



Illustrative Interim Financial Report Under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

June 2016

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Abbreviations

Example of abbreviation used	Sources
CO	Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)
S436	Section 436 of 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 34.C7	Paragraph 7 of Appendix C to Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34
HK (IFRIC)	HK (IFRIC) Interpretation
HK (SIC)	HK (SIC) Interpretation
HK (INT)	HK Interpretation
HKSRE	Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements
HKSRE 2410.43(a)	Paragraph 43(a) of Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2410
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IAS	International Accounting Standard
IFRIC	IFRS Interpretations Committee
SEHK	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
MBLRs	Main Board Listing Rules of the SEHK
A16(40)(1)	Paragraph 40(1) of Appendix 16 to 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 give guidance in respect of companies listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK), which are required to prepare their interim reports in accordance with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Main Board Listing Rules of the SEHK (MBLRs).

This guide includes:

- an illustrative interim financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2016 issued by a fictitious Main Board listed company, HK Listco Ltd (“HK Listco”), together with the independent auditor’s review report; and
- further information on recent developments in HKFRSs, including a brief overview of their scope and requirements.

Recent financial reporting developments

The appendix to this guide sets out a complete list of recent developments in HKFRSs which were not yet effective for the 2015 calendar year-ends and therefore may need to be considered for the first time in the preparation of the 2016 interim financial report, including a brief overview of these new developments. The list is current as of 29 June 2016 and contains two tables:

- table 1 lists all amendments to HKFRSs which are required to be adopted in annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016; and
- table 2 lists all 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 IFRSs by the IASB, word for word and with the same effective dates and transitional provisions. As of 29 June 2016 there are no recent amendments to IFRSs which the HKICPA has yet to adopt, except for amendments to IFRS 2, *Share-based payment: Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions*, which were issued by the IASB on 20 June 2016. We expect that the HKICPA will adopt the amendments in the near future.

As can be seen from table 1, the vast majority of the amendments first effective for 2016 calendar year-ends 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 not expected to be common. However, it is possible that some entities will be affected by one or more of the changes e.g. if an entity has applied revenue-based amortisation method for its intangible assets then it may need to change the amortisation method under the amended HKAS 38, *Intangible assets*. Therefore, management of each entity should check table 1 carefully to see whether any of these developments could have a material impact on the entity and, if so, to note the transitional requirements.

Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)

Section 436 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance requires specific disclosures to be made when a Hong Kong incorporated company circulates, publishes or issues “non-statutory accounts”, or otherwise makes them available for public inspection. As further explained in footnote 29 on page 24, interim financial reports prepared in accordance with HKAS 34 fall within the scope of these requirements.

Section 436 is effective in respect of financial years beginning on or after 3 March 2014. For a Hong Kong incorporated company with December year end, the first interim report which qualifies as "non-statutory accounts" is the interim period ending 30 June 2016. Therefore, the disclosures required by section 436 are mandatory for interim reports ending 30 June 2016 and thereafter.

The disclosure requirements under section 436 are not applicable to non-Hong Kong incorporated companies.

Illustrative Interim Financial Report

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

30 June 2016

“Illustrative interim financial report” 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.

Introduction

The following interim financial report is prepared in accordance with HKAS 34, *Interim financial reporting*, issued by the HKICPA. An “interim financial report” is defined in HKAS 34 as a financial report containing either a complete set of financial statements (as described in HKAS 1, *Presentation of financial statements*) or, as is illustrated here, a set of condensed financial statements (as described in HKAS 34) for an interim period together with selected explanatory notes. An interim period is a financial reporting period shorter than a full financial year.

The interim financial report is assumed to have been issued by a fictitious Main Board listed company, HK Listco Ltd (“HK Listco”), as a component of their interim report. 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. As the company has a 31 December year end, the interim financial report illustrates the disclosure of the effects of the changes in accounting policies that have been made as a result of the new and revised HKFRSs which are first effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, and for any interim period that is part of such an annual period. Further details of these changes and how they have been illustrated in HK Listco’s interim financial report can be found in the Foreword to this guide.

As further discussed in the Foreword to this guide, to assist in the assessment of the effects of the new and revised standards, the appendix to this guide contains further information on the new HKFRSs. The full text of the HKFRSs is available from the HKICPA’s website, www.hkicpa.org.hk, under “Standards & regulation/Standards/Financial reporting”. For a checklist of disclosures required by HKAS/IAS 34, you may refer to the publication “Disclosure checklist: Interim financial reports” issued by our KPMG International Standards Group, available on KPMG China’s website at www.kpmg.com/cn under “Insights/Publication series - IFRS newsletters/Guides to IFRS financial statements/Condensed interim disclosure checklists”.

Use of this illustrative interim financial report

The format and wording of this interim financial 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 MBLRs and HKAS 34. Similarly, a company is free to disclose more than the minimum level of disclosure required by the SEHK and may, for example, include a complete set of financial statements as defined in HKAS 1 in its interim financial report.

The interim financial report illustrates the disclosure provisions of the MBLRs, to the extent that the disclosures would appear in the interim financial report, rather than in information accompanying the interim financial report. Examples of such accompanying information include a separate statement containing management’s discussion and analysis of the listed group’s performance during the interim period and information relating to directors’ securities transactions. The details of the MBLR disclosure requirements for interim reports can be found in paragraphs 37 to 44 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs and Practice Note 5.

The illustrative interim financial report should not be used as a substitute for referring to the rules, standards and interpretations themselves, in part because a specific requirement may not be addressed in this illustration or there may be uncertainty regarding the correct interpretation of a rule or HKFRS. Also, the impact of any requirements that may result from current exposure drafts or other current projects of the SEHK, HKICPA, IASB or its interpretive body, IFRS Interpretations Committee, is not illustrated.

References

Where the MBLRs and/or HKFRSs state that a specific item should be disclosed references to the relevant paragraphs are provided. For example, the reference “HKAS 34.8(a)” is given at the start of the statement of financial position as paragraph 8(a) of HKAS 34 specifies that such a statement should be included, as a minimum, in the interim financial report. We have also used “CP” to indicate disclosures that, while not required, are common practice or, in our view, are likely to be considered best practice.

The level of disclosure in a condensed interim financial report may vary considerably from one entity to the next and depends, to a large extent to the nature of the entity’s operations and the level of detail provided in the annual financial statements. Even though an item illustrated in the following interim financial report may not be cross-referenced to a specific requirement, it may still be considered necessary disclosure for some entities, in accordance with the following catch-all requirements:

- HKAS 34.10 requires additional line items or notes to be included in the interim financial report, in addition to headings and subtotals provided in the most recent annual financial statements, if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading.
- HKAS 34.15 and HKAS 34.15C require entities to include an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of entities since the end of the last annual reporting period. HKAS 34.15B provides a list of events and transactions for which disclosures would be required if they are significant, and specifies that this list is not exhaustive (paragraph 40(3) of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs also requires disclosure of any supplementary information which is necessary for a reasonable appreciation of the interim results).
- HKAS 34.16A(c) requires disclosure of the nature and amounts of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence.

Compliance with IAS 34, *Interim financial reporting*

HKAS 34 is based very closely on IAS 34, including to the extent of identical paragraph numbering and wording. Therefore, compliance with HKAS 34 will generally ensure compliance with IAS 34 and this guide can be used as a useful reference source for Main Board issuers preparing their interim financial reports in accordance with IFRSs.

HK Listco Ltd

香港上市有限公司

(Stock code: ••••)¹

(formerly Model Electronics Company Limited)

2016

Interim Financial Report for the six months ended 30 June 2016

LR13.51A

¹ 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 by it pursuant to the MBLRs.

NB In June 2006, the SEHK published on its website further guidance on the practical application of Rule 13.51A in the form of an answer to one of the “frequently asked questions” on the “minor and housekeeping rule amendments” effective on 1 March 2006. This guidance states that where an issuer publishes a financial report with a glossy cover, it is acceptable to include the stock code in the corporate or shareholder information section of the document, provided the stock code is displayed prominently in such information. It also states that this application is a modification to the strict wording of Rule 13.51A, for which the SEHK has obtained consent from the Securities and Futures Commission. If in any doubt about whether such guidance is still current at the time of preparing the interim report, SEHK’s Listing Division should be consulted.

