

Supplemental Listing Document

If you are in any doubt as to any aspect of this document, you should consult your stockbroker or other registered dealer in securities, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser.

Application has been made to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “**SGX-ST**”) for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates (as defined below). The SGX-ST takes no responsibility for the contents of this document, makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this document. Admission to the Official List of the SGX-ST is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of SG Issuer, Société Générale, the Certificates, or the Company (as defined below).

**A further 31,300,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to
the ordinary shares of Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited
with a Daily Leverage of 5x**

issued by

SG Issuer

(Incorporated in Luxembourg with limited liability)

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

Société Générale

Issue Price: S\$0.60 per Certificate

This document is published for the purpose of obtaining a listing of all the above certificates (the “**Certificates**”) to be issued by SG Issuer (the “**Issuer**”) unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Société Générale (the “**Guarantor**”), and is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with a base listing document dated 19 June 2020 including such further base listing documents as may be issued from time to time (the “**Base Listing Document**”) for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Certificates. Information relating to the Company (as defined below) is contained in this document.

The Certificates shall be consolidated and form a single series with an existing issue of 6,700,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the ordinary shares of Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited (DLC SOCGEN5XLONG SUNNY (DSNW)) issued by the Issuer and listed on the SGX-ST, in which dealings commenced on 3 July 2019 and details of which are contained in the Supplemental Listing Document dated 2 July 2019.

This document does not constitute or form part of any offer, or invitation, to subscribe for or to sell, or solicitation of any offer to subscribe for or to purchase, Certificates or other securities of the Issuer, nor is it calculated to invite, nor does it permit the making of, offers by the public to subscribe for or purchase for cash or other consideration the Certificates or other securities of the Issuer.

Restrictions have been imposed on offers and sales of the Certificates and on distributions of documents relating thereto in Singapore, Hong Kong, the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom and the United States (see “Placing and Sale” contained herein).

The Certificates are complex products. You should exercise caution in relation to them. Investors are warned that the price of the Certificates may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise and holders may sustain a total loss of their investment. The price of the Certificates also depends on the supply and demand for the Certificates in the market and the price at which the Certificates is trading at any time may differ from the underlying valuation of the Certificates because of market inefficiencies. It is not possible to predict the secondary market for the Certificates. Although the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or any of their affiliates may from time to time purchase the Certificates or sell additional Certificates on the market, the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or any of their affiliates are not obliged to do so. Investors should also note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate a leverage mechanism and the Certificates will amplify the movements in the increase, and in the decrease, of the value of the Underlying Stock (as defined below) and if the investment results in a loss, any such loss will be increased by the leverage factor of the Certificates. As such, investors could lose more than they would if they had invested directly in the Underlying Stock.

The Certificates are classified as capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products¹ and Specified Investment Products (SIPs)², and may only be sold to retail investors with enhanced safeguards, including an assessment of such investors’ investment knowledge or experience.

The Certificates constitute general unsecured obligations of the Issuer and of no other person, and the guarantee dated 19 June 2020 (the “**Guarantee**”) and entered into by the Guarantor constitutes direct unconditional unsecured senior preferred obligations of the Guarantor and of no other person, and if you purchase the Certificates, you are relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor and have no rights under the Certificates against any other person.

Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates and the SGX-ST has agreed in principle to grant permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates. It is expected that dealings in the Certificates will commence on or about 26 June 2020.

As of the date hereof, the Guarantor’s long term credit rating by S&P Global Ratings is A, and by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. is A1.

The Issuer is regulated by the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier on a consolidated basis and the Guarantor is regulated by, *inter alia*, the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution and the European Central Bank.

25 June 2020

¹ As defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018.

² As defined in the MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products.

Subject as set out below, the Issuer and the Guarantor accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and the Base Listing Document in relation to themselves and the Certificates. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer and the Guarantor (each of which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this document and the Base Listing Document for which they accept responsibility (subject as set out below in respect of the information contained herein with regard to the Company) is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The information with regard to the Company as set out herein is extracted from publicly available information. The Issuer and the Guarantor accept responsibility only for the accurate reproduction of such information. No further or other responsibility or liability in respect of such information is accepted by the Issuer and the Guarantor.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this document in connection with the offering of the Certificates, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or the Guarantor. Neither the delivery of this document nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer, the Guarantor or their respective subsidiaries and associates since the date hereof.

This document does not constitute an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Guarantor to purchase or subscribe for any of the Certificates. The distribution of this document and the offering of the Certificates may, in certain jurisdictions, be restricted by law. The Issuer and the Guarantor require persons into whose possession this document comes to inform themselves of and observe all such restrictions. In particular, the Certificates and the Guarantee have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended or any state securities law, and trading in the Certificates has not been approved by the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “**CFTC**”) under the United States Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended and the Issuer will not be registered as an investment company under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder. None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or regulatory authority or any other United States, French or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the Certificates or the Guarantee or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. Accordingly, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold, traded, pledged, exercised, redeemed, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, nor may any U.S. person at any time trade, own, hold or maintain a position in the Certificates or any interests therein. In addition, in the absence of relief from the CFTC, offers, sales, re-sales, trades, pledges, exercises, redemptions, transfers or deliveries of Certificates, or interests therein, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, may constitute a violation of United States law governing commodities trading and commodity pools. Consequently, any offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redemption, transfer or delivery made, directly or indirectly, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person will not be recognised. A further description of certain restrictions on offering and sale of the Certificates and distribution of this document is given in the section headed “Placing and Sale” contained herein.

The SGX-ST has made no assessment of, nor taken any responsibility for, the financial soundness of the Issuer or the Guarantor or the merits of investing in the Certificates, nor have they verified the accuracy or the truthfulness of statements made or opinions expressed in this document.

The Issuer, the Guarantor and/or any of their affiliates may repurchase Certificates at any time on or after the date of issue and any Certificates so repurchased may be offered from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise at prevailing market

prices or in negotiated transactions, at the discretion of the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or any of their affiliates. Investors should not therefore make any assumption as to the number of Certificates in issue at any time.

References in this document to the “**Conditions**” shall mean references to the Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities contained in the Base Listing Document. Terms not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Conditions.

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RISK FACTORS

The following are risk factors relating to the Certificates:

- (a) investment in Certificates involves substantial risks including market risk, liquidity risk, and the risk that the Issuer and/or the Guarantor will be unable to satisfy its/their obligations under the Certificates. Investors should ensure that they understand the nature of all these risks before making a decision to invest in the Certificates. You should consider carefully whether Certificates are suitable for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial position and other relevant circumstances. Certificates are not suitable for inexperienced investors;
- (b) the Certificates constitute general unsecured obligations of the Issuer and of no other person, and the Guarantee constitutes direct unconditional unsecured senior preferred obligations of the Guarantor and of no other person. In particular, it should be noted that the Issuer issues a large number of financial instruments, including Certificates, on a global basis and, at any given time, the financial instruments outstanding may be substantial. If you purchase the Certificates, you are relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor and have no rights under the Certificates against any other person;
- (c) since the Certificates relate to the price of the Underlying Stock, certain events relating to the Underlying Stock may cause adverse movements in the value and the price of the Underlying Stock, as a result of which, the Certificate Holders (as defined in the Conditions of the Certificates) may, in extreme circumstances, sustain a significant loss of their investment if the price of the Underlying Stock has fallen sharply;
- (d) due to their nature, the Certificates can be volatile instruments and may be subject to considerable fluctuations in value. The price of the Certificates may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise due to, including but not limited to, variations in the frequency and magnitude of the changes in the price of the Underlying Stock, the time remaining to expiry, the currency exchange rates and the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor;
- (e) if, whilst any of the Certificates remain unexercised, trading in the Underlying Stock is suspended or halted on the relevant stock exchange, trading in the Certificates may be suspended for a similar period;
- (f) as indicated in the Conditions of the Certificates and herein, a Certificate Holder must tender a specified number of Certificates at any one time in order to exercise. Thus, Certificate Holders with fewer than the specified minimum number of Certificates in a particular series will either have to sell their Certificates or purchase additional Certificates, incurring transactions costs in each case, in order to realise their investment;
- (g) investors should note that in the event of there being a Market Disruption Event (as defined in the Conditions) determination or payment of the Cash Settlement Amount (as defined in the Conditions) may be delayed, all as more fully described in the Conditions;
- (h) certain events relating to the Underlying Stock require or, as the case may be, permit the Issuer to make certain adjustments or amendments to the Conditions. Investors may refer to the Conditions 4 and 6 on pages 29 to 33 and the examples and illustrations of adjustments set out in the "Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities" section of this document for more information;
- (i) the Certificates are only exercisable on the Expiry Date and may not be exercised by Certificate Holders prior to such Expiry Date. Accordingly, if on the Expiry Date the Cash Settlement Amount is zero, a Certificate Holder will lose the value of his investment;

- (j) the total return on an investment in any Certificate may be affected by the Hedging Fee Factor (as defined below), Management Fee (as defined below) and Gap Premium (as defined below);
- (k) investors holding their position overnight should note that they would be required to bear the annualised cost which consists of the Management Fee and Gap Premium, which are calculated daily and applied to the value of the Certificates, as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy (as described below) including the Funding Cost (as defined below) and Rebalancing Cost (as defined below);
- (l) investors should note that there may be an exchange rate risk relating to the Certificates where the Cash Settlement Amount is converted from a foreign currency into Singapore dollars;

Exchange rates between currencies are determined by forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets. These forces are, in turn, affected by factors such as international balances of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government intervention in currency markets and currency trading speculation. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, foreign political and economic developments, and the imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments may affect the foreign currency market price and the exchange rate-adjusted equivalent price of the Certificates. Fluctuations in the exchange rate of any one currency may be offset by fluctuations in the exchange rate of other relevant currencies;

- (m) investors should note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate a leverage mechanism and the Certificates will amplify the movements in the increase, and in the decrease, of the value of the Underlying Stock and if the investment results in a loss, any such loss will be increased by the leverage factor of the Certificates. As such, investors could lose more than they would if they had invested directly in the Underlying Stock;
- (n) when held for longer than a day, the performance of the Certificates could be more or less than the leverage factor that is embedded within the Certificates. The performance of the Certificates each day is locked in, and any subsequent returns are based on what was achieved the previous day. This process, referred to as compounding, may lead to a performance difference from 5 times the performance of the Underlying Stock over a period longer than one day. This difference may be amplified in a volatile market with a sideways trend, where market movements are not clear in direction, whereby investors may sustain substantial losses;
- (o) investors should note that the Air Bag Mechanism (as defined below) reduces the impact on the Leverage Strategy if the Underlying Stock falls further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying Stock starts to rise after the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered, thereby reducing its ability to recoup losses;
- (p) there is no assurance that the Air Bag Mechanism will prevent investors from losing the entire value of their investment, in the event of (i) an overnight fall in the Underlying Stock, where there is a 20% or greater gap between the previous day closing price and the opening price of the Underlying Stock the following day, as the Air Bag Mechanism will only be triggered when market opens the following day or (ii) a sharp intraday fall in the price of the Underlying Stock of 20% or greater within the 15 minutes Observation Period compared to the reference price, being: (1) if air bag has not been previously triggered on the same day, the previous closing price of the Underlying Stock, or (2) if one or more air bag have been previously triggered on

the same day, the latest New Observed Price. Investors may refer to pages 48 to 49 of this document for more information;

- (q) certain events may, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Certificates, trigger (i) the implementation of methods of adjustment or (ii) the early termination of the Certificates. The Issuer will give the investors reasonable notice of any early termination. If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, then the Issuer will, if and to the extent permitted by applicable law, pay an amount to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such holder equal to the fair market value of the Certificate less the cost to the Issuer of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion. The performance of this commitment shall depend on (i) general market conditions and (ii) the liquidity conditions of the underlying instrument(s) and, as the case may be, of any other hedging transactions. Investors should note that the amount repaid by the Issuer may be less than the amount initially invested. Investors may refer to the Condition 13 on pages 35 to 37 of this document for more information;
- (r) there is no assurance that an active trading market for the Certificates will sustain throughout the life of the Certificates, or if it does sustain, it may be due to market making on the part of the Designated Market Maker. The Issuer acting through its Designated Market Maker may be the only market participant buying and selling the Certificates. Therefore, the secondary market for the Certificates may be limited and you may not be able to realise the value of the Certificates. Do note that the bid-ask spread increases with illiquidity;
- (s) in the ordinary course of their business, including without limitation, in connection with the Issuer or its appointed designated market maker's market making activities, the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their respective subsidiaries and affiliates may effect transactions for their own account or for the account of their customers and hold long or short positions in the Underlying Stock. In addition, in connection with the offering of any Certificates, the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to the Underlying Stock. In connection with such hedging or market-making activities or with respect to proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their respective subsidiaries and affiliates, the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into transactions in the Underlying Stock which may affect the market price, liquidity or value of the Certificates and which may affect the interests of Certificate Holders;
- (t) various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall activities of the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or any of their subsidiaries and affiliates;

The Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their subsidiaries and affiliates are diversified financial institutions with relationships in countries around the world. These entities engage in a wide range of commercial and investment banking, brokerage, funds management, hedging transactions and investment and other activities for their own account or the account of others. In addition, the Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their subsidiaries and affiliates, in connection with their other business activities, may possess or acquire material information about the Underlying Stock. Such activities and information may involve or otherwise affect issuers of the Underlying Stock in a manner that may cause consequences adverse to the Certificate Holders or otherwise create conflicts of interests in connection with the issue of Certificates by the Issuer. Such actions and conflicts may include, without limitation, the exercise of voting power, the purchase and sale of securities, financial advisory relationships and exercise of creditor rights. The Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their subsidiaries and affiliates have no obligation to disclose such information about the Underlying Stock or such

activities. The Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their subsidiaries and affiliates and their officers and directors may engage in any such activities without regard to the issue of Certificates by the Issuer or the effect that such activities may directly or indirectly have on any Certificate;

- (u) legal considerations which may restrict the possibility of certain investments:

Some investors' investment activities are subject to specific laws and regulations or laws and regulations currently being considered by various authorities. All potential investors must consult their own legal advisers to check whether and to what extent (i) they can legally purchase the Certificates (ii) the Certificates can be used as collateral security for various forms of borrowing (iii) if other restrictions apply to the purchase of Certificates or their use as collateral security. Financial institutions must consult their legal advisers or regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Certificates under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules;

- (v) the credit rating of the Guarantor is an assessment of its ability to pay obligations, including those on the Certificates. Consequently, actual or anticipated declines in the credit rating of the Guarantor may affect the market value of the Certificates;

- (w) the Certificates are linked to the Underlying Stock and subject to the risk that the price of the Underlying Stock may decline. The following is a list of some of the significant risks associated with the Underlying Stock:

- Historical performance of the Underlying Stock does not give an indication of future performance of the Underlying Stock. It is impossible to predict whether the price of the Underlying Stock will fall or rise over the term of the Certificates; and
- The price of the Underlying Stock may be affected by the economic, financial and political events in one or more jurisdictions, including the stock exchange(s) or quotation system(s) on which the Underlying Stock may be traded;

- (x) the value of the Certificates depends on the Leverage Strategy performance built in the Certificate. The Calculation Agent will make the Leverage Strategy last closing level and a calculation tool available to the investors on a website;

- (y) two or more risk factors may simultaneously have an effect on the value of a Certificate such that the effect of any individual risk factor may not be predicted. No assurance can be given as to the effect any combination of risk factors may have on the value of a Certificate;

- (z) as the Certificates are represented by a global warrant certificate which will be deposited with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited ("**CDP**"):

- (i) investors should note that no definitive certificate will be issued in relation to the Certificates;
- (ii) there will be no register of Certificate Holders and each person who is for the time being shown in the records maintained by CDP as entitled to a particular number of Certificates by way of interest (to the extent of such number) in the global warrant certificate in respect of those Certificates represented thereby shall be treated as the holder of such number of Certificates;
- (iii) investors will need to rely on any statements received from their brokers/custodians as evidence of their interest in the Certificates; and

- (iv) notices to such Certificate Holders will be published on the web-site of the SGX-ST. Investors will need to check the web-site of the SGX-ST regularly and/or rely on their brokers/custodians to obtain such notices;
- (aa) the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**") withholding risk:

FATCA generally imposes a 30 per cent. withholding tax on certain U.S.-source payments to certain non-US persons that do provide certification of their compliance with IRS rules to disclose the identity of their US owners and account holders (if any) or establish a basis for exemption for such disclosure. The Issuer is subject to FATCA and, as a result, is required to obtain certification from investors that they have complied with FATCA disclosure requirements or have established a basis for exemption from FATCA. If an investor does not provide us with such certification, the Issuer and the Guarantor could be required to withhold U.S. tax on U.S.-source income (if any) paid pursuant to the Certificates. In certain cases, the Issuer could be required to close an account of an investor who does not comply with the FATCA certification procedures.

FATCA IS PARTICULARLY COMPLEX. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISER TO OBTAIN A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF FATCA AND TO DETERMINE HOW THIS LEGISLATION MIGHT AFFECT EACH INVESTOR IN ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES;

- (bb) U.S. withholding tax

The Issuer has determined that this Certificate is not linked to U.S. Underlying Equities within the meaning of applicable regulations under Section 871(m) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, as discussed in the accompanying Base Listing Document under "TAXATION—TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986." Accordingly, the Issuer expects that Section 871(m) will not apply to the Certificates. Such determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on a Certificate Holder's particular circumstances. Certificate Holders should consult with their own tax advisers regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the Certificates; and

- (cc) risk factors relating to the BRRD

French and Luxembourg law and European legislation regarding the resolution of financial institutions may require the write-down or conversion to equity of the Certificates or other resolution measures if the Issuer or the Guarantor is deemed to meet the conditions for resolution

Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union dated 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the "**BRRD**") entered into force on 2 July 2014. The BRRD has been implemented into Luxembourg law by, among others, the Luxembourg act dated 18 December 2015 on the failure of credit institutions and certain investment firms, as amended (the "**BRR Act 2015**"). Under the BRR Act 2015, the competent authority is the Luxembourg financial sector supervisory authority (*Commission de surveillance du secteur financier*, the CSSF) and the resolution authority is the CSSF acting as resolution council (*conseil de résolution*).

Moreover, Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism

(“**SRM**”) and a Single Resolution Fund (the “**SRM Regulation**”) has established a centralised power of resolution entrusted to a Single Resolution Board (the “**SRB**”) in cooperation with the national resolution authorities.

Since 2014, the European Central Bank (“**ECB**”) has taken over the prudential supervision of significant credit institutions in the member states of the Eurozone under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (“**SSM**”). In addition, the SRM has been put in place to ensure that the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms across the Eurozone is harmonised. As mentioned above, the SRM is managed by the SRB. Under Article 5(1) of the SRM Regulation, the SRM has been granted those responsibilities and powers granted to the EU Member States’ resolution authorities under the BRRD for those credit institutions and certain investment firms subject to direct supervision by the ECB. The ability of the SRB to exercise these powers came into force at the beginning of 2016.

Societe Generale has been designated as a significant supervised entity for the purposes of Article 49(1) of Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the ECB of 16 April 2014 establishing the framework for cooperation within the SSM between the ECB and national competent authorities and with national designated authorities (the “**SSM Regulation**”) and is consequently subject to the direct supervision of the ECB in the context of the SSM. This means that Societe Generale and SG Issuer (being covered by the consolidated prudential supervision of Societe Generale) are also subject to the SRM which came into force in 2015. The SRM Regulation mirrors the BRRD and, to a large part, refers to the BRRD so that the SRB is able to apply the same powers that would otherwise be available to the relevant national resolution authority.

The stated aim of the BRRD and the SRM Regulation is to provide for the establishment of an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms. The regime provided for by the BRRD is, among other things, stated to be needed to provide the resolution authority designated by each EU Member State (the “**Resolution Authority**”) with a credible set of tools to intervene sufficiently early and quickly in an unsound or failing institution so as to ensure the continuity of the institution’s critical financial and economic functions while minimising the impact of an institution’s failure on the economy and financial system (including taxpayers’ exposure to losses).

Under the SRM Regulation, a centralised power of resolution is established and entrusted to the SRB acting in cooperation with the national resolution authorities. In accordance with the provisions of the SRM Regulation, when applicable, the SRB, has replaced the national resolution authorities designated under the BRRD with respect to all aspects relating to the decision-making process and the national resolution authorities designated under the BRRD continue to carry out activities relating to the implementation of resolution schemes adopted by the SRB. The provisions relating to the cooperation between the SRB and the national resolution authorities for the preparation of the institutions’ resolution plans have applied since 1 January 2015 and the SRM has been fully operational since 1 January 2016.

The SRB is the Resolution Authority for the Issuer and the Guarantor.

The powers provided to the Resolution Authority in the BRRD and the SRM Regulation include write-down/conversion powers to ensure that capital instruments (including subordinated debt instruments) and eligible liabilities (including senior debt instruments if junior instruments prove insufficient to absorb all losses) absorb losses of the issuing institution that is subject to resolution in accordance with a set order of priority (the “**Bail-in Power**”). The conditions for resolution under the SRM Regulation are deemed to be met when: (i) the Resolution Authority determines that the institution is failing or is likely to fail, (ii)

there is no reasonable prospect that any measure other than a resolution measure would prevent the failure within a reasonable timeframe, and (iii) a resolution measure is necessary for the achievement of the resolution objectives (in particular, ensuring the continuity of critical functions, avoiding a significant adverse effect on the financial system, protecting public funds by minimizing reliance on extraordinary public financial support, and protecting client funds and assets) and winding up of the institution under normal insolvency proceedings would not meet those resolution objectives to the same extent.

The Resolution Authority could also, independently of a resolution measure or in combination with a resolution measure, fully or partially write-down or convert capital instruments (including subordinated debt instruments) into equity when it determines that the institution or its group will no longer be viable unless such write-down or conversion power is exercised or when the institution requires extraordinary public financial support (except when extraordinary public financial support is provided in Article 10 of the SRM Regulation). The terms and conditions of the Certificates contain provisions giving effect to the Bail-in Power in the context of resolution and write-down or conversion of capital instruments at the point of non-viability.

The Bail-in Power could result in the full (i.e., to zero) or partial write-down or conversion of the Certificates into ordinary shares or other instruments of ownership, or the variation of the terms of the Certificates (for example, the maturity and/or interest payable may be altered and/or a temporary suspension of payments may be ordered). Extraordinary public financial support should only be used as a last resort after having assessed and applied, to the maximum extent practicable, the resolution measures. No support will be available until a minimum amount of contribution to loss absorption and recapitalization of 8% of total liabilities including own funds has been made by shareholders, holders of capital instruments and other eligible liabilities through write-down, conversion or otherwise.

In addition to the Bail-in Power, the BRRD provides the Resolution Authority with broader powers to implement other resolution measures with respect to institutions that meet the conditions for resolution, which may include (without limitation) the sale of the institution's business, the creation of a bridge institution, the separation of assets, the replacement or substitution of the institution as obligor in respect of debt instruments, modifications to the terms of debt instruments (including altering the maturity and/or the amount of interest payable and/or imposing a temporary suspension on payments), removing management, appointing an interim administrator, and discontinuing the listing and admission to trading of financial instruments.

Before taking a resolution measure, including implementing the Bail-in Power, or exercising the power to write down or convert relevant capital instruments, the Resolution Authority must ensure that a fair, prudent and realistic valuation of the assets and liabilities of the institution is carried out by a person independent from any public authority.

The application of any measure under the BRRD and the SRM Regulation or any suggestion of such application with respect to the Issuer, the Guarantor or the Group could materially adversely affect the rights of Certificate Holders, the price or value of an investment in the Certificates and/or the ability of the Issuer or the Guarantor to satisfy its obligations under any Certificates, and as a result investors may lose their entire investment.

Moreover, if the Issuer's or the Guarantor's financial condition deteriorates, the existence of the Bail-in Power, the exercise of write-down/conversion powers or any other resolution tools by the Resolution Authority independently of a resolution measure or in combination with a resolution measure when it determines that the Issuer, the Guarantor or the Group will no

longer be viable could cause the market price or value of the Certificates to decline more rapidly than would be the case in the absence of such powers.

Since 1 January 2016, EU credit institutions (such as Societe Generale) and certain investment firms have to meet, at all times, a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**") pursuant to Article 12 of the SRM Regulation. MREL, which is expressed as a percentage of the total liabilities and own funds of the institution, aims at preventing institutions from structuring their liabilities in a manner that impedes the effectiveness of the Bail-in Power in order to facilitate resolution.

The current regime will evolve as a result of the changes adopted by the EU legislators. On 7 June 2019, as part of the contemplated amendments to the so-called "EU Banking Package", the following legislative texts have been published in the Official Journal of the EU 14 May 2019:

- Directive (EU) 2019/879 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the BRRD as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of credit institutions and investment firms (the "**BRRD II**"); and
- Regulation (EU) 2019/877 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the SRM Regulation as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity ("**TLAC**") of credit institutions and investment firms (the "**SRM II Regulation**" and, together with the BRRD II, the "**EU Banking Package Reforms**").

The EU Banking Package Reforms will introduce, among other things, the TLAC standard as implemented by the Financial Stability Board's TLAC Term Sheet ("**FSB TLAC Term Sheet**"), by adapting, among others, the existing regime relating to the specific MREL with aim of reducing risks in the banking sector and further reinforcing institutions' ability to withstand potential shocks will strengthen the banking union and reduce risks in the financial system.

The TLAC will be implemented in accordance with the FSB TLAC Term Sheet, which impose a level of "Minimum TLAC" that will be determined individually for each global systemically important bank ("**G-SIB**"), such as Societe Generale, in an amount at least equal to (i) 16%, plus applicable buffers, of risk weight assets through January 1, 2022 and 18%, plus applicable buffers, thereafter and (ii) 6% of the Basel III leverage ratio denominator through January 1, 2022 and 6.75% thereafter (each of which could be extended by additional firm-specific requirements).

According to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the "**CRR**"), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the CRR as regards the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities, counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, reporting and disclosure requirements (the "**CRR II**"), EU G-SIBs, such as Societe Generale, will have to comply with TLAC requirements, on top of the MREL requirements, as from the entry into force of the CRR II. As such, G-SIBs, such as Societe Generale will have to comply at the same time with TLAC and MREL requirements.

Consequently, criteria for MREL-eligible liabilities will be closely aligned with those laid down in the CRR, as amended by the CRR II for the TLAC-eligible liabilities, but subject to the complementary adjustments and requirements introduced in the BRRD II. In particular, certain debt instruments with an embedded derivative component, such as certain structured notes, will be eligible, subject to certain conditions, to meet the MREL requirements to the extent that

they have a fixed or increasing principal amount repayable at maturity that is known in advance while only an additional return is linked to that derivative component and depends on the performance of a reference asset.

The level of capital and eligible liabilities required under MREL will be set by the SRB for Societe Generale on an individual and/or consolidated basis based on certain criteria including systemic importance any may also be set for SG Issuer. Eligible liabilities may be senior or subordinated, provided, among other requirements, that they have a remaining maturity of at least one year and, if governed by non-EU law, they must be able to be written down or converted under that law (including through contractual provisions).

The scope of liabilities used to meet the MREL will include, in principle, all liabilities resulting from claims arising from ordinary unsecured creditors (non-subordinated liabilities) unless they do not meet specific eligibility criteria set out in the BRRD, as amended by the BRRD II. To enhance the resolvability of institutions and entities through an effective use of the bail-in tool, the SRB should be able to require that the MREL be met with own funds and other subordinated liabilities, in particular where there are clear indications that bailed-in creditors are likely to bear losses in resolution that would exceed the losses that they would incur under normal insolvency proceedings. Moreover the SRB should assess the need to require institutions and entities to meet the MREL with own funds and other subordinated liabilities where the amount of liabilities excluded from the application of the bail-in tool reaches a certain threshold within a class of liabilities that includes MREL-eligible liabilities. Any subordination of debt instruments requested by the SRB for the MREL shall be without prejudice to the possibility to partly meet the TLAC requirements with non-subordinated debt instruments in accordance with the CRR, as amended by the CRR II, as permitted by the TLAC standard. Specific requirements will apply to resolution groups with assets above EUR 100 billion (top-tier banks).

If the SRB finds that there could exist any obstacles to resolvability by the Issuer or the Guarantor and/or the Group, a higher MREL requirement could be imposed. Any failure by the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, and/or the Group to comply with its MREL may have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's business, financial conditions and results of operations.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CERTIFICATES

The following are the terms and conditions of the Certificates and should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, the other information set out in this document and the Base Listing Document.

The Conditions are set out in the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” in the Base Listing Document. For the purposes of the Conditions, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Certificates:	A further 31,300,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the ordinary shares of Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited (the “ Underlying Stock ”) The Certificates shall be consolidated and form a single series with an existing issue of 6,700,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the ordinary shares of Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited issued by the Issuer and listed on the SGX-ST, in which dealings commenced on 3 July 2019.
ISIN:	LU1919227782
Company:	Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited (RIC: 2382.HK)
Underlying Price ³ and Source:	HK\$88.2 (Reuters)
Calculation Agent:	Société Générale
Strike Level:	Zero
Daily Leverage:	5x (within the Leverage Strategy as described below)
Notional Amount per Certificate:	SGD 0.60
Management Fee (p.a.) ⁴ :	0.40%
Gap Premium (p.a.) ⁵ :	5.75%, is a hedging cost against extreme market movements overnight.
Funding Cost ⁶ :	The annualised costs of funding, referencing a publically published interbank offered rate plus spread.
Rebalancing Cost ⁶ :	The transaction costs (if applicable), computed as a function of

³ These figures are calculated as at, and based on information available to the Issuer on 2 July 2019. The Issuer is not obliged, and undertakes no responsibility to any person, to update or inform any person of any changes to the figures after 2 July 2019.

⁴ Please note that the Management Fee is calculated on a 360-day basis and may be increased up to a maximum of 3% p.a. on giving one month's notice to investors. Any increase in the Management Fee will be announced on the SGXNET. Please refer to “Fees and Charges” below for further details of the fees and charges payable and the maximum of such fees as well as other ongoing expenses that may be borne by the Certificates.

⁵ Please note that the Gap Premium is calculated on a 360-day basis.

⁶ These costs are embedded within the Leverage Strategy.

leverage and daily performance of the Underlying Stock.

Launch Date:	23 June 2020
Closing Date:	25 June 2020
Expected Listing Date:	26 June 2020
Last Trading Date:	The date falling 5 Business Days immediately preceding the Expiry Date, currently being 23 June 2022
Expiry Date:	30 June 2022 (if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, then the Expiry Date shall fall on the preceding Business Day and subject to adjustment of the Valuation Date upon the occurrence of Market Disruption Events as set out in the Conditions of the Certificates)
Board Lot:	100 Certificates
Valuation Date:	29 June 2022 or if such day is not an Exchange Business Day, the immediately preceding Exchange Business Day.
Exercise:	<p>The Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in a Board Lot or integral multiples thereof. Certificate Holders shall not be required to deliver an exercise notice. Exercise of Certificates shall be determined by whether the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 10:00 a.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) of the Conditions. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 10:00 a.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.</p>
Cash Settlement Amount:	<p>In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:</p> <p>Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate</p> <p>Please refer to the "Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities" section on pages 40 to 54 of this document for examples and illustrations of the calculation of the Cash Settlement Amount.</p>

Hedging Fee Factor:

In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount calculated as: Product (for t from 2 to Valuation Date) of $(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360)) \times (1 - \text{Gap Premium}(t-1) \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360))$, where:

“t” refers to “**Observation Date**” which means each Underlying Stock Business Day (subject to Market Disruption Event) from (and including) the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding 3 July 2019 to the Valuation Date; and ACT (t-1;t) means the number of calendar days between the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Observation Date (which is “t-1”) (included) and the Observation Date (which is “t”) (excluded).

If the Issuer determines, in its sole discretion, that on any Observation Date a Market Disruption Event has occurred, then that Observation Date shall be postponed until the first succeeding Underlying Stock Business Day on which there is no Market Disruption Event, unless there is a Market Disruption Event on each of the five Underlying Stock Business Days immediately following the original date that, but for the Market Disruption Event, would have been an Observation Date. In that case, that fifth Underlying Stock Business Day shall be deemed to be the Observation Date notwithstanding the Market Disruption Event and the Issuer shall determine, its good faith estimate of the level of the Leverage Strategy and the value of the Certificate on that fifth Underlying Stock Business Day in accordance with the formula for and method of calculation last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first Market Disruption Event taking into account, inter alia, the exchange traded or quoted price of the Underlying Stock and the potential increased cost of hedging by the Issuer as a result of the occurrence of the Market Disruption Event.

An “**Underlying Stock Business Day**” is a day on which The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**HKEX**”) is open for dealings in Hong Kong during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Hong Kong.

Please refer to the “Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities” section on pages 40 to 54 of this document for examples and illustrations of the calculation of the Hedging Fee Factor.

Closing Level:

In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}}{\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}} - \text{Strike Level} \right) \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor}$$

Initial Reference Level:

1,000

Final Reference Level:	<p>The closing level of the Leverage Strategy (as described below) on the Valuation Date</p> <p>The calculation of the closing level of the Leverage Strategy is set out in the “Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Strategy” section on pages 19 to 23 below.</p>
Initial Exchange Rate ³ :	0.1738
Final Exchange Rate:	The rate for the conversion of HKD to SGD as at 5:00pm (Singapore Time) on the Valuation Date as shown on Reuters, provided that if the Reuters service ceases to display such information, as determined by the Issuer by reference to such source(s) as the Issuer may reasonably determine to be appropriate at such a time.
Air Bag Mechanism:	<p>The “Air Bag Mechanism” refers to the mechanism built in the Leverage Strategy and which is designed to reduce the Leverage Strategy exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions. If the Underlying Stock falls by 15% or more (“Air Bag Trigger Price”) during the trading day (which represents approximately 75% loss after a 5 times leverage), the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered and the Leverage Strategy is adjusted intra-day. The Air Bag Mechanism reduces the impact on the Leverage Strategy if the Underlying Stock falls further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying Stock starts to rise after the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered, thereby reducing its ability to recoup losses.</p> <p>Trading of Certificates is suspended for at least 30 minutes after the Air Bag is triggered.</p> <p>The Leverage Strategy is floored at 0 and the Certificates cannot be valued below zero.</p> <p>Please refer to the “Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for Performance Reasons (“Air Bag Mechanism”)” section on pages 21 to 23 below and the “Description of Air Bag Mechanism” section on pages 46 to 47 of this document for further information of the Air Bag Mechanism.</p>
Adjustments and Extraordinary Events:	The Issuer has the right to make adjustments to the terms of the Certificates if certain events, including any capitalisation issue, rights issue, extraordinary distributions, merger, delisting, insolvency (as more specifically set out in the terms and conditions of the Certificates) occur in respect of the Underlying Stock. For the avoidance of doubt, no notice will be given if the Issuer determines that adjustments will not be made.
Underlying Stock Currency:	Hong Kong Dollar (“ HKD ”)

Settlement Currency:	Singapore Dollar (“ SGD ”)
Exercise Expenses:	Certificate Holders will be required to pay all charges which are incurred in respect of the exercise of the Certificates.
Relevant Stock Exchange for the Certificates:	The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “ SGX-ST ”)
Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock:	HKEX
Business Day and Exchange Business Day:	<p>A “Business Day” is a day on which the SGX-ST is open for dealings in Singapore during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore.</p> <p>An “Exchange Business Day” is a day on which the SGX-ST and the HKEX are open for dealings in Singapore and Hong Kong respectively during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore and Hong Kong.</p>
Warrant Agent:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (“ CDP ”)
Clearing System:	CDP
Fees and Charges:	<p>Normal transaction and brokerage fees shall apply to the trading of the Certificates on the SGX-ST. Investors should note that they may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred. Investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisers. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment which will apply at any given time.</p> <p>Investors holding position overnight would also be required to bear the Management Fee and Gap Premium, which are calculated daily and applied to the value of the Certificates, as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy including the Funding Cost and Rebalancing Cost. The Management Fee may be increased up to a maximum of 3% p.a. on giving one month’s notice to investors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Certificates. Any increase in the Management Fee will be announced on the SGXNET.</p>
Further Information:	Please refer to the website at dlc.socgen.com for more information on the theoretical closing price of the Certificates on the previous trading day, the closing price of the Underlying Stock on the previous trading day, the Air Bag Trigger Price for each trading day and the Management Fee and Gap Premium.

Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Strategy

Description of the Leverage Strategy

The Leverage Strategy is designed to track a 5 times daily leveraged exposure to the Underlying Stock.

At the end of each trading day of the Underlying Stock, the exposure of the Leverage Strategy to the Underlying Stock is reset within the Leverage Strategy in order to retain a daily leverage of 5 times the performance of the Underlying Stock (excluding costs) regardless of the performance of the Underlying Stock on the preceding day. This mechanism is referred to as the Daily Reset.

The Leverage Strategy incorporates an air bag mechanism which is designed to reduce exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions, as further described below.

Leverage Strategy Formula

LSL_t means, for any Observation Date(t), the Leverage Strategy Closing Level as of such day (t).

Subject to the occurrence of an Intraday Restrike Event, the Leverage Strategy Closing Level as of such Observation Date(t) is calculated in accordance with the following formulae:

On Observation Date(1):

$$LSL_1 = 1000$$

On each subsequent Observation Date(t):

$$LSL_t = \text{Max}[LSL_{t-1} \times (1 + LR_{t-1,t} - FC_{t-1,t} - RC_{t-1,t}), 0]$$

LR_{t-1,t} means the Leveraged Return of the Underlying Stock between Observation Date(t-1) and Observation Date(t) closing prices, calculated as follows:

$$LR_{t-1,t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right)$$

FC_{t-1,t} means, the Funding Cost between Observation Date(t-1) (included) and Observation Date(t) (excluded) calculated as follows :

$$FC_{t-1,t} = (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \frac{\text{Rate}_{t-1} \times \text{ACT}(t-1,t)}{\text{DayCountBasisRate}}$$

RC_{t-1,t} means the Rebalancing Cost of the Leverage Strategy on Observation Date (t), calculated as follows :

$$RC_{t-1,t} = \text{Leverage} \times (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \left(\left| \frac{S_t}{S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right| \right) \times \text{TC}$$

TC means the Transaction Costs applicable (including Stamp Duty) that are equal to :

0.10%

Leverage	5
S_t	means, in respect of each Observation Date(t), the Closing Price of the Underlying Stock as of such Observation Date(t), subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions.
$Rate_t$	means, in respect of each Observation Date(t), a rate calculated as of such day in accordance with the following formula: $Rate_t = CashRate_t + \%SpreadLevel_t$
$Rfactor_t$	means, in the event Observation Date (t) is an ex-dividend date of the Underlying Stock, an amount determined by the Calculation Agent, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions, according to the following formula : $Rfactor_t = 1 - \frac{Div_t}{S_{t-1}}$ <p>where Div_t is the dividend to be paid out in respect of the Underlying Stock and the relevant ex-dividend date which shall be considered net of any applicable withholding taxes.</p>
$CashRate_t$	means, in respect of each Observation Date(t), the Overnight HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC H1HKDOND= or any successor page, being the rate as of day (t), provided that if any of such rate is not available, then that rate shall be determined by reference to the latest available rate that was published on the relevant Reuters page.
$\%SpreadLevel_t$	means, in respect of each Observation Date(t), a rate which shall be determined with respect to such Valuation Date(t) by the Calculation Agent as the difference between (1) the 12-month HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC H1HKD1YD= and (2) Overnight HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC H1HKDOND= or any successor page, each being the rate as of day (t), provided that if any of such rates is not available, then that rate shall be determined by reference to the latest available rate that was published on the relevant Reuters page. <p>Provided that if such difference is negative, $\%SpreadLevel_t$ should be 0%.</p>
$ACT(t-1,t)$	$ACT(t-1;t)$ means the number of calendar days between the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Observation Date (which is “t-1”) (included) and the Observation Date (which is “t”) (excluded).
DayCountBasisRate	365

Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for Performance Reasons (“Air Bag Mechanism”)

Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for	If the Calculation Agent determines that an Intraday Restrike Event has occurred during an Observation Date(t) (the Intraday Restrike Date , noted
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Performance Reasons hereafter **IRD**), an adjustment (an **Extraordinary Strategy Adjustment for Performance Reasons**) shall take place during such Observation Date(t) in accordance with the following provisions.

(1) Provided the last Intraday Restrike Observation Period as of such Intraday Restrike Date does not end on the TimeReferenceClosing, the Leverage Strategy Closing Level on the Intraday Restrike Date (LSL_{IRD}) should be computed as follows :

$$LSL_{IRD} = \text{Max}[ILSL_{IR(n)} \times (1 + ILR_{IR(n),IR(C)} - IRC_{IR(n),IR(C)}), 0]$$

(2) If the last Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date ends on the TimeReferenceClosing:

$$LSL_{IRD} = \text{Max}[ILSL_{IR(n)}, 0]$$

$ILSL_{IR(k)}$ means, in respect of $IR(k)$, the Intraday Leverage Strategy Level in accordance with the following provisions :

(1) for $k = 1$:

$$ILSL_{IR(1)} = \text{Max}[LSL_{IRD-1} \times (1 + ILR_{IR(0),IR(1)} - FC_{IRD-1,IRD} - IRC_{IR(0),IR(1)}), 0]$$

(2) for $k > 1$:

$$ILSL_{IR(k)} = \text{Max}[ILSL_{IR(k-1)} \times (1 + ILR_{IR(k-1),IR(k)} - IRC_{IR(k-1),IR(k)}), 0]$$

$ILR_{IR(k-1),IR(k)}$ means the Intraday Leveraged Return between $IR(k-1)$ and $IR(k)$, calculated as follows :

$$ILR_{IR(k-1),IR(k)} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{IS_{IR(k)}}{IS_{IR(k-1)}} - 1 \right)$$

$IRC_{IR(k-1),IR(k)}$ means the Intraday Rebalancing Cost of the Leverage Strategy in respect of $IR(k)$ on a given Intraday Restrike Date, calculated as follows :

$$IRC_{IR(k-1),IR(k)} = \text{Leverage} \times (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \left(\left| \frac{IS_{IR(k)}}{IS_{IR(k-1)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right| \right) \times TC$$

$IS_{IR(k)}$ means the Underlying Stock Price in respect of $IR(k)$ computed as follows :

(1) for $k=0$

$$IS_{IR(0)} = S_{IRD-1} \times Rfactor_{IRD}$$

(2) for $k=1$ to n

means in respect of $IR(k)$, the lowest price of the Underlying Stock during the respective Intraday Restrike Observation Period

(3) with respect to $IR(C)$

$$IS_{IR(C)} = S_{IRD}$$

In each case, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions.

$IR(k)$ For $k=0$, means the scheduled close for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the

Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on the Observation Date immediately preceding the relevant Intraday Restrike Date;

For $k=1$ to n , means the k^{th} Intraday Restrike Event on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date.

IR(C) means the scheduled close for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date.

n means the number of Intraday Restrike Events that occurred on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date.

Intraday Restrike Event means in respect of an Observation Date(t):

(1) provided no Intraday Restrike Event has previously occurred on such Observation Date (t), the decrease at any Calculation Time of the Underlying Stock price by 15% or more compared with the relevant Underlying Stock Price $IS_{IR(0)}$ as of such Calculation Time.

(2) if k Intraday Restrike Events have occurred on the relevant Intraday Restrike Date, the decrease at any Calculation Time of the Underlying Stock price by 15% or more compared with the relevant Underlying Stock Price $IS_{IR(k)}$ as of such Calculation Time.

Calculation Time means any time between the TimeReferenceOpening and the TimeReferenceClosing, provided that the relevant data is available to enable the Calculation Agent to determine the Leverage Strategy Level.

TimeReferenceOpening means the scheduled opening time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto).

TimeReferenceClosing means the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto).

Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period means in respect of an Intraday Restrike Event, the period starting on and excluding the Intraday Restrike Event Time and finishing on and including the sooner between (1) the time falling 15 minutes after the Intraday Restrike Event Time and (2) the TimeReferenceClosing.

Where, during such period, the Calculation Agent determines that (1) the trading in the Underlying Stock is disrupted or subject to suspension or limitation or (2) the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock is not open for continuous trading, the Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period will be extended to the extent necessary until (1) the trading in the Underlying Stock is no longer disrupted, suspended or limited and (2) the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock is open for continuous trading.

Intraday Restrike Event means in respect of an Intraday Restrike Event, the Calculation Time on which

Time such event occurs.

The Conditions set out in the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” in the Base Listing Document are set out below. This section is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the relevant Conditions set out below, replace or modify the relevant Conditions for the purpose of the Certificates.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EUROPEAN STYLE CASH SETTLED LONG/SHORT CERTIFICATES ON SINGLE EQUITIES

1. Form, Status and Guarantee, Transfer and Title

- (a) *Form.* The Certificates (which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any further certificates issued pursuant to Condition 11) are issued subject to and with the benefit of:-
- (i) a master instrument by way of deed poll (the “**Master Instrument**”) dated 19 June 2020, made by SG Issuer (the “**Issuer**”) and Société Générale (the “**Guarantor**”); and
 - (ii) a warrant agent agreement (the “**Master Warrant Agent Agreement**” or “**Warrant Agent Agreement**”) dated any time before or on the Closing Date, made between the Issuer and the Warrant Agent for the Certificates.

