



Illustrative Annual Financial Statements

Under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards



December 2022

kpmg.com/cn

Illustrative Annual Financial Statements under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

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Contents

	Page
Abbreviations	1
Foreword	2
Illustrative annual report for a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong	5
Appendices	
A Index of policies illustrated in note 1 to the illustrative annual financial statements	
B Recent HKFRS developments	
C Recent IFRIC® agenda decisions	
D HKFRSs in issue at 30 June 2022	
E Exposure drafts in issue at 30 June 2022	
F Requirements applicable to non-Hong Kong incorporated entities listed in Hong Kong	

Abbreviations

Example of abbreviation used	Sources
CO	Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)
S380(2)(a)	Paragraph 2(a) of Section 380 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)
C(DR)R.7	Section 7 of Companies (Directors' Report) Regulation (Cap. 622D)
C(DIBD)R	Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation (Cap. 622G)
C(AS(PB))R	Companies (Accounting Standards (Prescribed Body)) Regulation (Cap. 622C)
Sch 5	Schedule 5 to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)
HKICPA	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants
HKFRS	Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard
HKAS	Hong Kong Accounting Standard
HKAS 1.138(a)	Paragraph 138(a) of Hong Kong Accounting Standard 1
HK (IFRIC)	HK (IFRIC) Interpretation
HK (SIC)	HK (SIC) Interpretation
HK (INT)	HK Interpretation
HKSA	Hong Kong Standard on Auditing
HKSA 700.17(a)	Paragraph 17(a) of Hong Kong Standard on Auditing 700
PNote 600.1(22)	Paragraph 22 of Practice Note 600.1 issued by the HKICPA
IASB Board	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS Standards	International Financial Reporting Standards
IAS Standards	International Accounting Standards
IFRIC	IFRS Interpretations Committee
SEHK	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
MBLRs	Main Board Listing Rules of the SEHK
A16(2)	Paragraph 2 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs
R17.07(1)	Paragraph 1 of Rule 17.07 of the MBLRs
PN5(3.2)	Paragraph 3.2 of Practice Note 5 of the MBLRs
CP	Current common practice in Hong Kong or recommended by KPMG (but not specifically required or recommended in any of the various guidelines or standards)
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles

Foreword

This Guide has been prepared primarily to provide guidance for companies listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK), which are required to prepare their annual reports in accordance with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Main Board Listing Rules of the SEHK (MBLRs).

This Guide includes:

- an illustrative annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022 issued by a fictitious Main Board listed company, HK Listco Ltd (“HK Listco”), which includes:
 - a directors’ report,
 - an independent auditor’s report to the shareholders of the company,
 - annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the applicable disclosure provisions of the MBLRs, and
 - a list of group properties and five year summary as required by Appendix 16 to the MBLRs, *Disclosure of financial information*;
- further information on recent developments in HKFRSs, including a brief overview of their scope and requirements;
- a table of recent IFRIC[®] agenda decisions, including concise summaries of IFRIC technical conclusions, starting from January 2021;
- an index of all HKFRSs, including their Interpretations, in issue as of 30 June 2022;
- a list of exposure drafts in issue as of 30 June 2022; and
- additional guidance on requirements applicable to non-Hong Kong incorporated entities listed in Hong Kong.

Recent financial reporting developments

Appendix B to this Guide sets out a list of recent developments in HKFRSs which are first effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, including a brief overview of these developments. The list is current as of 30 June 2022 and contains two tables:

- table B1 lists those amendments to HKFRSs which are required to be adopted in annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022; and
- table B2 lists other developments which are available for early adoption in that period, but are not yet mandatory.

All of these developments arise from the HKICPA adopting equivalent changes made to IFRS[®] Standards by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB[®] Board), word for word and with the same effective dates and transitional provisions. As of 30 June 2022, there are no recent amendments to IFRS Standards which the HKICPA has yet to adopt.

As can be seen from table B1, the vast majority of the amendments first effective this year are minor amendments and clarifications of standards or are of application only to a specific set of facts and circumstances. Significant changes in accounting policies are therefore not expected to be common. However, it is possible that some entities will be affected by one or more of the changes. Management of each entity should check table B1 carefully to see whether any of these developments could have a material impact on the entity and, if so, to note the transitional requirements. Care should also be taken to tailor the disclosures to suit the entity's circumstances, particularly in the discussion of changes in accounting policies resulting from the amendments.

Details of the new developments which have been illustrated in this Guide are discussed below:

- Amendments to HKAS 16, *Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use*

The amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit an entity from deducting the proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. Instead, the sales proceeds and the related costs should be included in profit and loss. An entity is required to apply the amendments retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The accounting policy note on property, plant and equipment in note 1(k) has been updated accordingly. See footnote 79 for further details about these amendments.

- Amendments to HKAS 37, *Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets: Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract*

The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. Entities are required to apply the amendments to contracts that exist at the date when the amendments are first applied, with the cumulative effect of applying the amendments to be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the beginning of the annual reporting period.

The accounting policy note on onerous contracts in note 1(z)(ii) has been updated to reflect the amendments.

In addition, in April 2021, the HKICPA issued an amendment to HKFRS 16, *Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021* ("the 2021 amendment") to extend the time limit of the optional practical expedient originally introduced in the amendment to HKFRS 16, *Covid-19-related rent concessions* (issued in June 2020) from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022. The 2021 amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021 with earlier application permitted.

It is assumed that HK Listco early adopted the 2021 amendment in its 2021 annual financial statements and therefore the impacts of adopting the 2021 amendment are not disclosed in this Guide. Illustrative disclosures about the impacts can be found in the [December 2021 edition of illustrative financial statements](#). Further details about the 2021 amendment can be found in footnote 78.

Other updates

A new accounting policy note on software-as-a-service (SaaS) arrangement costs has been included in this Guide (see note 1(r)). This policy reflects the IFRIC agenda decision issued in March 2021 regarding the accounting for configuration or customisation costs in a cloud computing arrangement (see Table C2 in Appendix C). Notes 21 and 34 have also been expanded to disclose HK Listco's prepayment and commitment relating to its SaaS arrangement.

Guidance on the financial reporting impact arising from recent events and market conditions

As of the time of writing, uncertainty still reigns worldwide and is affecting economies and markets. As the impact of recent events and market conditions is expected to vary significantly from one entity to the next and to be particular to an entity's circumstances, this Guide does not specifically illustrate the potential impacts of such events and conditions on the financial statements. Instead, markers are included throughout the financial statements to remind preparers about the potential areas of financial reporting impact arising from the recent events and conditions and the need for tailored disclosures. For relevant guidance, see our [Financial reporting hot topics](#) and [Uncertain times – financial reporting resource centre](#). The HKICPA and the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) have also issued relevant guidance in this respect, see [COVID-19 – CPA Information Centre](#) maintained by the HKICPA and [e-News published by the FRC in May 2020](#).

In addition to considering these specific financial reporting requirements, entities should be mindful of the need for consistency between the financial statements and other parts of the annual report. In particular the business review in the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is required to include a fair review of the business, a discussion of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the entity, the particulars of important events affecting the entity that have occurred since the end of the financial year, and an indication of likely future developments in the entity's business. Entities should take care to ensure that the judgements and assumptions made about the future for financial reporting purposes take into account the risks and uncertainties identified by management and are consistent with management's discussion of the prospects of the company.

Illustrative Annual Report

(for a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on
the Main Board of the
Stock Exchange of Hong Kong)

31 December 2022

Prepared in accordance with
generally accepted accounting principles
in Hong Kong

“Illustrative annual report” is produced by KPMG China’s Department of Professional Practice and is for the use of clients, partners and staff of KPMG. The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity, or to illustrate all the regulatory or HKFRS disclosures that may need to be made to reflect the particular circumstances of a reporting entity.

Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation. All entities and persons mentioned herein are fictitious. Any resemblance to any entities or persons is purely coincidental.

Information for users of this illustrative annual report

The following annual report is prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (HKCO) and the applicable disclosure provisions of the Main Board Listing Rules of the SEHK (MBLRs).

The annual report is assumed to have been issued by a fictitious Main Board listed company, HK Listco Ltd (HK Listco) for the year ended 31 December 2022. HK Listco and its subsidiaries are primarily involved in the businesses of manufacturing and sale of electronic products, property development, construction and trading and property investment, in and outside Hong Kong.

HK Listco is assumed to have been applying HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA in prior periods. Entities applying HKFRSs for the first time in their annual financial reports also need to consider the application of HKFRS 1, *First-time adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards*, when making the transition from previous GAAP to HKFRSs¹.

The annual report illustrates the effects of certain changes that may commonly affect Hong Kong entities. However, it should not be relied upon to identify all of the significant changes that an entity may need to make as a result of the new or revised HKFRSs first effective from 1 January 2022.

As further discussed in the Foreword to this Guide, to assist in the assessment of the effects of the new and revised standards, the appendices to this Guide contain further information on the new HKFRSs. The full text of the HKFRSs is available from the [HKICPA's website](#).

Use of the illustrative annual report

The format and wording of this annual report are illustrative only and hence are not intended to be mandatory. Other methods or styles of presentation adopted may be equally acceptable provided that they comply with the disclosure provisions of the HKFRSs, HKCO and MBLRs and that the financial statements as a whole present a true and fair view.

The annual report illustrates a range of common accounting policies and transactions but should not be used as a substitute for referring to the rules, standards and interpretations themselves. In addition, care should be taken to take account of the impact of any changes in requirements that may result from the finalisation of current exposure drafts or other current projects of the SEHK, HKICPA, IASB Board or its interpretive body, IFRS Interpretations Committee, between the date of this Guide and the finalisation of your annual report.

¹ For further information on transitioning to HKFRS or asserting dual compliance (for example with IFRS Standards and HKFRS), please refer to our Hong Kong Companies Ordinance Information Sheet "Meeting the requirement to comply with applicable accounting standards and asserting dual compliance", available from your usual KPMG contact.

References

Where the HKFRSs, HKCO or MBLRs state that a specific item should be disclosed, references to the relevant paragraphs are provided. For example, the reference “HKAS 1.10(b)” is given at the start of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as paragraph 10(b) of HKAS 1 specifies that a complete set of financial statements should include such a statement. We have used “CP” to indicate disclosures that, while not required, are common practice or, in our view, are likely to be considered best practice.

The information which is only required to be disclosed in the directors’ report or the financial statements of a listed company or group is highlighted by the use of black italics (see for example, the information on major customers and suppliers given on page 13).

Materiality

Materiality is relevant to the presentation and disclosure of the items in the financial statements. To help preparers of financial statements, the HKICPA had previously refined the definition of “material” stating that “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity”.

In accordance with paragraph 31 of HKAS 1, an entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an HKFRS if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material. This is the case even if the HKFRS contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements. On the other hand, an entity should consider whether it is necessary to provide disclosures in addition to those specifically required by an HKFRS in order to help users understand the impact of a particular transaction or event on the entity’s financial position and financial performance. In addition, obscuring material information with immaterial information in financial statements will make the financial statements less understandable. An entity shall also consider HKFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making materiality judgements*, which provides guidance and examples on applying materiality in preparing financial statements.

In April 2021, the HKICPA issued amendments to HKAS 1 and updated HKFRS Practice Statement 2 following feedback that more guidance was needed to help entities decide what accounting policy information should be disclosed. The amendments to HKAS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The updated HKFRS Practice Statement 2 also includes further guidance and additional examples on applying the principles of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective from 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted.

In this illustrative annual report we have included monetary amounts for the purpose of illustrating the relationship between different captions and between the primary statements and the notes, and some of these are very small amounts. These numbers are not intended to illustrate the principle of materiality and therefore these numbers, in and of themselves, should not be relied on as a guide to minimum levels of disclosure.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards)

Since the completion of the IFRS Standards convergence project with effect from 1 January 2005, the HKICPA has maintained its policy of adopting word for word all amendments and Interpretations from their IFRS Standards equivalents and with the same effective dates. Hence the body of HKFRSs is almost identical to the body of IFRS Standards.

However, some legacy differences remain and these may still result in financial statements prepared under HKFRSs showing different amounts and disclosures than would have been shown by an entity that had adopted IFRS Standards. For example, entities which carried property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts in financial statements relating to periods ended before 30 September 1995 are not required to make regular revaluations in accordance with paragraphs 31 and 36 of HKAS 16, *Property, plant and equipment*, even if the carrying amounts of the revalued assets are materially lower than the asset's fair values, provided that they have not revalued their property, plant and equipment subsequent to 30 September 1995.

Further information on these differences between HKFRSs and IFRS Standards can be found from a detailed comparison maintained by the HKICPA on their [website](#).

In addition, an entity is required to apply IFRS 1, *First-time adoption of IFRSs*, when preparing its "first IFRS financial statements" as described in that standard. In this connection, IFRS 1 contains a number of elections that can be made on first time adoption of IFRS Standards and a number of other mandatory transitional requirements. This process of transition could also lead to differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Standards and those that would have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs (or other local GAAP) had the entity not transitioned to IFRS Standards.

Listed issuers which prepare their annual reports in accordance with IFRS Standards should check carefully the impact of these differences before using this Guide for reference².

² Section 380 of the CO requires Hong Kong incorporated companies to prepare their annual financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards "issued or specified" by the HKICPA. As a result, Hong Kong incorporated issuers can adopt IFRS Standards only when they assert dual compliance with both HKFRS and IFRS Standards. So far as non-Hong Kong incorporated issuers are concerned, as allowed by the Hong Kong Listing Rules, they can choose to apply IFRS Standards or HKFRS or both.

Further information on this requirement and guidance on asserting dual compliance can be found in our Hong Kong Companies Ordinance Information Sheet "Meeting the requirement to comply with applicable accounting standards and asserting dual compliance", available from your usual KPMG contact.

HK Listco Ltd

香港上市有限公司

(Stock code: ●●●●)³

(formerly Model Electronics Company Limited)⁴

2022

Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

LR13.51A

³ A listed issuer shall set out its stock code in a prominent position on the cover page or, where there is no cover page, the first page of all announcements, circulars and other documents published pursuant to the MBLRs. For an issuer's annual report and interim report, SEHK would consider such requirement to be satisfied if the issuer's stock code is displayed prominently in the corporate or shareholder information section of the report.

HKAS 1.51(a)

⁴ The name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the end of the preceding reporting period should be prominently displayed and repeated when necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented.

Contents

Directors' Report	12
Independent auditor's report	23
Consolidated statement of profit or loss	29
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	31
Consolidated statement of financial position	35
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	37
Consolidated cash flow statement	38
Notes to the financial statements	40
1 Significant accounting policies	40
2 Accounting judgements and estimates	75
3 Revenue and segment reporting	77
4 Other income	88
5 Profit before taxation	89
6 Income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	91
7 Directors' emoluments	93
8 Individuals with highest emoluments	94
9 Other comprehensive income	95
10 Earnings per share	96
11 Investment property and property, plant and equipment	98
12 Intangible assets	111
13 Goodwill	113
14 Investments in subsidiaries	116
15 Interests in associates	118
16 Interest in joint venture	120
17 Equity and debt investments	122
18 Derivative financial instruments	124

19	Inventories and other contract costs	125
20	Contract assets and contract liabilities	128
21	Trade receivables, other receivables and prepayments	131
22	Cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information	132
23	Loans to directors and entities connected with directors	137
24	Trade and other payables	139
25	Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	140
26	Bank loans and overdrafts	142
27	Lease liabilities	144
28	Employee retirement benefits	145
29	Equity settled share-based transactions	149
30	Income tax in the consolidated statement of financial position	150
31	Provisions	154
32	Capital, reserves and dividends	155
33	Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments	161
34	Commitments	183
35	Contingent assets and liabilities	183
36	Material related party transactions	184
37	Company-level statement of financial position	187
38	Non-adjusting events after the reporting period	188
39	Comparative figures	189
40	Immediate and ultimate controlling party	189
41	Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022	190
	Group properties	192
	Five year summary	193

Directors' Report

The directors submit herewith their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal place of business

HKAS 1.138(a) HK Listco Ltd (the company) is a company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at 11/F New View Building, 100 Smith Street, Central, Hong Kong⁵.

Principal activities and business review

S390(1)(b), (3) The principal activities of the company and its subsidiaries (the group) are the manufacturing and sale of electronic products, property development, property investment and carrying out construction activities for others. Further discussion and analysis of these activities as required by Schedule 5 to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance⁶, including a discussion of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the group and an indication of likely future developments in the group's business, can be found in the Management Discussion and Analysis set out on pages [•] to [•] of this Annual Report. That discussion forms part of this directors' report⁷.

S388(1)(a), (2)

HKAS 1.138(a) ⁵ HKAS 1 requires disclosure of the address of the registered office of the company (or its principal place of business, if different from its registered office), if this information is not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements.

S388(1)(a), (2) ⁶ The CO requires all Hong Kong incorporated companies to include a "business review" in accordance with Schedule 5 to the CO in their directors' report, unless they are specifically exempted under section 388 of the CO. Paragraph 28 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs requires all listed entities, whether or not they are incorporated in Hong Kong, to comply with Schedule 5, consistent with the SEHK's level playing field principle. This means that overseas issuers listed in Hong Kong have also been required to include a business review in their directors' report.

At the invitation of the Companies Registry, the HKICPA has issued Accounting Bulletin 5 to provide guidance on the preparation and presentation of the business review. Our publication "[A practical guide to the business review \(May 2015\)](#)" provides further guidance applicable to listed companies. Our business review disclosure checklist, which helps listed companies ensure that the minimum requirements of Schedule 5 and the MBLRs are met and includes checkpoints to cover the guidance in Accounting Bulletin 5, can be obtained from your usual KPMG contact.

⁷ Section 388 and Schedule 5 to the CO requires the business review to be included in the directors' report. According to the response to Q15/Question A8 in the HKICPA's Q&A series on the CO (in the sub-section "Part A Directors' report" under the category "other than those relating to transition from the predecessor Ordinance (Cap. 32)"), this requirement can be met by including a cross reference in the directors' report to where this review is located if it is included elsewhere in the annual report. For example, given the similarities between the requirements of Schedule 5 and paragraphs 32 and 52 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs, the requirements of Schedule 5 can be met by including a cross reference in the directors' report to the MD&A, provided that:

- the cross reference is clear and it is clearly stated that the cross referenced part of the annual report forms part of the directors' report; and
- the discussion and analysis in that MD&A is sufficient to meet the minimum content requirements of Schedule 5.

The cross reference illustrated here is made with reference to the example statement in Q15/Question A8. The HKICPA's Q&A series on the CO can be found in [the HKICPA's website](#).

Major customers and suppliers

A16(31) *The information in respect of the group's sales and purchases attributable to the major customers and suppliers respectively during the financial year is as follows:*

		Percentage of the group's total	
		Sales	Purchases
A16(31)(3)	<i>The largest customer</i>	[•]%	
A16(31)(4)	<i>Five largest customers in aggregate</i>	[•]%	
A16(31)(1)	<i>The largest supplier</i>		[•]%
A16(31)(2)	<i>Five largest suppliers in aggregate</i>		[•]%

A16(31)(5) *At no time during the year have the directors, their associates or any shareholder of the company (which to the knowledge of the directors owns more than 5% of the number of issued shares of the company) had any interest in these major customers and suppliers⁸.*

Recommended dividend⁹

C(DR)R.7 An interim dividend of 30 cents per share (2021: 30 cents per share) was paid on 18 September 2022. The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 60 cents per share (2021: 55 cents per share) in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022.

CP Change of company's name¹⁰

By a special resolution passed on 10 January 2023, the name of the company was changed from Model Electronics Company Limited to HK Listco Ltd and the company adopted the Chinese name 香港上市有限公司 as part of its legal name.

Charitable donations

C(DR)R.4 Charitable donations made by the group during the year amounted to HK\$[•] (2021: HK\$[•])¹¹.

A16(31)(5) ⁸ Under paragraph 31(5) of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs, a listed issuer is required to give a statement of interests in the five largest suppliers or customers of:

- any shareholder which to the knowledge of the directors own more than 5% of the number of issued shares of the listed issuer,
- any of the directors; or
- any of the directors' close associates.

A negative statement is required when there are no such interests.

C(DR)R.7 ⁹ Section 7 of Companies (Directors' Report) Regulation (Cap. 622D) requires companies to disclose the amount of dividends recommended by the directors for the financial year in the directors' report. Although not required, a negative statement explaining that no dividend is recommended for the year is a best practice.

HKAS 1.51(a) ¹⁰ Disclosure of change of company's name is optional in the directors' report, but should be in any event prominently displayed and repeated when it is necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented.

C(DR)R.4 ¹¹ The disclosure requirements in respect of donations do not apply if the entity is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company incorporated in Hong Kong. Furthermore, donations are not required to be disclosed if the total amount of donations made by the company (or the group if the company has subsidiaries) during the year is less than \$10,000.

Share capital¹²

C(DR)R.5 Details of the movements in share capital of the company during the year are set out in note 32(c) to the financial statements. Shares were issued during the year on exercise of share options and bonus issue. Details about the issue of shares are also set out in note 32(c) to the financial statements.

A16(10)(4) *Except for the repurchase of the company's own ordinary shares as set out in note 32(c)(iii) to the financial statements, there were no purchases, sales or redemptions of the company's listed securities by the company or any of its subsidiaries during the year. Shares were repurchased during the year to reduce the dilutive effect of granting share options.*

R10.06(4)(b)

Distributability of reserves¹³

A16(29) At 31 December 2022, the aggregate amount of reserves available for distribution to equity shareholders of the company, as calculated under the provisions of Part 6 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and including the distributable amounts disclosed in note 32(d)(iii) to the financial statements¹⁴, was \$205,080,000 (2021: \$168,369,000). After the end of the reporting period the directors proposed a final dividend of 60 cents per ordinary share (2021: 55 cents per share), amounting to \$59,700,000 (2021: \$49,500,000) (note 32(b)). This dividend has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period.

S390(1), (3)

Directors

The directors during the financial year were:

Non-executive Chairman

Hon WS Tan

Executive directors

SK Ho, Chief Executive Officer

YK Ng

PK Smith (alternate: BB Nash)

CJ Wang (appointed on 18 June 2022)

BC Tong (resigned on 31 March 2022)

C(DR)R.5, 5A

¹² Section 5 of C(DR)R requires disclosure of the following information in the directors' report if the company has issued any shares during the year:

- the reason for making the issue;
- the classes of shares issued; and
- for each class of share, the number of shares issued and the consideration received by the company for the issue.

Section 5A of C(DR)R requires similar disclosures for issue of debentures.

A16(29)

¹³ Paragraph 29 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs requires a listed issuer to include a statement of the reserves available for distribution to shareholders in its annual report. In the case of a Hong Kong incorporated issuer, the amount should be calculated with reference to the requirements of sections 291, 297 and 299 of Part 6 of the CO. In all other cases, paragraph 29 states that the amount should be calculated in accordance with any statutory provisions applicable in the listed issuer's place of incorporation or, in the absence of such provisions, with generally accepted accounting principles.

¹⁴ In May 2010, the HKICPA issued Accounting Bulletin 4 to provide further guidance on calculating distributable profits under the predecessor Companies Ordinance. As the requirements under the predecessor Companies Ordinance have been brought forward largely unchanged to the new CO, the guidance in Accounting Bulletin 4 continues to be applicable under the CO even though, as of the time of writing, the CO section references have not yet been updated.

Independent non-executive directors

TY Sham
YH Li
AC Man

The following directors were appointed after the end of the financial year¹⁵:

AB Clark (appointed on 25 March 2023)
EF Graves (appointed on 25 March 2023)

A full list of the names of the directors of the group's subsidiaries can be found in the company's website at www.hk_listco.com.hk under "About HK Listco/Board of Directors".¹⁶

- CP Messrs CJ Wang, AB Clark and EF Graves, having been appointed to the board since the date of the last annual general meeting, retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting in accordance with article 87 of the company's articles of association and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
- CP In accordance with article 88 of the company's articles of association, Mr PK Smith retires from the board by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
- A16(14) *No director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than normal statutory obligations.*

S390(1)(a)(ii) ¹⁵ The CO requires the disclosure of directors' names to the date of approving the directors' report. This means that the names of directors appointed after the financial year end but before the approval of directors' report should also be disclosed.

S390(1), (3)-(7) ¹⁶ If a Hong Kong incorporated company prepares consolidated financial statements, the CO requires the disclosure of directors' names in the directors' report of the company to include the names of the directors of all subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, unless the criteria set out in section 390(6) are complied with. These criteria are that the list of names of the directors who were directors of the company's subsidiaries during the period or in the period since the year end and up to the date of the directors' report must be continually accessible throughout the period until the next directors' report is sent to the members.

Specifically, under section 390(6) this list must be accessible throughout that period in at least one of the following ways:

- The list is kept at the company's registered office and is made available for inspection by the members free of charge during business hours; or
- The list is made available on the company's website.

HK Listco has taken advantage of this relief by giving a cross reference to its website where the full list of names of directors can be found.

So far as non-Hong Kong incorporated issuers are concerned, the requirement to disclose the names of the directors of subsidiaries in the directors' report was explicitly excluded from the level playing field requirements in the Listing Rules since 2015. This departure from the level playing field principle was explicitly stated in a footnote to paragraph 28 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs and Rule 18.07A of the GEM Listing Rules.

A16(13)(1)
A16(13)(2)
PN5(3.2) &
(3.3)(1)**Directors¹⁷ interests and short positions in shares, underlying shares and debentures**

The directors of the company who held office at 31 December 2022 had the following interests in the shares of the company, its holding company, subsidiaries and other associated corporations (within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (“SFO”)) at that date as recorded in the register of directors’ and chief executives’ interests and short positions required to be kept under section 352 of the SFO:

(i) Interests in issued shares

	Ordinary shares				Total number of shares held	% of total issued voting shares
	Personal interests (Note 1)	Family interests	Corporate interests	Trustee interests		
Beneficial Interests						
<i>HK Listco Ltd</i>						
Hon WS Tan	650,000	250,000 (Note 2)	52,410,000 (Note 3)	-	53,310,000	53.0%
PK Smith	800,000	-	52,410,000 (Note 3)	-	53,210,000	52.9%
CJ Wang	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	0.3%
<i>HK (Holding) Co. Ltd</i>						
Hon WS Tan (Note 3)	420,000	-	-	-	420,000	42.0%
PK Smith (Note 3)	380,000	-	-	-	380,000	38.0%
<i>BB Trading Ltd</i>						
Hon WS Tan	-	5,000 (Note 2)	-	-	5,000	0.5%
PK Smith	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	0.3%
<i>Timing Trading Ltd</i>						
CJ Wang	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	20.0%
Non-beneficial Interests						
<i>HK Listco Ltd</i>						
YK Ng	-	-	-	90,000 (Note 4)	90,000	0.1%

PN5(3.2)

Notes:

1 The shares are registered under the names of the directors who are the beneficial shareholders.

2 The spouse of Hon WS Tan is the beneficial shareholder.

PN5(4)

3 Hon WS Tan and Mr PK Smith are beneficial shareholders of 42% and 38% respectively of the issued shares of HK (Holding) Co. Ltd which owned 52,410,000 shares in the company at 31 December 2022.¹⁸

4 Mr YK Ng is one of the trustees of HK Listco Pension Scheme which owned 90,000 shares in the company at 31 December 2022.¹⁹

(ii) Interests in underlying shares

The directors of the company have been granted options under the company’s share option scheme, details of which are set out in the section “Equity-linked agreements – Share option scheme” below.

A16(13)(1)

¹⁷ Where the chief executive of an entity is not a member of the board, this disclosure should be extended to include disclosure of the chief executive’s interests, to the same extent as is disclosed for the directors.

PN5(3.2)
PN5(4)

¹⁸ Where the corporation holding the interest or short position is not wholly-owned by the person/corporation making the disclosure, the percentage interest held by such person/corporation in that corporation should be disclosed. Where there is any duplication between the interests, the extent of this duplication should be clearly stated.

¹⁹ Sections 25 and 27 of the Hong Kong Occupational Retirement Scheme Ordinance contain provisions which restrict the extent to which (a) an employee of the relevant employer can be a trustee of a registered scheme and (b) a registered scheme can hold shares in the relevant employer. Similar restrictions may also exist in other jurisdictions.

A16(13)(1) *Apart from the foregoing, none of the directors of the company or any of their spouses or children under eighteen years of age has interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the company, or any of its holding company, subsidiaries or other associated corporations, as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the company pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers.*

C(DR)R.6 **Equity-linked agreements²⁰**

Details of the equity-linked agreements entered into during the year or subsisting at the end of the year are set out below:

A16(10)(1)&
(2)
C(DR)R.6(2)

Convertible notes

On 31 December 2019, the company issued 2 tranches, Tranche A and B, of 5,000,000 convertible notes. Each tranche has a face value of HK\$5,000,000 and a maturity date of 31 December 2024. The notes bear interest at [•]% per annum and are unsecured.

The rights of the noteholders to convert the notes into ordinary shares are as follows:

- Conversion rights are exercisable at any time up to maturity at the noteholders' option.
- If a holder of Tranche A notes exercises its conversion rights, the company is required to deliver ordinary shares at a rate of one ordinary share for every 20 notes converted.
- If a holder of Tranche B notes exercises its conversion rights, the company has the right to choose whether to deliver ordinary shares at a rate of one ordinary share for every 20 notes converted, or whether to settle in cash at an amount equal to the fixed number of shares under the conversion option multiplied by the average closing price of the shares on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the [•] days immediately preceding the date of conversion.

Notes of either tranche, in respect of which conversion rights have not been exercised, will be redeemed at face value on 31 December 2024.

C(DR)R.6

²⁰ Section 6 of the C(DR)R requires the disclosure for "equity-linked agreements", which are defined in section 6(3) of the C(DR)R to mean an agreement that will (or may) result in a company issuing shares, or an agreement requiring the company to enter into such agreement (such as, granting (or agreeing to grant) options to subscribe for shares, issuing convertible bonds, setting up a share option scheme or an employee share scheme).

Section 6(1) of the C(DR)R requires the disclosure for equity-linked agreements entered into during the year:

- the reason for entering into the agreement;
- the nature and terms of the agreement, including if applicable:
 - the conditions that must be met before the company issues any shares;
 - the conditions that must be met before a third party may require the company to issue any shares; and
 - any monetary or other consideration that the company has received or will receive under the agreement.
- the classes of shares issued under the agreements; and
- for each class of shares, the number of shares that have been issued under agreement.

Section 6(2) of the C(DR)R requires the disclosure for equity-linked agreements subsisting at the end of the year (e.g. if the options are unexercised):

- the classes of shares that may be issued under the agreement;
- for each class of shares, the number of shares that may be issued under the agreement;
- any monetary or other consideration that the company has received or will receive under the agreement; and
- any other conditions or terms that remain to be met before the shares are issued.

In addition to the above disclosures required by the CO, listed issuers are also subject to the requirements in Chapter 17 of the MBLRs and paragraphs 6.3 and 10 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs to provide disclosures about share options, warrants, convertible securities and similar rights.

A16(6):Note
6.3(j) R17.09
C(DR)R.6(2)*Share option scheme*

The company has a share option scheme which was adopted on 1 March 2018 whereby the directors of the company are authorised, at their discretion, to invite employees of the group, including directors of any company in the group, to take up options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the company. *The purpose of the scheme is to provide an opportunity for employees of the group to acquire an equity participation in the company and to encourage them to work towards enhancing the value of the company and its shares for the benefit of the company and its shareholders as a whole. The share option scheme shall be valid and effective for a period of ten years ending on 28 February 2028, after which no further options will be granted.*

The exercise price of options is the highest of the nominal value of the shares (if any), the closing price of the shares on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited on the date of grant and the average closing price of the shares on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant²¹. The options vest after one year from the date of grant and are then exercisable within a period of two years.

The total number of securities available for issue under the share option scheme as at 31 December 2022 was 8,000,000 shares (including options for 6,000,000 shares that have been granted but not yet lapsed or exercised) which represented 8% of the ordinary shares of the company in issue at 31 December 2022. The number of securities issued and to be issued upon exercise of the options granted to each participant in any 12-month period is limited to [•]% of the company's ordinary shares in issue.

C(DR)R.3
A16(13)(2)
R17.07
PN5(3.2) &
(3.3)(1)

At 31 December 2022, the directors and employees of the company had the following interests in options to subscribe for shares of the company (market value per share at 31 December 2022 was HK\$6.70) granted for nil consideration under the share option scheme of the company²². As at 31 December 2022, the total grant date fair value of unexercised vested options and unvested options, measured in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1(x)(iii) to the financial statements, amounted to \$3,450,000 and \$100,000, respectively²³. The options are unlisted. Once vested, each option gives the holder the right to subscribe for one ordinary share of the company. Assuming that all the options outstanding as at 31 December 2022 are exercised, the company will receive proceeds of \$36,250,000²³.

R17.10

²¹ Chapter 17 of the MBLRs requires the disclosure of the basis of determining the exercise price under the terms of the share option scheme. This would include separate disclosure of the bases adopted before and after 1 September 2001, if the bases differed and the scheme adopted before 1 September 2001 was still in existence.

R17.07

²² The information set out in the table under "Share option scheme" section of "equity-linked agreements" in the illustrative directors' report is required to be disclosed in relation to each of the issuer's directors, chief executive and substantial shareholders. Where there are also share options granted to suppliers of goods or services and any other participants, the information set out in the table is required to be disclosed in relation to the aggregate figures for (i) suppliers of goods or services and (ii) all other participants.

R17.07

Furthermore, where shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of options granted to a single participant are in excess of the maximum entitlement for each participant under the MBLRs that can be issued without additional shareholder approval (see Rule 17.03(4)), the information set out in the table is also required to be disclosed in relation to this particular participant.

C(DR)R.6(2)(c)

²³ Section 6(2)(c) of C(DR)R requires the disclosure of any monetary or other consideration that an entity "has received or will receive" under the equity-linked agreements subsisting at the end of the year. In respect of share options and warrants, the consideration that an entity "has received or will receive" typically comprises two components:

- a) the premium paid (or payable) when the option or warrant was issued; and
- b) the strike price i.e. the amount that the option/warrant holders would pay if they choose to exercise their rights to subscribe for shares.

In respect of share option schemes which fall under HKFRS 2, the premium paid or payable (i.e. component (a)) comprises the fair value of the goods or services that will be received from the grantee in exchange for the grant, in addition to any other consideration provided by the grantee (often any other consideration is just a nominal amount). Therefore, to satisfy the CO disclosure requirement, an entity needs to disclose the grant date fair value of any unexercised options as the best estimate that the entity has of the "other consideration" that has been or will be provided by the grantee. This information will be available in the accounting records but will generally not already be disclosed in the financial statements. This is because the grant date fair value information is only discloseable under HKFRS 2 in the year of the grant, whereas the CO requirement is to disclose the amount of consideration that has been or will be received in respect of any equity-linked arrangements that are subsisting at the year end. This is in addition to disclosing how much would be received if those options were exercised.

	No. of options outstanding at the beginning of the year	No. of options granted during the year	No. of shares acquired on exercise of options during the year	No. of options forfeited during the year	No. of options outstanding at the year end	Date granted	Period during which options are exercisable	Exercise price per share	Market value per share at date of grant of options*	Market value per share on exercise of options*
Directors										
YK Ng	200,000	-	(200,000)	-	-	1 November 2019	1 November 2020 to 31 October 2022	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.6
	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	1 July 2021	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2024	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.6
PK Smith	800,000	-	(300,000)	-	500,000	1 July 2021	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2024	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.6
BC Tong	200,000	-	-	(200,000)	-	1 July 2021	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2024	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.0	-
Employees										
	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	1 July 2021	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2024	HK\$6.0	HK\$6.0	-
	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	1 May 2022	1 May 2023 to 30 April 2025	HK\$6.5	HK\$6.5	-

The options granted to the directors are registered under the names of the directors who are also the beneficial owners.

R17.07(3) * being the weighted average closing price of the company's ordinary shares immediately before the dates on which the options were granted or exercised, as applicable.

R17.08 Information on the accounting policy for share options granted and the weighted average value per option²⁴ is provided in note 1(x)(iii) and note 29 to the financial statements respectively.

CP Apart from the foregoing, at no time during the year was the company, or any of its holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the company or any other body corporate²⁵.

R17.08 ²⁴ Rule 17.08 of the MBLRs encourages entities listed on the Main Board of the SEHK to disclose in their annual report the value of share options granted during the financial year and the accounting policy adopted for those options. However, as these disclosures are also required by HKFRS 2, they have been included as part of HK Listco's annual financial statements instead of in the directors' report.

Notes to Rule 17.08 set out details on how the options should be valued. Where a listed issuer considers that disclosure of the value of options granted is not appropriate, the reason for such non-disclosure should be disclosed.

C(DR)R.3 ²⁵ The disclosure above illustrates the information required to be disclosed to meet both the requirements of the C(DR)R and the MBLRs. Unlisted companies need only comply with the requirements of the C(DR)R which, in addition to the disclosure requirements in section 6 of the C(DR)R relating to "equity-linked agreements" (see footnote 20), include the disclosure requirements in section 3 of the C(DR)R relating to arrangements "whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the company or any other body corporate". Therefore, if the directors are a party to the equity-linked agreements disclosable under section 6 of the C(DR)R or other arrangements involving debentures, and these agreements could be said to have arisen under arrangements "whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of acquisitions in the shares of the company or any other body corporate" disclosable under section 3 of the C(DR)R, then the company (whether listed or not) will need to disclose a statement explaining the effect of these arrangements and the names of the directors who held shares or debentures acquired under those arrangements to satisfy the requirements in both sections.

Although not required, a negative statement explaining that no such arrangement exists is a best practice.

Substantial shareholders' and other persons²⁶ interests and short positions in shares and underlying sharesA16(13)(3)
PN5(3.2),
(3.4)(1) &
(3.5)(1)

The company has been notified of the following interests in the company's issued shares at 31 December 2022 amounting to 5% or more of the ordinary shares in issue:

	Ordinary shares			
	Registered shareholders	Corporate interests	Total number of ordinary shares held	% of total issued voting shares
Substantial shareholders				
Safety International Holdings Ltd	-	11,750,000 (Note)	11,750,000	11.69%
Safety Company Ltd (Note)	11,750,000	-	11,750,000	11.69%
HK (Holding) Co. Ltd	52,410,000	-	52,410,000	52.15%
Other persons				
Modern Trading Ltd	7,537,500	-	7,537,500	7.50%

PN5(4)

Note: The register of interests in shares and short positions kept under section 336 of the SFO indicates that the interest disclosed by Safety International Holdings Ltd is the same as the 11,750,000 shares disclosed by Safety Company Ltd, its 100% owned subsidiary¹⁸. Apart from the foregoing, no other interests required to be recorded in the register kept under section 336 of the SFO have been notified to the company.

Sufficiency of public float

A16(34A)

Based on the information that is publicly available to the company and within the knowledge of the directors of the company as at the date of this annual report, the company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("the Listing Rules").

Indemnity of directors

C(DR)R.9

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the directors of the company is currently in force and was in force throughout this year.²⁷

Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

A16(15)

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which the company, or any of its holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a director of the company had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.²⁸

R1 ²⁶ "Substantial shareholders" are persons (including holders of depositary receipts other than depositaries) who are entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, 10% or more of the voting power at any general meeting of the company. Note that this definition is modified for the purposes of of Rule 14A, *Equity securities - Connected Transactions* of the MBLRs by Rule 14A.29.

PN5(3.1) "Other persons" are persons who are required pursuant to Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance to notify the company of their interests and short positions in the company's shares and underlying shares, but who are not substantial shareholders, directors or chief executives of the company.

C(DR)R.9 ²⁷ Companies are required to disclose "permitted indemnity provisions", which are defined as a provision that provides for indemnity against liability incurred by a director of the company to a third party and meets the requirements specified in section 469(2) of the CO. When a permitted indemnity provision is in force when the directors' report is approved or was in force at any time during the financial year, companies are required to include a statement in the directors' report to state this fact.

Bank loans and other borrowings

A16(22) *Particulars of bank loans and other borrowings of the group as at 31 December 2022 are set out in notes 25 to 27 to the financial statements.*

Five year summary

A16(19) *A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the group for the last five financial years is set out on pages 193 and 194 of the annual report.*

Properties

A16(23) *Particulars of the major properties and property interests of the group are shown on page 192 of the annual report.*

Retirement schemes

A16(26) *The group operates two defined benefit retirement schemes which cover [●]% of the group's employees, and a Mandatory Provident Fund scheme. Particulars of these retirement schemes are set out in note 28 to the financial statements.*

Confirmation of independence

A16(12B) *The company has received from each of the independent non-executive directors an annual confirmation of independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and considers all the independent non-executive directors to be independent.*

C(DIBD)R.22
C(DR)R.10

²⁸ The CO requires the disclosure of directors' material interests in significant transactions, arrangements or contracts. Specifically, the requirement is prescriptive about the location of disclosures such that:

- if the transaction, arrangement or contract relates to the company, then it is now required to be disclosed in the financial statements (section 383(1)(e) and C(DIBD)R section 22); whereas
- if the transaction, arrangement or contract relates to the company's parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary (collectively referred to as "specified undertakings" in the CO), then it is still required to be disclosed in the directors' report (C(DR)R section 10).

A similar requirement to disclose directors' material interests in significant transactions, arrangements or contracts is found in paragraph 15 of Appendix 16. Paragraph 15 specifically requires a negative statement when there are no such interests to be disclosed, and it has been a common practice for non-listed companies to also make such a statement.

If there have been no such transactions, arrangements or contracts, then a negative statement covering both categories of transactions (i.e. including those involving the company and those involving the company's specified undertakings) can continue to be included in the directors' report as illustrated.

If there have been such transactions, arrangements or contracts involving directors of the company, care needs to be taken to ensure that they are disclosed in the correct location in the annual report. Giving a modified negative statement with reference to where the disclosures may be found is best practice. An example of such a modified negative statement is given below, which assumes that the directors had material interests in significant transactions etc involving the company as well as having interests in transactions etc involving other group companies:

[Disclose details of any transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which any of the company's holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a director of the company had a material interest]

Apart from [the above] [and] [the details disclosed in note xx to the financial statements], no transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which the company, or any of its holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a director of the company had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Auditors

A16(30) *KPMG were first appointed as auditors of the company in 2020 upon the retirement of Wood & Co²⁹.*

CP KPMG retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.³⁰

By order of the board

S391 F. Cullen³¹
Secretary

28 March 2023

A16(30) ²⁹ Disclosure of a statement of any change in auditors in any of the preceding three years is required under the MBLRs.

³⁰ Disclosure of such information relating to auditors is optional, but commonly done.

S391(2) ³¹ Section 391(2) of the CO requires the directors' report to state the name of the director or company secretary who signed the directors' report on the directors' behalf.

S405
HKSA 700.21
& 22

Independent auditor's report to the members of HK Listco Ltd³²

CP

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)³³

S406
HKSA 700.23
& 24

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of HK Listco Ltd ("the company") and its subsidiaries ("the group") set out on pages 29 to 191, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss³⁴, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position³⁵ of the group as at 31 December 2022 and of its consolidated financial performance³⁵ and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

HKSA 700.28

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

HKSA 700.30

Key audit matters

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

[Heading: name the specific key audit matter]³⁶	
Refer to notes [...] to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on page [...].	
The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
[description] We identified [name of specific key audit matter] as a key audit matter because [...]	Our audit procedures to [...] included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ...

³² The auditor’s report illustrated here is prepared with reference to Illustration 2 of the Appendix to HKSA 700 (Revised).

³³ In Hong Kong, it is common practice to disclose the place of incorporation of the company in the auditor’s report.

The auditor’s report illustrated here is suitable for Hong Kong incorporated companies preparing consolidated financial statements. Example auditor’s reports for Mainland China, Cayman Islands and Bermuda incorporated companies listed in Hong Kong are included at the end of Appendix F to this Guide.

HKSA
700.24(c)
HKAS 1.10A

³⁴ Paragraph 24(c) of HKSA 700 (Revised) requires the title of each of the statements that comprise the complete set of financial statements be identified in the opinion section of the auditor’s report. As HK Listco has chosen to present income and expenses using a two-statement format, i.e. by presenting both a consolidated statement of profit or loss and a consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (see footnote 41), the opinion section of the auditor’s report has identified both the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as parts of the complete set of financial statements.

S406

³⁵ Section 406 of the CO specifically requires the terms “financial position” and “financial performance” to be used in statement of the auditor’s opinion.

Although not required, non-Hong Kong incorporated companies may also adopt the above terminology to align with the Hong Kong practice, unless there is requirement to the contrary in the company laws of their country of incorporation.

HKSA 700.30

³⁶ For audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of listed entities, the auditor is required to describe key audit matters in the auditor’s report in accordance with HKSA 701. “Key audit matters” are those matters that, in the auditor’s professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period.

The auditor should describe each key audit matter by using an appropriate subheading and by including the following information:

- a reference to any related financial statement disclosures;
- an explanation as to why the matter was considered to be of most significance in the audit; and
- a description of how the matter was addressed in the audit.



HKSA 700.32
HKSA 720.21
& 22

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon³⁷

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

HKSA 700.33-
36

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.

HKSA 700.37-
40

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong

³⁷ The wording illustrated here is only appropriate when the auditor has obtained all of the other information at least in draft form prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified a material misstatement in the other information. If the auditor has in fact only obtained part or none of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report, then the wording will need to be modified to describe this fact. Please talk to your usual KPMG contract if you would like further information about this requirement.

In addition, the wording illustrated here should be modified in the following situations:

- (a) if the auditor's report contains an unmodified opinion but auditor concludes that a material misstatement of the other information exists; or
- (b) if the auditor's report contains a qualified opinion due to a limitation of scope / adverse opinion on the financial statements which also affects the other information.

Illustrative wording for such situations can be found in Illustrations 5 to 8 of HKSA 720 (Revised).



Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.³⁸

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

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

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

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

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

³⁸ The HKICPA issued a Professional Risk Management Bulletin No.2 ("the Bulletin"), recommending to its practising members to adopt a revised wording for the statement of auditor's responsibilities in statutory audit reports. The revised statement of responsibilities clarifies that the auditor's duty of care and responsibilities are owed under the CO to the shareholders, as a body, and not to third parties. It does not change the duty and responsibilities of auditors under the CO. Our firm follows the recommendation in the Bulletin and adopts the revised statement in our reports.



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

HKSA 700.46 The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is [*partner's name as appearing on his/her Practising Certificate*].³⁹

HKSA 700.47 KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
HKSA 700.48 8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

HKSA 700.49 28 March 2023

HKSA 700.46 ³⁹ The name of the engagement partner shall be included in the auditor's report on the financial statements of listed entities.

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- HKAS 1.8, 10, 10A ⁴⁰ In this illustration, HK Listco uses the titles “Statement of profit or loss” and “Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income”, which are the titles used in HKAS 1. However, as allowed by paragraph 10 of HKAS 1, an entity may use other titles, such as “Income statement” and “Statement of comprehensive income”.
- Similarly, although HKAS 1 uses the terms “other comprehensive income”, “profit or loss” and “total comprehensive income”, an entity may use other terms to describe the totals as long as the meaning is clear. For example, an entity may use the term “net income” to describe profit or loss.
- Whatever titles and terms are used, care should be taken to ensure that they are used consistently throughout the financial statements.
- HKAS 1.106 ⁴¹ HKAS 1 requires an entity to separately present non-owner changes in equity (i.e. items of income and expense) from owner changes in equity (i.e. all other changes in equity, such as from capital injections or dividends paid).
- HKAS 1.7, 81A-82A For non-owner changes in equity, the standard uses the term “total comprehensive income” to refer to all items of income and expense, whether or not recognised in profit or loss. HKAS 1 allows a choice of format for disclosing comprehensive income between either:
- (i) presenting a statement of profit or loss to arrive at “profit or loss”, and then immediately afterwards presenting a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income which begins with “profit or loss” for the period (as derived from the statement of profit or loss) and then presents all other items of comprehensive income (such as changes in revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment under paragraphs 39 and 40 of HKAS 16) in order to arrive at “total comprehensive income”; or
 - (ii) presenting all items of total comprehensive income in a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- In this illustration, HK Listco has opted for the two-statement approach in (i) above.
- HKAS 1.113 ⁴² Each item on the face of the statement of profit or loss/the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income shall be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.
- HKAS 1.29, 30A, 85 HKAS 1 requires an entity to present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function, unless they are immaterial, and take into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances in deciding how it aggregates information in the financial statements. The entity should not reduce the understandability of the financial statements by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. In some cases, the entity may need to further disaggregate the line items in the statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income beyond the “minimums” prescribed in HKAS 1 to improve the understandability of the financial statements. However, the entity need not disclose immaterial information, even though the information is specifically required by an HKFRS or is described as “minimum requirement”.
- HKAS 1.85A-85B HKAS 1 also requires that when an entity presents additional subtotals (i.e. in addition to those specifically required by HKFRS) in the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, it should also present line items that reconcile those additional subtotals with the subtotals or totals required by HKFRS.
- HKAS 1.99 ⁴³ The analysis of expenses can be shown either on the face of the statement of profit or loss (or the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if a separate statement of profit or loss is not presented), or in the notes. The analysis presented here is referred to as the “function of expense” or “cost of sales” method (paragraph 103 of HKAS 1). The analysis could alternatively be presented using a classification based on the nature of expenses (paragraph 102 of HKAS 1).
- HKAS 2.38 When an entity classifies expenses based on function, HKAS 2 notes that the amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period (often referred to as “cost of sales”) consists of those costs previously included in the measurement of inventory that has now been sold, and unallocated production overheads and abnormal amounts of production costs of inventories.
- HKAS 1.45 & 85 ⁴⁴ Neither HKAS 1 nor HKAS 40 prescribes where movements in the fair value of investment property should be presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss/the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, nor whether they should be separately presented from other items of income and expense. However, once a form of presentation has been adopted by an entity, it should be followed consistently from one period to the next unless it is apparent that another presentation would be more appropriate.

HKAS 1.10A &
51
A16(4)(1)

Consolidated statement of profit or loss^{40, 41, 42} for the year ended 31 December 2022

HKAS 1.113

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.51(e)

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
HKAS 1.82(a)	3	1,084,895	985,240
HKAS 1.99		(808,507)	(733,575)
HKAS 1.85		276,388	251,665
HKAS 1.85		22,980	8,520
HKAS 1.85		(4,720)	(2,000)
HKAS 1.85	11	18,260	6,520
HKAS 1.85	4	11,119	9,190
HKAS 1.99		(62,919)	(57,328)
HKAS 1.99		(86,689)	(81,996)
HKAS 1.99		(7,530)	(4,560)
HKAS 38.126			
HKAS 1.82(ba)	33(a)	(2,300)	(1,720)
HKAS 1.99		(953)	(702)
HKAS 1.85		145,376	121,069
HKAS 1.82(b)	5(a)	(20,618)	(16,166)
HKAS 28.38		13,830	12,645
HKAS 1.82(c)		10,670	10,135
HKAS 1.85	5	149,258	127,683
HKAS 1.82(d)			
HKAS 12.77	6(a)	(24,475)	(21,335)
HKAS 1.81A(a)		124,783	106,348
HKAS 1.81B(a)			
		114,367	96,181
HKFRS 10.B94		10,416	10,167
HKAS 1.81A(a)		124,783	106,348
HKAS 33.66	10		
		\$1.15	\$0.97
		\$1.14	\$0.97

A16(4)(3)

The notes on pages 40 to 191 form part of these financial statements. Details of dividends payable to equity shareholders of the company attributable to the profit for the year are set out in note 32(b)⁵¹.

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- HKAS 1.82(a) ⁴⁵ In this illustration, HK Listco's interest income arises from bank deposits, loans to associates and refundable rental deposits. As HK Listco does not consider such interest income as income arising in the course of its ordinary activities, it includes interest income as part of "other income". If the interest income constituted part of income arising in the course of ordinary activities and therefore "revenue", then paragraph 82(a) of HKAS 1 requires an entity to present interest revenue, calculated using the effective interest method, separately from other sources of revenue.
- HKAS 38.126-127 ⁴⁶ In this illustration, HK Listco presents its expenses by function (see footnote 43), and regards "research and development" as a separate function within the entity.
- For research and development expenditure, an entity is required to disclose the aggregate amount recognised as an expense during the period. Research and development expenditure comprises all expenditure that is directly attributable to research and development activities. Paragraph 66 of HKAS 38 provides the following examples of directly attributable costs:
- costs of materials and services used or consumed in generating the intangible asset;
 - costs of employee benefits arising from the generation of the intangible asset;
 - fees to register a legal right; and
 - amortisation of patents and licences that are used to generate the intangible asset.
- HKAS 1.82(ba) ⁴⁷ Paragraph 82(ba) of HKAS 1 requires an entity to present impairment losses (including reversals of impairment losses or impairment gains) determined in accordance with HKFRS 9 as a single amount in the statement of profit or loss/the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- HKAS 1.82 ⁴⁸ In addition to the items separately presented in this illustration, paragraph 82 of HKAS 1 requires the following line items to be presented as separate items on the face of the statement of profit or loss/the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:
- gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost;
 - if a financial asset is reclassified out of the amortised cost measurement category so that it is measured at fair value through profit or loss, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortised cost of the financial asset and its fair value at the reclassification date;
 - if a financial asset is reclassified out of the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category so that it is measured at fair value through profit or loss, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income that is reclassified to profit or loss.
- These items have not been illustrated as HK Listco did not have events or transactions to be reflected in those line items during the reporting period.
- HKAS 1.82(b) ⁴⁹ In accordance with paragraph 82(b) of HKAS 1, finance costs (including interest expense on the lease liability as stated in paragraph 49 of HKFRS 16) are required to be disclosed as a separate item on the face of the statement of profit or loss/the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This amount should be stated gross, i.e. it should not be net of finance income, although in our view an additional line item for "net finance costs" would be acceptable.
- HKAS 33.4, 4A & 66 ⁵⁰ As stated in footnote 41, HKAS 1 allows entities to present comprehensive income using either a one-statement approach (i.e. a single "statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income") or a two-statement approach (i.e. a "statement of profit or loss" together with a "statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income"). HKAS 33 requires the presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share in the separate statement of profit or loss if such a statement is presented or in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if an entity opts for the single-statement approach.
- In addition, where the entity has reported amounts relating to discontinued operations, basic and diluted earnings per share amounts should be disclosed in the relevant statement for both (a) profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the parent entity and (b) profit or loss attributable to the parent entity (i.e. profit or loss including discontinued operations). Also, all these disclosures shall be made separately for each class of ordinary share that has a different right to share in profit for the period.
- HKAS 1.IN16, 107, BC75 ⁵¹ HKAS 1 does not permit an entity to disclose the amount of dividends to equity owners in either the statement of profit or loss or the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Instead, as such dividends are an owner change in equity, they are required to be reported in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. However, as it has been common place to refer to dividends in the statement of profit or loss, we expect that users will find useful a cross reference, such as is illustrated here, to where details of the dividends can be found in the financial statements.

HKAS 1.10(b) &
51

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income^{40, 41, 42}

for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.113 HKAS 1.51(e)	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
HKAS 1.81A(a)		124,783	106,348
HKAS 1.81A(b)			
	9		
HKAS 1.82A(a)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss ⁵² :			
Surplus on revaluation of land and buildings held for own use	11(a)	25,152	6,312
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	28(a)(v)	(9)	(10)
Equity investments at FVOCI – net movement in fair value reserves (non-recycling) ⁵⁴		90	50
		25,233	6,352
HKAS 1.82A(b)			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss ⁵² :			
Exchange differences on translation of:			
- financial statements of overseas subsidiaries		(2,173)	1,047
- related borrowings	33(d)(iii)	494	(219)
		(1,679)	828
Cash flow hedge: net movement in the hedging reserve		(286)	(264)
		(1,965)	564
		23,268	6,916
HKAS 1.81A(c)			
Total comprehensive income for the year		148,051	113,264
Attributable to:			
HKAS 1.81B(b)			
Equity shareholders of the company		137,635	103,097
HKFRS 10.B94			
Non-controlling interests		10,416	10,167
HKAS 1.81A(c)			
Total comprehensive income for the year		148,051	113,264

The notes on pages 40 to 191 form part of these financial statements.