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- HKAS 1.8, 10, 10A
HKAS 34.8(b)
- ² In this illustrative interim financial report, 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 and HKAS 34. However, as allowed by paragraph 10 of HKAS 1, entities may use other titles for the statements. For example, the entity may use the titles “Income statement” and “Statement of comprehensive income”.
- Similarly, although HKAS 1 uses the terms “other comprehensive income”, “profit or loss” and “total comprehensive income”, entities may use other terms to describe the totals as long as the meaning is clear. For example, the 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.
- A16(4) & (40)(1)
HKAS 34.10
- ³ MBLRs do not specify the minimum information to be included in the primary statements. Therefore, a listed issuer is allowed to condense the interim statement of comprehensive income to the extent allowed by HKAS 34. However, entities are not prohibited from disclosing more than this minimum. In these illustrative interim financial statements, HK Listco chooses to present the same extent of information on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss as included in the annual financial statements.
- HKAS 34.8A
- ⁴ In accordance with paragraph 8A of HKAS 34, the presentation of comprehensive income under HKAS 1 should be consistent between the interim report and the annual financial statements. That is, if an entity presents total comprehensive income using a two statement approach (i.e. presents a separate statement of profit or loss (otherwise known as “income statement”) and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (otherwise known as “statement of comprehensive income”)) in its annual financial statements in accordance with HKAS 1, it should also present such statements in its interim report.
- HKAS 34.28
- In addition, where an entity uses new policies or entered into new or significant transactions during the interim period, management should consider how they would reflect these in the statement of comprehensive income in a full set of financial statements and make adjustments to the interim statement of comprehensive income accordingly.
- CP
- ⁵ Each item on the face of the statement of profit or loss would generally be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.
- A16(43)
- ⁶ Where the accounting information provided in an interim financial report has not been audited, that fact must be stated. If the accounting information contained in an interim report has been audited by the listed issuer’s auditors, their report thereon including any qualifications shall be reproduced in full in the interim report.
- HKAS 1.45, 85
HKAS 40.76(d)
- ⁷ Neither HKAS 1 nor HKAS 40, *Investment property*, prescribe where movements in the fair value of investment properties 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 34.11A
- ⁸ Paragraph 11A of HKAS 34 requires the basic and diluted earnings per share to be presented in the statement that presents the items of profit or loss for that interim period, i.e. the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the case of HK Listco.
- HKAS 1.107, BC75
- ⁹ 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 34.8(b),
8A, 10 &
20(b),
A16(4)(1) &
A16(40)(1)

Consolidated statement of profit or loss^{2, 3, 4, 5} for the six months ended 30 June 2016 – unaudited⁶

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	Six months ended 30 June	
		2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	3 & 4	542,448	492,620
Cost of sales	5 & 10	(404,254)	(366,788)
Gross profit		138,194	125,832
Valuation gains on investment property		11,490	4,260
Valuation losses on investment property		(2,360)	(1,000)
Net valuation gain on investment property⁷	9(c)	9,130	3,260
Other income	5	8,404	7,081
Distribution costs		(25,281)	(23,514)
Administrative expenses		(39,531)	(37,088)
Other operating expenses	9(b)	(8,247)	(6,781)
Profit from operations		82,669	68,790
Finance costs	5	(8,270)	(6,345)
Share of profits less losses of associates		2,250	1,322
Share of profits of joint venture		335	68
Profit before taxation	5	76,984	63,835
Income tax	6	(13,602)	(10,668)
Profit for the period		63,382	53,167
Attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the company		63,174	53,083
Non-controlling interests		208	84
Profit for the period		63,382	53,167
Earnings per share⁸	8		
Basic		\$0.63	\$0.53
Diluted		\$0.63	\$0.53

The notes on pages 22 to 44 form part of this interim financial report. Details of dividends payable to equity shareholders of the company are set out in note 14⁹.

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- CP¹⁰ Each item on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income would generally be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.
- HKAS 1.82A¹¹ Entities are required to present the items of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future (e.g. realised gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets) separately from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss (e.g. revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment).
- The amendments to HKAS 1, *Disclosure initiative*, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, clarify that the share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method should be presented in total for items which will and will not be reclassified to profit or loss, i.e. those items need not be further disaggregated by nature. In this illustration, HK Listco does not have any share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures.
- Individual HKFRSs specify whether and when amounts that were previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as follows:
- HKAS 1.92-94
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:
 - changes in the revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment recognised under paragraphs 39 and 40 of HKAS 16 or on intangible assets under paragraphs 85 and 86 of HKAS 38;
 - remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset) under paragraphs 120I, 127-130 of HKAS 19;
 - Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:
 - gain 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 available-for-sale investments in accordance with paragraph 55 of HKAS 39; and
 - 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 95 and 102 of HKAS 39.
- HKAS 34.10 HKAS 1 allows reclassification adjustments be presented either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes. This presentation choice should be applied consistently between the interim financial statements and the annual financial statements. Consistent with the choice applied in its annual financial statements, in this illustrative interim financial report HK Listco presents other comprehensive income after reclassification adjustments on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- HKAS 1.90-91¹² 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.
- HKAS 34.10 Consistent with the choice applied in its annual financial statements, in this illustrative interim financial report HK Listco presents other comprehensive income net of tax on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

HKAS 34.8(b),
10 & 20(b)

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income^{2, 10} for the six months ended 30 June 2016 – unaudited⁶

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	Six months ended 30 June	
		2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the period		63,382	53,167
Other comprehensive income¹¹ for the period (after tax¹² and reclassification adjustments¹¹):			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss ¹¹ :			
Surplus on revaluation of land and buildings held for own use	9(c)	13,618	3,416
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss ¹¹ :			
Exchange differences on translation of:			
- financial statements of overseas subsidiaries		(903)	397
- related borrowings		247	(100)
		(656)	297
Cash flow hedge: net movement in hedging reserve		(240)	(222)
Available-for-sale securities: net movement in fair value reserve	7	559	150
		(337)	225
Other comprehensive income for the period		13,281	3,641
Total comprehensive income for the period		76,663	56,808
Attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the company		76,455	56,724
Non-controlling interests		208	84
Total comprehensive income for the period		76,663	56,808

The notes on pages 22 to 44 form part of this interim financial report.

HKAS 34.8(a),
10 & 20(a),
A16(4)(2) &
A16(40)(1)

Consolidated statement of financial position^{13, 14, 15, 16} at 30 June 2016 – unaudited⁶

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	At 30 June 2016		At 31 December 2015	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-current assets¹⁷					
Investment property	9		75,820		66,690
Other property, plant and equipment	9		144,997		131,497
Interests in leasehold land held for own use under an operating leases	9		10,217		10,385
			<u>231,034</u>		<u>208,572</u>
Intangible assets			16,560		14,400
Goodwill			1,100		1,100
Interest in associates			9,893		9,478
Interest in joint venture			2,430		2,095
Other financial assets			52,448		48,432
Deferred tax assets			3,017		3,495
			<u>316,482</u>		<u>287,572</u>
Current assets¹⁷					
Trading securities			58,176		58,020
Inventories	10		299,999		273,682
Trade and other receivables	11		83,733		78,079
Cash and cash equivalents	12		73,783		105,089
			<u>515,691</u>		<u>514,870</u>
Current liabilities¹⁷					
Trade and other payables	13		157,727		150,356
Bank loans and overdrafts			37,651		40,314
Obligations under finance leases			1,099		987
Current taxation			3,360		6,950
Provisions			10,460		9,410
			<u>210,297</u>		<u>208,017</u>
Net current assets			<u>305,394</u>		<u>306,853</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>621,876</u>		<u>594,425</u>
Non-current liabilities¹⁷					
Interest-bearing borrowings			70,621		72,251
Obligations under finance leases			7,697		7,547
Net defined benefit retirement obligation			3,540		3,210
Deferred tax liabilities			16,655		13,850
Provisions			11,695		11,290
			<u>110,208</u>		<u>108,148</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>511,668</u>		<u>486,277</u>

		At 30 June 2016 \$'000	At 31 December 2015 \$'000
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	14(b)	175,000	175,000
Reserves		334,609	309,426
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the company		509,609	484,426
Non-controlling interests		2,059	1,851
TOTAL EQUITY		511,668	486,277

The notes on pages 22 to 44 form part of this interim financial report.

- HKAS 1.10¹³ The CO explicitly uses the term “statement of financial position” in different sections, including in:
- section 387, which requires directors of the company to approve and sign the “statement of financial position”; and
 - section 2 of Schedule 4 to the CO, which requires a holding company preparing consolidated financial statements to include a company-level “statement of financial position” in the notes to the financial statements.
- A16(4)(2) 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”. This will also be in line with the terminology in Appendix 16, which uses “statement of financial position” in its requirements.
- So far as interim financial statements are concerned, although they are not statutory financial statements and are therefore not required to follow the CO, it is generally expected that the titles of primary statements used in the interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the annual financial statements. We therefore recommend entities to use the title “statement of financial position” in the interim financial statements as well.
- HKAS 34.10, A16(37), A16(40)(1)¹⁴ As mentioned in footnote 3 on page 12, MBLRs do not specify the minimum information to be presented in the primary statements. Therefore listed issuers are allowed to condense the interim statement of financial position to an extent consistent with HKAS 34. However, entities are not prohibited from disclosing more than this minimum. For example, in the above statement of financial position, each component of assets, liabilities and equity that was presented in the previous annual statement of financial position has been included for ease of comparison with that statement of financial position.
- Where the interim financial report is prepared using new policies or an entity entered into transactions which have resulted in new types of, or significant, balances at the end of the interim period, management should also consider how they would reflect these in a statement of financial position for a full set of financial statements and make adjustments to the interim statement of financial position accordingly.
- HKAS 1.10(f), HKAS 1.40A¹⁵ HKAS 1 requires entities to include a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in the annual financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its annual financial statements and this retrospective application, restatement or reclassification has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period, i.e. a complete set of annual financial statements will include three sets of statement of financial position information in such cases. However, as noted in the Basis for Conclusions to HKAS 1, such a requirement regarding comparative information is not extended to interim financial reports prepared in accordance with HKAS 34.
- HKAS 1.BC33, HKAS 34.20
- CP¹⁶ Each item on the face of statement of financial position would generally be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.
- HKAS 1.60 & 64¹⁷ Under HKAS 1, presenting assets and liabilities on a liquidity basis is only acceptable when such a presentation provides information that is reliable and more relevant than a current / non-current presentation. A mixed presentation is acceptable when an entity has diverse operations.