Copies of the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement are available for inspection at the specified office of the Warrant Agent.

The holders of the Certificates (the “**Certificate Holders**”) are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

- (b) *Status and Guarantee.* The Certificates constitute direct, general and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank, and will rank, equally among themselves and *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer (save for statutorily preferred exceptions). The Certificates provide for cash settlement on exercise. The Certificates do not entitle Certificate Holders to the delivery of any Underlying Stock, are not secured by the Underlying Stock and do not entitle Certificate Holders to any interest in any Underlying Stock.

The due and punctual payment of any amounts due by the Issuer in respect of the Certificates issued by the Issuer is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Guarantor as provided in the Guarantee (each such amount payable under the Guarantee, a “**Guarantee Obligation**”).

The Guarantee Obligations will constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor ranking as senior preferred obligations as provided for in Article L. 613-30-3 I 3° of the French Code *Monétaire et Financier* (the “**Code**”).

Such Guarantee Obligations rank and will rank equally and rateably without any preference or priority among themselves and:

- (i) *pari passu* with all other direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor outstanding as of the date of the entry into force

of the law no. 2016-1691 (the “**Law**”) on 11 December 2016;

- (ii) *pari passu* with all other present or future direct, unconditional, unsecured and senior preferred obligations (as provided for in Article L. 613-30-3 I 3° of the Code) of the Guarantor issued after the date of the entry into force of the Law on 11 December 2016;
- (iii) junior to all present or future claims of the Guarantor benefiting from the statutorily preferred exceptions; and
- (iv) senior to all present and future senior non-preferred obligations (as provided for in Article L.613-30-3 I 4° of the Code) of the Guarantor.

In the event of the failure of the Issuer to promptly perform its obligations to any Certificate Holder under the terms of the Certificates, such Certificate Holder may, but is not obliged to, give written notice to the Guarantor at Société Générale, Tour Société Générale, 75886 Paris Cedex 18, France marked for the attention of SEGL/JUR/OMF - Market Transactions & Financing.

- (c) **Transfer.** The Certificates are represented by a global warrant certificate (“**Global Warrant**”) which will be deposited with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (“**CDP**”). Certificates in definitive form will not be issued. Transfers of Certificates may be effected only in Board Lots or integral multiples thereof. All transactions in (including transfers of) Certificates, in the open market or otherwise, must be effected through a securities account with CDP. Title will pass upon registration of the transfer in the records maintained by CDP.
- (d) **Title.** Each person who is for the time being shown in the records maintained by CDP as entitled to a particular number of Certificates shall be treated by the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Warrant Agent as the holder and absolute owner of such number of Certificates, notwithstanding any notice to the contrary. The expression “**Certificate Holder**” shall be construed accordingly.
- (e) **Bail-In.** By the acquisition of Certificates, each Certificate Holder (which, for the purposes of this Condition, includes any current or future holder of a beneficial interest in the Certificates) acknowledges, accepts, consents and agrees:
 - (i) to be bound by the effect of the exercise of the Bail-In Power (as defined below) by the Relevant Resolution Authority (as defined below) on the Issuer’s liabilities under the Certificates, which may include and result in any of the following, or some combination thereof:
 - (A) the reduction of all, or a portion, of the Amounts Due (as defined below), on a permanent basis;
 - (B) the conversion of all, or a portion, of the Amounts Due into shares, other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or the Guarantor or another person (and the issue to the Certificate Holder of such shares, securities or obligations), including by means of an amendment, modification or variation of the Conditions of the Certificates, in which case the Certificate Holder agrees to accept in lieu of its rights under the Certificates any such shares, other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or the Guarantor or another person;

- (C) the cancellation of the Certificates; and/or
- (D) the amendment or alteration of the expiration of the Certificates or amendment of the amounts payable on the Certificates, or the date on which the amounts become payable, including by suspending payment for a temporary period; and

that terms of the Certificates are subject to, and may be varied, if necessary, to give effect to the exercise of the Bail-In Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority or the Regulator,

(the “**Statutory Bail-In**”);

- (ii) if the Relevant Resolution Authority exercises its Bail-In Power on liabilities of the Guarantor, pursuant to Article L.613-30-3-I-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (the “**M&F Code**”):

- (A) ranking:
 - (1) junior to liabilities of the Guarantor benefitting from statutorily preferred exceptions pursuant to Article L.613-30-3-I 1° and 2 of the M&F Code;
 - (2) *pari passu* with liabilities of the Guarantor as defined in Article L.613-30-3-I-3 of the M&F Code; and
 - (3) senior to liabilities of the Guarantor as defined in Article L.613-30-3-I-4 of the M&F Code; and
- (B) which are not *titres non structurés* as defined under Article R.613-28 of the M&F Code, and
- (C) which are not or are no longer eligible to be taken into account for the purposes of the MREL (as defined below) ratio of the Guarantor

and such exercise of the Bail-In Power results in the write-down or cancellation of all, or a portion of, the principal amount of, or the outstanding amount payable in respect of, and/or interest on, such liabilities, and/or the conversion of all, or a portion, of the principal amount of, or the outstanding amount payable in respect of, or interest on, such liabilities into shares or other securities or other obligations of the Guarantor or another person, including by means of variation to their terms and conditions in order to give effect to such exercise of Bail-In Power, then the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates will be limited to (i) payment of the amount as reduced or cancelled that would be recoverable by the Certificate Holders and/or (ii) the delivery or the payment of value of the shares or other securities or other obligations of the Guarantor or another person that would be paid or delivered to the Certificate Holders as if, in either case, the Certificates had been directly issued by the Guarantor itself, and as if any Amount Due under the Certificates had accordingly been directly subject to the exercise of the Bail-In Power (the “**Contractual Bail-in**”).

No repayment or payment of the Amounts Due will become due and payable or be paid after the exercise of the Statutory Bail-In with respect to the Issuer or the Guarantor unless, at the time such repayment or payment, respectively, is scheduled to become due, such repayment or payment would be permitted to be made by the

Issuer or the Guarantor under the applicable laws and regulations in effect in France or Luxembourg and the European Union applicable to the Issuer or the Guarantor or other members of its group.

No repayment or payment of the Amounts Due will become due and payable or be paid under the Certificates issued by SG Issuer after implementation of the Contractual Bail-in.

Upon the exercise of the Statutory Bail-in or upon implementation of the Contractual Bail-in with respect to the Certificates, the Issuer or the Guarantor will provide a written notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 as soon as practicable regarding such exercise of the Statutory Bail-in or implementation of the Contractual Bail-in. Any delay or failure by the Issuer or the Guarantor to give notice shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the Statutory Bail-in or Contractual Bail-in nor the effects on the Certificates described above.

Neither a cancellation of the Certificates, a reduction, in part or in full, of the Amounts Due, the conversion thereof into another security or obligation of the Issuer or the Guarantor or another person, as a result of the exercise of the Statutory Bail-in or the implementation of the Contractual Bail-in with respect to the Certificates will be an event of default or otherwise constitute non-performance of a contractual obligation, or entitle the Certificate Holder to any remedies (including equitable remedies) which are hereby expressly waived.

The matters set forth in this Condition shall be exhaustive on the foregoing matters to the exclusion of any other agreements, arrangements or understandings between the Issuer, the Guarantor and each Certificate Holder. No expenses necessary for the procedures under this Condition, including, but not limited to, those incurred by the Issuer and the Guarantor, shall be borne by any Certificate Holder.

For the purposes of this Condition:

"Amounts Due" means any amounts due by the Issuer under the Certificates.

"Bail-In Power" means any statutory cancellation, write-down and/or conversion power existing from time to time under any laws, regulations, rules or requirements relating to the resolution of banks, banking group companies, credit institutions and/or investment firms, including but not limited to any such laws, regulations, rules or requirements that are implemented, adopted or enacted within the context of a European Union directive or regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, or any other applicable laws or regulations, as amended, or otherwise, pursuant to which obligations of a bank, banking group company, credit institution or investment firm or any of its affiliates can be reduced, cancelled and/or converted into shares or other securities or obligations of the obligor or any other person.

"MREL" means the Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities as defined in Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (as amended from time to time).

"Relevant Resolution Authority" means any authority with the ability to exercise the Bail-in Power on Societe Generale or SG Issuer as the case may be.

“**Regulator**” means the European Central Bank and any successor or replacement thereto, or other authority having primary responsibility for the prudential oversight and supervision of the Issuer.

2. Certificate Rights and Exercise Expenses

- (a) *Certificate Rights.* Every Certificate entitles each Certificate Holder, upon due exercise and on compliance with Condition 4, to payment by the Issuer of the Cash Settlement Amount (as defined below) (if any) in the manner set out in Condition 4.

The “**Cash Settlement Amount**”, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to the Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate.

The “**Closing Level**”, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}}{\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}} - \text{Strike Level} \right) \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor}$$

If the Issuer determines, in its sole discretion, that on the Valuation Date or any Observation Date a Market Disruption Event has occurred, then that Valuation Date or Observation Date shall be postponed until the first succeeding Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, on which there is no Market Disruption Event, unless there is a Market Disruption Event on each of the five Exchange Business Days or Underlying Stock Business Days, as the case may be, immediately following the original date that, but for the Market Disruption Event, would have been a Valuation Date or an Observation Date. In that case:-

- (i) that fifth Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the Valuation Date or the Observation Date notwithstanding the Market Disruption Event; and
- (ii) the Issuer shall determine the Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level on the basis of its good faith estimate of the Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level that would have prevailed on that fifth Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, but for the Market Disruption Event.

“**Market Disruption Event**” means the occurrence or existence of (i) any suspension of trading on the Relevant Stock Exchange of the Underlying Stock requested by the Company if that suspension is, in the determination of the Issuer, material, (ii) any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading (including but not limited to unforeseen circumstances such as by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the Relevant Stock Exchange or any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion, terrorism or otherwise) on the Relevant Stock Exchange in the Underlying Stock if that suspension or limitation is, in the determination of the Issuer, material, or (iii) the closing of the Relevant Stock Exchange or a disruption to trading on the Relevant Stock Exchange if that disruption is, in the determination of the Issuer, material as a result of the occurrence of any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion or terrorism.

- (b) *Exercise Expenses.* Certificate Holders will be required to pay all charges which are incurred in respect of the exercise of the Certificates (the “**Exercise Expenses**”). An amount equivalent to the Exercise Expenses will be deducted by the Issuer from the

Cash Settlement Amount in accordance with Condition 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Certificate Holders shall account to the Issuer on demand for any Exercise Expenses to the extent that they were not or could not be deducted from the Cash Settlement Amount prior to the date of payment of the Cash Settlement Amount to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 4.

- (c) **No Rights.** The purchase of Certificates does not confer on the Certificate Holders any right (whether in respect of voting, dividend or other distributions in respect of the Underlying Stock or otherwise) which the holder of an Underlying Stock may have.

3. Expiry Date

Unless automatically exercised in accordance with Condition 4(b), the Certificates shall be deemed to expire at 10:00 a.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day (as defined below), the immediately preceding Business Day.

4. Exercise of Certificates

- (a) *Exercise.* Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in accordance with Condition 4(b).
- (b) *Automatic Exercise.* Certificate Holders shall not be required to deliver an exercise notice. Exercise of Certificates shall be determined by whether the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 10:00 a.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) below. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 10:00 a.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.
- (c) *Settlement.* In respect of Certificates which are automatically exercised in accordance with Condition 4(b), the Issuer will pay to the relevant Certificate Holder the Cash Settlement Amount (if any) in the Settlement Currency. The aggregate Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) shall be despatched as soon as practicable and no later than five Business Days following the Expiry Date by way of crossed cheque or other payment in immediately available funds drawn in favour of the Certificate Holder only (or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, the first-named Certificate Holder) appearing in the records maintained by CDP. Any payment made pursuant to this Condition 4(c) shall be delivered at the risk and expense of the Certificate Holder and posted to the Certificate Holder's address appearing in the records maintained by CDP (or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, to the address of the first-named Certificate Holder appearing in the records maintained by CDP). If the Cash Settlement Amount is equal to or less than the determined Exercise Expenses, no amount is payable.
- (d) *CDP not liable.* CDP shall not be liable to any Certificate Holder with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by the Issuer or the Warrant Agent in connection with the exercise of the Certificates or otherwise pursuant to or in connection with

these Conditions.

- (e) *Business Day.* In these Conditions, a “**Business Day**” shall be a day on which the SGX-ST is open for dealings in Singapore during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore.

5. Warrant Agent

- (a) *Warrant Agent.* The Issuer reserves the right, subject to the appointment of a successor, at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Warrant Agent and to appoint another Warrant Agent provided that it will at all times maintain a Warrant Agent which, so long as the Certificates are listed on the SGX-ST, shall be in Singapore. Notice of any such termination or appointment and of any change in the specified office of the Warrant Agent will be given to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9.
- (b) *Agent of Issuer.* The Warrant Agent will be acting as agent of the Issuer and will not assume any obligation or duty to or any relationship of agency or trust for the Certificate Holders. All determinations and calculations by the Warrant Agent under these Conditions shall (save in the case of manifest error) be final and binding on the Issuer and the Certificate Holders.

6. Adjustments

- (a) *Potential Adjustment Event.* Following the declaration by a Company of the terms of any Potential Adjustment Event (as defined below), the Issuer will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has a dilutive or concentrative or other effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock and, if so, will (i) make the corresponding adjustment, if any, to any one or more of the Conditions as the Issuer determines appropriate to account for that dilutive or concentrative or other effect, and (ii) determine the effective date of that adjustment. The Issuer may, but need not, determine the appropriate adjustment by reference to the adjustment in respect of such Potential Adjustment Event made by an exchange on which options or futures contracts on the Underlying Stock are traded.
- (b) Definitions. “**Potential Adjustment Event**” means any of the following:
 - (i) a subdivision, consolidation, reclassification or other restructuring of the Underlying Stock (excluding a Merger Event) or a free distribution or dividend of any such Underlying Stock to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
 - (ii) a distribution or dividend to existing holders of the Underlying Stock of (1) such Underlying Stock, or (2) other share capital or securities granting the right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Company equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of such Underlying Stock, or (3) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired by the Company as a result of a “spin-off” or other similar transaction, or (4) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case for payment (in cash or otherwise) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Issuer;
 - (iii) an extraordinary dividend;
 - (iv) a call by the Company in respect of the Underlying Stock that is not fully paid;

- (v) a repurchase by the Company of the Underlying Stock whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
 - (vi) with respect to a Company an event that results in any shareholder rights pursuant to a shareholder rights agreement or other plan or arrangement of the type commonly referred to as a “poison pill” being distributed, or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of such Company (provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights); or
 - (vii) any other event that may have, in the opinion of the Issuer, a dilutive or concentrative or other effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock.
- (c) *Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation and Insolvency.* If a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency occurs in relation to the Underlying Stock, the Issuer may take any action described below:
- (i) determine the appropriate adjustment, if any, to be made to any one or more of the Conditions to account for the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, and determine the effective date of that adjustment. The Issuer may, but need not, determine the appropriate adjustment by reference to the adjustment in respect of the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency made by an options exchange to options on the Underlying Stock traded on that options exchange;
 - (ii) cancel the Certificates by giving notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9. If the Certificates are so cancelled, the Issuer will pay an amount to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such Certificate Holder which amount shall be the fair market value of a Certificate taking into account the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, less the cost to the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its reasonable discretion. Payment will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9; or
 - (iii) following any adjustment to the settlement terms of options on the Underlying Stock on such exchange(s) or trading system(s) or quotation system(s) as the Issuer in its reasonable discretion shall select (the “**Option Reference Source**”) make a corresponding adjustment to any one or more of the Conditions, which adjustment will be effective as of the date determined by the Issuer to be the effective date of the corresponding adjustment made by the Option Reference Source. If options on the Underlying Stock are not traded on the Option Reference Source, the Issuer will make such adjustment, if any, to any one or more of the Conditions as the Issuer determines appropriate, with reference to the rules and precedents (if any) set by the Option Reference Source, to account for the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, that in the determination of the Issuer would have given rise to an adjustment by the Option Reference Source if such options were so traded.

Once the Issuer determines that its proposed course of action in connection with a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, it shall give notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 stating the occurrence of the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, giving details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in relation thereto. Certificate Holders should be aware that due to the nature of such events, the Issuer will not make an immediate determination of its proposed course of action or adjustment upon the announcement or occurrence of a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency.

- (d) **Definitions.** “**Insolvency**” means that by reason of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or winding-up of or any analogous proceeding affecting a Company (i) all the Underlying Stock of that Company is required to be transferred to a trustee, liquidator or other similar official or (ii) holders of the Underlying Stock of that Company become legally prohibited from transferring them. “**Merger Date**” means the closing date of a Merger Event or, where a closing date cannot be determined under the local law applicable to such Merger Event, such other date as determined by the Issuer. “**Merger Event**” means, in respect of the Underlying Stock, any (i) reclassification or change of such Underlying Stock that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all of such Underlying Stock outstanding to another entity or person, (ii) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of a Company with or into another entity or person (other than a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange in which such Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in reclassification or change of all of such Underlying Stock outstanding), (iii) takeover offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person to purchase or otherwise obtain 100 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Stock of the Company that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all such Underlying Stock (other than such Underlying Stock owned or controlled by such other entity or person), or (iv) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the Company or its subsidiaries with or into another entity in which the Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all such Underlying Stock outstanding but results in the outstanding Underlying Stock (other than Underlying Stock owned or controlled by such other entity) immediately prior to such event collectively representing less than 50 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Stock immediately following such event, in each case if the Merger Date is on or before the Valuation Date. “**Nationalisation**” means that all the Underlying Stock or all or substantially all of the assets of a Company are nationalised, expropriated or are otherwise required to be transferred to any governmental agency, authority, entity or instrumentality thereof. “**Tender Offer**” means a takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person that results in such entity or person purchasing, or otherwise obtaining or having the right to obtain, by conversion or other means, greater than 10 per cent. and less than 100 per cent. of the outstanding voting shares of the Company, as determined by the Issuer, based upon the making of filings with governmental or self-regulatory agencies or such other information as the Issuer deems relevant.
- (e) **Other Adjustments.** Except as provided in this Condition 6 and Conditions 10 and 12, adjustments will not be made in any other circumstances, subject to the right reserved by the Issuer (such right to be exercised in the Issuer's sole discretion and

without any obligation whatsoever) to make such adjustments and amendments as it believes appropriate in circumstances where an event or events occur which it believes in its sole discretion (and notwithstanding any prior adjustment made pursuant to the above) should, in the context of the issue of the Certificates and the obligations of the Issuer, give rise to such adjustment or, as the case may be, amendment provided that such adjustment or, as the case may be, amendment is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the Certificate Holders generally (without considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such adjustment or amendment in any particular jurisdiction).

- (f) *Notice of Adjustments.* All determinations made by the Issuer pursuant hereto will be conclusive and binding on the Certificate Holders. The Issuer will give, or procure that there is given, notice as soon as practicable of any adjustment and of the date from which such adjustment is effective by publication in accordance with Condition 9. For the avoidance of doubt, no notice will be given if the Issuer determines that adjustments will not be made.

7. Purchases

The Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective subsidiaries may at any time purchase Certificates at any price in the open market or by tender or by private treaty. Any Certificates so purchased may be held or resold or surrendered for cancellation.

8. Meetings of Certificate Holders; Modification

- (a) *Meetings of Certificate Holders.* The Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of the Certificate Holders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement) of a modification of the provisions of the Certificates or of the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

At least 21 days' notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is given and of the day on which the meeting is held) specifying the date, time and place of the meeting shall be given to the Certificate Holders.

Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or by Certificate Holders holding not less than ten per cent. of the Certificates for the time being remaining unexercised. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution will be two or more persons holding or representing not less than 25 per cent. of the Certificates for the time being remaining unexercised, or at any adjourned meeting, two or more persons being or representing Certificate Holders whatever the number of Certificates so held or represented.

A resolution will be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed at a duly convened meeting by not less than three-quarters of the votes cast by such Certificate Holders who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy.

An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of the Certificate Holders shall be binding on all the Certificate Holders whether or not they are present at the meeting. Resolutions can be passed in writing if passed unanimously.

- (b) *Modification.* The Issuer may, without the consent of the Certificate Holders, effect (i) any modification of the provisions of the Certificates or the Master Instrument which is

not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Certificate Holders or (ii) any modification of the provisions of the Certificates or the Master Instrument which is of a formal, minor or technical nature, which is made to correct an obvious error or which is necessary in order to comply with mandatory provisions of Singapore law. Any such modification shall be binding on the Certificate Holders and shall be notified to them by the Warrant Agent before the date such modification becomes effective or as soon as practicable thereafter in accordance with Condition 9.

9. Notices

- (a) *Documents.* All cheques and other documents required or permitted by these Conditions to be sent to a Certificate Holder or to which a Certificate Holder is entitled or which the Issuer shall have agreed to deliver to a Certificate Holder may be delivered by hand or sent by post addressed to the Certificate Holder at his address appearing in the records maintained by CDP or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, addressed to the joint holder first named at his address appearing in the records maintained by CDP, and airmail post shall be used if that address is not in Singapore. All documents delivered or sent in accordance with this paragraph shall be delivered or sent at the risk of the relevant Certificate Holder.
- (b) *Notices.* All notices to Certificate Holders will be validly given if published in English on the web-site of the SGX-ST. Such notices shall be deemed to have been given on the date of the first such publication. If publication on the web-site of the SGX-ST is not practicable, notice will be given in such other manner as the Issuer may determine. The Issuer shall, at least one month prior to the expiry of any Certificate, give notice of the date of expiry of such Certificate in the manner prescribed above.

10. Liquidation

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Company or the appointment of a liquidator (including a provisional liquidator) or receiver or judicial manager or trustee or administrator or analogous person under Singapore or other applicable law in respect of the whole or substantially the whole of its undertaking, property or assets, all unexercised Certificates will lapse and shall cease to be valid for any purpose, in the case of voluntary liquidation, on the effective date of the relevant resolution and, in the case of an involuntary liquidation or dissolution, on the date of the relevant court order or, in the case of the appointment of a liquidator (including a provisional liquidator) or receiver or judicial manager or trustee or administrator or analogous person under Singapore or other applicable law in respect of the whole or substantially the whole of its undertaking, property or assets, on the date when such appointment is effective but subject (in any such case) to any contrary mandatory requirement of law. In the event of the voluntary liquidation of the Company, the Issuer shall make such adjustments or amendments as it reasonably believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

11. Further Issues

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time, without the consent of the Certificate Holders, to create and issue further certificates so as to form a single series with the Certificates, subject to the approval of the SGX-ST.

12. Delisting

- (a) *Delisting.* If at any time, the Underlying Stock ceases to be listed on the Relevant Stock Exchange, the Issuer shall give effect to these Conditions in such manner and make such adjustments and amendments to the rights attaching to the Certificates as it shall, in its absolute discretion, consider appropriate to ensure, so far as it is

reasonably able to do so, that the interests of the Certificate Holders generally are not materially prejudiced as a consequence of such delisting (without considering the individual circumstances of any Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences that may result in any particular jurisdiction).

- (b) **Issuer's Determination.** The Issuer shall determine, in its absolute discretion, any adjustment or amendment and its determination shall be conclusive and binding on the Certificate Holders save in the case of manifest error. Notice of any adjustments or amendments shall be given to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 as soon as practicable after they are determined.

13. Early Termination

- (a) *Early Termination for Illegality and Force Majeure, etc.* If the Issuer determines that a Regulatory Event (as defined below) has occurred and, for reasons beyond its control, the performance of its obligations under the Certificates has become illegal or impractical in whole or in part for any reason, or the Issuer determines that, for reasons beyond its control, it is no longer legal or practical for it to maintain its hedging arrangements with respect to the Certificates for any reason, the Issuer may in its discretion and without obligation terminate the Certificates early in accordance with Condition 13(d).

Should any one or more of the provisions contained in the Conditions be or become invalid, the validity of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected thereby.

For the purposes of this Condition:

"Regulatory Event" means, following the occurrence of a Change in Law (as defined below) with respect to the Issuer and/or Société Générale as Guarantor or in any other capacity (including without limitation as hedging counterparty of the Issuer, market maker of the Certificates or direct or indirect shareholder or sponsor of the Issuer) or any of its affiliates involved in the issuer of the Certificates (hereafter the **"Relevant Affiliates"** and each of the Issuer, Société Générale and the Relevant Affiliates, a **"Relevant Entity"**) that, after the Certificates have been issued, (i) any Relevant Entity would incur a materially increased (as compared with circumstances existing prior to such event) amount of tax, duty, liability, penalty, expense, fee, cost or regulatory capital charge however defined or collateral requirements for performing its obligations under the Certificates or hedging the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates, including, without limitation, due to clearing requirements of, or the absence of, clearing of the transactions entered into in connection with the issue of, or hedging the Issuer's obligation under, the Certificates, (ii) it is or will become for any Relevant Entity impracticable, impossible (in each case, after using commercially reasonable efforts), unlawful, illegal or otherwise prohibited or contrary, in whole or in part, under any law, regulation, rule, judgement, order or directive of any governmental, administrative or judicial authority, or power, applicable to such Relevant Entity (a) to hold, acquire, issue, reissue, substitute, maintain, settle, or as the case may be, guarantee, the Certificates, (b) to acquire, hold, sponsor or dispose of any asset(s) (or any interest thereof) of any other transaction(s) such Relevant Entity may use in connection with the issue of the Certificates or to hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates, (c) to perform obligations in connection with, the Certificates or any contractual arrangement entered into between the Issuer and Société Générale or any Relevant Affiliate (including without limitation to hedge the

Issuer's obligations under the Certificates) or (d) to hold, acquire, maintain, increase, substitute or redeem all or a substantial part of its direct or indirect shareholding in the Issuer's capital or the capital of any Relevant Affiliate or to directly or indirectly sponsor the Issuer or any Relevant Affiliate, or (iii) there is or may be a material adverse effect on a Relevant Entity in connection with the issue of the Certificates.

"Change in law" means (i) the adoption, enactment, promulgation, execution or ratification of any applicable new law, regulation or rule (including, without limitation, any applicable tax law, regulation or rule) after the Certificates have been issued, (ii) the implementation or application of any applicable law, regulation or rule (including, without limitation, any applicable tax law, regulation or rule) already in force when the Certificates have been issued but in respect of which the manner of its implementation or application was not known or unclear at the time, or (iii) the change of any applicable law, regulation or rule existing when the Certificates are issued, or the change in the interpretation or application or practice relating thereto, existing when the Certificates are issued of any applicable law, regulation or rule, by any competent court, tribunal, regulatory authority or any other entity exercising executive, legislative, judicial, taxing, regulatory or administrative powers or functions of or pertaining to government (including any additional or alternative court, tribunal, authority or entity, to that existing when the Certificates are issued).

- (b) *Early Termination for Holding Limit Event.* The Issuer may in its discretion and without obligation terminate the Certificates early in accordance with Condition 13(d) where a Holding Limit Event (as defined below) occurs.

For the purposes of this Condition:

"Holding Limit Event" means, assuming the investor is the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates, the Issuer together with its affiliates, in aggregate hold, an interest in the Underlying Stock, constituting or likely to constitute (directly or indirectly) ownership, control or the power to vote a percentage of any class of voting securities of the Underlying Stock, of the Underlying Stock in excess of a percentage permitted or advisable, as determined by the Issuer, for the purpose of its compliance with the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 as amended by Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Volcker Rule), including any requests, regulations, rules, guidelines or directives made by the relevant governmental authority under, or issued by the relevant governmental authority in connection with, such statutes.

- (c) *Early Termination for other reasons.* The Issuer reserves the right (such right to be exercised in the Issuer's sole and unfettered discretion and without any obligation whatsoever) to terminate the Certificates in accordance with Condition 13(d) where an event or events occur which it believes in its sole discretion should, in the context of the issue of the Certificates and the obligations of the Issuer, give rise to such termination provided that such termination (i) is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the interests of Certificate Holders generally (without considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such termination in any particular jurisdiction); or (ii) is otherwise considered by the Issuer to be appropriate and such termination is approved by the SGX-ST.
- (d) *Termination.* If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, then the Issuer will give notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9. The Issuer will, if and

to the extent permitted by applicable law, pay an amount to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such holder equal to the fair market value of a Certificate notwithstanding such illegality, impracticality or the relevant event less the cost to the Issuer of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion. Payment will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9.

14. Governing Law

The Certificates, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with Singapore law. The Issuer and the Guarantor and each Certificate Holder (by its purchase of the Certificates) shall be deemed to have submitted for all purposes in connection with the Certificates, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Singapore. The Guarantee shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Singapore law.

15. Prescription

Claims against the Issuer for payment of any amount in respect of the Certificates will become void unless made within six years of the Expiry Date and, thereafter, any sums payable in respect of such Certificates shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Issuer.

16. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act, Chapter 53B of Singapore

Unless otherwise provided in the Global Warrant, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement, a person who is not a party to any contracts made pursuant to the Global Warrant, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement has no rights under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act, Chapter 53B of Singapore to enforce any terms of such contracts. Except as expressly provided herein, the consent of any third party is not required for any subsequent agreement by the parties hereto to amend or vary (including any release or compromise of any liability) or terminate such contracts.

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The following is a summary of the issue and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, the other information set out in this document and the Base Listing Document. Terms used in this Summary are defined in the Conditions.

Issuer:	SG Issuer
Company:	Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited
The Certificates:	European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the Underlying Stock
Number:	A further 31,300,000 Certificates
	<p>The Certificates shall be consolidated and form a single series with an existing issue of 6,700,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the ordinary shares of Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited issued by the Issuer and listed on the SGX-ST, in which dealings commenced on 3 July 2019.</p>
Form:	<p>The Certificates will be issued subject to, and with the benefit of, a master instrument by way of deed poll dated 19 June 2020 (the “Master Instrument”) and executed by the Issuer and the Guarantor and a master warrant agent agreement dated 29 May 2017 (the “Master Warrant Agent Agreement”) and made between the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Warrant Agent.</p>
Cash Settlement Amount:	<p>In respect of each Certificate, is the amount (if positive) equal to:</p> <p>Notional Amount per Certificate x Closing Level</p>
Denominations:	Certificates are represented by a global warrant in respect of all the Certificates.
Exercise:	<p>The Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in a Board Lot or integral multiples thereof. Certificate Holders will not be required to deliver an exercise notice. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates will be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 10:00 a.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) of the Conditions. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 10:00 a.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.</p>

Exercise and Trading Currency:	SGD
Board Lot:	100 Certificates
Transfers of Certificates:	Certificates may only be transferred in Board Lots (or integral multiples thereof). All transfers in Certificates, in the open market or otherwise, must be effected through a securities account with CDP. Title will pass upon registration of the transfer in the records of CDP.
Listing:	Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates and the SGX-ST has agreed in principle to grant permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates. Issue of the Certificates is conditional on such listing being granted. It is expected that dealings in the Certificates on the SGX-ST will commence on or about 26 June 2020.
Governing Law:	The laws of Singapore
Warrant Agent:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited 11 North Buona Vista Drive #06-07 The Metropolis Tower 2 Singapore 138589
Further Issues:	Further issues which will form a single series with the Certificates will be permitted, subject to the approval of the SGX-ST.

The above summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document and the Base Listing Document.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN STYLE CASH SETTLED LONG CERTIFICATES ON SINGLE EQUITIES

What are European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities?

European style cash settled long certificates on single equities (the “**Certificates**”) are structured products relating to the Underlying Stock and the return on a Certificate is linked to the performance of the Leverage Strategy.

A) Cash Settlement Amount Payable upon the Exercise of the Certificates at Expiry

Upon the exercise of the Certificates at expiry, the Certificate Holders would be paid a Cash Settlement Amount in respect of each Certificate.

The Cash Settlement Amount, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to the Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate.

The Closing Level, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to (1) divided by (2) less (3) subject to any adjustments such as (4), where:

- (1) is the Final Reference Level multiplied by the Final Exchange Rate;
- (2) is the Initial Reference Level multiplied by the Initial Exchange Rate;
- (3) is the Strike Level; and
- (4) is the Hedging Fee Factor.

If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised and investors will receive a Cash Settlement Amount. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired. Please refer to the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” for further details on the calculation of the Cash Settlement Amount.

The Certificates are only suitable for investors who believe that the price of the Underlying Stock will increase and are seeking short-term leveraged exposure to the Underlying Stock.

B) Trading the Certificates before Expiry

If the Certificate Holders want to cash out their investments in the Certificates before the expiry of the Certificates, they may sell the Certificates in the secondary market during the life of the Certificates, and would be subject to the following fees and charges:

- (i) For Certificate Holders who trade the Certificates intraday: shall pay normal transaction and brokerage fees for the trading of the Certificates on the SGX-ST, and may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred; and
- (ii) For Certificate Holders who hold the Certificates overnight: in addition to the normal transaction and brokerage fees and applicable stamp taxes, would also be required to bear the Management Fee and Gap Premium as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy including the Funding Cost and Rebalancing Cost.

Illustration of the Calculation of Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor	=	Product of the Daily Fees
--------------------	---	---------------------------

Daily Fees	=	Daily Management Fee Adjustment	
		1 – Management Fee x ACT (t-1;t) / 360	
		x	
		Daily Gap Premium Adjustment	
		1 – Gap Premium (t-1) x ACT (t-1;t) / 360	

Illustration of the Calculation of Cash Settlement Amount

Cash Settlement Amount = Final Value of Certificates – Strike Level (zero)

Value of Certificates	=	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=0</td></tr> <tr><td>Notional Amount</td></tr> </table>	t=0	Notional Amount	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance⁸</td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	t=1	Leverage Strategy daily performance ⁸	x	Daily Fees	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance</td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	t=2	Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	Daily Fees	x ...	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=i</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy Daily performance</td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	t=i	Leverage Strategy Daily performance	x	Daily Fees
			t=0																			
Notional Amount																						
t=1																						
Leverage Strategy daily performance ⁸	x	Daily Fees																				
t=2																						
Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	Daily Fees																				
t=i																						
Leverage Strategy Daily performance	x	Daily Fees																				

Value of Certificates	=	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=0</td></tr> <tr><td>Notional Amount</td></tr> </table>	t=0	Notional Amount	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2">Product of the daily Leverage Strategy Performance</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance</td> <td>x</td> <td>Leverage Strategy daily performance</td> </tr> </table>	Product of the daily Leverage Strategy Performance		Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2">Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Daily Fees</td> <td>x</td> <td>Daily Fees</td> </tr> </table>	Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)		Daily Fees	x	Daily Fees
			t=0															
Notional Amount																		
Product of the daily Leverage Strategy Performance																		
Leverage Strategy daily performance	x	Leverage Strategy daily performance																
Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)																		
Daily Fees	x	Daily Fees																

Final Value of Certificates	=	<table border="1"> <tr><td>t=0</td></tr> <tr><td>Notional Amount</td></tr> </table>	t=0	Notional Amount	x	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate</td> <td>÷</td> <td>Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate</td> </tr> </table>	Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate	÷	Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate	x	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Hedging Fee Factor</td></tr> </table>	Hedging Fee Factor
			t=0									
Notional Amount												
Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate	÷	Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate										
Hedging Fee Factor												

Illustration of the applicable fees and charges for an intraday trading scenario

Hedging Fee is implemented overnight in the price of the Certificate. As a consequence, when trading intraday, investors will not bear any Hedging Fee.

Investors will only support bid/ask costs, which are the difference between the price at which the Designated Market Maker purchases (bid) and sells (ask) the Certificate at any point of time.

⁷ “**Ψ**” refers to “**Observation Date**” which means each Underlying Stock Business Day (subject to Market Disruption Event) from (and including) the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Expected Listing Date to the Valuation Date.

⁸ Leverage Strategy daily performance is computed as the Leverage Strategy Closing Level on Business Day (t) divided by the Leverage Strategy Closing Level on Business Day (t-1).

Example of Calculation of Hedging Fee Factor and Cash Settlement Amount

The example is purely hypothetical. We include the example to illustrate how the Certificates work, and you MUST NOT rely on them as any indication of the actual return or what the payout on the Certificates might actually be. The example also assumes a product which expires 16 days after listing date, to illustrate the daily calculation of price, costs and fees from listing date to expiry date.

Assuming an investor purchases the following Certificates at the Issue Price:

Underlying Stock:	Ordinary shares of Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited
Expected Listing Date:	03/07/2018
Expiry Date:	18/07/2018
Initial Reference Level:	1,000
Initial Exchange Rate:	1
Final Reference Level:	1,200
Final Exchange Rate:	1
Issue Price:	0.60 SGD
Notional Amount per Certificate:	0.60 SGD
Management Fee (p.a.):	0.40%
Gap Premium (p.a.):	5.75%
Strike Level:	Zero

Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor on the n^{th} Underlying Stock Business Day after issuance of Certificate ("HFF (n)") is calculated as follows:

$$\text{HFF}(0) = 100\%$$

On Next Calendar Day (assuming it is an Underlying Stock Business Day):

$$\text{HFF}(1) = \text{HFF}(0) \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT}(t-1; t)}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT}(t-1; t)}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF}(1) = 100\% \times \left(1 - 0.40\% \times \frac{1}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - 5.75\% \times \frac{1}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF}(1) = 100\% \times 99.9989\% \times 99.9840\% \approx 99.9829\%$$

Assuming 2nd Underlying Stock Business Day falls 3 Calendar Days after 1st Underlying Stock Business Day:

$$\text{HFF (2)} = \text{HFF (1)} \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF (2)} = 99.9829\% \times \left(1 - 0.40\% \times \frac{3}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - 5.75\% \times \frac{3}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF (2)} = 99.9829\% \times 99.9967\% \times 99.9521\% \approx 99.9317\%$$

The same principle applies to the following Underlying Stock Business Days:

$$\text{HFF (n)} = \text{HFF (n-1)} \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right)$$

In this example, the Hedging Fee Factor as of the Valuation Date would be equal to 99.7441% as illustrated below:

Date	HFF
3/7/2018	100.0000%
4/7/2018	99.9829%
5/7/2018	99.9658%
6/7/2018	99.9488%
9/7/2018	99.8975%
10/7/2018	99.8805%
11/7/2018	99.8634%
12/7/2018	99.8464%
13/7/2018	99.8293%
16/7/2018	99.7781%
17/7/2018	99.7611%
18/7/2018	99.7441%

Cash Settlement Amount

In this example, the Closing Level and the Cash Settlement Amount would be computed as follows:

Closing Level = [(Final Reference Level x Final Exchange Rate) / (Initial Reference Level x Initial Exchange Rate) – Strike Level] x Hedging Fee Factor

$$= [(1200 \times 1) / (1000 \times 1) - 0] \times 99.7441\%$$

$$= 119.69\%$$

Cash Settlement Amount = Closing Level x Notional Amount per Certificate

$$= 119.69\% \times 0.60 \text{ SGD}$$

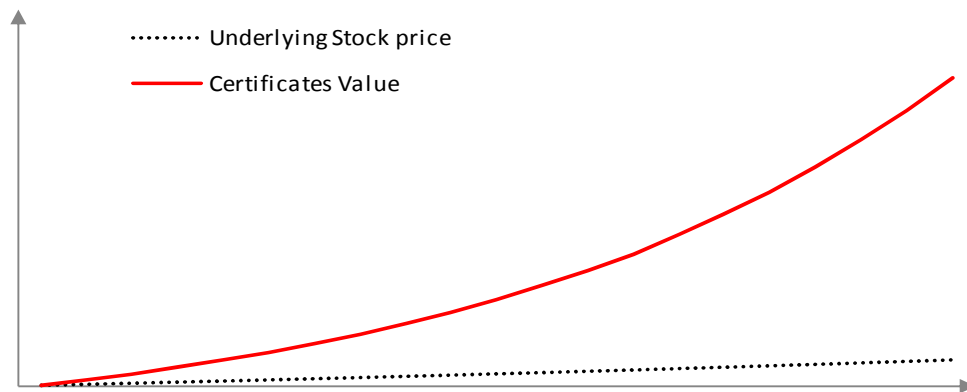
$$= \mathbf{0.718 \text{ SGD}}$$

Illustration on how returns and losses can occur under different scenarios

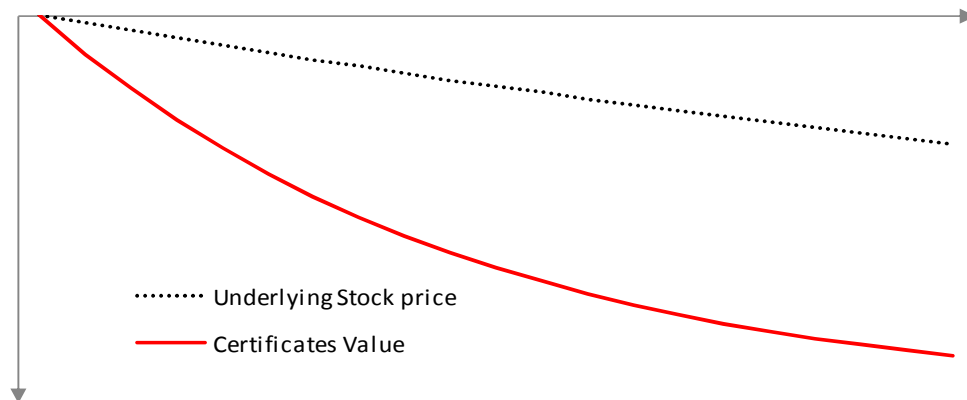
The examples are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The examples highlight the effect of the Underlying Stock performance on the value of the Certificates and do not take into account the possible influence of fees, exchange rates, dividends, or any other market parameters.

1. Illustrative examples

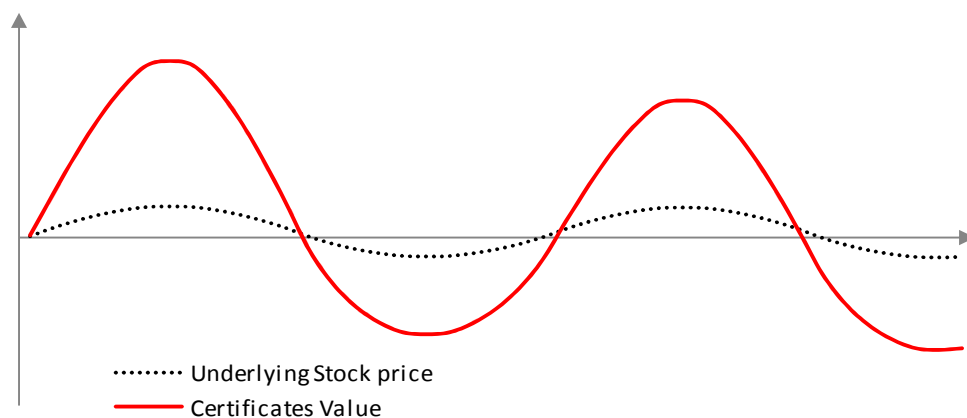
Scenario 1 – Upward Trend



Scenario 2 – Downward Trend



Scenario 3 – Volatile Market



2. Numerical Examples

Scenario 1 – Upward Trend

Underlying Stock						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Value at end of day	10,000.0	10,200.0	10,404.0	10,612.1	10,824.3	11,040.8
Accumulated Return		2.00%	4.04%	6.12%	8.24%	10.41%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Price at end of day	0.6	0.66	0.73	0.80	0.88	0.97
Accumulated Return		10.00%	21.00%	33.10%	46.41%	61.05%

Scenario 2 – Downward Trend

Underlying Stock						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%
Value at end of day	10,000.0	9,800.0	9,604.0	9,411.9	9,223.7	9,039.2
Accumulated Return		-2.00%	-3.96%	-5.88%	-7.76%	-9.61%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%
Price at end of day	0.6	0.54	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.35
Accumulated Return		-10.00%	-19.00%	-27.10%	-34.39%	-40.95%

Scenario 3 – Volatile Market

Underlying Stock						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		2.0%	-2.0%	2.0%	-2.0%	2.0%
Value at end of day	10,000.0	10,200.0	9,996.0	10,195.9	9,992.0	10,191.8
Accumulated Return		2.00%	-0.04%	1.96%	-0.08%	1.92%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily return		10.0%	-10.0%	10.0%	-10.0%	10.0%
Price at end of day	0.6	0.66	0.59	0.65	0.59	0.65
Accumulated Return		10.00%	-1.00%	8.90%	-1.99%	7.81%

Description of Air Bag Mechanism

The Certificates integrate an “Air Bag Mechanism” which is designed to reduce exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions.

