

The Group's goodwill was wholly allocated to a cash-generating unit engaged in the manufacture and trading of sportswear and garments (the "Unit"). The recoverable amount of the Unit has been determined from the value in use, which is calculated with reference to cash flow projections based on a five-year period financial budget approved by senior management. The financial budgets are prepared reflecting actual and prior year performance and development expectations. The key assumptions for the cash flow projections are the budgeted gross margin which is the average gross profit margin achieved in the year immediately before budgeted years and the discount rate of 18% (2017: 20%), which is before tax and reflects specific risks relating to the Unit. The cash flow projections are prepared based on the assumption that the Unit will have revenue based on the actual sales order amount and revenue forecasted by the head of the sales department for the first year, and then maintains a 3% (2017: 3%) growth rate thereafter. The directors believe that any reasonably possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of the Unit to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount. Since the recoverable amount of the Unit is higher than its carrying amount, the directors consider there was no impairment of the goodwill at the end of the reporting period.

本集團之商譽全部撥歸從事運動服及成衣生產及買賣之現金產生單位(「該單位」)。該單位之可收回金額乃根據使用價值釐定，而使用價值則根據由高級管理人員審批之五年期財政預算所預測之現金流量計算。財政預算之編算乃反映實際、過往年度表現及預期發展。現金流量預測之主要假設為所預算之毛利率(即緊接預算年度前該年度所達致之平均毛利率)及貼現率18%(二零一七年：20%)(乃除稅前及反映與該單位有關之特定風險)。現金流量預測根據該單位將帶來收益的假設編製，該假設乃根據實際銷售訂單金額及銷售部主管於首年所作的收益預測，其後維持3%(二零一七年：3%)收益增長率。董事相信，任何該等假設可能合理地出現之變動，將不會導致該單位之總賬面值超出總可收回金額。由於該單位之可收回金額高於其賬面值，董事認為於報告期末商譽並無出現減值。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

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17. INVENTORIES

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Raw materials	原材料	183,805	133,443
Work in progress	在製品	114,285	104,401
Finished goods	製成品	83,895	58,808
		381,985	296,652

17. 存貨

18. ACCOUNTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

The Group's accounts and bills receivables mainly relate to a few recognised and creditworthy customers. The credit period is generally for a period of 30 to 45 days (2017: 30 to 45 days). The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise the credit risk. Overdue balances are regularly reviewed by the management of the Group. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit managements over its accounts and bills receivables balances. The accounts and bills receivables are non-interest-bearing. At the end of the reporting period, 75% (2017: 59%) and 23% (2017: 34%) of the total accounts and bills receivables were due from the Group's largest customer and the second largest customer, respectively.

An ageing analysis of the accounts and bills receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

18. 應收賬款及票據

本集團之應收賬款及票據主要與若干認可及信譽良好的客戶相關。信貸期一般為30天至45天(二零一七年: 30天至45天)。本集團致力對未償還應收賬款餘額保持嚴密監控, 將信貸風險控制至最低水平。逾期未付之結餘由本集團管理層定期審閱。本集團並未就其應收賬款及票據持有任何抵押品或其他加強信貸措施。應收賬款及票據為免息賬款。於報告期末, 本集團最大客戶及第二大客戶分別佔本集團應收賬款及票據總額75%(二零一七年: 59%)及23%(二零一七年: 34%)。

截至本報告期止之應收賬款及票據根據發票日期的賬齡分析如下:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within 30 days	30天內	179,753	114,153
31 to 60 days	31至60天	14,312	7,168
61 to 90 days	61至90天	30,024	1,746
Over 90 days	90天以上	9,983	2,384
		234,072	125,451



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

18. ACCOUNTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

(continued)

An ageing analysis of the accounts and bills receivables that are not considered to be impaired is as follows:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Neither past due nor impaired	既無逾期亦無減值	190,866	119,264
Past due:	逾期：		
Within 30 days	30天內	6,867	3,167
31 to 60 days	31至60天	33,100	674
61 to 90 days	61至90天	1,574	1,407
Over 90 days	90天以上	1,665	939
		234,072	125,451

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired relate to customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of customers that have a good track records with the Group. Based on past experience, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that no provision for impairment is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable.