HKAS 1.82A

⁵² Entities are required to present the items of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future (e.g. the effective portion of a cash flow hedge that is recognised in other comprehensive income) separately from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss (e.g. revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment).

Also, the items of other comprehensive income arising from equity accounted investments should be presented in aggregate in two line items as follows:

- the share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and
- the share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

In this illustration, HK Listco did not have any share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures during the reporting period.

HKAS 1.92-94

Individual HKFRSs specify whether and when amounts that were previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as follows:

- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:
 - changes in the revaluation surplus on right-of-use assets under paragraph 35 of HKFRS 16, items of property, plant and equipment recognised under paragraphs 39 and 40 of HKAS 16, or intangible assets under paragraphs 85 and 86 of HKAS 38;
 - remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset) under paragraphs 120(c), 127-130 of HKAS 19;
 - remeasurements of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of HKFRS 9;
- Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:
 - gains and losses arising from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation in accordance with paragraphs 32 and 39 of HKAS 21;
 - gains and losses on re-measuring debt investments in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of HKFRS 9;
 - the effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation in accordance with paragraphs 6.5.11(d) and 6.5.14 of HKFRS 9.

Reclassification adjustments are included with the related components of other comprehensive income in the period these adjustments are reclassified to profit or loss. The adjustments should be either separately disclosed on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or in the notes. In this illustration, the reclassification adjustments are presented separately in note 9 to the financial statements, with the net amounts for each item of other comprehensive income being presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

HKFRS
9.6.5.11(d)

In accordance with paragraph 6.5.11(d) of HKFRS 9, when (i) a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, or (ii) a hedged forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value accounting is applied, an entity should remove that amount from the cash flow hedge reserve and include it directly in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability (i.e. a basis adjustment). Such removal is not a reclassification adjustment under HKAS 1, and therefore does not impact other comprehensive income. In this illustration, the basis adjustment is shown as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

HKAS 1.90-91

⁵³ Entities are allowed to present the items of other comprehensive income on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income either (a) net of related tax effects, or (b) before related tax effects with the aggregate tax shown separately. If the alternative (b) is elected, then the “aggregate” amount should be allocated between the items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Irrespective of the approach taken, the entity should disclose the tax amount relating to each item of other comprehensive income in the notes, to the extent that this information is not provided on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In this illustration, HK Listco has taken the alternative (a), i.e. presenting the after-tax amounts in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Disclosure of the tax attributable to individual items of other comprehensive income is given in note 9 to the financial statements.

⁵⁴ As explained in footnote 52, HKAS 1 requires an entity to present the items of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future separately from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Although there are no such requirements for the statement of changes in equity, it may be useful to specify whether the fair value reserves are recycling or not.

In this illustration, HK Listco only has equity instruments that are designated at FVOCI, for which the accumulated other comprehensive income will not be reclassified to profit or loss (i.e. non-recycling). Accordingly, it has labelled the corresponding fair value reserve as such.

55	The CO explicitly uses the term “statement of financial position” in different sections, including section 387 and section 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the CO. Given that these requirements explicitly refer to “statement of financial position”, we believe that the company should use the title “statement of financial position”, and not other titles such as “balance sheet”. The term “statement of financial position” is also in line with the terminology in Appendix 16.
HKAS 1.10(f), 40A-D	56 HKAS 1 requires entities to include a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when (i) an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements; and (ii) such restatement has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period.
HKAS 1.113	57 Each item on the face of the statement of financial position shall be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.
HKAS 1.29, 30A	As discussed in footnote 42, HKAS 1 requires an entity to present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function, unless they are immaterial, and take into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances in deciding how it aggregates information in the financial statements. Specifically, an entity should not reduce the understandability of the financial statements by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.
HKAS 1.55, 57- 58	An entity should also present additional line items, headings and subtotals (i.e. in addition to those specifically required by HKFRS) in the statement of financial position when the size, nature or function of an item (or aggregation of similar items) is such that separate presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity’s financial position. In assessing whether it is required to present additional items separately, an entity considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and liquidity of assets; • the function of assets within the entity; and • the amounts, nature and timing of liabilities.
CP	58 Although there is no specific requirement under HKFRSs or the MBLRs to disclose the amounts of net current assets (liabilities) and total assets less current liabilities, in Hong Kong it is a common practice to disclose these two subtotals.
HKAS 1.29-30, 55, 77	59 Entities should apply judgement in determining whether the following HKFRS 15 items should be presented separately (either in the statement of financial position or in the notes) or aggregated with another line item (and if so, then which line item): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refund / repurchase liability; • right to recover a returned good; • costs to obtain / fulfil a contract (contract costs); and • asset relating to the consideration paid to the customer.
HKFRS 15.128	As further explained in footnote 190, in this illustration, HK Listco aggregates capitalised contract costs with inventories as a single line item in the statement of financial position because of their similarities in nature. The closing balances of the capitalised costs are disclosed in the note under the disclosure requirements of paragraph 128 of HKFRS 15 (see note 19).
HKFRS 15.55, B21, BC367	In this illustration, HK Listco also aggregates the asset recognised for its right to recover returned goods with inventories, and refund liabilities arising from right to return and volume rebates with trade and other payable, in the statement of financial position because of their similarities in nature, and discloses them separately in the notes (see note 19 for the right to recover returned goods and note 24 for refund liabilities). It is assumed that HK Listco does not have any liabilities arising from repurchase agreements or assets relating to consideration paid to the customers as these are expected to be less common.
HKFRS 16.47	60 For right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, an entity can choose as an accounting policy either to present them separately in the statement of financial position or to disclose them separately in the notes. If the entity chooses not to present right-of-use assets separately in the statement of financial position, the amounts shall be presented within the same line item as that within which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned. In this illustration, HK Listco has chosen not to present right-of-use assets separately and therefore includes the amount of the right-of-use assets within “Property, plant and equipment” - i.e. the same line item used to present the underlying assets of the same nature that it owns (see note 11).
HKFRS 16.48	However, the above accounting policy choice does not apply to right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property. These assets need to be presented as investment property in the statement of financial position.
HKAS 19.133	61 HKAS 19 states that it does not specify whether assets and liabilities arising from post-employment benefits should be distinguished between current and non-current portions. We interpret this to mean that there is no need to apply the current/non-current distinction to all such assets and liabilities. However, where the distinction is clear, for example for outstanding contributions to defined contribution schemes due within 12 months, the distinction should be made. Also, a note may be necessary in accordance with paragraph 61 of HKAS 1, for example as illustrated in note 28(a)(i) to these financial statements, with regard to whether any of these balances include amounts due within and after 12 months.

HKFRS 15.105,
HKAS 1.60, 66,
69

⁶² HKFRS 15 does not specify whether entities are required to present their contract assets and contract liabilities as separate line items or how to classify them as current or non-current in the statement of financial position. Entities should therefore apply the general principles in HKAS 1 for presenting and classifying contract assets and contract liabilities.

In determining whether to classify the entire item as current or non-current or split into current and non-current component, an entity should consider the nature of its contract assets and contract liabilities and applies the guidance for similar assets or liabilities. For example, if contract assets are considered similar in nature to trade receivables, then it may be appropriate to split into current and non-current components. If contract liabilities are considered similar in nature to other operating liabilities, then it may be appropriate to classify the entire balance as current; whereas if they are similar in nature to long-term borrowings, then the balance should be split into current and non-current components.

In this illustration, HK Listco determines that contract assets and contract liabilities are sufficiently material to be presented separately. As it expects these amounts to be realised or settled within its normal operating cycle, it separately presents them as current in the statement of financial position.

HKFRS 15.109

HK Listco uses the terms “contract assets” and “contract liabilities” as these are used in HKFRS 15. However, entities are not prohibited from using alternative terms to describe contract assets and contract liabilities in their statements of financial position, provided that the entities give sufficient information to users to distinguish these amounts from receivables and payables, which are different in nature.

HKAS 1.10(a) & 51
A16(4)(2)

Consolidated statement of financial position^{55, 56, 57, 58}

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.113 HKAS 1.51(e) HKAS 1.60 & 66	Note	31 December 2022 \$'000	31 December 2021 \$'000
Non-current assets			
HKAS 1.54(a)	11	234,508	201,321
HKAS 1.54(b)	11	84,950	66,690
		319,458	268,011
HKAS 1.54(c)	12	15,220	14,400
HKAS 1.54(c)	13	916	1,100
HKAS 1.54(e) HKAS 28.15	15	40,308	29,478
HKAS 1.54(e)	16	42,765	32,095
HKAS 1.54(d), 55 & 59	17(a)	5,040	4,950
HKAS 1.54(d), 55 & 59	17(b)	24,289	21,886
HKAS 1.54(d), 55 & 59, HKFRS 7.8(f)	17(c)	31,601	21,596
HKAS 1.54(d) & 55	18	893	1,214
HKAS 1.54(o) & 56	30(b)	2,539	3,495
		483,029	398,225
Current assets			
HKAS 1.60 & 66 HKAS 1.54(d) & 55	18	1,828	2,399
HKAS 1.54(g)	19	258,644	218,073
HKAS 1.55 HKFRS 15.105	20(a)	10,551	23,338
HKAS 1.54(h) HKFRS 7.8(f)	21(a)	76,196	59,074
HKAS 1.55	21(b)	714	190
HKAS 1.54(d)	17(b)	58,331	58,020
HKAS 1.54(i)	22	76,580	105,088
		482,844	466,182
Current liabilities			
HKAS 1.60 & 69 HKAS 1.54(k) HKFRS 7.8(g)	24	160,613	143,207
HKAS 1.55 HKFRS 15.105	20(b)	13,227	7,173
HKAS 1.54(m) HKFRS 7.8(g)	26	33,218	40,314
HKAS 1.54(m) HKFRS 16.47(b)	27	21,329	15,271
HKAS 1.54(m) & 55	18	234	200
HKAS 1.54(m) & 55		106	108
HKAS 1.54(n)	30(a)	6,750	7,244
HKAS 1.54(l)	31	10,900	9,410
		246,377	222,927
CP		236,467	243,255
CP		719,496	641,480
Non-current liabilities			
HKAS 1.60 & 69 HKAS 1.54(m) HKFRS 7.8(g)	25	74,802	72,251
HKAS 1.54(m) HKFRS 16.47(b)	27	48,963	53,202
HKAS 1.54(m) & 55	18	106	43
	28(a)	3,884	3,210
HKAS 1.54(o) & 56	30(b)	19,194	13,850
HKAS 1.54(l)	31	12,100	11,251
		159,049	153,807
NET ASSETS		560,447	487,673

HKAS 1.113 HKAS 1.51(e)	Note	31 December 2022 \$'000	31 December 2021 \$'000
HKAS 1.54(r)	CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
	Share capital	181,400	175,000
	Reserves	<u>296,783</u>	<u>240,825</u>
	Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the company	478,183	415,825
HKAS 1.54(q) HKFRS 10.22	Non-controlling interests	<u>82,264</u>	<u>71,848</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY	<u>560,447</u>	<u>487,673</u>

HKAS 10.17 Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 March 2023.

S387

Hon WS Tan ⁶³)	
)	
)	Directors
SK Ho ⁶³)	
)	

The notes on pages 40 to 191 form part of these financial statements.

S387(2) ⁶³ Section 387(2) of the CO requires the financial statements to state the names of the persons who signed the statement of financial position on the directors' behalf.

HKAS 1.IN13 & 106-106A ⁶⁴ Under HKAS 1, the statement of changes in equity focuses on owner changes in equity. Specifically, the standard requires the following items to be included in the statement of changes in equity, analysed by each component of equity:

- total comprehensive income for the period, with profit or loss and other comprehensive income separately disclosed;
- the amounts of transactions with equity holders in their capacity as such (such as equity contributions, re-acquisitions of the entity's own equity instruments, dividends and transaction costs directly related to such transactions); and
- the effects of retrospective application of changes in policies or retrospective restatements recognised in accordance with HKAS 8.

Entities are required to present an analysis of other comprehensive income by item either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. HK Listco has chosen to present this analysis in the notes (note 9).

HKAS 1.113 ⁶⁵ Each item on the face of the statement of changes in equity shall be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.

HKAS 1.54(q) & 106(a) ⁶⁶ As non-controlling interests in the equity of a subsidiary are presented as part of equity, and not as a deduction from net assets (see policy note 1(d)), they should be included in the statement of changes in equity as one of the components of total equity.

HKAS 1.10(c) & 51

Consolidated statement of changes in equity^{64, 65} for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.113 HKAS 1.51(e)	Note	Attributable to equity shareholders of the company							Total \$'000	Non-controlling interests ⁶⁶ \$'000	Total equity \$'000
		Share capital \$'000	Capital reserve \$'000	Exchange reserve \$'000	Property revaluation reserve \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value reserve (non- recycling) ⁵⁴ \$'000	Retained profits \$'000			
		175,000	134	1,020	2,251	2,823	85	201,971	383,284	61,681	444,965
HKAS 1.106(d)		Balance at 1 January 2021									
		Changes in equity for 2021:									
		Profit for the year									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	96,181	96,181	10,167	106,348
	9	Other comprehensive income									
		-	-	828	6,312	(264)	50	(10)	6,916	-	6,916
HKAS 1.106(a)		Total comprehensive income									
		-	-	828	6,312	(264)	50	96,171	103,097	10,167	113,264
		Amounts transferred from hedging reserve ⁵² to initial carrying amount of hedged items									
HKAS 1.106(d)(iii)	33(d)(i)	-	-	-	-	(181)	-	-	(181)	-	(181)
		Dividends approved in respect of the previous year									
	32(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,000)	(45,000)	-	(45,000)
		Equity settled share-based transactions									
		-	1,625	-	-	-	-	-	1,625	-	1,625
	32(b)	Dividends declared in respect of the current year									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,000)	(27,000)	-	(27,000)
		Balance at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022									
		175,000	1,759	1,848	8,563	2,378	135	226,142	415,825	71,848	487,673
HKAS 1.106(d)		Changes in equity for 2022:									
		Profit for the year									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	114,367	114,367	10,416	124,783
	9	Other comprehensive income									
		-	-	(1,679)	25,152	(286)	90	(9)	23,268	-	23,268
HKAS 1.106(a)		Total comprehensive income									
		-	-	(1,679)	25,152	(286)	90	114,358	137,635	10,416	148,051
		Amounts transferred from hedging reserve ⁵² to initial carrying amount of hedged items									
HKAS 1.106(d)(iii)	33(d)(i)	-	-	-	-	(195)	-	-	(195)	-	(195)
		Dividends approved in respect of the previous year									
	32(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,500)	(49,500)	-	(49,500)
	32(c)(iii)	Purchase of own shares									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,390)	(3,390)	-	(3,390)
	32(c)(iv)	Shares issued under share option scheme									
		6,400	(400)	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000
		Equity settled share-based transactions									
		-	1,658	-	-	-	-	-	1,658	-	1,658
	32(b)	Dividends declared in respect of the current year									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,850)	(29,850)	-	(29,850)
		Balance at 31 December 2022									
		181,400	3,017	169	33,715	1,897	225	257,760	478,183	82,264	560,447

The notes on pages 40 to 191 form part of these financial statements.

HKAS 1.10(d) & 51

Consolidated cash flow statement⁶⁷ for the year ended 31 December 2022 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.113 HKAS 1.51(e)	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Operating activities			
	22(b)	145,524	119,419
HKAS 7.35		Tax paid:	
		(13,555)	(11,112)
		(7,150)	(6,950)
HKAS 7.10		124,819	101,357
Investing activities			
HKAS 7.21		Payment for the purchase of property, plant and equipment ⁶⁸	
		(21,822)	(20,760)
		749	1,008
		(1,500)	(2,400)
HKAS 7.39	22(e)	(1,955)	-
HKAS 7.37		(20,707)	(3,921)
HKAS 7.37		11,000	-
		Payment for purchase of:	
		(500)	-
		(719)	(100)
		2,500	-
HKAS 7.31		1,065	824
HKAS 7.31 & 37		3,000	-
HKAS 7.31		610	572
HKAS 7.10		(28,279)	(24,777)
Financing activities			
HKAS 7.21 HKAS 7.17(e)	22(c)	(17,071)	(14,145)
		(3,390)	-
	22(c)	6,100	6,390
	22(c)	(10,480)	(4,919)
HKAS 7.37	22(c)	1,759	906
	32	6,000	-
	22(c)	-	4,000
	22(c)	-	(88)
HKAS 7.31	22(c)	(4,587)	(3,967)
HKAS 7.31	22(c)	(19,718)	(15,179)
HKAS 7.31	22(c) & 32	(200)	(200)
HKAS 7.31	32	(79,350)	(72,000)
HKAS 7.10		(120,937)	(99,202)
HKAS 7(App)		(24,397)	(22,622)
	22(a)	102,299	122,650
HKAS 7.28		(2,588)	2,271
	22(a)	75,314	102,299

The notes on pages 40 to 191 form part of these financial statements.

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- HKAS 1.113 ⁶⁷ Each item on the face of the cash flow statement shall be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.
- HKFRS 16.50,
HKAS 7.16(a) ⁶⁸ Most lease-related cash payments are split into (i) capital element classified within financing activities and (ii) interest element classified in accordance with the accounting policy chosen for the interest paid (see footnote 70 below). Certain exceptions are as follows:
- Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate (such as turnover rent), rentals under short term leases and/or for low value assets which are expensed on a systematic basis under the recognition exemptions in paragraphs 5-6 of HKFRS 16: these payments are classified as operating cash outflows; and
 - Cash outflows to acquire right-of-use assets where the lessor is not providing any financing benefit to the lessee: HKFRS 16 and HKAS 7 are silent on how to classify such payments in the cash flow statement. However, in our experience such cash outflows are normally classified as investing activities, consistent with purchases of other items of property, plant and equipment.
- A common example of “cash outflows to acquire right-of-use assets where the lessor is not providing any financing benefit to the lessee” is the purchasing of leasehold property, for example in Hong Kong or Mainland China. Commonly, the entity would pay an upfront lump sum to become the registered owner of the property interest, including the undivided interest in the underlying land use right. During the term of the lease no other payments would be required in respect of the leasehold interest, other than variable payments based on the property’s rateable value, or other property taxes, as assessed by and payable to the relevant government authorities from time to time.
- In this illustration, HK Listco purchases a leasehold property during the year and hence aggregates the relevant cash flows with “Payment for the purchase of property, plant and equipment” under investing activities.
- HKAS 7.16 ⁶⁹ In this illustration, including this cash out flow under “investing activities” is appropriate for HK Listco as the expenditure relates to the creation of an intangible asset (see note 12). However, when the expenditure on development activities fails to meet the criteria in HKAS 38 for recognition as an asset, then the cash flows are classified as operating.
- HKAS 7.33-34,
HKFRS 16.50(b) ⁷⁰ In accordance with paragraphs 33 and 34 of HKAS 7, interest and dividends received and paid may also be classified as operating cash flows. If these cash flows are classified as arising from operating activities, they could be presented after “Cash generated from operations” and before “Net cash flows generated from operating activities”, i.e., similar to the “Tax paid” caption.

HKAS 1.10(e), 51(d),
112 & 113

Notes to the financial statements⁷¹

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)^{72, 73}

HKAS 1.117

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES⁷⁴

(a) Statement of compliance

Sch 4, Part 1,
Section 4(a)
HKAS 1.16
A16(5)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (HKASs) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance⁷⁵. *These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.* Significant accounting policies adopted by the group are disclosed below.

HKAS 1.113

⁷¹ HKAS 1 requires that notes shall, as far as practicable, be presented in a systematic manner. In determining a systematic manner, an entity should consider the effect on the understandability and comparability of its financial statements. HKAS 1 provides the following examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes:

HKAS 1.114

- (a) giving prominence to the areas of its activities that the entity considers to be most relevant to an understanding of its financial performance and financial position, such as grouping together information about particular operating activities;
- (b) grouping together information about items measured similarly such as assets measured at fair value; or
- (c) following the order of the line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

In this illustration, HK Listco generally follows approach (c) by presenting notes following the order of the line items in the primary statements.

HKAS 21.53-57

⁷² If the consolidated financial statements are presented in a currency different from the parent entity's functional currency, the entity should disclose that fact, its functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency. In addition, if an entity includes financial information in a presentation currency other than its functional currency, without complying with the requirements of paragraph 55 of HKAS 21 (for example, where the entity translates only selected items of information, such as on the face of the primary statements, for the convenience of the users of the financial statements), then it should clearly identify the information as supplementary and should make the disclosures as required by paragraph 57 of HKAS 21 concerning this supplementary information.

HKAS 1.51(e) & 53

⁷³ Paragraph 51(e) of HKAS 1 requires the level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements to be displayed prominently and repeated where it is necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented. Paragraph 53 of HKAS 1 also notes that often financial statements may be made more understandable by presenting information in thousands or millions of units of the presentation currency, and that this is acceptable, provided the level of rounding is disclosed and material information is not omitted.

Generally, the financial statements should be prepared using a consistent level of precision. That is, if the primary statements are presented, for example, to the nearest 1,000, then any note disclosures which support the primary statements, such as further analysis of income statement or balance sheet captions, would also generally be presented in round thousand amounts, so as to exactly reconcile to the amounts disclosed in the primary statements. However, occasionally it may be appropriate to present specific items of information in the financial statements using different levels of precision from that used generally.

For example, although HK Listco generally presents its financial statements in \$'000, some note disclosures are presented in a lower level of precision, due to the uncertainty surrounding the measurement of that item. For example, as illustrated in note 35(a) and (b), when HK Listco is disclosing the estimated financial effect of pending law suits which are regarded as contingent assets/liabilities, it has disclosed the estimate in \$millions due to the uncertainties involved in estimating the outcome. The level of precision used in such cases should be clearly disclosed in accordance with paragraph 51(e) of HKAS 1 and care should be taken to ensure that material information is not omitted.

HKAS 1.117(b)

⁷⁴ To assist users of this Guide, we have provided policy notes that cover a wide range of transactions and circumstances. Not all of these policies will be relevant to an individual entity's circumstances or significant. Conversely, there may be other policies which an entity needs to disclose as a result of transactions it has entered into, or policy choices it has made, which are not illustrated here. Care should be taken to meet the requirements of HKAS 1 to disclose a description of each accounting policy that is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements. In addition, other HKFRSs may specifically state that the policy for the topic in question needs to be disclosed. Where this is the case, we have given the references to the disclosure requirements in the left hand column (see, for example, policy note 1(o) which has a reference to paragraph 36(a) of HKAS 2). See Appendix A to this Guide for a full index of the accounting policies illustrated here.

⁷⁵ For listed companies incorporated outside Hong Kong, the word "disclosure" is normally inserted before the words "requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance".

The HKICPA has issued certain amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the group. Note 1(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the group for the current accounting period reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

HKAS 1.51(b) The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise the company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “group”) and the group’s interest in associates and a joint venture.

HKAS 1.117(a) The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below:

- investment property, including interests in leasehold land and buildings held as investment property where the group is the registered owner of the property interest (see note 1(j));
- other freehold land and buildings, including interests in leasehold land and buildings where the group is the registered owner of the property interest (see note 1(k));
- investments in debt and equity securities (see note 1(g)); and
- derivative financial instruments (see note 1(h)).

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell (see note 1(dd)).

HKAS 1.122 & 125

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 2.

[If there are material uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, then these should be disclosed in accordance with HKAS 1.25-26. In addition, as noted in an agenda decision published by IFRIC in July 2014, it may also be necessary to apply the requirements of HKAS 1.122 and disclose the judgements made in concluding that there are no such material uncertainties. This may apply in so-called “close call” cases.]

HKAS 8.28 (c) Changes in accounting policies^{76, 77, 78}

The group has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA to these financial statements for the current accounting period:

- Amendments to HKAS 16, *Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use*
- Amendments to HKAS 37, *Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets: Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract*

The group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period. Impacts of the adoption of the amended HKFRSs are discussed below:

Amendments to HKAS 16, *Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use*⁷⁹

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting the proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. Instead, the sales proceeds and the related costs should be included in profit and loss. [The amendments do not have a material impact on these financial statements as the group does not sell items produced before an item of property, plant and equipment is available for use.] [Or describe the effect if the amendments have material impact on the entity.]

⁷⁶ Paragraph 28 of HKAS 8 requires certain disclosures to be made when the initial application of a Standard or Interpretation has an effect on the current period or any prior period (or would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment), or might have an effect on future periods. The disclosures required are both qualitative and quantitative, and include, to the extent practicable, the adjustments for the current period and each prior period presented for each financial statement line item affected, including earnings per share, if disclosed. As with all HKFRSs, these requirements in HKAS 8 apply only to the extent that the effect would be material.

It is important that care is taken to tailor the disclosures to suit the entity's circumstances, as there may be changes in accounting policies which an entity needs to disclose but which have not been illustrated. A full list of the recent HKFRS developments is included in Appendix B to this Guide and care should be taken to check whether any of these could have a material impact on the entity.

As explained in footnote 56, HKAS 1 requires an entity to present statement of financial position information as at the beginning of the preceding period (i.e. 1 January 2021 for HK Listco) whenever an accounting policy has been adopted retrospectively, an error has been corrected retrospectively or comparatives have been restated for any other reason and this retrospective application, restatement or reclassification has a material effect on the information in the opening statement of financial position for the comparative period. Care should be taken to ensure this additional statement is given whenever an accounting policy change has material effect on the opening statement of financial position for the comparative period.

⁷⁷ There is no requirement to disclose details of any changes in HKFRS requirements which have no material impact on the group's accounting policies, such as changes which relate only to certain business activities in which the group is not involved. Also, even if changes in the HKFRS requirements may be broadly relevant to the group's accounting policies, the impact on the reported net assets and performance may be immaterial at the time of the change, for example, because the change relates only to certain types of transactions that the group has not entered into recently. Therefore, the extent of information that an entity may disclose in respect of recent developments in HKFRS which do not result in restatements may vary from one entity to the next.

For example, if none of the HKFRS developments is relevant to an entity, the entity may consider simplifying note 1(c) as follows:

"The HKICPA has issued a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period. None of these developments are relevant to the group. The group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period."

Alternatively, an entity may limit note 1(c) to an identification of the amendments without including further details as follows:

"The HKICPA has issued the following amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the group:

- Amendments to HKAS 16, *Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use*
- ...

None of these developments have had a material effect on how the group's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period."

Amendments to HKAS 37, Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets: Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract

The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

Previously, the group included only incremental costs when determining whether a contract was onerous. [In accordance with the transitional provisions, the group has applied the new accounting policy to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at 1 January 2022, and has concluded that none of them is onerous.] *[Or describe any material impact if the entity recognised (additional) provision for onerous contracts as a result of applying the revised accounting policy.]*

HKFRS 16.46A & 46B ⁷⁸ Issued in June 2020, the optional practical expedient originally introduced in the amendment to HKFRS 16, *Covid-19-related rent concessions* (“the 2020 amendment”), is available to lessees and applies only to rent concessions occurred as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic if, and only if, all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- (b) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
- (c) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

HKFRS 16.C1C, C20BC In April 2021, the HKICPA issued an amendment to HKFRS 16, *Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021* (“the 2021 amendment”) to extend the above-mentioned time limit from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022. Lessees that had elected to apply the practical expedient introduced in the 2020 amendment in their previous financial statements are required to apply the extension to eligible contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. The 2021 amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021, with earlier application permitted.

In this illustration, HK Listco early adopted the 2021 amendment in its 2021 annual financial statements and therefore does not disclose the impacts of adopting the amendments in the 2022 financial statements. If an entity adopts the 2021 amendment for the first time in its 2022 annual financial statements and the impact is material, reference may be made to the [December 2021 edition of illustrative financial statements](#) with appropriate tailoring as needed.

HKAS 16.74A(b), 80D ⁷⁹ Besides the prohibition of deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment the proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, the amendments to HKAS 16 also introduced a new disclosure requirement in paragraph 74A(b) of HKAS 16 regarding the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities, including the line item(s) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss that include(s) such proceeds and cost, if the amounts are not presented separately in the statement.

An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

(d) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

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

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

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

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income⁸⁰ as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the company. Loans from holders of non-controlling interests and other contractual obligations towards these holders are presented as financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with notes 1(t), (u), (v) or (w) depending on the nature of the liability.

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

When the group loses control of a subsidiary, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that subsidiary, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset (see note 1(g)) or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture (see note 1(e)).

HKAS 27.17(c)

In the company's statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 1(n)), unless the investment is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) (see note 1(dd))⁸¹.

⁸⁰ As HK Listco has opted for the two-statement approach to the presentation of income and expenses (see footnote 41) and uses the titles "statement of profit or loss" and "statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income" (see footnote 40), these terms continue to be used throughout the notes to this illustration. Where entities adopt instead the single-statement format and/or the other titles for the statements (e.g. "income statement" and "statement of comprehensive income"), the references to the relevant statements are to be tailored accordingly.

⁸¹ As further discussed in footnote 279, under the CO the company-level statement of financial position is required to be disclosed as a note to the consolidated financial statements. Nevertheless, users may find the accounting policies in respect of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates useful information in understanding how these investments are accounted for in the company's statement of financial position. Therefore entities are recommended to disclose those accounting policies to the extent that they are relevant to the company-level statement of financial position.

(e) Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity in which the group or company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its management, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions.

A joint venture is an arrangement whereby the group or company and other parties contractually agree to share control of the arrangement, and have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) (see note 1(dd)). Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost, adjusted for any excess of the group's share of the acquisition-date fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets over the cost of the investment (if any). The cost of the investment includes purchase price, other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment, and any direct investment into the associate or joint venture that forms part of the group's equity investment. Thereafter, the investment is adjusted for the post acquisition change in the group's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment (see notes 1(f) and (n)(iii)). At each reporting date, the group assesses whether there is any objective evidence that the investment is impaired. Any acquisition-date excess over cost, the group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the investees and any impairment losses for the year are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, whereas the group's share of the post-acquisition post-tax items of the investees' other comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When the group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate or the joint venture, the group's interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee. For this purpose, the group's interest is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method, together with any other long-term interests that in substance form part of the group's net investment in the associate or the joint venture, after applying the ECL model to such other long-term interests where applicable⁸² (see note 1(n)(i)).

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the group and its associates and joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the investee, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the retained interest is not remeasured. Instead, the investment continues to be accounted for under the equity method.

In all other cases, when the group ceases to have significant influence over an associate or joint control over a joint venture, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that investee, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former investee at the date when significant influence or joint control is lost is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset (see note 1(g)).

HKAS 27.17(c)

In the company's statement of financial position, investments in associates and joint venture are stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 1(n)), unless classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) (see note 1(dd)).⁸¹

⁸² Paragraph 14A of HKAS 28 requires an entity to apply HKFRS 9 to other financial instruments in an associate and joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture. Therefore, long-term interests are in the scope of both HKFRS 9 and HKAS 28 and paragraph 14A sets out the annual sequence in which both standards are to be applied.

An example of long-term interests given in paragraph 38 of HKAS 28 is an item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future which is, in substance, an extension of the entity's investment in that associate or joint venture. Such items may include preference shares and long-term receivables or loans.

(f) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of

- (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; over
- (ii) the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities measured as at the acquisition date.

When (ii) is greater than (i), then this excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a gain on a bargain purchase.

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill arising on a business combination is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and is tested annually for impairment (see note 1(n)).

On disposal of a cash generating unit during the year, any attributable amount of purchased goodwill is included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

(g) Other investments in debt and equity securities

HKFRS 7.21

The group's policies for investments in debt and equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, are set out below.

HKFRS 7.21,
B5(c)

Investments in debt and equity securities are recognised / derecognised on the date the group commits to purchase / sell the investment. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) for which transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss. For an explanation of how the group determines fair value of financial instruments, see note 33(f). These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification.

(i) Investments other than equity investments

Non-equity investments held by the group are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- amortised cost, if the investment is held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from the investment is calculated using the effective interest method (see note 1(aa)(ii)(c)).
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - recycling, if the contractual cash flows of the investment comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition in profit or loss of expected credit losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the investment is derecognised, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is recycled from equity to profit or loss.
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) if the investment does not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling). Changes in the fair value of the investment (including interest) are recognised in profit or loss.

HKFRS 7.B5(e)

(ii) **Equity investments**

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVPL unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment the group makes an irrevocable election to designate the investment at FVOCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but may only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective. Where such an election is made, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income remains in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) until the investment is disposed of. At the time of disposal, the amount accumulated in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) is transferred to retained earnings. It is not recycled through profit or loss. Dividends from an investment in equity securities, irrespective of whether classified as at FVPL or FVOCI, are recognised in profit or loss as other income in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(aa)(ii)(b).

HKFRS 7.21
HKFRS 7.B5(e)

(h) **Derivative financial instruments**

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. At the end of each reporting period the fair value is remeasured. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except where the derivatives qualify for cash flow hedge accounting or hedges of net investment in a foreign operation, in which case recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see note 1(i)).

HKFRS 7.21

(i) **Hedging⁸³**

The group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and variable rate borrowings (cash flow hedges). Some borrowings are designated as hedges of the foreign exchange risk of a net investment in a foreign operation.

(i) **Cash flow hedges**

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the hedging reserve. The ineffective portion of any gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset such as inventory, the associated gain or loss is reclassified from equity to be included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss (such as when a forecast sale occurs or interest expense is recognised).

HKFRS 9.7.2.21, 22 & 26

⁸³ Until the IASB Board completes its project on accounting for dynamic risk management and the resulting pronouncements are adopted by the HKICPA as part of HKFRSs, entities have an accounting policy choice to apply the hedge accounting requirements under HKFRS 9 or to continue applying HKAS 39 hedge accounting. This policy choice should be applied to all (including both existing and new) hedging relationships. If an entity decides to apply HKFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements, it may either apply the requirements upon the initial application of HKFRS 9 or in subsequent periods as a change in accounting policy.

Regardless of whether the entity applies HKFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements upon the initial adoption of HKFRS 9 or in subsequent periods, in the first year of adoption it should follow the hedge accounting transition requirements in HKFRS 9 and provide the transitional disclosures in accordance with HKAS 8.

In this illustration, HK Listco applied HKFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements upon the initial adoption of HKFRS 9 in 2018. For an illustration of the transitional disclosures, please refer to the December 2018 edition of the illustrative financial statements.

If a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting (including when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised), then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting is discontinued, but the hedged forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until the transaction occurs and it is recognised in accordance with the above policy. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss immediately.

(ii) Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

The effective portion of any foreign exchange gain or loss on the borrowings is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the exchange reserve until the disposal of the foreign operation, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. The ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(j) Investment property

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest (see note 1(m)) to earn rental income and / or for capital appreciation. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use and property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

HKAS 40.75(a)

Investment properties are stated at fair value, unless they are still in the course of construction or development at the end of the reporting period and their fair value cannot be reliably measured at that time. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value or from the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognised in profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for as described in note 1(aa)(ii)(a).

(k) Property, plant and equipment

HKAS 16.73(a)

The following properties held for own use are stated at their revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation:

- freehold land and buildings; and
- interests in leasehold land and buildings where the group is the registered owner of the property interest (see note 1(m)).

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of reporting period.

HKAS 16.73(a)

The following items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 1(n)):

- right-of-use assets arising from leases over freehold or leasehold properties where the group is not the registered owner of the property interest; and
- items of plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying plant and equipment (see note 1(m)).

Changes arising on the revaluation of properties held for own use are generally dealt with in other comprehensive income and are accumulated separately in equity in the property revaluation reserve. The only exceptions are as follows:

- when a deficit arises on revaluation, it will be charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the amount held in the reserve in respect of that same asset immediately prior to the revaluation; and

(l) Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Expenditure on development activities is capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the group has sufficient resources and the intention to complete development. The expenditure capitalised includes the costs of materials, direct labour, and an appropriate proportion of overheads and borrowing costs, where applicable (see note 1(cc)). Capitalised development costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (see note 1(n)). Other development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred⁸⁴.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (where the estimated useful life is finite) and impairment losses (see note 1(n)). Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

HKAS 38.118(a) &
(b)

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite useful lives is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. The following intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date they are available for use and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| - capitalised development costs | 5 years |
| - patents and trademarks | 5 to 10 years |

Both the period and method of amortisation are reviewed annually.

Intangible assets are not amortised while their useful lives are assessed to be indefinite. Any conclusion that the useful life of an intangible asset is indefinite is reviewed annually to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the indefinite useful life assessment for that asset. If they do not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for prospectively from the date of change and in accordance with the policy for amortisation of intangible assets with finite lives as set out above.

⁸⁴ Due to the restrictive conditions for the recognition of development expenditure, some entities may consider that the following wording for the accounting policy would be more appropriate to their circumstances:

"Research and development costs comprise all costs that are directly attributable to research and development activities or that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to such activities. Because of the nature of the group's research and development activities, the criteria for the recognition of such costs as an asset are generally not met until late in the development stage of the project when the remaining development costs are immaterial. Hence both research costs and development costs are generally recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred."

(m) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

HKFRS 16.12-13 & 15

Where the contract contains lease component(s) and non-lease component(s), the group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases [other than ... *name any specific class of underlying asset to which this practical expedient does not apply*]⁸⁵.

HKFRS 16.12-13 & 15

⁸⁵ Paragraph 12 of HKFRS 16 states that an entity shall account for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from any non-lease components of the contract, unless it applies the practical expedient in paragraph 15 of HKFRS 16. This practical expedient is available only to lessees (not lessors). It allows a lessee to elect on a class-by-class basis not to separate the components, and instead to account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component. However, embedded derivatives that meet the criteria in paragraph 4.3.3 of HKFRS 9 are explicitly excluded from this practical expedient and have to be separated if required by HKFRS 9.

Examples of “non-lease components” would be if a contract included payments for regular maintenance activities carried out by the lessor for the benefit of the lessee, or for other goods or services such as consumable spare parts for an underlying asset or the provision of security and cleaning staff e.g. for a leased property. Non-lease components could also include payments relating to the lessee’s right to access to certain physical assets but such rights fail the definition of a lease as set out in paragraphs B13-B20 of HKFRS 16, which would be the case where the lessor has a substantive substitution right, or the portion of the asset made available to the lessee is not physically distinct. For example, an arrangement may cover both the rental of a specific floor in an office building, and the right for a limited number of cars to park in the basement car park in spaces to be assigned by the landlord from time to time. In this example, the rental of the specific office floor will typically be a lease component, while the car-parking rights would be a non-lease component unless the rights were sufficient for the lessee to occupy substantially all the spaces in the car park.

In some cases, taking the practical expedient will simplify the lessee’s accounting. This will typically be when the lease is for a relatively short period and the difference between (i) capitalising all of the consideration and depreciating the right-of-use asset, and (ii) expensing some of the consideration as incurred and depreciating the rest, will not be worth the effort of allocating the consideration to each lease component on the basis of relative stand-alone price of the lease components and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components (as required by paragraph 13 of HKFRS 16). It could also be the case when the payments for both components are fixed for the duration of the lease term, or are subject to review on the same dates as each other. This approach could also simplify the record-keeping by the entity for the terms of the lease.

In other cases, however, separating the lease component at the inception of the lease may overall be the simpler accounting, as well as giving better information to users of financial statements. This will typically be the case for longer-term leases with material non-lease components, where the amount payable for the non-lease components may be subject to change on a more frequent basis than the lease components. In such cases, if the components are not separated, then it may result in the need to apply lease modification accounting more often, which can be complex. Instead, if the components are separated, then the consideration for the non-lease components can continue to be expensed as incurred.

Additionally, separating the components will result in smaller lease liabilities and right-of-use assets than if the practical expedient is used, which may be a relevant consideration for some entities, for example, those subject to gearing ratio covenants.

Entities should therefore consider carefully the impact of taking or not taking advantage of the practical expedient on a class-by-class basis when determining their accounting policies. As this is a class-by-class election, it is best practice to explain in the policy note the situations in which the entity would or would not take advantage of the practical expedient.

As noted above, this practical expedient is not available to lessors. Instead, paragraph 17 of HKFRS 16 states that lessors should apply paragraphs 73-90 of HKFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to the components.

HKFRS 16.60

At the lease commencement date, the group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets which, for the group are primarily laptops and office furniture⁸⁶. When the group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

HKFRS 16.5-8, 60

⁸⁶ HKFRS 16 provides recognition exemptions under which an entity can decide not to apply the on-balance sheet lessee accounting model to leases where the lease term is 12 months or less and/or the underlying asset is of low value. If these recognition exemptions have been applied, the entity is required to disclose this fact. In this illustration, HK Listco includes the disclosure in its policy note to indicate that it is its general policy not to capitalise short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The exemption categories relate to the length of the lease term and the nature of the underlying item.

A "short-term lease" is a lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less, and does not contain a purchase option. The election for the short-term lease exemption shall be made by class of underlying asset to which the right of use relates. Under paragraph 7 of HKFRS 16, if a lease which has been classified as a short-term lease is extended, then the remaining period of the extended lease will only qualify for the short-term exemption if the new lease term, when measured as from the effective date of the modification, does not exceed 12 months. The "effective date of the modification" is defined in Appendix A to HKFRS 16 as the date when both parties agree to the modification. For example, on 1 November 2022 an entity agrees with the lessor to extend a 12 month lease, which was due to expire on 31 December 2022, for a further 6 months to 30 June 2023. In this case, the relevant period for assessing the modified lease is 8 months (1 November 2022 to 30 June 2023), and the lease can continue to qualify for the short-term exemption. However, if this same lease was extended instead for a further 12 months such that it expires on 31 December 2023, then this extended lease would fail to qualify for the exemption as from 1 November 2022, as the relevant period of time would be 14 months, counted as from that date.

HKFRS 16.B3-B4

The term "low-value asset" is not explicitly defined in HKFRS 16. However, in the Basis for Conclusions the IASB Board indicated that as of the time of writing (which was in 2015) they had in mind items costing USD5,000 or less when new. This refers to the value of the item being leased when new, and not to the value of the right-of-use asset. For example, a car would not be "low-value" as it typically costs more than USD5,000 when purchased new. The assessment of whether an underlying asset is of "low value" is performed on an absolute basis. It is not affected by the size, nature or circumstances of the lessee, and an item may be assessed as "low value" regardless of whether the low-value assets in aggregate are material. Accordingly, the IASB Board expected different lessees to reach the same conclusions about whether a particular underlying asset is of low value. This recognition exemption can be elected on a lease-by-lease basis.

Entities need to keep track of these leases in order to:

- determine whether the exemption still applies, e.g. when there is a lease modification or any change in lease term; and
- be able to disclose the amounts of these lease expenses recognised in profit or loss, if material.

HKFRS 16.53(c)-(d)

Specifically, paragraphs 53(c) and (d) of HKFRS 16 require entities who have applied the short-term leases and/or low value assets exemption to separately disclose the following amounts:

- (a) the amount of expenses relating to short-term leases that have been expensed systematically rather than capitalised, by applying paragraph 6 of HKFRS 16. In accordance with paragraph 53(d) of HKFRS 16 this amount need not include the expenses relating to leases with a lease term of one month or less; and
- (b) the amount of expenses relating to leases of low-value assets that have been expensed systematically rather than capitalised, by applying paragraph 6 of HKFRS 16, unless the amount is already disclosed as part of (a) i.e. as a short-term lease.

In this illustration, HK Listco has disclosed these amounts in Note 11(c).

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see notes 1(k) and 1(n)(iii)), except for the following types of right-of-use asset⁸⁷:

HKFRS 16.34-35

- right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property are carried at fair value in accordance with note 1(j); and
- right-of-use assets related to leasehold land and buildings where the group is the registered owner of the leasehold interest are carried at fair value in accordance with note 1(k); and
- right-of-use assets related to interests in leasehold land where the interest in the land is held as inventory are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value in accordance with note 1(o).

The initial fair value of refundable rental deposits is accounted for separately from the right-of-use assets in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to investments in debt securities carried at amortised cost (see notes 1(g)(i), 1(aa)(ii)(c) and 1(n)(i)). Any difference between the initial fair value and the nominal value of the deposits is accounted for as additional lease payments made and is included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract ("lease modification") that is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification. The only exceptions are rent concessions that occurred as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and met the conditions set out in paragraph 46B of HKFRS 16 *Leases*. In such cases, the group has taken advantage of the practical expedient not to assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications, and recognised the change in consideration as negative variable lease payments in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concessions occurred.

HKFRS 16.34-35

⁸⁷ HKFRS 16.34-35 state that a lessee applies an alternative measurement basis in the following circumstances:

- (a) when the entity has elected the fair value model for measuring investment properties under HKAS 40, then the entity must measure any right-of-use asset that meets the definition of investment property at fair value; or
- (b) when the entity applies the revaluation model to a class of property, plant or equipment under HKAS 16, then the entity may elect to apply that revaluation model to all of the right-of-use assets that relate to same class of property, plant or equipment.

HKFRS 16 does not explicitly refer to the situation when the leased asset is being held as inventory, such as in the case of leasehold land held by a property developer in Hong Kong. Consistent with the approach taken to the subsequent measurement of other right-of-use assets with reference to their use in the business, when leased assets are held as part of inventory for sale in the ordinary course of business, one of the acceptable policies for subsequent measurement would be to recognise any consumption of the lease by reference to the net realisable value of the property in accordance with HKAS 2. Alternatively, the leased assets may be depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis and the depreciation charge would be expensed unless construction activities are in progress (in which case the charge would be capitalised as part of the cost of the inventory). Whichever policy is adopted, it should be applied consistently to all such leased assets held as part of inventory and from one period to the next.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.²¹⁹

(ii) As a lessor

When the group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an underlying assets to the lessee. If this is not the case, the lease is classified as an operating lease.

When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The rental income from operating leases is recognised in accordance with note 1(aa)(ii)(a).

When the group is an intermediate lessor, the sub-leases are classified as a finance lease or as an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the group applies the exemption described in note 1(m)(i), then the group classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

(n) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments, contract assets and lease receivables

HKFRS 7.21

The group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on the following items:

HKFRS 7.35F

- financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables, including loans to associates and joint ventures, which are held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest);
- contract assets as defined in HKFRS 15 (see note 1(p));
- debt securities measured at FVOCI (recycling);
- lease receivables; and
- loan commitments issued, which are not measured at FVPL⁸⁸.

Other financial assets measured at fair value, including units in bond funds, equity and debt securities measured at FVPL, equity securities designated at FVOCI (non-recycling) and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the group expects to receive).

For undrawn loan commitments, expected cash shortfalls are measured as the difference between (i) the contractual cash flows that would be due to the group if the holder of the loan commitment draws down on the loan and (ii) the cash flows that the group expects to receive if the loan is drawn down.

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets, trade and other receivables and contract assets: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof;

HKFRS 9.BC22.2

⁸⁸ A loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. For example, a loan commitment arises when an entity commits itself to invest further loan capital into a capital project of another entity at a pre-determined interest rate.

- variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate;
- lease receivables: discount rate used in the measurement of the lease receivable;
- loan commitments: current risk-free rate adjusted for risks specific to the cash flows⁸⁹.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs⁹⁰. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments (including loan commitments issued), the group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

HKFRS 7.35F(a) & (b)

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument (including a loan commitment) has increased significantly since initial recognition, the group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the group considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due⁹¹. The group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

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

HKFRS 9.B5.5.48

⁸⁹ An entity can reflect risks specific to the cash flows in either the discount rate or the cash shortfalls being discounted.

HKFRS 9.5.5.15

⁹⁰ For trade receivables and contract assets under HKFRS 15 without a significant financing component and those to which the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 has been applied, an entity is required to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. For trade receivables and contract assets under HKFRS 15 with a significant financing component and for lease receivables, an entity can choose as an accounting policy either to always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs (i.e. the simplified model) or to apply the "general" model. The general model in HKFRS 9 involves recognising a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case lifetime ECLs are recognised. The accounting policy chosen should be applied to all such trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables.

HKFRS 7.35F(b)
HKFRS 9.B5.5.37

⁹¹ Paragraph 35F(b) of HKFRS 7 requires an entity to disclose its definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions.

Default is not defined in HKFRS 9. An entity should apply a default definition that is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes for the relevant financial instruments. However, there is a rebuttable presumption that when a financial asset is 90 days past due it is in default unless an entity has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates⁹²;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the group.

For loan commitments, the date of initial recognition for the purpose of assessing ECLs is considered to be the date that the group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a loan commitment, the group considers changes in the risk of default occurring on the loan to which the loan commitment relates.

HKFRS 7.35F(c)

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings⁹³.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt securities that are measured at FVOCI (recycling), for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve (recycling).

HKFRS 7.35F(d)

Basis of calculation of interest income

Interest income recognised in accordance with note 1(aa)(ii)(c) is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

HKFRS 9.5.5.11

⁹² Paragraph 5.5.11 of HKFRS 9 includes a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Unless this presumption is rebutted, lifetime ECLs should be recognised whenever contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Lifetime ECLs should also be recognised whenever significant increase in credit risk arises, even if contractual payments are less than 30 days past due.

HKFRS 9.B5.5.5

⁹³ Other examples of shared credit risk characteristics include:

- collateral types;
- dates of initial recognition;
- remaining terms to maturity;
- industries;
- geographical locations of the borrowers; and
- the value of collateral relative to the financial asset if it has an impact on the probability of a default occurring.

- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

HKFRS 7.35F(e)

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset, lease receivable or contract asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the asset becomes [●] days past due or when the group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(ii) Credit losses from financial guarantees issued

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer (i.e. the guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantee (the “holder”) for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees issued are initially recognised at fair value, which is determined by reference to fees charged in an arm’s length transaction for similar services, when such information is obtainable, or to interest rate differentials, by comparing the actual rates charged by lenders when the guarantee is made available with the estimated rates that lenders would have charged, had the guarantees not been available, where reliable estimates of such information can be made. Where consideration is received or receivable for the issuance of the guarantee, the consideration is recognised in accordance with the group’s policies applicable to that category of asset. Where no such consideration is received or receivable, an immediate expense is recognised in profit or loss⁹⁴.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the amount initially recognised as deferred income is amortised in profit or loss over the term of the guarantee as income from financial guarantees issued (see note 1(aa)(ii)(e)).

HKFRS 7.B8E

The group monitors the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract and recognises a provision when ECLs on the financial guarantees are determined to be higher than the carrying amount in respect of the guarantees (i.e. the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation).

To determine ECLs, the group considers changes in the risk of default of the specified debtor since the issuance of the guarantee. A 12-month ECL is measured unless the risk that the specified debtor will default has increased significantly since the guarantee is issued, in which case a lifetime ECL is measured. The same definition of default and the same assessment of significant increase in credit risk as described in note 1(n)(i) apply.

⁹⁴ HKFRS 9 does not contain any specific guidance as to where the debit entry arising from the initial recognition of a financial guarantee contract should be recorded. In the absence of any cash consideration or promise to pay cash or other financial assets, the debit would generally be recorded as a day-one expense unless recognition as another form of asset can be justified. For example:

- In the case of the guarantee issued in respect of a loan to a director, which is conditional on the director remaining with the company, the asset identified could be a prepayment of employee benefits-in-kind as illustrated in note 23. This asset is amortised over the same period as the deferred income from issuing the guarantee.
- In the case of the guarantee issued by the company in respect of a loan to its wholly owned subsidiary, the asset identified could be a form of capital contribution i.e. an addition to the cost of the investment in the subsidiary. This is on the basis that, all other things being equal, the subsidiary will earn enhanced profits as a result of the financial guarantee from having secured borrowings at a lower rate than it would have done without the guarantee, and these profits will eventually flow to the company by way of dividends or enhanced disposal proceeds. The increased aggregate cost of investment would then be subject to the normal rules applied to investments in subsidiaries, in particular concerning the calculation of impairment losses.

As the group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the specified debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, an ECL is estimated based on the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amount that the group expects to receive from the holder of the guarantee, the specified debtor or any other party. The amount is then discounted using the current risk-free rate adjusted for risks specific to the cash flows⁸⁹.

(iii) Impairment of other non-current assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, except in the case of goodwill, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets (other than property carried at revalued amounts);
- intangible assets;
- goodwill; and
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the company's statement of financial position.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, for goodwill, intangible assets that are not yet available for use and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives, the recoverable amount is estimated annually whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

- Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). A portion of the carrying amount of a corporate asset (for example, head office building) is allocated to an individual cash-generating unit if the allocation can be done on a reasonable and consistent basis, or to the smallest group of cash-generating units if otherwise.

- Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable) or value in use (if determinable).

- Reversals of impairment losses

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(iv) Interim financial reporting and impairment

Under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the group is required to prepare an interim financial report in compliance with HKAS 34, Interim financial reporting, in respect of the first six months of the financial year. At the end of the interim period, the group applies the same impairment testing, recognition, and reversal criteria as it would at the end of the financial year (see notes 1(n)(i) and (ii)).

Impairment losses recognised in an interim period in respect of goodwill are not reversed in a subsequent period. This is the case even if no loss, or a smaller loss, would have been recognised had the impairment been assessed only at the end of the financial year to which the interim period relates.

(o) Inventories and other contract costs

HKAS 2.36(a)

(i) Inventories

Inventories are assets which are held for sale in the ordinary course of business, in the process of production for such sale or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value as follows:

- Electronic manufacturing

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

- Property development

Cost and net realisable values are determined as follows:

- Property under development for sale

The cost of properties under development for sale comprises specifically identified cost, including the acquisition cost of interests in freehold and leasehold land⁸⁷, aggregate cost of development, materials and supplies, wages and other direct expenses, an appropriate proportion of overheads and borrowing costs capitalised (see note 1(cc)). Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in selling the property.

- Completed property held for resale

The cost of completed properties held for sale comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

In the case of completed properties developed by the group which comprise of multiple units which are sold individually, the cost of each unit is determined by apportionment of the total development costs for that development project to each unit on a per square foot basis, unless another basis is more representative of the cost of the specific unit. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in selling the property.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

A right to recover returned goods is recognised for the right to recover products from customers sold with a right of return. It is measured in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(aa)(i)(a).

(ii) Other contract costs

Other contract costs are either the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer or the costs to fulfil a contract with a customer which are not capitalised as inventory (see note 1(o)(i)), property, plant and equipment (see note 1(k)) or intangible assets (see note 1(l)).

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained e.g. an incremental sales commission. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are capitalised when incurred if the costs relate to revenue which will be recognised in a future reporting period and the costs are expected to be recovered⁹⁵. Other costs of obtaining a contract are expensed when incurred.

Costs to fulfil a contract are capitalised if the costs relate directly to an existing contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract; generate or enhance resources that will be used to provide goods or services in the future; and are expected to be recovered. Costs that relate directly to an existing contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract may include direct labour, direct materials, allocations of costs, costs that are explicitly chargeable to the customer and other costs that are incurred only because the group entered into the contract (for example, payments to sub-contractors). Other costs of fulfilling a contract, which are not capitalised as inventory, property, plant and equipment or intangible assets, are expensed as incurred.

Capitalised contract costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Impairment losses are recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of the contract cost asset exceeds the net of (i) remaining amount of consideration that the group expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which the asset relates, less (ii) any costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services that have not yet been recognised as expenses.

Amortisation of capitalised contract costs is charged to profit or loss when the revenue to which the asset relates is recognised. The accounting policy for revenue recognition is set out in note 1(aa)(i).

HKFRS 15.3, 94,
BC297

⁹⁵ Paragraph 94 of HKFRS 15 states that as a practical expedient, an entity may recognise the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the asset that the entity would otherwise have recognised is one year or less. Paragraph BC297 of the Basis of Conclusions to HKFRS 15 states that the IASB Board allowed this practical expedient as the IASB Board acknowledged that in some cases the entity's efforts to recognise an asset from incremental acquisition costs might exceed the financial reporting benefits. As with other practical expedients in HKFRS 15, an entity should apply the practical expedient consistently to similar contracts in similar circumstances.