When the Air Bag triggers, a 30-minute period starts. This period is divided into two sub-periods:

- Observation Period : during 15 minutes after the Air Bag trigger, the price of the Underlying Stock is observed and its minimum price is recorded; and
- Reset Period: after 15 minutes, the Leverage Strategy is reset using the minimum price of the Underlying Stock during the Observation Period as the New Observed Price. The New Observed Price replaces the last closing price of the Underlying Stock in order to compute the performance of the Leverage Strategy, 30 minutes after the Air Bag trigger.

Trading of Certificates is suspended for at least 30 minutes after the Air Bag is triggered. Investors cannot sell or purchase any Certificates during this period.

Air Bag Mechanism timeline

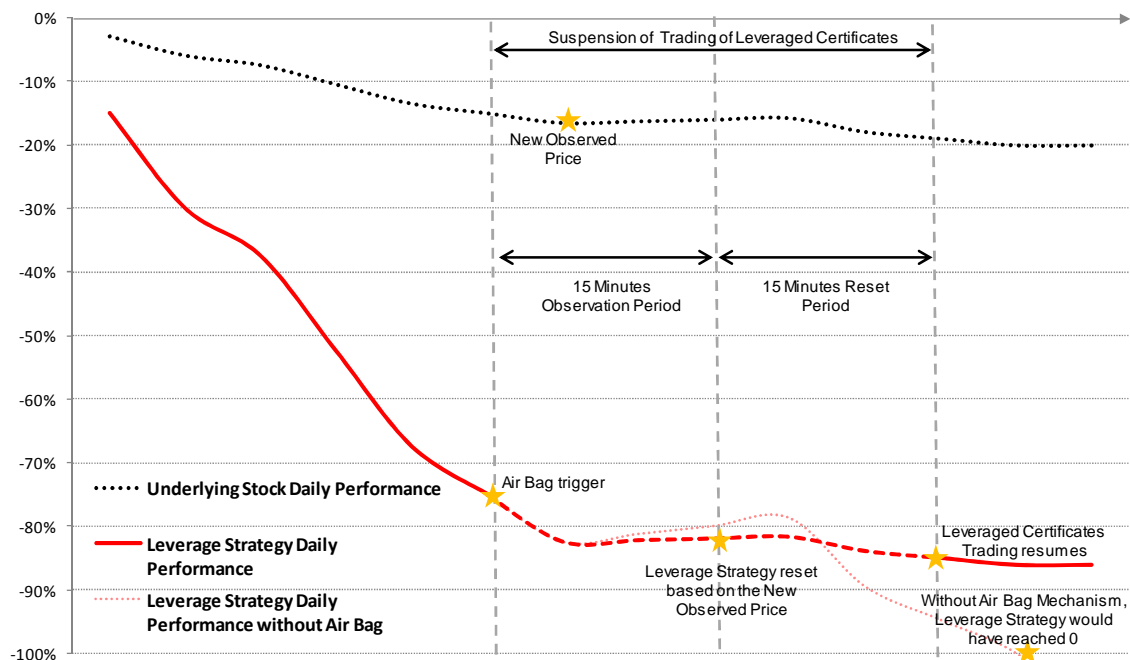
Air Bag Trigger	Observation Period	Resumption of Trading
More than 45 minutes before Market Close	First 15 minutes after Air Bag Trigger	Trading resumes the same day between 30 and 45 minutes after Air Bag Trigger
45 minutes before Market Close		Next trading day at Market Open
30 to 45 minutes before Market Close		
30 minutes before Market Close		
15 to 30 minutes before Market Close		
15 minutes before Market Close		
Less than 15 minutes before Market Close	From Air Bag Trigger to Market Close	

With **Market Close** defined as:

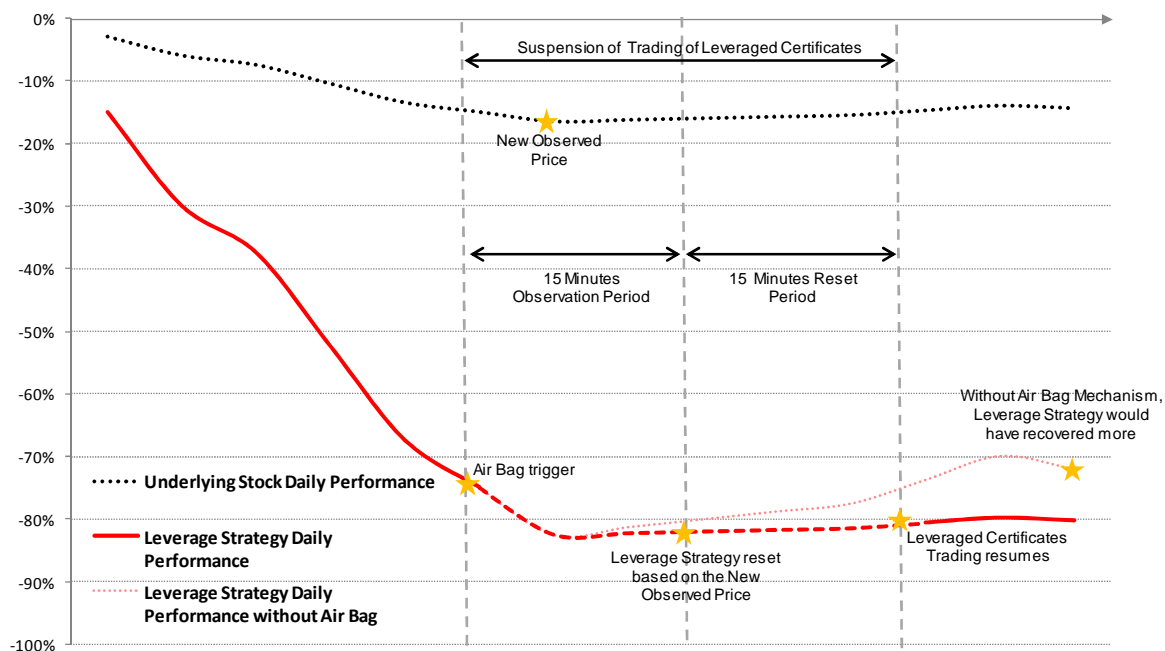
- Underlying Stock closing time with respect to the Observation Period
- The sooner between Underlying Stock closing time and SGX closing time with respect to the Resumption of Trading

Illustrative examples of the Air Bag Mechanism⁹

Scenario 1 – Downward Trend after Air Bag trigger



Scenario 2 – Upward Trend after Air Bag trigger



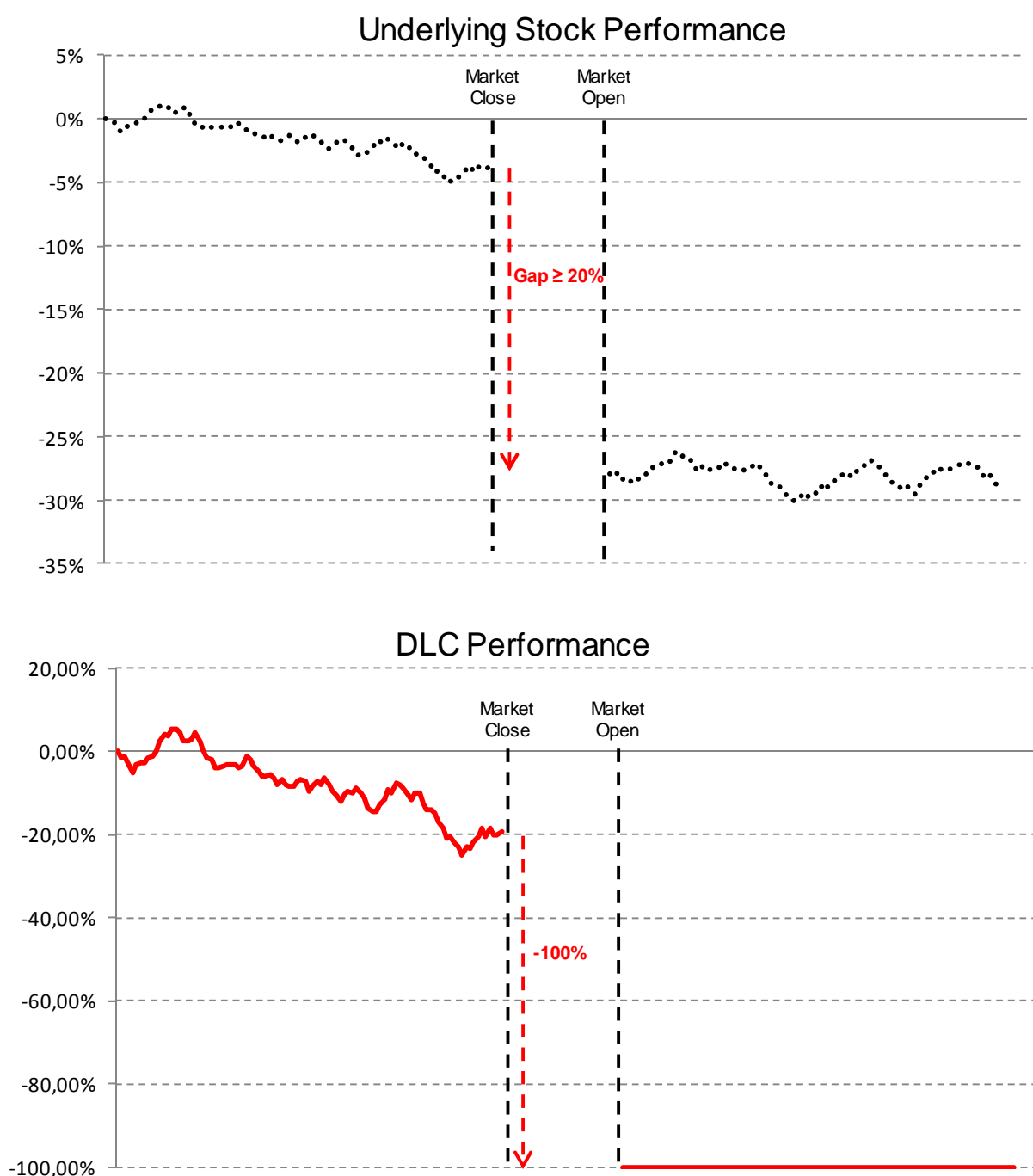
⁹ The illustrative examples are not exhaustive.

Scenarios where the investor may lose the entire value of the investment

The scenarios below are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The scenarios highlight cases where the Certificates may lose 100% of their value.

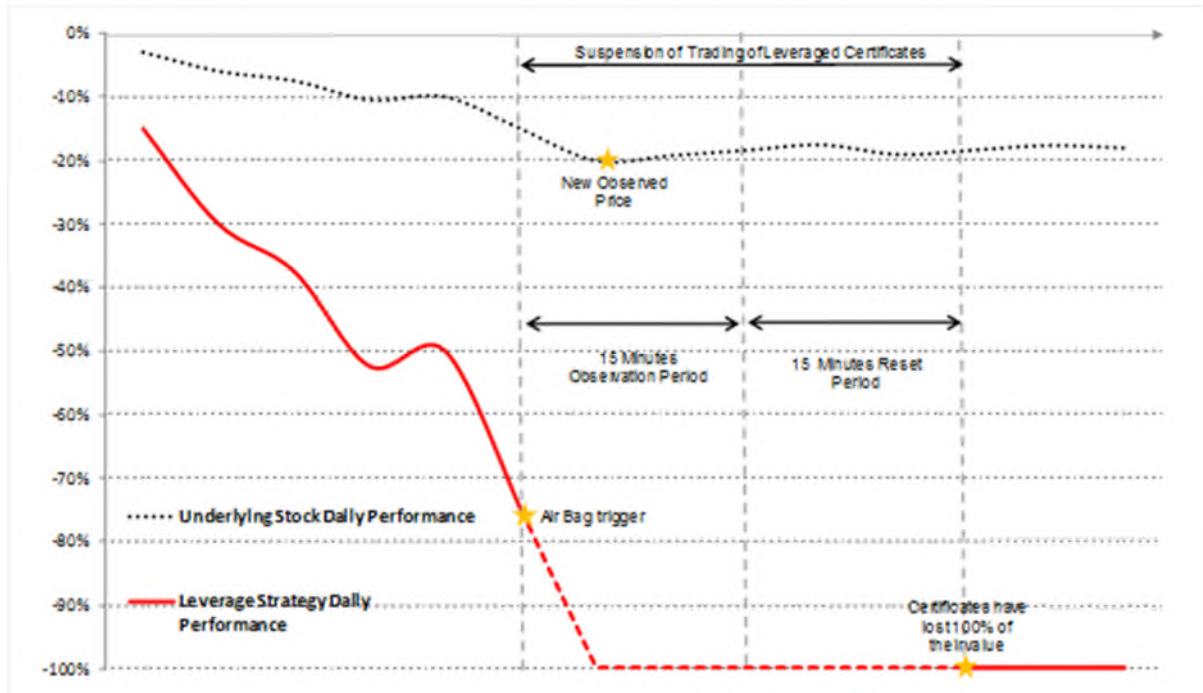
Scenario 1 – Overnight fall of the Underlying Stock

On any business day, the opening price of the Underlying Stock may be higher or lower than the closing price on the previous day. The difference between the previous closing price and the opening price of the Underlying Stock is termed a “gap”. If the opening price of the Underlying Stock is 20% or more below the previous day closing price, the Air Bag Mechanism would only be triggered when the market opens the following day, and the Certificates would lose their entire value in such event.



Scenario 2 – Sharp intraday fall of the Underlying Stock

Although the Air Bag Mechanism is designed to reduce the exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions, the Certificate can lose 100% of its value in the event the price of the Underlying Stock falls by 20% or more within the 15 minutes Observation Period compared to the reference price, being: (i) if air bag has not been previously triggered on the same day, the previous closing price of the Underlying Stock, or (ii) if one or more air bag have been previously triggered on the same day, the latest New Observed Price. The Certificates would lose their entire value in such event.



Examples and illustrations of adjustments due to certain corporate actions

The examples are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The examples highlight the effect of corporate actions on the value of the Certificates and do not take into account the possible influence of fees, exchange rates, or any other market parameters.

In the case of any corporate action on the Underlying Stock, the Calculation Agent will, as soon as reasonably practical after it becomes aware of such event, determine whether such corporate action has a dilutive or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock, and if so, will (a) calculate the corresponding adjustment, if any, to be made to the elements relating to the Underlying Stock which are used to determine any settlement or payment terms under the Certificates and/or adjust at its discretion any other terms of the Certificates as it determines appropriate to preserve the economic equivalent of the obligations of the Issuer under the Certificates and (b) determine the effective date of such adjustment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event Observation Date (t) is an ex-date with respect to a corporate action related to the Underlying Stock, the Calculation Agent may, in its sole and absolute discretion, replace the $Rfactor_t$ with respect to such Observation Date (t) by an amount computed according to the following generic formula :

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{Div_t + DivExc_t - M \times R}{S_{t-1}} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + M}$$

This formula is provided for indicative purposes and the Calculation Agent may determine that this formula is not appropriate for certain corporate actions and may apply a different formula instead.

Such adjustment of $Rfactor_t$ would affect the Leveraged Return, the Rebalancing Cost, and the Underlying Reference Price used to determine the Intraday Restrike Event. The Air Bag mechanism would not be triggered if the stock price falls by 15% exclusively because of the dilutive effect of a corporate action.

Where:

$DivExc_t$ is the amount received as an Extraordinary Dividend by a holder of existing Shares for each Share held prior to the Extraordinary Dividend, net of any applicable withholding taxes.

M is the number of new Share(s) (whether a whole or a fraction) per existing Share each holder thereof is entitled to subscribe or to receive (positive amount) or the number of existing Shares redeemed or canceled per existing Share (negative amount), as the case may be, resulting from the corporate action.

R is the subscription price per Share (positive amount) or the redemption price per Share (negative amount) including any dividends or other benefits forgone to be subscribe to or to receive (as applicable), or to redeem a Share.

1. Stock split

Assuming the Underlying Stock is subject to a 1 to 2 stock split (i.e. 1 new Share for every 1 existing share):

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$51$$

$$Div_t = \$0$$

$$DivExc_t = \$0$$

M = 1 (i.e. 1 new Shares for 1 existing Share)

R = \$0 (no subscription price / redemption price)

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 2 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 1} = 50\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{t-1,t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{51}{100 \times 50\%} - 1 \right) = 10\%$$

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	50	51	2%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.66	10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$42.5, which is 15% below \$50, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

2. Share Consolidation

Assuming the Underlying Stock is subject to a 2 to 1 share consolidation (i.e. 1 Share canceled for every 2 existing Shares):

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$202$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

M = -0.5 (i.e. 0.5 Shares canceled for each 1 existing Share)

R = \$0 (no subscription price / redemption price)

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - (-0.5) \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + (-0.5)} = 200\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{t-1,t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{202}{100 \times 200\%} - 1 \right) = 5\%$$

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	200	202	1%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.63	5%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$170, which is 15% below \$200, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

3. Rights Issues

Assuming there is a rights issue with respect to the Underlying Stock, with a right to receive 1 new Share for every 2 existing Shares, for a subscription price of \$40.

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

$$Div_t = \$0$$

$$DivExc_t = \$0$$

$$R = \$40 \text{ (i.e. subscription price of \$40)}$$

$$M = 0.5 \text{ (i.e. 1 new share for every 2 existing shares)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 0.5 \times 40}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0.5} = 80\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{t-1,t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{84}{100 \times 80\%} - 1 \right) = 25\%$$

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.75	25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$68, which is 15% below \$80, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

4. Bonus Issues

Assuming there is a bonus issue with respect to the Underlying Stock, where shareholders receive 1 bonus share for 5 existing shares:

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$85$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$$R = \$0$$

$$M = 0.2 \text{ (i.e. 1 new share for 5 existing shares)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 0.2 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0.2} = 83.33\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{t-1,t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{85}{100 \times 83.33\%} - 1 \right) = 10\%$$

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	83.33	85	2%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.66	10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$70.83, which is 15% below \$83.33, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

5. Extraordinary Dividend

Assuming there is an extraordinary dividend of \$20 (net of taxes) paid in respect of each stock.

$$S_{t-1} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$20$$

$$R = \$0$$

$$M = 0$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 20 - 0 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0} = 80\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{t-1,t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{84}{100 \times 80\%} - 1 \right) = 25\%$$

S_{t-1}	$S_{t-1} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate (t-1)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.75	25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$68, which is 15% below \$80, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE COMPANY

All information contained in this document regarding the Company, including, without limitation, its financial information, is derived from publicly available information which appears on the web-site of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (the “HKExCL”) at <http://www.hkex.com.hk> and/or the Company’s web-site at <http://www.sunnyoptical.com/en/default.html>. The Issuer has not independently verified any of such information.

Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited (the “**Company**”) (SEHK stock code: 2382) is a leading company in integrated optical device manufacturers and an optical imaging system solution provider. The Company went public in 2007 and is listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Company has strong capabilities in R&D and manufacturing. With great reputation among its customers worldwide, the company has extended its market in forty countries and regions and has become the most important supplier to many Tier 1 customers domestically and internationally. The company has also gained significant global market share in compact module camera, lens sets for mobile devices and automotive lenses.

The Company has five production sites in Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta, Bohai Bay and Central Plain Areas, respectively. There are also R&D center and local customer support offices in North America, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.

The Company is one of a few enterprises inside China that have first-class design capability and mass production capacity for integrated products combining optics, mechanics electronics and software technology. Therefore, it has established its leadership in special coating technology in lens production, aspherical optics auto-focus and zooming, development in chalcogenide glass material, embedded software, 3D scanning and imaging, 3D ultra-precision vibration measuring, trace element analysis, ultra-high pixel camera modules design and manufacturing.

Supported by its high ranking in optoelectronic industry, the Company also promotes its “Famous Co-Star” strategy with commitment to achieve high tech, high value and high efficiency. Now it is focus on transformation and upgrading production, profit and operation models in order to advance its production base with advantages in value, system integration and brand name.

The information set out in the Appendix to this document relates to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2019 and has been extracted and reproduced from an announcement by the Company dated 21 April 2020 in relation to the same. Further information relating to the Company may be located on the web-site of the HKExCL at <http://www.hkex.com.hk>.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DESIGNATED MARKET MAKER

Société Générale has been appointed the designated market maker (“**DMM**”) for the Certificates. The DMM will provide competitive buy and sell quotes for the Certificates continuously during the trading hours of the SGX-ST on the following basis:

- (a) Maximum bid and offer spread : 10 ticks or S\$0.20 whichever is greater
- (b) Minimum quantity subject to bid and offer spread : 10,000 Certificates
- (c) Last Trading Day for Market Making : The date falling 5 Exchange Business Days immediately preceding the Expiry Date

In addition, the DMM may not provide a quotation in the following circumstances:

- (i) during the pre-market opening and five minutes following the opening of the SGX-ST on any trading day;
- (ii) if the Certificates are valueless (where the Issuer’s bid price is below the minimum bid size for such securities as prescribed by the SGX-ST);
- (iii) before the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock has opened and after the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock has closed on any trading day;
- (iv) when trading in the Underlying Stock is suspended or limited in a material way for any reason, for the avoidance of doubt, the DMM is not obliged to provide quotations for the Certificates at any time when the Underlying Stock is not negotiated/traded for any reason;
- (v) where the Certificates are suspended from trading for any reason;
- (vi) market disruption events, including, without limitation, any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading (including but not limited to unforeseen circumstances such as by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the SGX-ST or any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion, terrorism or otherwise) in the Underlying Stock;
- (vii) where the Issuer or the DMM faces technical problems affecting the ability of the DMM to provide bids and offer quotations;
- (viii) where the ability of the Issuer to source a hedge or unwind an existing hedge, as determined by the Issuer in good faith, is materially affected by the prevailing market conditions, and the Issuer informs the SGX-ST of its inability to do so as soon as practicable;
- (ix) in cases where the Issuer has no Certificates to sell, then the DMM will only provide the bid price;
- (x) if the stock market experiences exceptional price movement and volatility;
- (xi) when it is a public holiday in Singapore and/or Hong Kong and/or the SGX-ST and/or the HKEX are not open for dealings; and
- (xii) during the suspension of trading of Certificates after an Air Bag Mechanism has been triggered.

The last trading day on which the DMM will provide competitive quotations for the Certificates would be the fifth Exchange Business Day immediately preceding the Expiry Date.

SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL INFORMATION

The information set out herein is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the information set out on page 105 of the Base Listing Document.

1. Save as disclosed in this document and the Base Listing Document, neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor is involved in any legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer or the Guarantor is aware) which may have or have had in the previous 12 months a significant effect on the financial position of the Issuer or the Guarantor in the context of the issuance of the Certificates.
2. Settlement of trades done on a normal “ready basis” on the SGX-ST generally take place on the second Business Day following the transaction. Dealing in the Certificates will take place in Board Lots in Singapore dollars. For further details on the transfer of Certificates and their exercise, please refer to the section headed “Summary of the Issue” above.
3. It is not the current intention of the Issuer to apply for a listing of the Certificates on any stock exchange other than the SGX-ST.
4. Save as disclosed in the Base Listing Document and herein, there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer since 31 December 2019 or the Guarantor since 31 March 2020, in the context of the issuance of Certificates hereunder.
5. The following contracts, relating to the issue of the Certificates, have been or will be entered into by the Issuer and/or the Guarantor and may be material to the issue of the Certificates:
 - (a) the Guarantee;
 - (b) the Master Instrument; and
 - (c) the Master Warrant Agent Agreement.

None of the directors of the Issuer and the Guarantor has any direct or indirect interest in any of the above contracts.

6. The Auditors of the Issuer and the Guarantor have given and have not withdrawn their written agreement to the inclusion of the report, included herein, in the form and context in which it is included. Their report was not prepared exclusively for incorporation into this document.

The Auditors of the Issuer and the Guarantor have no shareholding in the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of its subsidiaries, nor do they have the right (whether legally enforceable or not) to subscribe for or to nominate persons to subscribe for securities of the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of its subsidiaries.

7. The Certificates are not fully covered by the Underlying Stock held by Issuer or a trustee for and on behalf of the Issuer. The Issuer has appropriate risk management capabilities to manage the issue of the Certificates.
8. Société Générale, Singapore Branch, currently of 8 Marina Boulevard, #12-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 1, Singapore 018981, has been authorised to accept, on behalf of the Issuer and the Guarantor, service of process and any other notices required to be served on the Issuer or the Guarantor. Any notices required to be served on the Issuer or the Guarantor should be sent to Société Générale at the above address for the attention of Société Générale Legal Department.

9. Copies of the following documents may be inspected during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted) at the offices of Société Générale, Singapore Branch at 8 Marina Boulevard, #12-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 1, Singapore 018981, during the period of 14 days from the date of this document:
- (a) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Issuer and the Constitutional Documents of the Guarantor;
 - (b) the latest financial reports (including the notes thereto) of the Issuer;
 - (c) the latest financial reports (including the notes thereto) of the Guarantor;
 - (d) the consent letters from the Auditors to the Issuer and the Guarantor referred to in paragraph 6 above;
 - (e) the Base Listing Document;
 - (f) this document; and
 - (g) the Guarantee.

PLACING AND SALE

General

No action has been or will be taken by the Issuer that would permit a public offering of the Certificates or possession or distribution of any offering material in relation to the Certificates in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of any Certificates, or distribution of any offering material relating to the Certificates may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws or regulations and will not impose any obligation on the Issuer. In the event that the Issuer contemplates a placing, placing fees may be payable in connection with the issue and the Issuer may at its discretion allow discounts to placees.

Each Certificate Holder undertakes that it will inform any subsequent purchaser of the terms and conditions of the Certificates and all such subsequent purchasers as may purchase such securities from time to time shall be deemed to be a Certificate Holder for the purposes of the Certificates and shall be bound by the terms and conditions of the Certificates.

Singapore

This document has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this document and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Certificates may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Certificates be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any applicable provision of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore.

Hong Kong

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed in respect of the Certificates and each other purchaser will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Certificates (except for Certificates which are a "structured product" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571) of Hong Kong) other than (i) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus", as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (CWUMPO) or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Certificates, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Certificates which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

European Economic Area and the United Kingdom

Each dealer represents and agrees, and each further dealer appointed in respect of the Certificates will be required to represent and agree that, it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell, or otherwise make available any Certificates which are the subject of the offering as contemplated by this document to any retail investor in the European Economic Area or in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “**retail investor**” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU (as amended, the Insurance Distribution Directive), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended and superseded, the Prospectus Regulation); and
- (b) the expression “**offer**” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Certificates.

In respect of the United Kingdom, each dealer has further represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed in respect of the Certificates will be required to further represent and agree, that:

- (a) in respect to Certificates having a maturity of less than one year: (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business; and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Certificates other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Certificates would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of Financial Services and Markets Act, as amended (the “**FSMA**”) by the Issuer;
- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Certificates in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer or the Guarantor; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Certificates in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

United States

The Certificates and the Guarantee have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) or any state securities law, and trading in the Certificates has not been approved by the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “**CFTC**”) under the United States Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the “**Commodity Exchange Act**”) and the Issuer will not be registered as an investment company under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations

thereunder. None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or regulatory authority or any other United States, French or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the Certificates or the Guarantee or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. Accordingly, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold, traded, pledged, exercised, redeemed, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, nor may any U.S. person at any time trade, own, hold or maintain a position in the Certificates or any interests therein. In addition, in the absence of relief from the CFTC, offers, sales, re-sales, trades, pledges, exercises, redemptions, transfers or deliveries of Certificates, or interests therein, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, may constitute a violation of United States law governing commodities trading and commodity pools. Consequently, any offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redemption, transfer or delivery made, directly or indirectly, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person will not be recognised.

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer will be required to represent and agree, that it has not and will not at any time offer, sell, resell, trade, pledge, exercise, redeem, transfer or deliver, directly or indirectly, Certificates in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person or to others for offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redeem, transfer or delivery, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any such U.S. person. Any person purchasing Certificates of any tranches must agree with the relevant dealer or the seller of such Certificates that (i) it will not at any time offer, sell, resell, trade, pledge, exercise, redeem, transfer or deliver, directly or indirectly, any Certificates in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person or to others for offer, sale, resale, trade, pledge, exercise, redemption, transfer or delivery, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person, and (ii) it is not purchasing any Certificates for the account or benefit of any U.S. person.

Exercise or otherwise redemption of Certificates will be conditional upon certification that each person exercising or otherwise redeeming a Certificate is not a U.S. person or in the United States and that the Certificate is not being exercised or otherwise redeemed on behalf of a U.S. person. No payment will be made to accounts of holders of the Certificates located in the United States.

As used in the preceding paragraphs, the term “**United States**” includes the territories, the possessions and all other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America, and the term “**U.S. person**” means any person who is (i) a U.S. person as defined under Regulation S under the Securities Act, (ii) a U.S. person as defined in paragraph 7701(a)(30) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or (iii) a person who comes within any definition of U.S. person for the purposes of the United States Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the “**CEA**”) or any rules thereunder of the CFTC (the “**CFTC Rules**”), guidance or order proposed or issued under the CEA (for the avoidance of doubt, any person who is not a “Non-United States person” defined under CFTC Rule 4.7(a)(1)(iv), but excluding, for purposes of subsection (D) thereof, the exception for qualified eligible persons who are not “Non-United States persons”, shall be considered a U.S. person).

APPENDIX

REPRODUCTION OF THE AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 OF SUNNY OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY (GROUP) COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The information set out below is a reproduction of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2019 and has been extracted and reproduced from an announcement by the Company dated 21 April 2020 in relation to the same.

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Deloitte.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

SUNNY OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY (GROUP) COMPANY LIMITED

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") set out on pages 116 to 274, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

德勤

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舜宇光學科技(集團)有限公司全體股東

(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

我們已審核載於第116至274頁舜宇光學科技(集團)有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，包括於二零一九年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實公允地反映 貴集團於二零一九年十二月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已按照香港公司條例的披露要求妥為編製。

意見的基礎

我們根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港核數準則(「香港核數準則」)進行審核工作。根據該等準則，我們的責任於本報告「核數師就審核綜合財務報表的責任」一節中進一步詳述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(「《守則》」)，我們獨立於 貴集團，並已遵循該《守則》履行其他道德責任。我們認為，我們所獲得的審核憑證屬充分及恰當，可為我們的意見提供基準。

關鍵審核事項

根據我們的專業判斷，關鍵審核事項為我們審核本期綜合財務報表中最重要的事項。我們在審核綜合財務報表及就此形成意見時處理該等事項，而不會就該等事項單獨發表意見。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Key audit matter 關鍵審核事項

How our audit addressed the key audit matter 核數師如何處理關鍵審核事項

Impairment assessment of trade receivables 貿易應收款項的減值評估

We identified impairment assessment of trade receivables as a key audit matter due to the significance of trade receivables to the Group's consolidated financial position and the involvement of subjective judgement and management estimates in evaluating the expected credit loss ("ECL") of the Group's trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

基於貿易應收款項對 貴集團合併財務狀況的重要性，以及在報告期末評估 貴集團貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）時涉及主觀判斷和管理層估計的緣故，我們將貿易應收款項的減值評估確定為一項關鍵審核事項。

As at 31 December 2019, the Group's net trade receivables amounting to RMB8,358,303,000, which represented approximately 27% of total assets of the Group. Details of trade receivables are set out in Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，貴集團的貿易應收款項淨額為人民幣8,358,303,000元，約佔 貴集團總資產的約27%。貿易應收款項的詳情載於綜合財務報表附註26。

As disclosed in Note 37(b) to the consolidated financial statements, the management of the Group estimates the amount of lifetime ECL of trade receivables based on provision matrix through grouping of various debtors that have similar loss patterns. Estimated loss rates are based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information. In addition, trade receivables that are credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually.

如綜合財務報表附註37(b)所披露，貴集團管理層通過對具有類似損失模式的各種債務人進行分組，利用減值矩陣模型估計貿易應收款項整個存續期的預期信貸虧損。預估的損失率乃基於 貴集團歷史觀察到債務人於預期壽命間的違約率，並根據前瞻性資訊進行調整。另外，對於信貸減值的貿易應收款項個別評估其預期信貸虧損。

Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of trade receivables included:

我們對貿易應收款項的減值評估的相關程式如下：

- Understanding the internal controls related to providing allowance under ECL model;
- 瞭解與預期信貸虧損模式下的撥備相關的內部監控；
- Testing the integrity of information used by management to develop the provision matrix, including trade receivables ageing analysis as at 31 December 2019, on a sample basis, by comparing individual items in the analysis with supporting documents;
- 測試管理層用於建立減值矩陣模型所使用到的資訊的完整性，包括通過分析比較單個項目相關的支持文件，對二零一九年十二月三十一日的貿易應收款項進行賬齡分析抽樣測試；
- Challenging management's basis and judgement in determining credit loss allowance on trade receivables as at 31 December 2019, including their identification of credit impaired trade receivables, the reasonableness of management's grouping of the remaining trade debtors into different categories in the provision matrix, and the basis of estimated loss rates applied in each category in the provision matrix (with reference to historical default rates and forward-looking information); and
- 質疑管理層在確定二零一九年十二月三十一日的貿易應收款項信貸虧損撥備的依據和判斷，包括管理層對信用減值的貿易應收款項的識別，對其他貿易應收款項在減值矩陣模型中分出不同組別的合理性，以及矩陣中各組適用的預計損失率的依據（參考歷史違約率 and 前瞻性資訊）；及
- Evaluating the disclosures regarding the impairment assessment of trade receivables in Notes 26 and 37(b) to the consolidated financial statements.
- 評估綜合財務報表附註26和37(b)中有關貿易應收款項減值評估的披露。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

其他資料

貴公司董事負責其他資料。其他資料包括年報中載列的資料，但不包括綜合財務報表及核數師報告。

我們就綜合財務報表的意見並未包含其他資料且我們並不就其他資料表達任何形式的確定性結論。

就我們對綜合財務報表的審計而言，我們的責任是閱讀其他資料，並在閱讀過程中考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或我們於審計中得知的情況存在重大不符，或者似乎有重大錯誤陳述。倘基於我們所作工作，我們斷定倘其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，則我們須匯報該事實。就此而言，我們並無須匯報的內容。

董事責任及綜合財務報表負責管治人員的責任

貴公司董事負責遵照香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例之披露規定編製呈列真實及公允意見的綜合財務報表，以及董事認為必要的內部監控，使綜合財務報表的編製並無由於欺詐或錯誤導致的重大錯誤陳述。

於編製綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估 貴集團持續經營的能力，披露有關持續經營事項（如適用）及採用持續經營會計基準，除非董事擬對 貴集團進行清算或終止經營，或別無他法而只能如此。

負責管治的人士負責監督 貴集團財務報告程序。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

核數師審計綜合財務報表的責任

我們的目的為就綜合財務報表總體上是否不存在重大錯誤陳述（不論其由欺詐或錯誤引起）提供合理保證，並按照我們協定的委聘條款向閣下（作為一個團體）發出一份包括我們的意見在內的核數師報告，除此之外，並無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。儘管合理保證為高層次保證，但並不能保證根據香港會計準則實施的審計總能檢查出實際存在的重大錯誤陳述。重大錯誤陳述可由欺詐或錯誤引起，且倘合理預期該錯誤陳述（個別或整體）影響綜合財務報表使用者的經濟決策，則被視為重大錯誤陳述。

作為根據香港會計準則進行審計的一部分，我們於整個審計過程中作出專業判斷並保持專業的懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別及評估綜合財務報表的重大錯誤陳述的風險（不論其由欺詐或錯誤引起），設計及實施審計程序以應對該等風險，並取得充分及恰當的審計憑證作為我們意見的依據。未能發現欺詐所導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險大於由於錯誤引起重大錯誤陳述的風險，原因是欺詐可能會涉及勾結、偽造、故意遺漏、不實陳述或凌駕於內部控制之上。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制以設計恰當的審計程序，但並非為了就貴集團內部控制的有效性表達意見。
- 評估董事所用會計政策的恰當性及所作會計估計及有關披露的合理性。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 就董事使用持續經營會計基準的恰當性進行斷定，並依據所取得的審計憑證，斷定是否存在與可能會對貴集團持續經營的能力產生重大疑問的事件或狀況有關的重大不確定因素。倘我們斷定存在重大不確定因素，則我們須於核數師報告內就綜合財務報表的相關披露提請注意，或倘該等披露不充分，則修訂我們的意見。我們的結論乃基於直至我們的核數師報告日期所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事件或狀況可能使得貴集團終止持續經營。
- 就綜合財務報表的整體呈列、架構及內容（包括披露）及綜合財務報表是否公平反映有關交易及事項進行評估。
- 就貴集團實體或業務活動的財務資料取得充分恰當的審計憑證，以就綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責指導、監督及執行集團審計。我們對我們的審計意見負有完全責任。

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

我們與負責管治的人員就（其中包括）審計的計劃範圍及時間以及重大審計發現進行溝通，包括於審計期間我們所發現的內部控制中的任何重大缺陷。

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

我們亦向負責管治的人員提供表明我們已遵守有關獨立性的道德規定的聲明，並與彼等就所有被合理認為可能影響獨立性的關係及其他事項及有關保障措施（如適用）進行溝通。

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Mr. Jacky Wong Suk Hung.

根據與負責管治的人員進行溝通的事項，我們對當期綜合財務報表審計中屬重大而因此屬關鍵審計事項作出判定。我們於我們的核數師報告內對該等事項進行陳述，除非法律或法規不允許向公眾披露該等事項，或在極其罕有的情況下，我們認為在合理的預期內披露該等事項的負面後果大於對公眾利益帶來的好處，因而決定在我們的報告內不予披露該等事項。

獨立核數師報告的審計委聘合夥人為黃淑雄先生。

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong

德勤 • 關黃陳方會計師行
執業會計師
香港

16 March 2020

二零二零年三月十六日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	NOTES 附註	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Revenue 收入	5, 6	37,848,704	25,931,852
Cost of sales 銷售成本		(30,098,050)	(21,018,737)
Gross profit 毛利		7,750,654	4,913,115
Other income 其他收益	7(a)	405,502	467,024
Other gains and losses 其他收益及虧損	7(b)	(200,615)	(292,979)
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal 按預期信貸虧損模式計量的減值虧損，扣除撥回		(10,899)	(3,851)
Selling and distribution expenses 銷售及分銷開支		(278,616)	(209,872)
Research and development expenditure 研發開支		(2,209,337)	(1,362,345)
Administrative expenses 行政開支		(650,410)	(433,894)
Share of results of associates 分佔聯營公司業績	19	(5,501)	(23,787)
Finance costs 融資成本	8	(250,438)	(202,137)
Profit before tax 除稅前溢利		4,550,340	2,851,274
Income tax expense 所得稅開支	9	(530,965)	(338,595)
Profit for the year 年內溢利	10	4,019,375	2,512,679
Other comprehensive (expense) income 其他全面（開支）收益			
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i> 不會重新分類至損益的項目：			
Fair value loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income 按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具投資的公允值虧損		—	(54,065)
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i> 其後可重新分類至損益的項目：			
Exchange differences arising on translation from foreign operations 換算海外業務所產生的匯兌差額		(1,512)	2,137
Other comprehensive expense for the year 年內其他全面開支		(1,512)	(51,928)
Total comprehensive income for the year 年內全面收益總額		4,017,863	2,460,751
Profit for the year attributable to: 應佔年內溢利：			
Owners of the Company 本公司股東		3,991,298	2,490,872
Non-controlling interests 非控股權益		28,077	21,807
		4,019,375	2,512,679
Total comprehensive income attributable to: 應佔全面收益總額：			
Owners of the Company 本公司股東		3,989,331	2,438,083
Non-controlling interests 非控股權益		28,532	22,668
		4,017,863	2,460,751
Earnings per share – Basic (RMB cents) 每股盈利 – 基本（人民幣分）	12	364.81	227.92
– Diluted (RMB cents) – 攤薄（人民幣分）	12	364.19	227.25

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日

	NOTES 附註	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS 非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment 物業、機器及設備	14	6,566,745	4,522,741
Right-of-use assets 使用權資產	15	402,743	–
Prepaid lease payments 預付租金	16	–	213,823
Investment properties 投資物業	17	45,298	49,689
Intangible assets 無形資產	18	419,163	348,821
Interests in associates 於聯營公司的權益	19	683	100,808
Deferred tax assets 遞延稅項資產	20	131,178	42,599
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment 就收購物業、機器及設備已支付的按金	21	315,395	401,342
Deposits paid for acquisition of land use right 就收購土地使用權已支付的按金	21	24,831	–
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") 按公允值計入其他全面收益 (「按公允值計入其他全面收益」)的權益工具	22	112,183	106,583
Debt instruments at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的債務工具	23	27,962	54,479
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") 按公允值計入損益(「按公允值計入損益」)的金融資產	24	185,147	235,085
Derivative financial assets 衍生金融資產	28	13,654	7,799
Goodwill 商譽	44	2,119	–
		8,247,101	6,083,769
CURRENT ASSETS 流動資產			
Inventories 存貨	25	5,145,962	3,073,922
Trade and other receivables and prepayment 貿易及其他應收款項及預付款項	26	9,629,684	6,231,486
Prepaid lease payments 預付租金	16	–	5,581
Tax recoverable 可收回稅項		–	111,863
Derivative financial assets 衍生金融資產	28	13,415	38,986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允值計入損益的金融資產	24	5,662,808	4,759,582
Debt instruments at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的債務工具	23	55,749	54,915
Amount due from a related party 應收關連人士款項	42(c)	–	3,032
Pledged bank deposits 已抵押銀行存款	27	6,113	214,708
Short term fixed deposits 短期定期存款	27	15,000	20,000
Bank balances and cash 銀行結餘及現金	27	1,917,239	2,254,299
		22,445,970	16,768,374

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日

	NOTES 附註	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
CURRENT LIABILITIES 流動負債			
Trade and other payables 貿易及其他應付款項	29	11,321,586	7,063,861
Amounts due to related parties 應付關連人士款項	42(c)	7,498	8,978
Derivative financial liabilities 衍生金融負債	28	1,430	741
Lease liabilities – current portion 租賃負債 – 即期部分	32	38,140	–
Tax payable 應付稅項		49,881	–
Bank borrowings 銀行借貸	31	1,118,572	1,482,405
Contract liabilities 合約負債	30	83,202	110,281
Deferred income – current portion 遞延收入 – 即期部分	33	10,106	11,175
		12,630,415	8,677,441
NET CURRENT ASSETS 流動資產淨值		9,815,555	8,090,933
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES 總資產減流動負債		18,062,656	14,174,702
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 非流動負債			
Deferred tax liabilities 遞延稅項負債	20	684,836	403,328
Derivative financial liabilities 衍生金融負債	28	–	2,682
Lease liabilities – non-current portion 租賃負債 – 非即期部分	32	122,466	–
Long term payables 長期應付款項	29	299,209	330,452
Deferred income – non-current portion 遞延收入 – 非即期部分	33	73,894	70,113
Bonds payable 應付債券	34	4,156,074	4,079,983
		5,336,479	4,886,558
NET ASSETS 資產淨值		12,726,177	9,288,144
CAPITAL AND RESERVES 股本及儲備			
Share capital 股本	35	105,163	105,163
Reserves 儲備		12,447,724	9,128,934
Equity attributable to owners of the Company 本公司股東應佔權益		12,552,887	9,234,097
Non-controlling interests 非控股權益		173,290	54,047
TOTAL EQUITY 權益總額		12,726,177	9,288,144

The consolidated financial statements on pages 116 to 274 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

載於第116至第274頁之綜合財務報表經董事會於二零二零年三月十六日批准及授權刊發，並由下列董事代表簽署：

Mr. YE Liaoning
葉遼寧先生
CHAIRMAN
主席

Mr. SUN Yang
孫泱先生
DIRECTOR
董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司股東應佔												Non-controlling interests 非控股權益	Total 總計
	Shares capital 股本 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Share premium 股份溢價 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Special reserve 特別儲備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Statutory surplus reserve 法定盈餘儲備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note a) (附註a)	Discretionary surplus reserves 酌情盈餘儲備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note a) (附註a)	Other reserves 其他儲備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note b) (附註b)	Shares held under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃持有的股份 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Share award scheme reserve 股份獎勵計劃儲備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	FVTOCI reserve 按公允價值計入其他全面收益列賬的儲備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note c) (附註c)	Translation reserve 換算儲備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Retained profits 保留盈利 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Sub-Total 小計 RMB' 000 人民幣千元		
At 1 January 2018 (restated) 於二零一八年一月一日 (經重列)	105,177	166,521	149,800	31,003	916	328,767	(144,883)	49,938	35,218	4,121	6,795,193	7,521,771	30,690	7,552,461
Profit for the year 年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,490,872	2,490,872	21,807	2,512,679
Other comprehensive (expense) income for the year 年內其他全面 (開支) 收益	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,065)	1,276	-	(52,789)	861	(51,928)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year 年內全面 (開支) 收益總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,065)	1,276	2,490,872	2,438,083	22,668	2,460,751
Purchase of shares under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃購買股份	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78,272)	-	-	-	-	(78,272)	-	(78,272)
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments 確認以權益結算股份支付的款項	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,132	-	-	-	93,132	-	93,132
Shares vested under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃歸屬的股份	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,058	(88,178)	-	-	(2,880)	-	-	-
Disposal of subsidiaries 出售附屬公司	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689	689
Dividends paid 已付股息	-	(155,486)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(569,631)	(725,117)	-	(725,117)
Dividends received under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃收取的股息	-	2,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,680	-	2,680
Repurchase of ordinary shares 普通股回購	(14)	(11,035)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,049)	-	(11,049)
Release of general risk reserve 一般風險儲備解除	-	-	-	-	-	(7,131)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,131)	-	(7,131)
Appropriation 轉撥	-	-	-	-	-	89,080	-	-	-	-	(89,080)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	105,163	2,680	149,800	31,003	916	410,716	(132,097)	54,892	(18,847)	5,397	8,624,474	9,234,097	54,047	9,288,144
Remeasurement of right-of-use assets ("ROU") 重新計量使用權資產 (「使用權」)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,929)	(2,929)	-	(2,929)
At 1 January 2019 (restated) 於二零一九年一月一日 (經重列)	105,163	2,680	149,800	31,003	916	410,716	(132,097)	54,892	(18,847)	5,397	8,621,545	9,231,168	54,047	9,285,215
Profit for the year 年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,991,298	3,991,298	28,077	4,019,375
Other comprehensive (expense) income for the year 年內其他全面 (開支) 收益	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,967)	-	(1,967)	455	(1,512)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year 年內全面 (開支) 收益總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,967)	3,991,298	3,989,331	28,532	4,017,863
Purchase of shares under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃購買股份	-	-	-	-	-	-	(170,255)	-	-	-	-	(170,255)	-	(170,255)
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments 確認以權益結算股份支付的款項	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,808	-	-	-	123,808	-	123,808
Shares vested under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃歸屬的股份	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,745	(96,463)	-	-	11,718	-	-	-
Dividends paid (Note 11) 已付股息 (附註11)	-	(2,680)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(620,331)	(623,011)	-	(623,011)
Dividends received under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃收取的股息	-	1,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,846	-	1,846
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests ("NCI") 支付予非控股權益 (「非控股權益」) 的股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(490)	(490)
Capital contribution from NCI 非控股權益注資	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,847	18,847
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 44) 收購一家附屬公司 (附註44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,354	72,354
Appropriation 轉撥	-	-	-	-	-	16,696	-	-	-	-	(16,696)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	105,163	1,846	149,800	31,003	916	427,412	(217,607)	82,237	(18,847)	3,430	11,987,534	12,552,887	173,290	12,726,177

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

Notes:

- (a) The statutory surplus reserve and discretionary surplus reserve are non-distributable and the transfer to these reserves is determined by the board of directors of subsidiaries established in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") in accordance with the Articles of Association of the subsidiaries. Statutory surplus reserve can be used to make up for previous year's losses or convert into additional capital of the PRC subsidiaries of the Company. Discretionary surplus reserve can be used to expand the existing operations of the Company's PRC subsidiaries.
- (b) Other reserves represent enterprise expansion fund and reserve fund. These reserves are non-distributable and the transfer to these reserves are determined by the board of directors of the PRC subsidiaries in accordance with the Articles of Association. Other reserves can be used to make up for previous year's losses or convert into additional capital of the Company's PRC subsidiaries.
- (c) The Group irrevocably elected to designate certain investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI and the FVTOCI reserve is related to the gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value of the designated equity investments recognised in other comprehensive income.