18. 應收賬款及票據(續)

不視為減值的應收賬款及票據賬齡分析如下：

	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Neither past due nor impaired	190,866	119,264
Past due:		
Within 30 days	6,867	3,167
31 to 60 days	33,100	674
61 to 90 days	1,574	1,407
Over 90 days	1,665	939
	234,072	125,451

未逾期亦未減值的應收賬款，與近期並無欠款記錄的客戶相關。

已逾期但未減值的應收賬款與本集團擁有良好的往績記錄的若干客戶相關。根據以往的經驗，本公司董事認為毋須就該等結餘作出減值撥備，因信貸質素並無顯著變動及結餘仍被視為可全數收回。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

19. RESTRICTED BANK BALANCE AND CASH AND BANK BALANCES

19. 受限制銀行結餘及現金及銀行結餘

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	225,509	290,934
Less: Restricted bank balance for import purchases in Mainland China	減：於中國大陸進口採購的受限制銀行結餘	(2,639)	—
		222,870	290,934

At the end of the reporting period, the cash and bank balances of the Group denominated in Renminbi ("RMB") amounted to HK\$139,567,000 (2017: HK\$265,377,000). RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies. However, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term time deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short term time deposit rates. The bank balances and restricted bank balance are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

於報告期末，本集團以人民幣（「人民幣」）計值的現金及銀行結餘為139,567,000港元（二零一七年：265,377,000港元）。人民幣不得自由兌換為其他貨幣。然而根據中國大陸的外匯管理條例以及結匯、售匯及付匯管理規定，本集團獲批准透過獲授權辦理外匯業務之銀行將人民幣兌換為其他貨幣。

存於銀行的現金按每日銀行存款利率之浮動息率賺取利息。本集團按即時現金需要作出一日至三個月的短期定期存款，並分別按短期定期存款利率賺取利息。銀行結餘及受限制銀行結餘乃存放於具信譽且近期沒欠款記錄之銀行。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

20. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

An ageing analysis of the accounts payable as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within 90 days	90天內	143,246	123,921
91 to 180 days	91至180天	1,523	3,419
181 to 365 days	181至365天	147	3,398
Over 365 days	365天以上	851	4,546
		145,767	135,284

The accounts payable are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on 45-day terms.

20. 應付賬款

於報告期末之應付賬款根據發票日期的賬齡分析如下：

應付賬款為免息賬款，信貸期一般為45天。

21. BANKING FACILITIES

As at 31 March 2018, the Group's banking facilities were supported by the corporate guarantees executed by the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company to the extent of HK\$627,100,000 (2017: HK\$647,750,000), of which an aggregate amount of HK\$196,800,000 (2017: HK\$143,050,000) was utilised.

21. 銀行備用信貸

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本集團的銀行備用信貸以本公司及本公司若干附屬公司簽立的公司擔保作支持，惟上限為627,100,000港元(二零一七年：647,750,000港元)，其中已用合共196,800,000港元(二零一七年：143,050,000港元)。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

22. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND OTHER PAYABLES

22. 應計負債及其他應付款項

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Other payables	其他應付款項	47,950	31,211
Accruals	應計費用	62,318	53,629
		110,268	84,840

Other payables of the Group as at 31 March 2018 included a subsidy of HK\$2,253,000 (2017: HK\$2,677,000) received from the People's Government of Yifeng County, Jiangxi Province, the PRC for the construction cost of basic infrastructure by the Group for the development of the investment project in Jiangxi (the "Jiangxi Project"). During the year, an amount of HK\$424,000 (2017: HK\$603,000) was utilised and has been offset against the construction cost.

本集團於二零一八年三月三十一日的其他應付款項包括從中國江西省宜豐縣人民政府所收取2,253,000港元(二零一七年: 2,677,000港元)的補助,作為本集團開發江西投資項目(「江西項目」)的基本建設建築成本。年內,已動用424,000港元(二零一七年: 603,000港元)並以建築成本抵銷。

23. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS

23. 計息銀行貸款

		Effective interest rate (%)	實際利率 (%)	Maturity	到期日	2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current	即期						
Bank loans	銀行貸款	1.42% to 2.50% (2017: 1.02% to 1.77%)	1.42%至2.50% (二零一七年: 1.02%至1.77%)	On demand	應要求	196,800	143,050



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

23. INTEREST-BEARING BANK BORROWINGS (continued)

As at 31 March 2018, all of the bank borrowings of HK\$196,800,000 (2017: HK\$143,050,000) were supported by corporate guarantees executed by the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company.

As at 31 March 2018, HK\$47,100,000 (2017: HK\$38,750,000) of the bank borrowings were denominated in US\$.

Based on the maturity terms of the bank borrowings, the amounts repayable in respect of the bank borrowings are analysed as follows:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Analysed into:	分析為:		
Within one year and on demand	一年內及應要求	196,800	143,050

24. PENSION SCHEME OBLIGATION

The Group provides benefits for its employees of its subsidiary in Indonesia who achieve the retirement age of 55 years based on the provisions of the Indonesian Labour Law Number 13/2003, through an unfunded pension plan.

The plan is exposed to salary increase risk, interest rate risk and the risk of changes in life expectancy.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at 31 March 2018 by Biro Pusat Aktuaria, an independent actuary with a licence from the Indonesia Ministry of Finance, using the projected unit credit method.

