

Sample Financial Statements 2013/14¹

For the Year Ended 31 December 2013

17 March 2014

Sample Manufacturing Company Limited

**Directors' report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2013**

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¹ This set of Sample Financial Statements is designed for a fictitious company, Sample Manufacturing Company Limited, with the assumption that it is incorporated in Hong Kong and has no subsidiary. All the entities, persons and figures in the statements are fictitious and are used only as a basis for discussion. It is not intended to cover all accounting practices generally accepted in Hong Kong nor designed for a particular entity or industry. Endeavour has been made to provide accurate information but no guarantee can be made to ensure that the information is accurate and complete all the times. Users of this set of statements should have their own research and analysis and exercise their own judgements. Appropriate professional advice on their situation would be required before using or acting on the information.

Sample Manufacturing Company Limited
Directors' report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2013

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² Additional notes and/or notes with more details may be required depending on specific circumstances, say contingent assets, events after the reporting period and etc.

Sample Manufacturing Company Limited

Directors' report

CO 129D(1) The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activities

CO 129D(3)a
HKAS 1.136b The company's principal activities are the manufacturing and sale of garment products and rental business on its property investment.

Share capital

CO 129D(3)g Details of share capital of the company are set out in note 27 to the financial statements.

Result and dividend

CO 129D(1) The profit of the company for the year ended 31 December 2013 and the state of the company's affairs as at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 5 to 44.

CO 129D(3)b An interim dividend of HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) per share was paid on []. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) per share for 2013.

Charitable donations

CO 129D(3)e Charitable donations of HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) were made by the company during the year.

Fixed assets

CO 129D(3)f Movements in fixed assets are set out in note 13 to the financial statements.

Directors

CO 129D(3)(i) The directors during the financial year and up to the date of this report were:
Miss Bonnie Hung
Miss Melody Lam (appointed on 4 June 2013)
Mr. Tony Ton (resigned on 1 April 2013)

There is no provision in the company's articles of association for the retirement and rotation of directors. All the existing directors continue in office.

Directors' interests in contracts

No contract of significance in relation to the company's business to which the company, any of its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a director of the company had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Arrangements to acquire shares or debentures

At no time during the year was the company, any of its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the company or any other body corporate.

Auditors

Nelson and Company, Certified Public Accountants retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of Nelson and Company, Certified Public Accountants as the company's auditors is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

By order of the board

Chairman
Hong Kong, [Date]

HKSA 700.21-22 **Independent auditor’s report to the shareholders of
Sample Manufacturing Company Limited**
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

CO 141(1)
HKSA 700.23 We have audited the financial statements of Sample Manufacturing Company Limited (“the Company”) set out on pages 5 to 44, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

HKSA 700.24-27 **Directors’ responsibility for the financial statements**

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

HKSA 700.28-33 **Auditor’s responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit [*and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 141 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of the report*].³

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

HKSA 700.34-37 **Opinion**

CO 141(3) In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company’s affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its [profit/result] and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

HKSA 700.40 Nelson and Company
Certified Public Accountants
HKSA 700.41-42 [Address], [Date]

³ The revised paragraph is based on the recommendation found in the Professional Risk Management Bulletin, *Auditors’ Duty of Care to Third Parties and the Audit Report*, issued by the HKICPA in May 2003 (http://www.hkicpa.org.hk/professionalttechnical/riskmanagement/duty_of_care.pdf).

HKAS 1.10b & 1.51; CO 125(1) **Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2013⁴**
(In Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.113 HKAS 1.51e HKAS 1.82a HKAS 1.99 HKAS 1.99	Turnover Cost of sales Gross profit	<u>Note</u>	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
		6		
	Other revenue	7		
	Other net income	7		
HKAS 1.99 HKAS 1.99 HKAS 1.99	Administrative expenses Distribution costs Other expenses			
	Operating profit			
HKAS 1.82b HKAS 1.82c HKAS 1.82c	Finance costs Share of profits less losses of associates Share of profits less losses of joint ventures	8 16 17		
	Profit before tax	9		
HKAS 1.82d HKAS 12.77 HKAS 1.82f	Income tax expense Profit for the year	10		
HKAS 1.82g HKAS 1.82A	Other comprehensive income: Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
	Available-for-sale financial assets	18		
HKAS 1.82g & 32.94h(ii) HKAS 1.92	- Fair value changes during the year - Reclassification adjustments for gain included in profit or loss			
HKAS 1.90	- Income tax			
HKAS 1.82g	Other comprehensive income for the year			
HKAS 1.82i	Total comprehensive income for the year			

10-Sch.13(1j) The notes on pages 9 to 44 are part of these financial statements. Details of dividend payable to the equity shareholders of the company attributable to the profit for the year are set out in note 12.

⁴ Per HKAS 1.81, An entity shall present all items of income and expense recognised in a period: (a) in a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or (b) in two statements: a statement displaying components of profit or loss (separate statement of profit or loss) and a second statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of other comprehensive income (statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income). The presentation in this statement is a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Per HKAS 1.99, the analysis of expenses can be based on either their nature or their function within the entity. The analysis in this statement is based on the function of expenses.

HKAS 1.10a, & 1.51; CO 125(1) **Balance sheet as at 31 December 2013⁵**
(In Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.113 HKAS 1.51e HKAS 1.60	Non-current assets	<u>Note</u>	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
10-Sch.4(2)	Fixed assets – property, plant and equipment	13		
HKAS 1.54b	Investment property	14		
HKAS 1.55	Lease premium for land	15		
HKAS 1.55 & 28.38e	Interests in associates	16		
HKAS 1.54e	Interests in joint ventures	17		
HKAS 1.54d	Non-current financial assets	18		
10-Sch.4(2)				
HKAS 1.60	Current assets			
HKAS 1.60	Trading securities	19		
HKAS 1.54g	Inventories	20		
HKAS 1.54h	Trade and other receivables	21		
HKAS 1.54i	Cash and cash equivalents	22		
HKAS 1.69	Current liabilities			
HKAS 1.54k	Trade and other payables	23		
HKAS 1.54m	Bank loans and overdrafts	24		
HKAS 1.54m	Obligations under finance leases	25		
HKAS 1.54n	Current tax payable	26		
	Net current assets			
	Total assets less current liabilities			
HKAS 1.69	Non-current liabilities			
HKAS 1.54m	Bank loans	24		
HKAS 1.54m	Obligations under finance leases	25		
HKAS 1.54o	Deferred tax liabilities	26		
10-Sch.8				
	NET ASSETS			
	EQUITY			
HKAS 1.54r	Share capital	27		
10-Sch(6) & HKAS 1.54r	Reserves			
HKAS 1.54r	TOTAL EQUITY			

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on [Date].

Director

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 44 are part of these financial statements.

⁵ HKAS 1 uses the title of “statement of financial position” for a balance sheet but this statement still uses “balance sheet” which is commonly used and allowed under HKAS 1.10. HKAS 1 also sets out an alternative format which is not the same as the current set of statements.