In this illustration, HK Listco applies the practical expedient to costs of obtaining contracts that would be fully amortised in the period they arise if they had been capitalised. For contract costs relating to goods or services that will be transferred to the customers in the next reporting period(s), HK Listco capitalises such costs in order to match the timing of recognising the costs in profit or loss with the timing of transfer of the related goods or services.

For example, HK Listco has capitalised sales commissions incurred when customers entered into sale & purchase agreements for properties which are expected to be still under construction at 31 December 2022. These sales commissions may have been incurred in 2022 or in previous years as pre-completion sales programmes in Hong Kong for multi-unit property developments can begin up to 30 months before expected completion of the properties. Regardless of when the commissions were incurred, the recognition of the related revenue on such multi-unit property development projects will generally occur within a short period of time as and when the construction of the apartment block is completed and the units are legally assigned to the buyers.

In such a case, taking advantage of the practical expedient could materially distort the pattern of profit recognition and add to record-keeping complexity for the developer, as some of the earlier commissions incurred under the pre-completion sales programme would need to be capitalised, while those relating to sales contracts entered into within 12 months of the expected completion date of the property could be expensed as incurred under the practical expedient. HK Listco has therefore decided not to take advantage of the practical expedient for costs related to these types of pre-completion sales contracts, and therefore capitalises all such commissions. These capitalised selling commissions will need to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 128 of HKFRS 15, as illustrated in note 19(c).

As HK Listco asserts that it has taken advantage of the practical expedient for other selling costs, this fact will need to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 129 of HKFRS 15. This is also illustrated in note 19(c).

If an entity considers that it is more cost effective to apply the practical expedient to all contracts and therefore only capitalises the costs of obtaining contracts with amortisation period longer than one year, the following is an example wording for describing such policy:

"Other contract costs are either the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer or the costs to fulfil a contract with a customer....."

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained e.g. an incremental sales commission. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are capitalised when incurred if the costs are expected to be recovered, unless the expected amortisation period is one year or less from the date of initial recognition of the asset, in which case the costs are expensed when incurred. Other costs of obtaining a contract are expensed when incurred.

Costs to fulfil a contract are capitalised if....."

(p) Contract assets and contract liabilities⁹⁶

A contract asset is recognised when the group recognises revenue (see note 1(aa)(i)) before being unconditionally entitled to the consideration under the payment terms set out in the contract. Contract assets are assessed for expected credit losses (ECL) in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(n)(i) and are reclassified to receivables when the right to the consideration has become unconditional (see note 1(q)).

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays non-refundable consideration before the group recognises the related revenue (see note 1(aa)(i)). A contract liability would also be recognised if the group has an unconditional right to receive non-refundable consideration before the group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised (see note 1(q)).

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

When the contract includes a significant financing component, the contract balance includes interest accrued under the effective interest method (see note 1(aa)(i)).

HKFRS 7.21

(q) Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. If revenue has been recognised before the group has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset (see note 1(p)).

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at their transaction price. Trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and other receivables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. All receivables are subsequently stated at amortised cost, using the effective interest method and including an allowance for credit losses (see note 1(n)(i)).

Insurance reimbursement is recognised and measured in accordance with note 1(z)(i).

(r) Software-as-a-service (SaaS) arrangement costs

A SaaS arrangement is a service arrangement where the group has a right to access to the supplier's application software running on the supplier's cloud infrastructure during the term of the arrangement, but not control over the underlying software asset.

Costs to implement a SaaS arrangement, including those incurred in configuring or customising the access to the supplier's application software, are evaluated to determine if they give rise to a separate asset that the group controls. Any resulting asset is recognised and accounted for in accordance with the policy for intangible assets as set out in note 1(l). Implementation costs that do not give rise to an asset are recognised in profit or loss as incurred, which may be over the period the configuration or customisation services are received to the extent that such services are distinct from the SaaS, or over the term of the SaaS arrangement to the extent the configuration or customisation services are not distinct from the SaaS.

Payment made in advance of receiving the related services is recognised as prepayment.

HKFRS 15.105-109

⁹⁶ The descriptions "contract asset", "contract liability" and "receivable" are based on the specific requirements in paragraphs 105 to 109 of HKFRS 15. According to paragraph 109 of HKFRS 15, an entity is not prohibited from using alternative descriptions for these items provided that sufficient information is given to users of financial statements to enable them to distinguish between the items. See also footnote 197 for a discussion about the differences between these items.

HKAS 7.46
HKFRS 7.21

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, property pre-sale proceeds held by solicitor that are held for meeting short-term cash commitments, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the group's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for expected credit losses (ECL) in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(n)(i).

HKFRS 7.21

(t) Trade and other payables (other than refund liabilities)

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at invoice amounts.

Refund liabilities arising from rights of returns and volume rebates are recognised in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(aa)(i)(a).

HKFRS 7.21

(u) Preference share capital

Preference share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the company's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends on preference share capital classified as equity are recognised as distributions within equity.

Preference share capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. The liability is recognised in accordance with the group's policy for interest-bearing borrowings set out in note 1(v) and accordingly dividends thereon are recognised on an accrual basis in profit or loss as part of finance costs.

HKFRS 7.21

(v) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in accordance with the group's accounting policy for borrowing costs (see note 1(cc)).

HKFRS 7.21

(w) Convertible notes

(i) Convertible notes that contain an equity component

Convertible notes that can be converted into ordinary shares at the option of the holder, where a fixed number of shares are issued for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets, are accounted for as compound financial instruments, i.e. they contain both a liability component and an equity component.

At initial recognition the liability component of the convertible notes is measured at the fair value based on the future interest and principal payments, discounted at the prevailing market rate of interest for similar non-convertible instruments. The equity component is the difference between the initial fair value of the convertible notes as a whole and the initial fair value of the liability

component. Transaction costs that relate to the issue of a compound financial instrument are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds.

The liability component is subsequently carried at amortised cost. Interest expense recognised in profit or loss on the liability component is calculated using the effective interest method. The equity component is not remeasured and is recognised in the capital reserve until the notes are converted.

If the notes are converted, the capital reserve, together with the carrying amount of the liability component at the time of conversion, is transferred to share capital and share premium as consideration for the shares issued.

(ii) **Other convertible notes**

Convertible notes which do not contain an equity component are accounted for as follows:

At initial recognition the derivative component of the convertible notes is measured at fair value and presented as part of derivative financial instruments (see note 1(h)). Any excess of proceeds over the amount initially recognised as the derivative component is recognised as the host liability component. Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible note are allocated to the host liability and derivative components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds. The portion of the transaction costs relating to the host liability component is recognised initially as part of the liability. The portion relating to the derivative component is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The derivative component is subsequently remeasured in accordance with note 1(h). The host liability component is subsequently carried at amortised cost. Interest expense recognised in profit or loss on the host liability component is calculated using the effective interest method.

If the notes are converted, the shares issued are measured at fair value and any difference between the fair value of shares issued and the carrying amounts of the derivative and liability components are recognised in profit or loss. If the notes are redeemed, any difference between the amount paid and the carrying amounts of both components is recognised in profit or loss.

(x) **Employee benefits**

(i) **Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans**

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(ii) **Defined benefit retirement plan obligations**

The group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit retirement plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine the present value and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Service cost and net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognised in profit or loss and allocated by function as part of "cost of sales", "distribution costs" or "administrative expenses". Current service cost is measured as the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period. Net interest expense (income) for the period is determined by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the reporting period to the net defined benefit liability (asset). The discount rate is the yield at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the group's obligations.

When the benefits of a plan are changed, or when a plan is curtailed, current service cost for the portion of the changed benefit related to past service by employees, or the gain or loss on curtailment, is recognised as an expense in profit or loss at the earlier of when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs and when related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised.

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit retirement plans are recognised in other comprehensive income and reflected immediately in retained earnings. Remeasurements comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)).

R17.08

(iii) Share-based payments

The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognised as an employee cost with a corresponding increase in a capital reserve within equity. The fair value is measured at grant date using the binomial lattice model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. Where the employees have to meet vesting conditions before becoming unconditionally entitled to the options, the total estimated fair value of the options is spread over the vesting period, taking into account the probability that the options will vest.

During the vesting period, the number of share options that is expected to vest is reviewed. Any resulting adjustment to the cumulative fair value recognised in prior years is charged / credited to the profit or loss for the year of the review, unless the original employee expenses qualify for recognition as an asset, with a corresponding adjustment to the capital reserve. On vesting date, the amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest (with a corresponding adjustment to the capital reserve) except where forfeiture is only due to not achieving vesting conditions that relate to the market price of the company's shares. The equity amount is recognised in the capital reserve until either the option is exercised (when it is included in the amount recognised in share capital for the shares issued) or the option expires (when it is released directly to retained profits).

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of when the group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when it recognises restructuring costs involving the payment of termination benefits.

(v) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences include those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, provided those differences relate to the same taxation

authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits, that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those temporary differences arising from goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit (provided they are not part of a business combination), and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that, in the case of taxable differences, the group controls the timing of the reversal and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or in the case of deductible differences, unless it is probable that they will reverse in the future.

Where investment properties are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1(j), the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of those assets at their carrying value at the reporting date unless the property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale. In all other cases, the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, if the company or the group has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

- in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the company or the group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or
- in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - the same taxable entity; or
 - different taxable entities, which, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered, intend to realise the current tax assets and settle the current tax liabilities on a net basis or realise and settle simultaneously.

(z) Provisions, contingent liabilities and onerous contracts

(i) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

(ii) Onerous contracts

An onerous contract exists when the group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the net cost of fulfilling the contract. The cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling that contract.

(aa) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods, the provision of services or the use by others of the group's assets under leases in the ordinary course of the group's business.

HKFRS 15.119(c)

The group is the principal for its revenue transactions and recognises revenue on a gross basis, including the sale of electronic products that are sourced externally. In determining whether the group acts as a principal or as an agent, it considers whether it obtains control of the products before they are transferred to the customers. Control refers to the group's ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the products⁹⁷.

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

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

HKFRS 15.126(a)

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as value added tax or other sales taxes.

(a) Sale of electronics products

Sales of the group's electronics products are recognised as follows:

- Made-to-order manufacturing arrangements

HKFRS 15.119(c) ⁹⁷ In disclosing the nature of goods or services that an entity has promised to transfer, where relevant paragraph 119(c) of HKFRS 15 also require the entity to highlight any performance obligations to arrange for another party to transfer goods or services (i.e. where the entity is acting as an agent).

HKFRS 15.119(c) The group classifies contracts as made-to-order manufacturing arrangements when the group manufactures the products in accordance with the customer's specification and under the contract the group has the right to be paid for work done to date if the customer was to cancel the contract before the order was fully completed.

HKFRS 15.126(a)
 HKFRS 15.119(b) Made-to-order manufacturing arrangements generally involve fixed price contracts. Customers are required to provide upfront deposits to the group to secure an order, based on 10% of the agreed consideration, and the amounts are included in contract liabilities. The remainder of the consideration is payable ratably as and when the products are delivered, or in full if the customer cancels the contract. The group takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component as the period of financing is 12 months or less⁹⁸.

HKFRS 15.129 Revenue arising from made-to-order manufacturing arrangements, and a corresponding contract asset (see note 1(p)), are recognised progressively over time during the manufacturing process using the cost-to-cost method. Under the cost-to-cost method, revenue is recognised based on the proportion of the actual costs incurred relative to the estimated total costs to provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of those services. The contract asset (either partially or in full) is reclassified to receivables when the entitlement to payment for that amount has become unconditional (see note 1(q)).

HKFRS 15.119(a)
 HKFRS 15.124 The group offers warranties for its made-to-order products for up to two years from the date of sale. A related provision is recognised in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(z)(i).

- Sales of other electronic products

HKFRS 15.119(e) Revenue is recognised when the customer takes possession of and accepts the products. Payment terms and conditions vary by customers and are based on the billing schedule established in the contracts or purchase orders with customers, but the group generally provides credit terms to customers within six months upon customer acceptance. The group takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component as the period of financing is 12 months or less⁹⁸.

HKFRS 15.119(a)
 HKFRS 15.119(b) The group offers warranties for its products for up to six months from the date of sale. A related provision is recognised in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(z)(i).

HKFRS 15.119(e) The group typically offers customers of electronic products that are not made-to-order rights of return for a period of 14 days upon customer acceptance. It also offers retrospective volume rebates to certain major customers of electronic products when their purchases reach an agreed threshold. Such rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

HKFRS 15.126(a) & (b) The group uses an expected value approach to estimate variable consideration based on the group's current and future performance expectations and all information that is reasonably available. This estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. At the time of sale of electronic products, the group recognises revenue after taking into account adjustment to transaction price arising from returns and rebates as mentioned above. A refund liability is recognised for the expected returns and rebates, and is included in other payables (see note 24). A right to recover returned goods (included in inventories, see note 19) and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales are also recognised for the right to recover products from

HKFRS 15.63 & 129

⁹⁸ Paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 gives a practical expedient such that an entity need not adjust the amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the entity expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of goods or services and customer payment will be one year or less. If this practical expedient has been applied, the entity is required to disclose this fact. In this illustration HK Listco includes the disclosure in its policy note to indicate the practical expedient is applied in which products or service lines.

customers. This right to recover returned goods is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods (including potential decreases in the value of the returned goods).

HKFRS 15.126(c)

If the products are a partial fulfilment of a contract covering other goods and/or services, then the amount of revenue recognised is an appropriate proportion of the total transaction price under the contract, allocated between all the goods and services promised under the contract on a relative stand-alone selling price basis except when a variable consideration is allocated to a specific performance obligation in the contract. Generally, the group establishes standalone selling prices with reference to the observable prices of products or services sold separately in comparable circumstances to similar customers.

(b) Sale of properties⁹⁹

HKFRS 15.119(a) & (c)

Revenue arising from the sale of properties developed for sale in the ordinary course of business is recognised when legal assignment is completed, which is the point in time when the customer has the ability to direct the use of the property and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of the property.

HKFRS 15.119(b)

When residential properties are marketed by the group while the property is still under construction, the group may offer a discount compared to the listed sales price, provided the customer agrees to pay the balance of the consideration early. Otherwise, the customer is required to pay 10% of the contract value as a deposit upon signing the sale and purchase agreement (“SPA”) with the rest of the consideration being paid no later than on completion of the SPA. Deposits and instalments received on properties sold prior to the date of revenue recognition are included in the statement of financial position under contract liabilities (see note 1(p)).

HKFRS 15.119(b),
126(a)

To the extent that the advance payments from customers are regarded as providing a significant financing benefit to the group, revenue recognised under that contract includes the interest accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method during the period between the payment date and the completion date of legal assignment. The discount rate applied is reflective of the rate in a separate financing transaction between the group and the customer at contract inception. The interest is expensed as accrued unless it is eligible to be capitalised under HKAS 23, *Borrowing costs*, in accordance with the policies set out in note 1(cc).

(c) Construction contracts

HKFRS 15.119(c)

The group’s construction activities under construction contracts with customers for office premises and residential buildings create or enhance real estate assets controlled by the customers.

HKFRS 15.119(a), 124

When the outcome of a construction contract can be reasonably measured, revenue from the contract is recognised over time during the construction process using the cost-to-cost method. Under the cost-to-cost method, revenue is recognised based on the proportion of the actual costs incurred relative to the estimated total costs to provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of those services.

HKFRS 15.126(a) &
(b)

The likelihood of the group earning contractual bonuses for early completion or suffering contractual penalties for late completion are taken into account in making these estimates, such that revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The group applies the most likely amount approach to estimate such variable consideration by considering the single most likely amount in a limited range of possible consideration amounts, taking into account the group’s

⁹⁹ The wording of this accounting policy is only relevant where the nature of the entity’s property development activities is such that revenue is only recognised on the activity at a single point in time, rather than continuously as construction progresses, even when the entity has entered into a pre-completion sales agreement. The wording should be tailored when the nature of an entity’s property development activities and contracts with customers indicate that a different recognition policy would be appropriate for some or all of the property development activities. In addition, disclosure of the judgements made by the entity in applying such different policies may be appropriate under paragraph 122 of HKAS 1 (for example, in the entity’s equivalent of note 2(a)).

current progress and future performance expectations compared to the agreed completion timeline.

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

HKFRS 15.119(b)

The group's construction contracts include payment schedules which require stage payments over the construction period once milestones are reached. Starting from 2022, the group has introduced new contract terms whereby a 20% deposit is payable upfront. The group also typically agrees to a one year retention period for 5% of the contract value which the group's entitlement to this final payment is conditional on the group's work satisfactorily passing inspection. To the extent that the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance, no financing component is deemed to exist. Otherwise, the group has taken advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if the period of financing is 12 months or less⁹⁸.

HKFRS 15.129

If at any time the costs to complete the contract are estimated to exceed the remaining amount of the consideration under the contract, then a provision is recognised in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(z)(ii).

(d) Other practical expedients applied

In addition, the group has applied the following practical expedients:

HKFRS 15.121-122

- For sales contracts for electronic products that had an original expected duration of one year or less, the group has not disclosed the information related to the aggregated amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations in accordance with paragraph 121(a) of HKFRS 15.

HKFRS 15.129

- The group has recognised the incremental costs of obtaining contracts relating to the sale of completed properties and services as an expense when incurred in accordance with paragraph 94 of HKFRS 15, as the amortisation period of the assets that the group otherwise would have recognised is within the same reporting period as the date of entering into the contract.

(ii) Revenue from other sources and other income

HKFRS 16.81

(a) Rental income from operating leases

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss in equal instalments over the periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(b) Dividends

- Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.
- Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

(c) **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised as it accrues under the effective interest method using the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. For financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling) that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) of the asset (see note 1(n)(i)).

HKAS 20.39(a)

(d) **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised in the statement of financial position initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the group for the cost of an asset are deducted from the carrying amount of the asset and consequently are effectively recognised in profit or loss over the useful life of the asset by way of reduced depreciation expense.

(e) **Income from financial guarantees issued**

Income from financial guarantees issued is recognised over the term of the guarantees (see note 1(n)(ii)).

(bb) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss, except those arising from foreign currency borrowings used to hedge a net investment in a foreign operation which are recognised in other comprehensive income (see note 1(i)(ii)).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. The transaction date is the date on which the company initially recognises such non-monetary assets or liabilities. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

The results of foreign operations are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statement of financial position items, including goodwill arising on consolidation of foreign operations acquired on or after 1 January 2005, are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the closing foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve. Goodwill arising on consolidation of a foreign operation acquired before 1 January 2005 is translated at the foreign exchange rate that applied at the date of acquisition of the foreign operation.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the profit or loss on disposal is recognised.

(cc) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or complete.

(dd) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

(i) Non-current assets held for sale

A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that its carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and the asset (or disposal group) is available for sale in its present condition. A disposal group is a group of assets to be disposed of together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction.

When the group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the above criteria for classification as held for sale are met, regardless of whether the group will retain a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale.

Immediately before classification as held for sale, the measurement of the non-current assets (and all individual assets and liabilities in a disposal group) is brought up-to-date in accordance with the accounting policies before the classification. Then, on initial classification as held for sale and until disposal, the non-current assets (except for certain assets as explained below), or disposal groups, are recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The principal exceptions to this measurement policy so far as the financial statements of the group and the company are concerned¹⁰⁰ are deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets (other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) and investment properties. These assets, even if held for sale, would continue to be measured in accordance with the policies set out elsewhere in note 1.

Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale, and on subsequent remeasurement while held for sale, are recognised in profit or loss. As long as a non-current asset is classified as held for sale, or is included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale, the non-current asset is not depreciated or amortised.

(ii) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the group and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

¹⁰⁰ Paragraph 5 of HKFRS 5 contains the full list of the assets which are not subject to the measurement requirements of HKFRS 5, even though they are subject to the disclosure requirements if they meet the held for sale criteria either individually or as part of a disposal group. For the purposes of describing the significant aspects of this accounting policy, the wording here takes an approach of listing only those assets in the paragraph 5 of HKFRS 5 which the group currently has on its statement of financial position. This wording is illustrative only and other approaches may also be acceptable, provided the disclosure is factually accurate to the entity's circumstances.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale (see (i) above), if earlier. It also occurs if the operation is abandoned.

Where an operation is classified as discontinued, a single amount is presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss, which comprises:

- the post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation; and
- the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell, or on the disposal, of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation.

(ee) Asset acquisition

Groups of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are assessed to determine if they are business or asset acquisitions. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group chooses to apply a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is an asset rather than business acquisition, when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

When a group of assets acquired and liabilities assumed do not constitute a business, the overall acquisition cost is allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the date of acquisition. An exception is when the sum of the individual fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities differs from the overall acquisition cost. In such case, any identifiable assets and liabilities that are initially measured at an amount other than cost in accordance with the group's policies are measured accordingly, and the residual acquisition cost is allocated to the remaining identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the date of acquisition¹⁰¹.

¹⁰¹ Paragraph 2(b) of HKFRS 3 requires an entity to allocate the cost of the acquisition to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the date of acquisition. However, it does not give specific guidance on how to account for asset acquisition when the sum of the individual fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price and the group includes identifiable assets and liabilities initially measured both at cost and at an amount other than cost (e.g. at fair value).

In this illustration, HK Listco measures any identifiable assets and liabilities initially measured at an amount other than cost in accordance with the applicable standards. HK Listco then allocates the residual cost of acquisition to the remaining identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the date of acquisition.

Alternatively, the cost of the acquisition is allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the date of acquisition, and the initial measurement requirements in the applicable standards are then applied to each identifiable asset acquired and liability assumed. Any difference between the amount at which the asset and liability is initially measured and its individual transaction price is accounted for applying the relevant requirements.

(ff) Related parties¹⁰²

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the group if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the group or the group's parent.
- (b) An entity is related to the group if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities 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).
 - (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 group's parent.

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

(gg) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

¹⁰² The principles for identifying related party relationships under HKAS 24 can be summarised as follows:

- The definitions are symmetrical, i.e. if A is related to B for the purpose of B's financial statements, then B is related to A in A's financial statements. One exception to this principle is the relationship between an entity and a management entity. A management entity that provides key management personnel (KMP) services to the reporting entity (or parent of the reporting entity) is a related party of the reporting entity. However, the reporting entity is not a related party of the management entity solely as a consequence of being a customer of the management entity.
- In respect of indirect relationships involving at least significant influence, presence of control or joint control in at least one leg of an indirect relationship leads to a related party relationship (for example, a subsidiary is related to a fellow subsidiary as both entities are under common control, but an associate is not related to a fellow associate, as the common linkage is only via significant influence on both legs).
- KMP relationships are treated as being equivalent in strength to significant influence.
- There is no distinction between an individual and his/her close family members i.e. if the individual is a related party, then so are his/her close family members.

2 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

HKAS 1.122

(a) Critical accounting judgements in applying the group's accounting policies¹⁰³

In the process of applying the group's accounting policies, management has made the following accounting judgements:

(i) Determining the lease term

As explained in policy note 1(m), the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term. In determining the lease term at the commencement date for leases that include renewal options exercisable by the group, the group evaluates the likelihood of exercising the renewal options taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the group to exercise the option, including favourable terms, leasehold improvements undertaken and the importance of that underlying asset to the group's operation. The lease term is reassessed when there is a significant event or significant change in circumstance that is within the group's control. Any increase or decrease in the lease term would affect the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised in future years.

HKAS 1.122-124

¹⁰³ HKAS 1 requires an entity to disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see footnote 104), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. As illustrated here, this disclosure extends the more generic policy descriptions that are found in note 1 to explain, how, in particular circumstances, those policies were applied during the period. Management will need to exercise judgement in determining which such circumstances warrant additional disclosure as being those "that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements" and may need to update the disclosure from one year to the next. Further examples, depending on the significance to the entity, might include decisions made during the period as to whether or not certain circumstances during the period indicated that it was appropriate to suspend interest capitalisation on a development project that had been delayed or whether the entity was acting as an agent or a principal in an arrangement.

HKFRS 12.7-9

In addition to the above general disclosure requirement about significant judgements in HKAS 1, HKFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions it has made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining:

- that it has control of another entity;
- that it has joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity; and
- the type of joint arrangement (i.e. joint operation or joint venture) when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle.

To comply with the above, an entity should disclose, for example, significant judgements and assumptions made in determining that:

- it does not control another entity even though it holds more than half of the voting rights of the other entity;
- it controls another entity even though it holds less than half of the voting rights of the other entity;
- it is an agent or a principal;
- it does not have significant influence even though it holds 20% or more of the voting rights of another entity; and
- it has significant influence even though it holds less than 20% of the voting rights of another entity.

HKFRS 15.123-126

HKFRS 15 also contains extensive disclosure requirements about significant judgements and assumptions an entity has made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining:

- the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations; and
- the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations.

Where a particular matter has involved both accounting estimates and other judgements in the application of policies, the reader may find it easier to understand the information being presented if the disclosures to be made under paragraph 122 of HKAS 1 (concerning other judgements made in the application of policies) and paragraph 125 of HKAS 1 (concerning accounting estimates) were combined in one note or cross-referenced to each other.

HKFRS 16.35

The accounting judgement illustrated here arises from the requirement in paragraph 35 of HKFRS 16 which states that if right-of-use assets relate to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the lessee applies the revaluation model in HKAS 16, a lessee may elect to apply that revaluation model to all of the right-of-use assets that relate to that class of property, plant and equipment. A "class of asset" is defined in paragraph 37 of HKAS 16 as a grouping of assets of a similar nature and use in an entity's operations.

(ii) Classification of interests in leasehold land and buildings held for own use

In accordance with HKAS 16, *Property, plant and equipment*, the group chooses to apply either the cost model or the revaluation model as its accounting policy for items of property, plant and equipment held for own use on a class-by-class basis. In applying this policy, the group has concluded that its registered ownership interests in leasehold properties and the right to use other properties leased under tenancy agreements are two separate groupings of assets which differ significantly in their nature and use. Accordingly, they are regarded by the group as separate classes of asset for subsequent measurement policies in accordance with notes 1(k) and (m). Specifically, registered ownership interests are carried under the revaluation model, while rights to use properties under tenancy agreements are carried at depreciated cost.

In making this judgement, the group has taken into account that, as the registered owner of a leasehold property, the group is able to benefit fully from any changes in the valuation of these properties whether as holding gains or by selling the property interest to others, as well as being able to use the properties in its operation free of paying market rents. In contrast, the shorter term tenancy agreements are typically for periods of no more than 10 years and are subject to other restrictions, in particular on transferability of the group's tenancy rights to others. These shorter term tenancy agreements are executed in order to retain operational flexibility and to reduce the group's exposure to the property market fluctuation. They may contain termination or extension clauses, and/or variable rental payment clauses linked to the level of sales generated by the group's use of the premises, and are typically subject to market rent reviews every [●] to [●] years.

[Consider whether any significant judgements have been made in relation to the financial reporting implications of the recent events and market conditions, including significant judgements made in the application of HKFRS 15, and give further details in accordance with HKAS 1.122 and HKFRS 15.123-126.]

HKAS 1.125

(b) Sources of estimation uncertainty¹⁰⁴

Notes 11(b), 13, 28(a), 29 and 33 contain information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to valuation of investment property, goodwill impairment, defined benefit retirement obligations, fair value of share options granted and financial instruments. Other significant sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(i) Revenue recognition

As explained in policy note 1(aa)(i), revenue from sales of electronic products manufactured under made-to-order arrangements and from construction contracts are recognised over time. Such revenue and profit recognition on uncompleted projects is dependent on estimating the total outcome of the contract, as well as the work done to date.

Based on the group's recent experience and the nature of the manufacturing and construction activities undertaken by the group, the group has made estimates of the point at which it considered the work was sufficiently advanced such that the outcome of the contract can be reasonably measured. Until this point is reached the related contract assets disclosed in note 20 do not include profit which the group might eventually realise from the work done to date. In addition, actual outcomes in terms of total cost or revenue may be higher or lower than estimated at the end of the

HKAS 1.125-133

¹⁰⁴ HKAS 1 requires an entity to disclose in the notes information about the assumptions concerning the future, and other major 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. In respect of those assets and liabilities, the notes shall include details of:

- (a) their nature; and
- (b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.

This disclosure can, and often will, be made in amongst other information disclosed relating to those assets and liabilities. For example, disclosures in respect of contingent liabilities relate to possible losses that may occur in the future. Where such disclosure has not been made elsewhere, a separate note on sources of estimation uncertainty would be presented. Further guidance can be found in paragraphs 126-133 of HKAS 1.

reporting period, which would affect the revenue and profit recognised in future years as an adjustment to the amounts recorded to date.

(ii) **Warranty provisions**

As explained in note 31, the group makes provisions under the warranties it gives on sale of its electronic products taking into account the group's recent claim experience. As the group is continually upgrading its product designs and launching new models it is possible that the recent claim experience is not indicative of future claims that it will receive in respect of past sales. Any increase or decrease in the provision would affect profit or loss in future years.

[Consider whether there have been any estimation uncertainties arising as a result of the recent events and market conditions, and give further details in accordance with HKAS 1.125.]

3 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING¹⁰⁵

(a) **Revenue¹⁰⁶**

HKAS 1.138(b)

The principal activities of the group are the manufacturing and sale of electronic products, property development, property investment and carrying out construction activities for others. *Further details regarding the group's principal activities are disclosed in note 3(b).*

[Consider whether additional information needs to be disclosed as a result of the impact of the recent events and market conditions on the entity's contracts with its customers, and give further details in accordance with HKFRS 15.110-129, including changes in the timeframe for revenue expected to be recognised in the future.]

(i) **Disaggregation of revenue^{106, 107}**

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by major products or service lines is as follows:

HKFRS 15.114		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 15.113(a)	Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15¹⁰⁸		
HKFRS 8.32	Disaggregated by major products or service lines		
	- Sales of electronic products	945,776	840,437
	- Sales of completed properties	105,192	120,766
	- Revenue from construction contracts	25,392	17,826
		1,076,360	979,029
HKFRS 15.113(a)	Revenue from other sources¹⁰⁸		
HKAS 40.75(f)(i)	Gross rentals from investment properties		
	- Lease payments that are fixed or depend on an index or a rate	6,200	4,400
HKFRS 16.90(b)	- Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	2,335	1,811
		8,535	6,211
		1,084,895	985,240

HKFRS 8.3

¹⁰⁵ HKFRS 8 applies primarily to entities whose debt or equity securities are listed or quoted in a public market. Entities that fall outside the scope of HKFRS 8 may provide information about segments on a voluntary basis. However, if this information does not comply fully with HKFRS 8, then, as per paragraph 3 of HKFRS 8, this information should not be described as "segment information". In this illustration, HK Listco has included the information on its products and services and major customers in note 3(a) "Revenue" (see footnote 106) and the other segmental disclosures in note 3(b) "Segment reporting". Other approaches to disclosing this information are acceptable provided they meet the basic disclosure requirement of paragraph 113 of HKAS 1, to present notes in a systematic manner.

	<p>¹⁰⁶ Revenue, as defined in Appendix A of HKFRS 15, is income that arises in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity. Other income, i.e. income that does not arise in the course of the ordinary activities of the entity, is reported separately from revenue. For this reason, HK Listco has in this illustration included rental income from investment properties within its measure of revenue, as holding properties for rental to others is regarded as one of the group's ordinary activities, while income from other investments is disclosed in note 4 as "Other income".</p>
<p>HKFRS 15.114, B89</p>	<p>¹⁰⁷ Paragraph 114 of HKFRS 15 requires an entity to disaggregate revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. The extent to which an entity's revenue is disaggregated for the purposes of this disclosure depends on the facts and circumstances of the entity's contracts with customers. Some entities may need to use more than one type of category to meet the disaggregation objective in paragraph 114 of HKFRS 15.</p> <p>Examples of categories that might be appropriate include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• type of good or service, i.e. major products or service lines;• geographic region, i.e. countries or regions;• market or types of customer, i.e. wholesale or retails, government or non-government;• type of contract, i.e. fixed-price or cost-plus;• contract duration, i.e. short-term or long-term;• timing of revenue recognition, i.e. at a point in time or over time;• sales channel, i.e. directly to consumers or through intermediaries.
<p>HKFRS 8.31-34</p>	<p>Entities who are listed are required to provide certain disaggregated revenue information as HKFRS 8 requires disclosure of certain information about an entity's products and services, geographical areas and major customers, even if the entity has only one reportable segment. These minimum disclosures, referred to as "entity-wide disclosures" in HKFRS 8, should be based on the financial information that is used to produce the entity's financial statements (i.e. the disclosure is not based on the management approach, which is otherwise used in disclosing segment information). The disclosures are required only if they are not provided as part of the reportable segment information required by HKFRS 8.</p> <p>Paragraph 112 of HKFRS 15 states that an entity need not disclose information in accordance with HKFRS 15 if it has provided the information in accordance with another standard. Therefore, it is a question of judgement as to what extent the HKFRS 8 and HKFRS 15 disclosures should be presented together.</p> <p>In this illustration, HK Listco has included information on its products and services and major customers in note 3(a) "Revenue", while additional geographic information has been provided in the segment analysis and additional entity-wide disclosures in note 3(b) "Segment reporting" in order to satisfy HKFRS 8. For the purposes of satisfying HKFRS 15, in the segment disclosure table in note 3(b), HK Listco has provided the analysis of revenue in each segment between those contracts where revenue is recognised at a point in time and those where revenue is recognised over time.</p> <p>Other approaches to disclosing this information are acceptable provided they meet the basic disclosure requirement of paragraph 113 of HKAS 1, to present notes in a systematic manner.</p>
<p>HKFRS 15.115</p>	<p>In addition, if an entity applies HKFRS 8, paragraph 115 of HKFRS 15 requires sufficient information to be disclosed to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment. In HK Listco's financial statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the narrative descriptions of the various segments in note 3(b) help the reader to reconcile the entity-wide disclosures given by product and service in note 3(a) with the segment information in the segment disclosure table in note 3(b); and• both the separate line items and totals in the segment disclosure table and the reconciliation in note 3(b)(ii) show the reader that the only differences between segment revenue and reported revenue arise due to the inclusion of inter-segment sales in the segment analysis. <p>As this information is considered sufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment, no additional information has been illustrated to specifically satisfy paragraph 115 of HKFRS 15.</p>
<p>HKFRS 15.113(a), HKFRS 16.90(b)</p>	<p>¹⁰⁸ Paragraph 113(a) of HKFRS 15 requires revenue recognised from contracts with customers and from other sources to be disclosed separately, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes. In effect, this means that for the purposes of satisfying this disclosure requirement, an entity's revenue should be split between that which falls within the scope of HKFRS 15 and that which falls under other standards. This is illustrated here by disclosing rental income from investment property separately from the group's other revenue, as rental income arising under leases falls within the scope of HKFRS 16 rather than HKFRS 15. The income has been further analysed between variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate and other lease income as required by paragraph 90(b) of HKFRS 16.</p>
<p>HKFRS 15.112</p>	<p>¹⁰⁹ As allowed by HKFRS 15, an entity need not disclose information in accordance with HKFRS 15 if it has provided the information in accordance with other standards.</p> <p>In this illustration, the information about geographical location of revenue from external customers provided under HKFRS 8 (see note 3(b)(iii)) also satisfies the disclosure requirement in paragraph 114 of HKFRS 15 for disaggregation of revenue. Hence, HK Listco has made cross reference to the corresponding note.</p>

- HKFRS 15.114 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by the timing of revenue recognition and by geographic markets is disclosed in notes 3(b)(i) and 3(b)(iii)¹⁰⁹ respectively.
- HKFRS 8.34 *The group's customer base is diversified and includes two customers with whom transactions have exceeded 10% of the group's revenues. In 2022 revenues from sales of electronic products to each of these two customers, including sales to entities which are known to the group to be under common control with these customers, amounted to approximately \$126 million (2021: \$108 million) and \$110 million (2021: \$100 million), respectively, and arose in all three geographical regions in which the electronics division is active¹¹⁰. Details of concentrations of credit risk arising from these two customers are set out in note 33(a)¹¹¹.*
- (ii) Revenue expected to be recognised in the future arising from contracts with customers in existence at the reporting date
- HKFRS 15.120 As at 31 December 2022, the aggregated amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations under the group's existing contracts is \$180,556,000 (2021: \$113,333,000). This amount represents revenue expected to be recognised in the future from pre-completion sales contracts for properties under development, made-to-order manufacturing contracts and construction contracts entered into by the customers with the group. This amount includes the interest component of pre-completion properties sales contracts under which the group obtains significant financing benefits from the customers (see note 1(aa)(i)(b)). The group will recognise the expected revenue in future when or as the work is completed or, in the case of the properties under development for sale, when the properties are assigned to the customers, which is expected to occur over the next 12 to 36 months (2021: next 12 to 36 months).¹¹²

HKFRS 8.34 & BC58 ¹¹⁰ HKFRS 8 requires the disclosure of information about revenues from major customers if revenues from transactions with a single external customer amount to 10% or more of an entity's revenues. For the purpose of this requirement, a group of entities known to be under common control should be considered as a single customer. However, entities should apply judgement to assess whether a government and entities known to the reporting entity to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer. In assessing this, the reporting entity should consider the extent of economic integration between those entities.

HKFRS 7.34(c) & B8 ¹¹¹ In addition to the disclosure of major customers required by HKFRS 8, paragraph 34(c) of HKFRS 7 requires disclosures about concentration of credit risk arising from financial instruments, which include a description of how management determines concentration, a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (e.g. counterparty, geographical area, currency or market) and the amount of the risk exposure associated with all financial instruments sharing that characteristic (see note 33(a)). Where information disclosed in other notes is referring to the same major customer or customers as are disclosed in the segment information disclosures, it would be useful to the users to provide cross references.

HKFRS 15.120 ¹¹² Paragraph 120 of HKFRS 15 requires the amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations to be disclosed. It also requires an explanation to be disclosed of when the entity expects to recognise this revenue. This explanation can be either disclosed quantitatively, using time bands that would be most appropriate for the duration of the remaining performance obligations, or disclosed using qualitative information.

In this illustration, HK Listco has provided such explanation by providing a qualitative explanation. An alternative approach would have been to provide a numerical analysis, for example by annual time bands. The information could also be further disaggregated between different categories of revenue to enable users of financial statements to better understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows.

HKFRS 15.122 The above amount does not include any amounts of completion bonuses that the group may earn in the future by meeting the conditions set out in the group's construction contracts with customers, unless at the reporting date it is highly probable that the group will satisfy the conditions for earning those bonuses.

HKFRS 15.121-122 The group has also applied the practical expedient in paragraph 121(a) of HKFRS 15 to its sales contracts for electronic products such that the above information does not include information about revenue that the group will be entitled to when it satisfies the remaining performance obligations under the contracts for sales of electronic products that had an original expected duration of one year or less.¹¹³

(b) Segment reporting¹¹⁴

HKFRS 8.20 & 22,
HKFRS 15.115

The group manages its businesses by divisions, which are organised by a mixture of both business lines (products and services) and geography. In a manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment¹¹⁴, the group has presented the following six reportable segments¹¹⁵. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the following reportable segments¹¹⁶.

- *Electronics (Hong Kong/South East Asia/Rest of the world): given the importance of the electronics division to the group, the group's electronics business is segregated further into three reportable segments on a geographical basis, as the divisional managers for each of these regions report directly to the senior executive team. All three segments primarily derive their revenue from the sale of household electronic products and building management systems. These products are either sourced externally or are manufactured in the group's manufacturing facilities located primarily in Hong Kong, with the remainder of the manufacturing facilities being in South East Asia, (specifically Malaysia and Singapore). The "rest of the world" segment covers sales of electronic products to customers in the United States, Germany, France and other European countries, some of which are sourced from within the group.*
- *Property leasing: this segment leases office premises to generate rental income and to gain from the appreciation in the properties' values in the long term. Currently the group's investment property portfolio is located in Hong Kong and the Mainland China.*
- *Property development: this segment develops and sells office premises and residential properties. Currently the group's activities in this regard are carried out in Hong Kong.*
- *Construction contracts: this segment constructs office premises and residential buildings for external customers and for group companies. Currently the group's activities in this regard are carried out in Singapore, Malaysia and the Mainland China. The activities carried out in the Mainland China are through a joint venture.*

HKFRS 15.121-
122

¹¹³ Paragraph 121 of HKFRS 15 states that, as a practical expedient an entity need not disclose the information required by paragraph 120 of HKFRS 15 for a performance obligation if either of the following conditions is met:

- (a) the performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less; or
- (b) the entity applies the practical expedient in paragraph B16 of HKFRS 15 such that it recognises revenue at the amount to which it has a right to invoice, which corresponds directly to the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date (e.g. a service contract in which the entity bills a fixed amount for each hour of service provided).

An entity should explain qualitatively whether it has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of HKFRS 15 in providing the information required by paragraph 120 of HKFRS 15.

HKFRS 15.3

As with the other practical expedients in HKFRS 15, this practical expedient should be applied consistently to similar contracts in similar circumstances. In this illustration, HK Listco applies this practical expedient only to its sales contracts for electronic products.

HKFRS 8.IN11	<p>¹¹⁴ HKFRS 8 requires a “management approach” to reporting the financial performance of operating segments, i.e. the financial statements should report segment information which is consistent with the segment information as is reviewed by an entity’s “chief operating decision maker” (CODM).</p>
HKFRS 8.7	<p>Identifying an entity’s CODM is therefore key to the identification of operating segments under HKFRS 8. Paragraph 7 of HKFRS 8 defines the CODM as a function rather than an individual with a specific title. That function is to allocate resources to and assess the performance of operating segments of an entity. The CODM usually is the highest level of management responsible for the entity’s overall resource allocation and performance assessment. In this regard, the standard states that often the CODM of an entity is its chief executive officer or the chief operating officer, but it may be a group consisting of, for example, the entity’s executive directors or others. In any event, a key point to note is that each reporting entity can only have one “CODM”. For example, when the reporting entity is a group (as is almost always the case for entities within the scope of HKFRS 8), the CODM is the highest level of executive management within the group.</p>
HKFRS 8.1	<p>¹¹⁵ Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports that an entity’s CODM reviews regularly in allocating resources to segments and in assessing their performance, and may include start-up operations, vertically integrated operations and joint ventures and associates. In HK Listco’s case, the main division of the group, electronics, is split further into 3 geographical segments, as in HK Listco’s assumed circumstances, this is consistent with the way that information is provided internally to the most senior executive management of the group.</p>
HKFRS 15.115	<p>If an entity discloses information under HKFRS 8, HKFRS 15 requires the entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue disclosed in accordance with HKFRS 15 (i.e. as illustrated in note 3(a)) and the revenue information disclosed for each reportable segment. HK Listco does this by identifying which products and services are included in which segment in this narrative description and by giving numerical breakdown of segment revenue from external customers into point in time and over time in the segment analysis table (i.e. as illustrated in note 3(b)(i)). Other approaches may also be sufficient to satisfy this disclosure requirement.</p>
HKFRS 8.12	<p>¹¹⁶ Material operating segments that are identified in the internal reports that an entity’s CODM reviews may only be aggregated for the purposes of reporting segment information in the financial statements if aggregation is consistent with the core principle in HKFRS 8 (as set out in paragraph 1 of HKFRS 8), the segments have similar economic characteristics and those segments are similar in each of the characteristics set out in paragraph 12 of HKFRS 8. If these criteria are met, then aggregation is allowed but not required i.e. management may choose not to aggregate and could therefore instead present information to users as it is presented internally to the CODM. As also mentioned in footnote 117 below, “whether segments have been aggregated” is identified as one of the items of “general information” about factors used to identify reportable segments that should be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 22 of HKFRS 8. When segments have been aggregated, judgement made by management in applying the aggregation criteria is also required to be disclosed.</p>
HKFRS 8.25 & 26	<p>¹¹⁷ Consistent with the management approach, HKFRS 8 requires the amounts of each segment item reported to be the measure reported internally to the CODM. This means that segment information disclosed in the financial statements should be prepared using non-HKFRS policies if this is how the information reported to the CODM is prepared. However, where the CODM internally uses more than one segment measure, HKFRS 8 requires the entity to report those measures determined in accordance with measurement principles which management believes are most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amount in the entity’s financial statements.</p> <p>To help users understand the segment information presented and its limitations in the context of an entity’s financial statements, HKFRS 8 requires entities to disclose the following:</p>
HKFRS 8.22(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general information about the factors used to identify the entity’s reportable segments and the extent to which operating segments have been aggregated for disclosure purposes;
HKFRS 8.22(aa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of HKFRS 8;
HKFRS 8.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information about the measurement basis adopted, such as the nature of any differences between the measurements used in reporting segment information and those used in the entity’s financial statements, the nature of any changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used, and the nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments (for example, an entity might allocate depreciation expense to a segment without allocating the related depreciable assets to that segment); and
HKFRS 8.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reconciliations of total reportable segment revenue, total profit or loss and other material amounts disclosed for reportable segments to corresponding consolidated totals in the entity’s financial statements with all material reconciling items separately identified and described. Reconciliations of total reportable segment assets to consolidated assets and segment liabilities to consolidated liabilities are also required if segment assets and segment liabilities have been reported under paragraph 23 of HKFRS 8.

(i) *Segment results, assets and liabilities*¹¹⁷

HKFRS 8.27(c) & (d)

For the purposes of assessing segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the group's senior executive management monitors the results, assets and liabilities attributable to each reportable segment on the following bases:

Segment assets include all tangible, intangible assets and current assets with the exception of interests in associates, investments in financial assets, deferred tax assets and other corporate assets. Segment liabilities include provision for electronic product warranties, trade creditors, accruals, bills payable and lease liabilities attributable to the manufacturing and sales activities of the individual segments and bank borrowings managed directly by the segments.

HKFRS 8.27(b) & (f)

Revenue and expenses are allocated to the reportable segments with reference to sales generated by those segments and the expenses incurred by those segments or which otherwise arise from the depreciation or amortisation of assets attributable to those segments. Segment profit includes the group's share of profit arising from the activities of the group's joint venture. However, other than reporting inter-segment sales of electronic products, assistance provided by one segment to another, including sharing of assets and technical know-how, is not measured. In particular, all research and development facilities and activities, patents and trademarks relating to the electronics division are allocated to the Hong Kong segment.

HKFRS 8.27(b)

The measure used for reporting segment profit is "adjusted EBITDA" i.e. "adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation", where "interest" is regarded as including investment income and "depreciation and amortisation" is regarded as including impairment losses on non-current assets. To arrive at adjusted EBITDA the group's earnings are further adjusted for items not specifically attributed to individual segments, such as share of profits less losses of associates, directors' and auditors' remuneration and other head office or corporate administration costs.

HKFRS 8.27(a)

In addition to receiving segment information concerning adjusted EBITDA, management is provided with segment information concerning inter segment sales, the group's share of the joint venture's profit, interest income and expense from cash balances and borrowings managed directly by the segments, depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses and additions to non-current segment assets used by the segments in their operations. Inter-segment sales are priced with reference to prices charged to external parties for similar orders.

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by the timing of revenue recognition, as well as information regarding the group's reportable segments as provided to the group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is set out below¹¹⁸.

	Electronics — Hong Kong		Electronics — South East Asia		Electronics — Rest of the world		Property development		Construction contracts ¹¹⁹		Property leasing		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 15.114, 115	Disaggregated by timing of revenue recognition^{106, 107, 115}													
	531,079	449,424	119,097	95,388	200,002	201,610	105,192	120,766	-	-	-	-	955,370	867,188
	79,357	78,953	16,241	15,062	-	-	-	-	25,392	17,826	8,535	6,211	129,525	118,052
HKFRS 8.23(a)	Revenue from external customers													
	610,436	528,377	135,338	110,450	200,002	201,610	105,192	120,766	25,392	17,826	8,535	6,211	1,084,895	985,240
HKFRS 8.23(b)	Inter-segment revenue													
	104,109	103,907	1,251	928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,360	104,835
	Reportable segment revenue													
	714,545	632,284	136,589	111,378	200,002	201,610	105,192	120,766	25,392	17,826	8,535	6,211	1,190,255	1,090,075
HKFRS 8.23	Reportable segment profit (adjusted EBITDA)													
	109,975	97,624	20,897	18,847	19,255	16,385	29,924	28,230	14,982	13,162	25,420	11,694	220,453	185,942
HKFRS 8.23(c)	Interest income from bank deposits¹²⁰													
	301	592	61	73	189	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	929
HKFRS 8.23(d)	Interest expense													
	(13,155)	(10,540)	(2,850)	(1,750)	-	-	(1,076)	(1,002)	-	-	(1,250)	(1,400)	(18,331)	(14,692)
HKFRS 8.23(e)	Depreciation and amortisation for the year													
	(24,409)	(19,328)	(2,735)	(2,148)	-	-	(5,765)	(5,071)	(553)	(480)	(560)	(490)	(34,022)	(27,517)
HKAS 36.129 & HKFRS 8.23(i)	Impairment of non-current assets													
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	-
	(184)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(184)	-
HKFRS 8.23(i)	Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets													
	(1,520)	(1,030)	(255)	(180)	(510)	(430)	-	-	(15)	(80)	-	-	(2,300)	(1,720)
HKFRS 8.23	Reportable segment assets													
	386,865	354,245	35,344	26,900	44,074	41,050	148,674	140,527	94,288	88,540	88,091	69,036	797,336	720,298
HKFRS 8.24(a)	(including interest in joint venture)¹²¹													
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,765	32,095	-	-	42,765	32,095
HKFRS 8.24(b)	Additions to non-current segment assets during the year¹²¹													
	35,035	33,695	1,700	-	-	-	6,621	6,679	1,371	988	-	-	44,727	41,362
HKFRS 8.23	Reportable segment liabilities													
	200,154	187,276	48,982	44,617	33,470	29,490	62,854	65,652	594	1,067	10,154	10,164	356,208	338,266

(ii) Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities

HKFRS 8.28(a)	Revenue	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
	Reportable segment revenue	1,190,255	1,090,075
	Elimination of inter-segment revenue	(105,360)	(104,835)
	Consolidated revenue (note 3(a))	<u>1,084,895</u>	<u>985,240</u>

- HKFRS 8.23 ¹¹⁸ HKFRS 8 requires an entity to report a measure of profit or loss for each reportable segment. It also includes the following disclosure requirements:
- A measure of assets and/or liabilities for each reportable segment should be disclosed if such amounts are provided regularly to the CODM.
 - The following should be disclosed about each reportable segment if the specified amounts are included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the CODM or are otherwise provided regularly to the CODM even if not included in that measure of segment profit or loss:
 - revenues from external customers;
 - revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the same entity;
 - interest revenue;
 - interest expense;
 - depreciation and amortisation;
 - material items of income and expense disclosed in accordance with HKAS 1;
 - the entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method;
 - income tax expense or income; and
 - material non-cash items other than depreciation and amortisation

In the fictitious circumstances of HK Listco, although depreciation and amortisation expense is not included in the measure of profit or loss that is reviewed by the group's CODM, such amounts are provided to the CODM who uses this information in evaluating the performance of the entity's segments. Accordingly, disclosure of depreciation and amortisation expense by each reportable segment is disclosed.

- HKAS 7.50(d) In addition to the disclosure of segment results required by HKFRS 8, HKAS 7 encourages the disclosure of additional information about the amount of cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment. Although not explicitly stated in HKAS 7, we presume that such information should only be disclosed on a segment basis if such information is included in the information reported internally to the CODM.

- HKFRS 8.16 & 6 ¹¹⁹ In this illustration it is assumed that the construction contracts activity is separately identified as an operating segment in information provided internally to the CODM and that management has decided that it would be useful information to disclose this segment separately. If instead management had decided that the "construction contracts" segment was not sufficiently material to be regarded as a reportable segment, it could have labelled the amounts relating to this segment (and any other immaterial operating segments) as relating to "all other segments" in accordance with paragraph 16 of HKFRS 8. However, given that in HK Listco's assumed circumstances "construction contracts" is separately identified as an operating segment in information provided to HK Listco's CODM, it would not have been acceptable to simply include these amounts in the "unallocated amounts" disclosed in the reconciliation under paragraph 28 of HKFRS 8. Where an "all other segments" category is presented, the sources of revenue in this category should be described (paragraph 16 of HKFRS 8).

- HKFRS 8.23 ¹²⁰ In respect of the disclosure of segment interest revenue and interest expense, an entity should report interest revenue separately from interest expense for each reportable segment (assuming this information is reported to and used by the CODM) unless a majority of the segment's revenues are from interest and the CODM relies primarily on net interest revenue in making decisions about the segment (e.g. if the segment is a financial services segment). In that situation, the entity may report that segment's interest revenue net of interest expense and disclose that it has done so.

- HKFRS 8.24 ¹²¹ An entity should disclose the following about each reportable segment if the specified amounts are included in the measure of segment assets reviewed by the CODM or are otherwise regularly provided to the CODM even if not included in the measure of segment assets:
- the amount of investment in associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method; and
 - the amounts of additions to non-current assets (other than non-current financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts).

		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 8.28(b)	Profit		
	Reportable segment profit	220,453	185,942
	Elimination of inter-segment profits	(26,340)	(26,208)
	Reportable segment profit derived from group's external customers and joint venture	194,113	159,734
	Share of profits less losses of associates	13,830	12,645
	Other income	11,119	9,190
	Depreciation and amortisation	(34,128)	(27,675)
	Finance costs	(20,618)	(16,166)
	Impairment losses on non-current assets	(1,384)	-
	Unallocated head office and corporate expenses	(13,674)	(10,045)
	Consolidated profit before taxation	149,258	127,683
		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 8.28(c)	Assets		
	Reportable segment assets	797,336	720,298
	Elimination of inter-segment receivables	(2,260)	(1,650)
		795,076	718,648
	Interests in associates	40,308	29,478
	Equity securities designated at FVOCI	5,040	4,950
	Financial assets measured at FVPL	24,289	21,886
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	31,601	21,596
	Trading securities	58,331	58,020
	Deferred tax assets	2,539	3,495
	Unallocated head office and corporate assets	8,689	6,334
	Consolidated total assets	965,873	864,407
		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 8.28(d)	Liabilities		
	Reportable segment liabilities	356,208	338,266
	Elimination of inter-segment payables	(2,260)	(1,650)
		353,948	336,616
	Current tax liabilities	6,750	7,244
	Deferred tax liabilities	19,194	13,850
	Unallocated head office and corporate liabilities	25,534	19,024
	Consolidated total liabilities	405,426	376,734

HKFRS 8.33 (iii) Geographic information¹²²

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of (i) the group’s revenue from external customers and (ii) the group’s investment property, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill and interests in associates and joint venture (“specified non-current assets”)¹²³. The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the services were provided or the goods delivered¹²⁴. The geographical location of the specified non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset, in the case of property, plant and equipment, the location of the operation to which they are allocated, in the case of intangible assets and goodwill, and the location of operations, in the case of interests in associates and joint venture¹²⁴.

	Revenues from external customers ¹⁰⁶		Specified non-current assets	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Hong Kong (place of domicile) ¹²⁵	767,083	704,506	273,058	219,210
Mainland China	1,750	1,220	72,765	50,095
United States	129,528	100,600	-	-
Singapore	43,468	22,174	30,478	36,472
Malaysia	32,592	15,730	42,366	39,307
Germany	35,268	45,450	-	-
France	18,774	29,230	-	-
Other countries	56,432	66,330	-	-
	317,812	280,734	145,609	125,874
	1,084,895	985,240	418,667	345,084

The analysis above includes property rental income from external customers in Hong Kong and in Mainland China of \$7,795,000 (2021: \$5,595,000) and \$740,000 (2021: \$616,000) respectively.

HKFRS 8.31-34 ¹²² HKFRS 8 requires disclosure of information about an entity’s products and services, geographical areas and major customers, regardless of the entity’s organisation (i.e. even if the entity has a single reportable segment). These minimum disclosures, referred to as “entity-wide disclosures” in HKFRS 8, should be based on the financial information that is used to produce the entity’s financial statements (i.e. not based on the management approach) and are required if they are not provided as part of the reportable segment information required by the standard. In HK Listco’s financial statements, we have included the information relating to geographic location of customers and non-current assets here in Note 3(b) “Segment reporting” and included the information on the entity’s products and services and major customers in Note 3(a) “Revenue”. Other approaches to disclosing this information are also acceptable provided they meet the basic disclosure requirement of paragraph 113 of HKAS 1, to present notes in a systematic manner.