23. 計息銀行貸款(續)

於二零一八年三月三十一日，196,800,000 港元(二零一七年：143,050,000 港元)的銀行借貸全數由本公司及本公司若干附屬公司簽立的公司擔保作支持。

於二零一八年三月三十一日，銀行借貸中 47,100,000 港元(二零一七年：38,750,000 港元)以美元計值。

根據銀行貸款之還款期，銀行貸款應付金額分析如下：

24. 退休金計劃承擔

本集團遵照印尼勞工法第13/2003號規定，通過無供款退休計劃為達到55歲退休年齡的印尼附屬公司僱員提供福利。

該計劃面臨薪金上升風險、利率風險及預計壽命變動風險。

定額福利責任現值之最新精算估值由印尼財政部認可獨立精算顧問Biro Pusat Aktuaria採用預測單位信貸精算估值法於二零一八年三月三十一日釐定。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

24. PENSION SCHEME OBLIGATION

(continued)

The principal actuarial assumptions used as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年
Discount rate (%)	貼現率(%)	7.69	7.89
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	預計薪金增長率(%)	7.0	7.0

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at the end of the reporting period is shown below:

24. 退休金計劃承擔(續)

於報告期末所採用之主要精算假設如下：

於報告期末，重大假設之定量敏感度分析列示如下：

		Increase in rate	Increase/ (decrease) in net defined benefit obligation	Decrease in rate	Increase/ (decrease) in net defined benefit obligation
		比率上升 %	增加/(減少) HK\$'000 千港元	比率下降 %	增加/(減少) HK\$'000 千港元
2018	二零一八年				
Discount rate	貼現率	1	(2,499)	1	3,153
Future salary increase	未來薪金增加	1	3,143	1	(2,534)
2017	二零一七年				
Discount rate	貼現率	1	(1,831)	1	2,322
Future salary increase	未來薪金增加	1	2,319	1	(1,860)



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

24. PENSION SCHEME OBLIGATION

(continued)

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on net defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

The total expenses recognised in the consolidated income statement in respect of the plan are as follows:

24. 退休金計劃承擔(續)

上述敏感度分析乃根據主要推斷假設於報告期結算日發生之合理變動對定額福利責任淨額之影響之方法而確定。敏感度分析乃基於在所有其他假設不變的情況下就一項重大假設的改變而進行。敏感度分析未必表示定額福利責任的實際改變，因該等假設的改變通常不會單獨發生。

就該計劃於綜合收益表確認之開支總額如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current service cost	現有服務成本	3,490	2,813
Past service cost	過去服務成本	—	(202)
Interest cost	利息成本	789	518
Net benefit expenses	福利開支淨額	4,279	3,129
Recognised in cost of sales	於銷售成本確認	3,559	2,638
Recognised in administrative expenses	於行政開支確認	720	491
		4,279	3,129



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

24. PENSION SCHEME OBLIGATION

(continued)

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April	於四月一日	10,033	6,239
Current service cost	現有服務成本	3,490	2,813
Past service cost	過去服務成本	—	(202)
Interest cost	利息成本	789	518
Actuarial losses	精算虧損	4	765
Benefits paid	已付福利	(53)	(72)
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	(312)	(28)
At 31 March	於三月三十一日	13,951	10,033

24. 退休金計劃承擔(續)

定額福利責任現值之變動如下：

The movements in the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

定額福利責任之變動如下：

2018

二零一八年

Pension cost charged to the income statement 於收益表扣除之退休金成本				Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income 其他全面收益之重新計量(收益)/虧損							
1 April 2017	Service cost	Net interest	Sub-total included in the income statement	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes		Sub-total included in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on a foreign plan	31 March 2018		
					arising from changes in financial assumptions	arising from changes in experience adjustments					
於 二零一七年 四月一日	服務成本	利息淨額	計入收益表 之小計	已付福利	財務假設 變動產生之 精算變動	經驗調整 變動產生 的精算變動	計入其他全面 收益之小計	境外計劃的 匯兌差額	二零一八年 三月 三十一日		
HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元		
Defined benefit obligation	定額福利責任	10,033	3,490	789	4,279	(53)	557	(553)	4	(312)	13,951



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

24. PENSION SCHEME OBLIGATION

(continued)

2017

Pension cost charged to the income statement 於收益表扣除之退休金成本				Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income 其他全面收益之重新計量(收益)/虧損							
1 April 2016	Service cost	Net interest	Sub-total included in the income statement	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	Sub-total included in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on a foreign plan	31 March 2017		
於 二零一六年 四月一日	服務成本	利息淨額	計入收益表 之小計	已付福利	財務假設 變動產生之 精算變動	經驗調整 的 精算變動	計入其他全 面收益之小計	境外計劃的 匯兌差額	於 二零一七年 三月 三十一日		
HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元		
Defined benefit obligation	定額福利責任	6,239	2,611	518	3,129	(72)	804	(39)	765	(28)	10,033

The major categories of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

計劃資產總值之公平值之主要類別如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity instruments	股本工具	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Debt instruments	債務工具	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Property	物業	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用

Expected contributions to be made in the future years out of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

未來數年之定額福利責任預期供款情況如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within the next 12 months	未來12個月內	—	—
Between 2 and 5 years	2至5年	48	48
Between 5 and 10 years	5至10年	1,520	1,520
Over 10 years	10年以上	871,719	818,675
Total expected payments	預期付款總額	873,287	820,243

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 20.25 years (2017: 19.28 years).