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- HKAS 34.8(c) ¹⁸ Both the MBLRs and HKAS 34 are not explicit as to the extent of disclosure that should be made in the statement of changes in equity presented in an interim financial report. In particular, they are not explicit as to whether a reconciliation of all changes of each component of equity is required. In this illustrative interim financial report, the same level of detail is shown as that which is shown in the annual financial statements, for ease of comparison.
- HKAS 34.28 Where the interim financial report is prepared using new policies or the entity entered into new or significant transactions during the interim period, management should also consider how they would reflect these in the statement of changes in equity in a full set of financial statements and make adjustments to the interim statement of changes in equity accordingly.
- HKAS 1.54(q) & 106(a) ¹⁹ As non-controlling interests in the equity of a subsidiary are presented as part of equity and not as a deduction from net assets, they should be included in the statement of changes in equity as one of the components of total equity.
- CP ²⁰ Each item on the face of the statement of changes in equity would generally be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.
- HKAS 34.20(c) ²¹ HKAS 34 requires the interim financial report to include a statement of changes in equity for the current financial year-to-date, with a comparative statement for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year. For example, in an interim financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2016, the comparatives in the statement of changes in equity should, at a minimum, cover the six month period ended 30 June 2015. However, we recommend that the reconciliation of the changes in each component of equity (whether it is provided in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes) should provide additional information about the movements in the second half of the comparative interim period, to help readers link the comparative changes in equity information, which is required for the comparative interim period (i.e. here the six months ended 30 June 2015) to the comparative statement of financial position, which is prepared as of the end of the previous financial year (i.e. here as at 31 December 2015). This is particularly useful where there have been changes in accounting policies which have resulted in retrospective adjustments.

HKAS 34.8(c),
10 & 20(c)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity^{18, 19, 20} for the six months ended 30 June 2016 - unaudited⁶

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

Note	Attributable to equity shareholders of the company							Total \$'000	Non- controlling interests \$'000	Total equity \$'000
	Share capital \$'000	Capital reserve \$'000	Exchange reserves \$'000	Property revaluation reserve \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value reserve \$'000	Retained profits \$'000			
Balance at 1 January 2015	175,000	134	1,270	2,251	2,823	150	260,257	441,885	1,684	443,569
Changes in equity for the six months ended 30 June 2015:										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,083	53,083	84	53,167
Other comprehensive income	-	-	297	3,416	(222)	150	-	3,641	-	3,641
Total comprehensive income	-	-	297	3,416	(222)	150	53,083	56,724	84	56,808
Dividends approved in respect of the previous years	14(a)	-	-	-	-	-	(45,000)	(45,000)	-	(45,000)
Balance at 30 June 2015 and 1 July 2015	175,000	134	1,567	5,667	2,601	300	268,340	453,609	1,768	455,377
Changes in equity for the six months ended 31 December 2015²¹:										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,098	53,098	83	53,181
Other comprehensive income	-	-	281	2,896	(223)	150	(10)	3,094	-	3,094
Total comprehensive income	-	-	281	2,896	(223)	150	53,088	56,192	83	56,275
Equity settled share-based transactions	14(d)	-	1,625	-	-	-	-	1,625	-	1,625
Dividends declared in respect of the current year	14(a)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,000)	(27,000)	-	(27,000)
Balance at 31 December 2015	175,000	1,759	1,848	8,563	2,378	450	294,428	484,426	1,851	486,277

Note	Attributable to equity shareholders of the company							Total \$'000	Non- controlling interests \$'000	Total equity \$'000
	Share capital \$'000	Capital reserve \$'000	Exchange reserves \$'000	Property revaluation reserve \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value reserve \$'000	Retained profits \$'000			
Balance at 1 January 2016	175,000	1,759	1,848	8,563	2,378	450	294,428	484,426	1,851	486,277
Changes in equity for the six months ended 30 June 2016:										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,174	63,174	208	63,382
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(656)	13,618	(240)	559	-	13,281	-	13,281
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(656)	13,618	(240)	559	63,174	76,455	208	76,663
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year	14(a)	-	-	-	-	-	(49,500)	(49,500)	-	(49,500)
Purchase of own shares	14(c)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,330)	(3,330)	-	(3,330)
Equity settled share-based transactions	14(d)	-	1,558	-	-	-	-	1,558	-	1,558
Balance at 30 June 2016	175,000	3,317	1,192	22,181	2,138	1,009	304,772	509,609	2,059	511,668

The notes on pages 22 to 44 form part of this interim financial report.

HKAS 34.8(d),
20(d),

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement^{22, 23} for the six months ended 30 June 2016 – unaudited⁶

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	Six months ended 30 June	
		2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations		60,135	47,756
Tax paid		(14,927)	(12,650)
Net cash generated from operating activities		45,208	35,106
Investing activities			
Payment for the purchase of property, plant and equipment ²²		(6,816)	(6,353)
Other cash flows arising from investing activities		(5,024)	(5,567)
Net cash used in investing activities		(11,840)	(11,920)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to equity shareholders of the company ²²		(49,500)	(45,000)
Other cash flows arising from financing activities		(12,128)	(6,590)
Net cash used in financing activities		(61,628)	(51,590)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(28,260)	(28,404)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	12	102,300	122,650
Effect of foreign exchanges rates changes		(1,625)	763
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	12	72,415	95,009

The notes on pages 22 to 44 form part of this interim financial report.

HKAS 34.10

²² As mentioned in footnote 3 on page 12, MBLRs do not specify the minimum information to be presented in the primary statements. Listed issuers are allowed to condense the interim cash flow statements to an extent consistent with HKAS 34. HKAS 34.10 requires that a condensed cash flow statement should include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the cash flow statement presented in an entity's most recent annual financial statements. HKAS 34.10 also goes further, by stating that "additional line items should be included if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading".

The above requirements still leave some uncertainty as to "how much is enough" when disclosing cash flow information. In this regard, the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) published an agenda decision after its July 2014 meeting which discourages a three-line presentation showing only a total for each of operating, investing and financing cash flow activities. In the agenda decision IFRIC makes reference to the general requirements in paragraphs 15 and 25 of IAS 34 (the source of HKAS 34), which require interim reports to include explanations of significant events or transactions which are necessary to an understanding of the entity's financial position and performance during the interim period, as well as to the specific requirements of paragraph 10 quoted above. Taking all three paragraphs into account, IFRIC concluded that IAS 34 requires a condensed cash flow statement to include all information that is relevant in understanding the entity's ability to generate cash flows and the entity's needs to utilise those cash flows and that IFRIC did not expect that a three-line condensed cash flow statement showing only a total for each of operating, investing and financing cash flow activities would meet the requirements in IAS 34.

In view of this agenda decision, an entity should consider carefully whether it should present certain cash flow line items separately in its condensed cash flow statement, in addition to those headings and subtotals included in the most recent annual cash flow statement. This will require the exercise of judgment, depending on the issuer's facts and circumstances and an assessment of materiality based on the nature and size of the cash flow items. For example, significant cash flows that relate to transactions that occur irregularly, such as a business combination, a significant capital outlay on property, plant and equipment, or significant new sources of financing may warrant separate presentation within the categories of investing and financing activities respectively, with the balance of that sub-category of cash flows being described as "other", as has been illustrated above.

CP

²³ Each item on the face of the cash flow statement would generally be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.

HKAS 34.8(e)
A16(37): Note
37.2

Notes to the unaudited interim financial report^{24,25}

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)²⁶

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

CP

HKAS 34.19
A16(38)

This interim financial report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, including compliance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard (HKAS) 34, *Interim financial reporting*, issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA)²⁷. It was authorised for issue on 25 August 2016²⁸.

HKAS 34.5-25²⁴

HKAS 34 presumes that the user of an entity's condensed interim financial report will also have access to its most recent annual financial statements. Therefore, in general the level of detail of disclosure in condensed interim financial reports is expected to be less than that in the annual financial statements, and it is not necessary for an interim financial report to duplicate information previously reported in the annual financial statements or to provide relatively insignificant updates to the information previously reported. In this regard, paragraphs 8 to 25 of HKAS 34 provide guidance on the minimum components of an interim financial report and selected explanatory notes.

Specifically paragraphs 10 and 15 of HKAS 34 require that the entity should consider whether there are additional line items or notes which should be included if their omission would make the condensed interim financial report misleading and whether there are any events or transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period and need to be disclosed. In this regard, paragraph 15B of HKAS 34 provides a list of events and transactions for which disclosures would be required if they are significant. As specified by paragraph 15B, this list is not exhaustive. There may be other instances where additional disclosures may be required. For example, in our view, where an entity's financial risk management objectives and policies and/or its financial risk exposures change significantly during the interim period, additional disclosures similar to those required by HKFRS 7 may need to be provided in the condensed interim financial report.

HKAS 34.16A²⁵

As part of the *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle*, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, paragraph 16A of HKAS 34 has been amended to clarify that if an entity discloses the information required by the paragraph outside the interim financial statements by a cross-reference to the information in another statement (such as management commentary or risk report), then users of the interim financial statements should have access to the information incorporated by the cross-reference on the same terms and at the same time. Otherwise, the interim financial report is incomplete.

In this illustration, HK Listco presents relevant required disclosures within the interim financial statements and does not incorporate information by cross-reference.

CP

²⁶

Generally, interim financial reports should be prepared using a consistent level of precision. That is, if the primary statements are presented in, for example, round thousands, then any note disclosures which support the primary statements, such as further analyses 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 interim financial report using different levels of precision from that used generally. An example of such disclosure is in note 17 to this illustrative interim financial report where HK Listco discloses the estimated financial effect of a contingent liability in \$millions due to the uncertainties involved in estimating the outcome. In such case, the level of precision used should be clearly disclosed and care should be taken to ensure that material information is not omitted.