附註：

- (a) 法定盈餘儲備及酌情盈餘儲備不可用作分派，轉撥至該等儲備的款項須由於中華人民共和國（「中國」）成立的附屬公司的董事會根據附屬公司的章程細則釐定。法定盈餘儲備可用於彌償上年度虧損或轉撥為本公司中國附屬公司的額外資本。酌情盈餘儲備可用作擴展本公司中國附屬公司的現有業務。
- (b) 其他儲備指企業擴展基金及儲備金。該等儲備不可用作分派，而轉撥至該等儲備的款項須由中國附屬公司的董事會根據章程細則釐定。其他儲備可用於彌償上年度虧損或轉撥為本公司中國附屬公司的額外資本。
- (c) 本集團不可撤銷地選擇指定按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具的若干投資，而按公允值計入其他全面收益的儲備與於其他全面收益內確認的指定股權投資的公允值變動所產生的收益或虧損有關。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	2019 二零一九年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
OPERATING ACTIVITIES 經營活動		
Profit before tax 除稅前溢利	4,550,340	2,851,274
Adjustments for: 調整：		
Share of results of associates 分佔聯營公司業績	5,501	23,787
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment 物業、機器及設備折舊	1,171,430	771,411
Depreciation of right-of-use assets 使用權資產折舊	46,499	—
Depreciation of investment properties 投資物業折舊	4,391	4,391
Loss (gain) on changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments, net 衍生金融工具公允值變動的虧損(收益)，淨額	17,723	(73,022)
Gain on fair value changes of financial assets at FVTPL 按公允值計入損益的金融資產公允值變動的收益	(49,357)	(3,455)
Release of prepaid lease payments 預付租金解除	—	4,842
Amortisation of intangible assets 無形資產攤銷	55,558	43,603
Allowance for inventories 存貨撥備	155,488	60,034
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model, net of reversal 按預期信貸虧損模式計量的減值虧損，扣除撥回	10,899	3,851
Impairment loss of interest in associate 於聯營公司權益的減值虧損	62,866	—
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment 出售物業、機器及設備虧損	44,972	1,914
Gain on disposal of land use right 出售土地使用權收益	—	(1,798)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries 出售附屬公司收益	—	(857)
Loss on deemed disposal of interests in an associate 視作出售一間聯營公司權益而產生的虧損	5,691	—
Expense recognised in respect of share award scheme 就股份獎勵計劃而確認的支出	123,808	93,132
Release of deferred income 遞延收入解除	(50,263)	(43,863)
Interest income from short term fixed deposits and bank balances 短期定期存款及銀行結餘利息收入	(28,058)	(15,104)
Interest income from pledged bank deposits 已抵押銀行存款利息收入	(458)	(2,305)
Interest income from debt instruments 債務工具利息收入	(10,138)	(10,503)
Investment income from unlisted financial products 來自非上市金融產品的投資收入	(189,831)	(181,271)
Finance costs 融資成本	250,438	202,137
Net foreign exchange loss 外匯虧損淨額	96,602	305,052
Loss on disposal of debt instruments at FVTPL 出售按公允值計入損益的債務工具虧損	856	—
Gain on lease termination 租賃終止收益	(732)	—
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital 營運資金變動前的經營現金流量	6,274,225	4,033,250
Increase in inventories 存貨增加	(2,207,554)	(519,925)
Increase in trade and other receivables and prepayment 貿易及其他應收款項及預付款項增加	(3,389,748)	(620,028)
Decrease (increase) in amount due from a related party 應收關連人士款項減少(增加)	3,032	(222)
Increase in trade and other payables 貿易及其他應付款項增加	4,143,616	847,014
(Decrease) increase in contract liabilities 合約負債(減少)增加	(27,079)	34,231
Increase in deferred income 遞延收入增加	52,975	51,171
(Decrease) increase in amounts due to related parties 應付關連人士款項(減少)增加	(1,480)	4,891
Cash generated from operations 經營活動所得現金	4,847,987	3,830,382
Income taxes paid 已付所得稅款項	(186,365)	(262,490)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES 經營活動所得現金淨額	4,661,622	3,567,892

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
INVESTING ACTIVITIES 投資活動		
Placement of short term fixed deposits 存放短期定期存款	(3,442,918)	(3,111,499)
Withdrawal of short term fixed deposits 提取短期定期存款	3,447,918	3,111,499
Purchases of property, plant and equipment 購置物業、機器及設備	(2,770,095)	(2,134,098)
Payments for leasehold lands 租賃土地付款	(30,892)	(80,144)
Payment for intangible assets 無形資產付款	(39,120)	(45,844)
Placement of pledged bank deposits 存放已抵押銀行存款	(9,328)	(720,656)
Release of pledged bank deposits 解除已抵押銀行存款	217,923	646,236
Purchases of unlisted financial products 收購非上市金融產品	(51,248,850)	(46,832,550)
Release of unlisted financial products 解除非上市金融產品	50,391,750	44,352,820
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment 就收購物業、機器及設備已支付的按金	(302,987)	(357,307)
Deposits paid for acquisition of land use right 就收購土地使用權已支付的按金	(24,831)	—
Purchase of debt instruments at FVTPL 收購按公允值計入損益的債務工具	—	(149,236)
Purchase of fund investments at FVTPL 收購按公允值計入損益的基金投資	—	(316,965)
Purchase of debt instruments at amortised cost 收購按攤銷成本計量的債務工具	(27,738)	(101,079)
Purchase of equity investments at FVTPL 收購按公允值計入損益的股權投資	(15,750)	(20,000)
Purchase of equity instruments at FVTOCI 收購按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具	(5,600)	(28,000)
Interest and investment income received 已收利息及投資收入	235,997	236,212
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment 出售物業、機器及設備所得款項	10,258	29,779
Proceeds from disposal of land use right 出售土地使用權所得款項	—	25,139
Proceeds from disposal of debt instruments at FVTPL 出售按公允值計入損益的債務工具所得款項	75,719	—
Repayment from debt instruments at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的債務工具的償付款項	55,798	—
Disposal of subsidiaries 出售附屬公司	—	(3,597)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of a subsidiary 收購一家附屬公司的現金流出淨額	(5,176)	—
Investment in an associate 於一間聯營公司之投資	(67,842)	—
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES 投資活動所用現金淨額	(3,555,764)	(5,499,290)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
FINANCING ACTIVITIES 融資活動		
Interest paid 已付利息	(239,531)	(124,517)
Dividends paid 已付股息	(623,011)	(725,117)
Dividends paid to NCI 已付非控股權益的股息	(490)	—
New bank borrowings raised 新增銀行借貸	3,071,539	1,898,175
Repayment of bank borrowings 償還銀行借貸	(3,453,315)	(1,810,381)
Repayments of lease liabilities 償還租賃負債	(46,988)	—
Dividends received under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃收取的股息	1,846	2,680
Purchase of shares under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃購買股份	(170,255)	(78,272)
Proceeds from bond issuance 債券發行所得款項	—	3,832,145
Payment for transaction costs of issue of bond 支付債券發行的交易成本	—	(26,885)
Payment on repurchase of shares 股份回購款項	—	(11,049)
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest of a subsidiary 於一家附屬公司非控股權益獲得的注資	18,847	—
NET CASH (USED IN) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
融資活動(所用)所得現金淨額	(1,441,358)	2,956,779
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
現金及現金等值項目(減少)增加淨額	(335,500)	1,025,381
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY		
於一月一日的現金及現金等值項目	2,254,299	1,226,877
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes 匯率變動的影響	(1,560)	2,041
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER,		
於十二月三十一日的現金及現金等值項目， represented by bank balances and cash 以銀行結餘及現金呈列	1,917,239	2,254,299

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

1. GENERAL

Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited ("The Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 21 September 2006 as an exempted company under the Companies Law Chapter 21 (Law 3 of 1961 as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands and its shares have been listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited with effect from 15 June 2007. Its ultimate holding and parent company is Sun Xu Limited, a private limited company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Its ultimate controlling party is Mr. Wang Wenjian, also a Director of the Company. The addresses of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the Corporate Information section of the annual report.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") are principally engaged in the business of designing, researching and developing, manufacturing and selling of optical and optical related products and scientific instruments.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

1. 概況

舜宇光學科技(集團)有限公司(「本公司」)於二零零六年九月二十一日在開曼群島根據開曼群島公司法第21章(一九六一年第三條法例，經綜合及修訂)註冊成立為獲豁免公司，其股份自二零零七年六月十五日起在香港聯合交易所有限公司上市，最終控股及母公司為舜旭有限公司，一間於英屬處女群島註冊成立的私人有限公司，而最終控股人士為王文鑒先生，亦為本公司董事。本公司註冊辦事處及主要營業地點的地址乃於年報公司資料一節披露。

本公司為一間投資控股公司。本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)主要從事設計、研究與開發、生產及銷售光學及其相關產品與科學儀器。

綜合財務報表以人民幣(「人民幣」)呈列，人民幣亦為本公司的功能貨幣。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”)

New and Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Group has applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) for the first time in the current year:

HKFRS 16	<i>Leases</i>
HK(IFRIC)-Int 23	<i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9	<i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</i>
Amendments to HKAS 19	<i>Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement</i>
Amendments to HKAS 28	<i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>
Amendments to HKFRSs	<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle</i>

Except as described below, the application of the new and amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group’s financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）

於本年度強制生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

於本年度，本集團首次採用由香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）頒佈的下列新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第16號	租賃
香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）— 詮釋第23號	所得稅處理的不確定性
香港財務報告準則第9號（修訂本）	負債補償的預付特點
香港會計準則第19號（修訂本）	計劃修訂、縮減或結清
香港會計準則第28號（修訂本）	於聯營公司及合資企業的長期權益
香港財務報告準則（修訂本）	二零一五年至二零一七年週期香港財務報告準則的年度改進

除下文所述者外，於本年度應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則對本集團於本年度及過往年度的財務狀況及表現及／或該等綜合財務報表所載披露並無重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

HKFRS 16 *Leases*

The Group has applied HKFRS 16 for the first time in the current year. HKFRS 16 superseded HKAS 17 *Leases* (“HKAS 17”), and the related interpretations.

Definition of a lease

The Group has elected the practical expedient to apply HKFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease* and not apply this standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease. Therefore, the Group has not reassessed contracts which already existed prior to the date of initial application.

For contracts entered into or modified on or after 1 January 2019, the Group applies the definition of a lease in accordance with the requirements set out in HKFRS 16 in assessing whether a contract contains a lease.

As a lessee

The Group has applied HKFRS 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognised at the date of initial application, 1 January 2019.

As at 1 January 2019, the Group recognised additional lease liabilities and measured right-of-use assets at the carrying amounts as if HKFRS 16 had been applied since commencement dates, but discounted using the incremental borrowing rates of the relevant group entities at the date of initial application by applying HKFRS 16.C8(b)(i) transition. Any difference at the date of initial application is recognised in the opening retained profits and comparative information has not been restated.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃

本集團已於本年度首次採納香港財務報告準則第16號。香港財務報告準則第16號取代香港會計準則第17號租賃（「香港會計準則第17號」）及相關詮釋。

租賃的定義

本集團選用權宜方案，對過往應用香港會計準則第17號及香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）詮釋第4號釐定一項安排是否包含租賃所識別為租賃之合約應用香港財務報告準則第16號，而對過往並非識別為包含租賃的合約則不會應用此準則。因此，本集團並無重新評估在初始應用日期之前已經存在之合約。

就二零一九年一月一日或之後訂立或修改之合約，本集團應用按照香港財務報告準則第16號所載規定為租賃之定義去評估一項合約是否包含租賃。

作為承租人

本集團已追溯應用香港財務報告準則第16號，累計影響於首次應用日期（二零一九年一月一日）確認。

於二零一九年一月一日，本集團按賬面值確認其他租賃負債並計量使用權資產，猶如自開始日期起已應用香港財務報告準則第16號，但通過應用香港財務報告準則第16.C8(b)(i)條過渡使用相關集團實體於首次應用日期的增量借款利率進行貼現。於首次應用日期的任何差額於期初保留盈利確認且比較資料不予重列。

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綜合財務報表附註

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

HKFRS 16 *Leases* (Continued)

As a lessee (Continued)

When applying the modified retrospective approach under HKFRS 16 at transition, the Group applied the following practical expedients to leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17, on lease-by-lease basis, to the extent relevant to the respective lease contracts:

- i. elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- ii. excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

When recognising the lease liabilities for leases previously classified as operating leases, the Group has applied incremental borrowing rates of the relevant group entities at the date of initial application. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied is 4.78%.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃（續）

作為承租人（續）

當於過渡期應用香港財務報告準則第16號項下的經修訂追溯方法時，本集團按逐項租賃基準就先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃且與各租賃合約相關的租賃應用以下可行權宜方法：

- i. 選擇不就租期於首次應用日期起計12個月內結束的租賃確認使用權資產及租賃負債；
- ii. 於首次應用日期計量使用權資產時不計入初始直接成本。

當確認先前分類為經營租賃的租賃之租賃負債時，本集團已於首次應用日期應用相關集團實體的增量借貸利率。承租人應用的加權平均增量借貸利率為4.78%。

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綜合財務報表附註

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (Continued)

As a lessee (Continued)

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃（續）

作為承租人（續）

	At 1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日披露的經營租賃承擔	155,164
Lease liabilities discounted at relevant incremental borrowing rates 按相關增量借貸利率貼現的租賃負債	133,295
Less: Recognition exemption – short-term leases 減：確認豁免 – 短期租賃	(1,632)
Recognition exemption – low value assets (excluding short-term leases of low value leases) 確認豁免 – 低價值資產（不包括低價值租賃的短期租賃）	(446)
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日的租賃負債	131,217
Analysed as 分析為	
Current 即期	38,666
Non-current 非即期	92,551
	131,217

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets for own use as at 1 January 2019 comprises the following:

於二零一九年一月一日自用使用權資產賬面值的組成如下：

	Notes 附註	Right-of-use assets 使用權資產 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Right-of-use assets relating to operating leases recognised upon application of HKFRS 16 於應用香港財務報告準則第16號後確認為經營租賃相關的使用權資產		128,288
Reclassified from prepaid lease payments 由預付租賃付款重新分類	(a)	219,404
Adjustments on rental deposits at 1 January 2019 於2019年1月1日對租賃按金作出的調整	(b)	53
		347,745

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

HKFRS 16 *Leases* (Continued)

As a lessee (Continued)

- (a) Upfront payments for leasehold lands in the PRC for own used properties were classified as prepaid lease payments as at 31 December 2018. Upon application of HKFRS 16, the current and non-current portion of prepaid lease payments amounting to RMB5,581,000 and RMB213,823,000 respectively were reclassified to right-of-use assets.
- (b) Before the application of HKFRS 16, the Group considered refundable rental deposits paid as rights and obligations under leases to which HKAS 17 applied under other receivables. Based on the definition of lease payments under HKFRS 16, such deposits are not payments relating to the right to use of the underlying assets and were adjusted to reflect the discounting effect at transition. Accordingly, the discounting effect of RMB53,000 was adjusted to refundable rental deposits paid and right-of-use assets.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃（續）

作為承租人（續）

- (a) 於二零一八年十二月三十一日，自用物業在中國租賃土地的前期付款分類為預付租金。於應用香港財務報告準則第16號後，預付租金的即期及非即期部分分別為人民幣5,581,000元及人民幣213,823,000元，被重新分類至使用權資產。
- (b) 於應用香港財務報告準則第16號前，本集團將已付可退回租賃按金視作應用香港會計準則第17號租賃下其他應收款項的權利及責任。根據香港財務報告準則第16號項下租賃付款的定義，該等按金並非與相關資產使用權有關的付款，已進行調整以反映過渡時的貼現影響。因此，貼現影響人民幣53,000元已調整計入已付可退回租賃按金及使用權資產。

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綜合財務報表附註

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (Continued)

As a lessor

In accordance with the transitional provisions in HKFRS 16, the Group is not required to make any adjustment on transition for leases in which the Group is a lessor but account for these leases in accordance with HKFRS 16 from the date of initial application and comparative information has not been restated.

The following table summarises the impact of transition to HKFRS 16 on retained profits at 1 January 2019.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃（續）

作為出租人

根據香港財務報告準則第16號的過渡條文，本集團無須就本集團為出租人的租賃過渡作出任何調整，但須自首次應用日期起根據香港財務報告準則第16號將該等租賃入賬，且並無重列比較資料。

下表概述於二零一九年一月一日過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號對保留盈利的影響：

	Impact of adopting HKFRS 16 at 1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日採納香港財務報告準則第16號的影響 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Retained profits 保留盈利	
Net additional expenses incurred when measuring right-of-use assets since lease commencement date under HKFRS 16 自香港財務報告準則第16號項下租賃開始日期起計量使用權資產時產生的額外開支淨值	(2,929)

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綜合財務報表附註

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (Continued)

As a lessor (Continued)

The following adjustments were made to the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at 1 January 2019. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃（續）

作為出租人（續）

於二零一九年一月一日綜合財務狀況表中確認的金額予以下列調整。未列示未受變更影響的項目。

		Carrying amounts previously reported at 31 December 2018 於二零一八年 十二月三十一日 先前呈報的賬面值 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Adjustments 調整 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Carrying amounts under HKFRS 16 at 1 January 2019 於二零一九年 一月一日香港財務 報告準則第16號 項下的賬面值 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Non-current Assets 非流動資產				
Prepaid lease payments 預付租金	(a)	213,823	(213,823)	–
Right-of-use assets 使用權資產	(c)	–	347,745	347,745
Current Assets 流動資產				
Prepaid lease payments 預付租金	(a)	5,581	(5,581)	–
Other receivables 其他應收款項				
– Rental deposits – 租賃按金	(b)	290	(53)	237
Current Liabilities 流動負債				
Lease liabilities 租賃負債		–	38,666	38,666
Non-current Liabilities 非流動負債				
Lease liabilities 租賃負債		–	92,551	92,551
Capital and Reserves 資本及儲備				
Reserves 儲備		9,128,934	(2,929)	9,126,005

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

HKFRS 16 *Leases* (Continued)

As a lessor (Continued)

- (c) Apart from the adjustments stated in notes (a) and (b) above, right-of-use assets at the date of initial application also included those recognised for leases previously classified as operating leases applying HKAS 17. For such leases, the Group chose, on a lease-by-lease basis, to measure the right-of-use assets at its carrying amount as if HKFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application, the amount recognised on this basis was RMB128,288,000 at 1 January 2019. Together with the reclassification amount of prepaid lease payments amounting to RMB219,404,000 and the discounting effect adjustment to refundable rental deposits amounting to RMB53,000, the total amount of right-of-use assets is amounted to RMB347,745,000 on 1 January 2019.

For the purpose of reporting cash flows from operating activities under indirect method for the year end 31 December 2019, movements in working capital have been computed based on opening consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019 as disclosed above.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃（續）

作為出租人（續）

- (c) 除上文附註(a)及(b)所述調整外，於首次應用日期的使用權資產亦包括就先前應用香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃的租賃確認的使用權資產。就該等租賃而言，本集團選擇（按逐項租賃基準）按其賬面值計量使用權資產，猶如自開始日期起已應用香港財務報告準則第16號，但採用首次應用日期的承租人增量借款利率進行貼現，於二零一九年一月一日，按此基準確認的金額為人民幣128,288,000元。連同預付租金重新分類金額人民幣219,404,000元及對可退回租賃按金的貼現影響調整人民幣53,000元，於二零一九年一月一日，使用權資產總額為人民幣347,745,000元。

就按間接方法呈報截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度營運活動的現金流量而言，營運資金變動已根據上文所披露的於二零一九年一月一日之年初綜合財務狀況表中計算。

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effect

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Definition of a Business</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ³
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Material</i> ⁴
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i> ⁴

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

² Effective for business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

In addition to the above new and amendments to HKFRSs, a revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting was issued in 2018. Its consequential amendments, *the Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in HKFRS Standards*, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all the new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（續）

已發行但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

本集團並無提早採用以下已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第17號	<i>保險合同</i> ¹
香港財務報告準則第3號（修訂本）	<i>業務的定義</i> ²
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號（修訂本）	<i>投資者及其聯營公司或合資企業出售或注入資產</i> ³
香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號（修訂本）	<i>重大的定義</i> ⁴
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號（修訂本）	<i>利率基準改革</i> ⁴

¹ 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

² 業務合併及資產收購的收購日期為於二零二零年一月一日或之後開始之首個年度期間的開始或之後生效。

³ 於一個待定日期或之後開始之年度期間生效。

⁴ 於二零二零年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

除上文之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則外，二零一八年頒佈經修訂香港財務報告之概念框架。其重大修訂，即香港財務報告準則之概念框架指引之修訂，將於二零二零年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效。

本公司董事預期應用所有新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則於可見未來將不會對綜合財務報表產生重大影響。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the HKICPA. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Listing Rules") and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 16 (since 1 January 2019) or HKAS 17 (before application of HKFRS 16), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in HKAS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

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

3. 重要會計政策

綜合財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則編製。此外，綜合財務報表載有香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則（「上市規則」）及香港公司條例規定之適用披露資料。

綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本基準編製，惟下文會計政策所解釋在各報告期末按公允值計量的若干金融工具除外。

歷史成本一般按交換商品及服務之代價之公允值計算。

公允值為市場參與者於計量日期在有序交易中出售資產所收取的價格或轉讓負債所支付的價格，不論該價格是否可直接觀察到或採用其他估值技巧估計。於估計資產或負債的公允值時，倘市場參與者可能考慮資產或負債的特色，則本集團將於計量日期為資產或負債定價時考慮有關特色。於綜合財務報表內計量及／或披露的公允值按此基準釐定，惟香港財務報告準則第2號以股份為基礎之付款範圍內之以股份支付的交易、根據香港財務報告準則第16號（自二零一九年一月一日起）或根據香港會計準則第17號（於應用香港財務報告準則第16號之前）列作租賃交易以及與公允值相似但並非公允值之計量（如香港會計準則第2號存貨之可變現淨值或香港會計準則第36號資產減值之使用價值）除外。

非金融資產之公允值計量及市場參與者透過以最佳方式最大限度地使用資產或將其出售予另一名將以最佳方式最大限度地使用資產的市場參與者而產生經濟利益的能力。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

For financial instruments which are transacted at fair value and a valuation technique that unobservable inputs is to be used to measure fair value in subsequent periods, the valuation technique is calibrated so that at initial recognition the results of the valuation technique equals the transaction price.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

按公允值交易之金融工具，凡於其後期間應用以不可觀察輸入數據計量公允價值之估值方法，估值方法應予校正，以致於首次確認時估值方法之結果相等於交易價格。

此外，就財務報告目的而言，根據可觀察公允值計量的輸入數據及公允值計量的輸入數據對其整體的重要性程度，公允值計量分為第一級、第二級或第三級，於下文有所說明：

- 第一級輸入數據乃實體於計量日期可得出之自相同資產或負債於活躍市場中所報的未調整價格；
- 第二級輸入數據乃資產或負債的直接或間接可觀察輸入數據，惟第一級所含報價除外；及
- 第三級輸入數據乃自資產或負債的不可觀察輸入數據。

主要會計政策載列如下。

綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司、本公司所控制實體及其附屬公司的財務報表。當本公司擁有以下權力時，則視為擁有投資對象的控制權：

- 於投資對象擁有權力；
- 因參與投資對象業務而可能或有權獲得可變回報；及
- 有能力行使其權力影響該等回報。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which represent present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

綜合基準 (續)

倘有事實及情況顯示上述三個控制因素中之一項或多項出現變化，本集團將重新評估其是否對投資對象擁有控制權。

本集團獲得附屬公司控制權時即對其綜合入賬，而當本集團失去附屬公司控制權時，即不再對其綜合入賬。具體而言，自本集團獲得附屬公司控制權之日起，直至本集團不再擁有附屬公司控制權之日止，本年度收購或出售附屬公司之收入及開支將列入綜合損益及其他全面收益表內。

溢利或虧損及其他全面收益各項均歸屬於本公司股東及非控股權益。附屬公司的全面收益總額歸屬於本公司股東及非控股權益，即使此舉會導致非控股權益產生赤字差額。

附屬公司之財務報表會於需要的情況下作出調整，以使其會計政策與本集團的會計政策一致。

本集團內公司間之所有資產及負債、權益、收入、開支及有關本集團成員公司間交易之現金流量均於綜合賬目時全面抵銷。

附屬公司非控股權益與本集團於其中的權益分開呈列，其代表現時所有者權益且於清盤時賦予其持有人按比例分佔相關附屬公司資產淨值之非控股權益。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Changes in the Group's interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's relevant components of equity and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries, including re-attribution of relevant reserves between the Group and the non-controlling interests according to the Group's and the non-controlling interests' proportionate interests.

Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted, and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary and non-controlling interests (if any) are derecognised. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary attributable to the owners of the Company. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable HKFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under HKFRS 9 or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

綜合基準 (續)

本集團於現有附屬公司權益之變動

本集團於附屬公司的權益之變動並不導致本集團失去對附屬公司的控制權，並以權益交易入賬。本集團之權益及非控股權益相關組成部分之賬面值均予以調整，以反映彼等於附屬公司相關權益之變動，包括根據本集團與非控股權益的權益比例重新歸屬本集團與非控股權益間的有關儲備。

經調整之非控股權益金額與已支付或已收取代價之公允值間之任何差額乃直接於權益確認，並歸屬於本公司股東。

倘本集團失去對一家附屬公司之控制權，即終止確認該附屬公司的資產與負債及非控股權益（如有）。收益或虧損於損益內確認，並計量：(i)所收取代價之公允值及任何保留權益的公允值總和與(ii)資產（包括商譽）之賬面值及歸屬於本公司股東的附屬公司之負債之間的差額。早前於其他全面收益確認之有關附屬公司的全部金額將會以猶如本集團已直接出售附屬公司相關資產或負債之方式入賬（即如適用香港財務報告準則所指定／許可，重新分類至損益或轉撥至另一類別權益）。於失去控制權當日仍保留於前附屬公司之任何投資公允值，則根據香港財務報告準則第9號或被視為其後入賬時初步確認之公允值或（如適用）於聯營公司或合資企業投資的初步確認成本。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Business combinations

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

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 12 *Income Taxes* and HKAS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date (see the accounting policy below);
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that standard; and
- lease liabilities are recognised and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (as defined in HKFRS 16) as if the acquired leases were new leases at the acquisition date, except for leases for which (a) the lease term ends within 12 months of the acquisition date; or (b) the underlying asset is of low value. Right-of-use assets are recognised and measured at the same amount as the relevant lease liabilities, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market terms.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

業務合併

收購業務採用收購法入賬。業務合併之轉撥代價按公允值計量，而計算方法為本集團所轉讓之資產、本集團對所收購方原擁有人產生之負債及本集團於交換所收購方之控制權發行之股權於收購日期之公允值總額。有關收購之成本一般於產生時於損益中確認。

於收購日期，所收購之可識別資產及承擔之負債乃按彼等之公允值確認，惟以下情況除外：

- 遞延稅項資產或負債及僱員福利安排相關資產或負債分別按香港會計準則第12號*所得稅*及香港會計準則第19號*僱員福利*確認及計量；
- 與所收購方以股份為基礎付款安排有關或與本集團訂立之以股份為基礎付款安排以取代所收購方以股份為基礎付款安排有關之負債或權益工具，乃於收購日期按香港財務報告準則第2號*以股份為基礎之付款*計量（見下文會計政策）；
- 根據香港財務報告準則第5號*待售非流動資產及已終止業務*分類為待售資產（或出售組別）按該準則計量；及
- 租賃負債按剩餘租賃付款（定義見香港財務報告準則第16號）的現值確認及計量，猶如收購的租賃於收購日為新租賃，惟(a)租賃期限於收購日期12個月內結束；或(b)相關資產為低價值的租賃除外。使用權資產按與相關租賃負債相同的金額確認及計量，並進行調整以反映與市場條件相比租賃的有利或不利條款。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Business combinations (Continued)

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

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the relevant subsidiary's net assets in the event of liquidation are initially measured at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets or at fair value.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control), and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income and measured under HKFRS 9 would be accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the Group had disposed directly of the previously held equity interest.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

業務合併 (續)

商譽是以所轉讓之代價、於所收購方中非控股權益所佔金額及收購方以往持有之收購方股權之公允值(如有)之總和,扣除於收購日期可供識別資產之收購及於收購日期承擔的負債之淨值後,所超出之差額計量。倘重新評估後,所收購之可識別資產與所承擔的負債之淨額高於轉讓之代價、於所收購方中非控股權益所佔金額以及收購方以往持有之收購方股權之公允值(如有)之總和,則差額即時於損益內確認為議價購買收益。

屬現時擁有之權益且於清盤時讓持有人有權按比例分佔相關附屬公司淨資產之非控股權益,可初步按非控股權益應佔被收購方可識別資產淨值的已確認金額比例或公允值計量。

倘業務合併分階段完成,本集團先前於被收購方持有之股權重新計量至收購日期(即本集團獲得控制權當日)之公允值,而所產生之收益或虧損(如有)於損益賬或其他綜合收益(倘適用)中確認。過往於收購日期前於其他全面收益確認並根據香港財務報告準則第9號計量之被收購方權益所產生數額將按與本集團直接處置過往所持股權所需的相同基準入賬。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see the accounting policy above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, which represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not larger than an operating segment.

A cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a reporting period, the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (or group of cash-generating units).

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit or any of the cash-generating unit within the group of cash-generating units, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the amount of profit or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of an operation within the cash-generating unit (or a cash-generating unit within a group of cash-generating units), the amount of goodwill disposed of is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation (or the cash-generating unit) disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit (or the group of cash-generating units) retained.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described below.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

商譽

收購業務產生之商譽按於收購業務當日確定之成本(見上文會計政策)減任何累計減值虧損(如有)列賬。

為進行減值測試，商譽乃分配至預期將從合併所帶來的協同效益中受惠的本集團各個現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組合)，而該單位或單位組合指就內部管理目的監控商譽的最低水平且不超過經營分類。

獲得商譽分配的現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組合)每年進行減值測試及每當有跡象顯示該單位可能出現減值時更為頻繁地進行減值測試。就於某一報告期間收購產生的商譽而言，獲得商譽分配的現金產生單位(或現金產生單位組合)於該報告期間結束前進行減值測試。倘可收回金額低於該單位的賬面值，則首先分配減值虧損以減低任何商譽的賬面值，然後按該單位(或現金產生單位組合)內各項資產的賬面值所佔比例分配至其他資產。

於出售相關現金產生單位或一組現金產生單位內的任何現金產生單位，商譽的應佔金額計入釐定出售損益之金額。當本集團出售現金產生單位(或一組現金產生單位中的現金產生單位)內的業務時，所出售商譽金額按所出售業務(或現金產生單位)與所保留現金單位(或一組現金產生單位)部分的相對價值計量。

本集團就收購一間聯營公司產生之商譽政策載於下文。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments in associates

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The financial statements of associates used for equity accounting purposes are prepared using uniform accounting policies as those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. Changes in net assets of the associate other than profit or loss and other comprehensive income are not accounted for unless such changes resulted in changes in ownership interest held by the Group. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

於聯營公司之投資

聯營公司乃本集團對其具有重大影響力之實體。重大影響力指參與投資對象財務及營運決策之權力，而並非對該等政策之控制權或共同控制權。

聯營公司之業績、資產及負債使用權益會計法計入本綜合財務報表。以權益會計法處理之聯營公司財務報表乃按與本集團就於類似情況下之交易及事件所採用者相同之會計政策編製。根據權益法，於聯營公司之投資最初乃按成本值於綜合財務狀況表確認，並於隨後就確認本集團應佔該聯營公司之損益及其他全面收益而作出調整。損益及其他綜合收益外的聯營公司資產淨值的變動將不會入賬，除非有關變動導致本集團持有的所有權權益發生變更。如本集團應佔聯營公司之虧損超過本集團於聯營公司之權益（包括實質上構成本集團於聯營公司淨投資之任何長期權益），則本集團會終止確認其應佔之進一步虧損。如本集團已產生法定或推定責任或代表聯營公司支付款項，則就額外虧損作出確認。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments in associates (Continued)

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The Group assesses whether there is an objective evidence that the interest in an associate may be impaired. When any objective evidence exists, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with HKAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

於聯營公司之投資 (續)

於聯營公司的投資乃自投資對象成為聯營公司當日起按權益法入賬。收購於聯營公司之投資時，投資成本超出本集團應佔被投資方可識別資產及負債之公允值淨額之差額會確認為商譽，計入投資之賬面值內。倘於重新評估後本集團應佔可識別資產及負債公允值淨額超逾投資成本，則即時於收購投資期間在損益中確認。

本集團評估有否客觀證據顯示聯營公司權益可能減值。如客觀證據存在，則將投資的全部賬面值（包括商譽）作為單一資產根據香港會計準則第36號透過比較其可收回金額（使用價值與公允值減出售成本之較高者）與賬面值測試有否減值。任何確認之減值虧損不會分配至任何資產（包括商譽），其屬投資賬面值的一部分。倘其後投資的可收回金額增加，則根據香港會計準則第36號確認該減值虧損的撥回。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments in associates (Continued)

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in the investee with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset within the scope of HKFRS 9, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing the relevant interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) upon disposal/partial disposal of the relevant associate.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

於聯營公司之投資 (續)

倘本集團對聯營公司失去重大影響力，其入賬列作出售被投資方的全部權益，所產生的損益於損益確認。當本集團保留於前聯營公司之權益，且保留權益為香港財務報告準則第9號所界定的金融資產時，本集團於當日按公允值計量保留權益，而公允值則被視為首次確認時之公允值。聯營公司賬面值與任何保留權益之公允值及出售聯營公司相關權益所得任何所得款項之間的差額，乃計入釐定出售聯營公司之損益。此外，本集團將先前在其他全面收益就該聯營公司確認之所有金額入賬，基準與倘該聯營公司直接出售相關資產或負債的基準相同。因此，倘該聯營公司先前已確認其他全面收益之損益，則會於出售相關資產或負債時重新分類至損益，當有關聯營公司出售／部分出售后，本集團將收益或虧損由權益重新分類至損益（作為重新分類調整）。

當於聯營公司的投資變成於合資企業的投資時，本集團繼續使用權益法。在該等所有者權益變動後，並無對公允值的重新計量。

當本集團削減於聯營公司之所有權權益但繼續使用權益法時，倘以往於其他全面收益確認有關削減所有權權益之盈虧部分將於出售相關資產或負債時重新分類至損益，則本集團會將該盈虧重新分類至損益。

倘一間集團實體與本集團聯營公司交易，與該聯營公司交易所產生之損益僅在有關聯營公司之權益與本集團無關的情況下，方會在本集團綜合財務報表確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group’s performance as the Group performs;
- the Group’s performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- the Group’s performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

A contract liability represents the Group’s obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

3. 重要會計政策（續）

客戶合約收入

當（或於）滿足履約義務時，本集團確認收入，即於特定履約義務的相關商品或服務的控制權轉讓予客戶時確認。

履約義務指不同的商品或服務（或一組商品或服務）或一系列不同的商品或大致相同的服務。

控制權隨時間轉移，而倘滿足以下其中一項標準，則收入乃參照完全滿足相關履約義務的進展情況而隨時間確認：

- 隨本集團履約，客戶同時取得並耗用本集團履約所提供的利益；
- 本集團之履約創建或強化資產，該資產於創建或強化之時即由客戶控制；或
- 本集團之履約並未產生對本集團有替代用途的資產，且本集團對迄今已完成履約之款項具有可執行之權利。

否則，收入於客戶獲得商品或服務控制權的時間點確認。

合約負債指本集團因已自客戶收取對價（或已可自客戶收取對價），而須轉讓商品或服務予客戶之義務。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases

Definition of a lease (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For contracts entered into or modified or arising from business combinations on or after the date of initial application, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

The Group as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of some temporary staff dormitories that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

租賃

租賃的定義 (於根據附註2過渡應用香港財務報告準則第16號之後)

倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制可識別資產使用的權利，則該合約是租賃或包含租賃。

就於首次應用日期或之後訂立或修改或由業務合併所引致的合約而言，本集團根據香港財務報告準則第16號的定義於初始、修改或收購日期（倘適用）評估該合約是否為租賃或包含租賃。除非合約的條款及條件其後出現變動，否則有關合約將不予重新評估。

本集團作為承租人 (於根據附註2過渡應用香港財務報告準則第16號之後)

短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

對於租期自開始日期起計為12個月或以內且並無包含購買選擇權的部分臨時員工宿舍租賃，本集團應用短期租賃確認豁免。本集團亦對低價值資產租賃應用確認豁免。短期租賃及低價值資產租賃的租賃付款按直線基準或另一系統化基準於租期內確認為開支。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Continued)

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use assets include:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (於根據附註2過渡應用香港財務報告準則第16號之後) (續)

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

- 租賃負債的初始計量金額；
- 於開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款，減任何已收租賃優惠；
- 本集團產生的任何初始直接成本；及
- 本集團於拆解及搬遷相關資產、復原相關資產所在場地或復原相關資產至租賃的條款及條件所規定的狀況而產生的成本估計，除非該等成本乃因生產存貨而產生。

就本集團於租期結束時合理確定獲取相關租賃資產所有權的使用權資產而言，有關使用權資產自開始日期起至使用年期結束期間計提折舊。在其他情況下，使用權資產按直線基準於其估計使用年期及租期 (以較短者為準) 內計提折舊。

本集團於綜合財務狀況表中將並不符合投資物業定義的使用權資產呈列為單獨項目。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Continued)

Refundable rental deposits

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

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (於根據附註2過渡應用香港財務報告準則第16號之後) (續)

可退回租賃按金

已支付的可退回租賃按金根據香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具 (「香港財務報告準則第9號」) 入賬，並初步按公允值計量。初始確認時對公允值的調整被視為額外的租賃付款，並包括在使用權資產成本中。

租賃負債

於租賃開始日，本集團按當時尚未支付的租賃付款額的現值確認並計量租賃負債。在計算租賃付款的現值時，如果租賃中隱含的利率難以確定，則本集團在租賃開始日使用增量借款利率。

租賃付款包括：

- 固定付款 (包括實質性的固定付款) 減任何應收租賃優惠；
- 跟隨指數或比率而定的可變租賃付款，採用於開始日期的指數或利率初步計量；
- 根據剩餘價值擔保預期本集團將支付的金額；
- 本集團合理確定行使購買選擇權的行使價；及
- 倘租期反映本集團會行使選擇權終止租賃，則計入終止租賃的罰款。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Continued)

Lease liabilities (Continued)

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Group remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) when the lease term has changed, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.

The Group presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (於根據附註2過渡應用香港財務報告準則第16號之後) (續)

租賃負債 (續)

於開始日期後，租賃負債就應計利息及租賃付款作出調整。

當租賃條款發生變動時，本集團重新計量租賃負債 (及對相關使用權資產作出相應調整)，在此情況下，於重新評估日期透過貼現經修訂租賃款項使用經修訂貼現率重新計量相關租賃負債。

本集團於綜合財務狀況表中將租賃負債單獨呈列。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Continued)

Lease modifications

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (於根據附註2過渡應用香港財務報告準則第16號之後) (續)

租賃修改

倘出現以下情況，本集團將租賃修改作為一項單獨的租賃入賬：

- 該項修改通過增加使用一項或多項相關資產的權利擴大了租賃範圍；及
- 調增租賃的代價，增加的金額相當於範圍擴大對應的單獨價格，加上按照特定合約的實際情況對單獨價格進行的任何適當調整。

就未作為一項單獨租賃入賬的租賃修改而言，本集團基於透過使用修改生效日期的經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款的經修改租賃的租期重新計量租賃負債。

本集團通過對相關使用權資產進行相應調整，以對租約負債進行重新計量。當經修改合約包含租約成分以及一個或多個額外租約或非租約成分時，本集團根據租約成分的相對獨立價格及非租約成分的總獨立價格，將經修改合約中的代價分配至每個租約成分。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessee (prior to 1 January 2019)

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments, including the cost of acquiring land held under operating leases, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives relating to operating leases are considered as integral part of lease payments, the aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為承租人 (於二零一九年一月一日前)

當租約條款將絕大部分風險及所有權回報轉讓予承租人時，該租約分類為融資租約。所有其他租約均分類為經營租賃。

經營租賃付款 (包括收購以經營租賃持有之土地的成本) 按直線法於租期內確認為開支。經營租賃產生之或然租金於產生期間確認為開支。

與經營租賃有關的租賃優惠被視為租賃付款不可或缺的組成部分，租賃優惠的總收益按直線基準確認為租金支出的減少。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessor

Classification and measurement of leases

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset, and such costs are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term except for investment properties measured under fair value model.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits received are accounted for under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments from lessees.