HKAS 1.10c &
1.51

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2013
(In Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.106d	<u>Note</u>	<u>Share capital</u> HK\$	<u>Fair value reserves</u> HK\$	<u>Retained earnings</u> HK\$	<u>Total equity</u> HK\$
HKAS 1.51e HKAS 1.106d & 8.28f(i)					
Balance at 1 January 2012 as previously reported					
HKAS 1.106b Changes in accounting policies ⁶	4	_____	_____	_____	_____
Balance at 1 January 2012 as restated		_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106d Changes in equity for 2012					
Profit for the year					
Other comprehensive income		_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106a Total comprehensive income for the year		_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106c & 107 Dividends	12	_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106d Balance at 31 December 2012		=====	=====	=====	=====
HKAS 1.106d & 8.28f(i)					
Balance at 1 January 2013 as previously reported					
HKAS 1.106b Changes in accounting policies:	4	_____	_____	_____	_____
Balance at 1 January 2013 as restated		_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106d Changes in equity for 2013					
Profit for the year					
Other comprehensive income		_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106a Total comprehensive income for the year		_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106c & 107 Dividends	12	_____	_____	_____	_____
HKAS 1.106d Balance at 31 December 2013		=====	=====	=====	=====

The notes on pages 9 to 44 are part of these financial statements.

⁶ HKAS 1.10(f) requires that a balance sheet or a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively (i.e. a change in accounting policy) or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements. This set of statements has not presented a balance sheet as at beginning of the earliest comparative period because it assumes the change in accounting policy having no effect on the balance sheet.

HKAS 1.10d
and 1.51

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2013
(In Hong Kong dollars)

HKAS 1.106d

HKAS 1.51e

HKAS 7.18b

Note

2013

HK\$

2012

HK\$

Cash flows from operating activities

Profit before tax

Adjustments for:

- Depreciation

- Finance costs

- Foreign exchange loss/(gain)

- Investment income

- Loss/(gain) on sale of fixed assets

- Net gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets
(transferred from equity)

Operating profit before working capital changes

(Increase)/decrease in inventories

Increase in trade and other receivables

Decrease in trade and other payables

Cash generated from operations

Interest paid

HKAS 7.35

Hong Kong income taxes paid

HKAS 7.10

Net cash from/(used in) operating activities

HKAS 7.21

Cash flows from investing activities

Dividends received

Interest received

Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets

Proceeds from sale of equipment

Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets

HKAS 7.31

Purchase of property, plant and equipment

HKAS 7.31

Purchase of trading securities

HKAS 7.10

Net cash used in investing activities

HKAS 7.21

Cash flows from financing activities

Dividends paid

Payment of finance lease liabilities

HKAS 7.31

Proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings

HKAS 7.10

Net cash from financing activities

HKAS 7(App)

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year

22

Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year

22

The notes on pages 9 to 44 are part of these financial statements.

1. General information

HKAS 1.138 Sample Manufacturing Company Limited (the company) is a limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in Hong Kong. The address of its registered office and principal place of business are [*Room 1801-02, 18th Floor, Tung Wah Mansion, 199 – 201 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong*].⁷ Its principal activities are the manufacturing and sale of garment products and rental business on its property investment.

HKAS 1.16 **2. Statement of compliance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards**

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs), which includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (HKASs) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. A summary of significant accounting policies adopted by the company is set out in note 3.

In 2013, the company has initially applied the new and revised HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA that are first effective [or available for early adoption] for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. A summary of the changes in accounting policies resulting from the company's application of these HKFRSs is set out in note 4.

HKAS 1.117 **3. Summary of significant accounting policies**

a. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

HKAS 1.117a The measurement basis used in preparing the financial statements is historical cost, except for investments in trading securities and available-for-sale financial assets, which are stated at fair value (see note 3f), and non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale, which are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell (see note 3p).

⁷ HKAS 1.138 requires that "an entity shall disclose if not disclosed elsewhere in information published *with* the financial statements". It is an understanding that it is not a mandatory requirement to disclose the domicile, the address of registered office, the principal place of business and etc. in the financial statements. Since they can be instead disclosed in elsewhere published together with the financial statements, say the directors' report, chairman's statement, if any, and etc.

HKAS 1.117 **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

10-Sch.4(3) *b. Fixed assets*⁸

HKAS 16.73a Fixed assets represent property, plant and equipment and are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

HKAS 16.73b& 16.73c Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Buildings: 50 years or the unexpired term of lease, if any and shorter
- Plant and machinery: 5 - 8 years
- Furniture and equipment: 3 - 5 years

The residual value and the useful life of an asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that any items of property, plant and equipment may be impaired and that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an item may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the item. An impairment loss, being the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, or a reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.⁹

Gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised and is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

c. Investment property

HKAS 40.75a Investment properties, being properties owned or held under finance leases to earn rentals,¹⁰ are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.¹¹

Depreciation and impairment loss are calculated and recognised in the same manner as the depreciation and impairment loss on fixed assets as set out in note 3b.

HKAS 40.75a Gain or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of an investment property is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss in the period of the retirement or disposal.

⁸ The Companies Ordinance (10th Schedule para. 4(2)) states that "fixed assets, current assets and assets that are neither fixed nor current shall be separately identified" in the balance sheet. While fixed assets are not specifically defined in the Ordinance, the current statements specific property, plant and equipment as fixed assets.

⁹ The current set of statements has combined the accounting policy on individual asset with the corresponding impairment requirements. If a separate accounting policy on impairment of assets is set out, it will be better to delete the corresponding impairment policy embedded in those accounting policies in order to avoid overlapping.

¹⁰ The definition of investment property in HKAS 40 has a wider scope and includes "for capital appreciation or both". In case the small and medium sized companies may not have such property, it is better to restrict it to rental purpose only. If there are such other kinds of investment property, the accounting policy should be modified accordingly to include such property.

¹¹ Under HKAS 40, the fair value model can also be chosen with specified restriction but the cost model (instead of fair value model) is also adopted in the statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)*d. Leases*

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases of assets are classified as finance leases when the leases transfer substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets to the company. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

i) Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets, or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liabilities, net of finance charges, on the finance leases are recorded as obligations under finance leases. All assets held under finance leases are classified as fixed assets, except for those properties held to earn rental income which are classified as investment property.

Depreciation and impairment loss¹² are calculated and recognised in the same manner as the depreciation and impairment loss on fixed assets as set out in note 3b, except for the estimated useful lives cannot exceed the relevant lease terms, if shorter.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liabilities. The finance charge is recognised in profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

ii) Leases of land and building

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, an entity assesses the classification of each element as a finance or an operating lease separately in the same way as leases of other assets.

Whenever necessary in order to classify and account for a lease of land and buildings, the minimum lease payments (including any lump-sum upfront payments) are allocated between the land and the buildings elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and buildings element of the lease at the inception of the lease.

If the lease payments on a lease of land and building cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements at the inception of the lease, the entire lease is classified as a finance lease, unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases, in which case the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

iii) Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The payments made on acquiring land held under an operating lease are recognised in the balance sheet as lease premium for land.

Contingent rents are charged as an expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

¹² HKAS 17.30 requires the assessment of impairment on leased assets in accordance with HKAS 36.

HKAS 1.117 **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

e. Associates and joint ventures

HKAS 28.2 An associate is an entity in which the company has significant influence, which is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

HKFRS 11.16 A joint venture is an arrangement whereby the company and other parties contractually agree to share control of the arrangement, and have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture¹³ is accounted for using the equity method and is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture, unless it is classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group held for sale (see note 3p). The profit or loss of the company includes its share of the profit or loss of the associate or joint venture.