HKFRS 15.114 Regardless of where disclosed, these entity-wide disclosures are also a form of disaggregated revenue disclosure that may contribute towards satisfying paragraph 114 of HKFRS 15 (see footnote 107).

HKFRS 8.33 ¹²³ As part of the required entity-wide disclosures, HKFRS 8 requires the disclosure of certain geographic information, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive. The information required to be analysed geographically is (a) revenue from external customers and (b) non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts. In respect of (b), in our view, users may find it helpful if the disclosure identified which of the group’s non-current assets are included in this disclosure, rather than simply repeating the words in HKFRS 8.33(b) concerning “non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax ...”. This description will therefore vary from one entity to the next, depending on which non-current assets they carry.

HKFRS 8.33 ¹²⁴ HKFRS 8 requires the revenue and specified non-current assets to be “attributed” to countries. This is intended to allow flexibility to entities, for example it allows them to decide for themselves how to attribute revenue to countries in situations where the goods are shipped to one country but the invoices are sent to another country (see paragraph 106 of appendix A to the Basis for conclusions to HKFRS 8). Given this flexibility, entities are required to disclose the attribution basis used.

HKFRS 8.33

¹²⁵ Paragraph 33 of HKFRS 8 states that revenue and non-current asset information is required to be analysed by (a) the entity's country of domicile and (b) all foreign countries in total. To the extent that a foreign operation is material, further disclosure by country is required, and it would not be adequate simply to identify broad geographic areas of contiguous countries (e.g. Europe) (see paragraph 105 of appendix A to the Basis for conclusions to HKFRS 8). An entity is allowed, however, to provide sub-totals of the geographic information by groups of countries, in addition to the required information by country.

There is no further explanation as to the meaning of the entity's "country of domicile" when the disclosures are made on a consolidated basis and the meaning may be particularly unclear when the parent company is an investment holding company incorporated in an off-shore jurisdiction. In our view, in such circumstances, this disclosure may be taken to refer to the country which the group regards as its "home country", for example, where it has the majority of its operations, workforce and/or management headquarters. Furthermore, in our view, given the differences between the economic and legal systems and environment in Hong Kong and the Mainland China, it would be useful for users to disclose amounts relating to each of these regions separately, even though they are part of the same country. If in any doubt about the users being confused by a country, or part of a country, being identified as where the entity is domiciled, further disclosure should be given about how the entity has identified its "country of domicile".

4 OTHER INCOME¹⁰⁶

		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 7.20(b)	Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,363	1,008
	Dividend income	610	572
HKAS 20.39(b)	Government grants (note (i)) ¹²⁶	205	2,800
	Rentals receivable from operating leases, other than those relating to investment property	450	500
	Financial guarantee issued	2	2
HKFRS 7.24C(b)(ii)	Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps recognised as hedge ineffectiveness	1	1
A16(4)(1)(a)	Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment ¹²⁷	(83)	-
HKFRS 7.20(a)(i)	Net gain on trading securities ¹²⁷	4,887	4,307
	Net gain on investments not held for trading	3,684	-
		11,119	9,190

- HKAS 20.39(b) (i) In 2022, the group successfully applied for funding support from the Employment Support Scheme under the Anti-epidemic Fund, set up by the [•] Government. The purpose of the funding is to provide financial support to employers to retain their current employees or hire more employees when the business revives. Under the terms of the grant, the group is required to employ a sufficient number of employees with reference to its proposed employee headcounts in each subsidy month.
- In 2021, the group successfully applied for funding support from the Commercial Research and Development Fund (“the Fund”), set up by the [•] Government. The purpose of the Fund is to encourage innovation by granting financial assistance to commercial entities whose research and development projects meet certain criteria.

HKAS 20.29 ¹²⁶ According to paragraph 29 of HKAS 20, government grants relating to income may either be reported as income (as is shown here) or deducted in reporting the related expense.

HKAS 1.34 & 35 ¹²⁷ In accordance with HKAS 1, the results of transactions which are incidental to the main revenue generating activities are generally presented on a net basis (for example, the net gain or loss arising from the disposal of a non-current asset). In addition, HKAS 1 states that gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions (for example, gains and losses arising on financial instruments held for trading during the period) are reported together on a net basis, unless separately material. However, requirements of other more specific HKFRSs may restrict the extent to which amounts may be aggregated. For example, HKFRS 7 requires net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss to be separately analysed between those arising on financial instruments designated as such upon initial recognition and those arising on instruments which are mandatorily measured at FVPL in accordance with HKFRS 9.

5 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Finance costs		
	18,437	14,229
HKFRS 16.53(b) Interest on bank loans and other borrowings (note 22(c))	4,587	3,967
Interest on lease liabilities (note 22(c))	200	200
Dividends on redeemable preference shares (note 22(c) & 32(b))	1,272	880
Other interest expense (note 22(c))	24,496	19,276
HKFRS 7.20(b) Total interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss ¹²⁸	985	518
Interest accrued on advance payments from customers (note 20(b))	(4,765)	(3,548)
HKAS 23.26(a) Less: interest expense capitalised into properties under development*	20,716	16,246
	(98)	(80)
HKFRS 7.24C(b)(iv) Interest-rate swaps: cash flow hedges, reclassified from equity (note 9(b))	20,618	16,166
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
HKAS 23.26(b) * The borrowing costs have been capitalised at a rate of [●] - [●]% per annum (2021: [●] - [●]%).		
(b) Staff costs^{#129}		
HKAS 1.104 Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan	9,972	9,252
HKAS 19.53 Expenses recognised in respect of defined benefit retirement plans (note 28(a)(v))	13,852	14,010
HKAS 19.135(b) Equity-settled share-based payment expenses (note 29)	1,658	1,625
HKFRS 2.50 & 51(a) Salaries, wages and other benefits	386,999	354,525
	412,481	379,412

HKFRS 7.20(b) ¹²⁸ Paragraph 20(b) of HKFRS 7 requires disclosure of total interest expense calculated using the effective interest method for financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss. This would include, for example, interest expense recognised on payables carried at amortised cost (i.e. due to deferred payment terms), interest on lease liabilities, as well as interest incurred on bank loans. However, it would not include the unwinding of discounts on provisions, as provisions are not a type of financial instrument.

HKAS 1.104, HKAS 19.53, 135(b) HKFRS 2.50, 51a ¹²⁹ Disclosure of staff costs in this note would not normally be required when the analysis of expenses is presented using a classification based on the nature of expenses, rather than their function. However, disclosures of the amounts recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans and for share-based payment transactions are still required under the disclosure requirements of paragraph 53 of HKAS 19 and paragraph 51(a) of HKFRS 2, respectively. Although disclosure of expense recognised for defined benefit plans is not specifically required by HKAS 19, this information may be necessary in order to satisfy the disclosure objective of HKAS 19 – giving information that identifies the amounts in the financial statements arising from defined benefit plans. See footnote 220 for further details of HKAS 19's disclosure objectives.

		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
(c) Other items			
HKAS 1.104	Amortisation cost of intangible assets# (note 12)	2,680	1,500
HKAS 1.104	Depreciation charge# (note 11)		
	- owned property, plant and equipment	10,858	10,042
	- right-of-use assets	20,590	16,133
		31,448	26,175
	Impairment losses on non-financial assets		
	- plant and machinery (note 11(a))	1,200	-
	- goodwill (note 13)	184	-
		1,384	-
HKAS 21.52(a)	Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)	1,250	(5,251)
	Net (gain)/loss on forward foreign exchange contracts		
HKFRS 7.24C(b)(iv)	- net gain on cash flow hedging instruments reclassified from equity (note 9(b))#	(300)	(280)
HKFRS 7.20(a)(i)	- net (gain)/loss on other forward foreign exchange contracts	(525)	3,580
		425	(1,951)
CP	Auditors' remuneration ¹³⁰		
Sch 4, Part 2, Section 1	- audit services ¹³¹	1,062	885
CP	- tax services	200	188
CP	- other services	100	80
		1,362	1,153
HKAS 37.84(b)	Increase in provisions (note 31)	12,439	12,000
HKAS 40.75(f)	Rentals income from investment properties less direct outgoings of \$1,375,000 (2021: \$1,037,000) ¹³²	(7,160)	(5,174)
HKAS 2.36(d)	Cost of inventories# (note 19(a))	786,042	719,370
	# Cost of inventories includes \$315,678,000 (2021: \$281,865,000) relating to staff costs, depreciation and amortisation expenses and net gain on cash flow hedging instruments reclassified from equity, which amount is also included in the respective total amounts disclosed separately above or in note 5(b) for each of these types of expenses. ¹³³		

A14, Part 1(l)	¹³⁰ In accordance with paragraph I under Part 1 of Appendix 14 to the MBLRs, a listed issuer is required to disclose an analysis of auditors' remuneration in respect of both audit and non-audit services in the corporate governance report (CGR) included in its annual report. The analysis must include, in respect of each significant non-audit service assignment, details of the nature of the services and the fees paid. As compared to the requirement under CO to disclose the amount of the remuneration of the auditor (see footnote 131), Appendix 14 to the MBLRs is more prescriptive and includes requirements on disclosures of:
A16(34)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remuneration of non-audit services; and • remuneration of services provided by any entity that is under common control, ownership or management with the audit firm or any entity that a reasonable and informed third party having knowledge of all relevant information would reasonably conclude as part of the audit firm nationally or internationally. <p>When the amounts of auditors' remuneration disclosed in accordance with Appendix 14 to the MBLRs and the CO are different, a reconciliation is recommended to facilitate an understanding of the nature of the difference.</p> <p>Where a listed entity chooses to present such analysis in its annual financial statements, the issuer must make a clear and unambiguous reference to its annual financial statements from the CGR. The CGR must not only contain a cross-reference without any discussion of the matter.</p>
Sch 4, Part 2	¹³¹ Under the CO, companies are required to disclose, under a separate heading, the amount of the remuneration of the auditor. As defined in the CO, "remuneration" includes any sums paid by the company in respect of the auditor's expenses. This disclosure is required to be made in the financial statements.
HKAS 40.75(f)	¹³² Where the entity has investment properties which were vacant during the period, or otherwise not generating rental income, the entity should analyse direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) between that amount relating to investment properties which generated rental income and that amount relating to investment properties that did not generate rental income.
CP	¹³³ Although there is no requirement for such disclosure, it is best practice to show the extent of duplication in the disclosures made in this note.

6 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

HKAS 12.79

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents:

		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
CP	Current tax - Hong Kong Profits Tax¹³⁴		
HKAS 12.80(a)	Provision for the year	13,000	14,849
HKAS 12.80(b)	Under/(over)-provision in respect of prior years	61	(300)
		<u>13,061</u>	<u>14,549</u>
CP	Current tax - Overseas¹³⁴		
HKAS 12.80(a)	Provision for the year	7,769	6,950
HKAS 12.80(b)	Over-provision in respect of prior years	(619)	-
		<u>7,150</u>	<u>6,950</u>
	Deferred tax		
HKAS 12.80(c)	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,264	(489)
	Effect on deferred tax balances at 1 January resulting from a change in tax rate (note 30(b))	-	325
		<u>4,264</u>	<u>(164)</u>
		<u>24,475</u>	<u>21,335</u>

HKAS 12.81(c)

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2022 is calculated at 16.5% (2021: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year, except for one subsidiary of the group which is a qualifying corporation under the two-tiered Profits Tax rate regime¹³⁵.

For this subsidiary, the first HK\$2 million of assessable profits are taxed at 8.25% and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5%. The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for this subsidiary was calculated at the same basis in 2021.

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2022 takes into account a reduction granted by the Hong Kong SAR Government of 100% of the tax payable for the year of assessment 2021/22 subject to a maximum reduction of \$10,000 for each business (2021: a maximum reduction of \$10,000 was granted for the year of assessment 2020/21 and was taken into account in calculating the provision for 2021).

Taxation for overseas subsidiaries is charged at the appropriate current rates of taxation ruling in the relevant countries.

¹³⁴ Under the predecessor Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) and the previous version of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs, the amounts of tax payable to the Hong Kong tax authorities and overseas tax authorities needed to be separately disclosed. Such separation is no longer required but we expect that it may continue to be a common practice to separately disclose these amounts if the information is considered useful.

¹³⁵ In March 2018, Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance 2018 (the "Ordinance") was enacted to implement a two-tiered profits tax rate regime. Under the two-tiered profits tax rate regime, the first HK\$2 million of assessable profits of qualifying corporations is taxed at 8.25% and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5%. The Ordinance is effective from the year of assessment 2018/2019. For each year of assessment, only one entity in a group is eligible for the two-tiered profits tax rates. Consequently, if a group company (i.e. the parent company, a fellow subsidiary or a subsidiary) of the reporting entity has elected to claim the 8.25% band for a particular year of assessment, the reporting entity will not be eligible for the lower tax rate for that year of assessment.

HKAS 12.81(c) **(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates¹³⁶:**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before taxation	149,258	127,683
Notional tax on profit before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the countries concerned	26,390	22,580
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	397	602
Tax effect of non-taxable income ¹³⁷	(2,176)	(1,940)
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	233	150
Effect on deferred tax balances at 1 January resulting from a change in tax rate	-	325
Statutory tax concession	(240)	(160)
Over-provision in prior years	(558)	(300)
Others	429	78
Actual tax expense	24,475	21,335

HKAS 12.81(c) ¹³⁶ HKAS 12 requires disclosure of one or other of the following:
 (a) a reconciliation between the actual tax expense (or income) and the notional tax calculated at the applicable tax rate; and/or
 (b) a reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate.
 The entity is free to choose which approach to adopt or to adopt both.

HKAS 12.85 The "applicable tax rate" should be the rate that provides the most meaningful information to users of financial statements. This may be the domestic tax rate in the country in which the entity is domiciled or the tax rates of the various tax jurisdictions concerned, where an entity operates in more than one jurisdiction.

¹³⁷ Where no further tax will be payable by the group on the distribution of profits from associates and joint ventures (i.e. dividend income is tax free), the share of profit recognised under the equity method will be a form of non-taxable income, which would be included as a reconciling item in the tax reconciliation, either separately or together with other forms of non-taxable income.

7 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS^{138, 139}

S383(1), A16(24)
HKAS 24.17

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows¹⁴⁰:

	Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Sub-Total	Share-based payments (note) ¹⁴¹	2022 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Chairman</i>							
<i>Hon WS Tan</i>	150	-	-	-	150	-	150
<i>Executive directors</i>							
<i>SK Ho</i>	50	1,210	215	120	1,595	-	1,595
<i>YK Ng</i>	50	1,180	200	115	1,545	125	1,670
<i>PK Smith</i>	50	1,290	205	125	1,670	200	1,870
<i>CJ Wang (appointed on 18 June 2022)</i>	20	330	55	30	435	-	435
<i>BC Tong (resigned on 31 March 2022)</i>	10	165	25	15	215	(50)	165
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>							
<i>TY Sham</i>	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
<i>YH Li</i>	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
<i>AC Man</i>	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
	630	4,175	700	405	5,910	275	6,185

¹³⁸ The new CO's disclosure requirements about directors' remunerations are similar to the requirements of the predecessor Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32). However, the requirements have been expanded and/or clarified in the C(DIBD)R, particularly in respect of elements of a director's package other than basic salary and bonus. For further details about the key changes introduced by the C(DIBD)R in respect of directors' remuneration, please refer to KPMG's Briefing Note 1 "What's new for financial statements?".

C(DIBD)R.4, 5&6

¹³⁹ It should be noted that "directors' emoluments" are broadly defined in the C(DIBD)R and include, for example, emoluments in respect of accepting office as director, non cash benefits and amounts paid into a retirement scheme on the directors' behalf (such as MPF contributions paid on behalf of a director). This amount of emoluments should be split into two categories: (1) amounts relating to being a director of the company or of the company's subsidiary (i.e. directors' fees) and (2) amounts relating to other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the company or its subsidiaries. The nature of any non-cash benefit should also be disclosed.

In addition to directors' emoluments, the C(DIBD)R requires disclosure of the following types of directors' remuneration:

- directors' retirement benefits*;
- payments made, or benefit provided in respect of termination of directors' services; and
- consideration provided to or receivable by third parties for making available directors' services.

* The term "directors' retirement benefits" is referring to amounts arising on or after or in connection with a directors' retirement, and excludes amounts paid out of a scheme if the contributions into the scheme were substantially adequate for the maintenance of the scheme.

In this illustration, HK Listco only has directors' emoluments to disclose. When entities have other types of directors' remuneration in addition to directors' emoluments, they should disclose each of them separately. In that case, the note should be labelled as "Directors' remuneration" or any terms as appropriate to suit the content of the note.

C(DIBD)R.4, 5&6

¹⁴⁰ Unlike section 383(1) of the CO under which the analysis of directors' remuneration can be presented on a no-names basis, paragraph 24 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs requires listed companies to show details of directors' and past directors' emoluments, by name. References to "director" in that paragraph include a chief executive who is not a director. In the case of an issuer which is duly incorporated in the Mainland China as a joint stock limited company, directors or past directors include supervisors and past supervisors (as appropriate) (paragraph 24.4 of Appendix 16).

The SEHK has also further clarified in the response to its frequently asked questions No. 77 released on 30 March 2004 under Series 1 "Rule Requirements relating to Listing Criteria Issues and Continuing Obligations", that comparative figures for disclosure of directors' emoluments on a named basis must also be disclosed. The above analysis illustrates one of the possible formats for such disclosure. Paragraph E.1.8 under Part 2 of Appendix 14 to the MBLRs also recommends that issuers disclose details of any remuneration payable to members of senior management, on an individual and named basis, in the annual reports.

	Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Sub-Total	Share-based payments ¹⁴¹	2021 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chairman							
Hon WS Tan	150	-	-	-	150	-	150
Executive directors							
SK Ho	50	1,090	150	100	1,390	-	1,390
YK Ng	50	1,060	125	100	1,335	125	1,460
PK Smith	50	1,160	150	110	1,470	200	1,670
BC Tong	40	600	70	60	770	50	820
Independent non-executive directors							
TY Sham	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
YH Li	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
AC Man	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
	640	3,910	495	370	5,415	375	5,790

Note:

These represent the estimated value of share options granted to the directors under the company's share option scheme. The value of these share options is measured according to the group's accounting policies for share-based payment transactions as set out in note 1(x)(iii) and, in accordance with that policy, includes adjustments to reverse amounts accrued in previous years where grants of equity instruments are forfeited prior to vesting.

The details of these benefits in kind, including the principal terms and number of options granted, are disclosed under the paragraph "Share option scheme" in the directors' report and note 29. In addition, the company has given a guarantee on behalf of a director to a finance company. This benefit in kind is disclosed in note 23.

8 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

A16(25)

HKAS 24.17

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, three (2021: three) are directors whose emoluments are disclosed in note 7. The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the other two (2021: two) individuals are as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
A16(25)(1) Salaries and other emoluments	1,500	1,400
A16(25)(3) Discretionary bonuses	150	140
Share-based payments	150	150
A16(25)(2) Retirement scheme contributions	140	130
	1,940	1,820

A16(25)(6)

The emoluments of the two (2021: two) individuals with the highest emoluments are within the following bands:

\$	2022 Number of individuals	2021 Number of individuals
Nil - 1,000,000	1	2
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	1	-

C(DIBD)R.4(2)(b) ¹⁴¹

The CO requires entities to disclose the nature of any non-cash benefits included in the total amounts disclosed for emoluments, retirement benefits, compensation or consideration paid to third parties. However, it is not necessary to separately disclose the monetary amounts of those non-cash benefits included in the totals. In the illustration above this requirement is met by separately disclosing share-based payments. Other examples could include allowing the director to live in accommodation owned by the company rent-free.

9 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

HKAS 1.90 (a) Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income

	Before-tax amount \$'000	2022 Tax (expense)/ benefit \$'000	Net-of-tax amount \$'000	Before-tax amount \$'000	2021 Tax (expense)/ benefit \$'000	Net-of-tax amount \$'000
Exchange differences on translation of:						
- financial statements of overseas subsidiaries	(2,173)	-	(2,173)	1,047	-	1,047
- related borrowings	494	-	494	(219)	-	(219)
	(1,679)	-	(1,679)	828	-	828
Surplus on revaluation of land and buildings held for own use	27,290	(2,138)	25,152	7,158	(846)	6,312
Cash flow hedge: net movement in hedging reserve	(347)	61	(286)	(320)	56	(264)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	(9)	-	(9)	(10)	-	(10)
Equity investments at FVOCI: net movement in fair value reserve (non-recycling)	90	-	90	50	-	50
Other comprehensive income	25,345	(2,077)	23,268	7,706	(790)	6,916

HKAS 1.92-94 (b) Components of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash flow hedges:		
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments recognised during the period	51	40
Reclassification adjustments for amounts transferred to profit or loss:		
- finance costs (note 5(a))	(98)	(80)
- cost of inventories (note 5(c))	(300)	(280)
Net deferred tax credited to other comprehensive income	61	56
Net movement in the hedging reserve during the period recognised in other comprehensive income	(286)	(264)
Equity investments measured at FVOCI		
Changes in fair value recognised during the period	90	50
Net movement in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) during the period recognised in other comprehensive income	90	50

10 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings per share

HKAS 33.70(a)&(b) The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the company of \$114,367,000 (2021: \$96,181,000) and the weighted average of 99,531,000 ordinary shares (2021: 99,000,000 shares after adjusting for the bonus issue in 2022)¹⁴² in issue during the year, calculated as follows:

HKAS 33.70(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	2022 '000	2021 '000
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	90,000	90,000
Effect of bonus issue (note 32(c)(ii))	9,000	9,000
Effect of shares repurchased (note 32(c)(iii))	(386)	-
Effect of share options exercised (note 32(c)(iv))	917	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	99,531	99,000

(b) Diluted earnings per share

HKAS 33.70(a)&(b) The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the company of \$114,893,000 (2021: \$96,704,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 100,470,000 shares (2021: 99,664,000 shares after adjusting for the bonus issue in 2022)¹⁴², calculated as follows:

HKAS 33.26-27, 64 ¹⁴² Paragraph 26 of HKAS 33 requires that for the purpose of calculating earnings per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented should be adjusted for events, other than conversion of potential ordinary shares, that have changed the number of ordinary shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources. Paragraph 27 lists examples of such events: capitalisation or bonus issue, bonus element in any other issue (e.g. bonus element in a rights issue), share split and reverse share split.

Paragraph 64 of HKAS 33 states that the requirement to restate the per share calculations for all periods presented applies even if the change occurs after the end of the reporting period (but before the financial statements are authorised for issue). In that case, the fact that per share calculations reflect the post balance sheet change in the number of shares should be disclosed. In our view, this requirement in paragraph 64 does not apply to a rights issue which occurred after the end of the reporting period. This is because the computation of the bonus element in a rights issue requires information on the market price of the shares immediately before exercise of the rights i.e. relates to circumstances which did not exist at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the retrospective adjustment for a rights issue would only be made for rights issues that occurred during the reporting period. Any rights issue that occurred after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue should be disclosed as a non-adjusting event in accordance with paragraph 70(d) of HKAS 33 and paragraph 22(f) of HKAS 10.

HKAS 33.70(a)	(i) Profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the company (diluted)	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
	Profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders	114,367	96,181
	After tax effect of effective interest on the liability component of convertible notes	525	522
	After tax effect of losses recognised on the derivative component of convertible notes	1	1
	Profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders (diluted)	114,893	96,704
HKAS 33.70(b)	(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	2022 '000	2021 '000
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	99,531	99,000
	Effect of conversion of convertible notes (note 25)	500	500
	Effect of deemed issue of shares under the company's share option scheme for nil consideration (note 29)	439	164
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 31 December	100,470	99,664

11 INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT¹⁴³

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Ownership interests in land and buildings held for own use \$'000	Other properties leased for own use \$'000	Plant, machinery and equipment \$'000	Sub-total \$'000	Investment property \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost or valuation:						
HKAS 16.73(d) At 1 January 2021	74,323	39,189	140,462	253,974	60,170	314,144
HKAS 16.73(e)(viii)) Exchange adjustments	236	-	870	1,106	-	1,106
HKAS 16.73(e)(i) Additions	7,927	14,235	16,833	38,995	-	38,995
HKAS 16.73(e)(ii) Disposals	-	-	(3,845)	(3,845)	-	(3,845)
HKAS 16.73(e)(iv) Surplus on revaluation	7,158	-	-	7,158	-	7,158
Less: elimination of accumulated depreciation	(1,937)	-	-	(1,937)	-	(1,937)
HKAS 40.76 Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	6,520	6,520
HKAS 16.73(d) At 31 December 2021	<u>87,707</u>	<u>53,424</u>	<u>154,320</u>	<u>295,451</u>	<u>66,690</u>	<u>362,141</u>
Representing:						
Cost	-	53,424	154,320	207,744	-	207,744
Valuation – 2021	<u>87,707</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87,707</u>	<u>66,690</u>	<u>154,397</u>
	<u>87,707</u>	<u>53,424</u>	<u>154,320</u>	<u>295,451</u>	<u>66,690</u>	<u>362,141</u>
HKAS 16.73(d) At 1 January 2022	87,707	53,424	154,320	295,451	66,690	362,141
HKAS 16.73(e)(viii)) Exchange adjustments	(1,171)	-	(1,230)	(2,401)	-	(2,401)
HKAS 16.73(e)(i) Additions	10,373	14,535	16,344	41,252	-	41,252
HKAS 16.73(e)(ii) Disposals	-	-	(4,570)	(4,570)	-	(4,570)
HKAS 16.73(e)(iv) Surplus on revaluation	27,290	-	-	27,290	-	27,290
Less: elimination of accumulated depreciation	(2,649)	-	-	(2,649)	-	(2,649)
HKAS 40.76 Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	18,260	18,260
HKAS 16.73(d) At 31 December 2022	<u>121,550</u>	<u>67,959</u>	<u>164,864</u>	<u>354,373</u>	<u>84,950</u>	<u>439,323</u>
Representing:						
Cost	-	67,959	164,864	232,823	-	232,823
Valuation – 2022	<u>121,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>121,550</u>	<u>84,950</u>	<u>206,500</u>
	<u>121,550</u>	<u>67,959</u>	<u>164,864</u>	<u>354,373</u>	<u>84,950</u>	<u>439,323</u>

	Ownership interests in land and buildings held for own use \$'000	Other properties leased for own use \$'000	Plant, machinery and equipment \$'000	Sub-total \$'000	Investment property \$'000	Total \$'000
Accumulated amortisation and depreciation:						
HKAS 16.73(d)	At 1 January 2021	-	-	72,395	-	72,395
HKAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Exchange adjustments	-	-	334	-	334
HKAS 16.73(e)(vii)	Charge for the year	1,937	9,737	14,501	-	26,175
HKAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Written back on disposals	-	-	(2,837)	-	(2,837)
HKAS 16.73(e)(iv)	Elimination on revaluation	(1,937)	-	-	-	(1,937)
HKAS 16.73(d)	At 31 December 2021	-	9,737	84,393	-	94,130
HKAS 16.73(d)	At 1 January 2022	-	9,737	84,393	-	94,130
HKAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Exchange adjustments	-	-	(526)	-	(526)
HKAS 16.73(e)(vii)	Charge for the year	2,649	12,811	15,988	-	31,448
HKAS 16.73(e)(v)	Impairment loss	-	-	1,200	-	1,200
HKAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Written back on disposals	-	-	(3,738)	-	(3,738)
HKAS 16.73(e)(iv)	Elimination on revaluation	(2,649)	-	-	-	(2,649)
HKAS 16.73(d)	At 31 December 2022	-	22,548	97,317	-	119,865
HKAS 16.73(e)	Net book value:					
	At 31 December 2022	121,550	45,411	67,547	234,508	84,950
	At 31 December 2021	87,707	43,687	69,927	201,321	66,690

Impairment loss¹⁴⁴

HKAS 36.126(a) & 130 In June 2022, a number of machines in the property development division¹⁴⁵ were physically damaged. The group assessed the recoverable amounts of those machines and as a result the carrying amount of the machines was written down to their recoverable amount of \$6,230,000¹⁴⁶. An impairment loss of \$1,200,000 was recognised in “Cost of sales”¹⁴⁷. The estimates of recoverable amount were based on the machines’ fair values less costs of disposal, using market comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of similar assets within the same industry, adjusted for differences such as remaining useful lives¹⁴⁸. The fair value on which the recoverable amount is based on is categorised as level 3 measurement. The equipment was disposed of before the end of the year at approximately its carrying amount at that time.¹⁴⁹

[HKAS 36.126 to 132 contains detailed disclosure requirements that apply whenever an entity recognises an impairment loss / a reversal of an impairment loss. If an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed, care should be taken to comply with these requirements, including disclosing key assumptions and the impact of the recent events and market conditions on these assumptions. It may be helpful to the reader to include sensitivity analysis for any particularly judgemental assumptions which may be subject to change in an uncertain future.]¹⁶⁹

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- HKFRS 16.96 ¹⁴⁴ If the lessor recognises impairment loss on assets subject to operating leases, it needs to provide the disclosure required by HKAS 36 for assets subject to operating lease separately from owned assets held and used by the entity.
- HKAS 36.130 (c)(ii) ¹⁴⁵ If an entity reports segment information in accordance with HKFRS 8, it should disclose for an individual asset the reportable segment to which the asset belongs.
- HKAS 36.130(e) ¹⁴⁶ For an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit for which an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the period, the entity is required to disclose the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU and whether the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. If the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, additional disclosures will be required. See footnote 148 below for details of those additional disclosures.
- HKAS 36.126(a) ¹⁴⁷ In this illustration, HK Listco presents its expenses by function (see footnote 43) and has therefore allocated the impairment loss of non-financial assets to the appropriate function. In our view, only expenses that cannot be allocated to a specific function are classified as “other operating expenses” (e.g. impairment of goodwill). This is the case even if the asset to which the impairment relates is subsequently disposed of before the end of the same year – in this illustration, HK Listco has kept the impairment loss previously recognised in the published interim financial statements in the same line item (i.e. “Cost of sales”) even though the asset to which the impairment relates was subsequently disposed of, and the gain or loss on disposal is included in a different line item (i.e. “Other income” in note 4) in the annual financial statements.
- HKFRS 13.7(c) ¹⁴⁸ As stated in paragraph 7(c) of HKFRS 13, an asset whose recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal in accordance with HKAS 36 is outside the scope of HKFRS 13’s disclosure requirements. Instead, entities need to provide the following disclosures required by paragraph 130 of HKAS 36 if an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the period in respect of the asset whose recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal:
- HKAS 36.130(f)
- the level of the 3-Level fair value hierarchy (as defined in HKFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorised;
 - for Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements:
 - a description of the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal;
 - any change in valuation technique used and the reason(s) for making the change;
 - key assumptions used in determining the fair value less costs of disposal; and
 - discount rate used in the measurement if a present value technique is used for measuring fair value less costs of disposal.
- HKAS 34.26 ¹⁴⁹ If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period is changed significantly during the final interim period of the financial year, paragraph 26 of HKAS 34 requires the nature and amount of the change in estimate to be disclosed in a note to the annual financial statements unless a separate interim financial report is published for that final period. In Hong Kong, as typically an interim financial report is only published in respect of the first six months of the period, this disclosure requirement in paragraph 26 of HKAS 34 would apply to the annual financial statements whenever there is a significant change in the second half of the year to an estimate reported in the first half of the year.

HKFRS 13.91-93 (b) Fair value measurement of properties¹⁵⁰

HKFRS 13.93(b) (i) Fair value hierarchy¹⁵³

The following table presents the fair value of the group's properties measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs

	Fair value at 31 December 2022 ¹⁵⁴	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2022 categorised into		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurement ¹⁵¹				
Investment properties ¹⁵² :				
- Residential – Mainland China	32,000	-	-	32,000
- Commercial – Hong Kong	52,950	-	52,950	-
Properties held for own use:				
- Freehold land and buildings – South East Asia	34,000	-	-	34,000
- Leasehold land and buildings ¹⁵² – Hong Kong	87,550	-	87,550	-

	Fair value at 31 December 2021	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2021 categorised into		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurement				
Investment properties:				
- Residential – Mainland China	26,500	-	-	26,500
- Commercial – Hong Kong	40,190	-	40,190	-
Properties held for own use:				
- Freehold land and buildings – South East Asia	30,059	-	-	30,059
- Leasehold land and buildings – Hong Kong	57,648	-	57,648	-

HKFRS 13.91
92, 99, C1-C3

¹⁵⁰ HKFRS 13 contains a comprehensive disclosure framework for fair value measurement. The objective of the disclosures for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value after initial recognition is:

- to provide information that enables users of financial statements to assess the methods and inputs used to develop those measurements; and
- to assess the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income of recurring fair value measurements that are based on significant unobservable inputs.

Paragraphs 93-99 of HKFRS 13 list out the disclosures required by the standard. The disclosure requirements apply only to fair value measurements made after initial recognition and vary depending on whether the fair value measurement is “recurring” or “non-recurring”, and depending on which level of the 3-Level fair value hierarchy (as further discussed in footnote 153 below) that the assets or liabilities are categorised within. As explained in footnote 151 below, recurring fair value measurements arise from assets or liabilities measured on a fair value basis at each reporting date. All other measurements using fair value after initial recognition are “non-recurring”. The most extensive disclosure requirements are for Level 3 measurements that are recurring.

Paragraph 92 of HKFRS 13 explicitly requires that if the disclosures provided in accordance with the standard and other HKFRSs are insufficient to meet the above-mentioned disclosure objectives, entities should disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives.

Unless another format is more appropriate, the quantitative disclosures required by HKFRS 13 should be presented in a tabular format (i.e. instead of being a narrative note).

In this illustration, HK Listco provides HKFRS 13 disclosures for its investment properties and properties held for own use in note 11(b), and financial instruments in note 33(f).

HKFRS 13.93(a)

¹⁵¹ Recurring fair value measurements arise from assets or liabilities measured on a fair value basis at each reporting date. Examples of recurring fair value measurements include investment properties accounted for using fair value model under HKAS 40, properties held for own use measured at revaluation model under HKAS 16, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under HKFRS 9.

Non-recurring fair value measurements made after initial recognition are those that are triggered by particular circumstances. Non-recurring fair value measurements include an asset being classified as held for sale and measured at fair value less costs to sell under HKFRS 5.

HKAS 40.40A,
HKFRS 16.34-35

¹⁵² The right-of-use assets, and not the underlying property, shall be measured at fair value, when the lessee uses the fair value model to measure an investment property that is held as a right-of-use asset. This also applies to the situations where the lessee measures the right-of-use assets at revalued amounts applying HKAS 16.

HKFRS 13.93(b),
72-90

¹⁵³ For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, entities are required to disclose the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique for that particular asset or liability as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: these are valuations which use only Level 1 inputs i.e. these use unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 valuations: these are valuations that use Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1 (e.g. because the observable inputs are for similar, but not identical assets or liabilities) and do not use significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.
- Level 3 valuations: these are valuations which cannot be classified as Level 1 or Level 2. This means that the valuation is estimated using significant unobservable inputs.

In some cases, the inputs used to measure the fair value might be categorised within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those cases, the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement (NB Level 1 is considered as the highest, Level 3 is the lowest). This means that if the valuation technique uses significant unobservable inputs, then the fair value of that asset or liability should be classified as a “Level 3” valuation.

HKFRS 13.94

¹⁵⁴ For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, entities are required to disclose, for each class of assets and liabilities, the fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period, and for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reasons for the measurement. As stated in paragraph 94 of HKFRS 13, class is determined based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability; and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised. When another HKFRS specifies the class for an asset or a liability, entities may use that class in providing the disclosures required by HKFRS 13, if that class meets the requirements in paragraph 94 of HKFRS 13. In this illustration, so far as the fair value disclosures for properties are concerned, HK Listco has taken into account the location and the type of property when identifying separate classes for the purpose of HKFRS 13.

As stated in paragraph 94 of HKFRS 13, the number of classes may need to be greater for Level 3 fair value measurements as they have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity.

HKFRS 13.93(c), (e)(iv) During the year ended 31 December 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3 (2021: nil). The group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.¹⁵⁵

HKAS 16.77
HKAS 40.75(a), (e)
HKFRS 13.93(g) All of the group's investment properties and properties held for own use were revalued as at 31 December 2022¹⁵⁶. The valuations were carried out by an independent firm of surveyors, Lang and Associates, who have among their staff Fellows of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors with recent experience in the location and category of property being valued¹⁵⁷. The group's property manager and the chief financial officer have discussion with the surveyors on the valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at each interim and annual reporting date¹⁵⁸.

HKFRS 13.93(d) (ii) Valuation techniques and inputs used in Level 2 fair value measurements¹⁵⁹

The fair value of investment properties and properties held for own use located in Hong Kong is determined using market comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of comparable properties on a price per square foot basis using market data which is publicly available.

HKFRS 13.93(d) (iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements¹⁵⁹

	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range ¹⁶⁰	Weighted average ¹⁶⁰
Investment properties Residential – Mainland China	Discounted cash flow	Risk-adjusted discount rate	[●]% to [●]%	[●]%
		Expected market rental growth	(2021: [●]% to [●]%)	(2021: [●]%)
		Expected occupancy rate	[●]% to [●]%	[●]%
			(2021: [●]% to [●]%)	(2021: [●]%)
Properties held for own use Freehold land and buildings – South East Asia	Market comparison approach	Premium (discount) on quality of the buildings	-[●]% to [●]%	[●]%
			(2021: -[●]% to [●]%)	(2021: [●]%)

HKFRS 13.93(h)(i) The fair value of investment properties located in the Mainland China is determined by discounting a projected cash flow series associated with the properties using risk-adjusted discount rates. The valuation takes into account expected market rental growth and occupancy rate of the respective properties. The discount rates used have been adjusted for the quality and location of the buildings and the tenant credit quality. The fair value measurement is positively correlated to the expected market rental growth and the occupancy rate, and negatively correlated to the risk-adjusted discount rates¹⁶¹.

The fair value of properties held for own use located in South East Asia is determined using market comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of comparable properties on a price per square foot basis, adjusted for a premium or a discount specific to the quality of the group's buildings compared to the recent sales. Higher premium for higher quality buildings will result in a higher fair value measurement.

HKFRS 13.93(c), 93(e)(iv) & 95 ¹⁵⁵ Entities are required to disclose the following in respect of recurring fair value measurements:

- the amounts of any transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy;
- the reasons for those transfers; and
- the policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred (e.g. occurred at the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer, deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting period, or at the end of the reporting period).

Transfers into and out of the levels should be separately disclosed and discussed.

HKFRS 13.27-29, 93(i) ¹⁵⁶ Under HKFRS 13, fair value measurement 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. An entity's current use of a non-financial asset is presumed to be its highest and best use unless market or other factors suggest that a different use by market participants would maximise the value of the asset. If it is determined that the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, the entity is required to disclose this fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use. This disclosure requirement applies to both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements.

HKFRS 13.93(e), (f) The movements during the period in the balance of these Level 3 fair value measurements are as follows:¹⁶²

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment properties – Residential – Mainland China:		
At 1 January	26,500	24,310
Fair value adjustment	5,500	2,190
At 31 December	<u>32,000</u>	<u>26,500</u>

Fair value adjustment of investment properties is recognised in the line item “net valuation gain on investment property” on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

All the gains recognised in profit or loss for the year arise from the properties held at the end of the reporting period.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Properties held for own use – Freehold land and buildings – South East Asia		
At 1 January	30,059	28,013
Additions	505	1,080
Exchange adjustment	(1,171)	236
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,020)	(745)
Surplus on revaluation	5,627	1,475
At 31 December	<u>34,000</u>	<u>30,059</u>

Surplus on revaluation and exchange adjustment of properties held for own use are recognised in other comprehensive income in “property revaluation reserve” and “exchange reserve”, respectively.

[Consider disclosing additional information to reflect the uncertainties in relation to the impact of the recent events and market conditions on property valuations, and give further details in accordance with HKFRS 13.91-99, including any change in valuation technique and transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.]

(iv) Depreciated cost of properties held for own use carried at fair value

HKAS 16.77(e) Had the revalued properties held for own use been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, the carrying amounts would have been:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Freehold land and buildings	22,150	24,260
Leasehold land and buildings	58,390	47,907
	<u>80,540</u>	<u>72,167</u>

-
- HKAS 16.77
HKAS 40.75(e) ¹⁵⁷ Entities should disclose the extent to which the fair value of investment property is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, entities disclose this fact. Similarly, entities should disclose whether an independent valuer was involved in the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.
- HKFRS 13.93(g),
IE65 ¹⁵⁸ For fair value measurements categorised in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, entities should provide a description of the valuation processes used. IE65 of HKFRS 13 gives examples of information that the entity might disclose in respect of the valuation processes in order to comply with this requirement.
- HKFRS 13.93(d) ¹⁵⁹ Entities are required to disclose, for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3, information about the significant unobservable inputs used has to be quantitative.
- If there has been a change in valuation technique, entities should disclose this fact and the reason(s) for making the change.
- ¹⁶⁰ HKFRS 13 does not specify how to summarise the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used for each class of assets or liabilities carried at Level 3 valuations (e.g. whether to disclose the range of values or a weighted average for each significant unobservable input used). Entities should consider the level of detail that is necessary to meet the disclosure objectives. For example, if the range of values for a significant unobservable input used is wide, then the entity may need to disclose both the range and the weighted average of the values in order to provide information about how the inputs are dispersed around that average and distributed within that range.
- HKFRS
13.93(h)(i) ¹⁶¹ For recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, entities should give a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. This narrative description should include, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs that have been disclosed under paragraph 93(d) of HKFRS 13.
- If there are interrelationships between those inputs, a description of those interrelationships and how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes should be disclosed.
- HKFRS 13.93(e),
93(f) ¹⁶² For recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, entities should provide a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances. This reconciliation should separately disclose the changes during the period attributable to:
- total gains or losses (i.e. realised and unrealised) for the period recognised in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which they are recognised;
 - total gains or losses for the period recognised in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which they are recognised;
 - purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each of these types of changes disclosed separately); and
 - the amounts of any transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.
- Separate disclosure should be made for changes in unrealised gains or losses included in profit or loss relating to assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised.

HKFRS 16.52 (c) **Right-of-use assets**

HKFRS 16.53(j), 59(a) The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings held for own use, carried at fair value in Hong Kong, with remaining lease term ¹⁶³ of:			
- 50 years or more	(i)	65,610	48,740
- between 10 and 50 years		21,940	8,908
		87,550	57,648
Other properties leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	(ii)	45,411	43,687
Plant, machinery and equipment, carried at depreciated cost	(iii)	23,472	24,727
		156,433	126,062
Ownership interests in leasehold investment property, carried at fair value, with remaining lease term ¹⁶³ of:			
- 50 years or more		52,950	40,190
- between 10 and 50 years		32,000	26,500
		84,950	66,690
		241,383	192,752

¹⁶³ For the purposes of meeting the disclosure requirements of paragraph 59(a) of HKFRS 16, a lessee is required to provide information that helps users of financial statements to assess the nature of the lessee's leasing activities. In this regard, it would be informative to analyse the carrying value of significant ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings by indicating the remaining lease term as illustrated here.

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 16.53(a)	Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset:		
	Ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings	1,629	1,192
	Other properties leased for own use	12,811	9,737
	Plant, machinery and equipment	6,150	5,204
		<u>20,590</u>	<u>16,133</u>
HKFRS 16.53(b)	Interest on lease liabilities (note 5(a))	4,587	3,967
HKFRS 16.53(c)	Expense relating to short-term leases ¹⁶⁴	1,050	850
HKFRS 16.53(d)	Expense relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets ¹⁶⁴	3,300	2,700
HKFRS 16.53(e)	Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	1,560	1,760
HKFRS 16.60A(b)	COVID-19-related rent concessions received ^{78, 165}	(540)	(380)

HKFRS 16.53(h) During the year, additions to right-of-use assets were \$29,298,000 (2021: 25,082,000). This amount included the purchase of a leasehold property of \$9,868,000 (2021: 6,847,000), and the remainder primarily related to the capitalised lease payments payable under new tenancy agreements.

HKFRS 16.52 Details of land leases included in the carrying amount of inventories, total cash outflow for leases, the maturity analysis of lease liabilities and the future cash outflows arising from leases that are not yet commenced are set out in notes 19(b), 22(d), 33(b) and 34, respectively.

HKFRS 16.60A(a) The group early adopted the Amendment to HKFRS 16, *Leases, Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021* in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, and applies the practical expedient to all eligible rent concessions received by the group^{78, 165}. Further details are disclosed in (ii) below.

(i) Ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings held for own use

HKFRS 16.59(a) The group holds several industrial buildings for its electronics business, where its manufacturing facilities are primarily located. The group is the registered owner of these property interests, including the whole or part of undivided share in the underlying land. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire these property interests from their previous registered owners, and there are no ongoing payments to be made under the terms of the land lease, other than payments based on rateable values set by the relevant government authorities. These payments vary from time to time and are payable to the relevant government authorities.

HKFRS 16.53(c)&(d) ¹⁶⁴ If the lessee has elected to apply the recognition exemption in paragraphs 5-6 of HKFRS 16, the expenses relating to short-term leases (which need not include the expense relating to leases with a lease term of one month or less) and the expense relating to leases of low-value assets (which shall not include the expense relating to the short-term leases of low-value assets) shall be disclosed.

HKFRS 16.60A ¹⁶⁵ A lessee that chooses to apply the practical expedient is required by paragraph 2 of HKFRS 16 to apply it consistently to all lease contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. In this illustration, HK Listco has applied the practical expedient to all qualifying COVID-19-related rent concessions. This fact and the amount of COVID-19-related rent concessions recognised in profit or loss are disclosed in note 11(c). The lessee has to disclose whether it has applied the practical expedient to all COVID-19-related rent concessions. If it has not applied the expedient to all, then it needs to disclose information about the nature of the contracts to which it has applied the practical expedient. For example, a retailer may conclude that it is acceptable to apply the practical expedient consistently to all qualifying rent concessions in relation to leases of retail stores, but not other types of leases (e.g. vehicle leases).

(ii) Other properties leased for own use

HKFRS 16.59(a) The group has obtained the right to use other properties as its warehouses and retail stores through tenancy agreements. The leases typically run for an initial period of [●] to [●] years. Lease payments are usually increased every [●] years to reflect market rentals.

HKFRS 16.59(b)(ii), B50 Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period after the end of the contract term. Where practicable, the group seeks to include such extension options exercisable by the group to provide operational flexibility. The group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. If the group is not reasonably certain to exercise the extension options, the future lease payments during the extension periods are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities. The potential exposure to these future lease payments is summarised below:¹⁶⁶

	Lease liabilities recognised (discounted)		Potential future lease payments under extension options not included in lease liabilities (undiscounted)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Warehouses – Hong Kong	7,186	7,929	3,000	1,400
Retail stores – Hong Kong	4,535	6,606	4,800	4,800

HKFRS 16.59(b)(i), B49 The group leased a number of retail stores which contain variable lease payment terms that are based on sales generated from the retail stores and minimum annual lease payment terms that are fixed. These payment terms are common in retail stores in Hong Kong where the group operates. In 2021 and 2022 the group received rent concessions in the form of a discount on fixed payments as a result of severe social distancing and travel restriction measures introduced to contain the spread of COVID-19. The amount of fixed and variable lease payments for the year is summarised below:¹⁶⁶

HKFRS 16.59 & B48-B52 ¹⁶⁶ In addition to the quantitative disclosure as required by paragraphs 53-58 of HKFRS 16, paragraph 59 of HKFRS 16 requires a lessee to disclose additional qualitative and quantitative information about its leasing activities necessary to give a basis for users to assess the effect on the financial statements. In determining whether additional information about leasing activities is necessary, paragraph B48 of HKFRS 16 states that the information is likely to be relevant if it helps users of financial statements to understand:

- the flexibility provided by leases (for example, if the entity can reduce its exposure by exercising termination options or renewing leases with favourable terms and conditions);
- restrictions imposed by leases (for example, if the lessee requires the entity to maintain particular financial ratio);
- sensitivity of reported information to key variables (for example, if lease payments are linked to sales or usage volume or other variables);
- exposure to other risks arising from leases (for example, residual value risk); and
- deviations from industry practice (for example, unusual lease terms and conditions that affect a lessee's lease portfolio, or sale and leaseback transactions).

Paragraph 59 of HKFRS 16 provides examples of information that the entity should consider disclosing, including variable lease payments, extension and termination options, residual value guarantees and sale and leaseback transactions. Paragraphs B49-B52 of HKFRS 16 expands to give further examples of additional information in respect of these items. In this illustration, HK Listco determines that the information about flexibility provided by the extension options and the variability of turnover rent are relevant to users of financial statements and are not available elsewhere in this illustrative annual report. Entities should use their judgement to determine what additional information is relevant in view of their circumstances and therefore requires disclosure.

In addition, the information about the nature of rent concessions (e.g. one-off rent reductions, rent waivers or deferrals of lease payments), if material, would be relevant to users of financial statements regardless of whether a lessee applies the practical expedient relating to COVID-19 (see footnote 78).

	2022			Total payments \$'000
	Fixed payments \$'000	Variable payments \$'000	COVID-19 rent concessions \$'000	
Retail stores – Hong Kong	2,400	1,560	(540)	3,420

	2021			Total payments \$'000
	Fixed payments \$'000	Variable payments \$'000	COVID-19 rent concessions \$'000	
Retail stores – Hong Kong	2,400	1,760	(380)	3,780

At 31 December 2022, it is estimated that an increase in sales generated from these retail stores by 5% would have increased the lease payments by \$198,000 (2021: \$208,000).

(iii) Other leases

HKFRS 16.59(a), (b) The group leases production plant, machinery and office equipment under leases expiring from [●] to [●] years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated, while some include an option to purchase the leased equipment at the end of the lease term at a price deemed to be a bargain purchase option. None of the leases includes variable lease payments.

(d) Investment property

HKFRS 16.92 The group leases out investment property under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of [●] to [●] years, with an option to renew the lease after that date at which time all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments are usually increased every [●] years to reflect market rentals. Certain leases include variable lease payment terms that are based on the revenue of tenants.

HKFRS 16.97 Undiscounted lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in place at the reporting date will be receivable by the group in future periods as follows¹⁶⁷:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within 1 year	9,780	7,600
After 1 year but within 2 years	8,360	6,280
After 2 year but within 3 years	8,360	6,280
After 3 year but within 4 years	6,800	6,280
After 4 year but within 5 years	6,800	4,720
After 5 years	10,250	7,970
	50,350	39,130

HKFRS 16.94 & 97 ¹⁶⁷ Paragraphs 94 and 97 of HKFRS 16 requires an entity to disclose the maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years following the reporting date and a total of the amounts for the remaining years.

HKAS 1.113 The above disclosure could alternatively be presented together with information about revenue from remaining performance obligations as required by paragraph 120 of HKFRS 15 as both disclosures relate to revenue under contracts existing as at the end of the reporting period that is expected to be recognised in the future. In HK Listco's financial statements, this disclosure may be found in note 3(a).

HKFRS 16.92, 95 (e) **Machinery leased out under operating leases**

	\$'000
Cost:	
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	2,100
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 January 2021	210
Charge for the year	210
At 31 December 2021	420
At 1 January 2022	420
Charge for the year	210
At 31 December 2022	630
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2022	1,470
At 31 December 2021	1,680

HKFRS 16.97

The group leases out a number of items of machinery under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of [●] to [●] years, with an option to renew the lease after that date at which time all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes variable lease payments. Undiscounted lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in place at the reporting date will be receivable by the group in future periods are \$450,000 per annum in the next two years (2021: \$450,000 per annum in the next three years). Where practicable, the group obtains residual value guarantees from the lessee to reduce the residual asset risk.¹⁶⁸

HKAS 16.79(a) (f) **Temporarily idle property, plant and equipment**

At 31 December 2022, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of \$12,450,000 were temporarily idle because of a suspension of a production line. The group plans to introduce new products and operate the assets in 2023.

HKFRS
16.92(a)&(b)

¹⁶⁸ Paragraph 92 of HKFRS 16 requires a lessor to disclose additional qualitative and quantitative information about its leasing activities necessary to meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 89 of HKFRS 16 - disclosing information that gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessor. In particular, it requires additional information about how the lessor manages the risk associated with any rights it retains in underlying assets. A lessor needs to disclose its risk management strategy for the rights it retains in underlying asset, including any means by which it reduces that risk (e.g. buy-back agreements, residual value guarantees and variable lease payments).

12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS¹⁴³

HKAS 38.118(c)&(e)

	Development costs \$'000	Patents and trademarks \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2021	-	15,000	15,000
Addition through internal development	2,400	-	2,400
At 31 December 2021	2,400	15,000	17,400
At 1 January 2022	2,400	15,000	17,400
Addition through internal development	1,500	-	1,500
Addition through acquisition of subsidiary	-	2,000	2,000
At 31 December 2022	3,900	17,000	20,900
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2021	-	1,500	1,500
Charge for the year	-	1,500	1,500
At 31 December 2021	-	3,000	3,000
At 1 January 2022	-	3,000	3,000
Charge for the year	780	1,900	2,680
At 31 December 2022	780	4,900	5,680
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2022	3,120	12,100	15,220
At 31 December 2021	2,400	12,000	14,400

HKAS 38.118(d)

The amortisation charge for the year is included in "cost of sales" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss⁸⁰.

[HKAS 36.126 to 132 contains detailed disclosure requirements that apply whenever an entity recognises an impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss. If an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed, care should be taken to comply with these requirements, (and HKAS 36.134-135 for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives¹⁷²), including disclosing key assumptions and the impact of the recent events and market conditions on these assumptions. It may be helpful to the reader to include sensitivity analysis for any particularly judgemental assumptions which may be subject to change in an uncertain future.]¹⁶⁹

Acquisition of subsidiary

On 15 January 2022, the group entered into a sale and purchase agreement to acquire 100% equity interest in Best Solutions Limited at a total consideration of \$2,000,000 (note 22(e)). The principal activity of Best Solutions Limited is to design integrated lighting control solutions, and its identifiable assets are mainly patents and trademarks. The transaction was completed in March 2022 and recognised as an acquisition of assets, rather than a business combination, given that substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets is concentrated in a group of similar identifiable assets (the patents and trademarks). Further details of the net assets acquired are set out in note 22(e).

HKAS 1.125, 129 ¹⁶⁹ Impairment assessment typically involves estimation uncertainties and entities should also consider paragraph 125 and 129 of HKAS 1 in addition to the requirements in HKAS 36 to determine the extent of disclosures needed, including whether a sensitivity analysis is needed. Paragraph 125 of HKAS 1 requires disclosure of information about the assumptions an entity makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Sensitivity analysis is one of the example type of disclosures provided in paragraph 129 of HKAS 1.

A16(32), CP In addition, paragraph 32 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs requires a listed issuer to include in its annual report a discussion and analysis of, among others, material factors underlying its financial results and position and significant events during the year. Where a listed issuer recorded a material impairment on its assets, it should discuss the circumstances that led to impairment. Where the impairment is supported by a valuation, the SEHK recommends disclosure of information about the basis of the valuation, including:

- (a) details of the value of inputs used for the valuation together with the bases and assumptions;
- (b) reasons for any significant changes in the value of the inputs and assumptions from those previously adopted;
- (c) the valuation method and reasons for using that method; and
- (d) an explanation of any subsequent changes to the valuation method adopted.