HKAS 34.19,
7 & 9²⁷

If the interim financial report of an entity is in compliance with HKAS 34, that fact should be disclosed.

With the exception of this statement in respect of HKAS 34, an interim financial report should not be described as complying with HKFRSs unless it complies with all of the requirements of each applicable HKFRSs, i.e. only if the interim financial report includes a complete set of financial statements as described in HKAS 1 and includes all of the disclosures required by individual HKFRSs, in addition to the supplementary disclosures required by HKAS 34. An interim financial report that comprises condensed interim financial statements and selected explanatory notes would not satisfy this requirement.

CP

²⁸

As with annual financial statements, it is important for users to know when an interim financial report was authorised for issue, as the interim financial report does not reflect events after this date. Accordingly, although not mandatory, we recommend entities disclose such information.

HKAS
34.16A(a)
A16(38)

The interim financial report has been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies adopted in the 2015 annual financial statements, except for the accounting policy changes that are expected to be reflected in the 2016 annual financial statements. Details of any changes in accounting policies are set out in note 2.

CP

The preparation of an interim financial report in conformity with HKAS 34 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses on a year to date basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

CP

This interim financial report contains condensed consolidated financial statements and selected explanatory notes. The notes include an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the group since the 2015 annual financial statements. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes thereon do not include all of the information required for full set of financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs.²⁷

A16(43)

CP

The interim financial report is unaudited, but has been reviewed by KPMG in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2410, *Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity*, issued by the HKICPA. KPMG's independent review report to the Board of Directors is included on page 45.

S436

The financial information relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2015 that is included in the interim financial report as comparative information does not constitute the company's statutory annual consolidated financial statements for that financial year but is derived from those financial statements. Further information relating to these statutory financial statements disclosed in accordance with section 436 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)²⁹ is as follows:

The company has delivered the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 to the Registrar of Companies as required by section 662(3) of, and Part 3 of Schedule 6 to, the Companies Ordinance.

The company's auditor has reported on those financial statements. The auditor's report was unqualified; did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying its report; and did not contain a statement under section 406(2), 407(2) or (3) of the Companies Ordinance.

S436

²⁹ Section 436 of the CO requires specific disclosures to be made when a Hong Kong incorporated company circulates, publishes or issues "non-statutory accounts", or otherwise makes them available for public inspection. "Non-statutory accounts" has a broad meaning and refers to a company publishing any statement of financial position or statement of comprehensive income relating to, or purporting to deal with, a financial year of the company (otherwise than in the statutory financial statements). Interim financial reports prepared in accordance with HKAS 34 fall within the scope of these requirements because the comparative statement of financial position included in the interim financial report is prepared as of a financial year end (i.e. as at the end of the previous financial year).

The requirement in section 436 is to make a statement indicating –

- (a) that those accounts are not specified financial statements* in relation to the company;
- (b) whether the specified financial statements for the financial year with which those accounts purport to deal have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies;
- (c) whether an auditor's report has been prepared on the specified financial statements for the financial year; and
- (d) whether the auditor's report –
 - (i) was qualified or otherwise modified;
 - (ii) referred to any matter which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis of matter without qualifying the report; or
 - (iii) contained a statement under section 406(2) or 407(2) or (3).

* "Specified financial statements" is defined in section 436(6) and in effect refers to a company's annual audited financial statements prepared for the statutory purpose of reporting to its members. These are often referred to as "statutory financial statements".

Accounting Bulletin 6 (AB 6), issued by the HKICPA, provides guidance on the requirements of section 436, including providing illustrative examples of the statements to be attached to the non-statutory accounts.

Section 436 is effective in respect of financial years beginning on or after 3 March 2014. For a Hong Kong incorporated company with December year end, the first interim report which qualifies as "non-statutory accounts" is the interim period ending 30 June 2016 which contains a statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 as comparative information. Therefore, if the company is incorporated in Hong Kong, the disclosures required by section 436 are mandatory for interim reports ending 30 June 2016 and thereafter.

These disclosure requirements are not applicable to non-Hong Kong incorporated companies.

16(37):
Note 37.2

³⁰ Note 37.2 to paragraph 37 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs requires a listed issuer to apply the same accounting policies in its interim financial report as are applied in its most recent annual financial statements except where a change in accounting policy is required by an accounting standard which came into effect during the interim period. A literal interpretation of this requirement would appear to prevent a listed issuer from voluntarily changing its accounting policy during an interim period. However, it is our understanding that a listed issuer may voluntarily change its accounting policies as long as the policy change is in accordance with HKAS 8, *Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors*, and the change is to be reflected in the entity's next annual financial statements.

HKAS 34.16A
A16(37): Note
37.2 &
A16(38): Note
38.1

³¹ In accordance with paragraph 16A(a) of HKAS 34, and notes 37.2 and 38.1 to paragraphs 37-38 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs, when entities change their accounting policies and methods of computation for their interim financial report, as compared to the most recent annual financial statements, they should describe the reason for the change and the nature and effect of such changes. Note 38.1 to paragraph 38 of Appendix 16 to the MBLRs also requires that where it is not possible to quantify the effects of the change or the effects are not significant, this should be stated.

In our view, when making these disclosures consideration should be given to the requirements found in paragraphs 28-29 of HKAS 8, which set out a list of specific information to be disclosed in a complete set of financial statements when an entity changes its accounting policies. However, HKAS 34 leaves management some discretion to decide the extent to which the disclosures in the condensed interim financial report should satisfy all of the requirements applicable to a complete set of financial statements and therefore a variety of methods and styles of presentation may be acceptable provided they comply with the MBLRs and HKAS 34. In addition, as confirmed in paragraph BC33 of HKAS 1, there is no specific requirement to include in the interim financial report additional statement of financial position information as at the start of the comparative period when comparatives have been restated (see footnote 48 on page 29 of the December 2015 edition of Illustrative annual financial statements under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards for details of the requirements applicable to the annual financial statements in this regard).

³² 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 developments listed in this illustrative note 2 has material impact on an entity, the entity might consider reducing note 2 to the following simple statement:

"The HKICPA has issued a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the group. 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."

Alternatively, the entity might limit note 2 to an identification of the amendments which are relevant to the entity, without including further details, for example as follows:

"The HKICPA has issued a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the group. Of these, the following amendments are relevant to the group:

- *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle*
- ...

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."

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES^{30, 31, 32}

The HKICPA has issued a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the group. Of these, the following amendments are relevant to the group:

- *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle*
- *Amendments to HKAS 1, Presentation of financial statements: Disclosure initiative*

The group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

This cycle of annual improvements contains amendments to four standards. Among them, HKAS 34, *Interim financial reporting*, has been amended to clarify that if an entity discloses the information required by the standard outside the interim financial statements by a cross-reference to the information in another statement of the interim financial report, then users of the interim financial statements should have access to the information incorporated by the cross-reference on the same terms and at the same time. [The amendments do not have an impact on the group's interim financial report as the group does not present the relevant required disclosures outside the interim financial statements.]²⁵ on page 22 [Or describe the effect if any.]

Amendments to HKAS 1, Presentation of financial statements: Disclosure initiative

The amendments to HKAS 1 introduce narrow-scope changes to various presentation requirements. [The amendments do not have a material impact on the presentation and disclosure of the group's interim financial report.] [Or describe the effect if any.]

HKAS
34.16A(g)

3 SEGMENT REPORTING³³

HKAS 34.16A(g)(v)

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 assessment, the group has identified six reportable segments. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the following reportable segments.

HKAS
34.16A(g)

³³ 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". Further details of the requirements of HKFRS 8 can be found in footnotes 83-84 and 86-99 to the December 2015 edition of *Illustrative annual financial statements under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards*.

An entity that discloses segment information in its annual financial statements in accordance with HKFRS 8 should disclose the following in its condensed interim financial report prepared in accordance with HKAS 34:

- a) a measure of segment profit or loss;
- b) revenues from external customers and inter-segment revenues, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by, or otherwise provided regularly to, the chief operating decision maker (CODM);
- c) a measure of total assets and total liabilities for a particular reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the CODM and if there has been material change from the amount disclosed in the last annual financial statements for that reportable segment;
- d) any change in the basis of segmentation or the basis of measuring segment profit or loss; and
- e) a reconciliation between the total of the reportable segments' measure of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax and discontinued operations.

(a) Information about profit or loss, assets and liabilities

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 period is set out below.

	Electronics						Property leasing	Property development		Construction contracts		Total			
	– Hong Kong		– South East Asia		– Rest of the world			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
For the six months ended															
HKAS 34.16A(g)(i)	Revenue from external customers	305,218	264,188	67,670	55,225	100,000	100,806	4,267	3,105	52,597	60,383	24,660	15,798	554,412	499,505
HKAS 34.16A(g)(ii)	Inter-segment revenue	52,055	51,953	625	464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,680	52,417
	Reportable segment revenue	357,273	316,141	68,295	55,689	100,000	100,806	4,267	3,105	52,597	60,383	24,660	15,798	607,092	551,922
HKAS 34.16A(g)(iii)	Reportable segment profit (adjusted EBITDA)	47,079	42,705	10,448	9,424	14,628	13,193	12,710	5,847	17,129	16,645	2,491	1,581	104,485	89,395
	Impairment of plant and machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	-	-	-	-	-
	As at 30 June / 31 December														
HKAS 34.16A(g)(iv)	Reportable segment assets	286,904	279,421	60,177	56,900	84,292	81,050	78,057	69,036	137,715	133,386	55,700	58,540	702,845	678,333
HKAS 34.16A(g)(iv)	Reportable segment liabilities	143,202	142,104	46,848	44,617	30,670	29,490	10,160	10,164	48,590	50,510	570	1,067	280,040	277,952

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.