Lease modification

The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

本集團作為出租人

租賃的分類及計量

本集團作為出租人的租賃分類為融資租賃或經營租賃。當租賃的條款實質上將與相關資產所有權相關的所有風險及回報轉讓予承租人時，該項合同被分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃應分類為經營租賃。

經營租賃之租金收入於相關租期內以直線法在損益中確認。於協商及安排經營租賃時引致之初步直接成本乃加至租賃資產之賬面值，除以公允值模式計量的投資物業外，有關成本於租賃期內按直線法確認為開支。

可退回租賃按金

已收可退回租賃按金按香港財務報告準則第9號入賬，並初步按公允值計量。初始確認時對公允值的調整被視為承租人的額外租賃付款。

租賃修改

本集團自修改生效之日起將經營租賃的變更作為新租賃入賬，並將與原始租賃有關的任何預付款或應計租賃付款作為新租賃的租賃付款的一部分。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. Renminbi) at exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

外幣

編製各集團實體之財務報表時，以該實體功能貨幣以外貨幣（外幣）進行之交易乃按該交易日期之匯率確認。於報告期末，以外幣計值之貨幣項目以當日之匯率重新換算。按公允值列賬且按外幣列值之非貨幣項目乃按釐定公允值當日之匯率重新換算。以外幣按歷史成本計算之非貨幣項目不予重新換算。

貨幣項目結算以及貨幣項目重新換算所產生的匯兌差額於產生期間的損益確認。

為呈列綜合財務報表，本集團海外業務的資產及負債用本集團採用的呈列貨幣（即人民幣）按各報告期末的即期匯率進行折算，除非匯率於該期間波動較大，在此情況下，將使用交易日期的匯率。收入和費用按期內的平均匯率折算。若有任何匯兌差額產生，將於其他全面收益中確認及於權益（換算儲備）（歸屬於非控股權益（如適用））內累計。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

借貸成本

因收購、興建或生產合資格資產(即需相當長時間方可作擬定用途或出售的資產)而直接產生的借貸成本歸入該等資產的成本，直至資產基本上可作擬定用途或出售為止。

所有其他借貸成本均於產生期間於損益中確認。

政府補助

政府補助於出現合理保證本集團將會遵守附帶的條件及收取補助前，均不會確認。

政府補助於本集團確認該等補助擬作補償之有關成本為開支之期間內按系統基準在損益中確認。尤其是，以本集團應收購、建造或以其他方式取得非流動資產為主要條件的政府補助，乃於綜合財務狀況表中確認為遞延收入，並按系統及合理基準於有關資產的可用年期內轉至損益。

作為補償已產生的支出或虧損而應收取或為了給予本集團即時財務支持而無日後相關成本之政府補助，於其應收取期間在損益中確認。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another HKFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

退休福利成本

界定供款的退休福利計劃供款於僱員提供服務而有權獲得供款時確認為開支。

短期僱員福利

短期僱員福利於僱員提供服務時於預期支付的未折現福利金額中確認。除非有另一香港財務報告準則規定或准許短期僱員福利包含於資產成本福利內，否則所有短期僱員福利均確認為開支。

僱員應計福利(例如工資和薪金、年假及病假)於扣減任何已付金額後確認為負債。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Shares granted to employees

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

For shares of the Company granted under The Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited Restricted Share Award Scheme ("Restricted Shares"), the fair value of the employee services received is determined by reference to the fair value of the Restricted Shares granted at the grant date and is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity (share award scheme reserve). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of Restricted Shares that are expected to vest based on assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the estimates, if any, is recognised in the profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to share award scheme reserve.

When the Restricted Shares are vested, the difference of the amount previously recognised in the share award scheme reserve and the cost of the related Restricted Shares previously acquired by the Group will be transferred to retained profits. When the Restricted Shares are lapsed before the vesting date or are still not vested at the expiry date, the amount of previously recognised in the share award scheme reserve will continue to be held in the share award scheme reserve.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

以股份為基礎之付款

以權益結算股份支付的交易

授予僱員的股份

向僱員及其他提供類似服務的人士作出的以權益結算股份為基礎之付款乃按權益工具於授予日期的公允值計量。

有關舜宇光學科技(集團)有限公司限制性股份獎勵計劃項下授出的本公司股份(「限制性股份」)，釐定來自僱員服務的公允值乃參照所授出限制性股份於授出日期的公允值。該公允值以直線法於歸屬期支銷，並對應增加權益(股份獎勵計劃儲備)。於各報告期末，本集團根據對所有有關非市場歸屬狀況的評估重訂對限制性股份於歸屬時的預期股數所作的估計。重訂估計的任何影響(如有)乃於損益中確認，故此，累計開支反映經重訂估計，並相應調整股份獎勵計劃儲備。

當限制性股份歸屬時，先前於股份獎勵計劃儲備確認的金額與本集團先前所收購限制性股份成本之間的差額將轉撥至保留盈利。當限制性股份於歸屬日期前失效或於到期日仍未歸屬，則先前於股份獎勵計劃儲備中確認的金額將繼續在股份獎勵計劃儲備內持有。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

稅項

所得稅開支指即期應付稅項與遞延稅項的總和。

即期應付稅項根據本年度應課稅溢利計算。應課稅溢利與綜合損益及其他全面收益表所報告的除稅前溢利不同，此乃因其其他年度的應課稅或可扣稅收支項目，以及毋須課稅或不可扣稅項目所致。本集團的即期稅項負債根據截至報告期末已頒佈或實質頒佈的稅率計算。

遞延稅項按綜合財務報表中資產及負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所採用相應稅基之暫時差額確認。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差額確認入賬。遞延稅項資產一般就所有暫時差額確認入賬，惟可能有應課稅溢利用於對銷可扣稅暫時差額。若於一項交易中，因初次確認資產及負債（業務合併除外）而引致之暫時差額既不影響應課稅溢利亦不影響會計溢利，則不會確認該等遞延稅項資產及負債。此外，倘初步確認商譽產生暫時差額，遞延稅項負債不會確認。

遞延稅項負債乃就於附屬公司及聯營公司之投資所產生應課稅暫時差額進行確認，惟倘本集團能控制暫時差額之撥回，且暫時差額可能不會於可見將來撥回之情況則除外。因有關該等投資的可扣減暫時差額而產生的遞延稅項資產僅在可能產生足夠應課稅溢利以使用暫時差額利益並預期能夠在可見將來撥回時確認。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxation (Continued)

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purpose of measuring deferred tax of leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies HKAS 12 Income Taxes requirement to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately. Temporary differences on initial recognition of the relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised due to application of the initial recognition exemption. Temporary difference arising from subsequent revision to carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and lease modifications, that are not subject to initial recognition exemption are recognised on the date of remeasurement or modification.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied to the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

稅項 (續)

遞延稅項資產的賬面值於各報告期末進行審閱，並會削減至不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利用於收回全部或部分相關資產為止。

遞延稅項資產及負債按償還負債或變現資產的期間內預期適用之稅率，根據報告期末已頒佈或實質頒佈的稅率（及稅法）計算。

遞延稅項負債及資產之計量反映按照本集團所預期方式於報告期末可收回或結算其資產及負債賬面值將出現之稅務後果。

就計量本集團確認使用權資產及相關租賃負債的租賃交易中的遞延稅項而言，本集團首次釐定稅項扣減歸因於使用權或租賃負債。

就稅項扣減歸因於租賃負債的租賃交易而言，本集團將香港會計準則第12號所得稅規定分別應用於使用權資產及租賃負債。有關使用權資產及租賃負債於初步確認時的暫時差額，由於應用初步確認豁免，故此不會獲確認。後續對使用權資產及租賃負債的賬面值的更改以及租賃修訂產生的暫時差額（毋須初步確認豁免）於重新計量或修訂日期確認。

當有合法可強制執行權利將與同一稅務機關徵收之所得稅有關的即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債抵銷，則遞延稅項資產及負債可互相對銷。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxation (Continued)

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, other than construction in progress, stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

稅項 (續)

即期及遞延稅項於損益確認，惟當其與在其他全面收益中確認或直接在權益中確認之項目相關，則即期及遞延稅項亦分別於其他全面收益或直接於權益中確認。倘因業務合併之初步會計方法而產生即期或遞延稅項，有關稅務影響會計入業務合併之會計方法內。

物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備指持作生產或供應貨品或服務或作行政用途的租賃土地及樓宇（在建工程除外）的無形資產，乃按成本減其後累計折舊及後續累計減值虧損（倘有）於綜合財務狀況表中列賬。

用於生產、供應貨品或作行政用途的在建物業以成本減任何已確認的減值虧損列賬。成本包括導致資產處於對於以管理層擬定之方式營運屬必要的情形及條件而間接產生的任何成本及（對合資格資產而言）根據本集團會計政策資本化的借款成本。該等物業於完成且可作擬定用途時，會列作物業、機器及設備之適當類別。該等資產按與其他物業資產相同之方式，於資產可作擬定用途時開始折舊。

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Ownership interests in leasehold land and building

When the group makes payments for ownership interests of properties which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the entire consideration is allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values at initial recognition.

To the extent allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as “right-of-use assets” (upon application of HKFRS 16) or “prepaid lease payments” (before application of HKFRS 16) in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the consideration cannot be allocated reliably between non-lease building element and undivided interest in the underlying leasehold land, the entire properties are classified as property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

物業、機器及設備 (續)

租賃土地及樓宇的所有權

當本集團就包括租賃土地及樓宇部分之物業的所有權作出付款時，租賃土地及樓宇部分的全部代價將以初步確認時的相對公允值的比例分配。

倘可合理作出相關款項分配，列賬為經營租賃的租賃土地於綜合財務狀況表中呈列作「使用權資產」(於應用香港財務報告準則第16號後)或「預付租賃付款」(於應用香港財務報告準則第16號前)。倘非租賃樓宇部分與相關租賃土地的未拆分利息間的代價無法合理分配，全部物業均被分類為物業、機器及設備。

物業、機器及設備項目(在建工程除外)以直線法於其估計可使用年內經扣除估計餘值後確認折舊以撇銷成本。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值和折舊方法會在各報告期末覆核，並採用未來適用法對估計變更的影響進行核算。

物業、機器及設備項目於出售後或預計持續使用該資產不會於日後產生經濟利益時取消確認。因出售或報廢物業、機器及設備項目所產生的任何收益或虧損乃釐定為出售所得款項與資產賬面值之間的差額，並於損益中確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of investment properties over their estimated useful lives and after taking into account of their estimated residual value, using the straight-line method.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

投資物業

投資物業乃持作賺取租金及／或資本增值之物業。

投資物業初步按成本(包括任何直接應佔開支)計量。於初始確認後，投資物業按成本減其後累計折舊及任何累計減值虧損列賬。按直線法在投資物業的估計使用年期内且經計及預計殘值後確認折舊，以抵銷投資物業的成本。

投資物業在處置或永久不再使用後且預期處置不會產生未來經濟利益時終止確認。終止確認物業所產生的任何收益或損失(按照資產處置所得款項淨額與賬面值之間的差額計算)在該物業終止確認期間計入損益。

無形資產

分開收購的無形資產

單獨收購的可使用年期有限的無形資產，按成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損入賬。可使用年期有限的無形資產攤銷於估計可使用年期按直線法確認。估計可使用年期及攤銷方法於各報告期末予以審核，任何估計變動的影響按預期基準入賬。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Intangible assets (Continued)

Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditures

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development activities (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible asset is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any), on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

無形資產 (續)

內部產生無形資產 – 研發開支

研發活動開支於所產生期間確認為開支。

當且僅當出現所有下列情況時，開發活動（或內部項目的開發期）所產生的所有內部無形資產始予以確認：

- 完成無形資產以使該無形資產可供使用或出售的技術可行性；
- 完成無形資產及使用或出售該無形資產的意向；
- 使用或出售無形資產的能力；
- 無形資產如何產生可能的未來經濟利益；
- 有足夠的技術、財務及其他資源可用於完成開發及使用或出售無形資產；及
- 可靠計量無形資產於開發期間應佔開支的能力。

就內部產生的無形資產所初步確認的金額為該無形資產自首度符合上述確認標準起已產生的開支總額。倘無內部產生的無形資產可予確認，則開發費用在其產生期間於損益確認。

於首次確認後，內部產生的無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損（如有）呈報，與單獨收購的無形資產列賬方式相同。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Intangible assets (Continued)

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill and are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination with finite useful lives are reported at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment on tangible, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible, right-of-use assets and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The recoverable amount of tangible, right-of-use assets and intangible assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

無形資產 (續)

於業務合併中購入的無形資產

業務組合中所購無形資產與商譽區分確認並於收購日期按公允值初步確認(被視為其成本)。

初步確認後，業務組合中具有固定使用年期的所購無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損呈列，該基準與單獨購入的無形資產一致。

無形資產於出售時或當動用或出售預期不會帶來未來經濟利益時終止確認。無形資產終止確認(按出售所得款項淨額與資產賬面值間的差額計量)產生的收益或虧損於資產終止確認時於損益中確認。

有形資產、使用權資產及無形資產(商譽除外)減值

於各報告期末，本集團檢討其具有有限可使用年期的有形資產、使用權資產及無形資產的賬面值，以釐定是否有任何跡象顯示該等資產已蒙受減值虧損。倘存在任何該等跡象，則估計該等資產的可收回數額以釐定減值虧損程度(如有)。

有形資產、使用權資產及無形資產之可收回款項乃獨立作出評估。倘無法估計個別資產之可收回款項，本集團將估計該資產所屬可產生現金之單位之可收回款項。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment on tangible, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill (Continued)

In addition, the Group assesses whether there is indication that corporate assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit or the group of cash-generating units. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit or the group of cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

有形資產、使用權資產及無形資產 (商譽除外) 減值 (續)

此外，本集團評估是否存在企業資產可能出現減值的跡象。倘存在有關跡象，企業資產亦被分配至個人現金產生單位，否則，彼等會被分配至能識別合理一致分配基準的最小組別現金產生單位。

可收回金額為公允值減出售成本與使用價值兩者中之較高值。於評估使用價值時，乃以反映目前市場對金錢時間價值及資產 (或現金產生單位) 於估計未來現金流量調整前之獨有風險之稅前折算率折算估計未來現金流量至其現值。

倘若資產 (或現金產生單位) 的估計可收回金額低於其賬面值，則資產 (或現金產生單位) 的賬面值將調低至其可收回金額。對於企業資產或無法按合理一致基準分配至現金產生單位的部分企業資產，本集團將現金產生單位組別的賬面值進行比較，包括企業資產或已分配至現金產生單位組別的部分企業資產之賬面值以及現金產生單位組別的可收回金額。於分配減值虧損時，減值虧損首先分配至減少商譽的賬面值 (倘適用)，然後根據單位中或現金產生單位組別中每一資產的賬面值按比例分配至其他資產。資產的賬面值不會減少至低於其公允值減出售成本 (如可計量)、其使用價值 (如可釐定) 及零 (以較高值為準)。分配至資產的減值虧損款額按比例分配至單位中或現金產生單位組別中的其他資產。減值虧損即時於損益中確認。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment on tangible, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill (Continued)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

有形資產、使用權資產及無形資產 (商譽除外) 減值 (續)

倘減值虧損於其後撥回，則該項資產 (或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別) 之賬面值會增加至其經修訂之估計可收回金額，惟增加後之賬面值不得超出假設過往年度並無就該項資產 (或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別) 確認減值虧損原應釐定之賬面值。減值虧損撥回即時於損益中確認。

存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值的較低者列賬。存貨成本按加權平均法釐定。可變現淨值指存貨估計售價減直至完工的全部估計成本及銷售活動所需成本。

金融工具

當集團實體成為工具合約條文的訂約方時，金融資產及金融負債方獲確認。所有以正規途徑購買或銷售之金融資產乃按交易日期基準確認及取消確認。正規途徑買賣或銷售乃要求於市場法規或慣例所確定之時間框架內交付資產之金融資產買賣或銷售。

金融資產及金融負債初步按公允值計量，惟根據香港財務報告準則第15號初步計量的與客戶合約產生的貿易應收款項除外。交易成本直接歸屬於收購或發行金融資產及金融負債 (按公允值計入損益的金融資產或金融負債除外)，在初始確認時適當地計入或自金融資產或金融負債的公允值中扣除。直接歸屬於收購按公允值計入損益的金融資產或金融負債的交易成本，即時於損益中確認。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

實際利率法為計算金融資產或金融負債的攤銷成本以及於相關期間內分配利息收入及利息支出的方法。實際利率指在金融資產或金融負債的預計年期內或(如適用)較短期間內準確折算估計未來現金收入及支出(包括所有構成實際利率整體部分而支付或收取的費用及時點、交易成本及其他溢價或折扣)至初步確認時的賬面淨值的利率。

金融資產

金融資產的分類和其後計量

滿足以下條件其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產：

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

滿足以下條件其後按公允值計入其他全面收益的金融資產：

- 以出售及收取合約現金流量為目的之經營模式下持有之金融資產；及
- 金融資產之合約條款於指定日期產生之現金流量純粹為支付本金及未償還本金之利息。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at the date of initial recognition of a financial asset the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in OCI if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations* applies.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

In addition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的分類和其後計量 (續)

所有其他金融資產其後按公允值計入損益計量，惟在首次應用／初步確認金融資產當日，倘該股權投資並非持作買賣，亦非收購方於香港財務報告準則第3號業務合併適用的業務合併中確認的或然代價，則本集團可不可撤銷地選擇呈列其他全面收益股權投資之公允值之其後變動。

倘若出現下列情況，則金融資產將持作買賣：

- 產生之主要目的為於不久將來出售而購回；或
- 於初步確認時，其為本集團聯管理之已識別金融工具組合之一部分，而近期實際具備短期獲利之模式；或
- 其為不指定及有效作為對沖工具之衍生工具。

此外，倘如此可消除或大幅減少會計錯配，則本集團可不可撤銷地指定符合按攤銷成本或按公允價值計入其他全面收益計量的金融資產按以公允價值計入損益計量。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit-impaired.

(ii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in OCI and accumulated in the FVTOCI reserve; and are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, and will continue to be held in the FVTOCI reserve.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "other income" line item in profit or loss.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的分類和其後計量 (續)

(i) 攤銷成本及利息收入

其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產的利息收入採用實際利率法確認。利息收入按對金融資產的總賬面值應用實際利率的方式計算，惟其後出現信貸減值的金融資產除外。有關其後出現信貸減值的金融資產，利息收入自下個報告期起應用實際利率法於按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產確認。倘信貸減值金融工具的信貸風險得以改善，使金融資產不再信貸減值，則利息收入將透過於確定資產不再信貸減值後的報告期間開始起對金融資產賬面總值應用實際利率確認。

(ii) 指定按公允值計入其他全面收益列賬的權益工具

按公允值計入其他全面收益之權益工具的投資其後按公允值計量，其公允值變動產生的收益及虧損於其他全面收益確認及於按公允值計入其他全面收益列賬的儲備累計；無須作減值評估。累計損益將不重新分類至出售股權投資之損益，並將保留於按公允值計入其他全面收益列賬的儲備。

當本集團有權收取股息時，該等來自於權益工具投資的股息於損益中確認，除非該等股息為收回部分投資成本。股息於損益中計入「其他收益」項目中。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

(iii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI or designated as FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss exclude any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the “other gains and losses” line item.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss (“ECL”) model on financial assets (including debt instruments at amortised cost, trade and other receivables, amount due from a related party, pledged bank deposits, short term fixed deposits and bank balances) which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL (“12m ECL”) represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的分類和其後計量 (續)

(iii) 按公允值計入損益的金融資產

金融資產如不符合按攤銷成本計量或按透過其他全面收益按公允值列賬計量或指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益列賬的條件，則按公允值計入損益的方式計量。

在各報告期末，按公允值計入損益的金融資產按公允值計量，而任何公允值收益或虧損則於損益中確認。於損益確認的收益或虧損淨額不包括金融資產賺取的任何股息或利息及計入「其他收益及虧損」項目下。

金融資產減值

本集團根據預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）模型對金融資產（包括按攤銷成本計量的債務工具、貿易及其他應收款項、應收關連人士款項、已抵押銀行存款、短期定期存款及銀行結餘）進行減值評估，其須根據香港財務報告準則第9號進行減值。預期信貸虧損金額於各報告日期更新，以反映自初始確認起的信貸風險變動。

全期預期信貸虧損指於相關工具預期壽命內發生所有可能的違約事件而導致的預期信貸虧損。相反，12個月預期信貸虧損（「12個月預期信貸虧損」）則指預期於報告日期後12個月內可能發生的違約事件而導致的部分全期預期信貸虧損。預期信貸虧損根據本集團過往信貸虧損經驗進行評估，並根據應收賬款特定因素、一般經濟狀況及於報告日期對當前狀況及未來狀況預測的評估而作出調整。

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these assets are assessed individually for debtors credit-impaired and/or collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings.

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

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

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

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

本集團始終就貿易應收款項確認全期預期信貸虧損。該等資產的預期信貸虧損乃採用對已發生信貸減值的債務人個別計提及／或採用具合適組別的撥備矩陣進行整體評估。

有關所有其他工具，本集團以相等於12個月預期信貸虧損計量虧損撥備，除非自初步確認以來信貸風險曾大幅上升，則本集團確認全期預期信貸虧損。有關應否確認全期預期信貸虧損的評估乃基於自初步確認以來違約的可能性或風險大幅上升。

(i) 信貸風險大幅上升

於評估信貸風險自初步確認以來有否大幅上升時，本集團比較於報告日期的金融工具違約風險及初步確認日期的金融工具違約風險。作出評估時，本集團考慮合理且有可靠資料證明的定量和定性資料，包括過往經驗及無需付出過多成本或工作下可獲取的前瞻性資料。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

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

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

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

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(i) 信貸風險大幅上升 (續)

尤其，於評估信貸風險有否大幅上升時，將考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具的實際或預期外部（如有）或內部信貸評級大幅下降；
- 外部市場信貸風險指標大幅下降（例如信貸息差（即債務人信貸違約掉期價格）大幅上升）；
- 預期現行或預測業務、金融或經濟狀況的不利變化導致債務人履行債務責任的能力大幅下降；
- 債務人的實際或預期營運業績大幅下降；
- 債務人法規上、經濟上或技術環境上的實際或預期重大不利變化導致債務人履行債務責任的能力大幅下降。

不論上述評估結果如何，當合約款項逾期超30天時，本集團假設信貸風險自初步確認以來大幅上升，除非本集團有合理及有可靠資料證明的資料顯示情況並非如此。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) it has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' as per globally understood definitions.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(i) 信貸風險大幅上升 (續)

儘管有上述規定，倘債務工具於報告日期釐定為低信貸風險，本集團假定該債務工具信貸風險自初步確認以來並無大幅上升。一項債務工具被釐定為低信貸風險倘i) 其違約風險低；ii) 借款人有很強的能力在短期內履行其近期合約現金流量責任及iii) 經濟及業務狀況較長遠的不利變化，（但非必然會）減低借款人履行其合約現金流量責任的能力。倘一項債務工具的內部或外部信貸評級為「投資評級」（根據全球理解的定義），本集團認為其信貸風險為低。

本集團定期監察用以識別信貸風險有否大幅上升的標準的成效，並且適時作出修訂，以確保該標準能夠於有關款額逾期前識別信貸風險大幅上升。

(ii) 違約的定義

就內部信貸風險管理而言，本集團認為違約乃於內部建立或外部來源獲取的資料顯示債務人不大可能向債權人（包括本集團）全額結清欠款時發生（並無考慮任何本集團持有的抵押品）。

不論上述情況如何，當金融資產逾期超過90天時，本集團即認為已發生違約，除非本集團有合理及可靠資料證明應採用更寬鬆的違約標準。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(iii) 信貸減值的金融資產

當一件或多件對一項金融資產估計未來現金流量產生不利影響的事件發生時，該金融資產則出現信貸減值。有關金融資產出現信貸減值的證據包括有關以下事項的可觀察數據：

- (a) 發行人或借款人出現重大財政困難；
- (b) 不履行債務或逾期支付等違約行為；
- (c) 借款人的貸款人因有關借款人財務困難的經濟或合約原因，給予借款人在一般情況下不會考慮的優惠安排；
- (d) 借款人可能破產或面臨財務重組；或
- (e) 該金融資產的活躍市場因財務困難而消失。

(iv) 撇銷政策

倘有資料顯示交易對手處於嚴重財務困難及無實際期望可收回欠款，本集團則撇銷該金融資產（例如於交易對手被清盤或進入破產程序時）。金融資產撇銷仍受限於本集團收回欠款程序下的執行活動，且在適當情況下將參考法律意見。撇銷構成一項終止確認事項，任何其後收回的欠款於損益內確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis or cater for cases where evidence at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Group's trade and other receivables, pledged bank deposits, short term fixed deposits and bank balances and cash are each assessed as a separate group. Amount due from a related party and debt instruments at amortised cost are assessed for expected credit losses on an individual basis);
- Past-due status;
- Aging of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認

計量預期信貸虧損時，會綜合考慮違約可能性、違約損失率（即發生違約時的損失程度）及違約風險承擔。違約可能性及違約損失率的評定乃基於根據前瞻性資料作出調整的歷史數據。預期信貸虧損的估算乃公正及概率加權的數額，其按相應違約風險的權重釐定。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損估計為根據合約應付本集團的所有合約現金流量與本集團預期將收取的全部現金流量之間的差額，並按初步確認時釐定的實際利率貼現。

預期信貸虧損按整體基準計量，或因應未取得有關個別工具的證據的情況而計量，而金融工具則按以下基準分組：

- 金融工具性質（即本集團的貿易及其他應收款項、已抵押銀行存款、短期定期存款及銀行結餘及現金分別於不同組別進行評估，應收關連人士款項及按攤銷成本計量的債務工具的預期信貸虧損乃按獨立基準作出評估）；
- 逾期情況；
- 債務人賬齡；及
- 外部信貸評級（如有）。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (Continued)

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade and other receivables where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained profits.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產減值 (續)

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認 (續)

管理層定期檢討分組方法，以確保每個分組的組成部分繼續具有類似的信貸風險特徵。

利息收入基於金融資產的總賬面值計算，除非該金融資產出現信貸減值，在此情況下，利息收入根據金融資產的攤銷成本計算。

本集團透過調整所有金融工具的賬面值於損益確認該等金融工具的減值收益或虧損，惟透過虧損撥備賬確認相關調整的貿易及其他應收款項例外。

終止確認金融資產

本集團僅於資產產生的現金流量的合約權利到期時，或於其轉移金融資產並同時轉移持有該等資產絕大部分的風險及回報於另一實體時終止確認金融資產。

於終止確認按攤銷成本計量的金融資產時，資產賬面值與已收及應收代價總額間的差額於損益中確認。

於終止確認本集團選擇於初步確認時按公允值計入其他全面收益計量的權益工具投資時，先前於重估儲備投資累計的累計收益或虧損不會重新分類至損益，但會轉移至保留盈利。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issued costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融負債及權益

分類為負債或權益

債務及權益工具按合約安排的內容以及金融負債及權益工具的定義而分類為金融負債或權益。

權益工具

權益工具乃證明實體於扣減所有負債的資產中擁有剩餘權益的任何合同。本公司所發行的權益工具乃按所收取的款項扣減直接發行成本確認。

購回本公司本身的權益工具會直接於權益中確認及扣減。購入、出售、發行或註銷本公司本身的權益工具概不會於損益中確認收益或虧損。

金融負債

所有金融負債其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本或按公允值計入損益計量。

按公允值計入損益的金融負債

當金融負債為(i)於香港財務報告準則第3號適用時由收購方支付作為業務合併一部分的或然代價；(ii)持作買賣；或(iii)指定為按公允值計入損益時，會分類為按公允值計入損益的金融負債。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity (Continued)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL (Continued)

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost, including trade and other payables, amounts due to related parties, bank borrowings, long term payables and bonds payable, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

3. 重要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融負債及權益 (續)

按公允值計入損益的金融負債 (續)

倘若出現下列情況，則金融負債將分類為持作買賣：

- 購入之主要目的為於不久將來購回；或
- 於初步確認時，其為本集團聯合管理之已識別金融工具組合之一部分，而近期實際具備短期獲利之模式；或
- 其為衍生工具（作為金融擔保合約或指定及實際對沖工具之衍生工具除外）。

按攤銷成本計量的金融負債

按攤銷成本計量的金融負債（包括貿易及其他應付款項、應付關連人士款項、銀行借貸、長期應付款項及應付債券）其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

終止確認金融負債

本集團於（及僅於）本集團的責任獲解除、註銷或已屆滿時終止確認金融負債。終止確認的金融負債賬面值與已付及應付代價之差額於損益中確認。

衍生金融工具

衍生工具於衍生合約訂立日期初步按公允值確認，並於其後於報告期末重新計量至其公允值。所產生的收益或虧損即時於損益中確認。

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4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Assessment of the finite useful lives of intangible assets

The Group estimates the useful lives of intangible assets based on the expected lifespan of those patents. The intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives after taking into account the estimated residual value, if any. The Group determines the estimated useful lives of intangible assets on initial recognition in order to determine the amount of amortisation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives are determined taking into the factors including the prevailing industry condition and the practice of intangible assets. The amortisation expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates. As at 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of intangible assets with finite useful lives is RMB419,163,000 (31 December 2018: RMB348,821,000) as disclosed in Note 18.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

As at 31 December 2019, certain of the Group's financial assets, including unlisted equity instruments, listed debt instruments, fund investments, unlisted financial products, derivatives financial assets amounting to RMB5,987,207,000 (2018: RMB5,148,035,000) and financial liabilities, including derivatives financial liabilities amounting to RMB1,430,000 (2018: RMB3,423,000) are measured at fair values. In estimating the fair value, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. When Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group uses valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data to estimate the fair value of certain types of financial instruments. Note 37(c) provides detailed information about the valuation techniques, inputs and key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

4. 估計不確定因素的主要來源

以下為於報告期末很可能導致下一個財政年度資產及負債賬面值出現重大調整的有關將來之主要假設及其他估計不確定因素的主要來源。

無形資產之有限可使用年期的評估

本集團根據有關專利的預期使用年限來估計無形資產的可使用年期。無形資產乃經計及預計殘值(如有)後,於其估計可使用年期內按直線法攤銷。本集團會於初步確認時釐定無形資產的估計可使用年期,以釐定於任何報告期內所須記錄的攤銷開支金額。可使用年期乃經計及無形資產的當前行業狀況及慣例等因素後釐定。倘以往估計出現重大變動,則將對未來期間的攤銷開支作出調整。如附註18所披露,於二零一九年十二月三十一日,具有有限可使用年期之無形資產的賬面值為人民幣419,163,000元(二零一八年十二月三十一日:人民幣348,821,000元)。

金融工具公允值計量

於二零一九年十二月三十一日,若干本集團的金融資產,包括非上市權益工具、上市債務工具、基金投資、非上市金融產品、衍生金融資產人民幣5,987,207,000元(二零一八年:人民幣5,148,035,000元)及金融負債(包括衍生金融負債)人民幣1,430,000元(二零一八年:人民幣3,423,000元)乃按公允值計量。估算公允值時,本集團在可用範圍內採用市場可觀察數據。倘第一級輸入數據無法獲得,本集團使用估值技術(包括非根據於可觀察市場數據的輸入數據)估計若干類型金融工具之公允值。附註37(c)載有有關釐定各項金融資產及金融負債公允值所使用的估值技術、輸入數據及主要假設之詳情。

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4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Provision of ECL for trade receivables

The Group uses provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade receivables. The provision matrix are based on debtor's aging as groupings of various debtors that have similar loss patterns. The provision rate is based on the Group's historical observed default rates taking into consideration the forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, trade receivables with credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually.

The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates. The information about the ECL and the Group's trade receivables are disclosed in Note 37(b) and Note 26 respectively.

Estimated impairment of associates

As at 31 December 2019, in view of impairment indicators, the Group performed impairment assessment on an associate. Determining whether impairment loss should be recognised requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the relevant associate which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. The value in use calculation requires the management of the Group to estimate the present value of the estimated cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the associate and the proceeds from the ultimate disposal of the investment taking into account factors including discount rate, dividend payout rate, etc. In cases where the actual cash flows are less or more than expected, or change in facts and circumstances which result in revision of future cash flows estimation, a material reversal or further recognition of impairment may arise, which would be recognised in profit or loss for the period in which such a reversal or further recognition takes place.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the impairment loss of interest in associates in the amount of RMB62,866,000 (2018: Nil) was recognised in profit or loss.

4. 估計不確定因素的主要來源 (續)

貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團使用撥備矩陣以計算貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損。撥備矩陣乃基於債務人按各債務人類似虧損模式將其分組的賬齡。撥備率乃基於本集團過往觀察的逾期率，並考慮無需付出過多成本或工作即可取的合理及可支持的前瞻性資料。於每個報告日期，過往觀察的違約率會重新評估，並會考慮前瞻性資料的變動。此外，出現信貸減值的貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損將獨立地評估。

預期信貸虧損撥備對估算變動敏感。有關預期信貸虧損及本集團貿易應收款項的資料分別於附註37(b)及附註26披露。

聯營公司估計減值

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，由於存在減值跡象，本集團對一間聯營公司進行減值評估。釐定是否應確認減值虧損時，須估計相關聯營公司的可收回金額，為使用價值及公允值減出售成本之較高者。計算使用價值要求本集團管理層在估計預期產生自聯營公司應收股息及最終出售投資所得款項的估計現金流量的現值時，計及的因素包括貼現率、股息派付比率等。倘實際現金流量低於或高於預期，或事實及情況變動導致修訂未來現金流量估計，或會出現重大撥回或進一步確認減值，將在該撥回或進一步確認發生的期間內於損益內確認。

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，於聯營公司權益的減值虧損金額人民幣62,866,000元（二零一八年：零）於損益內確認。

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5. REVENUE

5. 收入

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

(i) 客戶合約收入的細分

	For the year ended 31 December 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度		
	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Types of goods 貨品種類			
Sales of optical and related components 光學及相關零件銷售	8,815,380	28,748,410	284,914
Total 總額	8,815,380	28,748,410	284,914
Geographical markets 地區市場			
China 中國	4,459,952	26,482,734	187,297
Asia (except China) 亞洲 (不包括中國)	2,852,153	2,069,709	34,445
Europe 歐洲	889,351	20,365	16,881
North America 北美洲	607,435	113,995	41,626
Others 其他	6,489	61,607	4,665
Total 總額	8,815,380	28,748,410	284,914
Timing of revenue recognition 確認收入的時間			
At a point in time 時點確認	8,815,380	28,748,410	284,914

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5. REVENUE (Continued)

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

	For the year ended 31 December 2018 截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度		
	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Types of goods 貨品種類			
Sales of optical and related components 光學及相關零件銷售	6,022,754	19,609,171	299,927
Total 總額	6,022,754	19,609,171	299,927
Geographical markets 地區市場			
China 中國	3,073,467	18,961,088	199,752
Asia (except China) 亞洲(不包括中國)	1,847,400	549,620	24,971
Europe 歐洲	653,252	6,628	15,986
North America 北美洲	448,633	39,517	56,494
Others 其他	2	52,318	2,724
Total 總額	6,022,754	19,609,171	299,927
Timing of revenue recognition 確認收入的時間			
At a point in time 時點確認	6,022,754	19,609,171	299,927

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

The Group sells optical and optical-related products directly to customers. For sales of optical components, optoelectronic products and optical instruments, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when customer acceptance has been obtained, which is the point of time when the customer has the ability to direct the use of these products and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of these products.

5. 收入(續)

(i) 客戶合約收入的細分(續)

(ii) 客戶合約的履約責任

本集團直接向客戶銷售光學及光學相關產品。就光學零件、光電產品和光學儀器的銷售而言，收入於貨品的控制權轉移時，即取得客戶接受時確認，即客戶能夠控制貨品的使用及實質取得此等貨品的所有剩餘利益的時點。

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5. REVENUE (Continued)

(iii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for contracts with customers

The Group's contracts have an original expected duration of one year or less, as permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is not disclosed.

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Information reported to the Board of Directors, being the chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods delivered because the management has chosen to organise the Group among different major products. No operating segments identified by chief operating decision maker have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

Specifically, the Group's operating segments under HKFRS 8 *Operating Segments* are as follows:

1. Optical Components
2. Optoelectronic Products
3. Optical Instruments

5. 收入 (續)

(iii) 分配至客戶合約剩餘履約責任的交易價格

本集團合約的初始預期期限為一年或更短，如香港財務報告準則第15號所允許，不披露分配予剩餘履約責任的交易價格。

6. 營運分部

就資源分配及分部表現評估向董事會（即主要營運決策者）所呈報的資料側重於交付產品之類型，因為管理層已選擇按不同主要產品組織本集團。於達致本集團的可報告分部時，主要營運決策者所得出的營運分部概無經合計。

具體而言，根據香港財務報告準則第8號營運分部，本集團營運分部如下所示：

1. 光學零件
2. 光電產品
3. 光學儀器

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by operating and reportable segments.

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Segment Total 分部總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Eliminations 抵銷 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
REVENUE 收入						
External sales 外部銷售	8,815,380	28,748,410	284,914	37,848,704	-	37,848,704
Inter-segment sales 分部間銷售	2,078,213	21,338	115,654	2,215,205	(2,215,205)	-
Total 總額	10,893,593	28,769,748	400,568	40,063,909	(2,215,205)	37,848,704
Segment profit 分部溢利	3,454,535	1,316,318	41,762	4,812,615	-	4,812,615
Share of results of associates 分佔聯營公司業績						(5,501)
Unallocated income 未分配收入						22,211
Unallocated expenses 未分配開支						(278,985)
Profit before tax 除稅前溢利						4,550,340

6. 營運分部 (續)

分部收入及業績

本集團按營運及可報告分部劃分的收入及業績分析如下。

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

For the year ended 31 December 2018

截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度

	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Segment Total 分部總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Eliminations 抵銷 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
REVENUE 收入						
External sales 外部銷售	6,022,754	19,609,171	299,927	25,931,852	-	25,931,852
Inter-segment sales 分部間銷售	1,536,494	13,523	30,995	1,581,012	(1,581,012)	-
Total 總額	7,559,248	19,622,694	330,922	27,512,864	(1,581,012)	25,931,852
Segment profit 分部溢利	2,428,098	636,041	19,059	3,083,198	-	3,083,198
Share of results of associates 分佔聯營公司業績						(23,787)
Unallocated income 未分配收入						111,083
Unallocated expenses 未分配開支						(319,220)
Profit before tax 除稅前溢利						2,851,274

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs including Directors' salaries, other income, other gains or losses, share of results of associates and finance costs. There were asymmetrical allocations to operating segments because the Group allocates interest income, government grants, depreciation and amortisation and gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment to each segment without allocating the related bank balances, deferred income, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to those segments. This is the measure reported to the Board of Directors for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

Inter-segment sales are charged at prevailing market rates.

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by operating and reportable segments:

As at 31 December 2019

6. 營運分部 (續)

分部資產及負債

營運分部的會計政策與附註3所述的本集團會計政策相同。分部溢利指由各分部所賺取的溢利，但並無攤分中央行政成本（包括董事薪金、其他收益、其他收益或虧損、分佔聯營公司業績及融資成本）。營運分部間存在不對稱分配，這是由於本集團在分配利息收入、政府補助金、折舊及攤銷以及出售物業、機器及設備收益或虧損至各分部時，並未向各分部分配相關銀行結餘、遞延收入、物業、機器及設備以及無形資產。此乃向董事會報告以作資源分配及表現評估的基準。

分部間銷售按現行市價入賬。

本集團按營運及可報告分部劃分的資產及負債分析如下：

於二零一九年十二月三十一日

	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Assets 資產				
Trade receivables 貿易應收款項	2,386,069	5,934,133	38,101	8,358,303
Bill receivables 應收票據	512,442	242,141	3,728	758,311
Inventories 存貨	1,048,014	4,028,794	69,154	5,145,962
Total segment assets 分部資產總值	3,946,525	10,205,068	110,983	14,262,576
Unallocated assets 未分配資產				16,430,495
Consolidated assets 總資產				30,693,071
Liabilities 負債				
Trade payables 貿易應付款項	1,858,677	6,572,271	73,568	8,504,516
Note payables 應付票據	171,024	938,789	12,223	1,122,036
Total segment liabilities 分部負債總額	2,029,701	7,511,060	85,791	9,626,552
Unallocated liabilities 未分配負債				8,340,342
Consolidated liabilities 總負債				17,966,894

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

6. 營運分部 (續)

Segment assets and liabilities (Continued)

分部資產及負債 (續)

As at 31 December 2018

於二零一八年十二月三十一日

	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Assets 資產				
Trade receivables 貿易應收款項	1,480,184	3,555,288	49,656	5,085,128
Bill receivables 應收票據	348,330	360,422	1,611	710,363
Inventories 存貨	813,304	2,228,842	31,776	3,073,922
Total segment assets 分部資產總值	2,641,818	6,144,552	83,043	8,869,413
Unallocated assets 未分配資產				13,982,730
Consolidated assets 總資產				22,852,143
Liabilities 負債				
Trade payables 貿易應付款項	1,298,979	3,712,127	63,235	5,074,341
Note payables 應付票據	139,982	825,828	4,132	969,942
Total segment liabilities 分部負債總額	1,438,961	4,537,955	67,367	6,044,283
Unallocated liabilities 未分配負債				7,519,716
Consolidated liabilities 總負債				13,563,999

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

為監察分部表現及在分部間分配資源：

- Trade receivables, bill receivables and inventories are allocated to the respective operating and reportable segments. All other assets are unallocated assets, which are not regularly reported to the Board of Directors.
- Trade payables and note payables are allocated to the respective operating and reportable segments. All other liabilities are unallocated liabilities, which are not regularly reported to the Board of Directors.
- 貿易應收款項、應收票據及存貨均分配至相應的營運及可報告分部。所有其他資產均指不定期向董事會報告的未分配資產。
- 貿易應付款項及應付票據分配至相應的營運及可報告分部。所有其他負債均指不定期向董事會報告的未分配負債。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

6. 營運分部 (續)

Other segment information

其他分部資料

For the year ended 31 December 2019

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Unallocated 未分配 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Consolidated total 綜合總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss:					
計量分部損益時計入的款額：					
Depreciation and amortisation 折舊及攤銷	576,549	683,623	16,586	1,120	1,277,878
Impairment losses on trade receivables recognised in profit or loss 於損益中確認的貿易應收款項減值虧損	8,790	1,212	897	–	10,899
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and land use right 出售物業、機器及設備及土地使用權(收益)虧損	(945)	45,724	14	179	44,972
Share award scheme expense 股份獎勵計劃支出	64,973	41,887	12,453	4,495	123,808
Interest income from bank and financial instruments 銀行及金融工具利息收入	(16,197)	(194,004)	(1,030)	(17,254)	(228,485)
Allowance for inventories 存貨撥備	69,648	84,922	918	–	155,488
Amounts regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker but not included in the measure of segment assets:					
已定期向主要營運決策者提供但未計入分部資產計量的款額：					
Addition to property, plant and equipment 物業、機器及設備增加	1,763,577	1,466,416	11,722	187	3,241,902

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

Other segment information (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Optical Components 光學零件 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optoelectronic Products 光電產品 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Optical Instruments 光學儀器 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Unallocated 未分配 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Consolidated total 綜合總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss:					
計量分部損益時計入的款額：					
Depreciation and amortisation 折舊及攤銷	372,007	429,333	9,247	8,818	819,405
Impairment losses on trade receivables (reversed) recognised in profit or loss 於損益中(撥回)確認的貿易應收款項減值虧損	(1,165)	1,281	3,735	–	3,851
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and land use right 出售物業、機器及設備及土地使用權(收益)虧損	(995)	1,179	(70)	2	116
Share award scheme expense 股份獎勵計劃支出	46,812	30,865	9,051	6,404	93,132
Interest income from bank and financial instruments 銀行及金融工具利息收入	(7,900)	(182,319)	(932)	(18,032)	(209,183)
Allowance for inventories 存貨撥備	6,262	53,696	76	–	60,034
Amounts regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker but not included in the measure of segment assets:					
已定期向主要營運決策者提供但未計入分部資產計量的款額：					
Addition to property, plant and equipment 物業、機器及設備增加	1,695,070	1,032,558	13,186	2,662	2,743,476

Revenue from major products

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major products:

6. 營運分部 (續)

其他分部資料 (續)

截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度

主要產品收入

以下為本集團來自主要產品的收入分析：

	2019 二零一九年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Mobile phone related products 移動電話相關產品	32,773,687	21,803,100
Other lens sets 其他鏡頭	2,314,477	1,769,948
Digital camera related products 數碼相機相關產品	744,788	921,560
Optical instruments 光學儀器	192,682	202,448
Other spherical lens and plane products 其他球面鏡片及平面產品	182,883	134,276
Digital video lens 數碼視頻鏡頭	98,846	89,188
Other products 其他產品	1,541,341	1,011,332
	37,848,704	25,931,852

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

Geographical information

The Group's operations are mainly located in the PRC, Vietnam, Korea, Japan, India and the United States.

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers is presented based on the locations of goods physically delivered and information about the Group's non-current assets by the geographical location of the assets are detailed below:

6. 營運分部 (續)

地區資料

本集團的業務主要位於中國、越南、韓國、日本、印度及美國。

按實際交付貨物地點所示的來自外部客戶的本集團之持續營運收入及按資產地理位置劃分的本集團非流動資產的資料詳述如下：

	Revenue from external customers 來自外部客戶的收入		Non-current assets (Note) 非流動資產 (附註)	
	2019 二零一九年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
China 中國	31,129,983	22,234,307	7,696,674	5,533,519
Asia (except China) 亞洲 (不包括中國)	4,956,307	2,421,991	77,251	2,879
Europe 歐洲	926,597	675,866	227	—
North America 北美洲	763,056	544,644	23	18
Others 其他	72,761	55,044	—	—
	37,848,704	25,931,852	7,774,175	5,536,416

Note: Non-current assets excluded interests in associates, deferred tax assets, financial assets at FVTPL, equity instruments at FVTOCI, debt instruments at amortised cost, derivative financial assets and goodwill.