If the company's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or the joint venture, the company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. The interest in an associate or a joint venture is the carrying amount of the investment in the associate or the joint venture under the equity method together with any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the company's net investment in the associate or the joint venture. After the company's interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or the joint venture.¹⁴

Profits and losses resulting from the company's transactions with the associate or the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the company's relevant interests in the associate or the joint venture, except where the losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred in which case losses are recognised immediately for the impairment.

HKFRS 7.21 *f. Investments*

HKFRS 7.21 Investments are recognised and derecognised on the trade date when the company commits itself to purchase or sell an asset and are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of investments other than trading securities, transaction costs. At each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that an investment or group of investments is impaired. Investments are further categorised into the following classifications for the measurement after initial recognition.

¹³ Equity method is not required when the associate or joint venture is classified as held for sale or is included in a disposal group in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*.

¹⁴ Goodwill may arise from the acquisition of associates or joint ventures but the current statements have made the assumption that there is no goodwill relating to the associates and joint ventures.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)*i) Trading securities*

Investments in securities held for trading are classified as trading securities included in current assets and are stated in the balance sheet at fair value. Any attributable transaction costs and gain or loss on the fair value changes of trading securities are recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Investment in debt securities with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments, which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses, if any.

Impairment losses on held-to-maturity investments are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred and are measured as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at its original effective interest rate, i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Investments other than those held for trading and held to maturity are classified as available-for-sale financial assets and are stated in the balance sheet at fair value. Gain or loss on the fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets is recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserves, except for impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as debt securities, foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised directly in profit or loss.

When the available-for-sale financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss. Where the available-for-sale financial assets are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in equity is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognised.

The amount of the cumulative loss that is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss.

HKAS 1.117 **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

iv) *Unquoted equity instruments carried at cost*

Investments in unquoted equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments, is measured at cost less impairment losses, if any.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on such instrument, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar instrument. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

v) *Fair value*

HKFRS 13.9

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value of an investment on initial recognition is normally the transaction price, unless it is estimated by using a valuation technique when part of the consideration given or received is for something other than the investments.

After initial recognition, the fair value of an investment quoted in an active market is based on the unadjusted quoted price and, for investments not quoted in an active market, the company establishes the fair value of such investment by using a valuation technique.

Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

HKFRS 7.21
& 7.B5e

g. *Derivative financial instruments*

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and the fair value is re-measured at each balance sheet date. Gain or loss on the fair value changes are recognised in profit or loss.¹⁵

10-Sch.12(13)
& HKAS 2.36a

h. *Inventories*

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and is assigned by using the weighted average cost formula.¹⁶ Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

¹⁵ If hedge accounting is adopted, the accounting policy on derivative financial instruments will be revised.

¹⁶ Alternatively, first-in, first-out (FIFO) cost formula can be used in accordance with HKAS 2 *Inventories*.

HKAS 1.117 **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

i. Trade and other receivables

HKFRS 7.21

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and, after initial recognition, at amortised cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, if any, except for interest-free loans made to related parties without any fixed repayment terms or the effect of discounting being immaterial, that are measured at cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debt, if any.

At each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a receivable or group of receivables is impaired. Impairment losses on trade and other receivables are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred and are measured as the difference between the receivable's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at its original effective interest rate, i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. The impairment loss is reversed if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised.

j. Cash and cash equivalents

HKAS 7.46

Cash comprises cash on hand and at bank and demand deposits with bank. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

HKFRS 7.21

k. Trade and other payables

HKFRS 7.21

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and, after initial recognition, at amortised cost, except for payables with no stated interest rate and the effect of discounting being immaterial, that are measured at their original invoice amount.

HKFRS 7.21

l. Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings, mainly bank loans and overdrafts, are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs and, after initial recognition, at amortised cost, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)*m. Income tax*

Income tax for the year includes current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised directly in equity. In the case if the tax relates to items that are recognised directly to equity, current tax and deferred tax are also recognised directly to equity.

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for a period.

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

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews and assesses the recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets and the future taxable profit to determine whether any recognised deferred tax assets should be derecognised and any unrecognised deferred tax assets should be recognised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

n. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the company. Provided that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the revenue transaction will flow to the company and the revenue and the costs, if any, in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised as follows:

i) Sales of goods

Revenue from the sales of good is recognised when the company has delivered the goods to the customers and the customer has accepted the goods together with the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

ii) Rental income from investment properties

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit.

iii) Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

iv) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

o. Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.¹⁷

p. Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups

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

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

¹⁷ HKAS 21.53 requires that "when the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, that fact shall be stated, together with disclosure of the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency". As no difference is assumed, no such separate disclosure is set out in this set of statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)*q. Financial guarantee contracts¹⁸*

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

The company has asserted, through its communications with customers, contracts, business documentation or financial statements, that it regards the financial guarantee contracts as insurance contracts and used accounting applicable to insurance contracts. The company elects to apply HKFRS 4 to such contracts. The election applies to all existing contracts and new contracts on a contract-by-contract basis, but is irrevocable for each contract elected.

The company discloses the financial guarantee contracts as a contingent liability. Provisions are recognised when it is probable that the company has obligations under such contracts and an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations.

r. Related parties

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control of the company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.
- (b) An entity is related to the company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

¹⁸ Different cases should have different particular circumstances and different disclosures should be required. Note 3q should also be considered and amended with note 34 together.

4. Changes in accounting policies¹⁹

In 2013, the company has initially applied the new and revised HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA that are first effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, including:

- Amendments to HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*
- HKFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*
- HKFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
- HKFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*
- HKAS 19 (2011) *Employee Benefits*
- HKAS 27 (2011) *Separate Financial Statements*
- HKAS 28 (2011) *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle

The application of the new and revised HKFRSs has no material effects on the company's financial performance and positions and the impact of the adoption of some critical new or amended HKFRSs are discussed below:

Amendments to HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*

The amendments require entities to present separately the items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future if certain conditions are met from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss. The presentation of other comprehensive income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in these financial statements has been modified accordingly.

The company has retrospectively adopted the title "statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income" as introduced by the amendments in its financial statements for the financial year. The comparative information has been restated to comply with the amendments. As the amendments affect presentation only, there are no effects on the company's financial position or performance.

HKFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*

HKFRS 11, which replaces HKAS 31 *Interests in joint ventures*, divides joint arrangements into joint operations and joint ventures. Entities are required to determine the type of an arrangement by considering the structure, legal form, contractual terms and other facts and circumstances relevant to their rights and obligations under the arrangement. Joint arrangements which are classified as joint operations under HKFRS 11 are recognised on a line-by-line basis to the extent of the joint operator's interest in the joint operation. All other joint arrangements classified as joint ventures under HKFRS 11 are required to be accounted for using the equity method in the company's financial statements.

The company has reclassified the investment from jointly controlled entity to joint venture. The investment continues to be accounted for using the equity method. This reclassification does not have any material impact on the financial position and performance of the company.

HKFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

HKFRS 12 brings together into a single standard all the disclosure requirements relevant to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities, if any. The disclosures required by HKFRS 12 are generally more extensive than those previously required by the respective standards. To the extent that the requirements are applicable to the company, the company has provided those disclosures in notes 16 and 17.