(b) Reconciliations of reportable segment profit or loss

HKAS 34.16A(g)(vi)	Six months ended 30 June	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Reportable segment profit	104,485	89,395
Elimination of inter-segment profits	(13,170)	(13,103)
Reportable segment profit derived from group's external customers and joint venture	91,315	76,292
Share of profits less losses of associates	2,250	1,322
Other income	8,404	7,081
Depreciation and amortisation	(8,622)	(7,614)
Finance costs	(8,270)	(6,345)
Impairment losses on non-current assets	(1,292)	-
Unallocated head office and corporate expenses	(6,801)	(6,901)
Consolidated profit before taxation	76,984	63,835

HKAS
34.16A(b)

4 SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS³⁴

The group's Electronics division, which comprises three reportable segments (see note 3), on average experiences 20-30% higher sales in the fourth quarter, compared to other quarters in the year, due to the increased retail demand for its products during the Christmas holiday period. The group anticipates this demand by increasing its production to build up inventories during the second half of the year. Excess inventory still held at the end of the holiday season is sold off at reduced prices in the first quarter of the following year. As a result, this division of the group typically reports lower revenues and segment results for the first half of the year, than the second half.

HKAS 34.21

For the twelve months ended 30 June 2016, the Electronics division reported revenue of \$998,204,000 (twelve months ended 30 June 2015: \$852,306,000), and gross profit of \$252,311,000 (twelve months ended 30 June 2015: \$214,459,000).

5 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

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

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings	10,107	7,800
Less: interest expense capitalised into properties under development	(1,888)	(1,515)
	8,219	6,285
Other finance costs	51	60
Total finance costs	8,270	6,345

HKAS
34.16A(b) &
21

³⁴ Paragraph 16A(b) of HKAS 34 requires an entity to explain any seasonality or cyclicity of its interim operations.

In addition, paragraph 21 of HKAS 34 encourages entities with highly seasonal business to supplement the required disclosures with financial information for the 12-month period ending on the interim reporting date, as well as comparatives. There is no guidance on what additional information might be provided and in our view such information may be limited to the information that is affected by seasonality, such as revenue and gross margin.

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000
(b) Other items			
	Amortisation	1,508	918
	Depreciation	7,114	6,696
	Research and development costs (other than amortisation)	2,780	2,400
HKAS 34.15B(a)	Inventory write-down and losses net of reversals (note 10)	6,397	5,287
	Dividend and interest income	(1,932)	(2,837)
	Net realised and unrealised gains on trading securities	(4,296)	(2,140)
	Net profit on sale of available-for-sale securities	(653)	-
		(653)	-

6 INCOME TAX

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000
	Current tax - Hong Kong Profits Tax	7,261	7,299
	Current tax - Overseas	4,076	3,452
	Deferred taxation	2,265	(83)
		13,602	10,668

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated by applying the estimated annual effective tax rate of 16.5% (2015: 16.5%) to the six months ended 30 June 2016. Taxation for overseas subsidiaries is similarly calculated using the estimated annual effective rates of taxation that are expected to be applicable in the relevant countries.

7 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

HKAS 34.15 (a) Available-for-sale securities³⁵

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Changes in fair value recognised during the period	1,212	100
Reclassification adjustments for amounts transferred to profit or loss:		
- gains on disposal	(653)	-
- impairment losses	-	50
Net movement in the fair value reserve during the period recognised in other comprehensive income	559	150

8 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings per share

CP

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the parent of \$63,174,000 (six months ended 30 June 2015: \$53,083,000) and the weighted average of 99,724,000 ordinary shares (2015: 100,000,000 shares, after adjusting for the bonus issue in 2016)³⁶ in issue during the interim period.

³⁵ Paragraph 10 of HKAS 34 requires additional notes to be included if their omission would make the condensed financial statements misleading and paragraph 15 of HKAS 34 requires that explanatory notes shall disclose events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period. It is therefore necessary to exercise judgement to decide which of the note disclosures given in the full financial statements are necessary. In this regard, an entity may consider it appropriate, for example, to disclose details of the reclassification adjustments made in respect of disposals and impairments of available-for-sale investments as per HKAS 1.92 and HKFRS 7.20, in order to reconcile the amounts of gains or losses on those investments recognised in profit or loss with the amounts recognised in other comprehensive income and the net movement on the fair value reserve in equity.

HKAS 33.26-27,³⁶
64 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 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 HKAS 33.70(d) and HKAS 10.22(f).

(b) Diluted earnings per share

CP

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the parent of \$63,437,000 (six months ended 30 June 2015: \$53,345,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 100,510,000 (2015: 100,500,000 shares, after adjusting for the bonus issue in 2016³⁶).

9 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD LAND

HKAS
34.15B(d)

(a) Acquisitions and disposals

During the six months ended 30 June 2016, the group acquired items of plant and machinery with a cost of \$6,816,000 (six months ended 30 June 2015: \$6,353,000). Items of plant and machinery with a net book value of \$416,000 were disposed of during the six months ended 30 June 2016 (six months ended 30 June 2015: \$nil), resulting in a loss on disposal of \$42,000 (six months ended 30 June 2015: \$nil).

HKAS
34.15B(b)

(b) Impairment losses

During the six months ended 30 June 2016, a number of machines in the property development division 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 \$6,230,000³⁷. An impairment loss of \$1,200,000 was recognised in "Other operating expenses". 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 lives³⁸. The fair value on which the recoverable amount is based on is categorised as a Level 3 measurement.

HKAS 34.15B ³⁷ Under HKAS 34.15B, recognition or reversal of impairment loss on financial assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other assets is one of the events for which disclosures would be required if it is significant. However, the content and level of details of such disclosures are not specified in HKAS 34. Entities therefore need to exercise judgement to determine the extent of disclosures in HKAS 36 to be given in the condensed interim financial reports. When exercising the judgement, entities should bear in mind the disclosure objective of HKAS 34, that is to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance since the end of the last annual reporting period.

HKAS
36.130(e)&(f) In this illustration, it is assumed that the information required by HKAS 36 regarding the recoverable amount of impaired assets is necessary for an understanding of changes in financial position and performance, and therefore HK Listco provides the disclosures in accordance with paragraphs 130(e)&(f) of HKAS 36.

(c) Valuation

The valuations of investment properties and land and buildings held for own use carried at fair value were updated at 30 June 2016 by the group's independent valuer using the same valuation techniques as were used by this valuer when carrying out the December 2015 valuations. As a result of the update, a net gain of \$9,130,000 (2015: \$3,260,000), and deferred tax thereon of \$1,479,000 (2015: \$460,000), has been recognised in profit or loss for the period in respect of investment properties and a net-of-tax amount of \$13,618,000 (2015: \$3,416,000) has been recognised in other comprehensive income for the period in respect of land and buildings held for own use.

10 INVENTORIES

HKAS
34.15B(a)

During six months ended 30 June 2016, \$1,500,000 (2015: \$nil) has been recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in profit or loss during the period, being the amount of reversal of a write-down of inventories to estimated net realisable value. This reversal arose due to an increase in the estimated net realisable value of certain electronic goods as a result of a change in consumer preferences.

HKAS
34.C7

³⁸ Paragraph 41 of HKAS 34 accepts that the preparation of an interim financial report will require a greater use of estimation methods than annual financial reports and Appendix C to HKAS 34 gives relying on professionally qualified valuers only at the annual reporting date, rather than at each interim date, as an example of this. In this respect the following should be noted:

- The interim report is required to be presented using the same accounting policies as the entity applies in its annual financial statements (HKAS 34.28). Therefore, in principle, the carrying value of assets measured at fair value, for example investment property, should be the fair value of those assets as at the interim reporting date.
- HKAS 34 also requires that the measurement procedures to be followed in an interim report shall be designed to ensure that the resulting information is reliable (HKAS 34.41).

In this interim financial report we have assumed that management has engaged its professional valuers at the interim date to provide up to date valuations of the properties. However, extrapolations based on a review for indications of significant changes in the value since the previous annual reporting date may be sufficient for an interim financial report depending on, for example, the volatility of the property market and the availability of market data on comparable properties. As is the case in the preparation of the annual financial statements under HKAS 40 (see HKAS 40.32) and HKAS 16 (see HKAS 16.34), management should exercise their judgement as to whether they are able to arrive at sufficiently reliable measures of their property portfolio at the interim reporting date without the involvement of an expert.

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

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 allowance for doubtful debts, is as follows³⁹:

	At 30 June 2016 \$'000	At 31 December 2015 \$'000
Within 1 month	40,412	32,621
1 to 2 months	27,737	25,697
2 to 3 months	3,140	2,847
Over 3 months	3,701	2,550
Trade debtors and bills receivable, net of allowance for doubtful debts	74,990	63,715
Other debtors	2,231	2,298
Loans and receivables	77,221	66,013
Derivative financial instruments	2,257	3,613
Deposits and prepayments	455	190
Gross amount due from customers for contract work	3,800	8,263
	83,733	78,079

Trade debtors and bills receivable 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.

A16(4)(2)(a),
A16(4)(2)(b),
A16(4): Note
4.2

³⁹ For Main Board listed issuers, the MBLRs require disclosure of the group's ageing analysis of accounts receivable and payable in both the annual and the interim financial statements. 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 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.