CP Irrespective of whether there is impairment recognised, the SEHK recommends listed issuers to provide, in addition to the disclosures required by the accounting standards, the following additional information in the MD&A and financial statements (where appropriate) to help investors understand better the issuers' impairment assessments on material intangible assets:

- (a) additional quantitative data of key assumptions (other than discount rate and terminal growth rate, e.g. gross and net margins), comparative information in the previous year and the explanation of significant changes of assumptions;
- (b) a negative statement indicating that reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the management had based its determination of the CGU's recoverable amount would not cause an impairment loss;
- (c) the recoverable amount of the CGU and the headroom available;
- (d) state whether the impairment assessment is based on a valuation by an independent professional valuer; and
- (e) details of further development of the CGU or segment, such as business plan and contracts with new customers in the coming year and their impact on the revenue and margins.

SEHK's recommendations can be found in its [Review of Issuers' Annual Reports 2021](#) (including the appendix for summary of recommendations in previous reports).

For additional illustrative IFRS disclosures on impairment, please refer to section 2.2 of the [Guide to annual financial statement – COVID-19 supplement \(September 2020\)](#) ("the COVID-19 supplement") produced by KPMG International Standards Group.

13 GOODWILL¹⁴³

	\$'000
Cost:	
HKFRS 3.B67(d)(i) At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	1,100
Accumulated impairment losses:	
HKFRS 3.B67(d)(i) At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	-
HKFRS 3.B67(d)(v) Impairment loss	184
HKFRS 3.B67(d)(viii) At 31 December 2022	184
Carrying amount:	
At 31 December 2022	916
At 31 December 2021	1,100

Impairment tests for cash-generating units containing goodwill¹⁶⁹

Goodwill is allocated to the group's cash-generating units (CGU) identified according to country of operation and operating segment as follows:

HKAS 36.134(a)	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Electronics - Hong Kong	866	1,050
Multiple units without significant goodwill ¹⁷⁰	50	50
	916	1,100

HKAS 36.135

¹⁷⁰ If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is allocated across multiple CGUs (groups of units), and the amount so allocated to each unit (group of units) is not significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, that fact shall be disclosed, together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units).

In addition, if this aggregate amount is itself significant in comparison with the total goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives then further disclosure may be required, in respect of that aggregate amount. These requirements are set out in paragraph 135 of HKAS 36 and apply where:

- some or all of the individually insignificant amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives within that aggregate share the same key assumptions; and
- the aggregate of that subset is significant compared to the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Electronics - Hong Kong

HKAS 36.134(c) & (d) The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using an estimated weighted average growth rate of [●]% (2021: [●]%) which is consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports. The growth rates used do not exceed the long-term average growth rates for the business in which the CGU operates. The cash flows are discounted using a discount rate of [●]% (2021: [●]%). The discount rates used are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segments¹⁷¹.

HKAS 36.126(a), 130(a) & (e) & 134(f) The impairment loss of \$184,000 recognised in “Other operating expenses”¹⁴⁷ during the year solely relates to the group’s electronics manufacturing activities based in Hong Kong. As the CGU has been reduced to its recoverable amount of \$1,716,501,000¹⁴⁶, any adverse change in the assumptions used in the calculation of recoverable amount would result in further impairment losses.¹⁷²

[HKAS 36.126 to 132 contains detailed disclosure requirements that apply whenever an entity recognises an impairment loss for goodwill. In addition, HKAS 36.134 to 135 contains specific disclosure requirements which apply to estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Care should be taken to comply with these requirements, including a description of management’s approach to determining the values assigned to the key assumptions, the impact of the recent events and market conditions on these assumptions and the information about the sensitivity of recoverable amount to changes in those key assumptions.]

HKAS 36.134 ¹⁷¹ Paragraph 134 of HKAS 36 sets out disclosure requirements which are applicable to each CGU for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit is significant in comparison with an entity’s total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. The specific disclosures depend on whether the recoverable amount of the CGU is based on value in use or fair value less costs of disposal:

- If the recoverable amount is based on value in use (as is the case for HK Listco), entities need to provide the disclosures regarding cash flow projections used to calculate value in use under paragraph 134(d) of HKAS 36.
- If the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, then entities need to disclose information about the valuation technique used to measure fair value less costs of disposal under paragraph 134(e) of HKAS 36. If fair value less costs of disposal is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit, as would generally be the case, entities need to provide the extra information required by paragraphs 134(e)(i)-(iiB) of HKAS 36.

HKAS 36.134(f) ¹⁷² For each CGU for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit is significant in comparison with an entity’s total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, disclosure of the following information is required if a reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount would cause the unit’s (group of units’) carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount:

- the amount by which the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount;
- the value assigned to the key assumption; and
- the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.

HKFRS 12.1&3&C2B	¹⁷³ HKFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and• the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. <p>The standard contains extensive disclosure requirements in respect of an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. Paragraph 3 of HKFRS 12 requires that, if the disclosures required by this standard, together with disclosures required by other HKFRSs, do not meet the above disclosure objective, the entity should disclose additional information necessary to meet the objective.</p>
HKFRS 12.5A, B17	The disclosure requirements of HKFRS 12, other than the requirements to disclose summarised financial information, also apply to an entity's interests in other entities that are classified as held for sale or discontinued operations in accordance with HKFRS 5.
A16(9)(2), CP	¹⁷⁴ Paragraph 9(2) of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs requires listed issuers to disclose particulars of the issued share capital and debt securities of every subsidiary. In this illustration, HK Listco discloses additional information about the amount of registered capital being paid up when it has not been fully paid. <p>In accordance with Note 9.2 to paragraph 9 of Appendix 16, if a listed issuer has an excessive number of subsidiaries, the statement need only include details for subsidiaries which, in the opinion of the directors, materially contribute to the net income of the group or hold a material portion of the assets or liabilities of the group.</p>
A16(9)(1)	¹⁷⁵ Paragraph 9(1) of Appendix 16 to the Main Board Listing Rules requires the disclosure of the subsidiary's principal country of operation and country of incorporation or other establishment. Where the subsidiary is established in the Mainland China, disclosure of the type of legal entity it is registered as under applicable law (such as a contractual or cooperative joint venture) is also required.
CP	¹⁷⁶ Although not required, the proportion of voting power held is also commonly shown if different from the proportion of ownership interest.

14 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES¹⁷³

HKFRS 12.10
 HKAS 24.13
 A16(9)

The following list contains only the particulars of subsidiaries which principally affected the results, assets or liabilities of the group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated.¹⁷⁴

Name of company	Place of incorporation and business ¹⁷⁵	Particulars of issued and paid up capital and debt securities / registered capital ¹⁷⁴	Proportion of ownership interest			Principal activity
			Group's effective interest	Held by the company	Held by a subsidiary ¹⁷⁶	
ABC Electronics Limited	Hong Kong	10,000,000 shares	100%	100%	-	Manufacture of electronic products
BB Trading Limited	Hong Kong	1,000,000 shares	67.5%	-	67.5%	Wholesaling and retailing of electronic products
#Best Property Company Limited	Mainland China	##RMB 10,000,000	100%	-	100%	Property investment
Best Solutions Limited	Hong Kong	100,000 shares	100%	100%	-	Design of electronic systems
Bright Light Limited	Hong Kong	2,000,000 shares	100%	100%	-	Construction and trading
Bright Property Limited	Hong Kong	5,000,000 shares and HK\$ 5 million debentures 8% 2024 (Note 25)	100%	100%	-	Property investment
Brilliant Property Limited	Hong Kong	1,000,000 shares	100%	100%	-	Property development
Future Trading Limited	Hong Kong	2,000,000 shares	100%	100%	-	Investment holding
Smart Electronics Limited	Singapore	2,000,000 shares of S\$ 1 each	100%	100%	-	Manufacture of electronic products
*P.J. Enterprise Limited	USA	500,000 shares of US\$ 1 each	100%	100%	-	Marketing of electronic products
*Solid Trading Inc	USA	500,000 shares of US\$ 1 each	90%	-	90%	Wholesaling and retailing of electronic products
Wilson Industries Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	2,000 shares of MYR 1 each	70%	70%	-	Manufacture of electronic products

PNote 600.1(22)&(24)

* Companies not audited by KPMG. The financial statements of the subsidiaries not audited by KPMG reflect total net assets and total revenue constituting approximately [●]% and [●]% respectively of the related consolidated totals.

A16(9)(1)

Wholly-owned foreign enterprise in Mainland China¹⁷⁵

CP

Out of RMB 10,000,000 registered capital, RMB 8,000,000 is paid up.

HKFRS 12.12
HKFRS 12.B10, B11

The following table lists out the information relating to BB Trading Limited, the only subsidiary of the group which has a material non-controlling interest (NCI). The summarised financial information presented below represents the amounts before any inter-company elimination¹⁷⁷.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
NCI percentage	32.5%	32.5%
Current assets	192,688	167,121
Non-current assets	88,039	76,462
Current liabilities	(30,680)	(25,384)
Non-current liabilities	(9,574)	(8,173)
Net assets	240,473	210,026
Carrying amount of NCI	78,154	68,258
Revenue	370,575	360,338
Profit for the year	30,446	29,720
Total comprehensive income	30,446	29,720
Profit allocated to NCI	9,895	9,659
Dividend paid to NCI	-	-
Cash flows from operating activities	26,110	21,959
Cash flows from investing activities	(4,937)	(3,341)
Cash flows from financing activities	(2,963)	(3,614)

HKFRS 12.12, B10-
B11

¹⁷⁷ In order to help users to understand the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows, HKFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose the following information for each of its subsidiaries that has non-controlling interests material to the reporting entity:

- (a) the name of the subsidiary;
- (b) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary;
- (c) the proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests;
- (d) the proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests, if different from the proportion of ownership interests held;
- (e) the profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period;
- (f) accumulated non-controlling interests of the subsidiary at the end of the reporting period; and
- (g) summarised financial information about the subsidiary, including:
 - dividends paid to non-controlling interests;
 - summarised financial information about the assets, liabilities, profit or loss and cash flows of the subsidiary that enables users to understand the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows. That information might include but is not limited to:
 - current assets
 - non-current assets
 - current liabilities
 - non-current liabilities
 - revenue
 - profit or loss
 - total comprehensive income

The amounts disclosed should be before inter-company eliminations.

15 INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES^{173, 178, 179}

HKFRS 12.21 The following list contains only the particulars of material associates¹⁷⁹, all of which are unlisted corporate entities whose quoted market price is not available¹⁸⁰:

Name of associate	Form of business structure	Place of incorporation and business	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Proportion of ownership interest			Principal activity
				Group's effective interest	Held by the company	Held by a subsidiary	
Prospect Construction Sdn Bhd	Incorporat	Malaysia	1,000 ordinary shares of MYR 1 each	36%	-	36%	Construction (Note 1)
MT Trading Limited	Incorporat	Hong Kong	100,000 ordinary shares	25%	-	25%	Trading of electronic products (Note 2)

HKFRS 12.21(a)(ii) Note 1: The investment in Prospect Construction Sdn Bhd, a major property constructor in the Malaysia market, enables the group to have exposure to this market through local expertise.

Note 2: MT Trading Limited operates in Hong Kong and is a strategic partner for the group in expanding sales to the education sector where MT Trading has an established customer base.

HKFRS 12.21(b)(i) All of the above associates are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

A16(6), A16(32)(4), A16(32)(4A) ¹⁷⁸ Paragraph 32(4) of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs requires the directors of a listed issuer to comment on significant investments held, their performance during the financial year and their future prospects in its annual report. Paragraph 32(4A) of Appendix 16 further requires a breakdown of its significant investments (including any investment in an investee company with a value of 5 per cent or more of the issuer's total assets as at the year end date):

- details of each investment, including the name and principal businesses of the underlying company, the number and percentage of shares held and the investment costs;
- the fair value of each investment as at the year end date and its size relative to the issuer's total assets;
- the performance of each investment during the year, including any realised and unrealised gain or loss and any dividends received; and
- a discussion of the issuer's investment strategy for these significant investments.

The financial information may be included outside the financial statements and will therefore be outside the scope of the auditors' report on the financial statements.

HKFRS 12.21(a) ¹⁷⁹ Under paragraph 21 of HKFRS 12, an entity needs to disclose the following information for each of its material joint arrangement and associate:

- the name of the joint arrangement or associate;
- the nature of the entity's relationship with the joint arrangement or associate (by, for example, describing the nature of the activities of the joint arrangement or associate and whether they are strategic to the entity's activities);
- the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the joint arrangement or associate; and
- the proportion of ownership interest or participating share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held (if applicable).

HKFRS 12.21(b)(iii) ¹⁸⁰ For each material joint venture and associate accounted for using the equity method, an entity should disclose the fair value of the investment in the joint venture or associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment.

HKFRS 12.21(b)(ii)
HKFRS 12.B12, B14

Summarised financial information of the material associates, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies¹⁸¹, and reconciled to the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed below:¹⁸²

	Prospect Construction Sdn Bhd		MT Trading Limited	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Gross amounts of the associates'				
Current assets	24,687	20,082	76,875	75,222
Non-current assets	50,104	42,766	91,966	70,741
Current liabilities	(23,561)	(20,981)	(40,875)	(48,263)
Non-current liabilities	(14,340)	(15,262)	(29,366)	(26,792)
Equity	36,890	26,605	98,600	70,908
Revenue	102,659	102,111	138,276	166,868
Profit from continuing operations	17,700	17,425	28,200	24,050
Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	17,700	17,425	28,200	24,050
Dividend received from the associate	-	-	3,000	-
Reconciled to the group's interests in the associates				
Gross amounts of net assets of the associate	36,890	26,605	98,600	70,908
Group's effective interest	36%	36%	25%	25%
Group's share of net assets of the associate	13,280	9,578	24,650	17,727
Goodwill	900	900	-	-
Carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements	14,180	10,478	24,650	17,727

HKFRS 12.21(c)

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:¹⁸³

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial associates in the consolidated financial statements	1,478	1,273
Aggregate amounts of the group's share of those associates'		
Profit from continuing operations	408	360
Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	408	360

[Consider disclosing any impairment loss that has been recognised or reversed as a result of the recent events and market conditions, and giving further details in accordance with HKAS 36.126-132.]¹⁶⁹

HKFRS 12.21(b)(ii) &
B12 & B14

¹⁸¹ For each material joint venture and associate, an entity should disclose the following information about the joint venture or associate:

- dividends received from the joint venture or associate; and
- summarised financial information of the joint venture or associate including, but not necessarily limited to:
 - current assets
 - non-current assets
 - current liabilities
 - non-current liabilities
 - revenue
 - profit or loss from continuing operations
 - post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations
 - other comprehensive income
 - total comprehensive income

The summarised financial information presented should be 100% of the amounts included in the financial statements under HKFRS (IFRS Standards) of the joint venture or associate, and not the entity's share of those amounts.

HKFRS 12.B14(b)

¹⁸² For each material joint venture and associate, a reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of the entity's interest in the joint venture or associate is required.

HKFRS 12.21(c) &
B16

¹⁸³ An entity should disclose, in aggregate, the carrying amount of its interests in all individually immaterial joint ventures or associates that are accounted for using the equity method. An entity should also disclose separately the aggregate amount of its share of those joint ventures' or associates':

- profit or loss from continuing operations;
- post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations;
- other comprehensive income; and
- total comprehensive income.

The above disclosures should be provided separately for (i) immaterial joint ventures and (ii) immaterial associates.

16 INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURE^{173, 178, 179}

HKFRS 12.21 Details of the group's interest in the joint venture¹⁷⁹, which is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements, are as follows:

Name of joint venture	Form of business structure	Place of incorporation and business	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Proportion of ownership interest			Principal activity
				Group's effective interest	Held by the company	Held by a subsidiary	
Sun Co Ltd	Incorporated	Mainland China	Registered capital RMB 2,000,000	50%	-	50%	Construction (Note 1)

HKFRS 12.21(a)(ii) Note 1: Sun Co Ltd was established by the company with a major property constructor in the Mainland China, the other investor to this joint venture, to carry out the group's construction activity in Mainland China. Sun Co Ltd is mainly engaged in the construction of residential buildings.

HKFRS 12.21(b)(iii) Sun Co Ltd, the only joint venture in which the group participates, is an unlisted corporate entity whose quoted market price is not available¹⁸⁰.

HKFRS 12.21(b)(ii) Summarised financial information of Sun Co Ltd, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies¹⁸¹, and a reconciliation to the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed below¹⁸²:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Gross amounts of Sun Co Ltd's		
HKFRS 12.B12 Current assets	25,136	14,826
Non-current assets	110,750	96,500
Current liabilities	(37,820)	(37,350)
Non-current liabilities	(96,136)	(72,386)
Equity	1,930	1,590
Included in the above assets and liabilities¹⁸⁴:		
HKFRS 12.B13 Cash and cash equivalents	12,856	11,950
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	(11,350)	(11,750)
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	(95,250)	(74,850)

		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
HKFRS 12.B12	Revenue	747,858	627,538
	Profit from continuing operations	21,340	20,270
	Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-
	Other comprehensive income	-	-
	Total comprehensive income	21,340	20,270
	Dividend received from Sun Co Ltd	-	-
HKFRS 12.B13	Included in the above profit: ¹⁸⁴		
	Depreciation and amortisation	(14,556)	(12,335)
	Interest income	1,160	1,110
	Interest expense	(1,270)	(1,160)
	Income tax expense	(7,168)	(6,890)
HKFRS 12.B14(b)	Reconciled to the group's interest in Sun Co Ltd		
	Gross amounts of Sun Co Ltd's net assets	1,930	1,590
	Group's effective interest	50%	50%
	Group's share of Sun Co Ltd's net assets	965	795
	Group's share of shareholders' loan (note 2)	41,800	31,300
	Carrying amount of the group's interest	<u>42,765</u>	<u>32,095</u>

Note 2: In accordance with the terms of the joint venture agreement, both parties to the joint venture have provided loan capital to the joint venture in proportion to their shareholdings and under equal terms. The loans are unsecured, interest free and subordinated to the other financing obtained by the joint venture. Repayment of any amount of the loan capital requires both venturers' approval and is subject to the joint venture having sufficient assets after taking into account the external financing and accumulated profits. Accordingly, the shareholder's loan forms an integral part of the group's equity investment in the joint venture and is recognised as such¹⁸⁵.

[Consider disclosing any impairment loss that has been recognised or reversed as a result of the recent events and market conditions, and giving further details in accordance with HKAS 36.126-132.]¹⁶⁹

HKFRS 12.B13 ¹⁸⁴ In addition to the summarised financial information listed out in footnote 181 above, an entity should disclose for each material joint venture the amount of:

- cash and cash equivalents;
- current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions);
- non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions);
- depreciation and amortisation;
- interest income;
- interest expense; and
- income tax expense or income.

¹⁸⁵ In this illustration, HK Listco's loan to a thinly capitalised joint venture has been recognised as an integral part of the group's equity interest in the joint venture, even though the joint venture classifies the loan as a liability given the terms and conditions of the arrangement. It therefore falls outside the scope of HKFRS 9 and is included as a reconciling item in the analysis of the group's interest in the joint venture's net assets.

17 Equity and debt investments^{178, 186}

(a) Equity securities designated at FVOCI

		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
HKFRS 7.8(h), 11A(c)	Investments in unlisted equity securities ¹⁸⁷	<u>5,040</u>	<u>4,950</u>

HKFRS 7.11A The unlisted equity securities are shares in Bright Top (Asia) Ltd, a company incorporated in Hong Kong and engaged in market research. The group designated its investment in Bright Top (Asia) Ltd at FVOCI (non-recycling), as the investment is held for strategic purposes¹⁸⁸. No dividends were received on this investment during the year (2021: nil).

HKFRS 13.91, 97

¹⁸⁶ HK Listco's financial assets disclosed in note 17 include equity securities (both held-for-trading and not held-for-trading) and units in bond funds which are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position on a recurring basis after initial recognition. Therefore, HKFRS 13 disclosures are required for these financial assets. For other financial assets in note 17 that are not measured at fair value i.e. loans to associates, under paragraph 97 of HKFRS 13 they will be subject to certain HKFRS 13 disclosure requirements if their fair value is disclosed in the financial statements e.g. when the carrying amount of the loans is not a reasonable approximation of their fair value and therefore the fair value is disclosed as required by paragraph 25 of HKFRS 7.

HKFRS 13 does not require all the information provided under the standard to be disclosed in a single note. Therefore, entities may disclose the information in the respective notes of the individual asset or liability subject to HKFRS 13 disclosures or in a single note. In either case, quantitative data should generally be presented in a tabular format (i.e. instead of in a narrative format). In this illustration, HK Listco provides HKFRS 13 disclosures for financial instruments in a single note in note 33(f), and for properties in note 11(b).

HKFRS 9.B5.7.1

¹⁸⁷ The unlisted shares comprise shares in an unlisted entity, and the group has elected to designate all of its shares in this unlisted entity as at FVOCI (non-recycling) as this investment is held for strategic purposes. This election is available on an instrument-by-instrument basis, i.e. it is not an accounting policy that needs to be applied to all similar transactions.

HKFRS 7.11A & 11B

¹⁸⁸ If an entity designates an investment in equity instruments at FVOCI (non-recycling), paragraph 11A of HKFRS 7 requires the following information to be disclosed:

- (a) which investments have been designated;
- (b) the reason for the designation;
- (c) the fair value of each such investment at the end of the reporting period;
- (d) dividends recognised during the period, showing separately those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and
- (e) any transfer of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers. For example, an entity may transfer the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income to another component of equity upon derecognising the equity investments.

HKFRS 7 is not explicit as to what information should be disclosed in respect of item HKFRS 7.11A(a) i.e. whether it is necessary to disclose the investee's name and/or any other information which would identify "which investments" have been designated at FVOCI (non-recycling) in a way that provides useful information to the reader. In this illustration HK Listco has designated an investment in an unlisted company at FVOCI (non-recycling) and has decided to disclose the name of this investee, its place of incorporation and some further information about this company's business, which users of the financial statements may find helpful, especially if there is little or no information publicly available about this company. If an entity has designated a large number of individually insignificant investments at FVOCI (non-recycling), the entity may consider aggregating the information, for example by industry sector, for disclosure purposes.

In addition, if an entity derecognises an equity investment designated at FVOCI (non-recycling) during the reporting period, paragraph 11B of HKFRS 7 requires an entity to disclose the following information:

- (a) the reason for disposing of the investments;
- (b) the fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition; and
- (c) the cumulative gain or loss on disposal.

(b) Financial assets measured at FVPL

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Non-current assets		
Investments not held for trading		
- Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	7,823	6,710
- Units in bond funds listed in Hong Kong	16,466	15,176
	<u>24,289</u>	<u>21,886</u>
Current assets		
Trading securities		
- Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	42,800	44,355
- Equity securities listed outside Hong Kong	15,531	13,665
	<u>58,331</u>	<u>58,020</u>

(c) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Loans to associates	(i)	25,343	15,636
Refundable rental deposits	(ii)	6,258	5,960
		<u>31,601</u>	<u>21,596</u>

Notes:

- (i) The loans bear interest at HIBOR plus [●]% per annum and will both mature in 2029. The loans are fully secured by properties held by the associates. The group does not have the right to sell or re-pledge the properties held as collateral in the absence of default by the associates.¹⁸⁹
- (ii) Rental deposits are typically paid for leased properties, which are refundable after the expiry of the leases.

HKFRS 7. 35K

HKFRS 7.15 & 38

¹⁸⁹ If the entity is permitted to sell or re-pledge the collateral it has accepted in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, paragraph 15 of HKFRS 7 requires certain specific disclosure in the financial statements, including the fair value of the collateral accepted and the collateral sold or re-pledged as well as other material terms and conditions associated with the use of this collateral.

In addition, when an entity recognises financial or non-financial assets during the period as a result of taking possession of collateral it accepted as security or calling on other credit enhancements (for example, guarantees), paragraph 38 of HKFRS 7 requires the entity to disclose the nature and carrying amounts of such assets held at the reporting date. If such assets are not readily convertible into cash, further disclosure needs to be provided regarding the entity's policies for disposing of these assets or for using them in its operations.

18 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
	Derivative financial assets	
	2,468	2,954
HKFRS 7.8(a)	253	659
	2,721	3,613
	(1,828)	(2,399)
	893	1,214
	Derivative financial liabilities	
	168	72
HKFRS 7.8(e)	172	171
	340	243
	(234)	(200)
	106	43

19 INVENTORIES AND OTHER CONTRACT COSTS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
	Inventories	
HKAS 2.36(b)	Electronic products	
	- Raw materials	44,008
	- Work in progress	23,253
	- Finished goods	32,166
	- Goods in transit	3,323
	- Right to recover returned goods	1,125
	129,960	103,875
	Property development	
	- Land held for future development for sale	10,340
	- Property under development for sale	103,344
	115,943	103,344
	127,968	113,684
	Other contract costs¹⁹⁰	
	716	514
	258,644	218,073

HKAS 2.36(d) (a) **The analysis of the amount of inventories recognised as an expense and included in profit or loss is as follows:**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
HKAS 2.36(e)	Carrying amount of inventories sold	708,796
HKAS 2.36(f)	Write down of inventories	10,574
	Reversal of write-down of inventories	-
	(1,500)	-
	786,042	719,370

HKAS 2.36(g) The reversal of write-down of inventories made in prior years arose due to an increase in the estimated net realisable value of certain electronic goods as a result of a change in consumer preferences.

[Apart from disclosing the amount of any write-down or reversal of any write-down of inventories made as a result of the recent events and market conditions, the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of write-down of inventories should be disclosed in accordance with HKAS 2.36(g). It may also be helpful to the reader to disclose the circumstances or events that led to the write-down of inventories.]

HKAS 1.29, 60, 66

¹⁹⁰ HKFRS 15 requires entities to separately recognise contract costs as assets provided that the capitalisation criteria in paragraphs 91 or 95 of HKFRS 15 are met, but does not specify where such assets should be presented in the statement of financial position. Given this, the HKAS 1 principles should be followed in respect of the current/non-current distinction (paragraph 66 of HKAS 1) and materiality and aggregation (paragraphs 29-31 of HKAS 1).

In this illustration, HK Listco has presented the capitalised costs as current assets, aggregated in the same line item as inventories on the face of the statement of financial position, with separate analysis in the notes. The capitalised contract costs satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 66 of HKAS 1 for classification as a current asset, as HK Listco's capitalised costs relate to the sale of specific properties to be recognised during HK Listco's normal operating cycle. The costs are aggregated with inventories, as in both cases the assets represent costs which are expected to be recognised in future periods in the statement of profit and loss as expenses, as and when revenue from the sale of the related goods or services is recognised. Alternatively, the costs could be presented as a separate line item on the face of the statement of financial position within current assets.

We would expect that in most cases classification as current assets will be appropriate, as in most cases the amounts will be charged to profit or loss during the entity's normal operating cycle. An exception to this approach may be when the amortisation period for the contract costs is an extended period which reflects the timing of goods or services to be transferred under a specific anticipated contract (for example services to be provided over some extended future period after renewal of an existing contract). In those cases, the contract costs may be closer in nature to intangible assets for customer relationships recognised in a business combination and therefore presentation as a non-current asset may be more appropriate, if the amortisation period is expected to extend beyond both 12 months and the entity's normal operating cycle. The classification as current or non-current may therefore in some cases be a judgment call that depends on the entity's facts and circumstances.

HKAS 1.61 The amount of properties for future development and under development expected to be recovered after more than one year is \$12,025,000 and \$57,853,000 respectively (2021: \$10,340,000 and \$50,793,000 respectively). All of the other inventories are expected to be recovered within one year¹⁹¹.

HKFRS
 16.53(j), 54, 59(a) **(b)** The analysis of carrying value of land¹⁹² held for property development for sale is as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
In Hong Kong, with remaining lease term of:		
- 50 years or more	67,046	58,177
- between 10 and 50 years	16,760	16,760
	<u>83,806</u>	<u>74,937</u>

HKAS 1.61 ¹⁹¹ HKAS 1 requires disclosure of the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than one year, when any balance combines this with amounts expected to be recovered or settled within one year. For the avoidance of doubt, it is also useful to make a specific statement concerning all other balances (i.e. those expected to be fully recovered or settled within one year and those expected to be fully recovered or settled after one year). However, such disclosure is not required under HKAS 1.

HKFRS 16.53(j)&
 54 ¹⁹² Where the entity has included right-of-use assets within inventory on the face of the statement of financial position (as allowed by paragraph 47(a) of HKFRS 16), the lessee shall disclose the amount of these right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset in the notes as required by paragraphs 47(a), 54 and 53(j) of HKFRS 16.

HKFRS 16.59(a) In addition, a lessee is required to disclose information that helps users of financial statements to assess the nature of the lessee's leasing activities. In this regard, it would be informative to analyse the carrying value of significant ownership interests in leasehold properties by indicating the remaining lease term as illustrated here.

(c) Contract costs

HKFRS 15.128(a), (b) Contract costs capitalised as at 31 December 2022 relate to the incremental sales commissions paid to property agents whose selling activities resulted in customers entering into sale and purchase agreements for the group's properties which are still under construction at the reporting date¹⁹³. Contract costs are recognised as part of "distribution costs"¹⁹⁴ in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which revenue from the related property sales is recognised. The amount of capitalised costs recognised in profit or loss during the year was \$1,052,000 (2021: \$755,000). There was no impairment in relation to the opening balance of capitalised costs or the costs capitalised during the year (2021: Nil).

HKFRS 15.94, 129 The group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 94 of HKFRS 15 and recognises the incremental costs of obtaining contracts relating to the sale of completed properties and services as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets that the group otherwise would have recognised is within the same reporting period as the date of entering into the contract.¹⁹⁵

HKAS 1.61 The amount of capitalised contract costs that is expected to be recovered after more than one year is \$527,000 (2021: \$378,000). All of the other capitalised contract costs are expected to be recovered within one year¹⁹¹.

HKFRS 15.128(a) ¹⁹³ HKFRS 15 requires analysis of the closing balances of capitalised contract costs by main category of cost (e.g. costs to obtain contracts with customers, pre-contract costs and setup cost). In this illustration, HK Listco only has capitalised contract costs in relation to the sales commission paid to the property agents.

HKAS 1.15 & 99 ¹⁹⁴ Paragraph 99 of HKFRS 15 requires capitalised contract costs to be charged to profit or loss on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates. HKFRS 15 describes this systematic charging as "amortisation". However, in practice, when the capitalised cost relates to a good or service for which revenue is recognised at a single point in time, such as in HK Listco's example of a sales commission on a property sale, the contract cost will be recognised in profit or loss at the same point in time as the property revenue, rather than being spread over a period. Given this, users of the financial statements may find it confusing to see this charge described as "amortisation" and it would be advisable to use other terms which they are more familiar with, such as "charge" or "expense".

Similarly, judgement is required in determining where to classify the expense in the statement of profit or loss. The appropriate classification will generally depend on the nature of the entity and the industry in which it operates. In this illustration, HK Listco presents its expenses by function (see footnote 43) and includes sales commissions in profit or loss as "distribution costs" because this is the function of these expenses, irrespective of whether they are being capitalised and recognised later when related revenue is recognised or expensed as incurred. If an entity chooses to present its expenses by nature (e.g. depreciation and amortisation, purchase of materials, transport costs, employee benefits, etc), then judgement will be required to determine the nature of the expenses arising from the systematic recognition in profit and loss of capitalised contract costs.

In all cases, an entity is subject to the general requirement to ensure that its presentation is not misleading and is relevant to an understanding of its financial statements.

HKFRS 15.129 ¹⁹⁵ Under the disclosure requirement of paragraph 129 of HKFRS 15, if an entity has taken advantage of the practical expedient in relation to capitalisation of costs of obtaining contracts, it needs to disclose this fact.

As discussed in footnote 95, in this illustration HK Listco does not take full advantage of the practical expedient as HK Listco only applies the practical expedient to costs of obtaining contracts that would be fully amortised in the period they arise if they had been capitalised. HK Listco's disclosure is therefore tailored to suit its facts and circumstances.

If an entity takes full advantage of the practical expedient and therefore only capitalises the costs of obtaining contracts with amortisation period longer than one year, the following example wording could be used to satisfy the disclosure requirement of paragraph 129 of HKFRS 15:

"The group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 94 of HKFRS 15 and recognises the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the asset that the group otherwise would have recognised is one year or less from the initial recognition of the asset."

20 CONTRACT ASSETS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

(a) Contract assets

HKFRS 15.116(a)	2022 \$'000	2021 ¹⁹⁶ \$'000
Contract assets¹⁹⁷		
Arising from performance under construction contracts	1,478	14,553
Arising from performance under made-to-order manufacturing arrangements	9,073	8,785
	10,551	23,338
Receivables from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15, which are included in "Trade and other receivables" (note 21(a))¹⁹⁷	69,358	55,287

HKFRS 15.117-118 Typical payment terms which impact on the amount of contract assets recognised are as follows:

- Construction contracts

The group's construction contracts include payment schedules which require stage payments over the construction period once milestones are reached. These payment schedules prevent the build-up of significant contract assets. New contract terms introduced in 2022 which a 20% deposit is payable upfront (see note 1(aa)(i)(c)) has resulted in a contract liability at early stages of the projects and a significant decrease in the contract asset balance at any given time thereafter, compared to previous periods¹⁹⁸. However, the group also typically agrees to a one year retention period for 5% of the contract value. This amount is included in contract assets until the end of the retention period as the group's entitlement to this final payment is conditional on the group's work satisfactorily passing inspection¹⁹⁹.

HKFRS 15.116(a) ¹⁹⁶ HKFRS 15 requires entities to disclose the opening and closing balances of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers if they are not otherwise separately disclosed or presented.

HKFRS 15.107-108 ¹⁹⁷ HKFRS 15 makes a distinction between contract assets and receivables based on whether the right to the consideration for the performance completed up to date is unconditional or not. If the right to the consideration is unconditional, then this right should be presented as a receivable. A right to consideration is unconditional if only passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. This principle is illustrated in Examples 38 to 40 found in paragraphs IE197 to IE208 in the Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 15. If the right to the consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time e.g. an entity's future performance, then such right should be presented as a contract asset.

If an entity has an unconditional right to receive consideration from a customer before it has transferred goods and services, then in addition to recognising a receivable the entity would recognise a contract liability to reflect the entity's outstanding obligation to transfer goods or services. A contract liability would also be recognised, rather than a payable, if the entity has received a non-refundable deposit ahead of transferring goods or services.

HKFRS 15.117 ¹⁹⁸ HKFRS 15 requires entities to explain how the timing of satisfaction of their performance obligations relates to the typical timing of payment and the effect that those factors have on the contract asset and contract liability balances. Paragraph 117 of HKFRS 15 states that the explanation provided may use qualitative information.

HKFRS 15.118 In addition, entities are required to explain, qualitatively and quantitatively, any significant changes in contract assets and liabilities balances during the period. The following non-exhaustive list of items should be disclosed, if significant:

- changes due to business combinations;
- cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue that affect the corresponding contract asset or contract liability, including adjustments arising from a change in the measure of progress;
- a change in an estimate of the transaction price (including any changes in the assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained) or a contract modification;
- impairment of a contract asset;
- a change in the time frame for a right to consideration to become unconditional (i.e. for a contract asset to be reclassified to a receivable); and
- a change in the time frame for a performance obligation to be satisfied (i.e. for the recognition of revenue arising from a contract liability).

The approach taken will depend on the fact and circumstances of the entity. For example, in this illustration, HK Listco has provided information explaining the significant fall in the contract asset balance for construction contracts in the narrative notes which explains the link between the payment terms and the contract assets and contract liabilities, as the change arose from a change in HK Listco's typical payment terms.

- Made-to-order electronic products

The group typically receives a 10% deposit on acceptance of the order (see note 1(aa)(i)(a)). The remainder of the consideration is payable ratably as and when the products are delivered, or in full if the customer cancels the contract. When a contract results in revenue being recognised in excess of the amount the group has the right to invoice to the customer, a contract asset is recognised.

HKFRS 15.116(c)

The amount of revenue recognised during the year from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods is \$1,538,000 (2021: \$1,083,000), mainly due to the changes in estimate of the stage of completion of certain construction contracts.

HKAS 1.61

The amount of contract assets expected to be recovered after more than one year is \$730,000 (2021: \$512,000), all of which relates to retentions. All of the other contracts assets are expected to be recovered within one year¹⁹¹.

(b) Contract liabilities

HKFRS 15.116(a)

	2022	2021 ¹⁹⁶
	\$'000	\$'000
Contract liabilities		
Construction contracts		
- Billings in advance of performance	3,605	1,039
Made-to-order manufacturing arrangements		
- Billings in advance of performance	438	567
Property development		
- Forward sales deposits and instalments received	9,184	5,567
	13,227	7,173

HKFRS 15.117

Typical payment terms which impact on the amount of contract liabilities recognised are as follows:

- Construction contracts and made-to-order manufacturing arrangements

When the group receives a deposit before the production activity commences this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised on the project exceeds the amount of the deposit. The group typically receives a 10% deposit on acceptance of manufacturing orders (see note 1(aa)(i)(a)) and 20% deposit on all the group's construction contracts starting from 2022 before work commences (see note 1(aa)(i)(c)). In previous periods the amount of the deposit, if any, was negotiated on a case by case basis with customers.

- Property development

The group receives 10% of the contract value as a deposit from customers when they sign the sale and purchase agreement. This deposit is recognised as a contract liability until the properties are completed and legally assigned to the customer. The rest of the consideration is typically paid when legal assignment is completed.

¹⁹⁹ Retention assets are by definition only recognised when the entity has assessed that it is entitled to the consideration and that any remaining uncertainty surrounding this amount is sufficiently low, such that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur (as per paragraph 56 of HKFRS 15). However, HKFRS 15 does not give specific guidance on whether a right to the retention payment should be presented as a receivable or a contract asset.

In this illustration, HK Listco has presented the amount as a contract asset until the relevant inspection is passed. This indicates that HK Listco regards retentions as still being subject to conditions other than solely the passage of time. This presentation is consistent with the guidance found in Example 27 (paragraphs IE141-IE142) of the Illustrative Examples that accompany HKFRS 15, which explains that a contract does not contain a significant financing component simply because a retention clause results in deferred payment, as the contract requires the amount to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance.

However, in cases that the customers agree to pay the balance of the consideration early while the construction is still ongoing, contract liabilities are being recognised throughout the remaining property construction period for the full amount of the contract price. In addition, the contract liability will be increased by the amount of interest expense being accrued by the group which would increase the amount of revenue recognised when control of the completed property is transferred to the customer (see note 1(aa)(i)(b)).

Movements in contract liabilities²⁰⁰		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKFRS 15.116(a)	Balance at 1 January	7,173	6,298
HKFRS 15.116(b)	Decrease in contract liabilities as a result of recognising revenue during the year that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the period	(3,536)	(3,873)
	Increase in contract liabilities as a result of billing in advance of construction and manufacturing activities	3,689	1,206
	Increase in contract liabilities as a result of receiving forward sales deposits and instalments during the year in respect of properties still under construction as at the year end	4,916	3,024
	Increase in contract liabilities as a result of accruing interest expense on advances (note 5(a))	985	518
HKFRS 15.116(a)	Balance at 31 December	<u>13,227</u>	<u>7,173</u>

HKAS 1.61 The amount of contract liabilities expected to be recognised as income after more than one year is \$3,014,000 (2021: \$1,774,000). All of the other contract liabilities are expected to be recognised as income within one year¹⁹¹.

HKFRS 15.116-118 ²⁰⁰ As noted in footnotes 196 and 198, HKFRS 15 requires entities to disclose the opening and closing balances of contract assets and liabilities, to explain how the timing of satisfaction of their performance obligations relates to the typical timing of payment and the effect that those factors has on the contract asset and contract liability balances, and to disclose any significant changes in contract assets and liabilities balances during the period.

HKFRS 15.116(b) In addition, paragraph 116(b) of HKFRS 15 explicitly requires disclosure of the amount of revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period. For this reason, rather than providing narrative explanation about the significant changes, entities may find it simpler to provide a reconciliation of the opening and closing contract liability balances, as is illustrated here, to satisfy the disclosure requirements. Such reconciliation is not required and other approaches may be acceptable, provided that the required disclosures are provided.

21 TRADE RECEIVABLES, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

(a) Trade and other receivables

HKAS 1.77 HKAS 1.78(b)	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Trade debtors and bills receivable, net of loss allowance	73,638	56,776
Other debtors (note 23)	400	546
HKFRS 7.8(f) Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>74,038</u>	<u>57,322</u>
Insurance reimbursement (note 31)	2,158	1,752
	<u>76,196</u>	<u>59,074</u>

HKAS 1.61 Apart from those mentioned in notes 20 and 31, all of the other trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expense within one year¹⁹¹.

Ageing analysis

A16(4)(2)(a) As of the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade debtors and bills receivable (which are included in trade and other receivables), based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, is as follows²⁰¹:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within 1 month	59,767	44,034
1 to 2 months	10,403	9,557
2 to 3 months	2,081	1,911
Over 3 months but within 6 months	1,387	1,274
	<u>73,638</u>	<u>56,776</u>

A16(4)(2)(a) HKFRS 7.33(b) Trade debtors and bills receivable are due within [•] days from the date of billing. Further details on the group's credit policy and credit risk arising from trade debtors and bills receivable are set out in note 33(a).

A16(4)(2)(a) & A16(4)(2)(b) ²⁰¹ For Main Board listed issuers, the MBLRs require disclosure of the group's ageing analysis of accounts receivable and payable. In accordance with Note 4.2 to paragraph 4 to Appendix 16, the ageing analysis should normally be presented on the basis of the date of the relevant invoice or demand note and categorised into time-bands based on analysis used by an issuer's management to monitor the issuer's financial position. The basis on which the ageing analysis is presented should be disclosed.

As of the time of writing, there is no guidance or recommendation as to whether the ageing of accounts receivable should be before or after recognition of impairment losses. Listed entities are therefore recommended, as a matter of best practice, to clearly state which approach has been adopted in this respect.

HKFRS 7.6, 31, 34-38 & B1-B3 Both listed and unlisted entities should also note that HKFRS 7 requires summary quantitative data in respect of the entity's exposures to each type of risk arising from financial instruments at the reporting date. This summary quantitative data should be based on information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity. Although this appears to leave it up to management's judgement to decide how much information to disclose, HKFRS 7 requires the following information to be disclosed as a minimum, whether or not such information is included in information provided to key management personnel:

- paragraphs 35A-38 of HKFRS 7 require disclosure of an entity's credit risk management practices, quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses and the entity's credit risk exposure (see note 33(a)).
- paragraph 39(a) of HKFRS 7 requires disclosure of summary quantitative data about an entity's exposure to liquidity risk in the form of a maturity analysis for financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities (see note 33(b)).

(b) Prepayments

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Prepayments for:		
- SaaS arrangement ²⁰²	634	-
- others	80	190
	<u>714</u>	<u>190</u>

22 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
HKAS 7.45		
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	36,059	49,185
Cash at bank and on hand	34,332	52,029
HKAS 7.45		
Property pre-sale proceeds held by solicitor (note (i)) ²⁰³	<u>6,189</u>	3,874
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	76,580	105,088
Bank overdrafts (note 26)	<u>(1,266)</u>	(2,789)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement	<u>75,314</u>	<u>102,299</u>

(i) In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations governing the pre-sale of residential properties in Hong Kong, prepayments by customers are held by firms of solicitors as stakeholders. The amounts can be released to the group for meeting certain prescribed costs associated with the property development or if certain conditions are fulfilled.

HKAS 7.48 (ii) As at 31 December 2022, cash and cash equivalents situated in Mainland China amounted to \$8,521,000 (2021: \$7,342,000). Remittance of funds out of Mainland China is subject to relevant rules and regulations of foreign exchange control.

HKAS 1.60, 66 ²⁰² Entities apply the general principles in HKAS 1 when classifying and presenting prepayment balances. In this illustration, HK Listco pays the annual SaaS arrangement fees in advance at the beginning of each year. In addition, the implementation services for the SaaS arrangement are distinct from the access to the cloud software, and the implementation services are expected to be received within 12 months from when the associated payments are made. Therefore, the prepayment balance at the reporting date is classified wholly as current.

HKAS 7.6-7 ²⁰³ In this illustration, HK Listco considers that the property pre-sale proceeds held by solicitors meet the definition of cash equivalents in accordance with paragraphs 6-7 of HKAS 7 as the amounts are held for meeting the short-term cash commitments of settling costs associated with the property development. This assessment depends on an entity's specific facts and circumstances.

(b) Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash generated from operations²⁰⁴:

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
HKAS 7.18(b)			
Profit before taxation		149,258	127,683
Adjustments for:			
Net valuation gain on investment property	11(a)	(18,260)	(6,520)
Depreciation	5(c)	31,448	26,175
Impairment loss on plant and machinery	5(c)	1,200	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	5(c)	2,680	1,500
Impairment of goodwill	5(c)	184	-
Finance costs	5(a)	20,618	16,166
Dividend income from investments	4	(610)	(572)
Interest income	4	(1,363)	(1,008)
Financial guarantee issued	4	(2)	(2)
Share of profits less losses of associates	15	(13,830)	(12,645)
Share of profits of joint venture	16	(10,670)	(10,135)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	4	83	-
Net realised and unrealised gain on investments not held for trading purposes	4	(3,684)	-
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	5(b)	1,658	1,625
COVID-19-related rent concessions received	11(c)	(540)	(380)
HKAS 7.28		2,490	(2,417)
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in inventories and other contract costs		(36,791)	(30,230)
HKAS 7.15		(311)	(3,780)
Increase in trading securities		405	763
Decrease in derivative financial instruments		(17,599)	(18,978)
Increase in trade and other receivables		12,787	(4,421)
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets		17,315	33,630
Increase in trade and other payables	26(c)	6,054	875
Increase in contract liabilities		2,339	1,800
Increase in provision for electronic product warranties		665	290
Increase in net defined benefit retirement obligation			
Cash generated from operations		145,524	119,419

HKAS 7.18

²⁰⁴ In this illustration, HK Listco has elected to present cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions, accruals and deferrals, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows in order to arrive at "Cash generated from operations". An entity may alternatively present operating cash flows using the direct method, disclosing major classes of gross cash receipts and payments related to operating activities.

HKAS 7.44A – 44E (c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities^{205, 206}

The table below details changes in the group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the group's consolidated cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

	Bank loans and other borrowings \$'000 (Note)	Unsecured debentures \$'000 (Note 25)	Convertible notes \$'000 (Note 25)	Redeemable preference shares \$'000 (Note 25)	Lease liabilities \$'000 (Note 27)	Interest rate swaps held to hedge borrowings (assets) ²⁰⁷ \$'000 (Note 33(f)(i))	Interest rate swaps held to hedge borrowings (liabilities) \$'000 (Note 33(f)(ii))	Conversion option embedded in convertible notes \$'000 (Note 33(f)(i))	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2022	91,508	5,000	9,356	3,912	68,473	(1,489)	52	171	176,983
HKAS 7.44B(a) Changes from financing cash flows:									
Proceeds from new bank loans	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,100
Repayment of bank loans	(25,480)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,480)
Proceeds from new loans from fellow subsidiaries	1,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,759
Capital element of lease rentals paid	-	-	-	-	(17,071)	-	-	-	(17,071)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	-	-	-	-	(4,587)	-	-	-	(4,587)
Other borrowing costs paid	(18,768)	(400)	(550)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,718)
Dividends paid on redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	(200)	-	-	-	-	(200)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(36,389)	(400)	(550)	(200)	(21,658)	-	-	-	(59,197)
HKAS 7.44B(c) Exchange adjustments	(392)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(392)
HKAS 7.44B(d) Changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	(175)	76	1	(98)
HKAS 7.44B(e) Other changes:									
Bank loans arising from supplier finance arrangement (note 26(c))	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the period	-	-	-	-	19,430	-	-	-	19,430
COVID-19-related rent concessions received (note 11(c))	-	-	-	-	(540)	-	-	-	(540)
Interest expenses (note 5(a))	14,793	400	736	-	4,587	-	-	-	20,516
Capitalised borrowing costs	3,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,780
Dividends on redeemable preference shares (note 5(a))	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	200
Total other changes	33,573	400	736	200	23,477	-	-	-	58,386
At 31 December 2022	88,300	5,000	9,542	3,912	70,292	(1,664)	128	172	175,682

Note : Bank loans and other borrowings consist of bank loans, loans from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary and loans from fellow subsidiaries as disclosed in notes 25 and 26.

²⁰⁵ HKAS 7 requires entities 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. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities. HKAS 7 does not prescribe a specific method to fulfil these disclosure requirements. However, HKAS 7 indicates that one way is to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities. In this illustration, HK Listco provides such reconciliation to satisfy the disclosure requirement.

²⁰⁶ Comparative information is required for the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities, as HKAS 7 does not give a specific exemption in this regard.

²⁰⁷ The disclosure requirements by HKAS 7 also apply to changes in financial assets (e.g. assets that hedge liabilities arising from financing activities) if cash flows from those financial assets were, or future cash flows will be, included in cash flows from financing activities.

	Bank loans and other borrowings \$'000 (Note)	Unsecured debentures \$'000 (Note 25)	Convertible notes \$'000 (Note 25)	Redeemable preference shares \$'000 (Note 25)	Lease liabilities \$'000 (Note 27)	Interest rate swaps held to hedge borrowings (assets) \$'000 (Note 33(f)(i))	Interest rate swaps held to hedge borrowings (liabilities) \$'000 (Note 33(f)(i))	Conversion option embedded in convertible notes \$'000 (Note 33(f)(i))	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2021	89,840	5,000	9,170	-	64,763	(1,397)	40	169	167,585
HKAS 7.44B(a) Changes from financing cash flows:									
Proceeds from new bank loans	6,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,390
Repayment of bank loans	(18,350)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,350)
Proceeds from new loans from associates	906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	906
Capital element of lease rentals paid	-	-	-	-	(14,145)	-	-	-	(14,145)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	-	-	-	-	(3,967)	-	-	-	(3,967)
Other borrowing costs paid	(14,229)	(400)	(550)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,179)
Proceeds from the issue of redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
Payment of transaction costs on issue of redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	(88)	-	-	-	-	(88)
Dividends paid on redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	(200)	-	-	-	-	(200)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(25,283)	(400)	(550)	3,712	(18,112)	-	-	-	(40,633)
HKAS 7.44B(c) Exchange adjustments	(453)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(453)
HKAS 7.44B(d) Changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	(92)	12	2	(78)
HKAS 7.44B(e) Other changes:									
Bank loans arising from supplier finance arrangement (note 26(c))	13,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,431
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the period	-	-	-	-	18,235	-	-	-	18,235
COVID-19-related rent concessions received (note 11(c))	-	-	-	-	(380)	-	-	-	(380)
Interest expenses (note 5(a))	10,943	400	736	-	3,967	-	-	-	16,046
Capitalised borrowing costs	3,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,030
Dividends on redeemable preference shares (note 5(a))	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	200
Total other changes	27,404	400	736	200	21,822	-	-	-	50,562
At 31 December 2021	91,508	5,000	9,356	3,912	68,473	(1,489)	52	171	176,983

Note: Bank loans and other borrowings consist of bank loans, loans from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary and loans from fellow subsidiaries as disclosed in notes 25 and 26.

HKFRS 16.53(g) **(d) Total cash outflow for leases**

Amounts included in the cash flow statement for leases comprise the following:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Within operating cash flows	5,910	5,310
Within investing cash flows	9,868	6,847
Within financing cash flows	21,658	18,112
	<u>37,436</u>	<u>30,269</u>

These amounts relate to the following:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Lease rentals paid	27,568	23,422
Purchase of leasehold property	9,868	6,847
	<u>37,436</u>	<u>30,269</u>

HKAS 7.40 **(e) Net cash outflow arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary**

The recognised amounts of assets acquired and liabilities at the date of acquisition of the subsidiary comprise the following:

	\$'000
Patents and trademarks (note 12)	2,000
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	47
Cash	45
Other payables and accrued charges	<u>(92)</u>
Total consideration paid in cash	2,000
Less: cash of subsidiary acquired	<u>(45)</u>
	<u>1,955</u>

23 LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND ENTITIES CONNECTED WITH DIRECTORS²⁰⁸

Loans to directors²⁰⁹ of the company and entities connected with directors disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(d) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

C(DIBD)R.15(3) (a) **Loan made by a third party under a guarantee given by the company**

Name of borrower	Mr PK Smith
Position	Director
Particulars of guarantee given	Guarantee given to a finance company in respect of a loan of \$3,000,000
Maximum liability under the guarantee	
- at 1 January 2021	\$800,000
- at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	\$500,000
- at 31 December 2022	\$200,000
Amount paid or liability incurred under the guarantee	\$Nil (2021: \$Nil)

The guarantee is given without recourse to the director. The guarantee will expire on 31 December 2025 or when the director ceases to be employed by the company, if earlier. The benefit in kind which arises from providing this guarantee on behalf of the director is recognised over the term of the guarantee as part of directors' emoluments. At 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of this financial guarantee issued of \$6,000 (2021: \$8,000) is included in the "Other current liabilities".

The directors do not consider it probable that a claim will be made against the company under the guarantee.

C(DIBD)R.15-18 ²⁰⁸ The disclosure requirements regarding directors' loans, quasi-loans and certain other dealings in favour of directors are set out in sections 15-18 of C(DIBD)R. The requirements under the new CO mainly restate the disclosure requirements of the predecessor Ordinance. However, the scope of the disclosure requirements has been changed as follows:

- the scope has been expanded to include connected entities of the directors if the reporting entity is a "specified"* company. The definition of "connected entity" can be found in sections 484, 486-488 of the CO and includes both individuals, such as family members and business partners, and business entities, such as investees.
- "Other officers" (i.e. managers and companies secretaries) have been deleted from the scope, i.e. financing transactions with other officers are no longer required to be disclosed.

* For the purpose of providing disclosures under C(DIBD)R, companies are divided into two categories: "specified" companies and non-specified companies. The companies which are "specified" are:

- a Hong Kong incorporated public company
- a Hong Kong incorporated subsidiary of a Hong Kong incorporated public company
- a non-Hong Kong incorporated company but is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Non-specified companies are those that are none of the above.

As HK Listco is a "specified" company, connected entities of its directors also fall within the scope of the disclosures about financing transactions.

C(DIBD)R.13(2) ²⁰⁹ For the purpose of the disclosures on loans, quasi-loans, credit transactions and related guarantees provided, "directors" include shadow directors (i.e. a person whose directions or instructions which the directors, or a majority of the directors, of the company are accustomed to act).

C(DIBD)R.15(3) **(b) Loans made by the company**

Name of borrower	YKN Enterprises Ltd	Mr A Brown
Relationship with the company	Controlled by Mr YK Ng, director of the company	Director of the ultimate holding company of the company
Terms of the loan		
- duration and repayment terms	Repayable on demand	Repayable on demand
- loan amount	\$156,700	\$460,000
- interest rate	[●]% above company's borrowing rate	[●]% above company's borrowing rate
HKFRS 7.36(b) - security	None	Property*
Balance of the loan		
- at 1 January 2021	Nil	Nil
- at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	\$106,300	\$440,000
- at 31 December 2022	\$ Nil	\$400,000
Maximum balance outstanding		
- during 2022	\$106,300	\$440,000
- during 2021	\$156,700	\$460,000

There was no amount due but unpaid, nor any loss allowance made against the principal amount of or interest on these loans at 31 December 2021 and 2022.

* The company does not have the right to sell or repledge the property held as collateral in the absence of default by the director of the ultimate holding company.²¹⁰ The group considers that the credit risk arising from the loan to the director of the ultimate holding company is significantly mitigated by the property held as collateral, with reference to the estimated market value of the property as at 31 December 2022.²¹¹

HKFRS 7.15 & 38

²¹⁰ Note that when an entity recognises financial or non-financial assets during the period as a result of taking possession of collateral it accepted as security or calling on other credit enhancements (for example, guarantees), paragraph 38 of HKFRS 7 requires the entity to disclose the nature and carrying amounts of such assets held at the reporting date. If such assets are not readily convertible into cash, further disclosure needs to be provided regarding the entity's policies for disposing of these assets or for using them in its operations.