¹⁹ The current statements set out some relevant changes for 2013. An entity may have more or less disclosure requirements in view of its particular circumstances and situation. In addition, an entity may have more changes in accounting policies and this note and note 35 (comparative figures) should be considered and amended together.

4. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

HKFRS 13 replaces existing guidance in individual HKFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. HKFRS 13 also contains extensive disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. To the extent that the requirements are applicable to the company, the company has provided those disclosures in notes 32. The adoption of HKFRS 13 does not have any material impact on the fair value measurements of the company's assets and liabilities.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle

This cycle of annual improvements contain amendments to five standards with consequential amendments to other standards and interpretations, and among them, the following two amendments are relevant to the company's operations:

- Amendments to HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- Amendments to HKAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*

The amendments to HKAS 1 clarify that an opening balance sheet is required only when a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement or reclassification has a material effect on the information presented in the opening position. The opening balance sheet does not have to be accompanied by comparative information in the related notes. This is consistent with the company's existing accounting policy.

The amendments to HKAS 16 clarify that spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment should be classified as fixed assets when they are used for more than one period and as inventories otherwise. The adoption of the amendments to HKAS 16 does not have a material financial impact to the company.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgement

The company's management makes assumptions, estimates and judgements in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that affect the assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs. The assumptions, estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. While the management reviews their judgements, estimates and assumptions continuously, the actual results will seldom equal to the estimates.

a. Key assumption and other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Certain key assumptions and risk factors in respect of the financial risk management are set out in note 31. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are set out as follows:

i) Impairment on joint ventures²⁰

As set out in note 17, impairment losses have been recognised on the interests in joint ventures and it is mainly related to a full impairment provision on the interest in a joint venture, Nelson JV Limited. The impairment was determined by using value-in-use calculations, which requires the use of estimates, including mainly the continuous loss making in the joint venture.

If the actual trading results of that joint venture were improved continuously in the future, the company would be able to reverse full or partial impairment provision then.

²⁰ Examples include: in the absence of recently observed market prices used to measure the following assets and liabilities, future-oriented estimates are necessary to measure the recoverable amount of classes of property, plant and equipment, the effect of technological obsolescence on inventories, provisions subject to the future outcome of litigation in progress, and long-term employee benefit liabilities such as pension obligations. (HKAS 1.117)

HKAS 1.122 & 125 **5. Critical accounting estimates and judgement (continued)**

HKAS 1.122 *b. Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies*²¹
 Certain critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies are set out as follows:

HKAS 1.122 *i) Held-to-maturity investments*
 Certain investments in debt securities containing embedded derivatives, mainly bank notes with enhanced interest payment options, are entirely classified as held-to-maturity investments and the embedded derivatives are not separated. The company considers that the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives, i.e. the enhanced interest payment options, are closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, i.e. the bank notes.

6. Turnover

10-Sch.16(4) Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods sold to customers and rental income as follows:
 HKAS 18.35b

	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
HKAS 40.75f(i) Sales of electronic products	_____	_____
Rental income from investment property	_____	_____
	=====	=====

7. Other revenue and other net income

	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
<i>Other revenue:</i>		
10-Sch.13(1g)& HKFRS7.20a Interest income from listed securities (held-to-maturity investments)		
Other interest income	_____	_____
HKFRS 7.20b Total interest income	_____	_____
10-Sch.13(1g) Dividend income from listed securities		
Dividend income from unlisted securities	_____	_____
	=====	=====
<i>Other net income:</i>		
HKFRS 7.20a Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - financial assets held for trading		
HKFRS 7.20a Net gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets transferred from equity		
HKFRS 7.20a Net gain on loans and receivables		
HKFRS 7.20a Net gain on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
HKFRS 7.20c Fee income arising from trust and other fiduciary activities	_____	_____
	=====	=====

²¹ Examples include: (a) whether financial assets are held-to-maturity investments; (b) when substantially all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets and lease assets are transferred to other entities; (c) whether, in substance, particular sales of goods are financing arrangements and therefore do not give rise to revenue; and (d) whether the substance of the relationship between the entity and a special purpose entity indicates that the special purpose entity is controlled by the entity. (HKAS 1.114)

8. Finance costs

		<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
10-Sch.13(1)b	Interest on bank advances and other borrowings wholly repayable within five years		
10-Sch.13(1)b	Interest on other loans		
HKFRS 7.20b	Total interest expenses		
	Finance charges on obligations under finance leases		

9. Profit before tax

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

		<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
HKAS 1.104	<i>Staff costs</i>		
HKAS 19.46	- Contributions to defined contribution plan		
	- Salaries, wages and other benefits		
10-Sch.15	Auditors' remuneration		
	Amortisation of lease premium for land		
HKAS 2.36d	Cost of inventories		
10-Sch.13(1)a & HKAS 1.104	Depreciation		
	- assets held for use under operating leases		
	- other assets		
	Impairment losses		
HKAS 36.126a	- property, plant and equipment		
HKAS 36.126a	- investment properties		
HKFRS 7.20e	- trade and other receivables		
HKAS 21.52a	Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)		
10-Sch.13(1)i & HKAS 17.35c	Operating lease charges		
	- hire of plant and machinery		
	- hire of other assets (including property rentals)		
HKAS 36.126b	Reversal of impairment losses on trade and other receivables		

10. Income tax in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
HKAS 12.79	<i>a. Taxation in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represents:</i>		
	<i>Current tax – Hong Kong profits tax</i>		
10-Sch.12(15), 13(1)c & 17(3) & HKAS 12.80 10-Sch.17(4) & HKAS 12.80b	Provision for the year is calculated at 16.5% (2012: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year		
	Under/(over) provision in respect of previous years	_____	_____
	<i>Deferred tax</i>		
HKAS 12.80c	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	_____	_____
		=====	=====
HKAS 12.81c	<i>b. Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates:</i>		
		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
	Profit before tax	_____	_____
	Tax at the applicable tax rate of 16.5% (2012: 16.5%)		
	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses		
	Tax effect of non-taxable revenue		
	Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised		
	Under/(over) provision in previous years		
	Others	_____	_____
	Income tax expense	=====	=====

11. Directors' remuneration

CO 161, HKAS 24.17	Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to section 161 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance is as follows:		
		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
	Directors' fees		
	Salaries and allowances		
	Benefits other than in cash		
	Discretionary bonuses		
	Contributions to defined contribution plan	_____	_____
		=====	=====

12. Dividends

10-Sch.13(1)j

HKAS 1.107

a. Dividends payable attributable to the current year

	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
Interim dividend declared and paid of HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) per share		
Final dividend proposed after the balance sheet date of HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) per share	_____	_____
	=====	=====

HKAS 1.137a
& HKAS 10.13

The final dividend proposed after the balance sheet date has not been recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date.

b. Dividends payable attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year

	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year, of HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) per share	_____	_____