定額福利責任於報告期末的平均持續時間為20.25年(二零一七年：19.28年)。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

25. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities of the Group during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax asset

		Losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits 可用以抵銷 未來應課稅溢利 的虧損 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2016	於二零一六年四月一日	—
Deferred tax credited to the consolidated income statement during the year (note 10)	年內計入綜合收益表的 遞延稅項(附註10)	9,301
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	(205)
At 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017	於二零一七年三月三十一日 及二零一七年四月一日	9,096
Deferred tax charged to the consolidated income statement during the year (note 10)	年內在綜合收益表扣除的 遞延稅項(附註10)	(7,911)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	510
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	1,695

Deferred tax liabilities

		Accelerated tax depreciation	Asset revaluation	Withholding taxes on undistributed profits of PRC subsidiaries 中國附屬公司 未分派溢利 之預扣稅	Total
		加速稅項 折舊 HK\$'000 千港元	資產重估 HK\$'000 千港元	之預扣稅 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2016	於二零一六年 四月一日	180	9,429	4,169	13,778
Deferred tax charged to the consolidated income statement during the year (note 10)	年內在綜合收益表 扣除的遞延稅項 (附註10)	—	—	1,711	1,711
Withholding tax on repatriation of earnings from subsidiaries in the PRC	中國附屬公司匯出 利潤的預扣稅	—	—	(1,939)	(1,939)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	—	(565)	—	(565)
At 31 March 2017	於二零一七年三月 三十一日	180	8,864	3,941	12,985

25. 遞延稅項

本集團於年內的遞延稅項資產及遞延稅項負債變動如下：

遞延稅項資產

		Losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits 可用以抵銷 未來應課稅溢利 的虧損 HK\$'000 千港元
於二零一六年四月一日		—
年內計入綜合收益表的 遞延稅項(附註10)		9,301
匯兌調整		(205)
於二零一七年三月三十一日 及二零一七年四月一日		9,096
年內在綜合收益表扣除的 遞延稅項(附註10)		(7,911)
匯兌調整		510
於二零一八年三月三十一日		1,695

遞延稅項負債

		Accelerated tax depreciation	Asset revaluation	Withholding taxes on undistributed profits of PRC subsidiaries 中國附屬公司 未分派溢利 之預扣稅	Total
		加速稅項 折舊 HK\$'000 千港元	資產重估 HK\$'000 千港元	之預扣稅 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
於二零一六年 四月一日		180	9,429	4,169	13,778
年內在綜合收益表 扣除的遞延稅項 (附註10)		—	—	1,711	1,711
中國附屬公司匯出 利潤的預扣稅		—	—	(1,939)	(1,939)
匯兌調整		—	(565)	—	(565)
於二零一七年三月 三十一日		180	8,864	3,941	12,985



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
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25. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

25. 遞延稅項(續)

		Accelerated tax depreciation	Asset revaluation	Withholding taxes on undistributed profits of PRC subsidiaries 中國附屬公司 未分派溢利 之預扣稅	Total
		加速稅項 折舊 HK\$'000 千港元	資產重估 HK\$'000 千港元	中國附屬公司 未分派溢利 之預扣稅 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年 四月一日	180	8,864	3,941	12,985
Deferred tax charged to the consolidated income statement during the year (note 10)	年內在綜合收益表 扣除的遞延稅項 (附註10)	394	—	1,435	1,829
Withholding tax on repatriation of earnings from subsidiaries in the PRC	中國附屬公司匯出 利潤的預扣稅	—	—	(467)	(467)
Exchange realignment	匯兌調整	—	969	—	969
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月 三十一日	574	9,833	4,909	15,316

Pursuant to the PRC Tax Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from the foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. The requirement is effective from 1 January 2008 and applies to earnings accrued after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between Mainland China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. For the Group, the applicable rate is 5% (2017: 5%). In estimating the withholding taxes on dividends expected to be distributed by those subsidiaries established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008, the directors have made an assessment based on the factors which included the dividend policy and the level of capital and working capital required for the Group's operations in the foreseeable future. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with the investments in subsidiaries in Mainland China for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised totalled approximately HK\$41,120,000 (2017: HK\$27,918,000).