附註：非流動資產不包括於聯營公司的權益、遞延稅項資產、按公允值計入損益的金融資產、按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具、按攤銷成本計量的債務工具、衍生金融資產及商譽。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

Information about major customers

Revenues from the following customers contributed over 10% of the total sales of the Group:

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Customer A, revenue mainly from Optoelectronic and relative Products A客戶，主要來自光電及相關產品的收入	14,647,914	5,674,142
Customer B, revenue mainly from Optoelectronic and relative Products B客戶，主要來自光電及相關產品的收入	4,243,617	4,230,075
Customer C, revenue mainly from Optoelectronic and relative Products (Note) C客戶，主要來自光電及相關產品的收入(附註)	N/A 不適用	3,764,092

Note: Revenue from Customer C contributed less than 10% for the year ended 31 December 2019.

6. 營運分部 (續)

主要客戶資料

來自以下客戶的收入佔本集團銷售總額之比重超過10%：

附註：截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，來自客戶C的收入所佔比重不足10%。

7(a). OTHER INCOME

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Government grants (Note 33) 政府補助金(附註33)	113,148	198,599
Interest income from short term fixed deposits and bank balances 短期定期存款及銀行結餘利息收入	28,058	15,104
Interest income from pledged bank deposits 已抵押銀行存款利息收入	458	2,305
Interest income from debt instruments 債務工具利息收入	10,138	10,503
Investment income from unlisted financial products at FVTPL 按公允值計入損益的非上市金融產品投資收入	189,831	181,271
Interest income from small loan services 小額貸款服務利息收入	6,575	9,180
Income from sales of moulds 銷售模具收入	11,211	6,522
Income from sales of scrap materials 銷售廢料收入	16,462	11,396
Rental income 租金收入	10,131	9,223
Others 其他	19,490	22,921
Total 總額	405,502	467,024

7(a). 其他收益

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

7(b). OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

7(b). 其他收益及虧損

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment 出售物業、機器及設備的虧損	(44,972)	(1,914)
Gain on disposal of land use right 出售土地使用權的收益	–	1,798
Loss on deemed disposal of interest in an associate 視作出售一間聯營公司權益而產生的虧損	(5,691)	–
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries 出售附屬公司的收益	–	857
Net foreign exchange losses 外匯虧損淨額	(118,707)	(377,484)
(Loss) gain on changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments, net 衍生金融工具公允值變動產生的(虧損)收益淨額	(17,723)	73,022
Gain on changes in fair value of equity instruments at FVTPL 按公允值計入損益的權益工具公允值變動產生的收益	6,949	21,130
Gain (loss) on changes in fair value of debt instruments and fund investments at FVTPL 按公允值計入損益的債務工具及基金投資公允值變動產生的收益(虧損)	42,408	(17,675)
Loss on disposal of debt investments at FVTPL 出售按公允值計入損益的債務投資虧損	(856)	–
Impairment loss of interest in an associate 於一間聯營公司權益的減值虧損	(62,866)	–
Others 其他	843	7,287
Total 總額	(200,615)	(292,979)

8. FINANCE COSTS

8. 融資成本

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Interests on bank borrowings 銀行借貸利息	71,451	45,350
Interests on bonds payable 應付債券利息	163,938	147,779
Interest on long term payables related to intangible assets 與無形資產有關的長期應付款項利息	8,095	9,008
Interest on lease liabilities 租賃負債利息	6,954	–
Total 總額	250,438	202,137

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9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

9. 所得稅開支

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current tax: 即期稅項：		
PRC Enterprise Income Tax 中國企業所得稅	328,747	49,520
Withholding tax expense 預繳稅開支	41,695	—
Other jurisdictions 其他管轄區	5,393	6,442
	375,835	55,962
Over provision in prior years: 過往年度超額撥備：		
PRC Enterprises Income Tax 中國企業所得稅	(24,135)	(6,829)
Deferred tax (Note 20): 遞延稅項 (附註20)：		
Current year 本年度	179,265	289,462
	530,965	338,595

Under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% from 1 January 2008 onwards, except as described below:

- (i) Ningbo Sunny Infrared Technologies Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Infrared Optics") and Yuyao Sunny Optical Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Optical Intelligence (Yuyao)"), domestic limited liability companies, were approved as Hi-Tech Enterprise and entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% with the expiry date on 31 December 2021.
- (ii) Ningbo Sunny Optotech Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Optotech"), Ningbo Sunny Automotive Optech Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Automotive Optech"), Sunny Optics (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Zhongshan Optics") and Ningbo Sunny Instruments Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Instruments"), domestic limited liability companies, were approved as Hi-Tech Enterprises and entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% with the expiry date on 31 December 2019.

根據中華人民共和國企業所得稅法(「企業所得稅法」)及企業所得稅法實施條例，中國附屬公司適用的稅率自二零零八年一月一日起為25%，惟下述者除外：

- (i) 寧波舜宇紅外技術有限公司(「舜宇紅外光學」)及餘姚舜宇智能光學技術有限公司(「舜宇智能光學(餘姚)」)均為內資有限責任公司，並獲認可為高新技術企業，有權享受15%的優惠稅率，於二零二一年十二月三十一日屆滿。
- (ii) 寧波舜宇光電信息有限公司(「舜宇光電」)、寧波舜宇車載光學技術有限公司(「舜宇車載光學」)、舜宇光學(中山)有限公司(「舜宇中山光學」)及寧波舜宇儀器有限公司(「舜宇儀器」)為內資有限責任公司，並獲認可為高新技術企業，有權享受15%的優惠稅率，於二零一九年十二月三十一日屆滿。

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9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

(iii) Zhejiang Sunny Optics Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Zhejiang Optics") and Xinyang Sunny Optics Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Xinyang Optics"), domestic limited liability companies, were approved as Hi-Tech Enterprise and entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% with the expiry date on 31 December 2020.

(iv) Zhejiang Sunny Optical Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. ("Sunny Optical Intelligence"), a domestic limited liability company, was recognised as Software Enterprise and entitled preferential policies of exemption from enterprise income taxation for the first two years till 31 December 2018 and reduction half for the subsequent three years till 31 December 2021.

No charges to Hong Kong Profits Tax for both years have been made in the consolidated financial statements as the Group has no assessable profit arising from Hong Kong for both years.

Taxation arising in other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

As at 31 December 2019, the deferred tax liability amounting to RMB120,532,000 (31 December 2018: RMB80,859,000) (Note 20) was provided in respect of the temporary differences attributed to the PRC undistributed profits to the extent exceeding the investment plan which the Directors of the Company decided to distribute.

9. 所得稅開支(續)

(iii) 浙江舜宇光學有限公司(「舜宇浙江光學」)及信陽舜宇光學有限公司(「舜宇信陽光學」)為內資有限責任公司，並獲認可為高新技術企業，有權享受15%的優惠稅率，於二零二零年十二月三十一日屆滿。

(iv) 浙江舜宇智能光學技術有限公司(「舜宇智能光學」)為內資有限責任公司，並獲認可為軟件企業，可於首兩年直至二零一八年十二月三十一日享受豁免企業所得稅的優惠政策，以及於其後三年直至二零二一年十二月三十一日享受半額稅項優惠。

由於本集團於兩年內並無於香港產生應課稅溢利，故綜合財務報表當中不存在香港利得稅開支。

其他管轄區的稅項按相關管轄區的現行適用稅率計算。

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團就中國未分派溢利(已超過本公司董事決定分派之投資計劃的金額)的暫時差額作出遞延稅項負債撥備共計人民幣120,532,000元(二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣80,859,000元)(附註20)。

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9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit before tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Profit before tax 除稅前溢利	4,550,340	2,851,274
Tax at the PRC EIT tax rate of 25% 按中國企業所得稅稅率25%徵稅	1,137,585	712,819
Tax effect of share of results of associates 分佔聯營公司業績之稅務影響	1,375	5,947
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose 不可扣稅開支之稅務影響	17,825	19,904
Tax effect of allowance granted under share award scheme in the PRC 根據股份獎勵計劃在中國授出股份的稅務影響	(24,447)	(106,055)
Tax effect of preferential tax rates for certain subsidiaries (Note a) 若干附屬公司稅率優惠之稅務影響 (附註a)	(308,517)	(198,384)
Tax effect of additional tax deduction of research and development expenses (Note b) 研發開支額外稅項扣減之稅務影響 (附註b)	(333,245)	(197,514)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised 未確認稅項虧損之稅務影響	34,781	77,330
Utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised 動用先前未確認稅項虧損	(52,867)	(2,019)
Deferred tax provided for withholding tax on income derived in the PRC 就來自中國收入預繳稅而撥備的遞延稅項	81,368	31,530
Tax effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions 於其他管轄區經營的附屬公司的不同稅率之稅務影響	1,242	1,866
Over provision in prior years 過往年度超額撥備	(24,135)	(6,829)
Income tax expense for the year 年內所得稅開支	530,965	338,595

Details of deferred taxation and unrecognised temporary difference are disclosed in Note 20.

Notes:

- (a) For the PRC subsidiaries which were approved as Hi-Tech Enterprises or Software Enterprise, they are entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% or preferential policies of exemption from or half reduction of enterprise income tax.
- (b) In August 2018, a new notice with the name of Caishui 2018 No. 99 "Notice on Increasing the Pre-tax Deduction Ratio of Research and Development Expenses" was released, according to which certain PRC subsidiaries are entitled to an additional 75% tax deduction on eligible research and development expenses incurred by them for the both years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

9. 所得稅開支 (續)

年內的稅項支出與綜合損益及其他全面收益表所列除稅前溢利對賬如下：

遞延稅項及未確認暫時差額的詳情於附註20披露。

附註：

- (a) 就獲認可為高新技術企業或軟件企業的中國附屬公司而言，其有權享受15%的優惠稅率或豁免或減半企業所得稅的優惠政策。
- (b) 於二零一八年八月，一項名為財稅(2018)99號文的新通知《關於提高研究開發費用稅前加計扣除比例的通知》發佈，根據此通知，若干中國附屬公司就截至二零一九年及二零一八年十二月三十一日止兩個年度產生的符合條件的研發開支享有額外75%的稅費減免。

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10. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

10. 年內溢利

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:

年內溢利已扣除以下各項：

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Directors' emoluments (Note 13) 董事酬金 (附註13)	14,508	8,274
Other staff's salaries and allowances 其他員工的薪金及津貼	1,583,196	1,212,285
Other staff's discretionary bonuses 其他員工的酌情花紅	455,846	264,042
Other staff's contribution to retirement benefit scheme 其他員工的退休福利計劃供款	191,075	148,216
Other staff's share award scheme expense 其他員工的股份獎勵計劃支出	115,608	88,932
	2,360,233	1,721,749
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense 確認為開支的存貨成本	30,098,050	21,018,737
Auditor's remuneration 核數師酬金	3,542	3,649
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment 物業、機器及設備折舊	1,171,430	771,411
Depreciation of investment properties 投資物業折舊	4,391	4,391
Depreciation of right-of-use assets 使用權資產折舊	46,499	—
Release of prepaid lease payments 預付租金解除	—	4,842
Amortisation of intangible assets 無形資產攤銷	55,558	43,603
Allowance for inventories (included in cost of sales) 存貨撥備 (包括於銷售成本)	155,488	60,034

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11. DIVIDENDS

11. 股息

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Dividends for ordinary shareholders of the Company recognised as distribution during the year: 年內確認為分派的本公司普通股股東的股息： 2018 final dividends – RMB56.80 cents (2018: 2017 final dividends – RMB66.10 cents) per share 二零一八年末期股息 – 每股人民幣56.80分 (二零一八年：二零一七年末期股息 – 每股人民幣66.10分)	623,011	725,117

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019 of approximately RMB72.80 cents per share, equivalent to Hong Kong Dollar (“HK\$” or “HKD”) 81.00 cents per share, amounting to a total of approximately RMB798,507,000 (2018: approximately RMB56.80 cents per share, equivalent to HK\$66.20 cents per share, amounting to a total of approximately RMB623,011,000) has been proposed by the Directors of the Company and is subject to approval by the shareholders in the forthcoming annual general meeting. The final dividends proposed after the end of reporting period has not been recognised as a liability at the end of reporting period.

於報告期末後，本公司董事建議派付每股約人民幣72.80分（相等於每股81.00港仙），合共約人民幣798,507,000元（二零一八年：每股約人民幣56.80分（相等於每股66.20港仙），合共約人民幣623,011,000元）的截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度末期股息，惟須獲股東於應屆股東週年大會上批准。建議於報告期末後派付的末期股息並未於報告期末確認為負債。

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

12. 每股盈利

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

本公司股東應佔每股基本及攤薄盈利乃根據以下數據計算：

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Earnings 盈利 Earnings for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share 計算每股基本及攤薄盈利的盈利	3,991,298	2,490,872

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12. EARNINGS PER SHARE (Continued)

12. 每股盈利 (續)

	2019 二零一九年 '000 千股	2018 二零一八年 '000 千股
Number of shares 股份數目		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share (Note) 計算每股基本盈利的普通股加權平均數 (附註)	1,094,079	1,092,863
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares: 潛在攤薄普通股的影響 : Restricted Shares 限制性股份	1,873	3,247
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share 計算每股攤薄盈利的普通股加權平均數	1,095,952	1,096,110

Note: The weighted average number of ordinary shares has been calculated taking into account the shares held by the Group under share award scheme.

附註：加權平均普通股份數目計算已考慮股份獎勵計劃下本集團持有的股份。

13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVES' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

13. 董事、主要行政人員及五名最高薪酬僱員酬金

Directors' and executives' remuneration, disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules and Companies Ordinance, is as follows:

董事及行政人員酬金按適用上市規則及公司條例披露如下：

For the year ended 31 December 2019

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及其他福利 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Bonus 花紅 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note) (附註)	Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Share award 股份獎勵 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 2019 二零一九年 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
A) EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS 執行董事					
Ye Liaoning 葉遼寧	1,120	389	70	2,050	3,629
Sun Yang 孫泱	942	564	43	2,050	3,599
Wang Wenjie 王文杰	793	552	56	2,050	3,451
Sub-total 小計	2,855	1,505	169	6,150	10,679

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13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVES' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

13. 董事、主要行政人員及五名最高薪酬僱員酬金(續)

	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及其他福利 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Bonus 花紅 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note) (附註)	Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Share award 股份獎勵 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 2019 二零一九年總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
B) NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 非執行董事					
Wang Wenjian 王文鑒	1,120	389	–	2,050	3,559
C) INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS 獨立非執行董事					
Zhang Yuqing 張余慶	90	–	–	–	90
Feng Hua Jun 馮華君	90	–	–	–	90
Shao Yang Dong 邵仰東	90	–	–	–	90
Sub-total 小計	270	–	–	–	270
Total 總額					14,508

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13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVES' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

13. 董事、主要行政人員及五名最高薪酬僱員酬金(續)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

截至二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度

	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及其他福利 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Bonus 花紅 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note) (附註)	Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Share award 股份獎勵 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 2018 二零一八年總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
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A) EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

執行董事

Ye Liaoning 葉遼寧	1,028	—	74	1,050	2,152
Sun Yang 孫泱	863	—	49	1,050	1,962
Wang Wenjie 王文杰	725	—	55	1,050	1,830
Sub-total 小計	2,616	—	178	3,150	5,944

	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及其他福利 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Bonus 花紅 RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note) (附註)	Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Share award 股份獎勵 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 2018 二零一八年總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
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B) NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

非執行董事

Wang Wenjian 王文鑒	1,028	—	—	1,050	2,078
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13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVES' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

13. 董事、主要行政人員及五名最高薪酬僱員酬金(續)

	Salaries and other benefits 薪金及其他福利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Bonus 花紅 RMB'000 人民幣千元 (Note) (附註)	Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Share award 股份獎勵 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Total 2018 二零一八年總額 RMB'000 人民幣千元
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C) INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

獨立非執行董事

Zhang Yuqing 張余慶	84	—	—	—	84
Feng Hua Jun 馮華君	84	—	—	—	84
Shao Yang Dong 邵仰東	84	—	—	—	84
Sub-total 小計	252	—	—	—	252
Total 總額					8,274

The executive directors' emoluments shown above were paid for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

上列執行董事酬金為彼等有關管理本公司及本集團事務的服務報酬。

The non-executive director's emoluments shown above were for the services as a director of the Company and its subsidiaries.

上列非執行董事的酬金為擔任本公司及其附屬公司董事的服務報酬。

The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were paid for their services as directors of the Company.

上列獨立非執行董事的酬金為彼等擔任本公司董事的服務報酬。

Mr. Ye Liaoning, Mr. Sun Yang and Mr. Wang Wenjie are also the Chief Executives of the Company and their emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by them as the Chief Executives.

葉遼寧先生、孫決先生及王文杰先生亦為本公司的主要行政人員，且上文所披露之彼等的酬金包括就彼等擔任主要行政人員所提供服務的酬金。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

13. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVES' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

The five highest paid individuals of the Group included 4 (2018: 2) directors and chief executives for the year. Details of their emoluments are set out above. The emoluments of the remaining 1 (2018: 3) highest paid individuals were as follows:

	2019 二零一九年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Salaries and other benefits 薪金及其他福利	671	1,699
Bonuses (Note) 花紅 (附註)	1,362	1,940
Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款	56	152
Share award 股份獎勵	1,808	3,731
	3,897	7,522

Their emoluments were within the following band:

彼等的酬金範圍如下：

	2019 二零一九年 No. of employees 員工人數	2018 二零一八年 No. of employees 員工人數
HK\$2,000,001 to HK\$2,500,000 2,000,001港元至2,500,000港元	N/A 不適用	1
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000 3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	N/A 不適用	2
HK\$4,000,001 to HK\$4,500,000 4,000,001港元至4,500,000港元	1	N/A 不適用

During both years, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the five highest paid individuals and directors of the Company as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office. In the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil), no director waived emoluments.

於兩年內，本集團並無向五名最高薪酬人士及本公司董事支付酬金，作為邀請其加入或加入本集團後的獎金或作為離職補償。截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，並無董事放棄酬金（二零一八年：零）。

Note: The bonus is determined by remuneration committees based on the Group's performance for each financial year and subject to a maximum of 5% of consolidated profit attributable to owners of the Company.

附註：花紅乃由薪酬委員會根據本集團於各財政年度的表現釐定，惟不可高於本公司股東應佔綜合溢利的5%。

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

14. 物業、機器及設備

	Owned properties 自有物業 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Machinery and production equipment 機器及生產設備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Fixtures and office equipment 傢俬及辦公室設備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Construction in progress 在建工程 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
COST 成本						
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	390,521	3,314,464	18,328	381,327	270,300	4,374,940
Additions 添置	1,584	1,679,663	2,659	112,752	946,818	2,743,476
Transfer 轉撥	186,244	82,839	–	163,177	(432,260)	–
Disposals 出售	(22,278)	(38,698)	(1,982)	(26,929)	–	(89,887)
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiaries 出售附屬公司時終止確認	–	(7,168)	(328)	(1,295)	–	(8,791)
Exchange realignment 外匯調整	–	258	77	68	–	403
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019 於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年一月一日	556,071	5,031,358	18,754	629,100	784,858	7,020,141
Additions 添置	67,483	2,453,292	692	328,172	392,263	3,241,902
Transfer 轉撥	292,511	102,251	–	68,112	(462,874)	–
Disposals 出售	(2,167)	(179,125)	(383)	(5,966)	(56)	(187,697)
Acquired on acquisition of a subsidiary 收購一家附屬公司所得	–	26,942	163	1,581	28	28,714
Exchange realignment 外匯調整	–	57	25	51	–	133
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	913,898	7,434,775	19,251	1,021,050	714,219	10,103,193
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT 累計折舊及減值						
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	113,008	1,435,299	12,089	228,622	–	1,789,018
Charge for the year 年內支出	18,907	685,920	2,416	64,168	–	771,411
Eliminated on disposals 出售時對銷	(1,555)	(30,115)	(1,864)	(24,660)	–	(58,194)
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiaries 出售附屬公司時終止確認	–	(3,917)	(292)	(933)	–	(5,142)
Exchange realignment 外匯調整	–	190	64	53	–	307
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019 於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年一月一日	130,360	2,087,377	12,413	267,250	–	2,497,400
Charge for the year 年內支出	26,459	1,051,824	2,158	90,989	–	1,171,430
Eliminated on disposals 出售時對銷	(123)	(126,888)	(240)	(5,216)	–	(132,467)
Exchange realignment 外匯調整	–	25	14	46	–	85
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	156,696	3,012,338	14,345	353,069	–	3,536,448
CARRYING VALUES 賬面值						
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	757,202	4,422,437	4,906	667,981	714,219	6,566,745
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	425,711	2,943,981	6,341	361,850	784,858	4,522,741

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The above items of property, plant and equipment other than construction in progress are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Owened properties	Shorter of 20 years or over the lease term
Machinery and production equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	4 to 5 years
Fixtures and office equipment	3 to 10 years

The carrying value of owened properties shown above comprises:

14. 物業、機器及設備 (續)

上述物業、機器及設備項目(在建工程除外)按照直線法於其下列估計可用年期內進行折舊：

自有物業	20年或於租期內(以較短者為準)
機器及生產設備	5至10年
汽車	4至5年
傢俬及辦公室設備	3至10年

上述自有物業的賬面值組成如下：

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Owened properties outside Hong Kong 於香港以外的自有物業	757,202	425,711

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15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

15. 使用權資產

	Leasehold lands 租賃土地 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Leased properties 租賃物業 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
As at 1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日 Carrying amount 賬面值	219,404	128,341	347,745
As at 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日 Carrying amount 賬面值	243,974	158,769	402,743
For the year ended 31 December 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度 Depreciation charge 折舊費用	6,322	40,177	46,499
	6,322	40,177	46,499
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with lease terms end within 12 months of the date of initial application of HKFRS 16 於首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號當日的十二個月 內租期屆滿的短期租賃及其他租賃相關開支			9,363
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets 低價值資產租賃相關開支（不包括短期低價值資產租賃）			461
Total cash outflow for leases 租賃現金流出總值			112,535
Additions to right-of-use assets 使用權資產添置			126,254

For both years, the Group leases various offices, warehouses, staff dormitory and machines for its operations. Lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of 1 month to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Group applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

於兩年內，本集團租賃多間辦公室、倉庫、員工宿舍及機器用於其營運。所訂立租賃合約的固定期限為1個月至10年。租期乃按個別基準磋商且包含各項不同的條款及條件。於釐定租期及評估不可撤銷期限長度時，本集團採用合約的定義及釐定合約可執行的期限。

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15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

In addition, the Group owns several industrial buildings where its manufacturing facilities are primarily located and office buildings. The Group is the registered owner of these property interests, including the underlying leasehold lands. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire these property interests. The leasehold land components of these owned properties are presented separately only if the payments made can be allocated reliably.

The Group regularly entered into short-term lease for machines. As at 31 December 2019, the portfolio of short-term leases is similar to the portfolio of short-term leases entered during the year.

15. 使用權資產 (續)

此外，本集團擁有數個工業樓宇（主要安置其生產設施）及辦公樓。本集團為該等物業權益（包括相關租賃土地）的登記擁有人。已一次性支付全部款項以收購該等物業權益。儘於能可靠分配付款時，方可將該等所擁有物業的租賃土地成分單獨呈列。

本集團定期就機器訂立短期租賃。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，短期租賃組合與年內訂立的短期租賃組合類似。

16. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

16. 預付租金

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Analysed for reporting purpose as: 用作報告目的之分析如下：		
Current assets 流動資產	—	5,581
Non-current assets 非流動資產	—	213,823
	—	219,404

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17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group leases out several offices under operating leases with rentals receivable quarterly or semi-annually. The lease typically run for fixed period of 1 to 10 years.

The Group is not exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of the lease arrangements, as all leases are denominated in the respective functional currencies of the group entities. The lease contracts do not contain residual value guarantee and lessee's option to purchase the property at the end of lease term.

17. 投資物業

本集團以每季度或半年度的應收租金出租數間經營租賃下的辦公室。固定租期為期1至10年。

由於所有租賃均以集團實體的相關功能貨幣計值，故本集團不會面臨租賃安排引致的外匯風險。租賃合約不包括剩餘擔保價值及承租人於租期末購買物業的選擇權。

	RMB'000 人民幣千元
COST 成本	
At 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019 於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日	67,601
DEPRECIATION 折舊	
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	13,521
Charge for the year 年內支出	4,391
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019 於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年一月一日	17,912
Charge for the year 年內支出	4,391
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	22,303
CARRYING VALUES 賬面值	
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	45,298
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	49,689

All of the investment properties transferred from property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost model. The fair value of the Group's investment properties at 31 December 2019 was RMB91,160,000 (31 December 2018: RMB88,999,000). The fair value has been determined by the directors of the Company by reference to recent market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties in the same locations and conditions.

所有轉撥自物業、機器及設備的投資物業以成本模式計量。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團投資物業的公允值為人民幣91,160,000元（二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣88,999,000元）。該公允值已由本公司董事經參考同區條件相同的同類物業的近期市場成交價後釐定。

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17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

17. 投資物業 (續)

本集團投資物業的詳情及於報告期末有關公允值等級的資料如下：

	Level 3 第三級 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Fair value as at 31/12/2019 於二零一九年 十二月三十一日 的公允值 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Commercial property units located in the PRC 位於中國的商業物業單位	91,160	91,160

	Level 3 第三級 RMB'000 人民幣千元	Fair value as at 31/12/2018 於二零一八年 十二月三十一日 的公允值 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Commercial property units located in the PRC 位於中國的商業物業單位	88,999	88,999

The above investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 20 years.

上列投資物業於20年內按照直線法折舊。

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18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

18. 無形資產

	Patents 專利權 RMB'000 人民幣千元
COST 成本	
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	8,907
Additions 添置	436,026
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	444,933
Acquired on acquisition of a subsidiary 收購一家附屬公司所得	125,900
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	570,833
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT 攤銷及減值	
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	52,509
Charge for the year 年內支出	43,603
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019 於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年一月一日	96,112
Charge for the year 年內支出	55,558
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	151,670
CARRYING VALUES 賬面值	
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	419,163
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	348,821

As at 31 December 2019, the Group held (i) licensing patent acquired from Konica Minolta, Inc. ("KMI"), an independent third party of the Group, which allows the Group to develop, produce and sell licensed products, (ii) other intangible assets acquired from the acquisition of Wuxi Wissen Intelligent Sensing Technology Co., Ltd. ("Wuxi Wissen") in the current year.

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團於本年度持有(i)自本集團的一名獨立第三方柯尼卡美能達公司(「KMI」)購買的專利授權，允許本集團開發、生產及銷售授權產品、(ii)於本年度收購無錫為森智能傳感技術有限公司(「無錫為森」)取得的其他無形資產。

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18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

These intangible assets have finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

During the current year, there were additional intangible assets in the carrying amount of RMB125,900,000 arising from the acquisition of Wuxi Wissen by the Group, which were recognised initially at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently carried at the amount initially recognised less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

The directors of the Company considered no impairment loss on intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

18. 無形資產 (續)

該等無形資產具有有限可使用年期，並以直線法按十年期攤銷。

於本年度，本集團收購無錫為森所得額外無形資產賬面值人民幣125,900,000元於收購日起按公允值初步確認及其後按初步確認之金額減累計攤銷及減值虧損（如有）列賬。

截至二零一九年及二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度，本公司董事認為無形資產並無減值虧損。

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

19. 於聯營公司的權益

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cost of investment in unlisted associates 非上市聯營公司投資成本	92,319	171,340
Share of post-acquisition profit or loss and other comprehensive income or expenses, net of dividends received 分佔收購後損益及其他全面收益或開支，扣減已收股息	(18,773)	(60,535)
Impairment loss recognised (Note b) 已確認減值虧損（附註b）	(72,863)	(9,997)
	683	100,808

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19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Details of each of the Group's associates at the end of the reporting period are as follow:

Name of associate 聯營公司名稱	Places of registration/ operation 註冊地點／ 營業地點	Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group 本集團持有的 所有權權益比例		Proportion of voting rights held by the Group 本集團持有的 投票權比例		Principal activity 主要業務
		2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
Visiondigi (Shanghai) Technology Co., Ltd. ("Visiondigi Shanghai")* 上海威乾視頻技術有限公司(「上海威乾」)*	The PRC 中國	30.85%	30.85%	33.33%	33.33%	Manufacture and sale of closed circuit television 生產及銷售閉路電視
Jiangsu Sunny Medical Equipments Co., Ltd. ("Jiangsu Medical")* 江蘇舜宇醫療器械有限公司(「江蘇舜宇醫療」)*	The PRC 中國	26.00%	26.00%	33.33%	33.33%	Manufacture and sale of medical instrument business 生產及銷售醫療儀器業務
Wuxi Wissen# (Note a) 無錫為森# (附註a)	The PRC 中國	60.07%	48.03%	60.07%	40.00%	Research and development of imaging motion sensors 研究及開發成像運動傳感器
SCIVAX Co., Ltd ("SCIVAX")* (Note b) SCIVAX株式會社(「SCIVAX」)*(附註b)	Japan 日本	18.3%	N/A 不適用	18.3%	N/A 不適用	Research and development of advanced nanotechnology 研究及開發先進納米技術

#: The legal entity name of 無錫為森智能傳感技術有限公司 was changed to 寧波舜宇智行傳感技術有限公司 in August 2019 after the acquisition.

*: The English names of the above entities established in the PRC and Japan are translated for identification purpose only.

Notes:

(a) During the current year, the Group further acquired 12.04% equity interest of its associate – Wuxi Wissen at the consideration of RMB17,071,000. Upon the completion of the acquisition, the Group held 60.07% of the equity interests in Wuxi Wissen which allowed the Group to exert control over Wuxi Wissen and it became a consolidated subsidiary of the Group. Details of acquisition are set out in Note 44.

19. 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

於報告期末，本集團各聯營公司的詳情如下：

#：收購後，無錫為森智能傳感技術有限公司的法律實體名稱於二零一九年八月更改為寧波舜宇智行傳感技術有限公司。

*：於中國及日本成立的上述實體的英文名稱為翻譯名稱，僅供識別。

附註：

(a) 於本年度內，本集團進一步收購其聯營公司無錫為森12.04%股權，代價為人民幣17,071,000元。收購完成後，本集團持有無錫為森60.07%股權，令本集團能夠對無錫為森行使控制權，且因此無錫為森成為本集團的合併附屬公司。收購詳情載於附註44。

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19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

- (b) During the current year, the Group entered into an agreement to acquire 18.3% equity interest in a Japanese company, SCIVAX, which is mainly engaged in the research and development of advanced nanotechnology by capital contributions in the amount of RMB67,842,000. Pursuant to the Articles of Association of SCIVAX, the Group can appoint one director to participate in policy-making processes, it is regarded that the Group has significant influence over SCIVAX and therefore it was accounted for as an associate accordingly.

As at 31 December 2019, the actual performance of SCIVAX is far behind the forecast made at the acquisition date as the progress of research and development of advanced nanotechnology didn't meet the timeline as planned, its financial ability to keep as a going concern is also concerned by the Group if the new funding could not be raised due to the uncertainty of advanced nanotechnology in the foreseeable future. Therefore, an impairment loss of RMB62,866,000 was recognised in the profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2019.

19. 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

- (b) 於本年度，本集團訂立一份協議向一家主要從事先進納米技術研發的日本公司 SCIVAX 注資人民幣 67,842,000 元，以收購其 18.3% 的股權。根據 SCIVAX 的章程細則，本集團可委任一名董事參與決策過程，故本集團被視為於 SCIVAX 擁有重大影響力，因此其則入賬列作聯營公司。

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，SCIVAX 的實際業績遠遠落後於收購日期作出的預測，此乃由於研發先進納米技術的進展未能符合計劃進度。倘由於先進納米技術於可見未來的不確定性，則本集團無法籌集額外資金，亦會對其持續經營的財務能力產生質疑。因此，截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，減值虧損人民幣 62,866,000 元於損益內確認。

20. DEFERRED TAXATION

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

20. 遞延稅項

就綜合財務狀況表的呈列而言，若干遞延稅項資產及負債已經抵銷。用作財務報告目的的遞延稅項結餘分析如下：

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Deferred tax assets 遞延稅項資產	(131,178)	(42,599)
Deferred tax liabilities 遞延稅項負債	684,836	403,328
	553,658	360,729

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20. DEFERRED TAXATION (Continued)

20. 遞延稅項 (續)

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities (assets) recognised and movements thereon during the current and prior years:

已確認的主要遞延稅項負債(資產)及於本年度和過往年度變動如下:

	Withholding tax on distributed profit from the PRC 中國已分配利潤預繳稅 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Allowance for inventories and ECL provision 存貨撥備及預期信貸虧損撥備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Deferred subsidy income 遞延補貼收入 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Accelerated depreciation 加速折舊 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Accrued bonus 應計獎金 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Others 其他 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2018 (restated) 於二零一八年一月一日 (經重列)	49,329	(22,723)	(7,025)	57,566	(10,687)	6,215	72,675
Charge (Credit) to profit or loss (Note 9) 於損益中扣除(計入)(附註9)	31,530	(9,733)	(2,263)	256,927	3,439	9,562	289,462
Credit to other comprehensive income 計入其他全面收益	-	-	-	-	-	(1,408)	(1,408)
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	80,859	(32,456)	(9,288)	314,493	(7,248)	14,369	360,729
Charge (Credit) to profit or loss (Note 9) 於損益中扣除(計入)(附註9)	39,673	(24,929)	(577)	227,129	(48,864)	(13,167)	179,265
Acquired on acquisition of a subsidiary 收購一家附屬公司所得	-	-	-	-	-	13,664	13,664
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	120,532	(57,385)	(9,865)	541,622	(56,112)	14,866	553,658

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had unused tax losses of approximately RMB808,044,000 (2018: RMB978,348,000) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of such losses for both years of 2019 and 2018 due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. The tax losses arising from the PRC non high-tech subsidiaries of RMB110,718,000 (2018: RMB96,388,000) can be carried forward for maximum of five years and will expire during 2020 to 2024 (2018: 2019 to 2023) while the tax losses arising from the PRC high-tech subsidiaries of RMB653,462,000 (2018: RMB835,768,000) can be carried forward for maximum of ten years and will expire during 2020 to 2029 (2018: 2019 to 2028) according to Caishui 2018 No. 76, which has extended the expiration period from five years to ten years. Other tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

於報告期末，本集團有未使用稅項虧損約人民幣808,044,000元(二零一八年：人民幣978,348,000元)可供用於抵銷未來溢利。由於未來溢利流無法預測，故並無就二零一九年及二零一八年兩個年度的該項虧損確認遞延稅項資產。中國非高新技術附屬公司產生的稅項虧損為人民幣110,718,000元(二零一八年：人民幣96,388,000元)可於最多五年內結轉，並將於二零二零年至二零二四年(二零一八年：二零一九年至二零二三年)到期。而中國高新技術附屬公司產生的稅項虧損為人民幣653,462,000元(二零一八年：人民幣835,768,000元)，可於最多十年內結轉，到期期限根據財稅(2018) 76號文由五年增至十年，將於二零二零年至二零二九年(二零一八年：二零一九年至二零二八年)到期。其他稅項虧損可無限期結轉。

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21. DEPOSITS PAID FOR ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT/ LAND USE RIGHT

The deposits are paid for construction of factory buildings, acquisition of plants and equipment located in the PRC and other regions and acquisition of land use right for the expansion of the Group's production plant.

21. 就收購物業、機器及設備／土地使用權已支付的按金

本集團就興建廠房樓宇以及收購位於中國的機器及設備及收購土地使用權以供其生產機器擴張而支付按金。

22. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

22. 按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Unlisted equity investments 非上市股權投資	112,183	106,583

The unlisted equity investments represent the Group's equity interests in private entities. The Directors of the Company have elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognising short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes and realising their performance in the long run.

During the current year, the Group made a new equity investment measured as equity instruments at FVTOCI amounting to RMB5,600,000 (2018: RMB28,000,000). In the opinion of the Directors of the Company, the fair value change of these equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income was insignificant for the current year.

非上市股權投資代表本集團於私人實體的股本權益。本公司董事已選擇將該等投資指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具，此乃由於彼等相信於損益確認該等投資公允值的短期波動不符合本集團就長期目的持有該等投資以及就長期而言實現該等投資效益的策略。

於本年度內，本集團作出一項新的股權投資，以按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具計量為人民幣5,600,000元（二零一八年：人民幣28,000,000元）。本公司董事認為，於本年度內，該等按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具的公允值變動並不重大。

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23. DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST

In April 2018, the Group purchased debt instruments amounting to RMB101,079,000 which carries coupon rates ranging from 3.50% to 4.75% with the business model to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding semi-annually according to the contract terms. Accordingly, these debt instruments were classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

During this year, the Group purchased another debt instrument of similar business model amounting to RMB27,738,000 with coupon rate of 6%, and two of the above mentioned debts amounting to RMB55,798,000 reached maturity during the current year. As at 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of the debt instruments is RMB83,711,000 (31 December 2018: RMB109,394,000) among which RMB55,749,000 (31 December 2018: RMB54,915,000) will mature within one year and the remaining amount of RMB27,962,000 (31 December 2018: RMB54,479,000) will mature after one year.

23. 按攤銷成本計量的債務工具

於二零一八年四月，本集團購入的債務工具金額為人民幣101,079,000元，票面利率自3.50%至4.75%不等，其業務模式旨在收取合約現金流量，僅為根據合約條款支付本金及每半年末償還本金之利息。因此，該等債務工具被分類且其後按攤銷成本計量。

於本年度內，本集團購入另一項具有類似業務模式的債務工具，金額為人民幣27,738,000元，票面利率為6%，上述債務中的兩項債務金額為人民幣55,798,000元，已於本年度到期。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，債務工具的賬面值為人民幣83,711,000元（二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣109,394,000元），其中人民幣55,749,000元（二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣54,915,000元）將於一年內到期，而餘下人民幣27,962,000元（二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣54,479,000元）將於一年後到期。

24. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

24. 按公允值計入損益的金融資產

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current assets 流動資產		
Fund investments (Note a) 基金投資(附註a)	373,638	327,512
Unlisted financial products (Note b) 非上市金融產品(附註b)	5,289,170	4,432,070
	5,662,808	4,759,582
Non-current assets 非流動資產		
Debt investments (Note c) 債務投資(附註c)	84,568	157,205
Equity investments (Note d) 股權投資(附註d)	100,579	77,880
	185,147	235,085

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24. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

Notes:

(a) Fund investments

In April 2018, the Group entered into several contracts to purchase fund units (the "Fund") with a financial institution. The entire contracts have been accounted for financial assets at FVTPL on initial recognition. As at 31 December 2019, the fair value of the Fund is United State Dollar ("US\$" or "USD") 53,559,000 (31 December 2018: USD47,720,000) per the investment statement of the financial institution, equivalent to RMB373,638,000 (31 December 2018: RMB327,512,000). The fair value change in the amount of USD5,839,000, equivalent to RMB40,734,000 (2018: loss of RMB15,330,000) was recognised in profit or loss in the current year.

(b) Unlisted financial products

During the current year, the Group entered into several contracts of unlisted financial products with banks. The unlisted financial products are managed by related banks in the PRC to invest principally in certain financial assets including bonds, trusts and cash funds, etc. The unlisted financial products have been accounted for financial assets at FVTPL on initial recognition of which the return of the unlisted financial products was determined by reference to the performance of the underlying government debt instruments and treasury notes and as at 31 December 2019 the expected return rate stated in the contracts ranges from 2.10% to 4.75% (31 December 2018: 1.80% to 5.30%) per annum.

In the opinion of the Directors of the Company, the fair value change of the unlisted financial products is insignificant in the current year.

24. 按公允值計入損益的金融資產 (續)

附註：

(a) 基金投資

於二零一八年四月，本集團與一家金融機構簽訂若干合約以購買基金單位（「基金」）。全部合約於初步確認時已列作按公允值計入損益的金融資產。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，根據金融機構的投資報表，基金的公允值為53,559,000美元（「美元」）（二零一八年十二月三十一日：47,720,000美元），相當於人民幣373,638,000元（二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣327,512,000元）。本年度於損益中確認公允值變動金額5,839,000美元（相等於人民幣40,734,000元）（二零一八年：虧損為人民幣15,330,000元）。

(b) 非上市金融產品

於本年度內，本集團與銀行簽訂若干非上市金融產品合約。該等非上市金融產品由中國的相關銀行管理，主要投資於債券、信託及現金基金等若干金融資產。非上市金融產品在初步確認時已列作按公允值計入損益的金融資產，該部分非上市金融產品的回報根據相關政府債務工具及國庫券的表現釐定，於二零一九年十二月三十一日，合約中的預期年回報率介乎2.10%至4.75%之間（二零一八年十二月三十一日：1.80%至5.30%之間）。

本公司董事認為，非上市金融產品的公允值變動於本年度並不重大。

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24. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

(c) Debt investments

In April 2018, the Group entered into several contracts to purchase the debt investments with carrying coupon rates ranging from 4.65% to 7.25% with certain features which could not pass the testing of solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and therefore accounted for financial assets at FVTPL. During the current year, the Group disposed three of the debt investments mentioned above at the proceed of RMB75,719,000 with the disposal loss of RMB856,000 recognised in the profit or loss. The gain on the fair value change of the remaining debt investments amounting to RMB1,674,000 (2018: loss of RMB2,345,000) was recognised in the profit or loss in the current year.

(d) Equity investments

The Group's equity investments of 餘姚市陽明智行投資中心(有限合伙) ("V Fund") and another partnership enterprise in total amount of RMB72,500,000 (31 December 2018: RMB56,750,000) were classified as financial assets at FVTPL. During the current year, the Group further invested RMB15,750,000 into V Fund according to the investment agreement signed before. As at 31 December 2019, the fair value of all equity investments amounted to RMB100,579,000 (31 December 2018: RMB77,880,000) with a fair value gain of RMB6,949,000 (2018: RMB21,130,000) recognised in the profit or loss during the current year.

24. 按公允值計入損益的金融資產 (續)

(c) 債務投資

於二零一八年四月，本集團已簽訂若干合約以購買票面利率自4.65%至7.25%不等的債務投資，該等投資具備若干無法通過測試的特點，僅支付本金及未償還本金之利息，故列作按公允值計入損益的金融資產。於本年度，本集團出售上述債務投資中的三項債務投資，所得款項為人民幣75,719,000元，於損益確認出售虧損人民幣856,000元。餘下債務投資的公允值變動收益為人民幣1,674,000元（二零一八年：虧損為人民幣2,345,000元），於本年度在損益內確認。

(d) 股權投資

本集團於餘姚市陽明智行投資中心(有限合伙)（「V基金」）及另一家合夥企業總金額為人民幣72,500,000元（二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣56,750,000元）的股權投資被分類為按公允值計入損益的金融資產。於本年度內，本集團根據之前簽署的投資協議向V基金進一步投資人民幣15,750,000元。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，所有股權投資的公允值為人民幣100,579,000元（二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣77,880,000元），本年度期間於損益中確認公允值收益為人民幣6,949,000元（二零一八年：人民幣21,130,000元）。

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25. INVENTORIES

25. 存貨

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Raw materials 原材料	796,909	529,233
Work in progress 半製成品	154,988	276,104
Finished goods 製成品	4,194,065	2,268,585
	5,145,962	3,073,922

26. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENT

26. 貿易及其他應收款項及預付款項

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Current assets 流動資產		
Trade receivables 貿易應收款項	8,470,788	5,186,714
Less: allowance for expected credit losses 減：預期信貸虧損撥備	(112,485)	(101,586)
	8,358,303	5,085,128
Bill receivables 應收票據	758,311	710,363
Loan receivables (Note) 應收貸款(附註)	116,184	107,731
Other receivables and prepayment 其他應收款項及預付款項		
Value added tax and other tax receivables 應收增值稅及其他應收稅項	72,670	88,061
Advance to suppliers 墊付供應商款項	96,771	83,848
Interest receivables 應收利息	30,693	38,349
Prepaid expenses 預付開支	95,261	63,892
Utilities deposits and prepayment 公用事業按金及預付款項	30,714	19,206
Prepaid wages and advances to employees 預付僱員薪資及墊付僱員款項	34,349	14,283
Others 其他	36,428	20,625
	396,886	328,264
Total trade and other receivables and prepayment 貿易及其他應收款項及預付款項總額	9,629,684	6,231,486

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26. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENT (Continued)

Note: The Group provides fixed-rate loans with a term from one month to one year to local individuals and small enterprises in the PRC. All loans are either backed by guarantees and/or secured by collaterals.