13. Fixed assets

	<u>Building</u> HK\$	<u>Plant and machinery</u> HK\$	<u>Furniture & equipment</u> HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
<i>Cost:</i>				
HKAS 16.73d				
At 1 January 2012				
10-Sch.12(8) & HKAS 16.73e.i				
Additions				
10-Sch.12(8) & HKAS 16.73e.ii				
Disposals				
10-Sch.5(3)a & HKAS 16.73d				
At 31 December 2012				
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>				
HKAS 16.73d				
At 1 January 2012				
HKAS 16.73e				
Charge for the year				
HKAS 16.73e.ii				
Written back on disposals				
10-Sch.5(3)b				
At 31 December 2012				
<i>Net book value:</i>				
HKAS 16.73d				
At 31 December 2012				
<i>Cost:</i>				
HKAS 16.73d				
At 1 January 2013				
10-Sch.12(8) & HKAS 16.73e.i				
Additions				
10-Sch.12(8) & HKAS 16.73e.ii				
Disposals				
10-Sch.5(3)a & HKAS 16.73d				
At 31 December 2013				
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>				
HKAS 16.73d				
At 1 January 2013				
HKAS 16.73e				
Charge for the year				
HKAS 16.73e.ii				
Written back on disposals				
10-Sch.5(3)b				
At 31 December 2013				
<i>Net book value:</i>				
HKAS 16.73d				
At 31 December 2013				
HKAS 17.31a & HKAS 17.31e	The buildings located in the land held under operating lease are considered to be held under finance leases. In addition, the net book value of plant and machinery held under finance leases was \$[] (2012: \$[]).			

14. Investment property

	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
<i>Cost:</i>		
At 1 January		
Additions		
Disposals		
At 31 December		
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>		
At 1 January		
Charge for the year		
Written back on disposals		
At 31 December		
<i>Net book value:</i>		
At 31 December		

HKAS 17.56a to
17.56c

The company leases out investment property under operating leases. The lease term for a property is normally for a period of 3 years. Lease payments would be reviewed after the expiry of the lease to reflect market rentals. No contingent rent is incorporated in the leasing arrangement.

The future minimum lease payments under those non-cancellable operating leases in the aggregate and for each of the following periods are:

	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
Not later than one year		
Later than one year and not later than five years		
Later than five years		

HKAS 17.79e

At the balance sheet date, the fair value of the investment property was HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]), which was determined by the directors based on independent valuations on the basis of depreciated replacement cost on the property.²²

²² In accordance with HKAS 40, only building portion of a lease considered as a finance lease can be classified as investment property and carried at cost. The cost is measured in accordance with the cost model under HKAS 16. Under HKAS 16.33, if there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialised nature of the item of property, plant and equipment and the item is rarely sold (for example the building of a lease of land and building), except as part of a continuing business, an entity may need to estimate fair value using an income or a depreciated replacement cost approach.

15. Lease premium for land

	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
<i>Cost:</i>		
At 1 January		
Additions		
Disposals		
At 31 December		
 <i>Accumulated amortisation:</i>		
At 1 January		
Charge for the year		
Written back on disposals		
At 31 December		
 <i>Net book value:</i>		
At 31 December		
 <i>Representing:</i>		
In Hong Kong		
- long leases		
- medium-term leases		

10-Sch.12(9)a
& 31c
HKAS 17.31e
& 35d

16. Interests in associates

		<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$		
	<i>Share of net assets of associates:</i>				
	Balance as at 1 January				
	Share of profits less losses of associates				
	- Share of profits less losses before tax				
	- Share of tax expenses				
	Balance as at 31 December				
10-Sch.9(1)a &31a	Unlisted shares, at cost ²³				
CO 129 HKFRS 12.21	The particulars of the company's material associates, all of which are unlisted and limited liability companies, are set out as follows:				
	<i>Name</i>	<i>Particulars of issued and paid up capital</i>	<i>Percentage of interest held</i>	<i>Principal activity and relationship with the company</i>	<i>Place of incorporation and business</i>
	Stephanie Associate Limited	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	40%	Garment manufacturing for the part of the company's manufacturing process	Hong Kong
HKFRS 12.21(b)(i)	All of the associates are accounted for using the equity method in the company's financial statements.				
HKFRS 12.21(b)(ii)	<i>Summarised financial information about the material associate, i.e. Stephanie Associate Limited, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies, and reconciled to the carrying amounts in the company's financial statements, are disclosed below:</i>				
HKFRS 12.B12		<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$		
	<u>Gross amounts of the associate</u>				
	Current assets				
	Non-current assets				
	Current liabilities				
	Non-current liabilities				
	Equity				
	Revenue				
	Profit from continuing operations				
	Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations				
	Other comprehensive income				
	Total comprehensive income				
	Dividend received from the associate				
HKFRS 12.B14	<u>Reconciled to the company's interests in the associate</u>				
	Gross amounts of net assets of the associate				
	The company's effective interest				
	The company's share of net assets of the associate				
	Carrying amount in the company's financial statements				

²³ HKFRS 12.21(b)(iii) requires, if the joint venture or associate is accounted for using the equity method, the disclosure of the fair value of its investment in the joint venture or associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment.

16. Interests in associates (continued)

HKFRS 12.21(c)	Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:		
		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
HKFRS 12.B16	Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial associates in the company's financial statements		
	Aggregate amounts of the company's share of those associates		
	Profit from continuing operations		
	Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations		
	Other comprehensive income		
	Total comprehensive income		

17. Interests in joint ventures

		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
	<i>Share of net assets of joint ventures:</i>		
	Balance as at 1 January		
	Share of profits less losses of joint ventures		
	- Share of profits less losses before tax		
	- Share of tax expenses	_____	_____
	Less: Impairment losses	_____	_____
	Balance as at 31 December	=====	=====
10-Sch.9(1)a &31a	Unlisted shares, at cost	=====	=====

CO 129
HKFRS 12.21 The particulars of the company's material joint ventures, all of which are unlisted and limited liability companies, are set out as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Particulars of issued and paid up capital</u>	<u>Percentage of interest held</u>	<u>Principal activity and relationship with the company</u>	<u>Place of incorporation and business</u>
Nelson JV Limited	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Trading of garment products for facilitating the company's sales	Hong Kong

HKFRS
12.21(b)(i) All of the joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in the company's financial statements.

17. Interests in joint ventures (continued)

HKFRS 12.21(b)(ii)	<i>Summarised financial information about the material joint venture, i.e. Nelson JV Limited, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies, and reconciled to the carrying amounts in the company's financial statements, are disclosed below:</i>	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
HKFRS 12.B12	<u>Gross amounts of the joint venture</u> Current assets Non-current assets Current liabilities Non-current liabilities Equity Revenue Profit from continuing operations Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income Dividend received from the associate		
HKFRS 12.B14	<u>Reconciled to the company's interests in the joint venture</u> Gross amounts of net assets of the joint venture The company's effective interest The company's share of net assets of the joint venture Carrying amount in the company's financial statements	_____ =====	_____ =====
HKFRS 12.B13	<u>Additional summarised financial information about the material joint venture (included in the above assets, liabilities and profit of the material joint venture):</u>	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
	Cash and cash equivalents Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions) Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions) Depreciation and amortisation Interest income. Interest expense Income tax expense or income		
HKFRS 12.21(c) and 12.B16	Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material: Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint ventures in the company's financial statements Aggregate amounts of the company's share of those joint ventures Profit from continuing operations Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income	<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$

18. Non-current financial assets

		<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
10-Sch.9(1)a & 31a HKAS 1.77	<i>Held-to-maturity investments, at amortised cost:</i> - Listed debt securities in Hong Kong - Listed debt securities outside Hong Kong		
	<i>Available-for-sale financial assets, at fair value:²⁴</i> - Unlisted debt securities		
10-Sch.9(1)a HKAS 39.105	- Unlisted equity securities - Listed equity securities in Hong Kong		
10-Sch.12(11)	Market value of listed securities		
HKFRS 7.25	Fair value of held-to-maturity investments		

19. Trading securities²⁵

		<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
10-Sch.9(1)a, 9(3) & 31a	Listed equity securities, at market value - in Hong Kong - outside Hong Kong		

20. Inventories

		<u>2013</u> HK\$	<u>2012</u> HK\$
HKAS 2.36b	Raw materials Work in progress Finished goods Goods in transit		
HKAS 2.36h	Inventories pledged as security for liabilities		

²⁴ If there are investments in unquoted equity instruments measured at cost under HKAS 39 because their fair value cannot be measured reliably, HKFRS 7.29b and 30 require that fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably and a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably.