In addition, if the entity is permitted to sell or repledge the collateral it has accepted in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, paragraph 15 of HKFRS 7 requires certain specific disclosure in the financial statements, including the fair value of the collateral accepted and the collateral sold or repledged as well as other material terms and conditions associated with the use of this collateral.

HKFRS 7.36(b)

²¹¹ Paragraph 36(b) of HKFRS 7 requires a description of collateral held as a security and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect. An example of disclosure about financial effect given in paragraph 36(b) is a quantification of the extent to which credit risk is mitigated by the collateral and other credit enhancement.

24 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES²¹²

HKAS 1.77	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Bills payable	91,705	73,859
Creditors and accrued charges	59,708	60,648
HKAS 24.18(b) Amounts due to ultimate holding company	2,000	1,800
HKAS 24.18(b) Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	3,650	3,780
HKFRS 7.8(g) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>157,063</u>	<u>140,087</u>
Refund liabilities ²¹³ :		
- arising from right of return	1,614	1,350
- arising from volume rebates	1,936	1,770
	<u>160,613</u>	<u>143,207</u>

HKAS 1.61 Apart from those mentioned in note 20, all trade and other payables (including amounts due to related parties) are expected to be settled or recognised as income within one year or are repayable on demand¹⁹¹.

A16(4)(2)(b) *As of the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade creditors and bills payable (which are included in trade and other payables), based on the invoice date, is as follows²⁰¹:*

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Within 1 month	96,434	87,435
1 to 3 months	52,114	45,962
Over 3 months but within 6 months	1,543	1,106
	<u>150,091</u>	<u>134,503</u>

HKAS 1.54, 55 & 57

²¹² Paragraph 11(a) of HKAS 37 states that trade payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. Paragraph 70 of HKAS 1 further indicates that trade payables are part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle.

In the statement of financial position, other payables are aggregated with trade payables and presented as a single line item "trade and other payables" only when those liabilities have a similar nature and function to trade payables – for example, when those liabilities are part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle. Additionally, paragraph 55 of HKAS 1 indicates that disaggregation of "trade and other payables" may be appropriate if this is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. Paragraphs 54 and 57 of HKAS 1 indicate that "trade and other payables" are sufficiently different in nature or function from other financial liabilities (e.g. bank loans) that warrant separate presentation in the statement of financial position.

In this illustration, HK Listco issues bills of exchange to its suppliers to facilitate payment processing and to allow its suppliers sell the bills to banks before the due dates. Although the counterparty of the bills payable may not be the original suppliers by the time HK Listco settles the amounts, HK Listco has considered the amounts, nature and timing of the bills payable and has determined that the bills payable have a similar nature and function to its trade payables – relevant consideration includes the fact that the payment terms have not been substantially changed as compared to the normal credit terms granted by suppliers, and that it did not incur any additional interest towards the bill. Accordingly, HK Listco has included the bills payable as part of "trade and other payables".

As is illustrated in note 26(c), HK Listco is involved in a supplier finance arrangement where the nature or function of the liability which originated from purchase of goods or services (in that case a payable to a bank) is so different from the original trade payable that presenting the liability as part of "bank loans and overdrafts" rather than as part of "trade and other payables" is more appropriate (see footnote 216).

²¹³ In this illustration, HK Listco considers that its refund liabilities arising from sales transactions with the customers are executory in nature as they are dependent on whether the customers return the goods or make additional purchases in future. Therefore the refund liabilities do not meet the definition of a financial liability in HKAS 32.

If a refund liability or a liability related to a repurchase agreement meets the definition of a financial liability in HKAS 32, then it is subject to the disclosure requirements in HKFRS 7.

25 NON-CURRENT INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

HKFRS 7.7 (a) The analysis of the carrying amount of non-current interest-bearing borrowings is as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Bank loans (note 26)		
- secured	7,680	9,054
- unsecured	43,003	41,023
	<u>50,683</u>	<u>50,077</u>
Sustainability-linked bond (note 25(b)(i))	5,000	5,000
Non-derivative liabilities from convertible notes (note 25(b)(ii))	9,542	9,356
Redeemable preference shares (note 25(b)(iii))	3,912	3,912
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary (note 25(b)(iv))	3,000	3,000
HKAS 24.18(b) Loans from fellow subsidiaries (note 25(b)(v))	2,665	906
	<u>74,802</u>	<u>72,251</u>

HKFRS 7.8(g)
 HKAS 1.61 All of the above non-current interest-bearing borrowings are carried at amortised cost. None of the non-current interest-bearing borrowings is expected to be settled within one year¹⁹¹.

HKFRS 7.7 & 31 (b) Significant terms and repayment schedule of non-bank borrowings²¹⁴

(i) Sustainability-linked bond

On 31 December 2020, the group issued a eight-year sustainability-linked bond of HK\$5,000,000. The bond is unsecured and bear interest ranging from [●]% to [●]%, depending on the group's sustainability performance in relation to reduction of greenhouse gas emission, energy consumption and hazardous waste.

²¹⁴ Paragraph 31 of HKFRS 7 contains a general requirement to disclose information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period. This requirement is then supplemented by requirements concerning qualitative information and quantitative information, as further explained in the footnotes to note 33.

None of these requirements in HKFRS 7 specifically require the disclosure of significant terms and conditions of all financial instruments. Nevertheless such information may be pertinent to help users of financial statements understand the risks that arise from the financial instruments held by the entity. For example, the disclosures concerning covenants attaching to borrowings, which would make the borrowings repayable on demand in certain circumstances, may be pertinent to assessing the liquidity risk faced by an entity.

Judgement is therefore required to be exercised in determining when it is necessary to make such a disclosure in respect of any given financial instrument, or a class of financial instruments sharing similar risk characteristics, and, if so, how much detail to disclose and whether to disclose it together with the notes to the statement of financial position, or in a separate note dealing with the entity's financial instrument risk management policies and analysis (i.e. as illustrated here in note 33).

(ii) Convertible notes

A16(10)(1)

On 31 December 2019, the company issued 2 tranches, Tranche A and B, of 5,000,000 convertible notes. Each tranche has a face value of HK\$5,000,000 and a maturity date of 31 December 2024. The notes bear interest at [●]% per annum and are unsecured.

The rights of the noteholders to convert the notes into ordinary shares are as follows:

- Conversion rights are exercisable at any time up to maturity at the noteholders' option.
- If a holder of Tranche A notes exercises its conversion rights, the company is required to deliver ordinary shares at a rate of one ordinary share for every 20 notes converted.
- If a holder of Tranche B notes exercises its conversion rights, the company has the right to choose whether to deliver ordinary shares at a rate of one ordinary share for every 20 notes converted, or whether to settle in cash at an amount equal to the fixed number of shares under the conversion option multiplied by the average closing price of the shares on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the [●] days immediately preceding the date of conversion.

Notes of either tranche, in respect of which conversion rights have not been exercised, will be redeemed at face value on 31 December 2024.

(iii) Redeemable preference shares

A16(10)(3)

On 1 January 2020, the group issued 4,000,000 redeemable preference shares, which are redeemable at face value of \$4,000,000 on 31 December 2026. Preference shareholders' rights are described in note 32(c)(i). Dividends are set at 5% of the face value and are payable semi-annually in arrears.

(iv) Loans from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary

The loans from a non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary bear interest at prime rate plus [●]% per annum, are unsecured and are repayable on 31 December 2025.

(v) Loans from fellow subsidiaries

HKAS 24.18(b)

The loans from the fellow subsidiaries bear interest at prime rate plus [●]% per annum, are unsecured and repayable on 31 December 2027.

HKFRS 7.7 & 31

26 BANK LOANS AND OVERDRAFTS

A16(22) (a) The analysis of the repayment schedule of bank loans and overdrafts is as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within 1 year or on demand	33,218	40,314
After 1 year but within 2 years	5,260	3,375
After 2 years but within 5 years	40,423	40,098
After 5 years	5,000	6,604
	<u>50,683</u>	<u>50,077</u>
	<u>83,901</u>	<u>90,391</u>

(b) Assets pledged as security and covenants for bank loans and overdrafts

At 31 December 2022, the bank loans and overdrafts were secured as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Unsecured bank overdrafts (note 22)	1,266	2,789
Secured bank loans – supplier finance arrangement (note 26(c))	9,818	8,768
Other bank loans		
- secured	11,357	28,397
- unsecured	61,460	50,437
	<u>83,901</u>	<u>90,391</u>

HKAS 16.74(a)

At 31 December 2022, the banking facilities of the group were secured by mortgages over land and buildings with an aggregate carrying value of \$89,255,000 (2021: \$75,087,000) and first floating charges over property, plant and equipment with an aggregate value of \$13,910,000 (2021: \$16,792,000). Such banking facilities amounted to \$91,000,000 (2021: \$75,000,000). The facilities were utilised to the extent of \$33,284,000 (2021: \$52,065,000).

HKFRS 7.31

All of the group's banking facilities are subject to the fulfilment of covenants relating to certain of the group's balance sheet ratios, as are commonly found in lending arrangements with financial institutions. If the group were to breach the covenants the drawn down facilities would become payable on demand. The group regularly monitors its compliance with these covenants. Further details of the group's management of liquidity risk are set out in note 33(b). As at 31 December 2022, none of the covenants relating to drawn down facilities had been breached (2021:\$ nil).^{214, 215}

[Note that as per HKAS 1.74-75, if a covenant is breached before the reporting date with the effect that a liability becomes repayable on demand, the liability must be classified as a current liability at the reporting date unless the lender has agreed to provide a sufficient grace period, and that agreement was obtained before the reporting date. Close attention should be paid to these requirements if the entity is at risk of breaching its covenants, for example as a result of the recent events and market conditions, and disclosures should be updated to be consistent with the facts of the entity's circumstances]

²¹⁵ If there have been any breaches of loan agreements during the period further disclosure may be required by paragraphs 18 and 19 of HKFRS 7.

(c) Bank loans arising from supplier finance arrangements^{216, 217, 218}

HKAS 1.112 The group has entered into certain reverse factoring arrangements with banks, under which the group obtained extended credit in respect of the invoice amounts owed to certain suppliers of household electronic materials. Under these arrangements, the banks pay suppliers the amounts owed by the group on the original due dates, and then the group settles the banks between 120 – 180 days later than the original due dates with the suppliers, with interest.

HKAS 7.43 In the consolidated statement of financial position, the group has presented payables to the banks under these arrangements as “bank loans and overdrafts”, having compared the nature and function of such liabilities with trade payables to suppliers. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, payments to the banks are included within financing cash flows based on the nature of the arrangements, and payments to the suppliers by the banks amounting to \$15,000,000 (2021: 13,431,000) are non-cash transactions.

HKAS 1.54, 55 & 57

²¹⁶ As discussed in footnote 212, entities need to exercise judgement in determining whether certain trade-related liabilities should be presented within “trade and other payables”, within other financial liabilities, or as a line item separate from other items in the statement of financial position. In the context of liabilities related to a reverse factoring arrangement, attention should be given to whether the nature or function of the original trade payable to suppliers have been modified by the arrangement. Relevant consideration in this regard includes, for example:

- a) whether additional security or guarantee is provided as part of the arrangement that would not be provided without the arrangement; and
- b) the extent to which the terms of liabilities that are part of the arrangement differ from the terms of the entity’s trade payables that are not part of the arrangement.

In this illustration, HK Listco has entered into certain reverse factoring arrangements under which banks agree to pay certain suppliers amounts owed by HK Listco and receive settlement from HK Listco later. The principal business purpose of the arrangements is to provide funding to HK Listco, rather than to its suppliers. As such, the arrangements significantly extend the payment terms beyond the normal terms agreed with suppliers, and HK Listco is required to pay interest. HK Listco has determined that the nature and function of the payables to banks are no longer consistent with the working capital used in the HK Listco’s normal operating cycle, and are so different from the original trade payables that presentation within “bank loans and overdrafts”, rather than “trade and other payables”, would be more appropriate.

²¹⁷ The entity’s assessment of the nature of the payable in the above balance sheet assessment may help determine whether the related cash flows arise from operating or financing activities. On the one hand, if the nature of the liability is consistent with that of a trade payable that is part of the working capital used in the entity’s principal revenue-producing activities, classifying the cash outflows to the factor as operating would be appropriate. On the other hand, if the nature of the liability is not a trade or other payable but a borrowing, then classifying the related cash outflow to the factor as financing would be appropriate.

HKAS 7.43 & 44A

If a cash inflow and cash outflow occur for the entity when an invoice is factored as part of a reverse factoring arrangement, then the entity presents those cash flows in its cash flow statement. If no cash inflow or cash outflow occurs for an entity in a financing transaction, the disclosures of non-cash transactions and those 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, shall be provided elsewhere in the financial statements. In this illustration, HK Listco included payments to suppliers by the banks as one of the non-cash changes from the financing activities in note 22(c) to these financial statements.

HKFRS 7.31 & 33-34

In addition, disclosures about an entity’s exposure to liquidity risk associated with supplier finance arrangements are required when it has a material effect on an entity’s financial statements. For example, such disclosures could be particularly relevant for an entity (especially one under financial distress) that has become reliant on extended payment terms under supplier finance arrangements and is exposed to significant liquidity risk if the credit market dries up unexpectedly.

HKAS 1.112, 117-122

²¹⁸ If an entity has extensive involvement in supplier finance or similar arrangements, consideration should be given to whether additional disclosures about such arrangements are relevant to the understanding of the entity’s financial statements, and whether any judgements applied in balance sheet presentation and cash flow classification are among those that have the most significant effect on the financial statements. For example, such disclosures could be relevant if the judgements around balance sheet presentation or cash flow presentation could materially impact key balance sheet or cash flow metrics.

27 LEASE LIABILITIES

A16(22) At 31 December 2022, the lease liabilities were repayable as follows²¹⁹:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within 1 year	21,329	15,271
After 1 year but within 2 years	20,974	15,289
After 2 years but within 5 years	24,166	34,501
After 5 years	3,823	3,412
	48,963	53,202
	70,292	68,473

- HKFRS 16.58 ²¹⁹ Under HKFRS 16, entities need to disclose a maturity analysis of lease liabilities by applying paragraphs 39 and B11 of HKFRS 7 separately from the maturity analysis of other financial liabilities (see note 33(b)). Similar to other disclosure requirements under HKFRS 7, the standard does not specify the format of the information required, for example, the number of time bands to be used in the maturity analysis (although suggested time bands are set out in paragraph B11 of HKFRS 7). Entities should use their judgement to determine what is appropriate in view of their circumstances and with due regard to the information provided internally to key management personnel.
- HKFRS 7.39(a)
- A16(22) However, listed entities are required by paragraph 22 to Appendix 16 to analyse their lease liabilities between amounts payable in the next year, amounts payable after one year but within two years, amounts payable after two years but within five years and aggregate amounts payable after five years, from the end of the reporting period, at a minimum.
- HKAS 1.71 Under paragraph 71 of HKAS 1, a long-term financial liability is split into current and non-current portions. For financial liabilities that require periodic payments that are applied against both the principal and interest (sometimes referred to as 'amortising loans') like lease liabilities, HKFRS does not provide specific guidance on splitting the current and non-current portions. In our view, an acceptable policy is to determine the current portion as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, as is illustrated here. Alternatively, the current portion could be determined as the principal portion of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period. Whichever policy is adopted, it should be applied consistently for all financial liabilities and from one period to the next, to the extent that the effect would be material.
- HKAS 19.135 ²²⁰ HKAS 19 sets out the following objectives for disclosures about defined benefit plans of an entity:
- to explain the characteristics of its defined benefit plans and risks associated with them;
 - to identify and explain the amounts in its financial statements arising from its defined benefit plans; and
 - to describe how its defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows.
- Paragraphs 139-150 of HKAS 19 lists out the disclosures required by the standard. However, paragraph 137 of HKAS 19 explicitly requires that if the disclosures provided in accordance with the requirements in the standard and other HKFRSs are insufficient to meet the above disclosure objectives, the entity should disclose additional information necessary to meet them.
- HKAS 19.139 ²²¹ Paragraph 139 of HKAS 19 lists out the disclosures required in respect of the characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them, including:
- the nature of the benefits provided by the plan;
 - a description of the regulatory framework in which the plan operates;
 - a description of any other entity's responsibilities for the governance of the plan, e.g. responsibilities of trustees or board members of the plans;
 - a description of the risks to which the plan exposes the entity; and
 - a description of any plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.
- Entities should consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements.

28 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

(a) Defined benefit retirement plans^{220, 221}

HKAS 19.139(a) The group makes contributions to two defined benefit retirement plans registered under the Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance (Chapter 426 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (“ORSO”), which cover [●]% of the group’s employees. The plans are administered by trustees, the majority of which are independent, with their assets held separately from those of the group. The trustees are required by the Trust Deed to act in the best interest of the plan participants and are responsible for setting investment policies of the plans.

Under the plans, a retired employee is entitled to an annual pension payment equal to [●] of final salary for each year of service that the employee provided.

A16(26)(1)
HKAS 19.147(a) The plans are funded by contributions from the group in accordance with an independent actuary’s recommendation based on annual actuarial valuations. The latest independent actuarial valuations of the plans were at 31 December 2022 and were prepared by qualified staff of ABC Company Limited, who are members of the Society of Actuaries of the United States of America, using the projected unit credit method. *The actuarial valuations indicate that the group’s obligations under these defined benefit retirement plans are [●]% (2021: [●]%) covered by the plan assets held by the trustees.*

A16(26)(3)

HKAS 19.139(b) The plans expose the group to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk, investment risk and longevity risk. Since the two retirement plans have similar risks and features, information about the two plans is aggregated and disclosed below:²²²

(i) The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$’000	\$’000
Present value of wholly or partly funded obligations	124,884	113,210
Fair value of plan assets ²²³	(121,000)	(110,000)
	<u>3,884</u>	<u>3,210</u>

HKAS 1.61 A portion of the above liability is expected to be settled after more than one year.²²⁴ However, it is not practicable to segregate this amount from the amounts payable in the next twelve months, as future contributions will also relate to future services rendered and future changes in actuarial assumptions and market conditions. The group expects to pay \$[●] in contributions to defined benefit retirement plans in 2023.

HKAS 19.147(b)

HKAS 19.138 ²²² If an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, it should assess whether all or some disclosures should be disaggregated to distinguish plans or groups of plans with materially different risks.

HKFRS 13.7(a) ²²³ Plan assets measured at fair value under HKAS 19 are subject to HKFRS 13’s measurement requirements, but are scoped out from HKFRS 13’s disclosure requirements as HKAS 19 contains specific disclosure requirements relating to the fair value of plan assets.

HKAS 1.61 ²²⁴ HKAS 1 requires disclosure of the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than one year, when any balance combines this with amounts expected to be recovered or settled within one year. In our view, where it is not practicable to make such a distinction, it is sufficient if the financial statements state this fact and explain why. See also footnote 61.

HKAS 19.142-143 (ii) Plan assets consist of the following:²²⁵

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Equity securities:		
- Consumer markets	21,852	18,584
- Financial institutions	31,452	30,589
- Telecommunication	16,600	14,820
	<u>69,904</u>	<u>63,993</u>
Government bonds	50,493	45,467
Company's own ordinary shares	603	540
	<u>121,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>

All of the equity securities and government bonds and the company's own ordinary shares have quoted prices in active markets. The government bonds have a credit rating of [●] to [●].

HKAS 19.146

At the end of each reporting period, an Asset-Liability Matching study is performed by the trustees to analyse the outcome of the strategic investment policies. The investment portfolio targets a mix of [●]-[●]% in equity securities across a range of industries, [●]-[●]% in government bonds, and [●]-[●]% in other investments. Interest rate risk is managed with the objective of reducing the risk by [●]% by investing in government bonds.²²⁶

HKAS 19.142

²²⁵ HKAS 19 requires entities to disaggregate the fair value of the plan assets into classes that distinguish the nature and risks of those assets, subdividing each class of plan asset into those that have a quoted market price in an active market and those that do not. Paragraph 142 of HKAS 19 includes examples of how the plan assets may be distinguished.

HKAS 19.146

²²⁶ Some plans or entities may use an asset-liability matching strategy to match the amount and timing of cash inflows from plan assets with those of cash outflow from the defined benefit obligation. If such matching strategy has been used by the plans or by the entities, paragraph 146 of HKAS 19 requires the entities to provide information about the strategy, including the use of annuities or other techniques, such as longevity swaps, to manage risk.

HKAS 19.141(c)(ii)&(iii)

²²⁷ Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions are required to be disclosed separately from those arising from changes in financial assumptions.

HKAS 19.141(f)

²²⁸ Contributions to the plan by employer should be separately disclosed from contributions by plan participants. In this illustration, the contributions are wholly made by HK Listco (i.e. the employer).

HKAS 19.123-126

²²⁹ Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprises of interest income on plan assets, interest cost on the defined benefit obligation and interest on the effect of the asset ceiling.

HKAS 19 does not specify where net interest and service cost should be presented in profit or loss. It also does not specify whether they should be presented separately or as components of a single item of income or expense. An entity should therefore choose an approach, to be applied consistently, to the presentation of net interest and service cost. In order to help identify amounts in the financial statements arising from defined benefit plans, entities should also disclose how and where the costs have been recognised in profit or loss.

HKAS 19.144

²³⁰ Paragraph 144 of HKAS 19 requires entities to disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Entities should apply judgement to determine which actuarial assumptions are significant to the valuation and therefore require disclosure.

The disclosure of significant actuarial assumptions should be in absolute terms, e.g. as an absolute percentage. When an entity has more than one defined benefit plan and provides disclosures in total, it should disclose the significant actuarial assumptions in the form of weighted averages or relatively narrow ranges.

(iii) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

HKAS 19.140(a)(ii)	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January:	113,210	99,400
Remeasurements:		
HKAS 19.141(c)(ii) - Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions ²²⁷	35	18
HKAS 19.141(c)(iii) - Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	25	32
	<u>60</u>	<u>50</u>
HKAS 19.141(g) Benefits paid by the plans	(7,988)	(5,500)
HKAS 19.141(a) Current service cost	12,809	13,080
HKAS 19.141(b) Interest cost	6,793	6,180
At 31 December	<u>124,884</u>	<u>113,210</u>

HKAS 19.147(c) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is [●] years (2021: [●] years).

(iv) Movements in plan assets

HKAS 19.140(a)(i)	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January:	110,000	96,490
HKAS 19.141(f) Group's contributions paid to the plans ²²⁸	13,187	13,720
HKAS 19.141(g) Benefits paid by the plans	(7,988)	(5,500)
HKAS 19.141(b) Interest income	5,750	5,250
HKAS 19.141(c)(i) Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	51	40
At 31 December	<u>121,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>

(v) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current service cost	12,809	13,080
Net interest on net defined benefit liability ²²⁹	1,043	930
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	<u>13,852</u>	<u>14,010</u>
Actuarial losses	60	50
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(51)	(40)
Total amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Total defined benefit costs	<u>13,861</u>	<u>14,020</u>

The current service cost and the net interest on net defined benefit liability are recognised in the following line items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:²²⁹

HKAS 19.145 and
173(b)

²³¹ Entities are required to disclose a sensitivity analysis for significant actuarial assumptions. In accordance with paragraph 145 of HKAS 19, an entity should disclose:

- a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption as disclosed under paragraph 144 of HKAS 19 as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date;
- the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis and the limitations of those methods; and
- changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis, and the reasons for such changes.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost of sales	10,655	10,772
Distribution costs	1,353	1,370
Administrative expenses	1,844	1,868
	<u>13,852</u>	<u>14,010</u>

(vi) Significant actuarial assumptions²³⁰ (expressed as weighted averages) and sensitivity analysis²³¹ are as follows:

HKAS 19.144	2022	2021
Discount rate	[●]%	[●]%
Future salary increases	[●]%	[●]%

HKAS 19.145 The below analysis shows how the defined benefit obligation would have increased (decreased) as a result of [●]% change in the significant actuarial assumptions:

HKAS 19.145(a)	Increase in [●]%		Decrease in [●]%	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Discount rate	([●])	([●])	[●]	[●]
Future salary increases	[●]	[●]	([●])	([●])

HKAS 19.145(b) The above sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that changes in actuarial assumptions are not correlated and therefore it does not take into account the correlations between the actuarial assumptions.

(b) Defined contribution retirement plan

The group also operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme ("the MPF scheme") under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for employees employed under the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance and not previously covered by the defined benefit retirement plan. The MPF scheme is a defined contribution retirement plan administered by independent trustees. Under the MPF scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make contributions to the plan at 5% of the employees' relevant income, subject to a cap of monthly relevant income of HK\$30,000. Contributions to the plan vest immediately, there is no forfeited contributions that may be used by the group to reduce the existing level of contribution²³².

A16(26)(1)

A16(26)(2)

A16(26)(2)

²³² In accordance with paragraph 26(2) of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs, a listed issuer is required to provide the following information in the case of defined contribution schemes:

- details of whether forfeited contributions may be used by the employer to reduce the existing level of contribution; and
- if so, the amounts so utilised in the course of the year and available at the date of statement of financial position for such use.

Common examples of defined contribution schemes in China include the MPF schemes in Hong Kong and the social insurance and housing funds operated by the relevant government authorities in Mainland China. Usually, contributions to these schemes vest immediately, and there would not be forfeited contributions that may be used by the employer to reduce the existing level of contribution. If an entity operates a defined contribution scheme with forfeitable contributions, further details of the forfeited contributions should be disclosed.

29 EQUITY SETTLED SHARE-BASED TRANSACTIONS

HKFRS 2.45

The company has a share option scheme which was adopted on 1 March 2018 whereby the directors of the company are authorised, at their discretion, to invite employees of the group, including directors of any company in the group, to take up options at nil consideration to subscribe for shares of the company²³³. The options vest after one year from the date of grant and are then exercisable within a period of two years. Each option gives the holder the right to subscribe for one ordinary share in the company and is settled gross in shares.

(a) The terms and conditions of the grants are as follows:

HKFRS 2.45(a)

	Number of instruments	Vesting conditions	Contractual life of options
Options granted to directors:			
- on 1 November 2019	200,000	One year from the date of grant	3 years
- on 1 July 2021	1,500,000	One year from the date of grant	3 years
Options granted to employees:			
- on 1 July 2021	5,000,000	One year from the date of grant	3 years
- on 1 May 2022	500,000	One year from the date of grant	3 years
Total share options granted	<u>7,200,000</u>		

(b) The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options are as follows:

HKFRS 2.45(b) & (c)

	2022		2021	
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
		'000		'000
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	\$6.00	6,700	\$6.00	200
Exercised during the period	\$6.00	(1,000)	-	-
Forfeited during the period ²³⁴	\$6.00	(200)	-	-
Granted during the period	\$6.50	<u>500</u>	\$6.00	<u>6,500</u>
Outstanding at the end of the period	\$6.04	<u>6,000</u>	\$6.00	<u>6,700</u>
Exercisable at the end of the period	\$6.00	<u>5,500</u>	\$6.00	<u>200</u>

HKFRS 2.45(c)

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for shares options exercised during the year was \$6.60 (2021: not applicable).²³⁵

HKFRS 2.45(d)

The options outstanding at 31 December 2022 had an exercise price of \$6.00 or \$6.50 (2021: \$6.00) and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.6 years (2021: 2.5 years).²³⁶

R17.10

²³³ Chapter 17 of the Main Board Listing Rules also requires the disclosure of the basis of determining the exercise price under the terms of the share option scheme. This would include separate disclosure of the bases adopted before and after 1 September 2001 if the bases differed and the scheme was still in existence. This information may be disclosed in the annual financial statements or in the directors' report as illustrated in this annual report (see page 17).

HKFRS 2.45(b)

²³⁴ Grants which expired during the period should also be disclosed separately, if applicable.

HKFRS 2.45(c)

²³⁵ If options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the period, the weighted average share price during the period may be disclosed as an alternative.

HKFRS 2.45(d)

²³⁶ If the range of exercise prices is wide, the outstanding options could be divided into ranges that are meaningful for assessing the number and timing of additional shares that may be issued and the cash that may be received upon the exercise of those options.

(c) Fair value²³⁷ of share options and assumptions

HKFRS 2.47
R17.08 The fair value of services received in return for share options granted is measured by reference to the fair value of share options granted. The estimate of the fair value of the share options granted is measured based on a binomial lattice model. The contractual life of the share option is used as an input into this model. Expectations of early exercise are incorporated into the binomial lattice model.

Fair value of share options and assumptions	2022	2021
HKFRS 2.47(a)(i) R17.08 Fair value at measurement date	\$0.40	\$0.50
Share price	\$6.50	\$6.00
Exercise price	\$6.50	\$6.00
Expected volatility (expressed as weighted average volatility used in the modelling under binomial lattice model)	[●]%	[●]%
Option life (expressed as weighted average life used in the modelling under binomial lattice model)	[●] years	[●] years
Expected dividends	[●]%	[●]%
Risk-free interest rate (based on Exchange Fund Notes)	[●]%	[●]%

HKFRS 2.47(a)(ii)
R17.08 The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility based on publicly available information. Expected dividends are based on historical dividends²³⁸. *Changes in the subjective input assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimate.*

HKFRS 2.47(a)(iii) Share options were granted under a service condition. This condition has not been taken into account in the grant date fair value measurement of the services received. There were no market conditions associated with the share option grants.

30 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Current taxation in the consolidated statement of financial position represents:

HKAS 1.77	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for the year	13,000	14,849
Provisional Profits Tax paid	<u>(6,250)</u>	<u>(8,639)</u>
	6,750	6,210
Balance of Profits Tax provision relating to prior years	-	1,034
	<u>6,750</u>	<u>7,244</u>

HKFRS 13.6(a) ²³⁷ Share-based payment transactions accounted for under HKFRS 2 are scoped out from both the measurement and disclosure requirements of HKFRS 13. The fair value of share-based payments therefore continues to be measured and disclosed in accordance with HKFRS 2.

R17.08 ²³⁸ If expected dividends have been adjusted for any publicly available information indicating that future performance is reasonably expected to differ from past performance, then listed issuers are required to disclose an explanation.

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised:

(i) Movement of each component of deferred tax assets and liabilities

HKAS 12.81(g)(i) The components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

	Revaluation of investment property	Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation	Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets ²³⁹	Revaluation of other properties	Amortisation of capitalised contract costs ²⁴⁰	Amortisation of other intangibles	Credit loss allowance ²⁴¹	Defined benefit retirement plan liability ²⁴²	Provision for product warranties	Convertible notes	Cash flow hedges	Undistributed profits of foreign joint venture	Total
Deferred tax arising from:	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2021	1,645	9,141	-	256	136	2,363	(655)	(481)	(3,308)	72	599	-	9,768
HKAS 12.81(d) Effect on deferred tax balances resulting from a change in tax rate (note 6(a))	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325
HKAS 12.81(g)(ii) Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	1,141	(906)	(100)	(339)	(54)	157	(12)	(53)	(315)	(16)	-	8	(489)
HKAS 12.81(a) Charged/(credited) to reserves	-	-	-	846	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95)	-	751
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	2,786	8,560	(100)	763	82	2,520	(667)	(534)	(3,623)	56	504	8	10,355
HKAS 12.81(g)(ii) Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	1,650	3,618	(110)	(464)	(62)	144	(8)	(119)	(402)	(16)	-	33	4,264
HKAS 12.81(a) Charged/(credited) to reserves	-	-	-	2,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	(102)	-	2,036
At 31 December 2022	4,436	12,178	(210)	2,437	20	2,664	(675)	(653)	(4,025)	40	402	41	16,655

-
- ²³⁹ In this illustration, it is assumed that under the relevant tax jurisdictions lease payments are allowed for tax deductions on a cash basis, while the depreciation charges arising on right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities recognised under HKFRS 16 when the group is a lessee are not allowed for tax deduction. The difference therefore results in recognition of a deferred tax asset or liability.
- ²⁴⁰ Under HKFRS 15, certain costs that were expensed as incurred may be eligible for capitalisation. In this illustration, it is assumed that under the relevant tax jurisdictions these costs are allowed for tax deductions on a cash basis and the group had already claimed tax deductions for the sales commissions in previous periods (see note 19). It has also been assumed that the eventual amortisation charge of this specific amount would not be tax deductible a second time around. The difference therefore results in recognition of a deferred tax asset.
- ²⁴¹ In this illustration, it is assumed that under the relevant tax jurisdictions credit losses on financial instruments and contract assets are allowed for tax deductions only when they are actually “incurred” from a tax perspective and that additional credit losses recognised upon the initial application of HKFRS 9’s ECL model are not allowed for immediate tax deduction. The recognition of these additional ECL therefore results in recognition of a deferred tax asset.
- ²⁴² In accordance with paragraph 61A of HKAS 12, current and deferred tax should be recognised outside profit or loss if the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss. Under HKAS 19, remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income, and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) and service cost are recognised in profit or loss. In cases of cash contributions to funded post-employment benefit plans, it may be difficult to determine how the related current income taxes should be allocated between profit or loss and OCI because the cash contribution itself does not affect the profit or loss or OCI and it may not be clear what the cash contribution is funding. In our view, the allocation of the current income tax effect to profit or loss and OCI should reflect the nature of the cash contribution, unless it is impracticable to identify whether the cost, to which the funding relates, affects profit or loss or OCI. We believe that a number of allocation approaches are acceptable if the nature of the cash contribution is unclear, including the following:
- Approach A: allocate current income taxes first to profit or loss, to the extent of the tax effects of the total service cost and net interest recognised in profit or loss in the current period, and then allocate any residual amount to OCI;
 - Approach B: allocate the entire amount of current income tax related to contributions to profit or loss; and
 - Approach C: allocate the entire amount of income tax related to contributions to OCI.
- In this illustration, HK Listco adopts approach B and allocates the entire amount of current income tax related to contributions to profit or loss.

(ii) Reconciliation to the consolidated statement of financial position

HKAS 1.77	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net deferred tax asset recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	(2,539)	(3,495)
Net deferred tax liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	<u>19,194</u>	<u>13,850</u>
	<u>16,655</u>	<u>10,355</u>

(c) **Deferred tax assets not recognised**

HKAS 12.81(e) In accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1(y), the group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of \$3,560,000 (2021: \$2,480,000) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction and entity. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

(d) **Deferred tax liabilities not recognised**

HKAS 12.81(f) & 87 At 31 December 2022, temporary differences relating to the undistributed profits of subsidiaries amounted to \$793,000 (2021: \$640,000). Deferred tax liabilities of \$238,000 (2021: \$192,000) have not been recognised in respect of the tax that would be payable on the distribution of these retained profits as the company controls the dividend policy of these subsidiaries and it has been determined that it is probable that these profits will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

31 PROVISIONS

Provision for electronic product warranties²⁴³

	\$'000
HKAS 37.84(a) At 1 January 2022 ²⁴⁴	20,661
HKAS 37.84(b) Additional provisions made ²⁴⁵	12,439
HKAS 37.84(c) Provisions utilised	<u>(10,100)</u>
HKAS 37.84(a) At 31 December 2022	23,000
Less: amount included under "current liabilities"	<u>(10,900)</u>
	<u>12,100</u>

HKAS 37.85 Under the terms of the group's sales agreements, the group offers warranties for its electronic products (see note 1(aa)(i)(a)). Provision is therefore made for the best estimate of the expected settlement under these agreements in respect of sales made within the warranty periods prior to the end of the reporting period. The amount of provision takes into account the group's recent claim experience and is only made where a warranty claim is probable. Where the group has the benefit of product liability insurance, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain if a warranty claim were to be made. As at the end of the reporting period \$2,158,000 (2021: \$1,752,000) is included within trade and other receivables in current assets in respect of such expected reimbursements (note 21(a)), of which an amount of \$1,200,000 (2021: \$960,000) is expected to be recovered after more than one year.

HKAS 1.61

HKFRS 15.B29-B30²⁴³ HKFRS 15 requires an entity to account for a warranty in accordance with HKAS 37 if the warranty is simply a promise to the customer that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications, and it is a standard promise given to customers, whether they ask for it or not. Such warranties are common and are often required by consumer protection legislation.

If, on the other hand, the customer has the option of whether or not to purchase the warranty, or the warranty provides the customer with a distinct service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with the agreed-upon specifications, then HKFRS 15 requires the warranty service to be accounted for as a separate performance obligation. In such cases, an entity needs to allocate part of the promised consideration to the warranty service (in accordance with paragraphs 73 to 86 of HKFRS 15) and recognise the related revenue only when it performs the warranty services, i.e. generally over the warranty period.

In this illustration, the product warranties are simply a promise to the customer that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications and hence the estimated costs of meeting any obligations under the warranties continue to be accounted for as a provision in accordance with HKAS 37.

HKAS 37.84²⁴⁴ Comparative information is not required for the analysis of the movements in the provision, as HKAS 37 gives a specific exemption in this regard.

HKAS 37.84(e)²⁴⁵ It is assumed that the provision has not been discounted on the grounds of materiality. If the provision has been discounted, the increase in the provision arising from the discount unwinding should be separately disclosed.

Sch 4, Part 1,
Section 2(1)(b)
HKAS 1.79(b),
106(d)) & 108
HKAS 16.77(f)
HKAS 21.52(b)

32 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

(a) Movements in components of equity

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the group's consolidated equity is set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Details of the changes in the company's individual components of equity between the beginning and the end of the year are set out below²⁴⁶:

Company	Note	Share capital \$'000	Capital reserve \$'000	Property revaluation reserve \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value reserve (non-recycling) \$'000	Retained profits \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2021		175,000	134	751	869	85	142,022	318,861
Changes in equity for 2021:								
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	966	(99)	50	98,572	99,489
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year	32(b)	-	-	-	-	-	(45,000)	(45,000)
Equity settled share-based transactions		-	1,625	-	-	-	-	1,625
Dividends declared in respect of the current year	32(b)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,000)	(27,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	37	175,000	1,759	1,717	770	135	168,594	347,975
Changes in equity for 2022:								
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,405	(128)	90	117,867	119,234
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year	32(b)	-	-	-	-	-	(49,500)	(49,500)
Purchase of own shares	32(c)(iii)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,390)	(3,390)
Shares issued under share option scheme	32(c)(iv)	6,400	(400)	-	-	-	-	6,000
Equity settled share-based transactions		-	1,658	-	-	-	-	1,658
Dividends declared in respect of the current year	32(b)	-	-	-	-	-	(29,850)	(29,850)
Balance at 31 December 2022	37	181,400	3,017	3,122	642	225	203,721	392,127

²⁴⁶ As specifically required by section 2(1)(b) of Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the CO, when a company prepares consolidated financial statements, those financial statements should include a note disclosing the movement of the company's reserves.

(b) Dividends²⁴⁷

HKAS 1.107	(i) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the company attributable to the year	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
	Interim dividend declared and paid of 30 cents per ordinary share (2021: 30 cents per ordinary share)	29,850	27,000
HKAS 1.137(a) HKAS 10.13	Final dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period of 60 cents per ordinary share (2021: 55 cents per ordinary share)	59,700	49,500
		<u>89,550</u>	<u>76,500</u>

The final dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the company attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year, of 55 cents per share (2021: 50 cents per share)	49,500	45,000

(iii) Dividends on redeemable preference shares issued by the company

HKAS 1.79(a) Dividends on redeemable preference shares are paid semi-annually in arrears at a rate of 5% per annum of the shares' face value on 30 June and 31 December each year as from their issue date of 1 January 2021. Dividends of \$100,000 (2021: \$100,000) were paid during the period and unpaid dividends of \$100,000 (2021: \$100,000) were accrued and presented in "Other current liabilities" as at 31 December 2022. Dividends on redeemable preference shares are included in finance costs (note 5(a)).

HKAS 1.107 & 113 ²⁴⁷ Paragraph 107 of HKAS 1 requires entities to disclose either in the statement of changes in equity, or in the notes, the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period and the related amount per share.

(c) Share capital

(i) Issued share capital

	2022		2021	
	No. of shares ('000)	\$'000	No. of shares ('000)	\$'000
HKAS 1.79(a)(ii) & (iv) Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January	90,000	175,000	90,000	175,000
Bonus issue	9,000	-	-	-
Shares repurchased ²⁴⁸	(500)	-	-	-
Shares issued under share option scheme	1,000	6,000	-	-
Transfer from capital reserve	-	400	-	-
At 31 December	99,500	181,400	90,000	175,000

HKAS 1.79(a)(iii) In accordance with section 135 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the ordinary shares of the company do not have a par value.

CP The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

	2022		2021	
	No. of shares ('000)	\$'000	No. of shares ('000)	\$'000
Redeemable preference shares, issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January	4,000	4,000	-	-
Shares issued	-	-	4,000	4,000
At 31 December	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000

CP Redeemable preference shares do not carry the right to vote. On liquidation of the company the redeemable preference shareholders would participate only to the extent of the face value of the shares adjusted for any dividends in arrears. Based on their terms and conditions, the redeemable preference shares have been presented as liabilities in the statement of financial position. Further details of these terms are set out in note 25(b)(iii).

(ii) Bonus issue

C(DR)R.5 On 8 January 2022, the company made a bonus issue on the basis of 1 bonus share for every 10 existing shares held by shareholders in recognition of their continual support. A total of 9,000 ordinary shares were issued pursuant to the bonus issue.

(iii) Purchase of own shares

A16(10)(4)
R10.06(4)(b)

During the year, the company repurchased its own ordinary shares on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as follows:

Month/year	Number of shares repurchased	Highest price paid per share \$	Lowest price paid per share \$	Aggregate price paid \$'000
February 2022	300,000	6.85	6.75	2,040
May 2022	200,000	6.80	6.70	1,350
				<u>3,390</u>

The repurchase was governed by section 257 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The total amount paid on the repurchased shares of \$3,390,000 was paid wholly out of retained profits.²⁴⁸

(iv) Shares issued under share option scheme

A16(10)(2)

On 1 February 2022, options were exercised to subscribe for 1,000,000 ordinary shares in the company at a consideration of \$6,000,000, all of which was credited to share capital. \$400,000 was transferred from the capital reserve to the share capital account in accordance with policy set out in note 1(x)(iii).

HKAS 1.79(b)

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Capital reserve

The capital reserve comprises the following:

- the portion of the grant date fair value of unexercised share options granted to employees of the company that has been recognised in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for share-based payments in note 1(x)(iii); and
- the amount allocated to the unexercised equity component of convertible notes issued by the company recognised in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for convertible notes in note 1(w)(i).

(ii) Exchange reserve

The exchange reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations as well as the effective portion of any foreign exchange differences arising from hedges of the net investment in these foreign operations. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in notes 1(i)(ii) and 1(bb).

²⁴⁸ When a company repurchases the shares out of distributable profits under section 257 of the CO, it should record the debit entry to its "retained profits" and reduce the number of shares in issue for the shares cancelled under section 269 of the CO.

For overseas incorporated companies, the relevant overseas legislation in relation to repurchase of shares would need to be followed.

(iii) **Property revaluation reserve**

The property revaluation reserve has been set up and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies adopted for land and buildings held for own use in note 1(k).

HKAS 16.77(f)

The property revaluation reserve of the company is distributable to the extent of \$567,000 (2021: \$250,000)²⁴⁹.

(iv) **Hedging reserve**

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition of the hedged cash flow in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for cash flow hedges in note 1(i)(i).

(v) **Fair value reserve (non-recycling)**

The fair value reserve (non-recycling) comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments designated at FVOCI under HKFRS 9 that are held at the end of the reporting period (see note 1(g)).

HKAS 1.134 &
135

(e) **Capital management²⁵⁰**

The group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The group monitors its capital structure on the basis of an adjusted net debt-to-capital ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt (which includes interest-bearing loans and borrowings, and lease liabilities but excludes redeemable preference shares) plus unaccrued proposed dividends, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity and redeemable preference shares, other than amounts recognised in equity relating to cash flow hedges, less unaccrued proposed dividends.

²⁴⁹ As discussed in footnote 14, Part 6 of the new CO "Distribution of profits and assets" contains provisions that deal with distribution of profits and assets by a Hong Kong incorporated company to its members. The provisions of Part 6 are closely based on the equivalent requirements of the predecessor Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32). For example, under section 292(5) of the new CO, property revaluation reserve can be treated as realised to the extent that depreciation charged to the statement of profit or loss/the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on revalued assets exceeds the amount that would have been charged based on the historical cost of those assets. This is consistent with the previous requirements in section 79K(2) of the predecessor Companies Ordinance.

HKAS 1.134 & 135

²⁵⁰ Paragraphs 134 and 135 of HKAS 1 require an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing "capital", based on the information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel. Because of this "management focus", the extent and level of disclosures will vary from one entity to another. As acknowledged in paragraph 135(b) of HKAS 1, the "capital" that an entity manages may not necessarily be equal to equity as defined in HKFRSs and might also include or exclude some other components. For example, it might include some financial instruments, such as preference shares, which are presented as liabilities in the financial statements, and exclude some items, such as components of equity arising from cash flow hedges. To facilitate comparison across different entities, paragraph 135(a)(i) of HKAS 1 requires an entity to provide a description of what it manages as "capital".

Paragraphs 134 and 135 of HKAS 1 do not prescribe the format of the information required to be disclosed and entities should exercise judgement in deciding the appropriate way to satisfy these requirements. In this regard, paragraphs IG10-IG11 of HKAS 1 provide two examples, one for an entity that is not a regulated financial institution and the other for an entity that is subject to externally imposed capital requirements (see footnote 251). These examples serve as a starting point for entities to consider what information to disclose to reflect their individual circumstances.

During 2022, the group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2021, was to maintain the adjusted net debt-to-capital ratio at the lower end of the range [●]% to [●]%. In order to maintain or adjust the ratio, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, return capital to shareholders, raise new debt financing or sell assets to reduce debt.

The group's adjusted net debt-to-capital ratio at 31 December 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current liabilities:			
Bank loans and overdrafts	26	33,218	40,314
Lease liabilities	27	21,329	15,271
		<u>54,547</u>	<u>55,585</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Interest-bearing borrowings	25	74,802	72,251
Lease liabilities	27	48,963	53,202
		<u>178,312</u>	<u>181,038</u>
Total debt			
Add: Proposed dividends	32(b)	59,700	49,500
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	22	(76,580)	(105,088)
Redeemable preference shares	25	(3,912)	(3,912)
Adjusted net debt		<u>157,520</u>	<u>121,538</u>
Total equity		560,447	487,673
Add: Redeemable preference shares	25	3,912	3,912
Less: Hedging reserve	32(d)	(1,897)	(2,378)
Proposed dividends	32(b)	(59,700)	(49,500)
Adjusted capital		<u>502,762</u>	<u>439,707</u>
Adjusted net debt-to-capital ratio		<u>31%</u>	<u>28%</u>

Neither the company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements²⁵¹.

HKAS 1.135 & 136

²⁵¹ When an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements (for example, a bank that is subject to the maintenance of a specified capital adequacy ratio imposed by the relevant banking regulator), paragraph 135 of HKAS 1 requires disclosure of the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital. If the entity has not complied with these requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance should also be disclosed.

An entity may be subject to a number of different externally imposed capital requirements (for example, a conglomerate may include entities that undertake insurance activities and banking activities) and may manage capital in a number of ways. Where an aggregate disclosure of these capital requirements and how capital is managed would not provide useful information or would distort a financial statement user's understanding of the entity's capital resources, the entity should disclose separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT²⁵² AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS²⁵³

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and currency risks arises in the normal course of the group's business. The group is also exposed to equity price risk arising from its equity investments in other entities and movements in its own equity share price.

HKFRS 7.1

²⁵² HKFRS 7 sets out disclosure requirements relating to an entity's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments and is applicable to all entities that hold financial instruments.

The objective of HKFRS 7 is to require entities to provide information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate:

- the significance of financial instruments for an entity's financial position and performance; and
- the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period, and how the entity manages those risks.

HKFRS 7.7, 31,
& B3

In order to meet this objective HKFRS 7 sets out both qualitative and quantitative minimum disclosure requirements. However, HKFRS 7 does not prescribe either the format of the information required to be disclosed or its location within the financial statements and/or other reports. Instead, the standard states that it is necessary to strike a balance between overburdening financial statements with excessive detail that may not assist users and obscuring important information as a result of too much aggregation (see paragraph B3 of HKFRS 7).

An entity should therefore decide, in light of its circumstances, how much detail it needs to provide to satisfy the requirements of the standard, including how much emphasis it places on different aspects of the requirements and how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with different characteristics. It should also be noted that HKFRS 7 introduces the concept of looking first to information provided internally to key management personnel (as defined in HKAS 24, *Related party disclosures*), for example the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer, as a source of quantitative data on the entity's exposure to financial risks. Basing disclosures on information used by key management personnel provides information about how management views and manages its risk, as well as about the risks themselves, which the IASB Board considered was useful information for users (as discussed in paragraph BC47 of HKFRS 7). The IASB Board also considered this approach has practical advantages for preparers because it allows them to use the data they use in managing risk. The requirements of HKFRS 7 in this regard are discussed further in footnote 255.

In practice, the requirements of HKFRS 7 will be met by a combination of narrative descriptions and quantitative data, as appropriate to the nature of the instruments and their relative significance to the entity. This information may be either included in the various notes that refer to the specific financial instruments and/or included in a separate note. A mixed approach is illustrated here, as can be seen from the references to HKFRS 7 throughout the notes to the illustrative financial statements and the specific note 33 which provides the additional risk and fair value disclosures required by the standard.

HKFRS 7.32A

Paragraph 32A of HKFRS 7 emphasises the interaction between qualitative and quantitative disclosures by stating that providing qualitative disclosures in the context of quantitative disclosures enables users to link related disclosures and hence form an overall picture of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments.

HKFRS 7.B6

Additionally, paragraph B6 of HKFRS 7 explicitly provides for the financial risk disclosures, as set out in paragraphs 31-42 of HKFRS 7, to be given either in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement that is not part of the financial statements, such as a management commentary, provided it is available to users of financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Including all disclosures required by HKFRS within the financial statements themselves helps users in differentiating between disclosures that are required by HKFRS and other information. However, if such information is presented outside the financial statements, then in our view it should be marked clearly as being part of the disclosures required by HKFRS and cross-referenced to the financial statements. An entity could identify such information as, for example, "information that is an integral part of the audited financial statements" or "disclosures that are required by HKFRS".

HKFRS 13.91

²⁵³ As mentioned in footnote 150, the disclosure objectives of HKFRS 13 are:

- to provide information that enables users of financial statements to assess the methods and inputs used to develop those measurements, and
- to assess the effect on profit or loss or other comprehensive income of recurring fair value measurements that are based on significant unobservable inputs.

As indicated in these disclosure objectives, HKFRS 13 disclosures aim at helping users understand how the entity determines the fair values of assets and liabilities (both financial and non-financial) recognised in the statement of financial position; and how its financial performance is impacted by the measurement uncertainty and subjectivity involved in determining the fair values as a result of using significant unobservable inputs in the valuations. On the other hand, HKFRS 7's disclosure objectives, as introduced in footnote 252 above, focus on helping users understand the entity's risk exposure associated with financial instruments and how the entity manages the risk.

The group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the group to manage these risks are described below.²⁵⁴

HKFRS 7.31-35 (a) **Credit risk**^{254, 255, 256}

HKFRS 7.31 & 33
A16(4)(2)(a)

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the group. The group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivables and contract assets. The group's exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, bills receivable and derivative financial assets is limited because the counterparties are banks and financial institutions with a minimum credit rating of [●] assigned by [rating agency X], which the group considers to represent low credit risk. The group's exposure to credit risk arising from refundable rental deposits is considered to be low, taking into account (i) the landlords' credit rating and (ii) the remaining lease term and the period covered by the rental deposits.

HKFRS 7.32-33

²⁵⁴ HKFRS 7 requires disclosure of qualitative information concerning risks arising from financial instruments and how the entity manages the risks. In particular, HKFRS 7 requires the following to be disclosed for each type of risk arising from financial instruments:

- the exposures to risk and how they arise;
- the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and
- any changes in either of the above from the previous period.

Risks that typically arise from financial instruments are identified in paragraph 32 of HKFRS 7 as including, but not being limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which in turn comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk). Paragraphs IG15-16 of HKFRS 7 list examples of information that an entity might consider disclosing in this regard.

HKFRS 7.34-42 & B6-
B28

²⁵⁵ Paragraph 34 of HKFRS 7 requires disclosure of summary quantitative data about an entity's exposure to each type of risk arising from financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure should be given based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity, for example, the board of directors or chief executive officer, and is therefore expected to vary from one entity to another.

It should, however, be noted that certain minimum disclosures (as set out in paragraphs 35A-42 of HKFRS 7) are also required to the extent that they are not covered by the disclosures made under the above management approach, and if the risk concerned is material. These include sensitivity analysis, as required by paragraph 40, as discussed further in footnote 266. In addition, concentrations of risk that arise from financial instruments having similar characteristics (for example, counterparty, geographical area, currency or market) are also required to be disclosed if such concentrations are not apparent from the above information.

If the above quantitative disclosures of exposures at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to risk during the period, the entity should provide additional information that is representative. For example, paragraph IG20 of HKFRS 7 indicates that if the entity typically has a large exposure to a particular currency, but at year-end unwinds the position, the entity might disclose the highest, lowest and average amount of risk to which it was exposed during the year.

HKFRS 7.35B-35D

²⁵⁶ HKFRS 7 as amended by HKFRS 9 requires more granular credit risk disclosures. Specifically, HKFRS 7 requires an entity to disclose:

- information about the entity's credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of ECL (paragraphs 35F and 35G);
- quantitative and qualitative information that allows users of financial statements to evaluate the amount in the financial statements arising from ECL (paragraphs 35H to 35L); and
- information about the entity's exposure to credit risk, including significant concentrations of credit risk (paragraphs 35M and 35N).

Entities do not need to duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to other statements where the information is disclosed, and those statements are available to the financial statement users on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time.

Entities should consider the level of detail that is necessary to meet the disclosure objectives.

HKFRS 7.35K(a) & 36(a) Except for the financial guarantee given by the group as set out in note 23(a), the group does not provide any other guarantees which would expose the group to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of this financial guarantee at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in note 23(a).²⁵⁷

Trade receivables and contract assets

HKFRS 7.33(a),(b), 35B(a) & 35B(c) The group has established a credit risk management policy under which individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Trade receivables are due within [●] days from the date of billing. Debtors with balances that are more than [●] months past due are requested to settle all outstanding balances before any further credit is granted. Normally, the group does not obtain collateral from customers.

The group has no significant concentration of credit risk in industries or countries in which the customers operate. Significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arise when the group has significant exposure to individual customers. At the end of the reporting period, [●]% (2021: [●]%), [●]% (2021: [●]%) and [●]% (2021: [●]%) of the total trade receivables and contract assets was due from the group's largest customer, the second largest customer and the five largest customers respectively within the electronics business segment.

HKFRS 7.35B(a) & 35F(c) The group measures loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix. The group segments its trade receivables and contract assets based on geographic regions, due to different loss patterns experienced in the different regions²⁵⁸.

[Consider whether it is necessary to update these disclosures to reflect any changes in credit risk management policy in response to the recent events and market conditions, and give further details in accordance with HKFRS 7.31-35, including the key assumptions and the estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, changes in the models and assumptions and/or any re-segmentation of trade receivables and contract assets.]

HKFRS 7.36(a)

²⁵⁷ Paragraph 36(a) of HKFRS 7 requires disclosure of the amount, by class of financial instrument, that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. This disclosure is only required for financial instruments whose carrying amount does not best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk, for example financial guarantees and loan commitments.

HKFRS 9.B5.5.5

²⁵⁸ If the historical credit loss experience shows significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the trade receivables and contract assets should be further segmented based on shared credit risk characteristics. These segments could be based on geographic region, product type, customer rating, type of customers (e.g. retail or wholesale) etc. In this illustration, HK Listco segments the trade receivables and contract assets based on geographic regions.