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	At 30 June 2016 \$'000	At 31 December 2015 \$'000
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	45,760	53,060
Cash at bank and in hand	28,023	52,029
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	<u>73,783</u>	<u>105,089</u>
Bank overdrafts	(1,368)	(2,789)
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement	<u>72,415</u>	<u>102,300</u>

13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

A16(4)(2)(b)

As of the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade creditors and bills payables (which are included in trade and other payables), based on the invoice date, is as follows.^{39 on page 34}

	At 30 June 2016 \$'000	At 31 December 2015 \$'000
Within 1 month	92,025	87,435
1 to 3 months	46,584	45,962
Over 3 months but within 6 months	1,370	1,106
Total creditors and bills payable	<u>139,979</u>	<u>134,503</u>
Other creditors and accrued charges	766	504
Dividends payable on redeemable preference shares	100	100
Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	8,000	8,700
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>148,845</u>	<u>143,807</u>
Derivative financial instruments	290	243
Financial guarantees issued	7	8
Gross amount due to customers for contract work	1,515	915
Advance received	59	124
Forward sales deposits and instalments received	7,011	5,259
	<u>157,727</u>	<u>150,356</u>

14 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

HKAS
34.16A(f)
A16(4)(3)

(a) Dividends

- (i) Dividends payable to equity shareholders attributable to the interim period

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Interim dividend declared and paid after the interim period of 30 cents per share (2015: 30 cents per share)	29,910	27,000

The interim dividend has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period.

- (ii) Dividends payable to equity shareholders attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the interim period

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the following interim period, of 55 cents per share (six months ended 30 June 2015: 50 cents per share)	49,500	45,000

- (iii) Dividends on redeemable preference shares issued by the company

Dividends on redeemable preference shares are paid semi-annually in arrears at a rate of 5% per annum of the shares' nominal amount on 30 June and 31 December each year as from their issue date of 1 January 2015. Dividends of \$100,000 were recognised as an expense in finance costs for the six months ended 30 June 2016 (six months ended 30 June 2015: \$100,000). Dividends of \$100,000 were accrued but unpaid as at 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: \$100,000).

HKAS
34.16A(e)

(b) Bonus issue

On 8 January 2016, 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.

(c) Purchase of own shares

A16(41)(1)
HKAS
34.16A(e)

During the interim period, the company repurchased its own 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 2016	300,000	6.65	6.55	1,980
May 2016	200,000	6.80	6.70	1,350
				3,330

The repurchase was governed by section 257 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The total amount paid on the repurchased shares of \$3,330,000 was paid wholly out of retained profits.⁴⁰

(d) Equity settled share-based transactions

On 1 May 2016, 500,000 share options were granted for nil consideration to employees of the company under the company's employee share option scheme (no share options were granted during the six months ended 30 June 2015). Each option gives the holder the right to subscribe for one ordinary share of the company. These share options will vest on 30 April 2017, and then be exercisable until 2019. The exercise price is \$6.5, being the weighted average closing price of the company's ordinary shares immediately before the grant.

No options were exercised during the six months ended 30 June 2016 (2015: nil).

⁴⁰ 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.

HKFRS 13.91-92, 94-95 & 99⁴¹ HKAS 34.16A(j) requires entities to apply HKFRS 13.91-93(h), 94-96, 98 and 99 for disclosures about financial instruments which are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition. As explained in footnote 42 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 are “non-recurring”.

These HKFRS 13 disclosures are the same disclosures as are required for financial instruments in the full financial statements and should be made in accordance with the overall disclosures objectives and the general principles of HKFRS 13 (set out in paragraphs HKFRS 13.91-92, 94-95 and 99). The overall disclosure objectives are:

- to provide information that enables users of financial statements to assess the methods and inputs used to develop the fair value 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.

The disclosure requirements (mostly in HKFRS 13.93) are different 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 42 below) that the financial assets or financial liabilities are categorised within. The most extensive requirements are for Level 3 measurements that are recurring.

HKFRS 13.92 explicitly requires that if the disclosures provided in accordance with the standard and other HKFRSs are insufficient to meet the above 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).

HKFRS 13.93(a)⁴² Recurring fair value measurements arise from assets or liabilities measured on a fair value basis at each reporting date. Non-recurring fair value measurements are those that are triggered by particular circumstances. So far as financial instruments are concerned, examples of recurring fair value measurements include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets. Non-recurring fair value measurements include an impairment of a financial asset carried at amortised cost being measured on the basis of an instrument’s fair value as a practical expedient under HKAS 39.AG84.

HKFRS 13.93(b), 72-90⁴³ 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.

HKAS
34.16A(j)

15 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

HKFRS
13.91-92

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value⁴¹

HKFRS
13.93(a)& (b)

(i) Fair value hierarchy⁴³

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 the unlisted available-for-sale equity securities and the conversion option embedded in convertible notes. 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 dates⁴⁴.

	Fair value measurements as at 30 June 2016 categorised into			
	Fair value at 30 June 2016 ⁴⁵ \$'000	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Recurring fair value measurement⁴²				
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale equity securities:				
- Listed	8,210	8,210	-	-
- Unlisted	5,040	-	-	5,040
Trading securities	58,110	58,110	-	-
Derivative financial instruments:				
- Interest rate swaps	1,522	-	1,522	-
- Forward exchange contracts	735	158	577	-
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments:				
- Interest rate swaps	54	-	54	-
- Forward exchange contracts	38	-	38	-
- Conversion option embedded in convertible notes	198	-	-	198

HKFRS
13.93(g), IE65

⁴⁴ 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 may disclose in respect of the valuation processes.

	Fair value at 31 December 2015 ⁴⁶ \$'000	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2015 categorised into		
		Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Recurring fair value measurement⁴²				
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale equity securities:				
- Listed	6,710	6,710	-	-
- Unlisted	4,950	-	-	4,950
Trading securities	58,020	58,020	-	-
Derivative financial instruments:				
- Interest rate swaps	1,489	-	1,489	-
- Forward exchange contracts	2,124	659	1,465	-
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments:				
- Interest rate swaps	52	-	52	-
- Forward exchange contracts	20	-	20	-
- Conversion option embedded in convertible notes	171	-	-	171

HKFRS
13.93(c),
HKFRS
13.93(e)(iv)

During the six months ended 30 June 2016, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3 (2015: 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.⁴⁷

HKFRS 13.93(a)
& 94

⁴⁵ 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 HKFRS 13.94, 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" could be determined at a lower level than the "categories" as defined in HKAS 39.9 when the financial instruments within the same category have different nature, characteristics or risks. For example, in this illustrative interim financial report, the category "available-for-sale financial assets" is sub-divided into listed and unlisted classes since normally listed investments and unlisted investments have different nature and extent of risks.

As stated in HKFRS 13.94, 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.C2&C3

⁴⁶ HKAS 34 does not explicitly require comparative information to be included in the selected explanatory notes in a condensed interim financial report. In our experience, entities generally include both quantitative and narrative comparative information in the explanatory notes because the disclosure is of continuing relevance to the current interim period. Therefore, it would be appropriate to include the comparative information when providing the required HKFRS 13 disclosures in the condensed interim financial report.

HKFRS
13.93(c),
93(e)(iv) & 95

⁴⁷ Entities are required to disclose, for 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
13.93(d)

⁴⁸ 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, disclose this fact and the reason(s) for making the change.

HKFRS
13.93(d)

(ii) Valuation techniques and inputs used in Level 2 fair value measurements⁴⁸

The fair value of forward exchange contracts in Level 2 is determined by discounting the contractual forward price and deducting the current spot rate. 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 terminate the swap at the end of the reporting period, taking into account current interest rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

HKFRS
13.93(d)

(iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements⁴⁸

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Range ⁴⁹	Weighted average ⁴⁹
Unlisted available-for-sale equity instruments	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	[●]% to [●]%(2015: [●]% to [●]%)	[●]%(2015: [●]%)
Conversion option embedded in convertible notes	Binomial lattice model	Expected volatility	[●]%(2015: [●]%)	[●]%(2015: [●]%)

HKFRS
13.93(h)

The fair value of unlisted available-for-sale 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 30 June 2016, 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 \$[●] (2015: [●]%).

⁴⁹ 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)

⁵⁰ For financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and categorised within Level 3, entities should provide the following information:

- 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 change fair value significantly. This narrative description should include, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs that have been disclosed under HKFRS 13.93(d);
- a description of the interrelationships and how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes if there are interrelationships between those inputs; and
- a quantitative sensitivity analysis if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly.

HKFRS
13.93(e) &
93(f)

⁵¹ 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 those 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.

The fair value of conversion option embedded in convertible notes is determined using 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 30 June 2016, 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 \$[●] (2015: [●]%).⁵⁰

HKFRS
13.93(e)&(f)

The movement during the period in the balance of Level 3 fair value measurements is as follows:⁵¹

	At 30 June 2016 \$'000	At 30 June 2015 ⁵² \$'000
Unlisted available-for-sale equity securities:		
At 1 January	4,950	4,800
Payment for purchases	560	60
Net unrealised gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income during the period	475	50
Proceeds from sales	(945)	-
At 30 June	<u>5,040</u>	<u>4,910</u>
Total gains or losses for the period reclassified from other comprehensive income on disposal	<u>130</u>	<u>-</u>
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

⁵² As discussed in footnote 46, we believe that it would be appropriate to include the comparatives when providing the required HKFRS 13 disclosures in the condensed interim financial report.