²⁵ Ditto.

HKAS 2.36b	20. Inventories (continued)		
		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
HKAS 2.36d	<i>The amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the year:</i>		
	Carrying amount of inventories sold		
HKAS 2.36e	Write-down of inventories		
HKAS 2.36f	Reversal of write-down of inventories	_____	_____
		=====	=====
HKAS 2.36g	The reversal of write-down of inventories made in previous years arose due to an increase in the estimated net realisable value of certain garment goods as a result of the fact that the goods had been disposed of.		

21. Trade and other receivables

		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
HKAS 1.77	Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries		
HKAS 24.18d	Amounts due from associates		
HKAS 24.18e	Amounts due from joint ventures		
	Bills receivable		
10-Sch.18(2)	Debtors, deposits and prepayments	_____	_____
		=====	=====
	<i>Allowance account for credit losses:</i>		
HKFRS 7.16	Balance as at 1 January		
	Impairment loss made during the year		
	Reversal of impairment loss		
	Balance written off	_____	_____
	Balance as at 31 December	=====	=====

22. Cash and cash equivalents

HKAS 7.45		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$
	Cash at bank and on hand		
	Deposits with banks		
	Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet	_____	_____
	Bank overdrafts (note 24)	_____	_____
	Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	=====	=====

HKAS 1.77 **23. Trade and other payables**

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
HKAS 24.18d		
Amounts due to associates		
HKAS 24.18e		
Amounts due to joint ventures		
10-Sch.19(1) & HKAS 1.77		
Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries		
Creditors and accruals	_____	_____
	=====	=====

HKFRS 7.7 & 31 **24. Bank loans and overdrafts**

At 31 December 2013, the bank loans and overdrafts were repayable as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Within 1 year or on demand		
After 1 year		
10-Sch.9(1)(d)	_____	_____
	=====	=====

10-Sch.10
HKFRS 7.7 & 31 At 31 December 2013, the bank loans and overdrafts were secured as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Unsecured bank overdrafts		
Bank loans		
- secured		
- unsecured		
	_____	_____
	=====	=====

HKAS 16.74a
HKFRS 7.7 & 31 At 31 December 2013, the company's buildings, investment property and leasehold land with an aggregate carrying value of HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) were pledged to secure the banking facilities amounted to HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]).

The banking facilities are subject to common lending arrangements with the banks. In case the company contravened any condition of the arrangement or associated covenant, the outstanding balances of the facilities would become payable on demand. The facilities utilised by the company up to 31 December 2013 were HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]) and none of the conditions and covenants had been contravened.

25. Obligations under finance leases

HKAS 17.31b &
HKFRS 7.39a

At 31 December 2013, the company had obligations under finance leases repayable, i.e. minimum lease payments, as follows:

	2013			2012		
	Present value HK\$	Finance charge HK\$	Total HK\$	Present value HK\$	Finance charge HK\$	Total HK\$
Not later than one year	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Later than one year and not later than five years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Later than five years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

26. Income tax in the balance sheet

a. Current tax in the balance sheet represents:

	2013 HK\$	2012 HK\$
Provision for Hong Kong profits tax for the year	_____	_____
Provisional profits tax paid	_____	_____
Provision for Hong Kong profits tax relating to previous years	_____	_____
	_____	_____

b. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised:

HKAS 12.81g(i)

The components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recognised in the balance sheet and the movements during the year are arising from depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation as follows:²⁶

HKAS 12.81g(ii)

At 1 January 2012
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
At 31 December 2012

HKAS 12.81g(ii)

At 1 January 2013
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
At 31 December 2013

c. Deferred tax assets not recognised:

HKAS 12.81e

The company has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of deductible temporary differences of [] (2012: []) and unused tax losses of [] (2012: []) and there is no expiry date for these items.

²⁶ Other categories, say tax losses and provision for product warranties not deductible, may be further provided.

27. Share capital

	2013		2012	
	No. of shares	HK\$	No. of shares	HK\$
10-Sch.2 HKAS 1.79a HKAS 1.79a(i) & (iii)	<i>Authorised:</i> Ordinary shares of \$1 each			
HKAS 1.106d 1.79a(ii)&(iv)	<i>Issued and fully paid:</i> Ordinary shares of \$1 each, at 1 January and 31 December			
Optional	The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.			

28. Capital disclosure

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the year of 2012 and 2013.

The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is the company's total liabilities over its total assets. The company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at a reasonable level. The company's gearing ratio as at 31 December 2013 was [] (2012: []).

29. Loans and guarantees to officers²⁷

Particulars of loans and guarantee to the officers, all being the directors, disclosed pursuant to section 161B of the Companies Ordinance are as follows:

a. Loans to officers

Name of officer	Balance at	Balance at	Balance at	Maximum	Maximum
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012 and 1.1.2013	1.1.2012	balance outstanding during 2013	balance outstanding during 2012
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Ms. TT Tong					
Mr. Tony Ton					

The loans to officers are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

²⁷ The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2003 extended the disclosure requirements under section 161B to relevant transactions, including loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions, and guarantee.

29. Loans and guarantees to officers (continued)CO 161B(3) &
(4)*b. Guarantees to officers*

<u>Name of officer</u>	<u>Particulars of guarantee</u>	<u>Maximum liability under the guarantee</u>		
		<u>At 31.12.2013</u>	<u>31.12.2012</u>	<u>At 1.1.2012</u>
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Ms. Bonnie Hung	Guarantee given to a bank for a property mortgage of HK\$[] expiring on []			
Mr. Tony Ton	Guarantee given to a bank for a general banking facilities amounting to HK\$[] expiring on []			

Up to 31 December 2013, the company had not paid or incurred any liability for the purpose of fulfilling the guarantee or discharging the security. The directors consider that it is remote for the company to pay and incur any liability on the guarantees given to the officers.