根據中國稅法，於中國大陸成立之外商投資企業向外商投資者宣派之股息將被徵收10%預扣稅。該規定於二零零八年一月一日生效，並適用於二零零七年十二月三十一日後產生之盈利。倘中國大陸與外商投資者之司法權區訂立稅務條約，則可降低其適用預扣稅稅率。本集團之適用稅率為5% (二零一七年：5%)。在估計該等中國大陸成立附屬公司就二零零八年一月一日後產生的盈利預期派發股息所繳納的預扣稅時，董事已評估包括股息政策及在可見未來本集團營運所需資本及營運資金水平等因素。未確認遞延稅項負債的中國大陸附屬公司之投資的暫時性差額總額合共為約41,120,000港元(二零一七年：27,918,000港元)。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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25. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

The Group has estimated tax losses arising in Mainland China of HK\$6,781,000 (2017: HK\$36,383,000), that will expire in five years for offsetting against future taxable profits. There are no income tax consequences attaching to the payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders.

As at 31 March 2017, the Group has estimated tax losses arising in Indonesia of HK\$16,271,000. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised during that year in respect of losses of HK\$16,271,000 as the directors consider that it is uncertain whether sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

25. 遞延稅項 (續)

本集團預計於中國大陸產生之稅項虧損為6,781,000港元(二零一七年: 36,383,000港元)將於五年內到期, 用作抵銷日後應課稅溢利。本公司向其股東派發股息概無附帶所得稅後果。

本集團於二零一七年三月三十一日預計於印尼產生之稅項虧損為16,271,000港元。由於董事認為不確定有足夠的應課稅溢利抵銷可利用的稅項虧損, 所以該年內並無就16,271,000港元的虧損確認遞延稅項資產。

26. ISSUED CAPITAL**26. 已發行股本**

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Authorised:	法定股本:		
10,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each	10,000,000,000股 每股面值0.01港元之 普通股	100,000	100,000
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足:		
499,680,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each	499,680,000股 每股面值0.01港元之 普通股	4,997	4,997



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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27. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the financial statements.

The capital reserve of the Group represents the difference between the aggregate of the nominal value of the share capital of the subsidiaries acquired by the Company pursuant to a group reorganisation (the "Reorganisation") in August 2003, and the nominal value of the share capital of the Company issued in exchange therefor and the existing 1,000,000 shares of HK\$0.01 each credited as fully paid, at par.

In accordance with the relevant PRC regulations, subsidiaries registered in the PRC are required to transfer a certain portion of their profits after tax, as determined under the PRC accounting regulations, to the statutory surplus reserve, until the balance of the reserve reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. Subject to certain restrictions as set out in the relevant PRC regulations, the statutory surplus reserve may be used to offset against accumulated losses.

27. 儲備

本集團於本年度及過往年度之儲備金額及其變動詳情於財務報表中之綜合權益變動表呈列。

本集團資本儲備指本公司根據二零零三年八月之集團重組(「重組」)所收購附屬公司的股本面值總額，與就此發行之本公司股本面值及現有1,000,000股每股面值0.01港元按面值入賬列作繳足股份間之差額。

根據有關中國規例，在中國註冊的附屬公司須將若干部分的除稅後溢利(按中國會計規例釐定)轉撥至法定盈餘儲備，直至該儲備的結餘達到其各自註冊資本50%。在有關中國規例所載若干限制規限下，法定盈餘儲備可用作抵銷累積虧損。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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28. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Major non-cash transactions

(i) Deregistration of a subsidiary

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net liabilities disposed of:	所出售的負債淨值：	
Other receivable	其他應收款	19
Accounts payable	應付賬款	(1,737)
Accrued liabilities and other payables	應計負債及其他應付款項	(8,468)
Tax payable	應付稅項	(4,785)
		(14,971)
Realisation of exchange fluctuation reserve	匯率波動儲備之兌現	(32,128)
Gain on deregistration of a subsidiary (note 7)	註銷一間附屬公司之收益 (附註7)	(47,099)

There was no net inflow/outflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the deregistration of a subsidiary during the year.

年度內並無有關註銷附屬公司的現金及現金等值項目流入／流出淨額。

28. 綜合現金流量表附註

主要非現金交易

(i) 註銷一間附屬公司



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

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28. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(continued)

Major non-cash transactions (continued)

(ii) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

		Interest-bearing bank borrowings 計息銀行貸款 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	143,050
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	53,200
Non-cash changes	非現金變動	
Effect of changes in foreign exchange	匯率變動之影響	550
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	196,800

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities not provided for at the end of the reporting period (2017: Nil).

As at 31 March 2018, corporate guarantees to banks to the extent of HK\$627,100,000 (2017: HK\$647,750,000) were given by the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company for banking facilities granted to the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company, which were utilised to the extent of approximately HK\$196,800,000 (2017: HK\$143,050,000) at the end of the reporting period (note 21).