Since there is no specific guidance regarding comparative information in the explanatory notes under HKAS 34, when disclosing the reconciliation for Level 3 recurring fair value measurements, it is not clear which financial period the comparative information should cover. We believe that either of the following approaches are acceptable:

- covering the comparable interim period (i.e. here reconciling from the balances at 1 January 2015 to the balances at 30 June 2015). This approach is based on the view that as the reconciliation includes separate disclosures of gains or losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period, the reconciliation will have better comparability when those disclosures provide the information relating to gains or losses recognised in the comparable interim period. This approach is also consistent with the minimum information required to be disclosed in the statement of changes in equity under HKAS 34.20(c); or
- covering the full immediately preceding financial year with additional subtotals showing the balances at the preceding interim period end (i.e. here first reconciling from the balances at 1 January 2015 to the balances at 30 June 2015/1 July 2015, and then from the balances at 30 June 2015/1 July 2015 to 31 December 2015). This approach is consistent with the approach illustrated in HK Listco's statement of changes in equity and provides full reconciliation to the comparative statement of financial position, which is required to present the balances at the end of the immediately preceding financial year under HKAS 34.20(a).

For illustration purpose, HK Listco adopts the first approach in this interim financial report.

	At 30 June 2016 \$'000	At 30 June 2015 ⁵² \$'000
Conversion option embedded in convertible notes:		
At 1 January	171	169
Changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss during the period	27	2
At 30 June	198	171
 Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	 27	 2

The gains arising from the disposal of the unlisted available-for-sale equity securities and the remeasurement of the conversion option embedded in the convertible notes are presented in "Other income" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The net unrealised gains arising from the remeasurement of the unlisted available-for-sale equity securities are recognised in fair value reserve in other comprehensive income.

(b) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value⁵³

HKFRS
7.25-26

The carrying amounts of the group's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost were not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2016 except for the following financial instruments, for which their carrying amounts and fair value are disclosed below:

	At 30 June 2016		At 31 December 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Held-to-maturity debt securities	15,899	14,620	15,176	14,020
Convertible notes	9,462	8,521	9,356	8,450
Redeemable preference shares	3,912	2,766	3,912	2,628

HKFRS 7.25-26 and 28-30

⁵³ HKAS 34.16A(j) requires entities to disclose in the interim financial reports the information required by HKFRS 7.25-26 and 28-30 for their financial instruments. In this illustrative interim financial report we have illustrated the disclosures required by HKFRS 7.25-26, i.e. the fair values for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value. As stated in HKFRS 7.29, such disclosure is not required:

- when the carrying amount of an financial instrument is a reasonable approximation of fair value;
- for investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument (i.e. a Level 1 input), or derivatives linked to such equity instruments, that are measured at cost in accordance with HKAS 39 because their fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably; or
- for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in HKFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably.

In addition, the additional details required in the annual financial statements by HKFRS 13.97 in respect of this memorandum information are not required to be disclosed in the interim financial reports, as HKFRS 13.97 is omitted from the list in HKAS 34.16A(j).

HKAS
34.15B(e)

16 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS OUTSTANDING NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

	At 30 June 2016 \$'000	At 31 December 2015 \$'000
Contracted for	1,539	6,376
Authorised but not contracted for	12,500	660
	14,039	7,036

17 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

HKAS
34.15B(m)

In June 2016, 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 million²⁶ on page 22. 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 denies 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.

18 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

HKAS
34.15B(j)

In January 2016, 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 charged under the lease was determined with reference to amounts charged by the fellow subsidiary to third parties. The amount of rental incurred in the six months ended 30 June 2016 is \$211,000 (2015: \$nil). No amounts were outstanding as at 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: \$nil).

19 NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

HKAS
34.16A(h)

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 July 2016. Of the \$100,000 owed by the debtor, the group expects to recover less than \$10,000. No allowance for doubtful debts has been made in this interim financial report in this regard.

[20 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

As a result of the application of [• • •] certain comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to current period's presentation and to provide comparative amounts in respect of items disclosed for the first time in 2016. Further details of these developments are disclosed in note 2.]

HKSRE
2410.43(a)
&(b)

Review report to the board of directors of HK Listco Ltd⁵⁴

CP (Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)⁵⁵

Introduction

HKSRE
2410.43(c)

We have reviewed the interim financial report set out on pages 13 to 44 which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position of HK Listco Ltd (the “company”) as of 30 June 2016 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity and condensed consolidated cash flow statement for the six month period then ended and explanatory notes. The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited require the preparation of an interim financial report to be in compliance with the relevant provisions thereof and Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34, *Interim financial reporting*, issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the interim financial report in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34.

HKSRE
2410.43(e)

HKSRE
2410.43(f)

Our responsibility is to form a conclusion, based on our review, on the interim financial report and to report our conclusion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Scope of review

HKSRE
2410.43(g)

We conducted our review in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2410, *Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity*, issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of the interim financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly we do not express an audit opinion.

HKSRE
2410.43(h)

Conclusion

HKSRE
2410.43(j)

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial report as at 30 June 2016 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34, *Interim financial reporting*.

HKSRE
2410.43(k),
(l) & (m)

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25 August 2016

A16(43) ⁵⁴ While paragraph 39 of Appendix 16 of MBLRs requires the interim report to be reviewed by the listed issuer's audit committee, there is no requirement for the external auditors to perform an audit or review on the interim report. If the accounting information contained in an interim report has been audited by the listed issuer's auditor, the auditor's report including any qualifications should be reproduced in full in the interim report. However, the MBLRs are silent as to whether the auditor's review report should be set out in the interim report if an independent review has been performed by the auditors.

CP ⁵⁵ In Hong Kong, it is common practice to disclose the place of incorporation of the company in the auditor's report.

Appendix

Recent HKFRS developments

This appendix lists the new Standards, amendments to, and Interpretations of, HKFRSs in issue as at 29 June 2016 which were not yet effective for the 2015 calendar year-ends and therefore may need to be considered for the first time in the preparation of the 2016 interim financial statements. The appendix contains two tables:

- Table 1 lists recent HKFRS developments which are required to be adopted in annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
- Table 2 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 IFRSs made by the IASB 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. For example, Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle are mandatory in respect of all annual periods which began on or after 1 January 2016 and consequently to any interim period which is part of such an annual period.

Effective date*	Table 1: Amendments to HKFRSs first effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016	
1 Jan 2016	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle	<p>This cycle of annual improvements contains amendments to four standards. Details are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKFRS 5, <i>Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations</i> has been amended to clarify that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when an entity reclassifies an asset or disposal group from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa) without any time lag, then such reclassification is considered as a continuation of the original plan of disposal and the entity continues to apply held-for-distribution or held-for-sale accounting; and • when an entity determines that an asset no longer meets the held-for-distribution criteria, then it ceases the held-for-distribution accounting in the same way as it would cease held-for-sale accounting. • HKFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures</i> has been amended to clarify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when servicing arrangements are in the scope of its disclosure requirements on continuing involvement in transferred financial assets in cases when they are derecognised in their entirety; and • the applicability of the additional disclosures required by the amendments to HKFRS 7, <i>Disclosure – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities</i> to condensed interim financial statements. • HKAS 19, <i>Employee Benefits</i> has been amended to clarify that the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at currency level, and not at the country level. • HKAS 34, <i>Interim financial reporting</i> has been amended to clarify that the disclosure of information elsewhere in the interim financial report includes the disclosure by cross-reference to information in another statement. This information should be available to users of the interim financial statements on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time.

Effective date*	Table 1: (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs first effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016	
1 Jan 2016	HKFRS 14 "Regulatory deferral accounts"	This interim standard permits first-time adopters of HKFRS to continue to use previous GAAP to account for regulatory deferral account balances while the IASB completes its comprehensive project in this area. <i>NB This new standard is not relevant to existing HKFRS adopters</i>
1 Jan 2016	Amendments to HKFRS 11, <i>Joint arrangements</i> "Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations"	The amendments provide new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. Specifically, the amendments require business combination accounting to be applied in this situation.
1 Jan 2016	Amendments to HKAS 16, <i>Property, plant and equipment</i> and HKAS 38, <i>Intangible assets</i> "Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation"	The amendments introduce a rebuttable presumption to HKAS 38 that the use of revenue-based amortisation methods for intangible assets is inappropriate. This presumption can be overcome only when revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are 'highly correlated', or when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue. The amendments also prohibit the use of revenue-based depreciation methods for property, plant and equipment under HKAS 16.
1 Jan 2016	Amendments to HKAS 16, <i>Property, plant and equipment</i> and HKAS 41, <i>Agriculture</i> "Agriculture: Bearer plants"	The amendments simplify the accounting for bearer plants (such as palm oil plantations or vineyards) by including bearer plants in the scope of HKAS 16, such that entities can elect to measure bearer plants at cost. The produce growing on bearer plants will continue to be measured at fair value less costs to sell under HKAS 41.
1 Jan 2016	Amendments to HKAS 27, <i>Separate financial statements</i> "Equity method in separate financial statements"	The amendments allow an entity to apply the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements. As a result of the amendments, the entity can choose to account for these investments either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at cost; • in accordance with HKFRS 9 (or HKAS 39); or • using the equity method as described in HKAS 28.
1 Jan 2016	Amendments to HKFRS 10, <i>Consolidated financial statements</i> , HKFRS 12, <i>Disclosure of interests in other entities</i> and HKAS 28, <i>Investments in associates and joint ventures</i> "Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception"	The amendments clarify the following areas of the accounting requirements of investment entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under HKFRS 10.4(a) is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries, including that parent entity, at fair value. • A subsidiary that is itself an investment entity should not be consolidated even if it provides services related to the parent's investment activities. • When applying the equity method, a non-investment entity investor is allowed, but not required, to retain the fair value measurement applied by its investment entity associate or joint venture for their subsidiaries, i.e. the investor can make a policy choice. • An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value is still required to provide the disclosures relating to investment entities required by HKFRS 12, even though it is not preparing consolidated financial statements.