Rental deposits paid were adjusted upon the initial application of HKFRS 16. Details of the adjustments are set out in Note 2.

As at 1 January 2018, trade receivables from contracts with customers amounted to RMB4,449,343,000.

The Group allows a credit period of average 90 days to its trade customers and 90 to 180 days for bill receivables. The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables net of allowance for credit loss presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period, which approximated the respective revenue recognition dates.

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 90 days 90天以內	8,146,567	4,967,107
91 to 180 days 91天至180天	208,686	117,752
Over 180 days 180天以上	3,050	269
	8,358,303	5,085,128

Aging of bill receivables based on the issue date at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within 90 days 90天以內	713,304	645,037
91 to 180 days 91天至180天	45,007	65,326
	758,311	710,363

26. 貿易及其他應收款項及預付款項 (續)

附註：本集團向中國當地個體及小型企業提供期限為一個月至一年的固定利率貸款。所有貸款均由擔保支持及／或由抵押擔保。

於首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號時，已付租賃按金已作調整，調整詳情載於附註2。

於二零一八年一月一日，來自客戶合約的貿易應收款項為人民幣4,449,343,000元。

本集團給予其貿易客戶平均90天的信貸期，及給予應收票據90天至180天的信貸期。以下為於報告期末基於發票日（與各自的收益確認日期相若）呈列的貿易應收款項（扣除信貸虧損撥備）的賬齡分析。

於報告期末基於發行日的應收票據賬齡如下：

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26. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENT (Continued)

As at 31 December 2019, total bills received amounting to RMB758,311,000 (31 December 2018: RMB710,363,000) are held by the Group for future settlement of trade receivables. All bills received by the Group are with a maturity period of less than one year.

As at 31 December 2019, included in the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of RMB59,643,000 (31 December 2018: RMB77,019,000) which are past due as at the reporting date. Nil (31 December 2018: RMB40,000) of the past due has been past due 90 days or more.

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are set out in Note 37(b).

27. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS/SHORT TERM FIXED DEPOSITS/BANK BALANCES AND CASH

The Group pledged certain of its bank deposits to banks as security for note payables and the pledged bank deposits carry fixed interests of 1.35% (31 December 2018: 1.35%) per annum.

Short term fixed deposits carry fixed interest rates ranging from 2.10% to 3.15% (31 December 2018: 1.95% to 2.13%) per annum. Short term fixed deposits have original maturity dates less than one year and therefore classified as current assets.

Bank balances, which represent saving accounts and deposits, carry interest at market saving rates at 0.35% (31 December 2018: 0.35%) per annum.

26. 貿易及其他應收款項及預付款項 (續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團持有已收票據總額達人民幣758,311,000元(二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣710,363,000元)用於未來貿易應收款項結算。本集團收取的所有票據的到期期限均少於一年。

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團貿易應收款項結餘包括於報告日期已逾期的總賬面值為人民幣59,643,000元(二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣77,019,000元)的債務人。並無(二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣40,000元)逾期款項逾期90天或以上。

貿易及其他應收款項截至二零一九年及二零一八年十二月三十一日止年度的減值評估詳情載於附註37(b)。

27. 已抵押銀行存款／短期定期存款／銀行結餘及現金

本集團已向銀行抵押其若干銀行存款作應付票據的抵押品，已抵押銀行存款固定年利率為1.35%(二零一八年十二月三十一日：1.35%)。

短期定期存款按介乎2.10%至3.15%(二零一八年十二月三十一日：1.95%至2.13%)的固定年利率計息。短期定期存款原到期日少於一年，因而被分類為流動資產。

銀行結餘指儲蓄賬戶及存款，按0.35%(二零一八年十二月三十一日：0.35%)的市場儲蓄存款年利率計息。

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28. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At the end of the reporting period, the Group held certain derivatives classified as held for trading and not under hedge accounting as follows:

28. 衍生金融資產及負債

於報告期末，本集團持有若干分類為持作買賣及未按對沖會計法處理的衍生工具如下：

	Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月 三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月 三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月 三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月 三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Foreign currency forward contracts 遠期外匯合約	22,462	46,388	–	2,682
Foreign currency options contracts 外匯期權合約	4,607	397	1,430	741
Total 總額	27,069	46,785	1,430	3,423
Less: current portion 減：即期部分				
Foreign currency forward contracts 遠期外匯合約	8,808	38,589	–	–
Foreign currency options contracts 外匯期權合約	4,607	397	1,430	741
	13,415	38,986	1,430	741
Non-current portion 非即期部分	13,654	7,799	–	2,682

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28. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had entered into the following foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency options contracts:

Foreign currency forward contracts

The Group entered into several USD/RMB foreign currency forward contracts with banks in the PRC in order to manage the Group's foreign currency risk.

	Receiving currency 收取貨幣	Selling currency 賣出貨幣	Maturity date 到期日	Weighted average forward exchange rate 加權平均遠期匯率
Contract Series W	USD78,750,000	RMB532,371,375	Semi-annually till 18 January 2023	USD:RMB from 6.56 to 6.99
合約系列W	78,750,000美元	人民幣532,371,375元	半年期至 二零二三年一月十八日	美元兌人民幣6.56至6.99

Foreign currency options contracts

The Group entered into several USD/RMB foreign currency options contracts with banks in the PRC in order to manage the Group's currency risk.

The Group is required to transact with the banks for designated notional amount on each of the valuation dates specified within the respective contracts ("Valuation Date").

At each Valuation Date, the reference rate which represents the spot rate as specified within the respective contracts shall be compared against the strike rates (upper and lower)/barrier rate as specified within the respective contracts, and the Group may receive from/pay to the bank an amount as specified in the contracts if certain conditions specified within the respective contracts are met.

28. 衍生金融資產及負債 (續)

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團已訂立以下遠期外匯合約及外匯期權合約：

遠期外匯合約

本集團已與中國的銀行訂立若干美元兌人民幣的遠期外匯合約，以管理本集團的外匯風險。

外匯期權合約

本集團已與中國的銀行訂立若干美元兌人民幣的外匯期權合約，以管理本集團的貨幣風險。

本集團須於各合約所指定的估值日期（「估值日期」）就指定名義金額與該等銀行進行交易。

於各估值日期，參考匯率（指各合約所指定的現貨匯率）須與各合約所指定的行使匯率（上限及下限）／門檻匯率作比較，且在達致各合約所指定若干條件的情況下，本集團可向相關銀行收取／支付該等合約所指定的金額。

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28. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Foreign currency options contracts (Continued)

Extracts of details of foreign currency options contracts from the respective contracts outstanding as at 31 December 2019 are as follow:

	Notional amount 名義金額 USD'000 千美元	Strike/barrier rates 行使／門檻匯率	Ending settlement date 結束結算日期
Contract Q 合約Q	30,000	USD:RMB at 1:6.9331 美元兌人民幣：1：6.9331	15 June 2020 二零二零年六月十五日
Contract R 合約R	30,000	USD:RMB at 1:6.9330 美元兌人民幣：1：6.9330	15 June 2020 二零二零年六月十五日
Contract S 合約S	30,000	USD:RMB at 1:6.9310 美元兌人民幣：1：6.9310	15 June 2020 二零二零年六月十五日

The Group has entered certain derivative transactions that are covered by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreements ("ISDA Agreements") signed with a bank. These derivative instruments are not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position as the ISDA Agreements are in place with a right of set off only in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy so that the Group currently has no legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount.

28. 衍生金融資產及負債（續）

外匯期權合約（續）

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，各項未平倉合約的外匯期權合約的詳情摘要如下：

本集團已訂立若干衍生工具交易，與銀行簽訂的國際掉期及衍生工具協會總協議（「國際掉期及衍生工具協會總協議」）涉及該等交易。由於國際掉期及衍生工具協會總協議規定，僅可於出現拖欠款項、無力償債或破產的情況下行使抵銷權，故本集團目前並無可抵銷已確認款項的依法可強制執行權利，因此，該等衍生工具並未於綜合財務狀況表內抵銷。

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29. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The following is an aged analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice date and note payables presented based on the issue date at the end of reporting period.

29. 貿易及其他應付款項

以下為於報告期末基於發票日的貿易應付款項及基於發行日的應付票據的賬齡分析。

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current liabilities 流動負債		
Trade payables 貿易應付款項		
Within 90 days 90天以內	7,062,167	3,991,794
91 to 180 days 91天至180天	963,569	651,096
Over 180 days 180天以上	3,509	3,362
Accrued purchases 應計採購額	475,271	428,089
Total trade payables and accrued purchases 貿易應付款項及應計採購額總額	8,504,516	5,074,341
Note payables 應付票據		
Within 90 days 90天以內	1,021,415	948,474
91 to 180 days 91天至180天	100,621	21,468
	1,122,036	969,942
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment 購置物業、機器及設備應付款項	278,461	195,588
Staff salaries and welfare payables 員工薪金及福利應付款項	807,252	387,020
Labor outsourcing payables 勞務外包應付款項	201,405	129,430
Payable for acquisition of patents 收購專利應付款項	42,068	41,134
Value added tax payables and other tax payables 應付增值稅及其他應付稅項	151,177	150,001
Technology grant payables 應付科技補助金	—	450
Commission payables 應付佣金	33,386	11,262
Interest payable 應付利息	69,744	70,062
Rental and utilities payable 應付租金及公用事業費用	31,500	8,264
Others 其他	80,041	26,367
	1,695,034	1,019,578
	11,321,586	7,063,861
Non-current liabilities 非流動負債		
Long term payables 長期應付款項		
Payable for acquisition of patents 收購專利應付款項	299,209	330,452

The credit period on purchases of goods is up to 180 days (2018: 180 days) and the credit period for note payables is 90 days to 180 days (2018: 90 days to 180 days). The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are settled within the credit time frame.

貨品採購的信貸期最多為180天(二零一八年：180天)及應付票據的信貸期為90天至180天(二零一八年：90天至180天)。本集團已實施財務風險管理政策，以確保所有應付款項於信貸期內支付。

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30. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

30. 合約負債

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Advance from customers 客戶墊付款項	83,202	110,281

As at 1 January 2018, contract liabilities amounted to RMB76,050,000.

The contract liability is the consideration received from the customers which represents the Group's remaining obligation to transfer goods to customers. All the contract liabilities at the beginning of the period have been realised to revenue in the reporting period and no revenue recognised in the reporting period from the performance obligations satisfied in previous periods.

於二零一八年一月一日，合約負債為人民幣76,050,000元。

合約負債指本集團已從客戶收取有關尚未履行向客戶轉移貨品義務的代價。期初的所有合約負債對應的履約義務均於報告期內完成，收入得以確認，且本報告期確認的收入中不包含任何往期已經實現的履約義務。

31. BANK BORROWINGS

31. 銀行借貸

Unsecured 無抵押	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Guaranteed 有擔保	700,000	700,000
Unguaranteed 無擔保	418,572	782,405
	1,118,572	1,482,405

The exposure of the Group's bank borrowings are as follows:

本集團的銀行借貸風險如下：

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Fixed-rate borrowings 固定利率借貸	418,572	—
Variable-rate borrowings 可變利率借貸	700,000	1,482,405
	1,118,572	1,482,405

The above bank borrowings are repayable within one year.

上述銀行借貸須於一年內償還。

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31. BANK BORROWINGS (Continued)

The range of effective interest rates per annual (which are equal to contractual interest rates) on the Group's bank borrowings are as follows:

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日
Fixed-rate borrowings 固定利率借貸	2.77%	N/A 不適用
Variable-rate borrowings 可變利率借貸	3.26%-3.29%	2.74%-3.70%

The variable-rate borrowings are denominated in RMB which carry the floating-rates at Loan Prime Rate ("LPR") minus basis points.

本集團銀行借貸的實際年利率(相等於合約利率)範圍如下:

可變利率借貸以人民幣計值,其浮動利率按貸款基礎利率(「貸款基礎利率」)減基點計算。

The Group's bank borrowings that are denominated in currency other than the functional currencies of the relevant group entities are set out below:

本集團以相關集團實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值的銀行借貸載列如下:

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
USD 美元	418,572	782,405

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32. LEASE LIABILITY

32. 租賃負債

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Lease Liabilities payable: 應付租賃負債：	
Within one year 一年內	38,140
Within period of more than one year but not more than two years 超過一年但不超過兩年的期間內	35,665
Within period of more than two years but not more than five years 超過兩年但不超過五年的期間內	58,596
Within period of more than five years 超過五年的期間內	28,205
	160,606
Less: Amount due for settlement with 12 month shown under current liabilities 減：流動負債下所列於12個月內結算的到期款項	(38,140)
Amount due for settlement after 12 month shown under non-current liabilities 非流動負債下所列於12個月後結算的到期款項	122,466

33. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/DEFERRED INCOME

33. 政府補助金／遞延收入

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Amounts credited to profit or loss during the year: 年內計入損益金額：		
Subsidies related to technology enhancement of production lines (Note a) 生產線技術改進補貼(附註a)	42,988	33,320
Subsidies related to research and development of technology projects (Note b) 技術項目研發補貼(附註b)	7,275	15,551
Incentive subsidies (Note c) 獎勵補貼(附註c)	62,885	149,728
	113,148	198,599

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33. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/DEFERRED INCOME (Continued)

33. 政府補助金／遞延收入 (續)

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Deferred income related to government grants: 政府補助金遞延收入：		
Subsidies related to technology enhancement of production lines (Note a) 生產線技術改進補貼 (附註a)	59,728	48,243
Subsidies related to research and development of technology projects (Note b) 技術項目研發補貼 (附註b)	24,272	33,045
Total 總計	84,000	81,288
Less: current portion 減：即期部分	(10,106)	(11,175)
Non-current portion 非即期部分	73,894	70,113

Notes:

- (a) The Group received grants from the local government for the purpose of increasing in production capacity for high-end handset lens sets by enhancement of production lines. The amounts are deferred and amortised over the useful lives of the relevant assets in the enhanced production lines.
- (b) The Group received grants for reimbursement towards the costs of research and development of certain technology projects with local government and various parties. The amounts are deferred and amortised over period of the respective technology projects.
- (c) Incentive subsidies were received from the local government in recognition of the eminence of development of new products, achievement of certain revenue and export volume milestones of the Group. The subsidies were granted on a discretionary basis to the Group during the current year.

附註：

- (a) 本集團獲得地方政府的補貼，以通過改進生產線提高高端手機鏡頭產能。該等金額作遞延並於各已改進生產線的相關資產的可使用年內攤銷。
- (b) 本集團獲得地方政府及有關各方的補貼，以補助部分技術項目研發成本。該等金額作遞延並於各技術項目期間攤銷。
- (c) 地方政府提供獎勵補貼以嘉許本集團開發新產品、達到收入指標及發展出口業務。該等補貼已於本年度酌情授予本集團。

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34. BONDS PAYABLE

On 16 January 2018, the Company issued unsecured bonds in the amount of US\$600 million at the rate of 3.75% which will be due by 2023 to professional investors outside of the United States in accordance with Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act. The issuance has been completed on 23 January 2018 and the listing of the bonds in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange became effective on 24 January 2018.

The Company has used all of the net proceeds from the bonds for funding capital expenditures, fulfilling working capital requirements, refinancing existing indebtedness and other general corporate purposes.

During the current year, interest expense of approximately RMB163,938,000 (2018: RMB147,779,000) was recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

34. 應付債券

於二零一八年一月十六日，本公司根據美國《證券法》S規例向美國境外專業投資者發行於二零二三年到期之600,000,000美元3.75厘的無抵押債券，該發行已於二零一八年一月二十三日完成，且債券於二零一八年一月二十四日起於香港聯交所上市。

本公司已將債券所得款項之全部淨額作為資本開支資金、滿足營運資金需求、現有債務再融資及其他的一般公司用途。

於本年度內，約人民幣163,938,000元（二零一八年：人民幣147,779,000元）的利息開支於綜合損益及其他全面收益表中確認。

35. SHARE CAPITAL

35. 股本

	Number of shares 股份數目	Amount 金額 HK\$'000 千港元	Equivalent to 相等於 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Authorised: 法定：			
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019			
於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日每股面值0.10港元的普通股	100,000,000,000	10,000,000	
Issued & fully paid: 已發行及繳足：			
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019			
於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年十二月三十一日每股面值0.10港元的普通股	1,096,849,700	109,685	105,163

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36. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt, which includes the bank borrowings disclosed in Note 31 and bonds payable disclosed in Note 34, net of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital, retained profits and other reserves.

The Directors of the Company review the capital structure on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the Directors of the Company consider the cost of capital and the risks associates with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the Directors of the Company, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and share buy-backs as well as the issue of new debts or the repayment of existing debts.

36. 資本風險管理

本集團管理其資本，以確保本集團轄下實體能夠持續經營，同時通過優化債務及權益結構，實現股東回報最大化。本集團的整體策略與去年相同。

本集團的資本架構由負債淨額（包括於附註31中披露的銀行借貸及於附註34中披露的應付債券（扣除現金及現金等值項目））及本公司股東應佔權益（包括已發行股本、保留盈利及其他儲備）組成。

本公司董事每半年檢討一次資本架構。作為檢討的一部分，本公司董事考慮資本成本及各類資本相關風險。根據本公司董事的建議，本集團將透過支付股息、發行新股及股份購回以及發行新債或償還現有債務來平衡其整體資本架構。

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Categories of financial instruments

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Financial assets 金融資產		
Financial assets at FVTPL 按公允值計入損益的金融資產	5,847,955	4,994,667
Derivative financial assets 衍生金融資產	27,069	46,785
Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的金融資產	11,321,982	8,577,912
Equity instruments at FVTOCI 按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具	112,183	106,583
	17,309,189	13,725,947
Financial liabilities 金融負債		
Liabilities measured at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的負債	15,267,837	11,863,891
Derivative financial liabilities 衍生金融負債	1,430	3,423
	15,269,267	11,867,314
Lease liabilities 租賃負債	160,606	—

37. 金融工具

a. 金融工具分類

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments include derivative financial assets/liabilities, trade and other receivables, amounts with related parties, financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortised cost, equity instruments at FVTOCI, short term fixed deposits, pledged bank deposits, bank balances and cash, trade and other payables, lease liabilities, bank borrowings, long term payables and bonds payable. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risks (foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Market risks

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the market risks of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Market risk exposures are further measured by sensitivity analysis. Details of each type of market risks are described as follows:

Foreign currency risk

The Group undertakes certain foreign currency sales and purchases, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk. Certain of the Group's bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, bonds payable and bank borrowings are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant group entities and expose to such foreign currency risk. The Group manages its foreign currency risk by closely monitoring the movement of the foreign currency rates and utilising foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策

本集團的金融工具包括衍生金融資產／負債、貿易及其他應收款項、與關連人士之間的款項、按公允值計入損益的金融資產、按攤銷成本計量的金融資產、按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具、短期定期存款、已抵押銀行存款、銀行結餘及現金、貿易及其他應付款項、租賃負債、銀行借貸、長期應付款項及應付債券。金融工具的詳情載於相關附註。與此等金融工具相關的風險包括市場風險（外匯風險、利率風險及其他價格風險）、信貸風險及流動資金風險。減輕此等風險的政策載列於下文。管理層負責管理及監控此等風險，確保及時有效地採取適當措施。

市場風險

本集團業務面臨的主要市場風險為外匯風險、利率風險及其他價格風險。市場風險進一步按敏感度分析界定。以下為各類市場風險的詳情：

外匯風險

本集團進行若干外幣買賣，因而面對外匯風險。本集團若干銀行結餘及現金、貿易及其他應收款項、貿易及其他應付款項、應付債券以及銀行借貸均以相關集團實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣計值且均面臨有關外匯風險。本集團密切監控匯率變動及使用遠期外匯合約及外匯期權合約以管理外匯風險。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Foreign currency risk (Continued)

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currencies denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
USD 美元	2,292,831	2,814,353	7,194,353	6,581,901
HKD 港元	71,517	2,637	–	1,086
Japanese Yen ("JPY") 日元	106,683	99,478	407,948	486,129
Indian Rupee ("INR") 印度盧比	164,868	–	19,708	–
Vietnamese Dong ("VND") 越南盾	36,005	136	14,936	–

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to fluctuation in USD, HKD, JPY, INR and VND against RMB.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% (2018: 5%) change in respective functional currencies against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currencies denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end date for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

A positive (negative) number below indicates an increase (decrease) in post-tax profit where the respective functional currencies strengthen 5% against the relevant foreign currencies. For a 5% weakening of the respective functional currencies against the relevant currencies, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the post-tax profit.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

外匯風險 (續)

以下為本集團於報告期末以外幣計值貨幣資產及貨幣負債的賬面值：

敏感度分析

本集團的主要風險來自美元、港元、日元、印度盧比及越南盾兌人民幣的匯率波動。

下表詳述本集團於各功能貨幣兌相關外幣升／貶值5% (二零一八年：5%) 時的敏感度。敏感度分析僅包括尚未結算的外幣計值貨幣項目，以及有關換算因年結日匯率增減5%而作出的調整。

下列正數(負數)代表各功能貨幣兌相關外幣升值5%而導致除稅後溢利增加(減少)情況。倘各功能貨幣兌相關貨幣貶值5%，則會對除稅後溢利有等額相反的影響。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis (Continued)

	Profit for the year 年內溢利	
	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
USD (Note) 美元 (附註)	208,315	160,121
HKD 港元	(3,039)	(66)
JPY 日元	12,804	16,433
INR 印度盧比	(6,169)	—
VND 越南盾	(895)	(6)

Note: This is mainly attributable to the exposure to bank balances, outstanding receivables, outstanding payables, bank borrowings and bonds payable denominated in foreign currency of USD at the year end date.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate bank borrowings (see Note 31 for details of these bank borrowings), lease liabilities (see Note 32 for details of lease liabilities), short term fixed deposits and pledged bank deposits (see Note 27 for details of these deposits), debt instruments (see Notes 23 and 24 for details of these debt instruments) and bonds payable (see Note 34 for details of the bonds payable). The Group currently does not have interest rate hedging policy. However, the Group monitors interest rate exposures and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposures should the need arise.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

敏感度分析 (續)

附註：主要是來自於年結日以外幣美元計值的銀行結餘、未結算應收款項、未結算應付款項、銀行借貸及應付債券的風險。

利率風險

本集團因固定利率銀行借貸 (該等銀行借貸詳情見附註31)、租賃負債 (租賃負債詳情見附註32)、短期定期存款及已抵押銀行存款 (該等存款詳情見附註27)、債務工具 (該等債務工具詳情見附註23及24) 以及應付債券 (應付債券詳情見附註34) 而面臨公允值利率風險。本集團目前沒有任何利率對沖政策。然而，本集團會監控利率風險並會在有需要時考慮對沖重大利率風險。

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Interest rate risk (Continued)

The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances and bank borrowings (see Note 31 for details of these bank borrowings). The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of interest rates on bank balances and the LPR arising from the Group's bank borrowings. The management will review the proportion of borrowings in fixed and floating rates and ensure they are within reasonable range.

The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities and lease liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. 50 basis points (2018: 50 basis points) increase or decrease in variable-rate bank borrowings and fixed rate debt instruments at FVTPL are used represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points (2018: 50 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year ended 31 December 2019 would have decreased/increased by RMB3,335,000 (2018: RMB6,242,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank borrowings and fixed rate debt instruments at FVTPL.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

利率風險 (續)

本集團亦因可變利率銀行結餘和銀行借貸(該等銀行借貸詳情見附註31)而面臨現金流量利率風險。本集團的現金流量利率風險主要集中於銀行結餘及本集團的銀行借貸產生的貸款基礎利率波動。管理層將檢討固定及浮動利率的借貸比例並確保其處於合理範圍內。

本集團金融負債及租賃負債的利率風險已在本附註流動資金風險管理一節中作詳細說明。

敏感度分析

以下敏感度分析乃根據報告期末衍生工具及非衍生工具的利率風險釐定。該分析乃假設於報告期末未償還的金融工具在全年均未償還而編製。可變利率銀行借貸及按公允值計入損益的固定利率債務工具增加或減少50個基準點(二零一八年: 50個基準點)用來代表管理層對利率的合理可能變化的評估。

倘利率增加／減少50個基準點(二零一八年: 50個基準點)且其他所有變量保持不變, 本集團於截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的除稅後溢利將減少／增加人民幣3,335,000元(二零一八年: 人民幣6,242,000元), 主要是因為本集團面臨可變利率銀行借貸及按公允值計入損益的固定利率債務工具的利率風險。

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risks (Continued)

Other price risk

The Group is exposed to other price risk through its investments in unlisted financial products, fund, debt instruments and equity investments as financial assets at FVTPL, the foreign currency forward contracts, and foreign currency option contracts. The management considers alternative tools to mitigate other price risk and manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks. In addition, the Group also invested in certain unquoted equity securities for investees operating in several industry sectors for long term strategic purposes which had been designed as FVTOCI. The management closely monitors such exposure and consider hedging such exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses have been determined based on the exposure to the price risk at the reporting date. For the sensitivity analysis of those financial assets at FVTPL, increase (decrease) in the prices of the respective financial assets, would result in an increase (decrease) of the post-tax profit for the year ended 31 December 2019. Sensitivity analyses for unquoted equity securities at FVTOCI with fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 were disclosed in Note 37(c).

If the prices of those financial assets at FVTPL had been 5% (2018: 5%) higher/lower, the Group's post-tax profit for the year ended 31 December 2019 would increase/decrease by RMB248,538,000 (2018: RMB212,273,000).

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

市場風險 (續)

其他價格風險

本集團因其按公允值計入損益的金融資產(非上市金融產品、基金、債務工具及股權投資)、遠期外匯合約及外匯期權合約的投資,面臨其他價格風險。管理層考慮用替代工具降低其他價格風險,並且以維持具有各種風險的投資組合管理該等所面臨的風險。此外,本集團亦因長遠策略目的投資若干無報價股權證券,被投資者營運於數個行業,該等證券指定為按公允值計入其他全面收益。管理層密切監察該等風險,並在有需要時考慮對沖該等風險。

敏感度分析

敏感度分析乃根據報告期末價格風險釐定。有關按公允值計入損益的金融資產的敏感度分析,倘相應金融資產的價格增加(減少),截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度除稅後溢利將相應增加(減少)。公允值計量分類為第三級的按公允值計入其他全面收益的無報價股本證券敏感度分析於附註37(c)披露。

倘按公允值計入損益的該等金融資產價格高出/低出5%(二零一八年:5%),本集團截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度的除稅後溢利將增加/減少人民幣248,538,000元(二零一八年:人民幣212,273,000元)。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment

As at 31 December 2019, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model on trade balances individually or based on provision matrix. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The credit risks on liquid funds and derivative financial assets are limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group has concentration of credit risk on its unlisted financial products at FVTPL. The credit risk on unlisted financial products at FVTPL is limited by the underlying assets invested by the unlisted financial products being the PRC government related debt instruments and treasury notes and the counterparties who issued these unlisted financial products are banks with good reputations.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估

於二零一九年十二月三十一日，本集團承受財務虧損的最大信貸風險來自綜合財務狀況表所列各項已確認金融資產的賬面值。

為盡量減低信貸風險，本集團管理層已委派專責隊伍，負責釐定信貸限額、審批信貸及其他監控程序，以確保採取跟進行動收回過期債務。此外，本集團按預期信貸虧損模式對貿易應收款項個別地或根據撥備矩陣進行減值評估。因此，本公司董事認為本集團的信貸風險已大大降低。

由於交易對手均為信貸評級良好的銀行，故有關流動資金及衍生金融資產的信貸風險有限。

於二零一九年及二零一八年十二月三十一日，本集團的信貸風險集中於按公允值計入損益的非上市金融產品。按公允值計入損益的非上市金融產品的信貸風險有限，此乃由於非上市金融產品投資的相關資產為中國政府有關債務工具及國庫券，且發行該等非上市金融產品的對手方為聲譽良好的銀行。

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Other than concentration of credit risk on liquid funds which are deposited with several banks with high credit ratings, the Group has concentration of credit risk as 31% (2018: 22%) and 66% (2018: 58%) of the total trade receivables was due from the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers, respectively. Revenue from the top five trade debtors represent over 58% (2018: 54%) of the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 December 2019. The directors of the Company, the associates and the shareholders have no interest in the customers mentioned above. The largest five customers' manufacturing facilities are located in the PRC and their principal activities are manufacturing of smartphones and optical related products.

The Group also has concentration of credit risk on its deposits for acquisition of property, plant and equipment as 42% (2018: 41%) of the total deposits for acquisition of property, plant and equipment was paid to the Group's largest three suppliers of property, plant and equipment. The credit risk on the deposits paid is limited as these suppliers are large construction enterprises and equipment suppliers in the PRC, Hong Kong and Japan.

Other than the above, the Group has no other significant concentration of credit risk with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

除於若干信貸評級良好的銀行存放的流動資金存在信貸集中風險外，本集團另有信貸集中風險，皆因本集團總貿易應收款項中，最大客戶與前五大客戶分別佔31% (二零一八年：22%) 及66% (二零一八年：58%)。來自前五大貿易債務人的收入佔截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度本集團收入逾58% (二零一八年：54%)。本公司董事、聯繫人及股東於上述客戶中並無任何權益。前五大客戶的生產設施位於中國，其主要業務為製造智能手機及光學相關產品。

本集團因購置物業、機器及設備的按金而承受信貸集中風險，皆因本集團已向前三大物業、機器及設備供應商支付購置物業、機器及設備總按金的42% (二零一八年：41%)。已付按金的信貸風險有限，因為該等供應商為中國、香港及日本的大型建築企業及設備供應商。

除上文所述者外，本集團並無其他重大信貸集中風險，皆因有關風險乃分散於多名對手方及客戶之中。

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The Group's internal credit risk grading assessment comprises the following categories:

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

本集團的內部信貸評級評估包括以下類別：

Internal credit rating 內部信貸評級	Description 描述	Trade receivables 貿易應收款項	Other financial assets 其他金融資產
Low risk 低風險	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts 對手方的違約風險低，且無任何逾期款項	Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired 全期預期信貸虧損－無信貸減值	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Watch list 觀察名單	Debtor frequently repays after due dates but usually settle in full 債務人經常於到期日後還款，但通常於到期日後結清	Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired 全期預期信貸虧損－無信貸減值	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損
Doubtful 不確定的	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources 自經內部或外部資源建立的資料初步確認以來，信貸風險大幅上升	Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired 全期預期信貸虧損－無信貸減值	Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired 全期預期信貸虧損－無信貸減值
Loss 虧損	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired 證據顯示資產出現信貸減值	Lifetime ECL-credit-impaired 全期預期信貸虧損－信貸減值	Lifetime ECL-credit-impaired 全期預期信貸虧損－信貸減值
Write-off 撇銷	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery 證據顯示債務人處於嚴重財務困難，本集團對收回欠款無實際期望	Amount is written off 款額已撇銷	Amount is written off 款額已撇銷

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The table below details the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets, which are subject to ECL assessment:

	Notes 附註	External credit rating 外部 信貸評級	Internal credit rating 內部 信貸評級	12-month or lifetime ECL 12個月或 全期預期信貸虧損	2019 Gross Carrying amount 二零一九年 總賬面值		2018 Gross Carrying amount 二零一八年 總賬面值	
					RMB' 000 人民幣千元	RMB' 000 人民幣千元	RMB' 000 人民幣千元	RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Financial assets at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的金融資產								
Trade receivables 貿易應收款項	26	N/A 不適用	Note b 附註b	Lifetime ECL (provision matrix) 全期預期信貸虧損 (撥備矩陣)	8,375,781		5,093,139	
			Loss 虧損	Credit-impaired 出現信貸減值	95,007	8,470,788	93,575	5,186,714
Amount due from a related party 應收關連人士款項	42	N/A 不適用	Note a 附註a	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	—		3,032	
Loan receivables 應收貸款	26	N/A 不適用	Low risk 低風險	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	116,184	116,184	107,731	107,731
Bill receivables 應收票據	26	N/A 不適用	Note a 附註a	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	758,311	758,311	710,363	710,363
Other receivables 其他應收款項	26	N/A 不適用	Note a 附註a	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	67,121	67,121	73,257	73,257
Debt instruments at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的債務工具	23	BB- BB-	N/A 不適用	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	83,711	83,711	109,394	109,394
Short term fixed deposits 短期定期存款	27	AA+ AA+	N/A 不適用	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
Pledged bank deposits 已抵押銀行存款	27	AA+ AA+	N/A 不適用	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	6,113	6,113	214,708	214,708
Bank balances and cash 銀行結餘及現金	27	AA+ AA+	N/A 不適用	12-month ECL 12個月預期信貸虧損	1,917,239	1,917,239	2,254,299	2,254,299

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

下表詳列本集團受限於預期信貸虧損評估的金融資產的所面臨的信貸風險：

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Notes:

- a. For the purposes of internal credit risk management, the Group uses past due information to assess whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

2019 二零一九年	Past due 逾期款項 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Not past due/ No fixed repayment term 無逾期／ 無固定還款期 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Bill receivables 應收票據	–	758,311	758,311
Other receivables 其他應收款項	–	101,470	101,470
	–	859,781	859,781

2018 二零一八年	Past due 逾期款項 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Not past due/ No fixed repayment term 無逾期／ 無固定還款期 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Amount due from a related party 應收關連人士款項	–	3,032	3,032
Bill receivables 應收票據	–	710,363	710,363
Other receivables 其他應收款項	–	73,257	73,257
	–	786,652	786,652

- b. For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. Except for debtors with credit-impaired, the Group determines the expected credit loss on these items by using a provision matrix, grouped by debtor's aging.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

附註：

- a. 出於內部信貸風險管理的目的，本集團採用逾期資料評估信貸風險自初步確認以來有否大幅上升。

- b. 就貿易應收款項而言，本集團應用了香港財務報告準則第9號的簡單方法以計量全期預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備。除出現信貸減值的債務人外，本集團使用撥備矩陣（按債務人賬齡分組）釐定該等項目的預期信貸虧損。

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

As part of the Group's credit risk management, except for the debtors with credit-impaired the Group uses debtors' aging to assess the impairment for its customers which are with common risk characteristics that are representative of the customers' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL for trade receivables which are assessed collectively based on provision matrix with lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired). Debtors with credit-impaired with gross carrying amount of RMB95,007,000 as at 31 December 2019 (2018: RMB93,575,000) were assessed individually.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

作為本集團信貸風險管理的一部分，除出現信貸減值的應收款項外，本集團使用債務人的賬齡評估其客戶的減值，因該等客戶包含具有相同風險特徵（反映客戶根據合約條款支付所有到期款項的能力）。下表提供有關所面臨的信貸風險及基於撥備矩陣於全期預期信貸虧損（無信貸減值）內作出整體評估的貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損的資料。於二零一九年十二月三十一日，總賬面值為人民幣95,007,000元（二零一八年：人民幣93,575,000元）的信貸減值債務人則作獨立評估。

2019 二零一九年	Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Gross carrying amount 總賬面值 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Impairment loss allowance 減值虧損撥備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
1 – 90 days 1至90天	0.01%	8,147,073	506
91 – 120 days 91至120天	1.64%	192,506	3,165
121 – 180 days 121至180天	1.47%	19,634	289
More than 180 days 180天以上	81.59%	16,568	13,518
		8,375,781	17,478
2018 二零一八年	Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Gross carrying amount 總賬面值 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Impairment loss allowance 減值虧損撥備 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
1 – 90 days 1至90天	0.01%	4,967,635	528
91 – 120 days 91至120天	1.63%	111,446	1,817
121 – 180 days 121至180天	1.78%	8,270	147
More than 180 days 180天以上	95.35%	5,788	5,519
		5,093,139	8,011

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group provided RMB9,467,000 net off reversal of RMB4,249,000 (2018: RMB7,126,000) impairment allowance for trade receivables based on the provision matrix and recognised RMB1,432,000 (2018: reversal of RMB3,275,000) impairment allowance for credit impaired debtors, respectively.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

估計虧損率乃基於債務人的預期壽命內的歷史觀察違約率進行估計，並就無需付出不必要的成本或努力而獲得的前瞻性資料進行調整。分類由管理層定期檢討，以確保有關特定債務人的相關資料是最新的。

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，本集團基於撥備矩陣計提扣除撥回人民幣4,249,000元的人民幣9,467,000元（二零一八年：人民幣7,126,000元）的應收貿易款項減值撥備，並確認人民幣1,432,000元（二零一八年：撥回人民幣3,275,000元）的信貸減值債務人減值撥備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables under the simplified approach.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

下表載列已於簡單方法下確認的貿易應收款項全期預期信貸虧損變動。

	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) 全期預期信貸虧損 (無信貸減值) RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) 全期預期信貸虧損 (出現信貸減值) RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
As at 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	1,966	96,850	98,816
Changes due to financial assets recognised at 1 January 2018: 因於二零一八年一月一日確認的金融資產的變動：			
– Impairment losses recognised – 確認減值虧損	897	–	897
– Impairment losses reversed – 撥回減值虧損	–	(3,275)	(3,275)
– Write-offs – 撇銷	(1,081)	–	(1,081)
New financial assets originated 產生新金融資產	6,229	–	6,229
As at 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	8,011	93,575	101,586
Changes due to financial assets recognised at 1 January 2019: 因於二零一九年一月一日確認的金融資產的變動：			
– Impairment losses recognised – 確認減值虧損	–	1,432	1,432
– Impairment losses reversed – 撥回減值虧損	(4,249)	–	(4,249)
New financial assets originated 產生新金融資產	13,716	–	13,716
As at 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	17,478	95,007	112,485

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that debtors is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtors has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

Liquidity risk

The Group has net current assets amounting to approximately RMB9,815,555,000 at 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: RMB8,090,933,000) and has low exposure to liquidity risk of being unable to raise sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when they fall due.

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the year end date to their maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, based on floating interest rate or exchange rates (where applicable) prevailing at the year end date.

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

本集團於有資料顯示債務人處於嚴重財務困難及對收回欠款無實際期望時撤銷該項貿易應收款項 (例如於債務人已被清盤或已進入破產程序時)。

流動資金風險

本集團於二零一九年十二月三十一日的流動資產淨值約人民幣9,815,555,000元 (二零一八年十二月三十一日：人民幣8,090,933,000元)，故因未能籌募足夠資金清償到期金融負債的流動資金風險相當低。

為管理流動資金風險，本集團監控及維持管理層認為足夠的現金及現金等值項目，用作本集團的營運資金及減輕現金流量不穩定的影響。

下表載列基於年終日至到期日的剩餘期間按有關到期組別對本集團金融負債及以淨額結算的衍生金融負債的分析。表格所披露金額為基於年終日的浮動利率或匯率 (如適用) 的未貼現合約現金流量。

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

Liquidity tables

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動資金風險 (續)

流動資金表

	Weighted average effective interest rate 加權平均 實際利率	On demand or less than 3 months 即期或 三個月內 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	3 months to 1 year 三個月至一年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	1 year to 5 years 一年至五年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	5 year to 10 years 五年至十年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total undiscounted amount 未貼現總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Carrying amount 賬面值 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
<i>As at 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日</i>							
Non-derivative financial liabilities 非衍生金融負債							
Trade and other payables 貿易及其他應付款項		9,686,484	-	-	-	9,686,484	9,686,484
Amounts due to related parties 應付關連人士款項		7,498	-	-	-	7,498	7,498
Bank borrowings – fixed rate 銀行借貸 – 固定利率	2.77%	-	424,311	-	-	424,311	418,572
Bank borrowings – variable rate 銀行借貸 – 可變利率	3.28%	-	718,855	-	-	718,855	700,000
Bonds payable 應付債券	4.00%	78,482	78,482	627,856	3,950,276	4,735,096	4,156,074
Long term payables 長期應付款項	2.27%	-	-	210,831	105,416	316,247	299,209
		9,772,464	1,221,648	838,687	4,055,692	15,888,491	15,267,837
Lease liabilities 租賃負債	4.80%	9,649	35,148	105,932	30,842	181,571	160,606
Derivative financial liabilities – net settled 衍生金融負債 – 淨額結算							
Foreign currency options contracts 外匯期權合約		-	1,430	-	-	1,430	1,430
Total 總計		9,782,113	1,258,226	944,619	4,086,534	16,071,492	15,429,873

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

Liquidity tables (Continued)

b. 財務風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動資金風險 (續)

流動資金表 (續)

	Weighted average effective interest rate 加權平均 實際利率	On demand or less than 3 months 即期或 三個月內 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	3 months to 1 year 三個月至一年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	1 year to 5 years 一年至五年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	5 year to 10 years 五年至十年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total undiscounted amount 未貼現總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Carrying amount 賬面值 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
<i>As at 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日</i>							
Non-derivative financial liabilities 非衍生金融負債							
Trade and other payables 貿易及其他應付款項		5,962,073	-	-	-	5,962,073	5,962,073
Amounts due to related parties 應付關連人士款項		8,978	-	-	-	8,978	8,978
Bank borrowings – variable rate 銀行借貸 – 可變利率	2.94%	-	1,510,701	-	-	1,510,701	1,482,405
Bonds payable 應付債券	4.00%	77,211	77,211	617,688	4,040,709	4,812,819	4,079,983
Long term payables 長期應付款項	2.27%	-	-	237,241	94,897	332,138	330,452
		6,048,262	1,587,912	854,929	4,135,606	12,626,709	11,863,891
Derivative financial liabilities – net settled 衍生金融負債 – 淨額結算							
Foreign currency forward contracts 遠期外匯合約		-	-	2,682	-	2,682	2,682
Foreign currency options contracts 外匯期權合約		128	613	-	-	741	741
Total 總計		6,048,390	1,588,525	857,611	4,135,606	12,630,132	11,867,314

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative financial liabilities are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ from the estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

倘可變利率變動與在報告期末釐定的利率估計值不同，則上述非衍生金融負債的可變利率工具金額也隨之變動。

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綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

c. Fair value measurements of financial instruments

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

c. 金融工具的公允值計量

本附註提供有關本集團如何釐定不同金融資產及金融負債公允值的資料。

本公司董事認為，在綜合財務報表中按攤銷成本計量的金融資產及金融負債的賬面值與其公允值相若。

按經常性基準以公允值計量的本集團金融資產及金融負債的公允值

Financial assets/liabilities 金融資產／負債	Fair value as at 於以下日期的公允值		Fair value hierarchy 公允值等級	Valuation technique and key inputs 估值法及主要輸入數據
	31 December 2019 二零一九年十二月三十一日	31 December 2018 二零一八年十二月三十一日		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允值計入損益的金融資產	Listed debt instruments: RMB84,568,000 上市債務工具： 人民幣84,568,000元	Listed debt instruments: RMB157,205,000 上市債務工具： 人民幣157,205,000元	Level 1 第一級	Quoted bid prices in an active market 活躍市場的市場報價
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允值計入損益的金融資產	Funds investments: RMB373,638,000 基金投資： 人民幣373,638,000元	Funds investments: RMB327,512,000 基金投資： 人民幣327,512,000元	Level 2 第二級	Discounted cash flows Key inputs are: (1) Expected yields of debt instruments invested by banks (2) A discount rate that reflects the credit risk of the banks 貼現現金流量 主要輸入數據： (1) 銀行投資債務工具的預期收益 (2) 反映銀行信貸風險的貼現率

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

c. Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

c. 金融工具的公允值計量 (續)

按經常性基準以公允值計量的本集團金融資產及金融負債的公允值 (續)

Financial assets/liabilities 金融資產／負債	Fair value as at 於以下日期的公允值		Fair value hierarchy 公允值等級	Valuation technique and key inputs 估值法及主要輸入數據
	31 December 2019 二零一九年十二月三十一日	31 December 2018 二零一八年十二月三十一日		
Foreign currency forward contracts classified as derivatives financial assets and liabilities	Current and non-current derivative financial assets: RMB22,462,000	Current and non-current derivative financial assets: RMB46,388,000	Level 2	Discounted cash flows
分類為衍生金融資產及負債的 遠期外匯合約	流動及非流動衍生金融資產： 人民幣22,462,000元	Current and non-current derivative financial liabilities: RMB2,682,000 流動及非流動衍生金融資產： 人民幣46,388,000元 流動及非流動衍生金融負債： 人民幣2,682,000元	第二級	Key inputs: (1) A discount rate that reflects the credit risk of the banks (2) Forward exchange rate 貼現現金流量 主要輸入數據： (1) 反映銀行信貸風險的貼現率 (2) 遠期匯率
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Unlisted financial products: RMB5,289,170,000	Unlisted financial products: RMB4,432,070,000	Level 2	Discounted cash flows
按公允值計入損益的金融資產	非上市金融產品： 人民幣5,289,170,000元	非上市金融產品： 人民幣4,432,070,000元	第二級	Key inputs are: (1) Expected yields of debt instruments invested by banks (2) A discount rate that reflects the credit risk of the banks 貼現現金流量 主要輸入數據： (1) 銀行投資債務工具的預期收益 (2) 反映銀行信貸風險的貼現率

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

c. Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Continued)

c. 金融工具的公允值計量 (續)

按經常性基準以公允值計量的本集團金融資產及金融負債的公允值 (續)

Financial assets/liabilities 金融資產／負債	Fair value as at 於以下日期的公允值		Fair value hierarchy 公允值等級	Valuation technique and key inputs 估值法及主要輸入數據
	31 December 2019 二零一九年十二月三十一日	31 December 2018 二零一八年十二月三十一日		
Foreign currency options contracts classified as derivatives financial assets and liabilities 分類為衍生金融資產及負債的外匯期權合約	Current derivative financial assets: RMB4,607,000 Current derivative financial liabilities: RMB1,430,000 流動衍生金融資產：人民幣4,607,000元 流動衍生金融負債：人民幣1,430,000元	Current derivative financial assets: RMB397,000 Current derivative financial liabilities: RMB741,000 流動衍生金融資產：人民幣397,000元 流動衍生金融負債：人民幣741,000元	Level 3 第三級	Black-scholes model Key unobservable inputs: Volatility of the foreign exchange rate (Note a) 柏力克－舒爾斯模式 主要不可觀察輸入數據：匯率波動(附註a)
Unlisted equity investments 非上市股權投資	Equity instruments at FVTOCI: RMB112,183,000 Equity investments at FVTPL: RMB100,579,000 按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具：人民幣112,183,000元 按公允值計入損益的股權投資：人民幣100,579,000元	Equity instruments at FVTOCI: RMB106,583,000 Equity investments at FVTPL: RMB77,880,000 按公允值計入其他全面收益的權益工具：人民幣106,583,000元 按公允值計入損益的股權投資：人民幣77,880,000元	Level 3 第三級	Income approach Key unobservable inputs: (1) Long term revenue growth rates, taking into management's experience and knowledge of market conditions of the specific industry; (2) Weighted average cost of capital (Note b) 收入法 主要不可觀察輸入數據： (1) 長期收入增長率，經考慮管理層的經驗及對某行業市場狀況的知識； (2) 加權平均資本成本(附註b)

Note a: The higher the volatility of the foreign exchange rate, the higher the fair value.