29. 或然負債

於報告期末，本集團並無任何尚未撥備之重大或然負債(二零一七年：無)。

於二零一八年三月三十一日，本公司及本公司若干附屬公司向銀行提供627,100,000港元(二零一七年：647,750,000港元)公司擔保，以取得授予本公司及本公司若干附屬公司的銀行備用信貸，其中於報告期末已用約196,800,000港元(二零一七年：143,050,000港元)(附註21)。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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30. COMMITMENTS

The Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period:

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Contracted, but not provided for:	已訂約但未撥備：		
Construction of factories and purchases of machinery and equipment for the Jiangxi Project	建設江西項目之廠房及購買機器及設備	2,236	14,471
Purchases of machinery and equipment for the investment project in Indonesia	為印尼投資項目購買機器及設備	912	2,578
Purchases of items of machinery and equipment	購買機器及設備項目	13,636	4,006
		16,784	21,055

30. 承擔

本集團於報告期末之資本承擔如下：

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The directors are the key management personnel of the Group. Details of their remuneration are disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements.

31. 關連人士交易

董事為本集團之主要管理人員。彼等薪酬之詳情於財務報表附註8披露。

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Financial assets — Loans and receivables

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Accounts and bills receivables	應收賬款及票據	234,072	125,451
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	列入預付款項、按金及其他應收款的金融資產	8,215	10,130
Restricted bank balance	受限制銀行結餘	2,639	—
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	222,870	290,934
		467,796	426,515

32. 金融工具分類

各類金融工具於報告期末的賬面值如下：

金融資產 — 貸款及應收賬款

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Accounts and bills receivables	應收賬款及票據	234,072	125,451
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	列入預付款項、按金及其他應收款的金融資產	8,215	10,130
Restricted bank balance	受限制銀行結餘	2,639	—
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	222,870	290,934
		467,796	426,515



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

Financial liabilities — Financial liabilities at amortised cost

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Accounts payable	應付賬款	145,767	135,284
Financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables	列入應計負債及其他應付款項的金融負債	39,397	23,069
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行貸款	196,800	143,050
		381,964	301,403

The directors consider the carrying amounts of all financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate to their fair values as at the end of the reporting period largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

金融負債 — 按攤銷成本列賬的金融負債

董事認為，於報告期末，所有按攤銷成本計量的金融資產及金融負債賬面值與其公平值相若，大致由於該等工具的到期日較短。

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise interest-bearing bank borrowings and cash and bank balances. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as accounts and bills receivables, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, available-for-sale investments, restricted bank balance, accounts payable and financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables, which arise directly from its operations.

33. 財務風險管理之目標及政策

本集團的主要金融工具包括計息銀行貸款及現金及銀行結餘。該等金融工具之主要目的為籌集本集團營運所需資金。本集團擁有應收賬款及票據、預付款項、按金及其他應收款項所包含的金融資產、可供出售投資、受限制銀行結餘、應付賬款及應計負債及其他應付款項所包含的金融負債等各種其他金融資產及負債，乃於其營運時直接產生。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's interest-bearing bank borrowings with floating interest rates.

The Group regularly reviews and monitors the floating interest rate borrowings in order to manage its interest rate risk. The interest-bearing bank borrowings and cash and bank balances are stated at amortised cost and not revalued on a periodic basis. Floating rate interest income and expenses are credited/charged to the income statement as earned/incurred.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's net profit (through the impact on floating rate borrowings).

		Increase in interest rate (basis points) 利率增加(基點)	Decrease in net profit 純利減少 HK\$'000 千港元
2018	二零一八年	100	1,643
2017	二零一七年	100	1,194

33. 財務風險管理之目標及政策 (續)

本集團金融工具之主要風險乃來自利率風險、外匯風險、流動資金風險及信貸風險。董事會審閱並協定管理各項有關風險之政策，概述如下：

利率風險

本集團所承受之市場利率變動風險主要與本集團按浮動利率計息的銀行借貸有關。

本集團定期審查及監察浮息借貸以管理其利率風險。計息銀行貸款及現金及銀行結餘按攤銷成本入賬，而不會定期重估。浮息利息收入及支出於收益表按已賺取/已產生予以進賬/扣除。

下表顯示倘所有其他變量保持不變，本集團純利(因浮息借貸影響)對利率之合理可能變動的敏感性。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from a substantial portion of sales or purchases by operating units in United States Dollars ("US\$") and RMB. As the foreign currency risk arising from sales and purchases can be set off with each other given that the Hong Kong dollars are pegged to US\$, the Group believes its exposure to exchange rate risk is minimal. It is the policy of the Group to continue maintaining the balance of its sales and purchases in the same currency. However, as the functional currency of the PRC subsidiaries is RMB and the Group's financial statements are reported in Hong Kong dollars, there will be a translation credit/(debit) to the exchange fluctuation reserve as a result of RMB appreciation/(depreciation). The majority of the Group's operating assets are located in Mainland China and denominated in RMB.