HKFRS 7.35G(a)(i), 35M(iii),
35N & B8I

The following table provides information about the group's exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets:²⁵⁹

	2022		
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
	%	\$'000	\$'000
Hong Kong			
Current (not past due)	0.5%	36,509	(183)
1-30 days past due	2.7%	9,990	(270)
31-60 days past due	5.1%	7,666	(391)
61-90 days past due	20.8%	2,012	(418)
More than 90 days past due	43.7%	2,248	(982)
		58,425	(2,244)
South East Asia			
Current (not past due)	0.4%	6,636	(26)
1-30 days past due	1.8%	1,404	(25)
31-60 days past due	3.1%	801	(25)
61-90 days past due	14.6%	287	(42)
More than 90 days past due	30.8%	253	(78)
		9,381	(196)
Rest of the world			
Current (not past due)	0.7%	7,691	(54)
1-30 days past due	1.5%	2,161	(32)
31-60 days past due	7.6%	3,003	(228)
61-90 days past due	17.6%	1,588	(279)
More than 90 days past due	53.8%	1,500	(807)
		15,943	(1,400)

HKFRS 7.35M, 35N &
B8I

²⁵⁹ Paragraph 35M of HKFRS 7 requires the disclosure about an entity's credit risk exposure to be by credit risk rating grades. Credit risk rating grades are defined in the Appendix A to HKFRS 7 as the rating of credit risk based on the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument. Credit risk rating grades used for disclosure should be consistent with those the entity reports to key management personnel for credit risk management purposes. For example, an entity may manage and report to key management personnel about information on its listed debt securities by external credit ratings provided by rating agencies. In that case, the entity would disclose its credit risk exposure to those listed debt securities based on the external credit ratings. Alternatively, an entity may have developed an internal credit rating system whereby each of its financial asset is assigned a rating representing the risk of default, in which case the disclosure of credit risk exposure would be based on the internal credit ratings developed. However, if delinquency and past due information is the only borrower-specific information available without undue cost or effort and this information is used to assess whether credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, then in such cases, an entity should provide the analysis by "past due" status rather than by credit risk rating grades.

Paragraph 35N of HKFRS 7 provides an exception to the general disclosure requirements in paragraph 35M for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables to which the simplified approach applies (i.e. the loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs). Paragraph 35N allows an entity to disclose its credit risk exposure to those assets based on a provision matrix. We have illustrated here an example of disclosure based on a provision matrix. Other presentations may be appropriate.

	2021		
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
	%	\$'000	\$'000
Hong Kong			
Current (not past due)	0.5%	29,705	(149)
1-30 days past due	2.8%	4,916	(138)
31-60 days past due	5.0%	5,030	(252)
61-90 days past due	26.9%	1,373	(369)
More than 90 days past due	47.3%	1,451	(687)
		<u>42,475</u>	<u>(1,595)</u>
South East Asia			
Current (not past due)	0.6%	19,814	(119)
1-30 days past due	2.5%	1,407	(35)
31-60 days past due	4.6%	824	(38)
61-90 days past due	14.9%	301	(45)
More than 90 days past due	32.8%	269	(88)
		<u>22,615</u>	<u>(325)</u>
Rest of the world			
Current (not past due)	0.5%	7,866	(39)
1-30 days past due	3.1%	2,319	(72)
31-60 days past due	8.3%	3,271	(271)
61-90 days past due	23.6%	1,994	(471)
More than 90 days past due	54.2%	1,873	(1,015)
		<u>17,323</u>	<u>(1,868)</u>

Expected loss rates are based on actual loss experience over the past [●] months. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

[Consider whether it is necessary to update these disclosures to more specifically discuss how the recent events and market conditions have impacted on the group's estimates of ECL.]

HKFRS 7.35B(b)
& 35H & 42P

Movement in the loss allowance account in respect of trade receivables and contract assets during the year is as follows:

	Hong Kong \$'000	South East Asia \$'000	Rest of the world \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,378	280	2,060	3,718
Amounts written off	(713)	(107)	(830)	(1,650)
HKFRS 15.113(b) Impairment losses recognised	1,595	325	1,868	3,788
Impairment losses reversed	(665)	(173)	(1,230)	(2,068)
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,595	325	1,868	3,788
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,595	325	1,868	3,788
Amounts written off	(871)	(399)	(978)	(2,248)
HKFRS 15.113(b) Impairment losses recognised	2,244	382	1,400	4,026
Impairment losses reversed	(724)	(112)	(890)	(1,726)
Balance at 31 December 2022	2,244	196	1,400	3,840

HKFRS 7.35I & B8D

The following significant changes in the gross carrying amounts of trade receivables and contract assets contributed to the increase in the loss allowance:

- origination of new trade receivables net of those settled resulted in an increase in loss allowance of \$[●] (2021: \$[●]);
- increase in days past due over 30 days resulted in an increase in loss allowance of \$[●] (2021: \$[●]); and
- a write-off of trade receivables with a gross carrying amount of \$[●] (2021: \$[●]) resulted in a decrease in loss allowance of \$2,248,000 (2021: \$1,650,000).

Credit risk arising from loans to associates

HKFRS 7.35K

The loans to associates are fully secured by properties held by the associates. The maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the loans at the end of the reporting period, without taking into account the collateral, and the key terms of the loans are disclosed in note 17. The group considers that the credit risk arising from the loans is significantly mitigated by the properties held as collateral, with reference to the estimated market value of the properties at 31 December 2022 which gave rise to a headroom of \$[●] over the gross carrying amount of the loans (2021: a headroom of \$[●]).

(b) Liquidity risk^{254, 255, 260}

HKFRS 7.31-35

Individual operating entities within the group are responsible for their own cash management, including the short term investment of cash surpluses, participation in supplier finance arrangements with banks and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands, subject to approval by the parent company's board when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels of authority. The group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.²⁶²

HKFRS 7.39(c)

[Consider disclosing any changes in liquidity risk management policy made as a result of the impact of the recent events and market conditions on the entity's finances, and give further details in accordance with HKFRS 7.31-35 & 39.]

HKFRS 7.39 & B10A-11F

²⁶⁰

In respect of minimum quantitative disclosures concerning liquidity risk, paragraph 39 of HKFRS 7 requires disclosure of a maturity analysis for financial liabilities and a description of how an entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in the analysis. This maturity analysis should show the remaining contractual maturities for non-derivative liabilities and for those derivative liabilities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. For other derivatives, it appears that in accordance with paragraph 34(a), the maturity analysis should be based on the information provided internally to key management personnel, even if this is based on expected cash flows and their expected timing.

Similar to other disclosure requirements under HKFRS 7, the standard does not specify the format of the information required, for example, the number of time bands to be used in the maturity analysis (although suggested time bands are set out in paragraph B11 of HKFRS 7). Entities should use their judgement to determine what is appropriate in view of their circumstances and with due regard to the information provided internally to key management personnel.

Paragraphs B11A-11F of HKFRS 7 contain further specific requirements concerning how any maturity analysis of contractual cash flows should be presented. In particular:

- It is clear from paragraph B11D that any contractual cash flows to be disclosed in the analysis should be the gross (i.e. undiscounted) cash flows. These contractual amounts will be different from the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position if the amounts are not due within the short term or payable on demand, as the contractual cash flows will include interest charges, if any, which are payable over the period until the principal is contractually repayable as well as the gross amounts of any principal repayments. Paragraph B11C(a) further states that when a counterparty can ask for payment at different dates, the liability should be included on the basis of the earliest date on which the entity can contractually be required to pay. This means that the disclosure shows a "worst case scenario" for the possible timing of these gross outflows.
- It is clear from paragraph B11A that embedded derivatives (such as conversion options) should not be separated from hybrid financial instruments when disclosing contractual maturities. Instead the contractual cash flows for the instrument as a whole should be disclosed.
- Where a variable amount is contractually payable, paragraph B11D requires that the amount disclosed in the maturity analysis should be determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, when interest charges are contractually determined by reference to a floating rate of interest, the amount disclosed in the maturity analysis would be based on the level of the index at the end of the reporting period.
- Where the entity has issued a financial guarantee, paragraph B11C(c) states that the maximum amount that could be payable under the guarantee should be allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called. This disclosure is not dependent on whether it is probable that the entity will be required to make payments under the contract.

However, HKFRS 7 does not include any specific guidance which deals with the question of how to analyse gross cash flows arising under perpetual debt. In this regard, whilst the principal amount of the debt does not give rise to liquidity risk for the entity (as the timing of repayment is neither contractually fixed nor under the control of the holder), any contractual periodic payments of interest would generally give rise to liquidity risk and should be included in the maturity analysis in the discrete time bands of, for example, "within one year" and "more than one year but less than two years" and so on. However, as there is, by definition, no fixed end date to the stream of periodic interest payments on perpetual debt, the gross cash flows to be included in the final non-discrete time band (being here defined as "more than five years") generally cannot be properly determined. To deal with this issue where the effect is material, in our view, the entity should include a footnote disclosure which highlights the existence of these gross payments to perpetuity and explains the extent to which they have been dealt with in the analysis.

HKFRS 7.39(a) & (b) The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the group's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the group can be required to pay.^{260, 261}

	2022						2021					
	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					Carrying amount at 31 Dec \$'000	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					Carrying amount at 31 Dec \$'000
	Within 1 year or on demand \$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years \$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000		Within 1 year or on demand \$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years \$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000	
Sustainability-linked bond	400	400	1,200	5,400	7,400	5,000	400	400	1,200	5,800	7,800	5,000
Convertible notes	550	10,550	-	-	11,100	9,542	550	550	10,550	-	11,650	9,356
Redeemable preference shares and dividends payable	200	200	4,400	-	4,800	4,012	200	200	4,600	-	5,000	4,012
Bank loans	34,878	5,964	55,087	7,365	103,294	82,635	43,483	3,715	56,718	9,967	113,883	87,602
Lease liabilities	22,010	23,105	29,360	6,205	80,680	70,292	15,766	16,880	42,674	6,414	81,734	68,473
Loans from fellow subsidiaries	251	242	3,145	-	3,638	2,665	106	136	150	1,161	1,553	906
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary	338	360	3,480	-	4,178	3,000	338	360	3,880	-	4,578	3,000
Bills payable, creditors and accrued charges	151,413	-	-	-	151,413	151,413	134,507	-	-	-	134,507	134,507
Amounts due to ultimate holding company	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,800	-	-	-	1,800	1,800
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	3,650	-	-	-	3,650	3,650	3,780	-	-	-	3,780	3,780
Bank overdrafts	1,266	-	-	-	1,266	1,266	2,789	-	-	-	2,789	2,789
Interest rate swaps (net settled)	23	29	116	-	168	128	9	15	51	-	75	52
	216,979	40,850	96,788	18,970	373,587	335,603	203,728	22,256	119,823	23,342	369,149	321,277
Financial guarantee issued:												
Maximum amount guaranteed (note 23(a))	200	-	-	-	200	6	500	-	-	-	500	8

HKFRS 7.B10A ²⁶¹ Where quantitative data about exposure to liquidity risk is based on information provided internally to key management personnel (i.e. in accordance with paragraph 34(a) of HKFRS 7) rather than contractual maturities, paragraph B10A requires an entity to explain how the liquidity risk data are determined. In addition, if the outflows of cash (or another financial asset) included in this liquidity risk data could either:

- occur significantly earlier than indicated in the data (for example if repayable on demand); or
- be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the data (for example, if a counter-party could demand gross settlement for a derivative that is included in the data on a net settlement basis)

then the entity should state that fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk (unless the information has already been provided in the contractual maturity analysis required by paragraph 39 of HKFRS 7).

HKFRS 7.B11E-11F ²⁶² Paragraph 39(c) of HKFRS 7 requires an entity to describe how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in the items disclosed in the quantitative liquidity risk disclosures. In this regard, paragraph B11E requires an entity to disclose a maturity analysis of the financial assets it holds for managing the liquidity risk, if that information is necessary to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk. Paragraph B11F lists out other factors that an entity might consider including in this disclosure.

	2022					2021				
	Contractual undiscounted cash inflow/(outflow)					Contractual undiscounted cash inflow/(outflow)				
	Within 1 year or on demand \$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years \$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000	Within 1 year or on demand \$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years \$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Derivatives settled gross:										
Forward foreign exchange contracts held as cash flow hedging instruments (note 33(d)(i)):										
- outflow	(158,040)	-	-	-	(158,040)	(142,260)	-	-	-	(142,260)
- inflow	157,176	-	-	-	157,176	143,315	-	-	-	143,315
Other forward foreign exchange contracts (note 33(d)(ii)):										
- outflow	(15,384)	-	-	-	(15,384)	(3,618)	-	-	-	(3,618)
- inflow	15,129	-	-	-	15,129	3,589	-	-	-	3,589

HKFRS 7.39(c)

As shown in the above analysis, bank loans amounting to \$34,878,000 were due to be repaid during 2023. The short-term liquidity risk inherent in this contractual maturity date has been addressed after the end of the reporting period by re-financing \$10,000,000 of the loan, as disclosed in note 38(c).

HKFRS 7.31-35
& 40-42

(c) **Interest rate risk**^{254, 255}

HKFRS 7.22A

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The group's interest rate risk arises primarily from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates and fixed rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk respectively. The group has a policy of ensuring that between [●]% and [●]% of its borrowings are effectively on a fixed rate basis, either through the contractual terms of the interest-bearing financial liabilities or through the use of interest rate swaps. The group's interest rate risk profile as monitored by management is set out in (ii) below.

(i) **Hedges of interest rate risk**²⁶³

HKFRS7.22B(a) &
24A

Interest rate swaps, denominated in Hong Kong dollars, have been entered into to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposure consistent with the group's policy.

The following table provides information on the interest rate swaps which have been designated as cash flow hedges of the interest rate risk inherent in the group's variable rate bank borrowings at the end of the reporting period:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Notional amount	40,000	40,000
Carrying amount (note)		
- Asset	1,664	1,489
- Liability	(128)	(52)

Note:

Interest rate swap assets and liabilities are included in the "Derivative financial instruments" (note 18).

HKFRS 7.23A & 23B

The swaps mature over the next [●] years matching the maturity of the related loans (see note 33(b)) and have fixed swap rates ranging from [●]% to [●]% (2021: [●]% to [●]%).

HKFRS 7.22B & 23D

The group seeks to hedge the benchmark interest rate component only and applies a hedge ratio of 1:1. The existence of an economic relationship between the interest rate swaps and the variable rate borrowings is determined by matching their critical contract terms, including the reference interest rates, tenors, interest repricing dates, maturity dates, interest payment and/or receipt dates, the notional amounts of the swaps and the outstanding principal amounts of the loans. The main source of hedge ineffectiveness in these hedging relationships is the effect of the counterparty and the group's

HKFRS 7.21A, 21B & 21D

²⁶³ HKFRS 7 includes additional information to be disclosed when hedge accounting is applied. The disclosure requirements apply irrespective of whether HKAS 39 or HKFRS 9 hedge accounting is used (at the initial application of HKFRS 9, an entity had a choice to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements under HKAS 39).

The objective of the hedge accounting disclosures is that entities shall disclose information about:

- the risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risks (paragraphs 22A to 22C);
- how risk management activities may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows (paragraphs 23A to 23F); and
- the effect of hedge accounting has had on the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity (paragraphs 24A to 24G).

Entities do not need to duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to other statements where the information is disclosed, and those statements are available to the financial statement users on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time.

In applying this objective, entities need to consider the necessary level of detail, the balance between different disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of disaggregation and whether additional explanations are necessary to meet the objective.

own credit risk on the fair value of the swaps which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in interest rates.

HKFRS 7.24B(b)(i), (ii)
24C(b), 24E & 24F

The following table provides a reconciliation of the hedging reserve in respect of interest rate risk and shows the effectiveness of the hedging relationships:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 January	951	858
Effective portion of the cash flow hedge recognised in other comprehensive income	196	159
Amounts reclassified to profit or loss (note (i))	(98)	(80)
Related tax	(17)	14
Balance at 31 December (note (ii))	1,032	951
Change in fair value of the interest rate swaps during the year	197	160
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss (note (iii))	(1)	(1)
Effective portion of the cash flow hedge recognised in other comprehensive income	196	159

Notes:

- (i) Amounts reclassified to profit or loss are recognised in the "Finance costs" line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see note 5(a)).
- (ii) The entire balance in the hedging reserve relates to continuing hedges²⁶⁴.
- (iii) Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in the "Other income" line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see note 4).

HKFRS 7.24B(b)(iii)

²⁶⁴ Paragraph 6.5.12 of HKFRS 9 provides that when an entity discontinues hedge accounting for a cash flow hedge, but the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in the reserve until the future cash flows occur. Paragraph 24B(b)(iii) of HKFRS 7 requires an entity to disclose balances remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve from any hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.

(ii) Interest rate risk profile²⁶⁵

HKFRS 7.34 & 35

The following table, as reported to the management of the group, details the interest rate risk profile of the group's borrowings at the end of the reporting period:

	Notional amount	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed rate borrowings:		
Lease liabilities	70,292	68,473
Bank loans	40,986	46,432
Unsecured debentures	5,000	5,000
	<u>116,278</u>	<u>119,905</u>
Interest rate swap	40,000	40,000
	<u>156,278</u>	<u>159,905</u>
Variable rate borrowings:		
Bank overdrafts	1,266	2,789
Bank loans	43,054	43,483
Loans from fellow subsidiaries	2,665	906
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary	3,000	3,000
	<u>49,985</u>	<u>50,178</u>
Interest rate swap	(40,000)	(40,000)
Net exposure	<u>9,985</u>	<u>10,178</u>

HKFRS 7.40

(iii) Sensitivity analysis²⁶⁶

HKFRS 7.40(a)

At 31 December 2022, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of [●] basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have decreased/increased the group's profit after tax and retained profits by approximately \$[●] (2021: \$[●]). Other components of consolidated equity would have increased/decreased by approximately \$[●] (2021: \$[●]) in response to the general increase/decrease in interest rates.

HKFRS 7.40(b)

The sensitivity analysis above indicates the instantaneous change in the group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity that would arise assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the group which expose the group to fair value interest rate risk at the end of the reporting period. In respect of the exposure to cash flow interest rate risk arising from floating rate non-derivative instruments held by the group at the end of the reporting period, the impact on the group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity is estimated as an annualised impact on interest expense or income of such a change in interest rates. The analysis is performed on the same basis as 2021.

HKFRS 7.40(c)

HKFRS 7.34 & 35

²⁶⁵ As explained above in footnote 255, HKFRS 7 takes primarily a management approach to the disclosure of quantitative risk information. Therefore, the extent and format of disclosure may vary from one entity to the next, depending on what information is used internally by key management personnel to monitor interest rate risk.

HKFRS 7.31-35
& 40-42
HKFRS 7.31 & 33

(d) Currency risk^{254, 255}

The group is exposed to currency risk primarily through sales and purchases which give rise to receivables, payables and cash balances that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. a currency other than the functional currency of the operations to which the transactions relate. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Euros, United States dollars, Japanese Yen and Australian dollars. The group manages this risk as follows:

HKFRS 7.40-42 & B17-28 ²⁶⁶ Paragraph 40 of HKFRS 7 requires a forward-looking sensitivity analysis to be disclosed for each type of market risk (which includes interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk) to which an entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable (for example, prevailing market interest rates, currency rates, equity prices or commodity prices) that were “reasonably possible” at that date. In addition, the entity is required to disclose the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis and any changes from the previous period in these methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.

HKFRS 7.41 This requirement applies unless an entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables and uses it to manage financial risk. If this is the case then the entity may choose instead to disclose that analysis instead of the sensitivity analysis described in paragraph 40 of HKFRS 7.

HKFRS 7 does not prescribe a format in which a sensitivity analysis should be presented, although paragraph B17 of HKFRS 7 notes that exposures to risks from significantly different economic environments should not be combined. Further guidance in this respect can be found in paragraph B17 of HKFRS 7 and paragraph IG36 of HKFRS 7 contains an illustrative example of a narrative approach to the requirement. Entities should consider their individual circumstances in determining how they should prepare and present the information and care should be taken to ensure that clear descriptions of the methods and assumptions used to arrive at the amounts disclosed are provided.

In addition, the following points should be noted when preparing the sensitivity analysis:

- Paragraph B19(b) of HKFRS 7 limits the assessment of what a future “reasonably possible change” in the relevant risk variable might be, to be an assessment of what changes are thought to be reasonably possible in the period until the entity next presents these disclosures. Paragraph B19(b) of HKFRS 7 notes that this is usually the next annual reporting period.
- According to paragraph B19(a) of HKFRS 7, a “reasonably possible change” should not include “worst case” scenarios or “stress tests”. Instead, the economic environments in which the entity operates should be considered to identify an appropriate measure. In this respect it should be noted that paragraph B18 of HKFRS 7 indicates that the disclosure would consider changes at the limits of a reasonably possible range (i.e. rather than an arbitrary amount, for example, “1 percentage point change” in all variables). This particularly needs to be remembered where the impact of a greater or smaller change than the change used in the sensitivity analysis would not be directly proportional, for example where an entity has entered into interest rate caps or collars.
- When computing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable, it should be assumed that the “reasonably possible change” in the risk variable had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures in existence at that date. Further guidance on this is given in paragraphs B18 and IG34-36 of HKFRS 7. In particular, entities are not required to determine what profit or loss for the past period would have been if relevant risk variables had been different. Instead, sensitivity analysis should be prepared based on financial instruments that are recognised at the end of the reporting period even where those exposures did not exist for the entire period, or where the exposures are expected to change significantly during the next period.
- Some financial instruments, although subject to market risk, are not re-measured in the financial statements in response to changes in market risk variables and therefore these changes in market risk variables would not affect profit or loss or equity in such cases. An example is a fixed rate debt instrument denominated in an entity’s functional currency and measured at amortised cost. Such instruments would therefore be excluded from the sensitivity analysis calculation.

HKFRS 7.42 If an entity considers that the sensitivity analysis required to be disclosed by HKFRS 7 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), the entity should disclose that fact and the reason it believes the analysis are unrepresentative. Further guidance in this respect can be found in paragraphs IG37-40 of HKFRS 7.

(i) Hedges of foreign currency risk in forecast transactions²⁶³

HKFRS 7.22A

At any point in time the group hedges up to [●]% of its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of highly probable forecast sales and purchases, excluding those transactions denominated in United States dollars which are expected to be entered into by operations with a functional currency of Hong Kong dollars. Such transactions are currently not hedged under the group's foreign currency risk management strategy as the group currently considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between the Hong Kong dollar and the United States dollar to be insignificant.

HKFRS 7.22B

The group uses forward exchange contracts to manage its currency risk until the settlement date of foreign currency receivables or payables. The group designates those forward exchange contracts as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges and does not separate the forward and spot element of a forward exchange contract but instead designates the forward exchange contract in its entirety²⁶⁷ in a hedging relationship. Correspondingly, the hedged item is measured based on the forward exchange rate.

The group applies a hedge ratio of 1:1 and determines the existence of an economic relationship between the forward exchange contracts and the highly probable forecast transactions based on their currency amounts and the timing of their respective cash flows. The main sources of ineffectiveness in these hedging relationships are:

- (i) the effect of the counterparty's and the group's own credit risk on the fair value of the forward exchange contracts which is not reflected in the change in the value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the forward rate; and
- (ii) changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

The following table details the forward exchange contracts that have been designated as cash flow hedges of the group's highly probable forecast transactions at the end of the reporting period:

	2022	Hong Kong dollar	2021	Hong Kong dollar
	Foreign currency '000	\$'000	Foreign currency '000	\$'000
Notional amount				
- Buy [foreign currency X]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Carrying amount (note)			2022	2021
			\$'000	\$'000
- Asset			804	1,465
- Liability			(40)	(20)

Note:

Forward exchange contract assets and liabilities are included in the "Derivative financial instruments" (note 18).

HKFRS 7.23A & 23B

The forward exchange contracts have a maturity of less than one year from the reporting date and have an average exchange rate of [●] between [foreign currency X] and Hong Kong dollar (2021: [●]).

HKFRS 9.6.2.4(b)

²⁶⁷ Entities may also choose to separate the spot and forward element of a forward contract and designate only the change in the value of the spot element as the hedging instrument.

HKFRS 7.24B(b)(i), (ii)
24C(b), 24E & 24F

The following table provides a reconciliation of the hedging reserve in respect of foreign currency risk and shows the effectiveness of the hedging relationships:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at 1 January	1,427	1,965
Effective portion of the cash flow hedge recognised in other comprehensive income	(145)	(119)
Amounts reclassified to profit or loss (note (i))	(300)	(280)
Amounts transferred to the initial carrying amount of the hedged items (note (ii))	(236)	(220)
Related tax	119	81
Balance at 31 December (note (iii))	<u>865</u>	<u>1,427</u>
Change in fair value of the forward exchange contracts during the year	(145)	(119)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Effective portion of the cash flow hedge recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(145)</u>	<u>(119)</u>

Notes:

- (i) Amounts reclassified to profit or loss are recognised in the "Cost of sales" line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see note 5(c)).
- (ii) Amounts transferred from the hedging reserve are recognised in the "Inventory" line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- (iii) The entire balance in the hedging reserve relates to continuing hedges²⁶⁴.

(ii) Recognised assets and liabilities

HKFRS 7.31 & 33

Changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts that economically hedge monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss (see note 5(c)). The net fair value of forward exchange contracts used by the group as economic hedges of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December 2022 was \$253,000 (2021: \$659,000), recognised as derivative financial instruments.

In respect of other trade receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies, the group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Except for the borrowings designated to hedge a net investment in a subsidiary (as described below), all of the group's borrowings are denominated in the functional currency of the entity taking out the loan or, in the case of group entities whose functional currency is Hong Kong dollars, in either Hong Kong dollars or United States dollars. Given this, management does not expect that there will be any significant currency risk associated with the group's borrowings.

(iii) Hedge of net investment in a foreign subsidiary²⁶³

HKFRS 7.22A & 22B

A foreign currency exposure arises from the group's net investment in its Singaporean subsidiary (see note 14) that has Singapore dollar as its functional currency. The risk arises from the fluctuation in spot exchange rates between the Singapore dollar and the Hong Kong dollar, which causes the carrying amount of the net investment to vary. The company's Singapore dollar denominated secured bank loan is designated as a hedging instrument for the changes in the value of the net investment that is attributable to changes in the HKD/SGD spot rate. It is the group's policy to hedge the net assets of the Singaporean subsidiary up to an amount of SGD [●]. This policy is reviewed every [●] years in light of the subsidiary's performance and dividend policy.

The carrying amount of the loan at 31 December 2022 was \$13,950,000 (2021: \$14,400,000). A foreign exchange gain of \$494,000 (2021: loss of \$219,000) was recognised in the group's other comprehensive income for the period on translation of the loan to Hong Kong dollars.

(iv) Exposure to currency risk²⁶⁸

HKFRS 7.34 & 35

The following table details the group's exposure at the end of the reporting period to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are shown in Hong Kong dollars, translated using the spot rate at the year end date. Differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the group's presentation currency and the exposure arising from the secured bank loan that is designated as a hedge of the group's net investment in its subsidiary in Singapore (see (iii) above) are excluded.

	Exposure to foreign currencies (expressed in Hong Kong dollars)							
	2022				2021			
	United States Dollars \$'000	Euros \$'000	Japanese Yen \$'000	Australian Dollars \$'000	United States Dollars \$'000	Euros \$'000	Japanese Yen \$'000	Australian Dollars \$'000
Trade and other receivables	11,144	6,831	-	-	8,648	3,762	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	15,628	13,440	-	-	21,436	10,675
Trade and other payables	-	-	(27,741)	(10,540)	-	-	(20,362)	(15,250)
Gross exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	11,144	6,831	(12,113)	2,900	8,648	3,762	1,074	(4,575)
Notional amounts of forward exchange contracts used as economic hedges	-	(5,500)	10,714	-	-	(4,400)	-	-
Net exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	11,144	1,331	(1,399)	2,900	8,648	(638)	1,074	(4,575)

HKFRS 7.34 & 35

²⁶⁸ Other than the requirements for sensitivity analysis for market risk (see footnote 266), HKFRS 7 does not specify the minimum information required to be disclosed in respect of an entity's exposure to currency risk. The currency risk table illustrated above provides an example of summary quantitative data about the exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period that an entity may provide internally to key management personnel.

HKFRS 7.B23

In this connection, it should be noted that for the purposes of HKFRS 7 currency risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency (i.e. are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured). However, currency risk does not arise from non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency of the entity to which they relate.

For example, for the purposes of disclosure under HKFRS 7, currency risk for the group arises if a subsidiary with a functional currency of Thai baht borrows in US dollars, even if the group presentation currency is also US dollars. Currency risk does not arise if that same subsidiary borrows instead in Thai baht. This applies whether or not the counter-party to the borrowing is a third party or another entity within the group.

It follows that the information concerning exposure to currency risk needs to be collated at the operating level when different entities within the group have different functional currencies. That is, each group entity would need to assess its own exposure to currencies other than its own functional currency, with the group's exposure to currency risk disclosed under HKFRS 7 being an aggregation of this information.

HKFRS 7.40 &
B24

(v) Sensitivity analysis^{266, 268}

HKFRS 7.40(a)

The following table indicates the instantaneous change in the group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity that would arise if foreign exchange rates to which the group has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period had changed at that date, assuming all other risk variables remained constant. In this respect, it is assumed that the pegged rate between the Hong Kong dollar and the United States dollar would be materially unaffected by any changes in movement in value of the United States dollar against other currencies.

	Increase / (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	2022 Effect on profit after tax and retained profits \$'000	Effect on other components of equity \$'000	Increase / (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	2021 Effect on profit after tax and retained profits \$'000	Effect on other components of equity \$'000
United States Dollars	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]
Euros	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]
Japanese Yen	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]
Australian Dollars	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]	[●]% [(●)]%	[●] [●]	[●] [●]

HKFRS 7.40(b)

Results of the analysis as presented in the above table represent an aggregation of the instantaneous effects on each of the group entities' profit after tax and equity measured in the respective functional currencies, translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rate ruling at the end of the reporting period for presentation purposes.

The sensitivity analysis assumes that the change in foreign exchange rates had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the group which expose the group to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, including inter-company payables and receivables within the group which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the lender or the borrower. The analysis excludes differences that would result from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the group's presentation currency and the secured bank loan that is designated as a hedge of the group's net investment in its subsidiary in Singapore (see (iii) above). The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

HKFRS 7.40(c)

HKFRS 7.31-35
40-42 & B25-28

(e) Equity price risk^{254, 255}

The group is exposed to equity price changes arising from equity investments held for trading and non-trading purposes (see note 17). Other than unquoted securities held for strategic purposes, all of these investments are listed.

The group's listed investments are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and are included in the Hang Seng Index. Decisions to buy or sell trading securities are based on daily monitoring of the performance of individual securities compared to that of the Index and other industry indicators, as well as the group's liquidity needs. Listed investments that are not held for trading purposes have been chosen based on their longer term growth potential and are monitored regularly for performance against expectations. The portfolio is diversified in terms of industry distribution, in accordance with the limits set by the group.

All of the group's unquoted investments are held for long term strategic purposes. Their performance is assessed at least bi-annually against performance of similar listed entities, based on the limited information available to the group, together with an assessment of their relevance to the group's long term strategic plans.

The group is also exposed to equity price risk arising from changes in the company's own share price to the extent that the company's own equity instruments underlie the fair values of derivatives or other financial liabilities of the group. As at the end of the reporting period the group is exposed to this risk through the conversion rights attached to Tranche B of the convertible notes issued by the company as disclosed in note 25(b)(ii).

HKFRS 7.40(a)

At 31 December 2022, it is estimated that an increase/(decrease) of [●]% (2021: [●]%) in the relevant stock market index (for listed investments), the price/earning ratios of comparable listed companies (for unquoted investments) or the company's own share price (for the conversion option of certain convertible bonds) as applicable, with all other variables held constant, would have increased/decreased the group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity as follows:²⁶⁶

	2022		2021	
	Effect on profit after tax and retained profits \$'000	Effect on other components of equity \$'000	Effect on profit after tax and retained profits \$'000	Effect on other components of equity \$'000
Change in the relevant equity price risk variable:				
Increase	[●]%	[●]	[●]%	[●]
Decrease	([●])%	[●]	([●])%	[●]

HKFRS 7.40(b)-(c)

The sensitivity analysis indicates the instantaneous change in the group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity that would arise assuming that the changes in the stock market index or other relevant risk variables had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the group which expose the group to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period. It is also assumed that the fair values of the group's equity investments would change in accordance with the historical correlation with the relevant stock market index or the relevant risk variables, and that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

HKFRS 13.91-92	(f) Fair value measurement²⁵³
HKFRS 13.93	(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value ²⁷⁰
HKFRS 13.93(b)	Fair value hierarchy ¹⁵³

The following table presents the fair value of the group's financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs

HKFRS 13.93(g) The group has a team headed by the finance manager performing valuations for the financial instruments, including unlisted equity securities and conversion option embedded in convertible notes which are categorised into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The team reports directly to the chief financial officer and the audit committee. A valuation report with analysis of changes in fair value measurement is prepared by the team at each interim and annual reporting date, and is reviewed and approved by the chief financial officer. Discussion of the valuation process and results with the chief financial officer and the audit committee is held twice a year, to coincide with the reporting dates.¹⁵⁸

[Consider disclosing additional information to reflect the impact of the recent events and market conditions on valuations, and give further details in accordance with HKFRS 13.91-99, including change in valuation technique and transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.]

²⁷⁰ As mentioned in footnote 154, for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, entities are required to disclose, for each class of assets and liabilities, the fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period, and for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reasons for the measurement. Class is determined based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability, and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised. So far as financial instruments are concerned, "classes" would be determined at a lower level than the measurement categories (i.e. amortised cost, FVPL and FVOCI-recycling and non-recycling) in HKFRS 9 when the financial instruments within the same category have significantly different nature, characteristics or risks. For example, in this illustration, the category "measured at fair value through profit or loss" is subdivided into trading and non-trading securities.

HKFRS 13.93(b)	Fair value at 31 December 2022 \$'000	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2022 categorised into			Fair value at 31 December 2021 \$'000	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2021 categorised into		
		Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000		Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Recurring fair value measurements¹⁵¹								
Assets:								
Trading securities	58,331	58,331	-	-	58,020	58,020	-	-
Non-trading listed securities	7,823	7,823	-	-	6,710	6,710	-	-
Units in bond funds	16,466	16,466	-	-	15,176	15,176	-	-
Unlisted equity securities	5,040	-	-	5,040	4,950	-	-	4,950
Derivative financial instruments:								
- Interest rate swaps	1,664	-	1,664	-	1,489	-	1,489	-
- Forward exchange contracts	1,057	253	804	-	2,124	659	1,465	-
Liabilities:								
Derivative financial instruments:								
- Interest rate swaps	128	-	128	-	52	-	52	-
- Forward exchange contracts	40	-	40	-	20	-	20	-
- Conversion option embedded in convertible notes	172	-	-	172	171	-	-	171

HKFRS 13.93(c),
93(e)(iv)

During the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.¹⁵⁵

HKFRS 13.93(d)

Valuation techniques and inputs used in Level 2 fair value measurements¹⁵⁹

The fair value of forward exchange contracts in Level 2 is determined by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price. The discount rate used is derived from the relevant government yield curve as at the end of the reporting period plus an adequate constant credit spread.

The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that the group would receive or pay to transfer the swap at the end of the reporting period, taking into account current interest rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

Information about Level 3 fair value measurements¹⁵⁹

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Range ¹⁶⁰	Weighted average ¹⁶⁰
Unlisted equity instruments	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	[●]% to [●]%(2021: [●]% to [●]%)	[●]%(2021: [●]%)
Conversion option embedded in convertible notes	Binomial lattice model	Expected volatility	[●]%(2021: [●]%)	[●]%(2021: [●]%)

HKFRS 13.93(h)

The fair value of unlisted equity instruments is determined using the price/earning ratios of comparable listed companies adjusted for lack of marketability discount. The fair value measurement is negatively correlated to the discount for lack of marketability. As at 31 December 2022, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, a decrease/increase in discount for lack of marketability by [●]% would have increased/decreased the group's other comprehensive income by \$[●] (2021: \$[●]).

The fair value of conversion option embedded in the convertible notes is determined using the binomial lattice model and the significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement is expected volatility. The fair value measurement is positively correlated to the expected volatility. As at 31 December 2022, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, an increase/decrease in the expected volatility by [●]% would have decreased/increased the group's profit by \$[●] (2021: \$[●]).²⁷¹

HKFRS 13.93(e)&(f)

The movements during the period in the balance of these Level 3 fair value measurements are as follows:¹⁶²

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Unlisted equity securities:		
At 1 January	4,950	4,800
Payment for purchases	-	100
Net unrealised gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income during the period	90	50
At 31 December	5,040	4,950
Conversion option embedded in convertible notes:		
At 1 January	171	169
Changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss during the period	1	2
At 31 December	172	171
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	1	2

HKFRS 13.93(h)

²⁷¹ As mentioned in footnote 161, for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, entities should give a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. For financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and categorised within Level 3, a quantitative sensitivity analysis is required in addition to the narrative description.

Any gain or loss arising from the remeasurement of the group's unlisted equity securities held for strategic purposes are recognised in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of the equity securities, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings.

The gains arising from the remeasurement of the conversion option embedded in the convertible notes are presented in the "Other income" line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value²⁷²

HKFRS 7.25,
HKFRS 13.97

The carrying amounts of the group's financial instruments carried at amortised cost were not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 except for the following financial instruments, for which their carrying amounts and fair value and the level of fair value hierarchy are disclosed below:

	Carrying amounts at 31 December 2022 \$'000	Fair value at 31 December 2022 \$'000	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2022 categorised into		
			Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Convertible notes	(9,542)	(8,580)	-	-	(8,580)
Redeemable preference shares	(3,912)	(2,878)	-	-	(2,878)

	Carrying amounts at 31 December 2021 \$'000	Fair value at 31 December 2021 \$'000	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2021 categorised into		
			Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Convertible notes	(9,356)	(8,450)	-	-	(8,450)
Redeemable preference shares	(3,912)	(2,628)	-	-	(2,628)

Valuation techniques and inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements

The fair values of the convertible notes and redeemable preference shares are estimated as being the present values of future cash flows, discounted at interest rates based on the government yield curve as at the end of the reporting period plus an adequate constant credit spread, adjusted for the group's own credit risk.

HKFRS 7.25-26, 29

²⁷² In this illustration, we have illustrated the disclosures required by paragraphs 25-26 of HKFRS 7, i.e. the fair values for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value. As stated in paragraph 29 of HKFRS 7, such disclosure is not required:

- when the carrying amount of an financial instrument is a reasonable approximation of fair value;
- for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in HKFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably; or
- for lease liabilities.

HKFRS 13.97

In addition, paragraph 97 of HKFRS 13 requires entities to disclose the following information for each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which the fair value is disclosed:

- level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety;
- for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3:
 - a description of the valuation technique(s);
 - a description of the inputs used in the fair value measurement;
 - any change in valuation technique and the reason(s) for making the change; and
- for any non-financial asset whose highest and best use differs from its current use, this fact and the reason why it is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.

For such assets and liabilities, entities need not provide the other disclosures required by HKFRS 13.

34 COMMITMENTS²⁷³

HKAS 16.74(c),
HKAS 38.122(e),
HKAS 40.75(h)

Commitments outstanding at 31 December 2022 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Contracted for:		
CP	1,000	-
HKAS 16.74(c)	539	6,376
	1,539	6,376
Authorised but not contracted for:		
CP	23,000	-
	-	660
	24,539	7,036

HKFRS 16.59(b)(iv)

In addition, the group was committed at 31 December 2022 to enter into a new lease²⁷⁴ of [●] years that is not yet commenced, the lease payments under which amounted to \$[●] per annum (2021: a lease of [●] years with lease payments amounted to \$[●] per annum).

35 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(a) Contingent compensation receivable

HKAS 37.89

In September 2022, the company commenced litigation against a supplier for non-performance of a contract. According to legal advice it is probable that the company will win the case, in which case, the monetary compensation is expected to amount to approximately \$3 million⁷³. No asset is recognised in respect of this claim.

(b) Contingent liability in respect of legal claim

HKAS 37.86

In June 2022, a subsidiary of the group received notice that it is being sued by a former employee in respect of a personal injury purported to have been suffered during his employment with that company. If the company is found to be liable, the total expected monetary compensation may amount to approximately \$10 million⁷³. Under the subsidiary's employer's liability insurance policy, it is probable that in such circumstances the subsidiary could recover approximately \$2 million from the insurer. The subsidiary continues to deny any liability in respect of the injury and, based on legal advice, the directors do not believe it probable that the court will find against them. No provision has therefore been made in respect of this claim.

HKFRS 16.55

²⁷³ Generally, a lessee is no longer required to disclose its lease commitments at the reporting date because the amounts are now recognised as lease liabilities in the statement of financial position and further details are disclosed in the note to the financial statements. However, if the portfolio of short-term leases to which the lessee is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expense disclosed relates, a lessee is required to disclose the amount of its lease commitments for short-term leases that are accounted for applying the recognition exemptions in paragraph 6 of HKFRS 16.

²⁷⁴ In accordance with paragraphs 44-45 of HKFRS 16, if a lessee signs a new agreement to extend an original lease for the same underlying asset, it should be accounted for as a lease modification at the effective date of the modification (i.e. at the date when the new agreement is signed) and therefore the future payments under that new lease should be included in the revised estimate of the lease liability included in the statement of financial position as at the reporting date. Consequently, such amounts should not be included in the amounts disclosed as commitments.

HKAS 24.18 **36 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS^{275, 276}**

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

HKAS 24.17 Remuneration for key management personnel of the group, including amounts paid to the company's directors as disclosed in note 7 and certain of the highest paid employees as disclosed in note 8, is as follows:²⁷⁷

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	8,624	7,755
Post-employment benefits	853	781
Equity compensation benefits	485	585
	9,962	9,121

Total remuneration is included in "staff costs" (see note 5(b)).

HKAS 24.18 -24 ²⁷⁵ Paragraph 18 of HKAS 24 states that if there have been transactions between related parties, an entity shall disclose the nature of the related party relationships as well as information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. Paragraph 18 of HKAS 24 specifies certain information that the disclosures should include as a minimum. This list includes the amount of the transactions, the outstanding balances and commitments and their terms and conditions, and loss allowances. Pricing policies are not required to be disclosed and paragraph 23 of HKAS 24 warns that disclosures that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions are only made if such terms can be substantiated.

The disclosures are generally made in amongst other notes (for example, loans to related parties are often disclosed in the notes relating to non-current financial assets) or in a separate note on related party transactions. As with all HKFRSs, HKAS 24's requirements apply where the effect would be material. Judgement is therefore required in deciding the extent to which transactions are disclosed and, if the transactions are disclosed, whether those disclosures are made individually or on an aggregated basis. Paragraph 19 of HKAS 24 specifies that the disclosures should be at least disaggregated by type of related party i.e. transactions with parents should be shown separately from transactions with associates or key management personnel, for example. Where applicable, listed issuers should also take care to follow the requirements of Chapter 14A of the MBLRs concerning approval and disclosure of connected transactions. See also footnote 278.

HKAS 24.25 -27 ²⁷⁶ HKAS 24 provides relief to government-related entities from the general disclosure requirements for related party disclosures in respect of transactions with the government to which they are related or with parties related to the same government. If entities take advantage of this relief, they need to provide alternative disclosures as set out in paragraph 26 of HKAS 24. These alternative disclosures require entities to apply judgement to assess whether a transaction with these other government-related entities is individually or collectively significant enough to be disclosed in the financial statements and if so, whether the disclosure should be quantitative or qualitative. In applying judgement, the entities should consider the closeness of the related party relationship and other factors relevant in establishing the level of significance of the transaction, such as whether it is significant in terms of size, carried out on non-market terms and/or outside normal day-to-day business operations. Government-related entities are not exempt from the general disclosure requirements in HKAS 24 so far as transactions with other related parties are concerned. For example, they are still required to disclose details of key management personnel compensation (see footnote 277). Please talk to your usual KPMG contact if you would like further guidance in this respect.

(b) Financing arrangements²⁷⁵

HKAS 24.18-20

	Notes	Amounts owed to the group by related parties		Amounts owed by the group to related parties		Related interest (expense)/ income	
		As at 31 December		As at 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts due to ultimate holding company	(i)	-	-	2,000	1,800	-	-
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	(i)	-	-	3,650	3,780	-	-
Loans from fellow subsidiaries	(ii)	-	-	2,665	906	(262)	(89)
Loans to associates	(iii), (iv)	31,601	21,596	-	-	-	-
Loans to members of key management personnel and entities controlled by members of key management personnel	(iv), (v)	400	546	-	-	29	32
Lease liabilities due to fellow subsidiary	(vi)	-	-	1,168	2,268	(100)	(165)

Notes:

- (i) The outstanding balances with these related parties are trading balances included in "Trade and other payables" (note 24).
- (ii) The loans from fellow subsidiaries bear interest at a prime rate plus [●]% per annum, are unsecured and repayable on 31 December 2027. The loans are included in "Non-current interest-bearing borrowings" (note 25).
- (iii) The loans to the associates bear interest at HIBOR plus [●]% per annum and will both mature in 2029. The loans are fully secured by properties held by the associates. The loans are included in "Equity and debt investments" (note 17).
- (iv) No loss allowances have been made in respect of these loans.
- (v) Further details of the loans and guarantees given on behalf of directors of the company are disclosed in note 23.
- (vi) The outstanding balances arising from the leasing arrangement with the fellow subsidiary are included in "Lease liabilities" (note 27). Further details of the lease arrangement is set out in note (c) below.

Details of new loans and loans repaid during the period are disclosed in the consolidated cash flow statement.

HKAS 24.17

²⁷⁷ HKAS 24 requires disclosure of key management personnel compensation in total and for each of (i) short-term employee benefits; (ii) post-employment benefits; (iii) other long-term benefits; (iv) termination benefits; and (v) share-based payments. HKAS 24 defines key management personnel as being those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

For some entities all members of key management personnel will also be directors of that entity and therefore these requirements of HKAS 24 will usually be met by giving more details in respect of the amounts to be disclosed under section 383(1) of the CO (see note 7).

However, where consolidated financial statements are prepared, the reporting entity is the group and therefore the disclosure of key management personnel compensation may need to be extended to include amounts payable to individuals who are not directors of the holding company but nevertheless should be regarded as part of the key management of the group, for example executive directors of major subsidiaries. These persons may, or may not, also be included in the disclosure of "highest paid employees" required by paragraph A16(25) of the Listing Rules (see note 8) depending on the nature of their duties and the amount of their compensation package.

(c) Leasing arrangement^{275, 278}

In January 2021, the group entered into a three-year lease in respect of certain leasehold properties from a fellow subsidiary of the group for storage of electronic goods. The amount of rent payable by the group under the lease is \$100,000 per month, which was determined with reference to amounts charged by the fellow subsidiary to third parties. At the commencement date of the lease, the group recognised a right-of-use asset and a lease liability of \$3,303,000.

(d) Applicability of the Listing Rules relating to connected transactions

A16(8)(2)

[The related party transactions in respect of ... and ... above constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The disclosures required by Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules are provided in section [...] of the Directors' Report.] OR [The related party transactions in respect of ... and ... above constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. However those transactions are exempt from the disclosure requirements in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules as they are [below the de minimis threshold under Rule 14A.76(1)] [or describe other exemption applicable to the transactions]] OR [None of the above related party transactions falls under the definition of connected transaction or continuing connected transaction as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.]²⁷⁸

A16(8)(2)

²⁷⁸ In accordance with paragraph 8(2) of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs, where a listed issuer includes in its annual report particulars of a related party transaction or continuing related party transaction (as the case may be) in accordance with applicable accounting standards adopted for the preparation of its annual financial statements, it must specify whether or not the transaction falls under the definition of "connected transaction" or "continuing connected transaction" (as the case may be) in Chapter 14A of the MBLRs. The listed issuer must also confirm whether or not it has complied with the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the MBLRs. In this regard, it would be helpful to the readers to provide a cross reference to where in the Annual Report such disclosures have been made, where applicable.

According to the response to question 23 in FAQ Series 20 "Rule requirements relating to notifiable transactions, connected transactions, mineral companies, issues of securities and corporate governance code" released by the Listing Division of the SEHK on 28 February 2013, when the related party transaction is a connected transaction but is exempt from the disclosure requirements of Chapter 14A of the MBLRs, the listed issuer should specify this fact and describe the exemption applicable to the transaction.

In addition, according to the responses to FAQs on notifiable and connected transactions rules relating to lease transactions of listed issuers adopting HKFRS/IFRS 16 "Leases" (or similar accounting standards in other jurisdictions) released by the Listing Division of the SEHK (last update on 17 April 2020),

- where the lease is subject to an agreement with fixed lease payments, the transaction is treated as a one-off connected transaction and the recognition of a right-of-use asset is regarded as an acquisition of capital asset under the definition of transaction set out in Main Board Rule 14.04(1)(a); and
- where the lease is subject to an agreement with variable lease payments (such as turnover rent), these payments are treated as continuing connected transaction under Main Board Rule 14A.31. The listed issuer is required to set annual caps on the variable lease payments to be made each year under the agreement.

Sch 4, Part
1, Section
2(1)(a)

37 COMPANY-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION²⁷⁹

	2022		2021	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Non-current assets			
HKAS 1.54(a)		94,667		86,865
		74,395		69,395
HKAS 1.54(d)		<u>31,726</u>		<u>27,289</u>
		<u>200,788</u>		<u>183,549</u>
	Current assets			
HKAS 1.54(d)		58,331	58,020	
HKFRS 7.8(a)(ii)		50,368	59,134	
HKAS 1.54(g)				
HKAS 1.54(h)		230,947	246,903	
HKFRS 7.8(f)		55,185	32,451	
HKAS 1.54(i)		<u>394,831</u>	<u>396,508</u>	
	Current liabilities			
HKAS 1.60 & 69		76,062	103,369	
HKAS 1.54(k)				
HKAS 1.54(m)		19,441	17,208	
HKFRS 7.8(g)				
HKAS 1.54(m)		21,329	15,271	
HKFRS 16.47(b)		2,475	2,440	
HKAS 1.54(n)		<u>119,307</u>	<u>138,288</u>	
		<u>275,524</u>		<u>258,220</u>
		<u>476,312</u>		<u>441,769</u>
	Non-current liabilities			
HKAS 1.60 & 69		32,119	38,174	
HKAS 1.54(m)				
HKFRS 7.8(g)				
HKAS 1.54(m)		48,963	53,202	
HKFRS 16.47(b)		3,103	2,418	
HKAS 1.54(o) & 56				
		<u>84,185</u>		<u>93,794</u>
		<u>392,127</u>		<u>347,975</u>
	NET ASSETS			

Sch 4, Part
1, Section
2(1)(a), (3)

²⁷⁹ In accordance with Schedule 4 to the CO when a company prepares consolidated financial statements, a company-level statement of financial position is required to be disclosed as a note to the consolidated financial statements. Schedule 4 specifically requires that the company-level statement of financial position must be in the format in which that statement would have been prepared if the holding company had not been required to prepare any annual consolidated financial statements for the financial year. This means that the company should apply the general requirements of HKAS 1 to prepare the company-level statement of financial position as if the statement were presented as a primary statement.

HKAS
1.113-114

The CO is not explicit as to where in the notes the company-level statement of financial position should be placed. If the directors wish to draw attention to this statement and yet comply with a literal interpretation of Schedule 4, they would be advised to include the statement as note 1 or otherwise in a prominent position in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. In this illustration, the company-level statement of financial position is disclosed as a separate note at the end of the notes relating to the financial year (i.e. immediately before the note on non-adjusting events after the reporting period). However, the statement can be located in any place in the notes to the consolidated financial statements which is considered sensible, in accordance with HKAS 1's general principle that notes should be presented in a systematic manner.

		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
HKAS 1.54(r)	CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
	Share capital	181,400	175,000
	Reserves	210,727	172,975
	TOTAL EQUITY	392,127	347,975

S387 Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 March 2023.²⁸⁰

Hon WS Tan)
) Directors
SK Ho)

HKAS 10.19 38 NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- (a) Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, one of the group's major trade debtors went into liquidation following a serious fire at their main production facilities in January 2023. Of the \$1,150,000 owed by the debtor, the group expects to recover less than \$100,000. No adjustment has been made in these financial statements in this regard.
- (b) After the end of the reporting period the directors proposed a final dividend. Further details are disclosed in note 32(b).

- HKAS 1.76(a) (c) After the end of the reporting period the group reached an agreement with its bankers to re-finance a loan of \$10,000,000 originally due within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. The loan is now repayable in March 2025 and bears interest at [●]% per annum. No adjustments have been made to these financial statements as a result of this re-financing and therefore the loan is presented as a current liability as at the end of the reporting period.

[Consider disclosing any subsequent events in relation to the recent events and market conditions, giving further details in accordance with HKAS 10.19.]

S387

²⁸⁰ Section 387 of the CO states that the directors must sign a statement of financial position that "forms part of any financial statements". As confirmed by the Companies Registry in its response to Q14 of FAQ series on the CO (under the category "Accounts and Audit"), this requirement also applies to the company-level statement of financial position disclosed as a note to the consolidated financial statements. The statement must therefore be approved by the directors and signed on their behalf by 2 directors (or in the case of a company having only one director, by that director). The names of the directors who signed the statement of financial position on the directors' behalf should be stated.

The Companies Registry's FAQ series on the CO can be found in the [Companies Registry's website](#).

So far as non-Hong Kong incorporated issuers are concerned, as section 387 is not part of the SEHK's level playing field principle, they are not required to sign the company-level statement of financial position disclosed as a note to the consolidated financial statements, unless required by, for example, the Companies Law in their country of incorporation.

[39] COMPARATIVE FIGURES²⁸¹

HKAS 1.41

As a result of the application of [• • •] certain comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to current year's presentation and to provide comparative amounts in respect of items disclosed for the first time in 2022. Further details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed in note 1(c).]

40 IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY^{282, 283}

Sch 4, Part 1,
Section 3
HKAS 1.138(c)
HKAS 24.13

At 31 December 2022, the directors consider the immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the group to be HK (Holding) Co. Ltd, which is incorporated in Hong Kong. This entity does not produce financial statements available for public use.

HKAS 1.41

²⁸¹ When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, paragraph 41 of HKAS 1 requires the comparative amounts to be reclassified unless it is impracticable to do so. It also requires the disclosure of the reason for and a description of the nature of material reclassifications as well as the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified. Note also that where the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period (i.e. here: 1 January 2021), this would trigger the requirement to present an opening statement of financial position as per footnote 56. It is not necessary to make a negative statement if no comparatives have been adjusted.

HKAS 24.13
24.16

²⁸² HKAS 24 requires disclosure of both the immediate parent of the reporting entity and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. The ultimate controlling party may be a body corporate, or could be an unincorporated entity or an individual. If neither the immediate parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, HKAS 24 requires the name of the next most senior parent that does so to be disclosed. The standard does not require a negative statement to be given if there are no such entities. However, users may find such a statement informative.

Sch 4, Part 1,
Section 3

²⁸³ Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the CO requires disclosure of the name of the "ultimate parent undertaking", i.e., the most senior parent of the reporting entity. This entity could be a body corporate, a partnership or an unincorporated association carrying on a trade or business, whether for profit or not, in accordance with the definition of "undertaking" in Schedule 1 to the CO. If the ultimate parent undertaking is a body corporate, then the country of its incorporation should be disclosed, whereas if it is not a body corporate, then the address of its principal place of business should be disclosed.

Although the disclosure requirements under Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the CO and paragraph 13 of HKAS 24 (see previous note) are similar, it should be noted that where the ultimate parent undertaking is controlled by an individual, additional disclosure will be required to meet both the requirements of the CO (in respect of disclosure of the "ultimate parent undertaking") and HKAS 24 (in respect of disclosure of the "ultimate controlling party").