30. Commitments10-Sch.12(6) &
HKAS 16.74c

a. At 31 December 2013, the capital commitments outstanding not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Contracted for		
Authorised but not contracted for		

HKAS 17.35a

b. At 31 December 2013, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods were:

	<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>	
	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Other assets</u>	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Other assets</u>
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Not later than one year				
Later than one year and not later than five years				
Later than five years				

31. Financial instruments

The company has classified its financial assets in the following categories:

	Fair value through profit loss (held for trading) HK\$'000	Held-to- maturity investments HK\$'000	Loans and receivables HK\$'000	Available- for-sale financial assets HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
<u>2013</u>					
Non-current financial assets (note 18)					
Trading securities (note 19)					
Trade and other receivables (note 21)					
Cash and cash equivalents (note 22)					
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
<u>2012</u>					
Non-current financial assets (note 18)					
Trading securities (note 19)					
Trade and other receivables (note 21)					
Cash and cash equivalents (note 22)					
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The company has classified its financial liabilities in the following categories:

	Fair value through profit loss (held for trading) HK\$'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
<u>2013</u>			
Trade and other payables (note 23)			
Bank loans and overdrafts (note 24)			
	=====	=====	=====
<u>2012</u>			
Trade and other payables (note 23)			
Bank loans and overdrafts (note 24)			
	=====	=====	=====

Except for held-to-maturity investments, all other financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2012 and 2013. The fair value of held-to-maturity investments is set out in note 18.

The company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising in the normal course of its business and financial instruments. The company's risk management objectives, policies and processes mainly focus on minimising the potential adverse effects of these risks on its financial performance and position by closely monitoring the individual exposure.

HKFRS 7.31 **31. Financial instruments (continued)**

HKFRS 7.31-38
HKFRS 7.33a &
33b

a. Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk on financial assets, mainly attributable to trade and other receivables. It sets credit limit on each individual customer and prior approval is required for any transaction exceeding that limit. The customer with sound payment history would accumulate a higher credit limit. In addition, the overseas customers would normally be required to transact with the company by letter of credit in order to minimise the company's credit risk exposure.

HKFRS 7.34

Summary quantitative data

	<u>2013</u> HK\$'000	<u>2012</u> HK\$'000
Non-current financial assets (note 18)		
Trade and other receivables (note 21)		
Deposits with banks (note 22)		

HKFRS 7.34c &
36a

At 31 December 2013, the company has no concentration of risk and the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset.

HKFRS 7.37a

An analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the reporting date but not impaired:

	<u>2013</u> HK\$'000	<u>2012</u> HK\$'000
Past due up to:		
- 30 days		
- 31 to 60 days		
- 61 to 90 days		
- 91 to 120 days		
- Over 120 days		

HKFRS 7.31-35 &
39
HKFRS 7.33a &
33b

b. Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk on financial liabilities. It manages its funds conservatively by maintaining a comfortable level of cash and cash equivalents in order to meet continuous operational need. Various banking facilities and credit lines have also been arranged with different banks in order to fund any emergency liquidity requirements.

HKFRS 7.34, 39
and B11 to B16

Summary quantitative data

HKFRS 7.B11

	Not later than 1 <u>month</u> HK\$'000	Later than 1 month and not later than <u>3 months</u> HK\$'000	Later than 3 month and not later than <u>1 year</u> HK\$'000	Later than 1 year and not later than <u>5 year</u> HK\$'000	More than <u>5 year</u> HK\$'000	Carrying amount HK\$'000
<u>2013</u>						
Trade and other payables (note 23)						
Bank loans and overdrafts (note 24)						
<u>2012</u>						
Trade and other payables (note 23)						
Bank loans and overdrafts (note 24)						

HKFRS 7.31 **31. Financial instruments (continued)**

HKFRS 7.31-35 & 40-42 *c. Market risk*

HKFRS 7.31-35 & 40-42
HKFRS 7.33a *i. Interest rate risk*

The company's exposure on fair value interest rate risk mainly arises from its fixed deposits with banks and investments in fixed rate debt securities, which are classified as held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. It also has exposure on cash flow interest rate risk which is mainly arising from its deposits with banks and interest-bearing borrowings with the banks. It is a common practice in Hong Kong to have floating rate borrowings with the banks.

HKFRS 7.33b The company mainly holds fixed deposits with banks with maturity within 3 months and the exposure is considered not significant. It also invests surplus funds in fixed rate debt securities only and such investments are not normally material. In consequence, no material exposure on fair value interest rate risk is expected. Even that, the company closely monitors the fair value fluctuation of the investments and disposes of them in case of significant increase in interest rate is foreseen.

In order to manage the cash flow interest rate risk, the company will repay the corresponding borrowings when it has surplus funds.

HKFRS 7.34 Summary quantitative data

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
<u>Floating-rate financial assets/(liabilities)</u>		
Cash at bank (note 22)		
Deposits with banks (note 22)		
Bank loans and overdrafts (note 24)	_____	_____
	-----	-----
<u>Fixed-rate financial assets</u>		
Held-to-maturity investments (note 18)		
Available-for-sale financial assets (note 18)	_____	_____
	-----	-----
Net interest-bearing assets/(liabilities)	_____	_____

HKFRS 7.40 Sensitivity analysis

HKFRS 7.40a & IG36 At 31 December 2013, if interest rates at that date had been [100] basis points lower with all other variables held constant, the company profit for the year and retained earnings would have been HK\$[] million (2012: HK\$[] million) [higher/lower], and other components of equity would have been HK\$[] million (2012: HK\$[] million) [higher/lower].

HKFRS 7.40a & IG36 At 31 December 2013, if interest rates had been [100] basis points higher, with all other variables held constant, the company's profit after taxation and retained profits would have been HK\$[] million (2012: HK\$[] million) [higher/lower], and other components of equity would have been HK\$[] million (2012: HK\$[] million) [higher/lower].

HKFRS 7.40b The sensitivity analysis has been prepared with the assumption that the change in interest rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for the relevant financial instruments in existence at that date. The changes in interest rate represent management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates at that date over the period until the next annual balance sheet date.

HKFRS 7.40c The analysis is prepared on the same basis for 2012.

HKFRS 7.31 **31. Financial instruments (continued)**

HKFRS 7.31-35 &
40-42
HKFRS 7.33a

ii. Currency risk

The company purchases and sells in various foreign currencies, mainly US dollars and Renminbi, that exposes it to currency risk arising from such purchases and sales and the resulting receivables and the payables.

HKFRS 7.33b

The company closely and continuously monitors the exposure on currency risk. Since HK dollars is pegged to US dollars, there is no significant exposure expected on US dollars transactions and balances. Even HK dollars is not pegged to Renminbi, the historical exchange rate fluctuation on Renminbi is insignificant. Thus, there is no significant exposure expected on Renminbi transactions and balances. In case of any significant fluctuation expected, the Renminbi transactions and balances would also be monitored and controlled in the same manner as other foreign currencies.

In respect of purchases and payables, the company controls its volume of purchase orders to a tolerable level and avoids concentrating the purchases in a single foreign currency by diversifying such foreign currency risk exposure.

In respect of sales and receivables, the company sets a prudent credit limit to individual customers who transact with it in other foreign currencies. The directors' approval is required on the exposure to an individual customer or transaction that exceeds the limit.

HKFRS 7.34

Summary quantitative data

	US\$ (HK\$'000)	RMB (HK\$'000)	Total (HK\$'000)
<u>2013</u>			
Listed debt securities outside HK (note 18)			
Trade and other receivables (note 21)			
Cash at bank (note 22)			
Deposits with bank (note 22)			
<u>2012</u>			
Listed debt securities outside HK (note 18)			
Trade and other receivables (note 21)			
Cash at bank (note 22)			
Deposits with bank (note 22)			

HKFRS 7.40-41
HKFRS 7.40a &
IG36

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2013, if the HK dollar weakened [10%] against the Renminbi with all other variables held constant, the company's profit for the year and retained earnings would have been HK\$[] million (2012: HK\$[] million) [higher/lower]. Conversely, if the HK dollar had strengthened [10%] against the Renminbi with all other variables held constant, the company's profit for the year and retained earnings would have been HK\$[] million (2012: HK\$[2.3] million) [higher/lower].