The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, management monitors the foreign exchange exposures and will consider hedging the significant foreign currency exposures should the need arise.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in the RMB exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's net profit (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities):

33. 財務風險管理之目標及政策 (續)

外匯風險

本集團承受交易貨幣風險。有關風險由營運單位以美元(「美元」)及人民幣進行買賣產生。由於港元與美元掛鈎，買賣產生之外匯風險可以互相抵銷，本集團相信其外匯風險輕微。本集團將繼續維持以相同貨幣進行買賣之平衡政策。然而，由於中國附屬公司以人民幣為功能貨幣及本集團之財務報表乃以港元呈報，故人民幣升值／(貶值)將會產生計入／(扣除自)匯率波動儲備的匯兌盈虧。本集團大部分營運資產均位於中國大陸，並以人民幣計值。

本集團目前並無外幣對沖政策。然而，管理層監察外匯風險，並會在有需要時對沖重大外匯風險。

下表列示人民幣匯率於報告期末可能出現之合理變動(所有其他變量維持不變)而對本集團純利之敏感度(由於貨幣資產及負債公平值變動)：

		Increase/ (decrease) in exchange rate 匯率上升/ (下跌)	Increase/ (decrease) in net profit 純利增加/ (減少) HK\$'000 千港元
2018	二零一八年		
If HK\$ strengthens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣升值	3%	(719)
If HK\$ weakens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣貶值	(3%)	719
2017	二零一七年		
If HK\$ strengthens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣升值	3%	(311)
If HK\$ weakens against RMB	倘港元兌人民幣貶值	(3%)	311



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)**Liquidity risk**

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets (e.g., accounts and bills receivables) and the projected cash flows from operations.

The Group maintains a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of interest-bearing bank borrowings and other banking facilities. The directors have reviewed the Group's working capital and capital expenditure requirements and determined that the Group has no significant liquidity risk.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, was as follows:

33. 財務風險管理之目標及政策 (續)**流動資金風險**

本集團使用經常性流動資金規劃工具監察資金短缺之風險。該項工具會考慮金融工具及金融資產(如應收賬款及票據)之到期情況,以及營運帶來之現金流量預測。

本集團透過使用計息銀行貸款及其他銀行備用信貸,維持資金持續供應及靈活性之間的平衡。董事已檢討本集團的營運資金及資本支出需求,並認為本集團並無重大的流動資金風險。

於報告期末,本集團在根據合約未貼現付款計算之金融負債到期情況如下:

		On demand or within one year 應要求或一年內	
		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
Accounts payable	應付賬款	145,767	135,284
Financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables	列入應計負債及其他應付款項的金融負債	39,397	23,069
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行貸款	197,066	143,154
		382,230	301,507



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

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33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Since the Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties, there is generally no requirement for collateral.

The credit risk of the Group's other financial assets, which comprise cash and bank balances and financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017.

The Group monitors capital using a current ratio, which is total current assets divided by total current liabilities. The Group's policy is to keep the current ratio above 1.

33. 財務風險管理之目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險

本集團僅與認可及信譽良好的第三方進行交易。本集團會對以賒賬方式交易的所有客戶進行信貸審查。此外，應收款項結餘亦會作持續監察。

由於本集團僅與認可及信譽良好的第三方進行交易，因此一般情況下無需取得抵押品。

本集團其他金融資產(包括現金及銀行結餘及預付款項、按金及其他應收款項所包含的金融資產)之信貸風險乃源自對方未能付款，所承受之最大風險相當於該等工具之賬面值。

資本管理

本集團管理資本之主要目標為保障本集團繼續以持續基準經營之能力，以及將資本比率維持於健康水平，以為其業務提供支持及提高股東價值。

本集團因應經濟狀況變動及有關資產之風險特徵管理其資本架構及作出調整。為維持或調整資本架構，本集團可能須調整支付予股東之股息、向股東發還資本或發行新股。於截至二零一八年及二零一七年三月三十一日止年度內，有關管理資本之目標、政策或程序並無變動。

本集團以流動比率(以總流動資產除以總流動負債計算)監察其資本。本集團之政策為將流動比率維持於1以上之水平。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

34. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

34. 本公司財務狀況表

有關本公司於報告期末的財務狀況表的資料如下：

		2018 二零一八年 HK\$'000 千港元	2017 二零一七年 HK\$'000 千港元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產		
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之投資	43,368	43,368
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產		
Due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司	1,727,109	1,624,836
Loan to a subsidiary	貸款予一間附屬公司	39,500	4,500
Prepayments	預付款項	249	109
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	970	365
Total current assets	流動資產總值	1,767,828	1,629,810
CURRENT LIABILITIES	流動負債		
Due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司	954,554	867,965
Accrued liability	應計負債	24	—
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	計息銀行貸款	39,500	4,500
Tax payable	應付稅項	1,697	1,276
Total current liabilities	流動負債總值	995,775	873,741
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值	772,053	756,069
Net assets	資產淨值	815,421	799,437
EQUITY	資本		
Issued capital	已發行股本	4,997	4,997
Reserves (note)	儲備(附註)	810,424	794,440
Total equity	資本總值	815,421	799,437