Effective date*	Table 1 (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs first effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016	
1 Jan 2016	Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Presentation of financial statements</i> “Disclosure initiative”	<p>The amendments clarify various presentation issues relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment of materiality versus minimum disclosure requirements of a standard; • order of notes; • disaggregation and aggregation; • presentation of sub-totals; and • presentation of other comprehensive income items arising from equity-accounted associates and joint ventures.

Effective date*	Table 2: Amendments to HKFRSs which are not yet mandatory for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016 but may be adopted early	
1 Jan 2017	Amendments to HKAS 12, <i>Income taxes</i> "Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses"	<p>The amendments stemmed from a request to clarify the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value. However, the amendments address a broader area of accounting for deferred tax assets in general.</p> <p>The amendments clarify that the existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset.</p> <p>The amendments also provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits to support the recognition of a deferred tax asset arising from a deductible temporary difference.</p>
1 Jan 2017	Amendments to HKAS 7, <i>Statement of cash flows</i> "Disclosure initiative"	<p>The amendments require 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. The amendments do not prescribe a specific method to fulfil the new disclosure requirements. However, the amendments indicate that one way is to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities.</p>
1 Jan 2018	HKFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"	<p>The source of HKFRS 15, IFRS 15 is the result of a joint project between the IASB and FASB. It is converged with FASB ASC Topic 606 and replaces existing IFRS and US GAAP guidance on revenue recognition.</p> <p>The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. The five steps are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the contract with the customer 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract 3. Determine the transaction price 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation <p>HKFRS 15 also introduces extensive qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. Some of these apply to interim financial reports prepared under HKAS 34 as well as to annual financial statements.</p> <p>An entity may adopt HKFRS 15 on a full retrospective basis. Alternatively, it may choose to adopt it from the date of initial application by adjusting opening balances at that date. Transitional disclosures are different depending on the approach adopted by the entity</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(continued)</i></p>

Effective date*	Table 2 (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs which are not yet mandatory for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016 but may be adopted early	
1 Jan 2018	HKFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" <i>(continued)</i>	<p>In June 2016, the HKICPA issued clarifications to HKFRS 15 to provide further guidance on the following four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying performance obligations; • principal vs agent considerations; • licences of intellectual property; and • contract modifications in periods prior to transition. <p>These amendments are virtually identical to the amendments made to IFRS 15 by the IASB in April 2016 and should be applied as if they had always been part of HKFRS 15. They are therefore effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, unless HKFRS 15 is adopted early.</p>
1 Jan 2018	HKFRS 9 "Financial instruments"	<p>IFRS 9 is the result of a project undertaken by the IASB to reduce the complexity of the accounting for financial instruments and replace IAS 39, <i>Financial instruments: recognition and measurement</i>. The IASB divided this project into 3 main phases: (1) classification and measurement (2) impairment (3) hedge accounting.</p> <p><i>Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities</i></p> <p>In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 (2009) which deals with classification and measurement of financial assets only. IFRS 9 (2009) retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model by allowing only two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value, with the basis of classification dependent on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The HKICPA issued IFRS 9 (2009) in the form of HKFRS 9 (2009) in November 2009. IFRS 9 (2014) includes a 3rd business model and requires some debt instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income less impairment with recycling.</p> <p>In October 2010, the IASB issued an expanded version of IFRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2010)) to include the requirements with respect to classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. For the classification and measurement, IFRS 9 introduces a new requirement that the gain or loss on a financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable to changes in the entity's own credit risk is recognised in other comprehensive income; the remaining amount of change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss ("own credit risk requirements"). The derecognition requirements have been carried forward without amendment from IAS 39. The HKICPA issued IFRS 9 (2010) in the form of HKFRS 9 (2010) in November 2010.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(continued)</i></p>

Effective date*	Table 2 (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs which are not yet mandatory for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016 but may be adopted early	
1 Jan 2018	HKFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (continued)	<p><i>Hedge accounting</i></p> <p>In November 2013, the IASB issued a new general hedge accounting standard as part of IFRS 9 (2013). The new standard aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. It does not fundamentally change the types of hedging or the requirement to measure and recognise ineffectiveness; however, more hedging strategies that are used for risk management will qualify for hedge accounting. In December 2013 the HKIPCA endorsed this standard into HKFRS as HKFRS 9 (2013).</p> <p><i>Impairment</i></p> <p>In July 2014, the IASB completed the project by adding the final chapter to IFRS 9 – impairment. The new impairment methodology in IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an "expected credit loss" model. Under IFRS 9 it is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. In September 2014 the HKICPA issued the final version of HKFRS 9, which is based on the equivalent issued by the IASB.</p> <p><i>Effective date and transitional provisions</i></p> <p>IFRS 9 (2014) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and will be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. Early application is permitted. If an entity early adopts the standard, the following options are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the date of initial application is before 1 February 2015, an entity can elect to early adopt earlier versions of the standard (i.e. the 2009, 2010 or 2013 versions). • If the initial application date is on or after 1 February 2015, entities newly applying IFRS 9 will need to apply IFRS 9 (2014) in its entirety. As exceptions to this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to January 2018 (i.e. before IFRS 9 becomes mandatorily effective), the own credit risk requirements relating to financial liabilities measured at fair value can be applied in isolation without the need to apply other IFRS 9 requirements. <p>Entities are allowed, as an accounting policy choice, to continue to apply the existing hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 or the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9. This choice is given because the IASB has not completed its project on the accounting for macro hedging, which is dealt with separately from IFRS 9 project.</p>

Effective date*	Table 2 (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs which are not yet mandatory for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016 but may be adopted early	
1 Jan 2018	<p>Amendments to IFRS 2, <i>Share-based payment</i></p> <p>“Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions”</p>	<p>The amendments were issued by IASB on 20 June 2016. We anticipate that the HKICPA will soon issue equivalent amendments with the same effective date.</p> <p>The amendments clarify the accounting for the following classification and measurement issues under IFRS 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of cash-settled share-based payments <p>The amendments clarify that the fair value of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments should be measured using the same approach as for equity-settled share-based payments – i.e. using the modified grant date method. Therefore, in measuring the liability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market and non-vesting conditions are taken into account in measuring its fair value; and • the number of awards to receive cash is adjusted to reflect the best estimate of those expected to vest as a result of satisfying service and any non-market performance conditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of share-based payments settled net of tax withholdings <p>The amendments introduce an exception so that a share-based payment transaction with net settlement feature for withholding an amount to cover the employee’s tax obligations is classified as equity-settled in its entirety when certain conditions are met, even though the entity is then required to transfer cash (or other assets) to the tax authority to settle the employee’s tax obligation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting for a modification of a share-based payment from cash-settled to equity-settled <p>The amendments clarify that on such a modification the liability for the original cash-settled share-based payment is derecognised and the equity-settled share-based payment is measured at its fair value and recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received up to that date.</p> <p>Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognised and the amount recognised in equity at the modification date is recognised in profit or loss immediately.</p>
1 Jan 2019	<p>HKFRS 16</p> <p>“Leases”</p>	<p>In May 2016, the HKICPA issued HKFRS 16, <i>Leases</i>, which is equivalent to IFRS 16 issued by the IASB with the same effective date and transitional provisions. Once effective, the current accounting standard and interpretations on lease accounting (i.e. HKAS 17, HK(IFRIC)-Int 4, HK(SIC)-Int 15 and HK(SIC)-Int 27) will be superseded.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(continued)</i></p>

Effective date*	Table 2 (continued): Amendments to HKFRSs which are not yet mandatory for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016 but may be adopted early	
1 Jan 2019	HKFRS 16 “Leases” <i>(continued)</i>	<p>The key objective of the new standard is to ensure that lessees recognise assets and liabilities arising from the commitments in the lease arrangements they have entered into. Therefore under HKFRS 16 there is no longer a distinction between finance leases and operating leases so far as lessees are concerned. Instead, subject to practical expedients, a lessee recognises all leases on-balance sheet by recognising a right-of-use (ROU) asset and lease liability. The ROU asset represents the lessee’s right to use the underlying asset for the lease term while lease liability represents its obligation to make lease payments. This on-balance sheet accounting model is similar to current finance lease accounting.</p> <p>As a practical expedient, the lessee can elect not to apply this accounting model to short-term leases (i.e. where the lease term is 12 months or less) and to leases of low-value assets. When the practical expedient is applied, the lessee will recognise the lease payments as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systemic basis.</p> <p>Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases.</p> <p>HKFRS 16 also introduces changes or new requirements to other areas of lease accounting, including lease definition, modification of a lease, sale and leaseback transactions, sublease and disclosures.</p> <p><i>Effective date and transitional provisions</i></p> <p>HKFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted for entities that apply HKFRS 15 at or before the date of initial application of HKFRS 16.</p> <p>A lessee may adopt HKFRS 16 on a full retrospective basis. Alternatively, it may choose to adopt it from the date of initial application by adjusting opening balances at that date. Except for intermediate lessors in subleases, a lessor is not required to make any adjustments on transition and should apply HKFRS 16 from the date of initial application.</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 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’s decision and indefinitely deferred the effective date of the amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 accordingly.</p>

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