附註a：匯率愈波動，公允值愈高。

Note b: The higher the long term revenue growth rate, the higher the fair value; the higher the weighted average cost of capital, the lower the fair value.

附註b：長期收入增長率愈高，公允值愈高；加權平均資本成本愈高，公允值愈低。

There is no transfer among Level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

年內第一、二級與第三級之間並無轉移。

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued) 37. 金融工具 (續)

c. Fair value measurements of financial instruments (Continued)

c. 金融工具的公允值計量 (續)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

金融資產的第三級公允值計量的對賬

	Foreign currency options contracts 外匯 期權合約 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	FVTOCI 按公允值計入 其他全面收益 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	FVTPL 按公允值 計入損益 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	(872)	134,056	36,750	169,934
Total gains (losses) 收益 (虧損) 總額	528	(54,065)	21,130	(32,407)
– in profit or loss – 於損益	528	–	21,130	21,658
– in other comprehensive expense – 於其他全面開支	–	(54,065)	–	(54,065)
Purchases 購買	–	28,000	20,000	48,000
Settlements 結算	–	–	–	–
Reversal of deferred tax liability 遞延稅項負債撥回	–	(1,408)	–	(1,408)
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	(344)	106,583	77,880	184,119
At 1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日	(344)	106,583	77,880	184,119
Total gains 收益總額	2,965	–	6,949	9,914
– in profit or loss – 於損益	2,965	–	6,949	9,914
– in other comprehensive expense – 於其他全面開支	–	–	–	–
Purchases 購買	212	5,600	15,750	21,562
Settlements 結算	344	–	–	344
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	3,177	112,183	100,579	215,939

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38. COMMITMENTS

38. 承擔

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Capital expenditure in respect of acquisition of property, plant and equipment contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements 已訂約但未於綜合財務報表提供的有關收購物業、機器及設備的資本開支	953,200	880,876

39. OPERATING LEASES

39. 經營租賃

The Group as lessor

本集團作為出租人

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments:

於報告期末，本集團已就下列未來最低租賃付款與承租人訂約：

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Within one year 一年內	2,650	2,722
In the second year 第二年	1,998	1,829
In the third year 第三年	1,446	1,720
In the fourth year 第四年	1,156	1,261
In the fifth year 第五年	1,182	1,156
After five years 五年以後	3,237	4,418
	11,669	13,106

Rental income represents rental receivables by the Group. Leases are negotiated ranged from 1 to 10 years (2018: 1 to 10 years) with fixed rentals.

租金收入指本集團的應收租金。租賃經磋商訂立，租期為一至十年（二零一八年：一至十年）不等，期間租金固定不變。

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39. OPERATING LEASES (Continued)

The Group as lessee

	2018 二零一八年 RMB' 000 人民幣千元

Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised in profit or loss
於損益中確認的經營租賃下的最低租賃付款

40,992

As at 31 December 2018, the Group had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of premises which fall due as follows:

於二零一八年十二月三十一日，本集團就物業擁有不可撤銷經營租賃下的未來最低租賃付款承擔，乃於以下期間到期：

	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元

Within one year 一年內

42,626

In the second to fifth year inclusive 第二年至第五年（包括首尾兩年）

103,545

Over five years 五年以上

8,993

155,164

Operating lease payments represent rental payables by the Group for premises used for production and operation. Leases are negotiated for a term ranged from 1 to 10 years and rentals are fixed over the relevant lease terms.

經營租賃付款指本集團就生產及營運所用物業的應付租金。租賃經磋商訂立，租期為一至十年不等，相關租期內的租金固定不變。

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40. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME

40. 退休福利計劃

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Retirement benefit scheme contribution made during the year 年內退休福利計劃供款	191,244	148,394

The employees of the Group's PRC subsidiaries are members of a state-managed retirement benefit scheme operated by the local government. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specified percentage of their payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit scheme is to make the specified contributions.

The Group also participates in a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme ("the MPF Scheme") established under the Mandatory Provident Fund Ordinance in December 2000 for the Group's Hong Kong employees. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. For employees who are members of the MPF Scheme, the Group contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs to the scheme subject to a maximum of approximately RMB1,320 (equivalent to HK\$1,500) per month, which contribution is matched by the employee.

本集團中國附屬公司的僱員已參加地方政府經營的國家管理退休福利計劃。該等附屬公司須自薪金成本撥出特定百分比的款項作為退休福利計劃的供款。本集團於該退休福利計劃的唯一責任為向該計劃作出定額供款。

本集團亦為香港僱員參加二零零零年十二月根據強制性公積金計劃條例設立的強制性公積金計劃（「強積金計劃」）。強積金計劃的資產獨立於本集團資產，存放於由信託人管理的基金。本集團按身為強積金計劃成員的僱員之相關薪金成本5%向該計劃供款，上限為每月約人民幣1,320元（相等於1,500港元），而僱員亦會作相應供款。

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41. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both the cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

41. 融資活動產生的負債對賬

下表為本集團融資活動產生的負債變動詳情，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動產生的負債乃為現金流量或將來現金流量於本集團綜合現金流量報表分類為融資活動現金流量的負債。

	Bank borrowings (Note 31) 銀行借貸 (附註31) RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Interest payable (Note 29) 應付利息 (附註29) RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Bonds payable (Note 34) 應付債券 (附註34) RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Dividend payables 應付股息 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Other payables 其他應付款項 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	Total 總額 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	1,347,881	3,314	-	-	-	-	1,351,195
Financing cash flows 融資現金流量	87,794	(124,517)	3,805,260	(725,117)	-	(78,272)	2,965,148
Interests on bank borrowings 銀行借貸利息	-	45,350	-	-	-	-	45,350
Interests on bonds payable 應付債券利息	-	143,503	4,276	-	-	-	147,779
Foreign exchange translation 外幣換算	46,730	2,412	270,447	-	-	-	319,589
Dividend recognised as distribution 確認為分派之股息	-	-	-	725,117	-	-	725,117
Purchase of shares under share-award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃購買股份	-	-	-	-	-	78,272	78,272
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	1,482,405	70,062	4,079,983	-	-	-	5,632,450
Adjustment upon application of HKFRS16 應用香港財務報告準則第16號後調整	-	-	-	-	131,217	-	131,217
At 1 January 2019 於二零一九年一月一日	1,482,405	70,062	4,079,983	-	131,217	-	5,763,667
Financing cash flows 融資現金流量	(381,776)	(239,531)	-	(623,501)	(46,988)	(170,255)	(1,462,051)
New leases entered 訂立之新租賃	-	-	-	-	94,912	-	94,912
Termination of lease 終止租賃	-	-	-	-	(25,489)	-	(25,489)
Interest on lease liability 租賃負債利息	-	-	-	-	6,954	-	6,954
Interests on bank borrowings 銀行借貸利息	-	71,451	-	-	-	-	71,451
Interests on bonds payable 應付債券利息	-	155,126	8,812	-	-	-	163,938
Interests on long term payable 長期應付款項利息	-	8,095	-	-	-	-	8,095
Foreign exchange translation 外幣換算	17,943	4,541	67,279	-	-	-	89,763
Dividend recognised as distribution 確認為分派之股息	-	-	-	623,501	-	-	623,501
Purchase of shares under share-award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃購買股份	-	-	-	-	-	170,255	170,255
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	1,118,572	69,744	4,156,074	-	160,606	-	5,504,996

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42. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

42. 關連人士交易

(a) Names and relationships with related parties during the years are as follows:

(a) 年內關連人士名稱及與關連人士的關係如下：

Name 名稱	Principal activities 主要業務	Relationship 關係
Ningbo Sunny Electronic Limited 寧波舜宇電子有限公司 (“Ningbo SST”) 寧波舜宇電子有限公司 (「寧波舜宇科技」)	Manufacture and sale of telescopes and riflescopes 生產及銷售望遠鏡及瞄準器	Company controlled by a close family member of the Company's director and ultimate controlling shareholder, Mr. Wang Wenjian 本公司董事及最終控股股東王文鑒先生近親所控制的公司
餘姚市舜藝光學儀器有限公司 (“舜藝光學”) 餘姚市舜藝光學儀器有限公司 (“舜藝光學”)	Manufacture and sale of parts for optical instruments 生產及銷售光學儀器部件	Company controlled by a close family member of the Company's chairman, Mr. Ye Liaoning 本公司主席葉遼寧先生近親所控制的公司
寧波市益康國際貿易有限公司 (“益康”) 寧波市益康國際貿易有限公司 (「益康」)	Sale of electronic devices 銷售電子設備	Company controlled by a close family member of Company's senior management, Mr. Zhang Guoxian 本公司高級管理人員張國賢先生近親所控制的公司
餘姚市博科貿易有限公司 (“博科”) 餘姚市博科貿易有限公司 (「博科」)	Sale of electronic devices 銷售電子設備	Company controlled by a close family member of Company's senior management, Mr. Zhang Guoxian 本公司高級管理人員張國賢先生近親所控制的公司
餘姚市康優寶電器經營部 (“康優寶”) 餘姚市康優寶電器經營部 (「康優寶」)	Sale of electronic devices 銷售電子設備	Company controlled by a close family member of Company's senior management, Mr. Zhang Guoxian 本公司高級管理人員張國賢先生近親所控制的公司
Jiangsu Medical 江蘇舜宇醫療	Manufacture and sales of medical instruments 生產及銷售醫療器械	An associate of the Group 本集團聯營公司
Ningbo Wissen Intelligent Sensing Technology Co., Ltd. (“Wissen”) 寧波為森智能傳感技術有限公司 (“為森”)	Research and development of imaging motion sensors 研發成像運動傳感器	A wholly subsidiary of Wuxi Wissen, which has been become a subsidiary of the Group upon the completion of the acquisition on 31 January 2019 無錫為森的全資附屬公司，於二零一九年一月三十一日收購完成後成為本集團的附屬公司

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42. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(b) Transactions with related parties:

	2019 二零一九年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2018 二零一八年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Sales of goods 銷售產品		
Wissen 為森	—	12,645
舜藝光學 舜藝光學	3,289	2,942
Jiangsu Medical 江蘇舜宇醫療	613	1,387
	3,902	16,974
Purchase of raw materials 購買原材料		
舜藝光學 舜藝光學	12,740	11,785
益康 益康	544	71
Wissen 為森	—	3
博科 博科	4,676	—
康優寶 康優寶	1,884	—
	19,844	11,859
Processing charge and other expenses 加工費用及其他開支		
Ningbo SST 寧波舜宇科技	—	5
	—	5

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42. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

42. 關連人士交易 (續)

(c) At the end of reporting period, the Group has the following significant balances with related parties:

(c) 於報告期末，本集團與關連人士的重大結餘如下：

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current assets: 流動資產：		
Amount due from a related party Ningbo Wissen 應收關連人士款項寧波為森	—	3,032
Current liabilities: 流動負債：		
Amounts due to related parties 應付關連人士款項		
舜藝光學 舜藝光學	3,960	5,804
博科 博科	2,269	2,160
康優寶 康優寶	1,087	—
Wissen 為森	—	606
Jiangsu Medical 江蘇舜宇醫療	—	319
益康 益康	182	88
Ningbo SST 寧波舜宇科技	—	1
	7,498	8,978

All of the above amounts are of trade nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

所有以上數額均為貿易性質、無擔保、免利息且須於即期償還。

The following is an aged analysis of related parties balance of trade nature at the end of reporting period.

於報告期末，有關貿易性質的關連人士結餘賬齡分析如下。

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42. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(c) At the end of reporting period, the Group has the following significant balances with related parties: (Continued)

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Current assets: 流動資產：		
Within 90 days 90天內	—	3,032
Current liabilities: 流動負債：		
Within 90 days 90天內	5,971	8,978
91-120 days 91至120天	1,527	—
	7,498	8,978

The Group allows a credit period of 90 days to related party trade receivables (2018: 90 days). The average credit period on purchases of goods from related parties is 90 days (2018: 90 days).

本集團給予關連人士貿易應收款項90天的信貸期(二零一八年: 90天)。採購關連人士貨品的平均信貸期為90天(二零一八年: 90天)。

(d) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management during the year is as follows:

(d) 主要管理人員薪酬

年內，主要管理人員薪酬如下：

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Short-term employee benefits 短期僱員福利	20,455	14,809
Share award scheme 股份獎勵計劃	23,152	12,154
Post-employment benefits 離職後福利	790	740
	44,397	27,703

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43. SHARE AWARD SCHEME

The Company adopted The Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited Restricted Share Award Scheme (the “Restricted Share Award Scheme”) on 22 March 2010 (“Adoption Date”) with a duration of 10 years commencing from the Adoption Date. The objective of the Restricted Share Award Scheme is to provide the selected participants including directors of the Company, employees, agents or consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Selected Participants”) with an opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company; to encourage and retain such individuals to work with the Group; and to provide additional incentive for them to achieve performance goals, with a view to achieving the objectives of increasing the value of the Company and aligning the interests of the Selected Participants directly to be the owners of the Company through ownership of shares. The Group has set up The Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Company Limited Restricted Share Award Scheme Trust (the “Trust”) to administrate and hold the Company’s shares before they are vested and transferred to Selected Participants. Upon granting of shares to Selected Participants (the “Restricted Shares”), the Trust purchases the Company’s shares being awarded from the open market with funds provided by the Company by way of contributions. Restricted Shares granted under the Restricted Share Award Scheme are subject to a vesting scale in tranches of one-third to one-fifth each (as the case may be) on every anniversary date of the grant date starting from the first anniversary date until the third to the fifth anniversary (as the case may be). The vested shares are transferred to Selected Participants at no cost except that the expenses attributable or payable in respect of the transfer of such shares of the Company shall be borne by the Selected Participants.

43. 股份獎勵計劃

本公司已於二零一零年三月二十二日（「採納日期」）採納了舜宇光學科技（集團）有限公司限制性股份獎勵計劃（「限制性股份獎勵計劃」），該計劃自採納日期起持續十年有效。限制性股份獎勵計劃旨在為特選參與者提供（包括本公司董事、僱員、本公司及其附屬公司的代理或顧問）（「特選參與者」）一個購買本公司所有人權益的機會；鼓勵及挽留於本集團工作的個別人士；及額外推動彼等爭取達到業績目標，以實現提升本公司價值，並且透過擁有股份，使特選參與者的權益與本公司股東的權益直接掛鈎的目標。本集團已成立舜宇光學科技（集團）有限公司限制性股份獎勵計劃信託（「信託」）以管理及持有本公司股份直至股份歸屬及轉讓予特選參與者。在向特選參與者授出股份（「限制性股份」）時，信託在公開市場上購買將予授出之本公司股份，並由本公司以供款方式提供資金。根據限制性股份獎勵計劃授出的限制性股份由授出日期第一週年當日起計至第三到第五（視情況而定）個週年日期間，每個週年日分批歸屬三分之一至五分之一（視情況而定）。已歸屬的股份無償轉讓予特選參與者，惟特選參與者須承擔轉讓本公司該等股份應佔或應付的開支。

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43. SHARE AWARD SCHEME (Continued)

The grant of Restricted Shares is subject to acceptance by the Selected Participants. The Restricted Shares granted to but not accepted by the Selected Participants shall become unaccepted shares. The Trustee may use any remainder of cash and non-cash income received by the Trust in respect of the shares held upon trust to purchase additional shares after defraying all expenses incurred by the Trust prior to the purchase of additional shares. The selected participants have no rights to receive dividend income and cannot exercise any voting rights in respect of the Restricted Shares granted to them during the vesting period. The Trust shall hold the additional shares, unaccepted shares and unvested shares upon trust and may make any grant to existing or new Selected Participants after receiving instructions from the Administration Committee of the Group. The fair value of the Restricted Shares awarded was determined based on the market value of the Company's shares at the grant date.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, pursuant to the original Restricted Share Award Scheme dated 22 March 2010, the directors of the Company resolved to change (i) the vesting period under the Restricted Share Award Scheme from three to five years to two to five years; and (ii) the circumstances when the Company's shares would lapse, with immediate effect. The details of the amendments have been disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 26 May 2015. The directors of the Company considered that the above amendments have had no material impact on the recognition and measurement of those shares granted before 26 May 2015.

43. 股份獎勵計劃(續)

授出限制性股份須待特選參與者接納方可作實。授予特選參與者但不獲接納的限制性股份為不獲接納股份。受託人可動用信託就以信託方式持有的股份所收取的任何現金及非現金收入餘額購買額外股份，惟在購買額外股份前須已支付信託的所有開支。特選參與者並無收取股息收入的權利，亦不能在歸屬期內就彼等獲授予的限制性股份行使任何投票權。信託須以信託方式持有額外股份、不獲接納股份及未歸屬股份，並在本集團管理委員會的指示下向現有或新的特選參與者授出該等股份。作為獎勵的限制性股份的公允值按本公司股份於授出日期的市價釐定。

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止年度，根據日期為二零一零年三月二十二日的原定限制性股份獎勵計劃，本公司董事議決修訂(i)限制性股份獎勵計劃項下之歸屬期，由三至五年變更為二至五年；及(ii)本公司股份失效之情況，即時有效。有關修訂的詳情於本公司日期為二零一五年五月二十六日之公告內披露。本公司董事認為，上述修訂對該等於二零一五年五月二十六日前授出的股份的確認及計量並無重大影響。

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43. SHARE AWARD SCHEME (Continued)

43. 股份獎勵計劃(續)

Movements in the number of Restricted Shares granted and related fair value are as follows:

已授出限制性股份的數目及其相關公允值的變動如下：

	Weighted average fair value (per share) (每股)加權平均公允值 HK\$ 港元	Number of Restricted Shares granted 已授出限制性股份數目 (' 000) (千股)
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	30.199	6,061
Forfeited 已失效	23.822	(212)
Vested 已歸屬	23.345	(4,421)
Granted (Note a) 已授出(附註a)	126.274	1,085
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019 於二零一八年十二月三十一日及二零一九年一月一日	97.508	2,513
Forfeited 已失效	102.460	(116)
Vested 已歸屬	61.123	(1,862)
Granted (Note b) 已授出(附註b)	101.976	2,390
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	124.122	2,925

Notes:

附註：

(a) The Restricted Shares granted in 2018 vest on every anniversary date of the grant date of each batch of Restricted Shares in tranches on the following scales:

(a) 於二零一八年已授出限制性股份於各批限制性股份授出日期的每個週年日按以下規模分批歸屬：

Restricted Shares	Fair value (per share) HK\$	Scales
530,440 shares	156.000	One-half
178,315 shares	144.300	One-third
376,460 shares	75.850	One-half

限制性股份	(每股)公允值 港元	規模
530,440股	156.000	二分之一
178,315股	144.300	三分之一
376,460股	75.850	二分之一

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43. SHARE AWARD SCHEME (Continued)

- (b) The Restricted Shares granted in 2019 vest on every anniversary date of the grant date of each batch of Restricted Shares in tranches on the following scales:

Restricted Shares	Fair value (per share) HK\$	Scales
829,117 shares	100.900	One-third
916,455 shares	100.900	One-half
285,358 shares	88.200	One-third
53,573 shares	88.200	One-half
305,586 shares	123.400	One-half

The fair value of Restricted Shares granted is measured on the basis of an observable market price.

The following table discloses details of the shares granted under Restricted Shares held by employees (including the directors of the Company) of the Group and movements in such holdings during the year:

Type	Balance at 1.1.2019 於二零一九年 一月一日的結餘 '000 千股	Granted during the year 於年內授出 '000 千股	Forfeited during the year 於年內失效 '000 千股	Vested during the year 於年內歸屬 '000 千股	Balance at 31.12.2019 於二零一九年 十二月三十一日 的結餘 '000 千股
Shares 股份	2,513	2,390	(116)	(1,862)	2,925

Type	Balance at 1.1.2018 於二零一八年 一月一日的結餘 '000 千股	Granted during the year 於年內授出 '000 千股	Forfeited during the year 於年內失效 '000 千股	Vested during the year 於年內歸屬 '000 千股	Balance at 31.12.2018 於二零一八年 十二月三十一日 的結餘 '000 千股
Shares 股份	6,061	1,085	(212)	(4,421)	2,513

43. 股份獎勵計劃 (續)

- (b) 於二零一九年已授出限制性股份於各批限制性股份授出日期的每個週年日按以下規模分批歸屬：

限制性股份	(每股) 公允值 港元	規模
829,117 股	100.900	三分之一
916,455 股	100.900	二分之一
285,358 股	88.200	三分之一
53,573 股	88.200	二分之一
305,586 股	123.400	二分之一

已授出限制性股份的公允值乃基於可觀察的市場價格計量。

下表披露本集團僱員(包括本公司董事)所持有的根據限制性股份已授出股份的詳情及年內該等股份變動的詳情：

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43. SHARE AWARD SCHEME (Continued)

Details of the shares held by the Directors of the Company included in the above table are as follows:

Type	Balance at 1.1.2019	Granted during the year	Forfeited during the year	Vested during the year	Balance at 31.12.2019
類別	於二零一九年一月一日的結餘	於年內授出	於年內失效	於年內歸屬	於二零一九年十二月三十一日的結餘
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	千股	千股	千股	千股	千股
Shares 股份	79	228	—	(54)	253

43. 股份獎勵計劃 (續)

上表所載本公司董事所持股份的詳情如下：

Type	Balance at 1.1.2018	Granted during the year	Forfeited during the year	Vested during the year	Balance at 31.12.2018
類別	於二零一八年一月一日的結餘	於年內授出	於年內失效	於年內歸屬	於二零一八年十二月三十一日的結餘
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	千股	千股	千股	千股	千股
Shares 股份	145	48	—	(114)	79

The equity-settled share-based payments charged to the profit or loss was RMB123,808,000 for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: RMB93,132,000).

截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度，於損益扣除的以權益結算股份支付的款項為人民幣123,808,000元（二零一八年：人民幣93,132,000元）。

44. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY

On 31 January 2019, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sunny Group Company Limited, entered into an equity transfer agreement with several equity investors of Wuxi Wissen to acquire an additional 12.04% equity interests of Wuxi Wissen at a cash consideration of RMB17,071,000 (the "Acquisition"). Immediately after the Acquisition, the Group's total equity interests in Wuxi Wissen increased from 48.03% to 60.07% and Wuxi Wissen has become a consolidated subsidiary of the Group thereafter.

44. 收購一家附屬公司

於二零一九年一月三十一日，本公司透過舜宇集團有限公司（本公司之全資附屬公司）與多個無錫為森的股權投資者訂立一項股權轉讓協議，以收購於無錫為森額外12.04%的股權，現金代價為人民幣17,071,000元（「收購事項」）。緊接收購事項後，本集團於無錫為森的總股權由48.03%增加至60.07%，及無錫為森此後成為本集團的併表附屬公司。

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44. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY (Continued)

Wuxi Wissen was established in the PRC and it is a professional enterprise on automotive safety sensing system and automotive camera modules. The Directors of the Company considered that the Acquisition was beneficial to the Group by strengthening the Group's business layout of advanced driving assistant system in automobile industry.

Consideration transferred

	31 January 2019 二零一九年 一月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Cash 現金	17,071
Plus: fair value of amounts previously held as interests in associate 加：先前持作於聯營公司權益的金額的公允值	93,909
Total 總額	110,980

44. 收購一家附屬公司 (續)

無錫為森於中國成立，其為一間專業的汽車安全傳感系統及車載攝像模組企業。本公司董事認為收購事項對本集團有利，因收購事項可鞏固本集團於汽車行業先進駕駛輔助系統的業務佈局。

所轉讓之代價

Assets acquired and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition are as follows:

於收購日期的已收購資產及已確認負債如下：

	31 January 2019 二零一九年 一月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
Property, plant and equipment 物業、機器及設備	28,714
Other intangible assets 其他無形資產	125,900
Other non-current assets 其他非流動資產	98
Tax recoverable 可收回稅項	3,591
Inventories 存貨	19,974
Trade and other receivables 貿易及其他應收款項	27,410
Bank balances and cash 銀行結餘及現金	11,895
Trade and other payable 貿易及其他應付款項	(22,703)
Deferred tax liability 遞延稅項負債	(13,664)
	181,215

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44. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY (Continued)

44. 收購一家附屬公司 (續)

Goodwill arising on acquisition:

收購產生的商譽：

	RMB'000 人民幣千元
Consideration transferred 已轉讓代價	110,980
Plus: non-controlling interests 加：非控股權益	72,354
Less: recognised amount of identifiable net assets acquired 減：所收購可識別淨資產的已確認金額	(181,215)
Goodwill arising on acquisition 收購產生的商譽	2,119

Net cash outflow on acquisition of Wuxi Wissen

收購無錫為森的現金流出淨額

	RMB'000 人民幣千元
Cash consideration paid 已付現金代價	17,071
Less: cash and cash equivalents balances acquired 減：已獲得現金及現金等價物結餘	11,895
	5,176

Acquisition-related costs recognised as an expense in the current period were insignificant.

於本期間確認為開支的收購相關成本並不重大。

Included in the profit or loss for the current year is loss of RMB17,097,000, arising from Wuxi Wissen. Revenue for the current year includes RMB17,084,000 attributable to Wuxi Wissen.

產生自無錫為森的虧損人民幣17,097,000元計入本年度的損益。本年度收入包括無錫為森貢獻的人民幣17,084,000元。

Had the Acquisition of Wuxi Wissen been effected at the beginning of the current year, the total amount of revenue of the Group from continuing operations for the year ended would have been RMB37,850,113,000, and the amount of the profit for the current year from continuing operations would have been RMB4,017,155,000. The proforma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed on 1 January 2019, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results.

倘收購無錫為森於本年度開始時已落實，本集團於截至本年度止來自持續經營業務的收入總額將為人民幣37,850,113,000元，而本年度來自持續經營業務的溢利總額將為人民幣4,017,155,000元。備考資料僅供說明之用，未必反映假定收購於二零一九年一月一日完成的情況下本集團實際錄得的收入及經營業績，亦不擬作為對未來業績的預測。

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44. ACQUISITION OF A SUBSIDIARY (Continued)

In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue and profit of the Group had Wuxi Wissen been acquired at the beginning of the current year, the directors of the Company calculated depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets based on the recognised amounts at the date of the acquisition respectively.

44. 收購一家附屬公司 (續)

於釐定本集團的「備考」收入及溢利時，假定無錫為森於本年度開始時已被收購，本公司董事已按收購日期確認金額分別計算有關物業、機器及設備以及無形資產的折舊及攤銷。

45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of subsidiaries indirectly held, unless otherwise stated, by the Company at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

45. 附屬公司詳情

除另有說明外，本公司於二零一九年及二零一八年十二月三十一日間接持有的附屬公司詳情如下：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation 註冊成立/ 註冊地點/營運地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/ 註冊資本	Attributable equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities 主要業務
			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
Sun Yu Optical Technology Limited 舜宇光學科技有限公司	The British Virgin Islands ("The BVI") 英屬處女群島 (「處女群島」)	Ordinary shares US\$100,000 普通股100,000美元	100% (directly held) (直接持有)	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Sun Xiang Optical Overseas Limited 舜享光學海外有限公司	The BVI 處女群島	Ordinary shares US\$10 普通股10美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Sun Li Instrument Overseas Limited 舜利儀器海外有限公司	The BVI 處女群島	Ordinary shares US\$10 普通股10美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Summit Optics Technology Limited Summit Optics Technology Limited	The BVI 處女群島	Ordinary share US\$1 普通股1美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Summit Optics Investment Limited Summit Optics Investment Limited	The BVI 處女群島	Ordinary share US\$1 普通股1美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股

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45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

45. 附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital	Attributable equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
附屬公司名稱	註冊成立／ 註冊地點／營運地點	已發行及繳足股本／ 註冊資本	本集團持有的應佔權益		主要業務
			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
Sunny Optical Overseas Limited 舜宇光學海外有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares US\$10 普通股10美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Sunny Instruments Overseas Limited 舜宇儀器海外有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary shares US \$10 普通股10美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Summit Optical Technology Limited Summit Optical Technology Limited	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary share HK\$1 普通股1港元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Summit Optical Investment Limited Summit Optical Investment Limited	Hong Kong 香港	Ordinary share HK\$1 普通股1港元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
* Zhejiang Sunny Optics Co., Ltd. * 浙江舜宇光學有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB430,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 430,000,000元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of optical components 生產及銷售光學零件
* Ningbo Sunny Instruments Co., Ltd. * 寧波舜宇儀器有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB82,500,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 82,500,000元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of optical instruments 生產及銷售光學儀器

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45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

45. 附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital	Attributable equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
附屬公司名稱	註冊成立／ 註冊地點／營運地點	已發行及繳足股本／ 註冊資本	本集團持有的應佔權益		主要業務
			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
* Sunny Optics (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. * 舜宇光學(中山)有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital US\$14,990,000 註冊及實繳股本 14,990,000美元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of optical components 生產及銷售光學零件
* Ningbo Sunny Optech Co., Ltd. * 寧波舜宇光電信息有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital US\$38,831,600 註冊及實繳股本 38,831,600美元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of optoelectronics products 生產及銷售光電產品
#Ningbo Sunny Automotive Optech Co., Ltd. #寧波舜宇車載光學技術有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB5,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 5,000,000元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of optical automotive components 生產及銷售車載光學零件
#Xinyang Sunny Optics Co., Ltd. #信陽舜宇光學有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB100,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 100,000,000元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of optical components 生產及銷售光學零件
#Ningbo Sunny Infrared Technologies Co., Ltd. #寧波舜宇紅外技術有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB11,481,481 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 11,481,481元	68.10%	68.10%	Research and development of infrared technologies 研究及開發紅外技術

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45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

45. 附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital	Attributable equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
附屬公司名稱	註冊成立／ 註冊地點／營運地點	已發行及繳足股本／ 註冊資本	本集團持有的應佔權益		
			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
Sunny Opotech Korea Co., Ltd. 舜宇光電韓國有限公司	Korea 韓國	Ordinary shares Korean Won ("KRW") 108,000,000 普通股108,000,000韓元 (「韓元」)	100%	100%	Sales and development of optoelectronics products 銷售及開發光電產品
Power Optics Co., Ltd. 力量光學有限公司	Korea 韓國	Ordinary shares KRW3,080,880,000 普通股3,080,880,000韓元	56.70%	56.70%	Manufacture and sale of optical components 生產及銷售光學零件
Sunny Japan Co., Ltd. 舜宇日本株式會社	Japan 日本	Registered and contributed capital JPY99,000,000 註冊及實繳股本 99,000,000日元	55%	55%	Trading of optical instruments and optoelectronics products 買賣光學儀器及光電產品
Sunny Opotech North America Inc 舜宇光電信息(北美)有限公司	The United States 美國	Common stock US\$952,731 普通股952,731美元	100%	100%	Sales and development of optoelectronics products 銷售及開發光電產品
Sunny Optical Corean (BVI) Limited Sunny Optical Corean (BVI) Limited	The BVI 處女群島	Ordinary shares US\$10 普通股10美元	100%	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Sunny Instruments Singapore PTE. Ltd. 舜宇儀器新加坡有限公司	Singapore 新加坡	Ordinary shares Singapore Dollar 8,350,000 普通股8,350,000新加坡元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of scientific instruments 生產及銷售科學儀器
#Shanghai Sunny Yangming Precision Optics Co., Ltd. #上海舜宇陽明精密光學有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB25,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 25,000,000元	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of optical components 生產及銷售光學零件

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45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

45. 附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation 註冊成立/ 註冊地點/營運地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/ 註冊資本	Attributable equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities 主要業務
			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
#Ningbo Sunny Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. #寧波舜宇智能科技有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB20,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 20,000,000	100%	100%	Sales and development of optical instruments 銷售及開發光學儀器
#Sunny Group Co., Ltd. #舜宇集團有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB115,782,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 115,782,000元	100%	100%	Investment holdings and property leasing 投資控股及物業租賃
#Zhejiang Sunny Optical Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. #浙江舜宇智能光學技術有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB25,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 25,000,000元	100%	100%	Sales and development of optoelectronics products 銷售及開發光電產品
#Ningbo Mei Shan Bao Shui Gang Qu Sunyi Investment Co., Ltd. #寧波梅山保税港区舜翌投资管理有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB2,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 2,000,000元	51.00%	51.00%	Investment holdings 投資控股
#Sunny Optical (Zhejiang) Research Institute Co., Ltd. #舜宇光學(浙江)研究院有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB50,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣 50,000,000元	100%	100%	Provide development, service and consultation of technology 提供技術開發、服務及諮詢

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45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

45. 附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital	Attributable equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
附屬公司名稱	註冊成立／ 註冊地點／營運地點	已發行及繳足股本／ 註冊資本	本集團持有的應佔權益		主要業務
			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
#Ningbo Mei Shan Bao Shui Gang Qu Sunxin Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) #寧波梅山保稅港區舜鑫投資管理合夥企業（有限合夥）	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB3,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣3,000,000元	51.02%	51.02%	Investment holdings 投資控股
#Yuyao Sunny Optical Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd. #餘姚舜宇智能光學技術有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB20,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣20,000,000元	100%	100%	Provide optical technology service 提供光學技術服務
#Yuyao City Sunny Huitong Microcredit Co., Ltd. #餘姚市舜宇匯通小額貸款股份有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB200,000,000 註冊及實繳股本人民幣200,000,000元	100%	100%	Provision of financing service 提供金融服務
Sunny Optics Vina Co., Ltd. 舜宇越南光電有限公司	Vietnam 越南	Registered and contributed capital US\$150,000 註冊及實繳股本150,000美元	56.7%	56.7%	Sale of optoelectronics components 銷售光電零件
Sunny Optics Vina Hanoi Co., Ltd 舜宇越南光學有限公司	Vietnam 越南	Registered and contributed capital US\$100,000 註冊及實繳股本100,000美元	56.7%	–	Sale of optical components 銷售光學零件

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45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

45. 附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation 註冊成立/ 註冊地點/營運地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/ 註冊資本	Attributable equity interest held by the Group 本集團持有的應佔權益		Principal activities 主要業務
			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	
Sunny Optics Europe GmbH 舜宇歐洲光學有限公司	German 德國	Registered and contributed capital Euro 500,000 註冊及實繳股本 500,000歐元	100%	–	Sale of optical components 銷售光學零件
Sunny Automotive Vina Co., Ltd 舜宇越南車載光學有限公司	Vietnam 越南	Registered and contributed capital US\$3,000,000 註冊及實繳股本 3,000,000美元	100%	–	Manufacture and sale of optical components 生產及銷售光學零件
Sunny Opotech India Private Limited 舜宇光電信息印度有限公司	India 印度	Registered and contributed capital INR 183,701,000 註冊及實繳股本 183,701,000印度盧比	100%	–	Manufacture and sale of optoelectronics components 生產及銷售光電零件
#Sunny Mobility Technologies (Ningbo) Co., Ltd. #寧波舜宇智行傳感技術有限公司 (Formerly known as Wuxi Wissen) (舊名為無錫為森)	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB29,509,710 註冊及實繳資本 人民幣29,509,710元	60.07%	48.03%	Sales and development of optoelectronics products 銷售及開發光電產品

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45. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

45. 附屬公司詳情 (續)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration/ operation 註冊成立／ 註冊地點／營運地點	Issued and fully paid up share capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股本／ 註冊資本	Attributable equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
附屬公司名稱			2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	主要業務
#Ningbo Wissen Intelligent Sensing Technology Co., Ltd. #寧波為森智能傳感技術有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB73,514,500 註冊及實繳資本 人民幣73,514,500元	60.07%	48.03%	Sales and development of optoelectronics products 銷售及開發光電產品
#Shanghai Wissen Automotive Sensing Technology Co., Ltd. #上海為森車載傳感技術有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB10,000,000 註冊及實繳資本 人民幣10,000,000元	60.07%	48.03%	Sales and development of optoelectronics products 銷售及開發光電產品
#Sunny OmniLight Technology Co., Ltd. #寧波舜宇奧來技術有限公司	The PRC 中國	Registered and contributed capital RMB130,680,000 註冊及實繳資本 人民幣130,680,000元	88.36%	—	Sales and development of optical products 銷售及開發光學產品

* companies are sino-foreign equity joint venture enterprises

* 該等公司為中外合資企業

companies are domestic invested enterprises

該等公司為內資企業

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities at the end of both years.

於該兩年末，附屬公司並無發行任何債務證券。

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46. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Since January 2020, the outbreak of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19") in China and the subsequent quarantine measures imposed by the Chinese government have had a negative impact on the operations of the Group, as most of the Group's operations and customers of the Group are located in China. The Group had had to delay its manufacturing activities due to the mandatory government quarantine measures in an effort to contain the spread of the epidemic and has recovered to the normal operating capacity as of the date of issuance of these financial statements.

The Directors of the Company have closely monitored the development of the outbreak of COVID-19 and kept regular communications with its customers and suppliers to understand whether there would be any significant impacts on the Group's ongoing operation, and/or any shortages in supply on the materials required by the Group's production projects.

Based on the currently available information as of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Directors of the Company consider that the COVID-19 event would not have a material financial impact to the Group. However, given the inherent unpredictable nature and rapid development relating to COVID-19 globally, the Group's business might be affected and the Directors of the Company will continue to closely monitor in this regard.

46. 報告期後事項

自二零二零年一月以來，二零一九年新型冠狀病毒（「COVID-19」）在中國爆發，中國政府隨後採取隔離措施，由於本集團大部分營運及客戶位於中國，這一措施對本集團的營運產生負面影響。面對中國政府採取的控制疫情蔓延的強制性隔離措施，本集團不得不推遲其生產活動。於本財務報表發行日期，本集團的營運產能已恢復正常。

本公司董事一直以來密切關注COVID-19疫情發展態勢，與客戶及供應商保持定期溝通，從而判斷疫情會否對本集團持續經營產生重大影響，及／或會否造成本集團生產項目所需材料供應短缺。

根據於本財務報表發行日期所獲得的最新資料，本公司董事認為COVID-19疫情不會對本集團產生重大財務影響。然而，鑒於COVID-19固有的不可預測性並在全世界範圍內迅速蔓延，本集團業務可能遭受影響，對此本公司董事將持續密切關注。

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47. FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY

47. 本公司財務資料

Assets And Liabilities

資產及負債

	31/12/2019 二零一九年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元	31/12/2018 二零一八年 十二月三十一日 RMB' 000 人民幣千元
NON-CURRENT ASSETS 非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment 物業、機器及設備	402	637
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允值計入損益的金融資產	84,568	157,205
Debt instruments at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的債務工具	27,962	54,479
Interests in subsidiaries, unlisted 非上市附屬公司權益	253,850	253,850
Amounts due from subsidiaries 應收附屬公司款項	1,795,984	—
Loans to subsidiaries 附屬公司貸款	3,014,195	4,621,626
	5,176,961	5,087,797
CURRENT ASSETS 流動資產		
Other receivables and prepayment 其他應收款項及預付款項	5,890	163
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 按公允值計入損益的金融資產	373,638	327,512
Debt instruments at amortised cost 按攤銷成本計量的債務工具	55,749	54,915
Banks balances and cash 銀行結餘及現金	129,377	372,725
	564,654	755,315
CURRENT LIABILITIES 流動負債		
Short term borrowings 短期借貸	418,572	782,405
Amounts due to subsidiaries 應付附屬公司款項	23,892	23,702
Derivative financial liabilities 衍生金融負債	—	741
Other payables 其他應付款項	73,153	72,116
	515,617	878,964
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES) 流動資產(負債)淨額	49,037	(123,649)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES 總資產減流動負債	5,225,998	4,964,148
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 非流動負債		
Bonds payable 應付債券	4,156,074	4,079,983
	4,156,074	4,079,983
NET ASSETS 資產淨值	1,069,924	884,165
CAPITAL AND RESERVES 資本及儲備		
Share capital 股本	105,163	105,163
Reserves 儲備	964,761	779,002
TOTAL EQUITY 權益總額	1,069,924	884,165

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47. FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

47. 本公司財務資料 (續)

Reserves

儲備

	Share premium	Special reserve	Shares held under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃持有的股份	Share award scheme reserve 股份獎勵計劃儲備	Retained profits 保留盈利	Total 總計
	RMB' 000 人民幣千元	RMB' 000 人民幣千元 (Note a) (附註a)	RMB' 000 人民幣千元	RMB' 000 人民幣千元	RMB' 000 人民幣千元	RMB' 000 人民幣千元
The Company 本公司						
At 1 January 2018 於二零一八年一月一日	166,521	166,973	(11,979)	547	566,537	888,599
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year 年內溢利及年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	-	621,075	621,075
Purchase of shares under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃購買的股份	-	-	(3,407)	-	-	(3,407)
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments 確認以權益結算股份支付的款項	-	-	-	6,207	-	6,207
Shares vested under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃歸屬的股份	-	-	8,098	(7,623)	(475)	-
Dividends received under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃收取的股息	2,680	-	-	-	-	2,680
Dividends paid 已付股息	(155,486)	-	-	-	(569,631)	(725,117)
Repurchase of ordinary shares 普通股回購	(11,035)	-	-	-	-	(11,035)
At 31 December 2018 於二零一八年十二月三十一日	2,680	166,973	(7,288)	(869)	617,506	779,002

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止年度

47. FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

47. 本公司財務資料 (續)

Reserves (Continued)

儲備 (續)

	Share premium	Special reserve	Shares held under share award scheme	Share award scheme reserve	Retained profits	Total
	股份溢價	特別儲備	根據股份獎勵計劃持有的股份	股份獎勵計劃儲備	保留盈利	總計
	RMB' 000	RMB' 000	RMB' 000	RMB' 000	RMB' 000	RMB' 000
	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元	人民幣千元
		(Note a) (附註a)				
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year 年內溢利及年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	-	807,781	807,781
Purchase of shares under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃購買的股份	-	-	(4,911)	-	-	(4,911)
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments 確認以權益結算股份支付的款項	-	-	-	4,054	-	4,054
Shares vested under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃歸屬的股份	-	-	3,577	(3,678)	101	-
Dividends received under share award scheme 根據股份獎勵計劃收取的股息	1,846	-	-	-	-	1,846
Dividends paid 已付股息	(2,680)	-	-	-	(620,331)	(623,011)
At 31 December 2019 於二零一九年十二月三十一日	1,846	166,973	(8,622)	(493)	805,057	964,761

Note:

註：

(a) The amount recorded in the special reserve was resulted from:

(a) 計入特別儲備的款項來自：

- (i) the capital contribution by/distribution to the Company in relation to the acquisitions/disposals of equity interests in subsidiaries; and
- (ii) the difference between the net carrying amounts of equity interests in subsidiaries and the nominal value of the shares of their respective holding companies arisen in share exchange transactions during the group reorganisation.

- (i) 本公司就收購／出售附屬公司股權所作注資／所得分派；及
- (ii) 附屬公司股權的賬面淨值與彼等各自控股公司股份面值之間於集團重組換股交易中產生的差額。

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