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018
二零一八年三月三十一日

34. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

		Note	Share premium account 溢價賬 股份 溢價賬 HK\$'000 千港元	Capital reserve 資本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Retained profits 留存溢利 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2016	於二零一六年四月一日		472,586	43,088	236,077	751,751
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額		—	—	142,625	142,625
Final 2016 dividend	二零一六年末期股息	11	—	—	(24,984)	(24,984)
Interim 2017 dividend	二零一七年中期股息	11	—	—	(74,952)	(74,952)
At 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017	於二零一七年三月三十一日及二零一七年四月一日		472,586	43,088	278,766	794,440
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額		—	—	135,907	135,907
Final 2017 dividend	二零一七年末期股息	11	—	—	(29,981)	(29,981)
Interim 2018 dividend	二零一八年中期股息	11	—	—	(89,942)	(89,942)
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日		472,586	43,088	294,750	810,424

The capital reserve of the Company represents the excess of the then consolidated net assets of the subsidiaries acquired by the Company pursuant to the Reorganisation over the nominal value of the share capital of the Company issued in exchange therefor. Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the capital reserve may be distributed to the shareholders of the Company, provided that immediately following the date on which the dividend is proposed to be distributed, the Company will be in a position to pay off its debts as and when they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

34. 本公司財務狀況表(續)

附註：

本公司儲備之概要如下：

		Note	Share premium account 溢價賬 股份 溢價賬 HK\$'000 千港元	Capital reserve 資本儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Retained profits 留存溢利 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2016	於二零一六年四月一日		472,586	43,088	236,077	751,751
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額		—	—	142,625	142,625
Final 2016 dividend	二零一六年末期股息	11	—	—	(24,984)	(24,984)
Interim 2017 dividend	二零一七年中期股息	11	—	—	(74,952)	(74,952)
At 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017	於二零一七年三月三十一日及二零一七年四月一日		472,586	43,088	278,766	794,440
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額		—	—	135,907	135,907
Final 2017 dividend	二零一七年末期股息	11	—	—	(29,981)	(29,981)
Interim 2018 dividend	二零一八年中期股息	11	—	—	(89,942)	(89,942)
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日		472,586	43,088	294,750	810,424

本公司資本儲備指本公司根據重組所收購附屬公司當時的綜合資產淨值，超出為此發行之本公司股本面值之差額。根據開曼群島公司法，資本儲備可分派予本公司股東，惟於緊隨建議派付股息日期後，本公司必須能償還其日常業務中到期債項。



Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

財務報表附註(續)

31 March 2018

二零一八年三月三十一日

35. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Pursuant to the announcements of the Company on 29 March 2018, 3 April 2018, 27 April 2018 and 1 June 2018, a sale and purchase agreement was entered into between the Group and Pro Kingtex Industrial Company Limited, an indirectly non-wholly-owned subsidiary of Yue Yuen Industrial (Holdings) Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company on 29 March 2018, whereby the Group has agreed to purchase 100% equity interests of Year Fortune Group Limited and Faith Year Investments Limited and their respective branch and subsidiaries, for a consideration of US\$31,617,998 (approximately HK\$246.6 million). The acquisition was completed on 1 June 2018. These acquired companies are mainly engaged in investment holding and manufacturing of textile products.

Due to the timing of the transaction, the Group is still assessing the financial impact on the Group. Accordingly, certain disclosures in relation to the business combination have not been presented.

36. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors of the Company on 21 June 2018.

35. 報告期後的事項

根據本公司於二零一八年三月二十九日、二零一八年四月三日、二零一八年四月二十七日及二零一八年六月一日刊發的公告，於二零一八年三月二十九日，本集團與裕元工業(集團)有限公司(本公司主要股東)的間接非全資附屬公司Pro Kingtex Industrial Company Limited訂立買賣協議，據此，本集團同意收購Year Fortune Group Limited及Faith Year Investments Limited以及其各自分公司及附屬公司的100%股權，代價為31,617,998美元(約246.6百萬港元)。收購已於二零一八年六月一日完成。該等獲收購公司主營業務為投資控股及生產紡織品。

基於交易時間，本集團仍在評核對本集團的財務影響。因此，並無呈列與業務合併有關的若干披露資料。

36. 財務報表之批准

財務報表已於二零一八年六月二十一日獲本公司董事會批准並授權刊行。



EAGLE NICE (INTERNATIONAL) HOLDINGS LIMITED
鷹美 (國際) 控股有限公司*

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

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