HKAS 8.30 **41 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022²⁸⁴**

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements²⁸⁵, the HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the group.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
HKFRS 17, <i>Insurance contracts</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Presentation of financial statements: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Presentation of financial statements</i> and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, <i>Making materiality judgements: Disclosure of accounting policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 8, <i>Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors: Definition of accounting estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 12, <i>Income taxes: Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction</i>	1 January 2023

The group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements [except for the following ... *consider naming any specific developments which may have an impact on the entity's results and/or financial position, and giving further details of the impact in accordance with HKAS 8.30-31*].

HKAS 8.30-31

- ²⁸⁴ Paragraph 30 of HKAS 8 requires entities to disclose known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of a new Standard or Interpretation will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application. Paragraph 31 of HKAS 8 lists certain items in this respect which an entity "considers disclosing". These items are:
- the Standard or Interpretation's title;
 - the nature of the impending change and its effective date;
 - the date at which it plans to apply the HKFRS initially; and
 - either a discussion of the impact that initial application is expected to have on the entity's financial statements or, if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

It is evident from the words "relevant to assessing" and "considers disclosing" in these paragraphs, that management has a certain degree of flexibility in determining how much disclosure is necessary in the circumstances of the entity as regards naming the amendments, new Standards or Interpretations that are currently in issue but not yet adopted, and, if they do name any or all of the amendments, how much information is disclosed about the possible impact.

There is no "one-size-fits-all" wording to meet this requirement. Care must therefore be taken to prepare disclosures which reflect that current state of the entity's own assessment and expectations about the impact of the new amendments/interpretations on the entity's own financial statements.

HKAS 8.30

- ²⁸⁵ Paragraph 30 of HKAS 8 does not explicitly state whether the cut-off for this disclosure should be the end of the financial reporting period or the date of approval of the financial statements. In our view, given the requirements in HKAS 10 to disclose non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the cut-off for the disclosure under paragraph 30 of HKAS 8 should be as near as practicable to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Group properties

A16(23)(1) 1 Major properties under development

Location	Intended use	Stage of completion	Expected date of completion	Site area (sq m)	Gross floor area (sq m)	Group's interest (%)
16 Main Avenue Tsim Sha Tsui Hong Kong	Commercial	Foundations completed	Dec 2023	1,955	27,881	100
100 Richard Street Tsim Sha Tsui Hong Kong	Commercial	80%	Apr 2023	4,093	41,223	100
201 Pink Road Tsueng Kwan O Hong Kong	Residential	70%	Aug 2023	917	25,340	100

A16(23)(1) 2 Major properties held for resale

Location	Existing use	Gross floor area (sq m)	Group's interest (%)
Hope House 796-802 Green Road, Central, Hong Kong	Office	733	100
Wood Mansion 100 Black Hill Road, Tsueng Kwan O, Hong Kong	Residential	1,826	100

A16(23)(2) 3 Major properties held for investment

Location	Existing use	Term of lease
Overseas Building 1112-1120 Millers Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong	Commercial	Long
12/F Deville House 122 House Street, Central, Hong Kong	Office	Long
Level 2, Good Fortune Building, No. 383 Hu Nan Road Xuhui District, Shanghai, China	Residential	Medium

A16(19)

Five year summary

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		\$'M	\$'M	\$'M	\$'M	\$'M
Results						
Revenue		1,084.9	985.2	939.4	752.5	665.7
Profit from operations	1	145.4	121.1	113.8	98.2	76.6
Finance costs	1	(20.6)	(16.2)	(9.9)	(7.9)	(7.0)
Share of profits less losses of associates		13.8	12.6	10.9	1.4	-
Share of profits of joint venture		10.7	10.1	7.0	-	-
Profit before taxation		149.3	127.6	121.8	91.7	69.6
Taxation	1	(24.5)	(21.3)	(18.4)	(11.2)	(8.9)
Profit for the year		124.8	106.3	103.4	80.5	60.7
Attributable to:						
Equity shareholders of the company		114.4	96.2	95.3	75.5	57.7
Non-controlling interests		10.4	10.1	8.1	5.0	3.0
Profit for the year		124.8	106.3	103.4	80.5	60.7
Assets and liabilities						
Fixed assets	1	319.5	268.0	186.9	142.8	114.8
Intangible assets		15.2	14.4	13.5	-	-
Goodwill		0.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.8
Interest in associates		40.3	29.5	16.8	8.7	8.5
Interest in joint venture		42.8	32.1	22.0	-	-
Equity and debt investments		60.9	48.4	34.7	36.6	32.0
Derivative financial instruments		0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1
Deferred tax assets		2.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	-
Net current assets	1	236.5	243.3	268.1	283.5	270.4
Total assets less current liabilities	1	719.5	641.5	548.1	480.5	430.6
Deferred tax liabilities		(19.2)	(13.8)	(13.3)	(6.7)	(4.3)
Other non-current liabilities	1	(139.9)	(140.0)	(91.2)	(53.1)	(49.7)
NET ASSETS		560.4	487.7	443.6	420.7	376.6
Capital and reserves						
Share capital and other statutory capital reserves		181.4	175.0	175.0	135.0	135.0
Other reserves		296.7	240.8	206.9	227.5	198.1
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the company		478.1	415.8	381.9	362.5	333.1
Non-controlling interests		82.3	71.9	61.7	58.2	43.5
TOTAL EQUITY		560.4	487.7	443.6	420.7	376.6
Earnings per share	2					
Basic		\$1.15	\$0.97	\$0.93	\$0.81	\$0.61
Diluted		\$1.14	\$0.97	\$0.93	-	-

Notes to the five year summary²⁸⁶:

- 1 *As a result of the adoption of HKFRS 16, Leases, with effect from 1 January 2019, the group changed its accounting policies in respect of the lessee accounting model. In accordance with the transitional provisions of the standard, the changes in accounting policies were adopted by way of opening balance adjustments to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019. After initial recognition of these assets and liabilities, the group as a lessee is required to recognise interest expense accrued on the outstanding balance of the lease liability, and the depreciation of the right-of-use asset, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Figures in years earlier than 2019 are stated in accordance with the policies applicable in those years.*
- 2 *As a result of the sub-division of ordinary shares and bonus issue in 2019 and 2022 respectively, figures for the years from 2018 to 2021 have been adjusted for comparison purposes.*

A16(19)

²⁸⁶ Where the published results and statement of assets and liabilities have not been prepared on a consistent basis, the inconsistency should be explained in the summary.

Appendix A

Index of policies illustrated in note 1 to the illustrative annual financial statements

- (a) Statement of compliance
- (b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements
- (c) Changes in accounting policies
- (d) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests
- (e) Associates and joint ventures
- (f) Goodwill
- (g) Other investments in debt and equity securities
- (h) Derivative financial instruments
- (i) Hedging
- (j) Investment property
- (k) Property, plant and equipment
- (l) Intangible assets (other than goodwill)
- (m) Leased assets
- (n) Credit losses and impairment of assets
- (o) Inventories and other contract costs
- (p) Contract assets and contract liabilities
- (q) Trade and other receivables
- (r) Software-as-a-service (SaaS) arrangement costs
- (s) Cash and cash equivalents
- (t) Trade and other payables (other than refund liabilities)
- (u) Preference share capital
- (v) Interest-bearing borrowings
- (w) Convertible notes
- (x) Employee benefits
- (y) Income tax
- (z) Provisions, contingent liabilities and onerous contracts
- (aa) Revenue and other income
- (bb) Translation of foreign currencies
- (cc) Borrowing costs
- (dd) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations
- (ee) Asset acquisition
- (ff) Related parties
- (gg) Segment reporting

Appendix B

Recent HKFRS developments

This appendix lists the new Standards, amendments to, and Interpretations of, HKFRSs in issue as at 30 June 2022 which were not yet effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and therefore may need to be considered for the first time in the preparation of the 2022 financial statements. The appendix contains two tables:

- Table B1 lists recent HKFRS developments which are required to be adopted in annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
- Table B2 lists those developments which are available for early adoption in that period, but are not yet mandatory.

The appendix includes a brief overview of these new developments, focusing particularly on those which are likely to be of interest or concern. All of these developments are as a direct consequence of amendments and revisions to IFRS Standards made by the IASB Board and adopted by the HKICPA word-for-word and with the same effective dates. More information on these developments can be obtained from your usual KPMG contact.

* all of the effective dates given below refer to the start of an annual accounting period, unless otherwise noted.

Effective date*	Table B1: Amendments to HKFRSs first effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2022	
1 Apr 2021	Amendment to HKFRS 16, <i>Leases</i> “Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021”	<p>The amendment extends the time limit in one of the qualifying criteria of the practical expedient for COVID-19-related rent concessions from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022. As such, the use of the practical expedient is available to more rent concessions, in particular those involving reduction in lease payments originally due after 30 June 2021 but before 30 June 2022.</p> <p>The practical expedient is strictly time-limited: it is available if the reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022. Therefore, if a rent concession reduces lease payments originally due both before and after 30 June 2022, then HKFRS 16 prohibits the application of the practical expedient to that rent concession in its entirety. The lessee is not permitted to apply the practical expedient proportionally and only to that part of the rent concession that impacts payments originally due before 30 June 2022.</p> <p>The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. Earlier application is permitted.</p> <p>A lessee is required to apply the amendments retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendment recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the beginning of the annual reporting period. Lessees that had elected to apply the practical expedient in their previous financial statements are required to apply the extension to eligible contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances.</p>
1 Jan 2022	Amendments to HKFRS 3, <i>Business combinations</i> “Reference to the conceptual framework”	<p>The amendments update the reference to the latest version of <i>Conceptual Framework</i> issued in March 2018, and add an exception to the requirement for an entity to refer to the <i>Conceptual Framework</i> to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability.</p> <p>The exception relates to liabilities and contingent liabilities that would have been within the scope of HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 if they were incurred separately rather than assumed in a business combination. Under the exception, when applying HKFRS 3 an entity should apply the more specific criteria in HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 respectively (instead of the <i>Conceptual Framework</i>) to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.</p>

Effective date*	Table B1 (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs first effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2022	
1 Jan 2022	Amendments to HKAS 16, <i>Property, plant and equipment</i> “Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use”	<p>The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting the proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment (“PPE”). Instead, the related sales proceeds, together with the costs of providing these items as determined by HKAS 2, are to be included in profit and loss.</p> <p>The amendments also require disclosure about the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities, and the line item(s) in the statement of profit or loss include(s) such proceeds and cost, if the amounts are not presented separately in the statement.</p> <p>An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively, but only to items of PPE made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.</p>
1 Jan 2022	Amendments to HKAS 37, <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> “Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract”	<p>The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.</p> <p>The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. Entities are required to apply the amendments to contracts that exist at the date when the amendments are first applied, with the cumulative effect of applying the amendments to be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the beginning of the annual reporting period.</p>
1 Jan 2022	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amendment to HKFRS 1, <i>First-time adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards</i> - Amendment to HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> - Amendment to illustrative examples accompanying HKFRS 16, <i>Leases</i> - Amendment to HKAS 41, <i>Agriculture</i> 	<p>This package of annual improvements contains amendments to three standards, namely HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9 and HKAS 41, and an amendment to an illustrative example accompanying HKFRS 16.</p> <p>The amendment to HKFRS 1 provides optional relief for the measurement of cumulative translation differences to those first-time adopters which take advantage of the exemption in paragraph D16(a) of HKFRS 1. Such entities are subsidiaries which become first-time adopters later than their parents.</p> <p>The amendment to HKFRS 9 clarifies that only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf, are included when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.</p> <p>The amendment to illustrative example 13 accompanying HKFRS 16 removes from the fact pattern a reimbursement relating to leasehold improvements, as the example had not explained clearly whether the reimbursement would meet the definition of a lease incentive in HKFRS 16.</p> <p>The amendment to HKAS 41 removes the requirement to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring fair value, thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in HKAS 41 with those in HKFRS 13.</p>

[End of Table B1]

Effective date*	Table B2: Amendments to HKFRSs which are not yet mandatory for annual periods beginning 1 January 2022 but may be adopted early	
1 Jan 2023	<p>HKFRS 17, <i>Insurance contracts</i></p> <p>Amendments to HKFRS 17, <i>Insurance contracts</i> (issued in Oct 2020)</p> <p>Amendment to HKFRS 17, <i>Insurance contracts</i> (issued in Feb 2022)</p> <p>“Initial application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 – Comparative information”</p>	<p>HKFRS 17 sets out a single principle-based standard for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts in the financial statements of the issuers of those contracts. HKFRS 17 will replace HKFRS 4, which was brought in as an interim standard and is largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies.</p> <p>In October 2020, the HKICPA issued amendments to HKFRS 17 to defer the effective date of HKFRS 17 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and introduce other changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplify some of the requirements; • make financial performance easier to explain; and • ease transition by providing additional transition reliefs. <p>An amendment to the previous insurance contracts standard, HKFRS 4, has also been issued by the HKICPA to extend the temporary exemption that permits the insurer to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 to annual periods before 1 January 2023.</p> <p>In February 2022, the HKICPA issued another amendment to HKFRS 17 to introduce a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of HKFRS 17. The amendment is aimed at helping entities to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities, and therefore improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements.</p>
1 Jan 2023	<p>Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Presentation of financial statements</i></p> <p>“Classification of liabilities as current or non-current”¹</p>	<p>The amendments clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current, in particular the determination over whether an entity has the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specify that an entity’s right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period; • clarify that classification is unaffected by management’s intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement; • clarify how lending conditions affect classification; and • clarify the classification of liabilities that will or may be settled by issuing an entity’s own equity instruments.
1 Jan 2023	<p>Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Presentation of financial statements</i> and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, <i>Making materiality judgements</i></p> <p>“Disclosure of accounting policies”</p>	<p>The amendments seek to promote improved accounting policy disclosures that provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.</p> <p>Apart from clarifying that entities are required to disclose their “material” rather than “significant” accounting policy, the amendments provide guidance on applying the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.</p>

¹ In November 2021, the IASB Board issued an exposure draft, *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Proposed amendments to IAS 1)*, with proposed narrow-scope amendments which would specify that conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current. Instead, entities would present separately, and disclose information about, non-current liabilities subject to such conditions.

The proposed amendments would also defer the effective date of the amendments to IAS 1, *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current* so that entities are not required to change their assessment of the classification of liabilities before the proposed amendments are effective.

We expect that in due course the HKICPA will issue the equivalent HKFRS amendments, if the proposed amendments in the IASB Board’s exposure draft are finalised.

Effective date*	Table B2 (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs which are not yet mandatory for annual periods beginning 1 January 2022 but may be adopted early	
1 Jan 2023	Amendments to HKAS 8, <i>Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors</i> “Definition of accounting estimates”	<p>The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. Among other things, the amendments now define accounting estimates as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty, and clarify that the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.</p> <p>The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. Entities are required to apply the amendments prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the entity applies the amendments.</p>
1 Jan 2023	Amendments to HKAS 12, <i>Income taxes</i> “Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction”	<p>The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of HKAS 12 so that it does not apply to such transactions as leases and decommissioning provisions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Consequently, entities will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on these transactions.</p> <p>The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. Entities should apply the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date.</p>
To be determined	Amendments to HKFRS 10, <i>Consolidated financial statements</i> and HKAS 28, <i>Investments in associates and joint ventures</i> “Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture”	<p>The amendments introduce new requirements on loss of control over assets in a transaction with an associate or joint venture. These requirements require the full gain to be recognised when the assets transferred meet the definition of a “business” under HKFRS 3, <i>Business combination</i>.</p> <p>The amendments as originally issued had an effective date of annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. In December 2015, the IASB Board decided to remove the effective date of the equivalent amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 and indicated that the effective date will be determined when its research project on equity accounting is completed. The HKICPA followed the IASB Board’s decision and indefinitely deferred the effective date of the amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 accordingly.</p>

[End of Table B2]

Appendix C

Recent IFRIC[®] agenda decisions

IFRIC agenda decisions relate to financial reporting issues which have been brought to the attention of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), where the IFRIC has decided not to add the issue to its work programme for further deliberation. Often the reason for this is because the IFRIC believes that existing IFRS requirements provide enough information to determine the accounting, and an agenda decision is published to explain how the applicable principles and requirements of the IFRS Standards apply to the question submitted. Although agenda decisions are technically non-authoritative as they reflect existing requirements of the Standards, the decisions are viewed as in-substance mandatory by major accounting firms and many regulators.

In March 2019, the IASB Board has issued a communication² confirming its view that entities should be entitled to 'sufficient time' to implement changes in accounting policy that result from an agenda decision published by the IFRIC. Although 'sufficient time' depends on an entity's particular facts and circumstances, the IASB Board's expectation is that "companies need to consider agenda decisions and implement any necessary accounting policy changes on a timely basis — in other words, as soon and as quickly as possible".

This appendix contains two tables showing a summary of the agenda decisions concluded by the IFRIC from January 2021 to June 2022, starting with the most recent decisions as of the time of writing:

- Table C1 lists the agenda decisions pending finalisation. These have been concluded by the IFRIC and will be considered by the IASB Board.
- Table C2 lists the agenda decisions which have been finalised and published.

These decisions are published in IFRS Foundation's newsletter "[IFRIC Update](#)", which is published shortly after they are considered by the IASB Board and the IASB Board does not object to the agenda decision. The IFRS Foundation website also contains a compilation of [past agenda decisions](#) and [recordings](#) of IFRIC meetings. Considering that HKFRSs are derived from IFRS Standards word-for-word, entities preparing financial statements under HKFRSs or IFRS Standards are expected to change their accounting policies to align with the guidance in the final agenda decisions, to the extent their existing accounting policies materially differ from those described in the agenda decisions, and any such changes in accounting policies will be implemented in a timely manner. More information on these developments can be obtained from your usual KPMG contact.

² "[Time is of the essence](#)", an article written by the then vice-Chair of the IASB Board and published on the IFRS Foundation's website.

Table C1: IFRIC® agenda decisions pending finalisation. These have been concluded by the IFRIC and will be considered by the IASB Board		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
June 2022	<p>IFRS 9 – Cash received via electronic transfer as settlement for a financial asset:</p> <p>A customer has initiated a cash transfer via electronic transfer to settle a trade receivable with an entity. Does the entity derecognise the trade receivable and recognise cash on the date the cash transfer is initiated, or on the date the transfer is settled?</p>	<p>The IFRIC observed that, in the fact pattern described, the entity is neither purchasing nor selling a financial asset. Therefore, paragraph 3.1.2 of IFRS 9 for a regular way purchase or sale of a financial asset is not applicable. The entity instead applies paragraph 3.2.3 of IFRS 9 to determine the date to derecognise the trade receivable and paragraph 3.1.1 to determine the date to recognise the cash.</p> <p>Determining the date on which the entity's contractual rights to the cash flows from the trade receivable expire depends on the specific facts and circumstances including the applicable laws and regulations. In the fact pattern described, if the entity's contractual right to receive cash from the customer expires only when the cash is received, the entity would derecognise the trade receivable on the transfer settlement date (the date it receives the cash in its bank account) according to paragraph 3.2.3 of IFRS 9.</p> <p>In the fact pattern described, the entity is party to the contractual provisions of an instrument when it has the contractual right to obtain cash from the bank for amounts it has deposited with that bank. It is therefore only when cash is deposited in its bank account that the entity would have a right to obtain cash from the bank. Consequently, the entity recognises cash on the transfer settlement date, and not before, according to paragraph 3.1.1 of IFRS 9.</p> <p>The IFRIC also observed that, if an entity's contractual rights to the cash flows from the trade receivable expire before the transfer settlement date, the entity would recognise any financial asset received as settlement for the trade receivable (e.g. a right to receive cash from the customer's bank) on that same date. An entity would not however recognise cash (or another financial asset) received as settlement for a trade receivable before it derecognises the trade receivable.</p> <p>The IFRIC concluded that, in the fact pattern described, the entity derecognises the trade receivable on the date on which its contractual rights to the cash flows from the trade receivable expire, and recognises the cash (or another financial asset) received as settlement for that trade receivable on the same date.</p>

Table C1 (continued)		
IFRIC® agenda decisions pending finalisation. These have been concluded by the IFRIC and will be considered by the IASB Board		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
June 2022	<p>IAS 37 – negative low emission vehicle credits:</p> <p>An entity has produced or imported vehicles with average fuel emissions higher than the government target. Does it have a liability if the government requires the entity to eliminate the resulting negative emission credits?</p>	<p>The IFRIC observed that the entity would consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) whether settling an obligation to eliminate negative credits would result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits; (b) which event creates a present obligation; and (c) whether it has a realistic alternative to settling the obligation. <p>The IFRIC concluded, in the fact pattern described, that the settlement of an obligation to eliminate negative credits would result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, including outflow in the form of surrendering any positive credits that the entity would generate in the next year.</p> <p>In addition, the activity that triggers a requirement to eliminate negative credits is the production or import of vehicles whose average fuel emissions are higher than the government targets, and not the government's assessment of the entity's position at the end of the calendar year. As such, a present obligation could exist at any date on the basis of the entity's cumulative production/import activities to that date, not only at the end of the calendar year.</p> <p>Third, the measures in the fact pattern could give rise to a legal obligation – the measures derive from an operation of law, and the sanctions are the means by which settlement is enforced. An entity would not have a legal obligation that is enforceable by law if accepting the possible sanctions for non-settlement is a realistic alternative for that entity. This is a judgement that depends on the nature of the sanctions and the entity's specific circumstances. If an entity concludes it does not have a legal obligation to eliminate the negative credits, it nevertheless would then need to consider whether it has a constructive obligation to do so, considering whether it has taken an action that creates valid expectations in other parties that it will eliminate the resulting negative credits - e.g. made a sufficiently specific current statement that it will do so.</p>
June 2022	<p>IAS 32 – Special purpose acquisition company (SPAC): Classification of public shares as financial liabilities or equity:</p> <p>Is a decision by shareholders to extend a SPAC's life one within the control of the SPAC?</p>	<p>In the fact pattern described, a SPAC issues two classes of shares (Class A and Class B). Class B shareholders individually have the contractual right to demand a reimbursement of their shares under certain circumstances, including upon a pre-determined liquidation of the SPAC if no target entity is found within a specified period. In addition, these shareholders along with the Class A shareholders have the contractual right to extend the SPAC's life beyond that specified period.</p> <p>The IFRIC observed that, in determining whether the decision of shareholders to extend the SPAC's life is considered to be within the control of the SPAC and the impact on the classification of the Class B shares as financial liabilities or equity, IAS 32 contains no requirements on how to assess whether a decision of shareholders is treated as a decision of the entity.</p> <p>The IFRIC concluded that the matter described in the request is, in isolation, too narrow for the IASB Board or the IFRIC to address in a cost-effective manner. Instead, the IASB Board should consider the matter as part of its broader discussions on its Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity project.</p>

Table C1 (continued)		
IFRIC® agenda decisions pending finalisation. These have been concluded by the IFRIC and will be considered by the IASB Board		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
June 2022	<p>IFRS 17 – Transfer of insurance coverage under a group of annuity contracts:</p> <p>How does an entity determine the amount of the contractual service margin to recognise in profit or loss in a period because of the transfer of insurance coverage for survival in that period?</p>	<p>The request sets out two methods of determining, for each annuity contract in the group, the quantity of the benefits of insurance coverage provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.</p> <p>The IFRIC concluded that, in applying IFRS 17 to determine the quantity of the benefits of insurance coverage provided under each annuity contract:</p> <p>(a) A method based on the amount of the annuity payment the policyholder can validly claim (method 1) meets the principle in paragraph B119 of IFRS 17 of reflecting the insurance coverage provided in each period by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. assigning a quantity of the benefits only to periods in which an insured event (survival of the policyholder) can occur, resulting in a policyholder having a right to make a valid claim; and ii. aligning the quantity of the benefits provided in a period with the amount the policyholder can validly claim if an insured event occurs in that period. <p>(b) A method based on the present value of expected future annuity payments (method 2) does not meet the principle in paragraph B119 of IFRS 17 of reflecting the insurance coverage provided in each period because it would:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. assign a quantity of the benefits to periods in which no insured event occurs; and ii. misrepresent the quantity of the benefits provided in a period by considering amounts the policyholder can claim and benefit from only in future periods.

[End of Table C1]

Table C2: IFRIC® agenda decisions which have been finalised and published		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
Apr 2022	<p>IFRS 15 - Principal versus agent: software reseller:</p> <p>Is a reseller of software licences a principal or agent?</p>	<p>In the fact pattern described, the promised goods in the reseller's contract with the customer are the standard software licences rather than the pre-sales advice the reseller provides, as the reseller has already provided the advice at the time of entering into the contract. Those licences are therefore the specified goods to be provided to the customer as described in paragraph B34A(a) of IFRS 15.</p> <p>The reseller assesses whether it obtains control, in accordance with paragraph 33 of IFRS 15, of the standard software licences from the software manufacturer before they are transferred to the customer. If—after applying the principles and requirements on control in IFRS 15—it is unclear whether the reseller is a principal or agent, the reseller considers the indicators in paragraph B37 of IFRS 15.</p> <p>The IFRIC observed that the conclusion as to whether the reseller is a principal or agent depends on the specific facts and circumstances, including the terms and conditions of the relevant contracts. The reseller would apply judgement in making its overall assessment—including considering the relevance of the indicators and the degree to which they provide evidence of control—within the context of the framework and requirements set out in paragraphs B34–B38 of IFRS 15.</p> <p>The IFRIC also observed that the reseller would disclose material accounting policy information in accordance with IAS 1 and information required by IFRS 15, including information about its performance obligations (paragraph 119) and the significant judgements made (paragraph 123).</p>
Mar 2022	<p>IAS 7 – Demand deposits with restrictions on use arising from a contract with a third party:</p> <p>Should an entity include demand deposits with restrictions on use as part of cash and cash equivalents in its statement of cash flows and statement of financial position?</p>	<p>The IFRIC concluded that, in the fact pattern described, the restrictions on the use of the deposit imposed by a contract with a third party do not change the nature of the deposit in such a way that would make the deposit no longer a demand deposit. Therefore, the demand deposit meets the definition of 'cash' in paragraph 6 of IAS 7, and is included as part of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows and the statement of financial position.</p> <p>When relevant to an understanding of its financial position, the entity disaggregates the 'cash and cash equivalents' line item and presents the demand deposit subject to contractual restrictions on use separately in an additional line item in accordance with paragraph 55 of IAS 1.</p> <p>An entity that presents assets as current or non-current classifies the demand deposit as current applying paragraph 66(d) of IAS 1, unless the demand deposit is 'restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period'.</p> <p>In addition, the entity needs to consider whether to provide disclosures about liquidity risk arising from this cash balance and how it manages that risk in the context of the requirements in IFRS 7, and other relevant additional information to enable users of the financial statements to understand the impact on the entity's financial position in accordance with paragraph 31 of IAS 1.</p>

Table C2 (continued)		
IFRIC® agenda decisions which have been finalised and published		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
Feb 2022	<p>IFRS 9 & IAS 20 – ECB's TLTRO III Transactions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the TLTRO III tranches represent loans with a below-market interest rate? If so, is the bank required to apply IFRS 9 or IAS 20 to account for that benefit? If IAS 20 is applied, then how would the bank determine period(s) in which it recognises that benefit? Where is the benefit presented? How does the bank calculate the applicable effective interest rate? How does the bank account for changes in estimated cash flows resulting from revised assessments of whether conditions attached to the liability have been met? How does the bank account for changes in cash flows related to the prior period that result from the bank's lending behaviour or from changes the ECB makes to the TLTRO III conditions? <p>* TLTRO – targeted longer-term refinancing operations ECB – European Central Bank</p>	<p>The TLTROs link the amount a participating bank can borrow and the interest rate the bank pays on each tranche of the operation to the volume and amount of loans it makes to non-financial corporations and households.</p> <p>The IFRIC observed that IFRS 9 is the starting point for the bank to decide how to account for TLTRO III transactions, as each liability arising from the bank's participation in a tranche is a financial liability. The bank would assess whether it would separate any embedded derivatives from the host contract and, for a financial liability not measured at fair value through profit or loss, initially recognise and measure the financial liability at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, accounting for any difference between fair value and transaction price and applying the effective interest method.</p> <p>Applying paragraph B5.1.1 of IFRS 9, if the initial fair value differs from the transaction price, the bank determines whether a part of the consideration received is for something other than the financial liability – e.g. the difference may represent the benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest. The IFRIC noted that the bank should use judgement to decide whether TLTROs contain a benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest or a forgivable loan in the scope of IAS 20, and apply IAS 20 to the difference accordingly. This difference is only assessed at initial recognition.</p> <p>The bank applies IFRS 9 to account for the financial liability, both on initial recognition and subsequently.</p> <p>The IFRIC observed that the question arises as to how to reflect the uncertainty that arises from conditionality related to the contractual interest rate in the estimates of expected future cash flows when applying the effective interest method and that this affects both initial and subsequent measurement. However, it concluded that this is a broader matter that is also relevant for fact patterns other than that described in the request, which should be considered by the IASB Board as part of the IFRS 9's Post-implementation Review.</p>
Nov 2021	<p>IFRS 16 - Economic benefits from use of a windfarm:</p> <p>In a gross pool electricity market, a retailer enters into an agreement with a windfarm operator but obtain pooled electricity from the grid. Does the agreement convey the retailer the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the operator's windfarm and therefore contains a lease?</p>	<p>In the fact pattern described, the customers and suppliers are unable to enter into contracts directly for purchase and sale of electricity. Instead, customers and suppliers make such purchases and sales via the market's electricity, the spot price for which is set by the market operator. The retailer therefore purchases electricity from the grid and enters into a 20-year agreement with supplier that swaps the spot price per megawatt of electricity the windfarm supplies to the grid during the 20-year term of the agreement for a fixed price per megawatt, and is settled net in cash, and transfers to the retailer all renewable energy credits that accrue from use of the windfarm.</p> <p>The IFRIC concluded that, in the fact pattern described, the agreement does not give rise to any rights or obligations for the retailer to obtain any of the electricity the windfarm produces and therefore the retailer does not have the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the windfarm throughout the term of the agreement. Consequently, the contract does not contain a lease.</p>

Table C2 (continued)		
IFRIC® agenda decisions which have been finalised and published		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
Sep 2021	<p>IFRS 16 – Non-refundable value added tax (VAT) on lease payments:</p> <p>Is irrecoverable VAT part of the lease payments for the lessee under IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i>?</p>	<p>The IFRIC observed limited evidence that the issue is widespread or material. It therefore decided against adding a related standard-setting project.</p>
Sep 2021	<p>IAS 32 – Reclassification of warrants:</p> <p>For a warrant to acquire a fixed number of the issuer's equity instruments for an exercise price that will be fixed at a future date, should the issuer reclassify the warrant as an equity instrument following the fixing of the warrant's exercise price after initial recognition?</p>	<p>Pursuant to paragraph 16(b)(ii) of IAS 32, a derivative is an equity instrument if it can be settled only by the issuer exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments ('fixed-for-fixed condition').</p> <p>As the warrant's exercise price will only be fixed at a future date as specified in the contract, the fixed-for-fixed condition is not met at initial recognition due to the variability in the exercise price. Hence the issuer must initially classify the warrant as a financial liability.</p> <p>Because of the diversity in views between the large firms and the expectation that this issue will be addressed by a project on the IASB Board's active agenda (the FICE project), the IFRIC decided to not conclude on this issue.</p>
Jun 2021	<p>IAS 2 – Costs necessary to sell inventories:</p> <p>When determining the net realisable value of inventories, do 'estimated costs necessary to make the sale' refer to all necessary costs or only incremental costs?</p>	<p>The IFRIC observed that the objective of determining the net realisable value of inventories, as set out in paragraph 28 of IAS 2, is to avoid inventories being carried 'in excess of amounts expected to be realised from their sale'.</p> <p>The IFRIC therefore concluded that, when determining net realisable value, an entity estimates the costs necessary to sell the inventories in the ordinary course of business, rather than limits such costs to only those that are incremental. Judgement is required to determine which costs are necessary to make the sale considering the entity's specific facts and circumstances, including the nature of the inventories.</p>
Jun 2021	<p>IAS 10 – Preparation of financial statements when an entity is no longer a going concern:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An entity, which is no longer a going concern, prepares financial statements for prior periods during which it was a going concern. Can it prepare those financial statements on a going concern basis? 2. An entity, which is no longer a going concern, previously issued financial statements for the prior period on a going concern basis. When preparing the current period financial statements, should it restate comparative information to reflect the current basis of accounting? 	<p>For question 1, the IFRIC concluded that if the entity is no longer a going concern after the end of the reporting period, that is always 'adjusting' applying paragraph 25 of IAS 1 and paragraph 14 of IAS 10. Accordingly, the entity cannot prepare financial statements for prior periods that have not yet been authorised for issue on a going concern basis.</p> <p>For question 2, the IFRIC observed no diversity in practice and did not provide any further educational material on the application of the relevant requirements.</p>

Table C2 (continued)		
IFRIC® agenda decisions which have been finalised and published		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
Apr 2021	<p>IAS 19 - Attributing benefit to periods of service:</p> <p>How to determine the periods of service to which an entity attributes the retirement benefit if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> employees are entitled to a lump sum benefit payment when they reach a specified retirement age; and the amount of the retirement benefit depends on the length of employee service before the retirement age and is capped at a specified number of consecutive years of service? 	<p><i>NB: For illustration purpose, it is assumed that employees are entitled to a retirement benefit only when they reach the retirement age of 62 and the retirement benefit is capped at 16 years of service. As such, any service before the age of 46 (62 – 16) does not lead to benefits under the plan.</i></p> <p>Paragraph 72 of IAS 19 specifies that employee service gives rise to an obligation under a defined benefit plan even if the benefits are conditional on future employment.</p> <p>The IFRIC observed that, in the fact pattern described in the request, the entity attributes retirement benefit to each year in which an employee renders service from the age of 46 to the age of 62 (or, if employment commences on or after the age of 46, from the date the employee first renders service to the age of 62) because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) employee service before the age of 46 affects neither the timing nor the amount of the retirement benefit (paragraph 71 of IAS 19); (b) service rendered between the age of 46 and the age of 62 reduces the amount of future service an employee will have to render before becoming entitled to the retirement benefit (paragraph 73); and <p>an employee will receive no material amount of further benefits from the age of 62, regardless of the age at which the employee joins the entity (paragraph 73).</p>
Apr 2021	<p>IFRS 9 – Hedge accounting:</p> <p>Can the variability in cash flows arising from changes in the <i>real</i> interest rate (rather than the nominal interest rate) qualify as the hedged item in a cash flow hedge?</p>	<p>An entity enters into an inflation swap to swap the variable interest cash flows of a floating rate instrument into variable cash flows based on an inflation index, which it viewed as 'fixed' cash flows from the perspective of the real interest rate (or in 'real terms').</p> <p>The desired designation of the hedged item would involve a non-contractually specified real interest rate risk component, which needs to be <i>separately identifiable and reliably measurable</i>.</p> <p>However, while nominal rates might be influenced by real interest rates, they generally do not change as a <i>direct result</i> of changes in real interest rates. Hence, for a cash flow hedge, the existence in the relevant debt market of a term structure of zero-coupon real interest rate does <u>not</u>, in itself, overcome the rebuttable presumption in paragraph B6.3.13 of IFRS 9 that a non-contractually specified real interest rate risk component is not separately identifiable and reliably measurable.</p> <p>Moreover, as interest cash flows and rates for floating rate financial instrument are concepts representing nominal terms, the variability in cash flows of the floating rate instrument attributable to the designated risk component needs to be assessed in nominal terms.</p> <p>Therefore, the entity does <u>not</u> have exposure to variability in cash flows arising from the changes in the real interest rate that meets the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting.</p>

Table C2 (continued)		
IFRIC® agenda decisions which have been finalised and published		
Meeting date	Issue discussed by IFRIC	Summary of IFRIC's conclusion on the issue
Mar 2021	<p>IAS 38 – Configuration or customisation costs in a cloud computing arrangement:</p> <p>How does a customer account for the configuring¹ or customising² costs in a Software as a Service (SaaS) arrangement, if the customer only receives service (i.e. the right to receive access to the supplier's application software) but not any software asset?</p> <p>¹ Configuration involves the setting of various 'flags' or 'switches' within the application software, or defining values or parameters, to set up the software's existing code to function in a specified way.</p> <p>² Customisation involves modifying the software code in the application or writing additional code, and generally changes, or creates additional, functionalities within the software.</p>	<p><i>Issue I: Does the configuration or customisation result in an intangible asset for the customer?</i></p> <p>Based on the nature and output of the configuration or customisation performed, the customer assesses whether both the definition of an intangible asset in paragraphs 8-17 and the recognition criteria in paragraphs 21-23 of IAS 38 are met.</p> <p>The IFRIC observed that, in the SaaS arrangement described in the request, the customer often would not recognise an intangible asset, because the configuration or customisation activities do not create a resource controlled by the customer that is separate from the software controlled by the supplier. In some cases, the arrangement may result in a resource (e.g. additional code) controlled by the customer; in those cases the customer still needs to assess whether that resource is "identifiable" and meets the recognition criteria in IAS 38.</p> <p><i>Issue II: If an intangible asset is not recognised, how does the customer account for the configuration or customisation costs?</i></p> <p>By applying paragraphs 68-70 of IAS 38, the IFRIC observed that:</p> <p>(a) if the contract for the configuration or customisation services is with the supplier of the application software (including cases in which the supplier subcontracts these services to a third party), the customer assesses whether the services received are distinct from the right to receive access to the supplier's application software, by analogy to the requirements under IFRS 15 that the suppliers apply in identifying the promised goods or services in a contract with a customer. The result of this assessment in turn determines the timing of recognising the costs as expense:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. if the configuration or customisation services are distinct, the costs are recognised when the supplier configures or customises the application software. ii. if the configuration or customisation services are not distinct, the costs are recognised when the supplier provides access to the application software over the contract term. <p>(b) If the contract for the configuration or customisation services is with a party other than the supplier of the application software, the customer recognises the costs as an expense when the third-party supplier configures or customises the application software.</p> <p>(c) if the customer pays the supplier of the configuration or customisation services before receiving those services, it recognises the prepayment as an asset in accordance with paragraph 70 of IAS 38.</p> <p>Paragraphs 117–124 of IAS 1 require the customer to disclose its accounting policy for configuration or customisation costs when that disclosure is relevant to an understanding of its financial statements.</p>

[End of Table C2]

Appendix D

HKFRSs in issue at 30 June 2022

This appendix lists all the Standards in issue at 30 June 2022 in numerical order, with cross-references to any related Interpretations.

In the tables below “*” and “#” have the following meanings:

- “*” indicates that the Standard (or an amendment to it) is first effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2022. Table B1 of Appendix B contains further details of these recent amendments or new Standards.
- “#” indicates that the Standard (or an amendment to it) is not yet mandatory in annual periods beginning 1 January 2022, but is available for early adoption. Table B2 of Appendix B contains further details of these recent amendments or new Standards.
- “AIP18-20” indicates that the Standard is amended by the “Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle” omnibus standard. This omnibus standard is effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2022.

Table D: HKFRSs and HKASs in issue at 30 June 2022		Related Interpretations	
HKFRS 1 ^{AIP18-20}	First-time adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards	HK(IFRIC) 12	Service concession arrangements
HKFRS 2	Share-based payment	HK(IFRIC) 19	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments
HKFRS 3	Business combinations	HK(IFRIC) 17	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners
Amendments to HKFRS 3*	Reference to the conceptual framework	HK(IFRIC) 19	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments
		HK(SIC) 32	Intangible assets - Web site costs
HKFRS 4	Insurance contracts	Nil	
HKFRS 5	Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	HK(IFRIC) 17	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners
HKFRS 6	Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources	Nil	
HKFRS 7	Financial instruments: Disclosures	HK(IFRIC) 12	Service concession arrangements
		HK(IFRIC) 17	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners
		HK(INT) 5	Presentation of financial statements – Classification by the borrower of a term loan that contains a repayment on demand clause
HKFRS 8	Operating segments	Nil	

Table D (continued):

HKFRSs and HKASs in issue at 30 June 2022

HKFRS 9 ^{AIP18-20}	Financial instruments	HK(IFRIC) 2	Members' shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments
		HK(IFRIC) 5	Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds
		HK(IFRIC) 10	Interim financial reporting and impairment
		HK(IFRIC) 12	Service concession arrangements
		HK(IFRIC) 16	Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation
		HK(IFRIC) 19	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments
HKFRS 10	Consolidated financial statements	HK(IFRIC) 5	Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 [#]	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	HK(IFRIC) 17	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners
HKFRS 11	Joint arrangements	HK(IFRIC) 5	Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds
HKFRS 12	Disclosure of interests in other entities	Nil	
HKFRS 13	Fair value measurement	HK(IFRIC) 2	Members' shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments
		HK(IFRIC) 17	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners
		HK(IFRIC) 19	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments
HKFRS 14	Regulatory deferral accounts	Nil	
HKFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	HK(IFRIC) 12	Service concession arrangements
		HK(SIC) 32	Intangible assets - Web site costs
HKFRS 16 ^{AIP18-20}	Leases	HK(IFRIC) 1	Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities
Amendment to HKFRS 16 [*]	Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021	HK(IFRIC) 12	Service concession arrangements
		HK(SIC) 29	Service concession arrangements: Disclosures
		HK(SIC) 32	Intangible assets - Web site costs
HKFRS 17 [#]	Insurance contracts	Nil	
Amendments to HKFRS 17 (issued in Oct 2020) [#]			
Amendment to HKFRS 17 (issued in Feb 2022) [#]	Initial application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 – Comparative information		

Table D (continued):

HKFRSs and HKASs in issue at 30 June 2022

HKAS 1	Presentation of financial statements	HK(IFRIC) 1	<i>Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 [#]	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	HK(IFRIC) 14	<i>HKAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2 [#]	Disclosure of accounting policies	HK(IFRIC) 17	<i>Distributions of non-cash assets to owners</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 19	<i>Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 20	<i>Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 21	<i>Levies</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 23	<i>Uncertainty over income tax treatments</i>
		HK(SIC) 25	<i>Income taxes – Changes in the tax status of an entity or its shareholders</i>
		HK(SIC) 29	<i>Service concession arrangements: Disclosures</i>
		HK(SIC) 32	<i>Intangible assets - Web site costs</i>
		HK(INT) 5	<i>Presentation of financial statements – Classification by the borrower of a term loan that contains a repayment on demand clause</i>
HKAS 2	Inventories	HK(IFRIC) 20	<i>Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine</i>
		HK(SIC) 32	<i>Intangible assets - Web site costs</i>
HKAS 7	Statement of cash flows	Nil	
HKAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	HK(IFRIC) 1	<i>Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities</i>
Amendments to HKAS 8 [#]	Definition of accounting estimates	HK(IFRIC) 5	<i>Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 6	<i>Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market - Waste electrical and electronic equipment</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 12	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 14	<i>HKAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 16	<i>Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 19	<i>Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 21	<i>Levies</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 22	<i>Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 23	<i>Uncertainty over income tax treatments</i>
		HK(SIC) 10	<i>Government assistance - No specific relation to operating activities</i>
		HK(SIC) 25	<i>Income taxes – Changes in the tax status of an entity or its shareholders</i>

Table D (continued):

HKFRSs and HKASs in issue at 30 June 2022

HKAS 10	Events after the reporting period	<i>HK(IFRIC) 17</i>	<i>Distributions of non-cash assets to owners</i>
		<i>HK(IFRIC) 23</i>	<i>Uncertainty over income tax treatments</i>
HKAS 12	Income taxes	<i>HK(IFRIC) 7</i>	<i>Applying the restatement approach under HKAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies</i>
Amendments to HKAS 12 [#]	Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	<i>HK(IFRIC) 21</i>	<i>Levies</i>
		<i>HK(IFRIC) 23</i>	<i>Uncertainty over income tax treatments</i>
		<i>HK(SIC) 25</i>	<i>Income taxes – Changes in the tax status of an entity or its shareholders</i>
HKAS 16	Property, plant and equipment	<i>HK(IFRIC) 1</i>	<i>Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities</i>
Amendments to HKAS 16 [*]	Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use	<i>HK(IFRIC) 12</i>	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
		<i>HK(IFRIC) 20</i>	<i>Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine</i>
		<i>HK(SIC) 29</i>	<i>Service concession arrangements: Disclosures</i>
		<i>HK(SIC) 32</i>	<i>Intangible assets - Web site costs</i>
HKAS 19	Employee benefits	<i>HK(IFRIC) 14</i>	<i>HKAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction</i>
HKAS 20	Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance	<i>HK(IFRIC) 12</i>	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
		<i>HK(IFRIC) 21</i>	<i>Levies</i>
		<i>HK(SIC) 10</i>	<i>Government assistance - No specific relation to operating activities</i>
HKAS 21	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	<i>HK(IFRIC) 16</i>	<i>Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation</i>
		<i>HK(IFRIC) 22</i>	<i>Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration</i>
HKAS 23	Borrowing costs	<i>HK(IFRIC) 1</i>	<i>Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities</i>
		<i>HK(IFRIC) 12</i>	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
HKAS 24	Related party disclosures	<i>HK(IFRIC) 21</i>	<i>Levies</i>
HKAS 26	Accounting and reporting by retirement benefit plans	<i>Nil</i>	
HKAS 27	Separate financial statements	<i>Nil</i>	
HKAS 28	Investments in associates and joint ventures	<i>HK(IFRIC) 5</i>	<i>Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 [#]	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture		
HKAS 29	Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies	<i>HK(IFRIC) 7</i>	<i>Applying the restatement approach under HKAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies</i>

Table D (continued):

HKFRSs and HKASs in issue at 30 June 2022

HKAS 32	Financial instruments: Presentation	HK(IFRIC) 2	<i>Members' shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 12	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 19	<i>Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments</i>
HKAS 33	Earnings per share	Nil	
HKAS 34	Interim financial reporting	HK(IFRIC) 10	<i>Interim financial reporting and impairment</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 21	<i>Levies</i>
HKAS 36	Impairment of assets	HK(IFRIC) 1	<i>Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 10	<i>Interim financial reporting and impairment</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 12	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
		HK(SIC) 32	<i>Intangible assets - Web site costs</i>
HKAS 37	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	HK(IFRIC) 1	<i>Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities</i>
Amendments to HKAS 37*	Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract	HK(IFRIC) 5	<i>Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 6	<i>Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market - Waste electrical and electronic equipment</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 12	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 14	<i>HKAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 21	<i>Levies</i>
		HK(SIC) 29	<i>Service concession arrangements: Disclosures</i>
HKAS 38	Intangible assets	HK(IFRIC) 12	<i>Service concession arrangements</i>
		HK(IFRIC) 20	<i>Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine</i>
		HK(SIC) 29	<i>Service concession arrangements: Disclosures</i>
		HK(SIC) 32	<i>Intangible assets - Web site costs</i>
HKAS 39	Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement (Note: Entities are allowed, as an accounting policy choice, to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements in HKAS 39 instead of HKFRS 9.)	Nil	
HKAS 40	Investment property	Nil	
HKAS 41 AIP18-20	Agriculture	Nil	

Appendix E

Exposure drafts in issue at 30 June 2022

Exposure drafts (EDs) are discussion documents issued for comment and are not mandatory. The proposals are an indication with respect to the detailed content of future accounting pronouncements, but they cannot be adopted early to the extent that they contradict existing requirements. Therefore, particular care should be taken if intending to follow any of the proposals or guidance in the EDs that propose changes to existing HKFRSs.

The HKICPA has adopted a practice of inviting comments on EDs issued by the IASB Board during the comment period, for the HKICPA to consider and pass on to the IASB Board as part of its submission. In such cases, the HKICPA has stated it will not issue a specific Hong Kong ED on the same subject unless any changes made by the IASB Board are so significant as to warrant, in the opinion of the HKICPA, seeking further comment. If the HKICPA does not consider it necessary to seek further comment it will generally adopt the Standard or Interpretation, once finalised by the IASB Board.

Exposure drafts	Expiry date of comment period
EDs not yet finalised by the IASB Board at 30 June 2022	
Exposure Draft, <i>Supplier finance arrangements (Proposed amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)</i>	28 March 2022
Exposure Draft, <i>Non-current liabilities with covenants (Proposed amendments to IAS 1)</i>	21 March 2022
Exposure Draft, <i>Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures</i>	31 January 2022
Exposure Draft, <i>Disclosure requirements in IFRS Standards — a pilot approach (Proposed amendments to IFRS 13 and IAS 19)</i>	12 January 2022
Exposure Draft, <i>Management commentary</i>	23 November 2021
Exposure Draft, <i>Lack of exchangeability</i>	1 September 2021
Exposure Draft, <i>Regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities</i>	30 July 2021

Appendix F

Requirements applicable to non-Hong Kong incorporated entities listed in Hong Kong

In general, overseas issuers incorporated in the common law jurisdictions of Bermuda and Cayman Islands may list on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Exchange”) and the Listing Rules apply as much to them as to Hong Kong issuers, subject to the additional requirements set out or referred to in Chapter 19 of the Main Board Listing Rules (“MBLRs”) (or Chapter 24 of the GEM Listing Rules in the case of listing on GEM). An issuer which is duly incorporated in Mainland China as a joint stock limited company (defined as “PRC issuers” in Chapter 19A.04 of the MBLRs) may also list on the Exchange and the Listing Rules apply as much to them as to Hong Kong issuers, subject to additional requirements, modifications and exceptions set out or referred to in Chapter 19A of the MBLRs (or Chapter 25 of the GEM Listing Rules in the case of listing on GEM).

This Appendix lists out areas where Mainland China/overseas incorporated entities listed on the Exchange should take particular care, so far as financial reporting is concerned, with a focus on the differences compared to Hong Kong incorporated issuers.

I. Auditor’s report

This Guide includes an illustrative audit report on the financial statements of a Hong Kong incorporated issuer prepared under Hong Kong Standard on Auditing 700 (Revised) on pages 23 – 27. The differences between this report and the reports to be issued by auditors when the listed issuer is incorporated outside Hong Kong are summarised below. The full wording of the auditor’s report applicable for Mainland China, Cayman Islands or Bermuda incorporated issuers is included at the end of this Appendix:

	Elements of auditor’s report	Hong Kong incorporated issuers	Mainland China or Cayman Islands incorporated issuers	Bermuda incorporated issuers
1.	Place of incorporation	Although it is not a requirement in HKSA 700 or ISA 700, in Hong Kong it is common practice to disclose the place of incorporation of the company below the title and the addressee of the auditor’s report.		
2.	Opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The auditor’s opinion is referenced to the applicable financial reporting framework and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The terms “financial position” and “financial performance” are specifically required to be used in the statement of the auditor’s opinion by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The auditor’s opinion is referenced to the applicable financial reporting framework and the <i>disclosure requirements</i> of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. Any terms used in the statement of the auditor’s opinion should follow the company law of the country of incorporation. If there is no specific term required by the relevant company law, then the terms “financial position” and “financial performance” may be used to be in line with the Hong Kong market. 	
3.	Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements	The description of the directors’ responsibilities is referenced to the applicable financial reporting framework and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.	The description of the directors’ responsibilities is referenced to the applicable financial reporting framework and the <i>disclosure requirements</i> of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.	
4.	Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements	The description of the auditor’s responsibilities is referenced to section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.	The description of the auditor’s responsibilities is not referenced to any ordinance or legislation.	The description of the auditor’s responsibilities is referenced to Section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981.

II. Disclosures of financial information under the Listing Rules

Appendix 16 to the MBLRs and Chapter 18 of the GEM Listing Rules set out the minimum financial information that listed issuers should include in their financial reports, preliminary announcements, circulars etc. These apply equally to Hong Kong incorporated issuers and non-Hong Kong incorporated issuers. However, both Appendix 16 and Chapter 18 also contain disclosure requirements concerning annual reports which are applicable only to overseas issuers and PRC issuers. These are summarised below:

- overseas issuers or PRC issuers shall include a statement, where applicable, that no pre-emptive rights exist in the jurisdictions in which the listed issuers are incorporated or otherwise established (ref: A16.20);

- overseas issuers or PRC issuers shall include the information necessary to enable holders of their listed securities to obtain any relief from taxation to which they are entitled by reason of their holding of such securities (ref: A16.21 / GEM Rules 24.19 & 25.31);
- for overseas issuers or PRC issuers, the statement of reserves available for distribution to shareholders required by paragraph 29 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs or GEM Rule 18.37 should be calculated in accordance with any statutory provisions applicable in the issuer's place of incorporation or, in the absence of such provisions, with generally accepted accounting principles (ref: A16.29(2) / GEM Rules 24.21 & 25.33); and
- for PRC issuers, disclosures required by paragraphs 12-15 and 24 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs relating to directors' biographical details, interests and short positions in shares, underlying shares and debentures, interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts, service contracts and emoluments also apply to the supervisors of the PRC issuers (similar requirements in GEM Rule 18.28).

III. Applicability of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance

Paragraph 28 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs specifically requires listed issuers, whether or not they are incorporated in Hong Kong, to include disclosures required under the following provisions of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) and subsidiary legislation (similar requirements in GEM Rules 24.20 and 25.32):

In financial statements:

- (a) Section 383 - Notes to financial statements to contain information on directors' emoluments etc
- (b) Schedule 4 - Accounting Disclosures relating to
 - Part 1(1) Aggregate amount of authorized loans
 - Part 1(2) Statement of financial position to be contained in notes to annual consolidated financial statements
 - Part 1(3) Subsidiary's financial statements must contain particulars of ultimate parent undertaking
 - Part 2(1) Remuneration of auditor; and
- (c) Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation

In directors' report:

- (a) Section 390 - Contents of directors' report: general#
- (b) Section 470 - Permitted indemnity provision to be disclosed in directors' report
- (c) Section 543 - Disclosure of management contract
- (d) Schedule 5 - Content of Directors' Report: Business Review; and
- (e) Companies (Directors' Report) Regulation

Section 390(3)(b) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) as originally issued requires a company to disclose the names of the directors of its subsidiaries when the directors' report accompanies consolidated financial statements. However, this requirement was explicitly excluded from the level playing field requirements in the MBLRs and therefore non-Hong Kong incorporated issuers were only required to disclose the names of directors of the holding company (Source: A16: Note 28.2)

With effect from 1 February 2019, Section 390 has been amended such that there is no longer a requirement for a Hong Kong incorporated company to disclose the names of the directors of its subsidiaries in the directors' report, provided the list of names is available at the company's registered office or its website. Therefore, with effect from 1 February 2019, there is no longer a difference between Hong Kong incorporated issuers and non-Hong Kong incorporated issuers in this regard, so far as disclosure in the directors' report is concerned.

As a result of the above, in the "Statement of compliance" note in the financial statements of non-Hong Kong incorporated issuers, the word "disclosure" is normally inserted before the words "requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance", in order to specify that the financial statements have complied with the disclosure aspects of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Example auditor’s report for Mainland China or Cayman Islands incorporated issuers

Independent auditor’s report to the shareholders of [*name of company*]

(Incorporated in the [*People’s Republic of China*][*Cayman Islands*] with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of [*name of company*] (“the company”) and its subsidiaries (“the group”) set out on pages to....., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the group as at 31 December 2022 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSAs”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the HKICPA’s *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (“the Code”) together with any ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in [*jurisdiction*], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

[Heading: name the specific key audit matter]	
<i>Refer to notes [...] to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on page [...].</i>	
The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<i>[description]</i> We identified [<i>name of specific key audit matter</i>] as a key audit matter because [...]	Our audit procedures to [...] included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor’s report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is [*partner's name as appearing on his/her Practising Certificate*].

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
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Central, Hong Kong

28 March 2023

Example auditor’s report for Bermuda incorporated issuers

Independent auditor’s report to the shareholders of [*name of company*]

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of [*name of company*] (“the company”) and its subsidiaries (“the group”) set out on pages to....., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the group as at 31 December 2022 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSAs”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the HKICPA’s *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (“the Code”) together with any ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in [*jurisdiction*], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

[Heading: name the specific key audit matter]	
<i>Refer to notes [...] to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on page [...].</i>	
The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<i>[description]</i> We identified [<i>name of specific key audit matter</i>] as a key audit matter because [...]	Our audit procedures to [...] included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor’s report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is [*partner's name as appearing on his/her Practising Certificate*].

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