HKFRS 7.40b

The sensitivity analysis has been prepared with the assumption that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to currency risk for the relevant financial instruments in existence at that date. The changes in foreign exchange rates represent management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates at that date over the period until the next annual balance sheet date.

HKFRS 7.31 **31. Financial instruments (continued)**

HKFRS 7.40b No sensitivity analysis for the company's exposure to currency risk arising from financial assets denominated in United States dollar is prepared since the management's assessment of reasonably changes in value of the HK dollar against the US dollar is insignificant.

HKFRS 7.40c The analysis is prepared on the same basis for 2012.

HKFRS 7.31-35 & 40-42
HKFRS 7.33a & 33b iii. Equity price risk

The investments in equity securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets and trading securities expose the company to price risk. As the company's policy is only to invest on such investments by its surplus funds, the exposure may not have significant impact on the company's financial position.

HKFRS 7.34 Summary quantitative data

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Available-for-sale financial assets, at fair value		
- Unlisted equity securities		
- Listed equity securities in Hong Kong		
Trading securities		
- Listed equity securities, at market value	_____	_____
	=====	=====

HKFRS 7.40-41
HKFRS 7.40a Sensitivity analysis

A [10%] increase in stock prices at 31 December 2013 with all other variables held constant would have [increased/decreased] profit for the year by HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[] million) and [increased/decreased] equity by HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]). Conversely, if a [10%] decrease in stock prices at 31 December 2013 with all other variables held constant would have [increased/decreased] profit for the year by HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[] million) and [increased/decreased] equity by HK\$[] (2012: HK\$[]).

HKFRS 7.40b The sensitivity analysis has been prepared with the assumption that the change in equity price had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to equity price risk for the relevant financial instruments in existence at that date. The changes in equity price represent management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in equity price at that date over the period until the next annual balance sheet date.

HKFRS 7.40c The analysis is prepared on the same basis for 2012.

HKFRS 13.91-92 **32. Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are categorised in its entirety into the following three levels of the fair value hierarchy based on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement:

- HKFRS 13.93(b) Level 1: fair value measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
 Level 2: fair value measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the financial asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
 Level 3: fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs for the financial asset or liability.

HKFRS 13.93(b) Recurring fair value measurement:

	<u>Level 1</u> HK\$'000	<u>Level 2</u> HK\$'000	<u>Level 3</u> HK\$'000	<u>Total</u> HK\$'000
<u>2013</u>				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Unlisted debt securities				
- Unlisted equity securities				
- Listed equity securities in Hong Kong				
Trading securities				
<u>2012</u>				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Unlisted debt securities				
- Unlisted equity securities				
- Listed equity securities in Hong Kong				
Trading securities				

HKFRS 13.93(c) During the year, the company had no transfers between instruments in Level 1 and Level 2.

HKFRS 13.93(d) and (g) The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in Level 2 and Level 3 have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

Available-for-sale financial assets classified in Level 3:

	<u>2013</u> HK\$'000	<u>2012</u> HK\$'000
HKFRS 13.93(e)(i) Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (included in other net income)		
HKFRS 13.93(f) Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss for financial assets held at the balance sheet date (included in other net income)		
HKFRS 13.93(e)(ii) Total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income included in fair value changes during the year)		
HKFRS 13.93(e)(iii) Balance at 1 January		
Payment for purchases		
Proceeds from sales		
Net gains or losses recognised in profit or loss		
Net gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Balance at 31 December		

32. Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

HKFRS
13.93(e)(iv)

During the year, the company had no transfers of instruments into or out of Level 3.

HKFRS
13.93(h)(i)

The key inputs used in determining the fair value of the financial assets within Level 3 were estimated cash flows, which ranged from [HK\$] to [HK\$], and the discount rates, which ranged from []% to []%. A slight decrease in cash flows or increase in the discount rates would result in a significant decrease in fair value measurement of the financial assets, and vice versa.

HKFRS
13.93(h)(ii)

There are no financial assets that changing one or more of the inputs to reasonably possible alternative assumptions in their fair value measurements would change their fair value significantly.

HKAS 24.17

33. Related party transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the company had the following material related party transactions during the year:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Management fee paid to fellow subsidiaries		
Purchases from joint ventures		
Rental paid to an immediate holding company	_____	_____

All the transactions with related party were negotiated at arm-length basis and in accordance with common commercial terms in the same manner as other external customers and suppliers.

34. Contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2013, the company has given a single unlimited guarantee to a bank in respect of a banking facilities granted to its associate, Stephanie Associate Limited for a term of one year up to 30 September 2013. The associate utilised the facilities up to HK\$7,500,000 (2012: HK\$5,300,000) as at 31 December 2013. The directors are of the opinion that the fair value of the guarantee cannot be reliably measured as its transaction price is zero and such guarantee is rarely available in the market.²⁸

35. Comparative figures

HKAS 1.38

Certain comparative figures have been restated or re-classified as a result of the changes in accounting policies and the details of the changes in accounting policies are set out in note 4.

36. Parent and ultimate holding company

CO 129A
HKAS 1.138c
HKAS 24.12

The directors consider the company's immediate parent and ultimate holding company to be Sample International Manufacturing Company Limited and Sample Global Inc. respectively, both of which are incorporated in Hong Kong and have not produced financial statements available for public use.

²⁸ Different case should have different particular circumstances and different disclosure should be required. Note 32 should also be considered and amended with note 3q and note 4 together.

37. Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued but not yet effective for the year

HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year include the following HKFRSs which may be relevant to the company's operations and financial statements:

	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
HKFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	No mandatory effective date yet
Amendments to HKAS 32 <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>	1 January 2014
Amendments to HKAS 36 <i>Impairment of Assets – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</i>	1 January 2014
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle	1 July 2014
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle	1 July 2014

The company has not early adopted these HKFRSs. Initial assessment has indicated that the adoption of these HKFRSs would not have a significant impact on the company's financial statements in the year of initial application. The company will be continuing with the assessment of the impact of these HKFRSs and other significant changes may be identified as a result.

Reference:

1. Deloitte, *Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards Illustrative Annual Financial Statements 2013*, 2013.
2. Ernst & Young, *Hong Kong Listed Limited Illustrative Report of the Directors and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013*, 2014.
3. HKSAR Government, *The Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32)*, 2005.
4. HKSAR Government, *The Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)*, 2013.
5. Hong Kong Exchange and Clearing Limited (HKEx), *Financial Statements of 2004 to 2013*, 2005 to 2013.
6. IASB, *International Financial Reporting Standards 2013*, 2013.
7. HKICPA, *Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards*, 2014.
8. KPMG, *Illustrative Annual Financial Statements under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards December 2013*, 2013.
9. PricewaterCoopers, *Illustrative IFRS/HKFRS Consolidated Financial Statements 31 December 2013*, 2013.
10. Various annual reports downloaded from the website of HKEx.